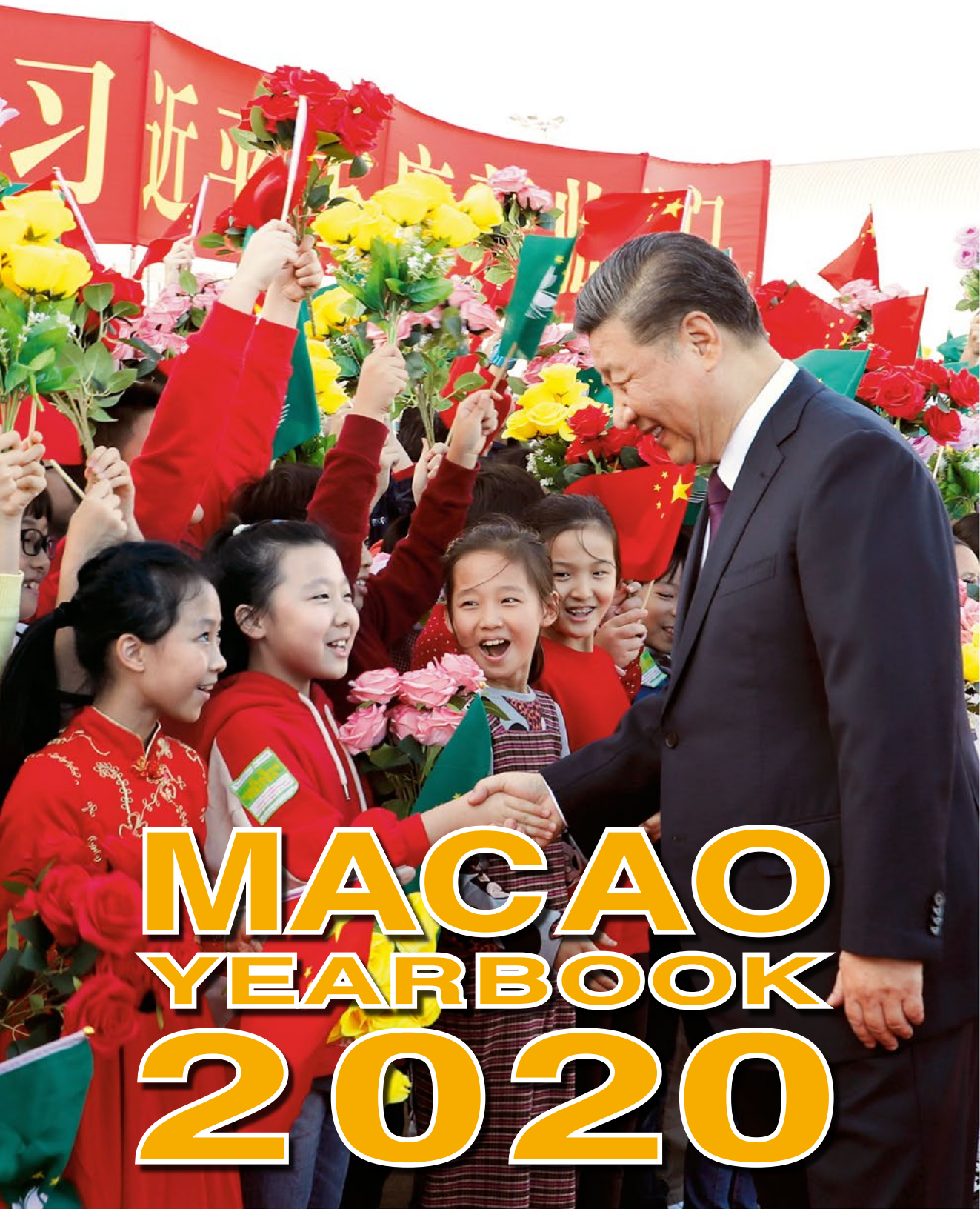
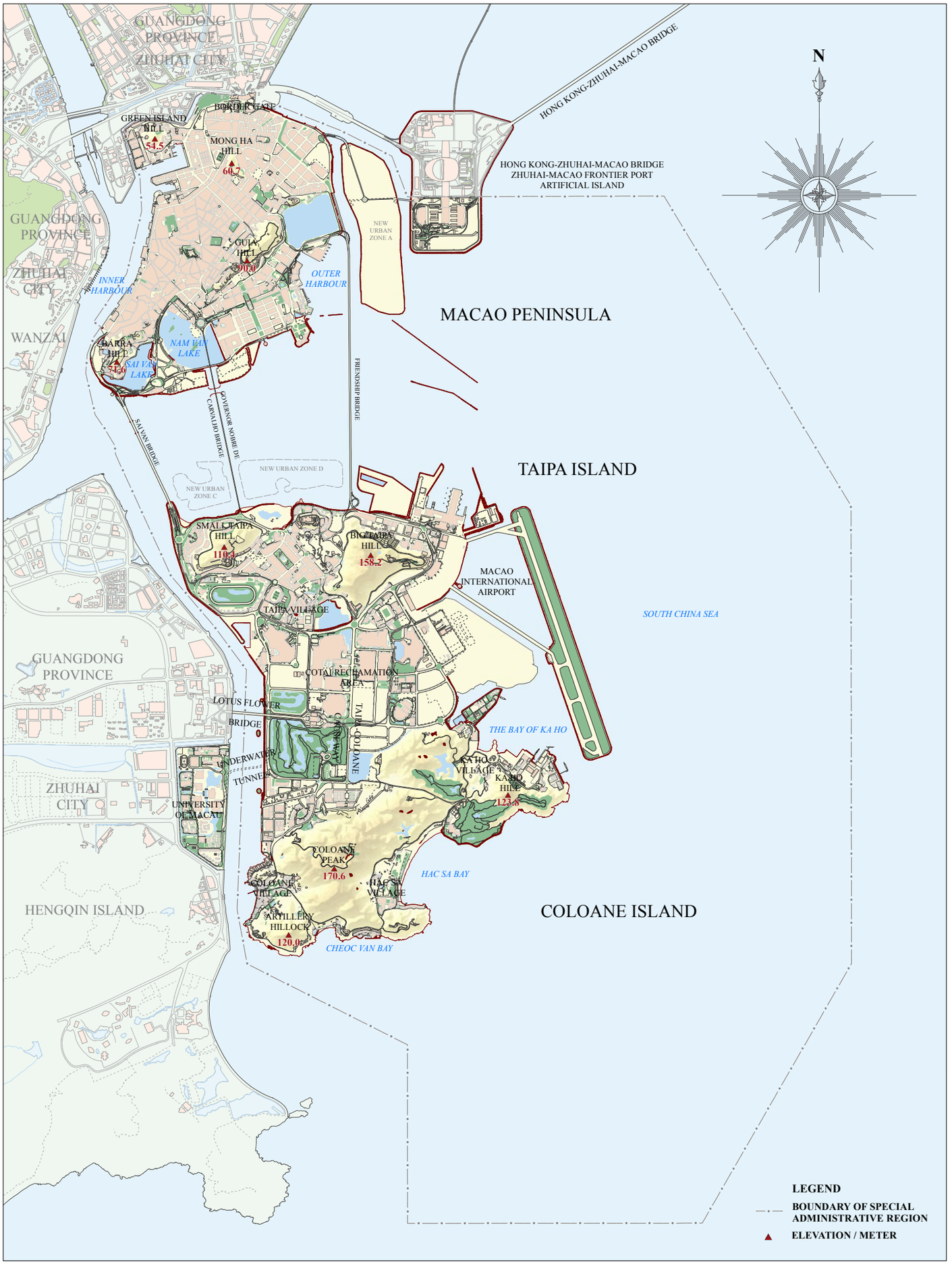


MACAO YEARBOOK 2020

MACAO SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION



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Cover Caption: President Xi Jinping arrives in Macao to attend the celebrations for the 20th anniversary of Macao's return to the motherland and the inauguration ceremony of the fifth Macao SAR Government.

Macao Yearbook 2020

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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 2019 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 2020* were provided by relevant departments and the Statistics and Census Service, and they correspond to the situation at the end of 2019. 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 2019): 679,600
Of whom 317,400 were males
362,200 were females
Age structure:
Under 14 years old: 13.2 percent
15 - 64 years old: 74.9 percent
65 years old and above: 11.9 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: 8.9 per 1,000 population
Crude death rate: 3.4 per 1,000 population
Marriage rate: 5.5 per 1,000 population
Divorce rate: 2.1 per 1,000 population
Ageing index: 90.3 percent
Total number of households (as at 31 December 2019): 197,500
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: 20,400 persons per square kilometre

Geography and Weather

Longitude: 113° 31' 41.4" E – 113° 35' 48.5" E
Latitude: 22° 06' 36" N – 22° 13' 01.3" N
Total land area: 32.9 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
New Urban Zone A and the Port of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge: 2.1 sq. km
Coastline: 76.7 kilometres
Altitude:
Highest point on the Macao peninsula: 90 metres (Guia Hill)
Highest point on Taipa island: 158.2 metres (Taipa Grande)
Highest point on Coloane island: 170.6 metres (Alto de Coloane)
Average temperature: 23.6ºC
Total rainfall: 2,248.0 mm
Average relative humidity: 82 percent
Total sunshine: 1,791.6 hours

Employment

Employed population: 387,800
Of whom 6,300 were employed in manufacturing
30,500 in construction
12,100 in finance and banking
85,100 in gaming
Labour force participation rate: 70.3 percent
Unemployment rate: 1.7 percent
Underemployment rate: 0.5 percent

Motor Roads and Licensed Vehicles

Total length of motor roads: 454.1 kilometres
Newly registered vehicles: 12,418
Licensed vehicles: 240,746
Of which 116,838 were automobiles
123,838 were motorcycles

Major Economic Indicators

GDP at current prices: 434.67 billion patacas[P]
GDP (chain volume 2016): 409.264 billion patacas[P]
GDP per capita at current prices: 645,400 patacas[P]
Median monthly earnings: 17,000 patacas
Narrow money supply (M1): 88.162 billion patacas (at year-end)
Broad money supply (M2): 687.531 billion patacas (at year-end)
Residents' deposits: 670.655 billion patacas (at year-end)
Inflation rate (Composite CPI)**:** 2.75 percent
Total merchandise imports and exports
Total imports: 90.129 billion patacas
Total exports: 12.797 billion patacas
Inbound and outbound container movements by land: 21,528 tonnes
Inbound and outbound container movements by sea: 146,295 tonnes
Seaborne container throughput: 133,038 TEUs
Air cargo movements: 42,216 tonnes
Inbound commercial flights: 36,796

Tourism

Visitor arrivals: 30,406,181
By sea: 6,267,619
By land: 29,291,186
By air: 3,847,376
Hotel and guesthouse occupancy: 90.8 percent
Per-capita spending of visitors (excluding gaming): 1,626 patacas

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

Forging Ahead Towards New Horizons

Administrative Priorities of the MSAR Government in 2020

2020 marks the commencement of the fifth MSAR Government, and the beginning of the third decade of the Special Administrative Region. At this starting point of our new journey, the country and people of Macao are placing their new hopes and demands on the new MSAR Government. Based on the experiences, achievements and solid foundation established by the past four terms of Government, the new Government will unify all sectors, forge ahead towards new horizons, and continue with our successful implementation of "One country, two systems".

Under the overall direction of administrative policies for 2020 – "Fighting the pandemic, safeguarding employment, stabilising the economy, caring for people's livelihoods, implementing reform, and facilitating development" – we will make our best efforts to optimise the following relationships through our administration this year:

1. The relationship between the foundation of "One country" and the leveraging of the advantage of "Two systems". To secure the foundation for the Macao SAR and its prosperity, we should conscientiously safeguard the sovereignty, safety, and development interests of the country, and the absolute power of governance of the Central People's Government. On the other hand, under the premise of "One country", we may make good use of the benefits of "Two systems", and leverage Macao's unique advantages, to promote stable development of the Macao SAR in all areas. While retaining the difference of "Two systems" and Macao characteristics and manifesting the advantages of both systems, we should unleash the superiority of "One country", and facilitate the integration of "Two systems", to eliminate all tangible and intangible obstacles and barriers between Macao and mainland China; and promote orderly and convenient flows of people, goods, funds and information, to realise integrated development and progress;

2. The relationship between the Central People's Government's supportive policies for the development of Macao and our efforts in leveraging Macao's advantages to serve the needs of the national development plan. Since Macao's return to the motherland, the Central People's Government has implemented a series of policies and measures to support the development of Macao, fully demonstrating its strong concern and care about Macao. We should make good use of these beneficial policies for the development of the Macao SAR; and on the other hand, fully utilise the special status and the unique advantages of Macao, to make due contributions to the country's modernisation and full opening up to the world. While enjoying pride in our country's prosperity and power, we should also fulfil our historical responsibility as a member of the motherland for promoting national rejuvenation;

3. The relationship between healthy growth of the gaming and tourism industries, and promotion of adequate economic diversification. As pillar and advantageous industries, gaming and tourism help to motivate the development of other industries, and act as an economic foundation for maintaining Macao's low tax rates and free port status. Maintaining healthy and stable development of the gaming

and tourism industries is still the foundation and premise for ensuring Macao's economic stability for a certain period of time. However, in the long-term, over-relying on these two industries without spurring the industrial structure will hinder Macao's sustainable development. The coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic serves as further reminder of the problems and risks inherent in Macao's economic structure. Hence, from a long-term perspective, we should intensify our efforts to promote adequate economic diversification and establish a relatively diverse industrial structure, to consolidate a foundation for sustainable development of the Macao SAR. This pandemic has helped the Macao community to reach a firm consensus;

4. The relationship between safeguarding local residents' employment rights and importing foreign human resources. Importation of foreign workers, talented people and professionals is critical to the development of the Macao SAR, as they have made constructive efforts and considerable contributions to the development and prosperity of Macao. Importing foreign workers and attracting foreign talented people helps to make up deficiencies in local human resources, while motivating local employment and enhancing the quality of local talents. In view of the actual needs of socio-economic development, and under the premise of effective development and deployment of local human resources with local residents' employment rights being protected, we will optimise the mechanism for importing foreign workers and talented people, to enrich Macao's human resources as required;

5. The relationship between economic development and improving people's livelihoods. Economic development is a means, while safeguarding and improving people's livelihoods is the goal. In the course of developing the economy, the Government also pragmatically improves people's livelihoods, and benefits the public with the results of development in a more rational and fair manner, to satisfy the demand and aspiration of local residents to live better lives. The Government attaches great importance to solving issues of public concern, such as housing, transport, healthcare and retirement. We will more effectively and precisely optimise people's livelihoods and employment; and

6. The relationship between stability, development and reform. Stability is an important premise and assurance for development; and development is the only way to realise true stability. Only through reform can we resolve deep-rooted problems and complex conflicts that affect stability and development, and realise fundamental stability and sustainability. During the current pandemic, we will implement all necessary measures at all costs to safeguard stability, the economy, employment and livelihoods, as stability is the top priority. With the impact of the pandemic, we should not just sit down hoping for good luck. While maintaining stability, we should resume our work and production in an orderly manner, to create a favourable environment for development. We cannot stop our progress in reform with the pandemic as an excuse. We should continue promoting public administration reform in accordance with our specific goals, plans and procedures, to establish an principled and efficient service-oriented Government for the convenience of the public and businesses, and further improvement in governance of the Macao SAR.

Apart from the above-mentioned overall directions, we have established eight administrative priorities for this year's policy address, as well as a chapter regarding our integration into the overall national development plan and promotion of adequate economic diversification:

(1) Fight the pandemic to maintain stability and boost post-pandemic economic recovery

In response to the impact of the pandemic, the Government will implement effective financial adjustments, adopt countercyclical regulatory measures, and implement an aggressive fiscal policy, by increasing expenditure, reducing taxes, and expanding investment, to achieve the objectives of "safeguarding employment, stabilising the economy, and caring for people's livelihoods". The Government will prudently utilise its fiscal reserves according to the law, given the situation of reduced fiscal revenue. Therefore, this year will be the first year for the Government to record a deficit budget since Macao's return to the motherland. To date, the Government has spent more than 50 billion patacas for tackling the pandemic.

In the face of pandemic control, the Government has increased public expenditure and implemented tax cuts and waivers, to help businesses and employees to survive the challenges, and retain the vitality of the mainstream market. Upon alleviation of the pandemic, the Government will expedite approval of more than 200 small and medium-sized livelihood and municipal construction projects, enabling local small and medium-sized construction companies and their employees to swiftly resume operations. The Government will also launch a scheme to support street beautification projects, to create employment opportunities.

To promote post-pandemic economic recovery, the Government will implement the following measures:

1. **Adequately increase public investment:**

- Expedite construction of urban transport, public housing and government facilities;
- Commence construction of the fourth Macao-Taipa cross-harbour route;
- Conduct a consultation on the Light Rail Transit (LRT) East Line Plan; expedite rationalisation of the design of the LRT tunnel connecting Taipa Zone E and Zone A; commence construction of the LRT connection with Hengqin, soon after completion of its engineering design; expedite construction of the main part of the LRT Seac Pai Van line, soon after the tendering procedures; and commence construction of the A-Ma transport interchange;
- Commence tender invitation procedures for the construction of Home Ownership Scheme lots B4, B9 and B10 in New Urban Zone Area A;
- Expedite detailed planning of Zone A, design and construction of public housing in accordance with the original functional planning, and commence design and construction of road networks and shared pipelines after tendering procedures;
- Accelerate urban renewal, and proceed with construction of replacement housing, interim housing and related infrastructure in Areia Preta Zone P;
- Commence tender invitations for the superstructures of the Conde S. Januario Hospital Public Hygiene Specialist Building and the Customs Service Headquarters Building;
- Commence construction of the Public Security Police Headquarters Building and Police

Tactical Unit Building, after the tending procedures are complete;

- Commence reconstruction of certain facilities of the Taipa Ferry Terminal that are integrated with the second airport passenger terminal, to alleviate overwhelming pressure on the existing airport terminal, while utilising the functions of the Taipa Ferry Terminal, as well as develop the Taipa Ferry Terminal into a sea, air and helicopter transportation complex supporting development of the Greater Bay Area;
- Public consultation on the Macao urban development master plan will be carried out this year, while a study has been conducted on the development of the government sites and Macao's future commercial circle, and will be followed by construction work once the master plan is approved; and
- Commence design of the building for the three levels of courts.

2. Foster recovery of the integrated tourism and leisure industry:

- Gaming tourism has suffered the most severe impact during the pandemic, resulting in further dampening of related industries. As "One flourishing industry helps hundreds prosper", stepping up assistance so gaming and tourism survive the pandemic can help the market momentum and vitality of inbound travel;
- After the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has been contained, expanding visitor sources can be achieved by intensifying tourism marketing in major markets, particularly in neighbouring regions, and launching tourism incentive schemes;
- Integrate the Macao Government Tourist Office into the economy and finance policy portfolio, to promote the synergy between tourism and other industries;
- When appropriate, seek approval from the Central People's Government for resuming entry to Macao from mainland China, and increase the number of cities whose residents can visit Macao on an individual basis, and negotiate with Guangdong Province on relaxing the entry requirements for Guangdong residents visiting Macao;
- Once the pandemic is under control but application for travel permits to Macao is yet to be resumed, launch tourism activities, such as "local tours" and "tours to Hengqin and neighbouring areas" for Macao residents, to enrich Macao citizens' understanding of local world cultural heritage sites, tourist attractions and Hengqin;
- Organise more celebratory events and festivals, and implement incentive schemes, to encourage residents from neighbouring areas to visit Macao, particularly to stay overnight for consumption and spending; and
- Gradually restore the vitality of Macao's tourism industry, to sustain the livelihoods of tour guides, drivers and related employees.

3. Encourage private investments and intensify solicitation of investments:

- Strengthen solicitation of foreign investments, take the initiative to "step out" and promote Macao's advantages, introduce industries and projects that facilitate Macao's adequate

economic diversification, and support mainland China enterprises that aim to explore international markets with establishing regional headquarters in Macao;

- Provide favourable land and human resources support to nascent industries and projects that benefit Macao's adequate economic diversification;
- Improve the business environment and enhance cross-departmental collaboration on attracting capital and investment, to attract foreign investors to establish headquarters and sustain their businesses in Macao; and
- Implement related policies to promote private investments; the Government will render support by expediting approval procedures for private investment projects and construction projects.

4. Support small and medium-sized enterprises:

- Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) have played important roles Macao's socio-economic development of, laying a solid foundation for promoting adequate economic diversification, boosting economic vitality, optimising the employment structure, and improving people's livelihoods. Given the pandemic's heavy impact on SMEs, the Government has launched a series of supportive measures:
- Adjust the SME Credit Guarantee Scheme and the SME Credit Assurance Scheme, revise the SME Assistance Programme, launch a scheme to provide interest subsidies on bank loans for SMEs, and introduce a series of tax waiver and tax reduction measures to mitigate difficulties faced by the SMEs and assist them with surviving and recovering after the pandemic;
- Continue improving the business environment, streamline application procedures for licences, and optimise vetting procedures for employing non-resident workers, to effectively resolve manpower inadequacies;
- Facilitate synergistic development of SMEs with gaming operators and large corporations;
- Consider establishing an SME risk fund, to support the business sector and improve SMEs' resilience to risks;
- Assist SMEs with developing e-commerce, including cross-border e-commerce, and promote popularisation of electronic payments;
- Encourage technological, management and system innovations and support businesses with establishing and promoting "Macao-branded" products; and
- Encourage companies facing adversity to strive for self-improvement and enhance competitiveness with an innovative mindset and pioneering ambition.

(2) Press ahead with administration reforms to enhance governance

The Government will proceed with the public administration reform and establishment of the legal system in an orderly manner, and continue promoting scientific decision making, precise social

governance and efficient public services. The Government will make progress with modernisation of administration and governance, in supporting the implementation of the principle of "One country, two systems", and continue improving its governance effectiveness and service quality. We aim to build a modern, corruption-free and highly efficient service-oriented Government for the convenience of the public and businesses. Our core purpose is to enhance public administration efficiency and strengthen the service consciousness of civil servants, by fostering a concept of serving for the benefit of the people, thereby rectifying our service attitude and avoiding bureaucratic practices.

Constitutional issues are fundamental to public administration reform and establishment of the legal system. We will gather public opinion to reach public consensus, and pragmatically press ahead with public administration reform and establishment of the legal system, with the constitutional law and the Basic Law of Macao as a common constitutional base.

Public administration reform cannot be separately implemented by individual departments as in the past, but must adopt the approach of integrating departmental functions. Leveraging new information technology and innovative means, we will make use of big data to establish a "digital government". This is the general trend and the foundation and premise for us to deeply integrate into the development of the Greater Bay Area and the country.

In accordance with the "plan and tackle" strategy, with "completeness, accuracy and reliability" as the principles, we will strengthen the design at the top level of public administration reform, to formulate our overall reform plan. The current reforms include:

- Rationalise the administrative authorisation structure, perfect the legal system regarding government organisational structure, and define the duties and authority of government departments at different levels;
- Strengthen the decision-making and supervisory functions of secretariats, and optimise departmental structure, giving priority to integrating departments related to the economy, tourism, education and information services;
- Strengthen and improve the inter-departmental cooperation mechanism, enhance the effectiveness of inter-departmental cooperation, establish an effective administrative collaboration system, and coordinate and resolve major cross-departmental issues through administration meetings between the Chief Executive and the Secretaries;
- Perfect the accountability system for government officials, clearly define the power and responsibility of public departments and related leading officials, and establish a feasible accountability system for government officials;
- Optimise the civil servant recruitment system, comprehensively reform the civil servant recruitment procedures, and gradually build up an efficient and quality-assured public service recruitment system;
- Enhance the effectiveness of civil servant training and make good use of the education resources of tertiary education institutions to organise specific training courses for civil servants, in order to strengthen their professional competence, responses to emergencies and sense of responsibility;

- Explore implementation of a horizontal transfer system for public department heads and supervisors, with the aim of building an administrative team with high adaptability, efficiency and capability;
- Optimise the consultation mechanism and its organisational system, increase social participation and effectiveness of policy consultation, and fully leverage the function of community organisations in government administration; and
- Facilitate optimisation and integration of government funding and public corporations.

The Government will expedite formulation of Macao's legal system, strengthen theoretical research on the law, and improve the legal hierarchy system. We will improve the mechanism for implementing the constitutional law and the Basic Law of Macao. Following policy directions, the Government will improve the legislative coordination mechanism, strengthen legislative planning, improve legislative techniques, enhance legislative quality, deepen law reform, and prioritise formulation and amendment of the laws and regulations related to the economy and people's livelihoods. The Government will also develop external reciprocal juridical assistance, to promote legal cooperation between regions and countries, and strengthen cooperation in public legal services between mainland China, Hong Kong and Macao. We will uphold judicial independence by optimising training of judicial officers, thereby enhancing judicial efficiency.

We will strengthen supervision of public funds. On the day of inauguration of the fifth MSAR Government, we established the Office for Planning and Supervision of Public Assets of the Macao Special Administrative Region, in order to strengthen supervision of public corporations and autonomous funds in Macao, thereby ensuring the safety and effectiveness of public assets, and preserving and boosting the value of public financial investment.

The Government will carry out research on formulating and optimising the laws regulating the approval of funding subsidies. Drafting of the legal system for public corporations has commenced, to ensure transparent, standardised and systematic utilisation and management of public funds.

(3) Relieve livelihood hardships and improve people's well-being

While continuing with the existing welfare measures, the Government will make corresponding upward adjustments in accordance with relevant mechanisms. In response to the pandemic, the Government has implemented a series of measures to relieve livelihood hardships:

- Implement the 2020 Wealth Partaking Scheme ahead of schedule, in April this year;
- Upwardly adjust the ceiling of the rebate percentage and amount of personal income tax for 2018, and increased the fixed reduction rate of taxable personal income for this year to 30 percent;
- Waive real estate stamp duty payable in 2019 for residential properties owned by residents;
- Provide water tariff subsidies and electricity bill subsidies to all residential units in Macao, from March to May this year;
- Health care vouchers worth an additional 600 patacas are distributed to every Macao

permanent resident through the medical subsidy scheme this year;

- Disburse an additional two months of financial assistance to disadvantaged families registered with the Social Welfare Bureau;
- A 8,000-patacas consumer subsidy per person will be issued to all residents, in two instalments, to relieve people's hardships during the pandemic and boost domestic consumption; and
- The Government will decide whether to take further measures, depending on developments with the pandemic.

Due to the pandemic, immigration control in neighbouring regions was further tightened, greatly affecting the economy and people's livelihoods in Macao. Through the Macao Foundation, the Government has set up a 10-billion-pataca community support fund, to assist affected Macao residents, employees and businesses with overcoming the difficulties in living or operating arising from the pandemic.

Meanwhile, we will work harder to safeguard and improve people's livelihoods, secure market supplies and stabilise consumer prices. The Government is committed to solving people's problems related to housing, transport, healthcare, social security and environmental protection, and will continue optimising our work for people's well-being.

The Government will expedite the construction of public housing, to ensure the basic living conditions of local residents; and accelerate the approval and construction of public housing to increase supply. We will increase the supply of Home-Ownership Scheme housing in response to the actual demand, and proceed with the construction of public housing in New Urban Zone Area A – where construction of 3,011 Home-Ownership Scheme housing units on lots B4, B9, and B10 has commenced, and will be followed by the Venceslau de Morais, Toi San and Mong Ha public housing projects, while work on the design for the first phase of the public housing project on Wai Long Avenue has also commenced.

We will develop a reasonable home ownership ladder in response to the housing needs of residents at different income levels, especially the "sandwich class" and young people. We will commence special law drafting work after a public consultation on the specifications of housing for the sandwich class. The housing scheme for senior citizens is now in its research and design stage, and the process of drafting the related law has commenced the law. With reference to the opinions gathered from the first round of consultation, we will improve the drafting of the Urban Renewal Law and submit it to the Legislative Assembly for deliberation as soon as possible. We will expedite the amendment of the Home-Ownership Scheme Housing Law. The Home-Ownership Scheme Housing units will retain their nature and original purpose, to facilitate healthy development of the real estate market.

We will coordinate planning, construction and management of domestic and outbound transportation networks, to mitigate commuting problems. We will implement the "Public Transport First" policy, address the issue regarding expiry of bus concession contracts, and enhance management of taxi operations. We will expedite Light Rail Transit (LRT) construction and perfect the mass transit system, with complementary LRT and bus services. We will gradually develop accessible and convenient walkways, to encourage walking and green commuting.

We will enhance public healthcare standards, optimise the medical and health system, strengthen cooperation between public hospitals and private healthcare organisations, improve medical treatment facilities, reinforce cultivation of healthcare professionals, and elevate the quality of healthcare services personnel. We will expedite construction of the Islands District Medical Complex, and commence operation of the Praia do Manduco Health Centre in the latter half of the year. The Government will also help eligible Macao residents to join medical insurance schemes in mainland China.

The Government strives to provide residents with quality and diverse community services and social security through comprehensive polices and measures. We will optimise various social support and welfare systems, enhance provision of social services facilities, perfect the two-tier social security system, facilitate the gradual transition of the Central Provident Fund System from non-mandatory to mandatory, make proper use of the fiscal surplus, and ensure long-term, stable operation of the Social Security Fund.

While increasing support and care for the elderly, we will strengthen research and planning regarding policies and measures in response to the ageing population. The Government will establish a multi-service centre for the elderly, and a multi-service centre for patients with dementia, set up new elderly day-care centres, optimise support services for senior citizens living alone, and consider constructing apartments for senior citizens who satisfy certain financial conditions but need to be cared for.

We will optimise rehabilitation polices and promote community integration, support people with disabilities wishing to pursue further education and employment, and optimise the creation of barrier-free environments. We will also implement the Carers Allowance Pilot Scheme to support families with special difficulties, strengthen protection of the rights of women and children, facilitate implementation of family-friendly policies, strengthen trans-generational harmony in families, which is an important foundation for social harmony, and diligently promote women's development.

We will expedite amendment and formulation of labour laws, to protect local employees' rights according to the law, perfect the occupational safety and health management system, and promote harmonious labour relations. By promoting adequate economic diversification, we will continue creating new employment opportunities, and implement measures in response to the pandemic to secure employees' basic livelihoods.

The Government will effectively implement "paid training", and "welfare-to-work schemes" to provide "in-service training" for personnel who have become excess to requirements as a result of the pandemic. We will improve the exit mechanism for non-local employees, and effectively protect local citizens' employment rights, strengthen coordination of and improve vocational training, to enhance the relevance and effectiveness of vocational training, encourage citizens to acquire vocational licences to enhance their vocational skills and competitiveness, and ensure employment priority and upward mobility for local employees.

(4) Optimise talent cultivation policies and strengthen education and youth services

Talented people are the fundamental resources for development, while also serving as the pillar

of a city's competitiveness. To catch up with the pace of modern development, and at a higher level and with better quality, it is crucial for us to nurture and reserve talented people in various disciplines. The Government will strengthen and promote education, to expedite nurturing local talented people for the needs of Macao's development. Meanwhile, in response to the actual needs of socio-economic development, the Government will adopt a more open-minded attitude regarding importing all kinds of talented people as required, to break through the development bottleneck resulting from shortages of human resources.

The Government will review and refine the policies and mechanism for attracting talented people. We will set up a high-level vetting committee for talent importation, and establish an open, fair, scientific and standardised talent assessment mechanism, which clearly defines the standards of talented people and the quotas for admission. The import of genuine talented people required for Macao's socio-economic development requires strict assessment and approval processes, to block any loopholes. At the same time, the Government encourages local talents who are working and studying abroad to return to Macao.

According to a Chinese saying: "It takes ten years to grow trees, but a hundred years to nurture people." Education is a long-term development strategy. The Government will merge the Higher Education Bureau with the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau, to optimise allocation of educational resources and promote coordinated development of education. The needs for rapid development can be met by ensuring financial investment in education, and improving the quality of education to keep it abreast of the times. Advocacy of "whole-person education" helps to foster all-round development of students, and nurtures talented people with capability, integrity, ambition and courage. The Government will also reinforce teacher training, continue improving the quality of teachers, and expedite reform of academic programmes and teaching reform. We support online teaching development by facilitating the integration of information technology and education. We will also improve teaching environments and educational facilities in schools, to establish a quality education system that embodies Macao characteristics and high international competitiveness.

After years of development, the tertiary educational institutions in Macao have established unique characteristics and brands. Based on the premise of protecting local students' admission to tertiary education, the Government will seize the opportunity to study the potential for local institutions to increase their ratio of overseas students admitted, hence expanding sources of students. Higher education institutions are gradually heading for market-oriented development. We will support teaching, scientific research and application of research results of tertiary institutions, to promote innovative development of these education institutions, enabling them to develop cross-curricular, interdisciplinary scientific research and academic programmes, with the aim of enhancing Macao's comprehensive strength in scientific research. The Government, moreover, will facilitate integration of science and technology with the economy, seeking to increase the contribution of technological progress to economic growth.

The Government will make the best use of Macao's advantages in tourism education and Portuguese language education, to nurture quality talented people with expertise in tourism and individuals who are bilingual in Chinese and Portuguese. We will also proceed with developing Macao as a Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area tourism education and training base, a global centre for tourism education and training, an international Portuguese training centre, and a cradle for cultivating talented individuals who are bilingual in Chinese and Portuguese.

The Government will reinforce patriotic education through setting up a patriotic education base in Macao, offering a new venue for schools and community organisations for patriotic education, in the form of lesson enhancement and educational activities on various themes with a common thread to emphasise patriotism. Besides intensifying Chinese history education, we will also promote glorious traditional Chinese culture and education on traditional Chinese etiquette culture, with a view to enhancing students' sense of belonging to their nationality and ethnicity.

The Government will pay extra attention to the growth of young people by supporting youth development, and nurturing the younger generation with a sense of national identity, and an international perspective and competitiveness. The Government will also step up coordination efforts for youth affairs, to create essential criteria for young people in learning, employment, entrepreneurship and development. We will encourage young people to pursue self-enhancement, adopt a proactive attitude and arouse them to strive for achievements. On the other hand, the Government will help young people to participate in the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and integrate into the overall development of the nation. By reinforcing patriotic education for youth, Macao people's core value of our love for the country and for Macao will be passed on through generations. The Government will work together with the community to enhance the relevance, precision and effectiveness of youth development work.

(5) Strengthen urban planning for construction of a smart city

Based on the principles of "Putting people first" and "Scientific planning", the Government will expedite urban infrastructure construction, accelerate the process of formulating Macao's overall urban planning, implement urban renewal works in an orderly manner, and expedite completion of the bill on urban renewal. We will effectively use the 85 square kilometres of territorial waters of Macao's jurisdiction, to expand the room for living and development for Macao people. We will appropriately administer and use Macao's land resources, to plan and make good use of idle land that is lawfully recovered.

We are committed to developing a "Digital Macao" – a new, world-leading administrative region that adopts smart technology. We will strengthen our 5G network and data centre, and expedite construction of digital infrastructure facilities. Through utilising the newest generation of information technology, we will continue enhancing Macao's smart technology in urban management, industrial development, government services and community management – promoting smart city development focusing on smart governance, smart border crossing, smart healthcare, smart tourism and smart transport, to realise in-depth integration of information technology and city modernisation.

We will optimise environmental protection policies, improve environment protection mechanisms, promote green development, strengthen management of environmental pollution problems, protect ecosystems, and actively publicise environmental protection concepts, to build a world class low-carbon, clean and beautiful green city.

(6) Foster cultural diversity and promote cultural exchanges

Culture is the spirit of a city. The Government will fully leverage Macao's advantage of multiculturalism, especially our long-standing history in Sino-Portuguese cultural exchanges and

abundant humanistic resources, to define our positioning in the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and establish Macao as a base for international multi-cultural exchanges and cooperation with an emphasis on Chinese culture. We will enrich the city's multicultural life, promote international exchanges, and facilitate introducing Chinese culture to the world. We will also leverage Macao's close connections with Portuguese-speaking countries, through organising various activities, to realise multi-disciplinary, multi-level and multi-channel cultural exchanges and cooperation with Portuguese-speaking countries.

We will seize the opportunities arising from the 15th anniversary of the Historic Centre of Macao's inclusion in the World Heritage List, intensify promotion of Macao's world cultural heritage, strengthen legislation related to protection and management of the historic centre of Macao, enhance public awareness of protecting our cultural heritage, and do our very best in cultural conservation work.

The Government will support development of sports, and continue implementing a dual-emphasis policy on promoting sport-for-all and competitive sports. We will increase and improve sports facilities to encourage public participation in sporting activities, for boosting physical fitness. We will also contribute more to nurturing sport talents, and support our athletes with competing in international sports events and contests.

We will enhance the functions of culture and sports in tourism development, by adding more cultural and sport elements to the tourism industry; discover stories about Macao's world cultural heritage and history; encourage local cultural and art creation for the development of cultural and creative industries; support organisation of various cultural and art activities, and promote cultural tourism. We will leverage Macao's advantageous international network to hold various international sports competitions and branded events; and support gaming operators with organising various cultural and sports events to increase the proportion of non-gaming revenue.

(7) Strengthen anti-corruption and auditing for a corruption-free and efficient government

Integrity is the basic requirement of a civil servant. We never slacken in reinforcing corruption-free governance. The Government must ensure absolute integrity in the civil service, and zero tolerance of corruption.

We persist in combating and preventing corruption, cracking down on corruption in public and private sectors, supervising operations of public departments, and combating administrative infractions or misconduct according to the law. Integrity education will be intensified among government departments, to continue alerting public servants regarding observing the law. We will continue organising a comprehensive range of anti-corruption and integrity fostering events, and invite the public to engage in, support and monitor our corruption-free governance.

The Government will also strengthen and improve auditing work, and expand the coverage of audit. We will keep pace with the times and social development, step up efforts to monitor policy implementation and use of public assets, discover problems and hidden risks in time, and make viable recommendations or give suggestions regarding auditing to related departments, to prevent

substantial damage and wastage, enhance effective use of public resources and the performances of government departments, thus improving standards of public governance.

(8) Sustain Macao's stability and security

A country is the foundation of a home. The Government will continue safeguarding national security, and establish laws and regulations, administrative system and executive mechanisms, to ensure national safety. We will continue upgrading the quality and law enforcement capability of the police force, persist in strengthening the police force through technology, and enhance internal and external monitoring mechanisms and cooperation between citizens and the police. We will also deepen joint actions and cooperation between regional police, to maintain public order of society.

Building a safe city is an important basis for stable development of society. The Government is committed to strengthening its risk prevention and crisis management capability, and coordinating inter-departmental actions to ensure public safety. We will summarise and review our experience in combating the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and disease prevention, and discover our deficiencies, making infectious disease prevention the priority for a safe city. We will further improve the mechanism for responding to public health emergencies, formulate contingency plans and disaster relief reserves, and strengthen coordination mechanisms, to safeguard our line of defence for public health and the city's resilience.

We will perfect our anti-terrorism mechanisms, strengthen the structure of professional teams, and enhance our contingency and prevention capability, to prevent infiltration by external forces and any resulting negative impacts, and ensure the stability and harmony of Macao.

We will implement effective fire and disaster prevention work, and proceed with the legislation for fire prevention and dangerous goods regulation, to prevent major incidents that impact safety. The Government will continue launching civil protection publicity and education and organising major drills, to raise public awareness of potential risks and capability for self rescue and mutual aid. We will also optimise the public services emergency information dissemination mechanism, to ensure precise and timely delivery of disaster and pandemic information.

To enhance monitoring, forecasting and alerting capability, we will perfect the weather monitoring network. After completion of the anti-flood simulation system and science argumentation, we will commence construction of flood prevention and drainage projects along the Outer Harbour and Inner Harbour, to safeguard the lives and properties of local residents.

Participate in overall national development and facilitate adequate economic diversification

1. Participate in development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and overall national development

In the new era of national development, integrating into overall national development is a great opportunity for Macao to achieve success in adequate economic diversification and sustainable

development, as well as to strengthen its status and functions in the nation's economic development and opening to the world. It is also a fundamental approach to solving the problem of limited space, and exploring new development directions.

The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is the most accessible channel and the most extensive platform for Macao to integrate into the overall national development plan. Macao will leverage its unique advantages, including the principle of "One country, two systems", its status as an international free port and a separate customs territory. Macao has a sound footing arising from its position as "One Centre, One Platform, and One Base". We will proactively participate in the development of the Greater Bay Area and integrate into overall national development. The Government will strengthen cooperation with Guangdong province and the Hong Kong SAR, to effectively implement the Outline Development Plan for Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and to pragmatically advance the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

The Government is comprehensively eliminating tangible and intangible barriers and obstacles between Macao and other Greater Bay Area cities through communication, coordination and collaboration. By doing so, the flow of people, goods, capital and information under the principle of "One country, two systems" will become more convenient and efficient, gradually forming a unified market.

We will coordinate infrastructure development with the Greater Bay Area cities, intensify mutual connections and access to trans-boundary infrastructure, continue developing innovative border crossing systems, and enhance the convenience of customs clearance at border checkpoints, to form an integrated infrastructure network with good functionality, smooth articulation and high operability. We will accelerate the completion and commence the operation of the New Guangdong-Macao border crossing checkpoint, expedite construction of Macao Light Rapid Transit (LRT) elevated railway linking Macao and the Hengqin border checkpoint, and strive to integrate our LRT system with the national high-speed railway network. The Lotus Flower Checkpoint will be relocated to Hengqin Checkpoint; part of the area was handed over to Macao on 18 March this year.

On the other hand, we will foster alignment of the legal and administration system with the predominant system in the Greater Bay Area, and reinforce policy coordination and planning transition with Greater Bay Area cities, to create a favourable environment for more convenient and efficient mobilisation of resources within the bay area. During the process, Macao will benefit from opening a larger market and seizing more development opportunities, but will inevitably face keen competition and challenges. All sectors of Macao must have an open mind with innovative thinking and novel concepts, and boost our inner strengths and competitiveness through self-enhancement, to participate in the development of the Greater Bay Area with a more open and inclusive attitude.

2. Continue advancing the development of Hengqin and facilitate economic diversification

Hengqin is Macao's starting point for its participation in the development of the Greater Bay Area and its integration into national development. This new area provides the most convenient and suitable space for Macao's diverse economic development. During President Xi Jinping's visit to the Hengqin New Area in 2018, he stressed that, "The initial intention of developing the Hengqin New Area is to create a favourable environment for Macao's diversified industrial development."

The "Outline Development Plan for Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area" also explicitly suggests expediting the construction of important platforms such as the Hengqin New Area in Zhuhai, to leverage the functions of an experimental demonstration zone for deepening reform, opening up and fostering collaboration. At the inauguration ceremony of the fifth MSAR Government, President Xi again stressed the importance of "Development of Hengqin through the joint efforts of Zhuhai and Macao."

We will strengthen cooperation with Guangdong province and Zhuhai for joint development of Hengqin. Our first priority is to adopt top-down design, The Government will achieve the goal of establishing a Guangdong-Macao in-depth cooperation zone in Hengqin with a new mindset and method, more open thinking and an innovative spirit. Combining Macao's advantages, such as the principle of "One country, two systems" and its status as an international free port, with Hengqin's advantages in terms of resources and space, we will establish an open economy and elevate it to a higher level. We will develop a mechanism for mutual consultation, mutual development and mutual benefit between Guangdong and Macao, to create a high-level open zone featuring Chinese characteristics combined with the advantage of "two systems", which can serve as a pioneering demonstration zone of regional cooperation under the principle of "One country, two systems", and a new platform for realising "One country, two systems".

The Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone fully aligns with market systems meeting high international standards. We will formulate rules and regulations adapting investments and trade rules and regulations that meet high international standards, by referring to the standards of international free ports, and create a highly internationalised, institutionalised, and convenient innovative business start-up zone with a similar business environment to Macao. The cooperation zone will implement an investment and financing system with a high degree of openness, adopt an innovative customs clearance mode to eliminate institutional obstacles and policy ramparts, and promote optimised allocation and free flow of resources.

Adequate economic diversification is definitely the path for Macao's development. We need to put in sustained efforts, and adopt a proactive and flexible attitude to move forward. Macao faces constraints in terms of space and resources. Regional cooperation, especially the development of Hengqin, is essential for Macao to create conditions for adequate economic diversification. However, the goal of Macao's adequate economic diversification is not limited to generating revenue and creating wealth, but also for building a foundation for Macao's economy to achieve long-term stability, offering a new development platform for the Macao people, especially the younger generation.

Meanwhile, Macao also needs to gain a foothold in the overall national development plan, through utilising Macao's unique status based on the principle of serving our country's needs by leveraging Macao's advantages. Macao will make good use of its position as "One Centre, One Platform, and One Base" by fully leveraging its advantages as a separate customs territory and an international free port. The planned development aligns with national development strategies, such as the "Belt and Road" initiative and the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. These measures will further enhance Macao's integration into the new sectors and new business environment of the national industrial chain, playing a new function in serving the country's comprehensive reform and opening-up. Thus, it enables Macao to achieve new development and make new contributions. Specifically, the cooperation zone needs fully leverage

its advantages in the following ways:

- **Explore the development of hi-tech sectors and contribute to high-quality national development**

  We will seize the opportunities for construction of the Guangzhou-Zhuhai-Macao Science and Technology Corridor in the Greater Bay Area, to create a pillar for establishing an international innovation and technology hub in the Greater Bay Area. We will fully utilise the leading technological roles of the State Key Laboratories in Macao, to attract both international and national experts in science and technology, intensify development of key technological infrastructure, and selectively explore the development of new hi-tech industries;

- **Fully utilise Macao's functions as a platform between China and Portuguese-speaking countries to contribute to the country's full opening-up**

  Hengqin can remedy Macao's insufficiencies in space and resources, and fully utilise Macao's functions as a platform between China and Portuguese-speaking countries. We will leverage Macao's advantage of being able to process maritime vessel registration, to explore oceanography cooperation with Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area cities, other mainland China regions and Portuguese speaking countries. This will help to develop Hengqin as an important platform for implementing "Blue Partnerships" between China and Portuguese-speaking countries. Developing digital commerce between China and Portuguese-speaking countries and cross-border electronic commerce enables Macao to integrate into the national trade value chain, establish a Sino-Portuguese international trade centre, and act as a platform for economic and trade activities between China and Portuguese-speaking countries;

- **Promote developing Macao as a world tourism and leisure centre, which aligns with the joint development of the Hengqin International Leisure Tourism Island**

  We will develop multi-destination tourism products and jointly establish a world-class tourism and leisure destination, conduct research on creating a leisure tourism zone along the two banks of the river between Macao and Zhuhai, strive to construct an international leisure vacation centre, and build quality international shopping centres and an international city of gastronomy. We will promote professional and market-oriented development of the convention and exhibition industry, to attract and nurture internationally influential and competitive branded conventions and exhibitions;

- **Capitalise on Macao's advantages arising through its long-established Chinese and Western cultural exchanges**

  We will expedite developing Macao as a base for international multicultural exchanges and cooperation with an emphasis on Chinese culture, so that Macao will play a more proactive role in fostering cultural exchanges, mutual learning and people-to-people bonds between China and the West. Hengqin will promote development of the film and television industry and related cultural and creative industries, and discover and showcase Macao's historic role in blending Chinese and Western cultures. We will also fully utilise Macao's functions as a

platform for facilitating exchanges and cooperation in sports between China and Portuguese-speaking countries, and leisure sports development;

- **Develop Macao branded industries and facilitate industrial transformation and upgrading**

  We will focus on developing higher added value, energy efficient and low pollution industries, especially the traditional Chinese medicine, food and health supplements industries; make good use of the State Key Laboratory for Quality Research in Chinese Medicine as an advantageous resource to develop and produce Chinese medicine using traditional and classical prescriptions; set up an innovative research and development and transformation platform for Chinese medicines, with ownership of intellectual property rights; adjust the pathways and models of cooperation between Guangdong and Macao in the development of the Traditional Chinese Medicine Science and Technology Industrial Park of Cooperation Between Guangdong and Macao (GMTCM Park); develop the greater health services industry; and promote Chinese medicine products and culture so they "go global"; and

- **Develop a modern financial services industry and establish Macao as a financial services platform between China and Portuguese-speaking countries**

  Gaining a foothold in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, Macao will facilitate the implementation of the "Belt and Road" initiative, and promote financial innovation and technological development. We will strengthen development of financial software and hardware infrastructure, perfect the legal system governing financial services, and strive to lower the entry thresholds for financial institutions such as banks and insurance companies in Macao, to realise free flow of capital between Hengqin and Macao; and set up a cross-border Renminbi clearing centre and explore ways to establish a stock market using Renminbi for settlement, to facilitate development of a modern financial services industry.

Macao will make use of its advantages as a separate customs territory, and an economic and trading service platform between China and Portuguese-speaking countries with a network of external relationships, and combine these with Hengqin's advantages in terms of space and resources, to strengthen its external accessibility and cooperation functions, build a channel for exchanges and cooperation between mainland China and countries and regions along the "Belt and Road", especially Portuguese-speaking and Latin-speaking countries, thus contributing to the country's full opening-up.

Hengqin represents a new path, a new opportunity and a new hope for Macao's future development. After years of immense effort, Hengqin has the potential to become a high-quality development zone and a highly liberal and open place for living. Meanwhile, it will also enjoy excellence in innovation, perfect urban features and a favourable ecosystem.

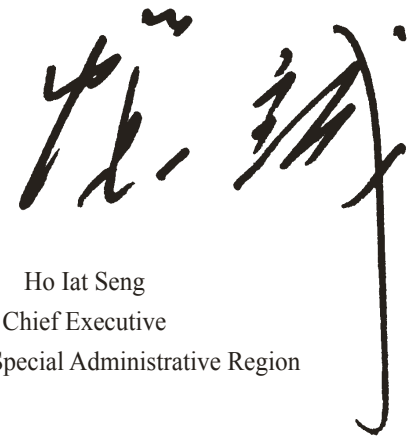
While Macao is realising infrastructure inter-connectivity with Hengqin, Macao and Hengqin are also implementing cross-border integration in public services and social security systems. The Government will explore the possibility of extend its healthcare services and social security system to Hengqin, enabling Macao citizens to expand their favourable living space. We will also expedite the development of Macao New Neighbourhood in Hengqin, which includes elderly care, residence, education and healthcare functions, creating a more convenient environment for Macao

people in terms of education, employment, entrepreneurship, elderly care, and living in Hengqin.

Both the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone will create a broader horizon for and inject new energy into the long-term development of Macao. The initiatives provide unprecedented opportunities and a new development platform in terms of innovation, entrepreneurship and employment for Macao people, especially young people. The Government and all sectors of society should proactively seize the opportunities and make good use of this platform, to ride on the express train of national development and achieve new milestones.

Conclusion

During the past 20 years of development, Macao has become an international city with unique characteristics and charm. We are proud of the results Macao has achieved in its development, and this pride reminds us of our responsibility. The Government comprehensively and correctly upholds the principles of "One country, two systems", "Macao people governing Macao" and a high degree of autonomy, strictly follows the Constitution and the Basic Law, and safeguards the absolute power of governance of the Central People's Government and the sovereignty, security and development interests of the country. While doing so, the Government will leverage Macao's advantages, show our great foresight, be well-prepared for adverse situations, and be innovative and pragmatic. We will continue exploring the development path for implementing "One country, two systems" with Macao characteristics, uniting with all sectors to build a corruption-free government, a diverse and prosperous economy, a safe and peaceful place for living and work, and a civilised and advanced society, with the aim of optimising the construction and development of the Macao SAR.



Ho Iat Seng
Chief Executive
The Macao Special Administrative Region

CALENDAR OF EVENTS IN 2019

Calendar of Events in 2019

January

1 The By-law on the Organisational Structure and Operations of the Municipal Affairs Bureau comes into effect.

The amended Law on Smoking Prevention and Control comes into force. The amendment bans smoking in all indoor venues, including the airport and casinos, with the exception of designated smoking lounges that are built in accordance with the new standards at the airport and casinos.

The Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau announces that the gross gaming revenue in 2018 was 302.846 billion patacas, representing a year-on-year increase of 14 percent, and a record high since the peaks for the gaming industry during 2012 to 2014.

7 Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the newly-appointed Director of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao Special Administrative Region, Fu Ziying. The two parties agree to continue to maintain effective communications and cooperation for the successful implementation of "One country, two systems" and the long-term prosperity and stability of the Macao SAR.

The Judicial Police announces that an extensive cross-border credit card fraud case has been solved in a joint operation with mainland China public security authorities. The fraud involved a syndicate operating an underground bank for money laundering. A total of 37 men and women from mainland China have been arrested, and 30 million Hong Kong dollars have been seized.

8 Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the newly-appointed Commander of the Macao Garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA), Senior Colonel Xu Liangcai, to exchange views on jointly maintaining security and ensuring the stability and prosperity of the Macao SAR.

9 Chief Executive Chui Sai On presents decorations, medals and certificates to 46 individuals and organisations in the 2018 Decorations, Medals and Certificates of Merit Awards Ceremony, held by the Government.

10 Chief Executive Chui Sai On and the Mayor of Shenzhen, Chen Rugui, lead delegations of officials from their governments to attend the 2019 Shenzhen and Macao Cooperation Conference, and sign the Agreement between Shenzhen Government and the Macao SAR Government on Legal Cooperation, the Memorandum of Cooperation Framework on Internship and Employment for Young Macao People in Shenzhen, and the Memorandum of Cultural and Creative Industry Cooperation.

15 The Tertiary Education Services Office announces that 1,044 students have been admitted under the 2019 Joint Admission Scheme of Recommended Macao Students to China Tertiary Educational Institutions, representing an increase of 10 percent compared with 2018.

16 The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes an announcement that the horse-racing concession is extended to 31 August 2042. The Jockey Club must complete the 12 construction projects listed in an investment plan on schedule.

22 The 2018 Influence Report of Four Bay Areas – New York, San Francisco, Tokyo, and Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, co-written by the National Academy of Economic Strategy of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the Institute for Sun Yat-sen Studies, is announced. The report shows that the overall influence index of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area ranks third, after the San Francisco Bay Area and New York Metropolitan Area. Macao ranks 12th in the influence index for major bay area cities.

23 The Macao Government Tourist Office announces that there were 35.8 million visitors in 2018, representing a year-on-year increase of 9.8 percent.

24 The Amendment to the Law on the Use and Protection of the National Flag, National Emblem and National Anthem passes its second reading in the Legislative Assembly, and will become effective from the following day.

25 Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with officials including the Deputy Head of the United Front Work Department and Director of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council, Xu Yousheng, to exchange views on leveraging the strengths of returned overseas Chinese in Macao in the development of the "Belt and Road" initiative.

According to the 2019 Index of Economic Freedom Report published by the Heritage Foundation in the United States, Macao's economy is rated as "mostly free" for the 11th consecutive year, making its economy the ninth freest in the Asia-Pacific Region, and the 34th globally.

30 The Statistics and Census Service announces that the average occupancy rate of hotels and guest-houses in 2018 was 91.1 percent, exceeding 90 percent for the first time.

February

1 The Executive Council concludes its discussion of the bill, Law on the Operation of Hotel Premises, and the draft by-law on Concrete Provisions Regarding the Use of National and Regional Flags and Emblems and the Instrumental and Vocal Performance of the National Anthem.

7 New daily records are set for various Macao border checkpoints, receiving totals of 226,874 tourist arrivals, 662,337 border-crossing travellers, of which 28,803 passengers use the airport checkpoint, 53,399 passengers use the Cotai checkpoint and 78,207 passengers use

the Hong Kong–Zhuhai–Macao Bridge border checkpoint.

11 The Government appoints Ms Song Man Lei as the President, and Chan Tsz King, Tong Hio Fong, Kou Peng Kuan and Victor Chan Chi Ping as the four members of the Electoral Affairs Commission for the Chief Executive Election. On 13 February, the President and members of the Electoral Affairs Commission for the Chief Executive Election take their oaths of office, administered by Chief Executive Chui Sai On.

18 The Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee and the State Council officially announce the Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. Chief Executive Chui Sai On publishes a by-lined article concerning the outline development plan, titled "Integrate with national development and take on Macao's new-era mission".

21 Chief Executive Chui Sai On leads a government delegation to Hong Kong, to attend the Symposium on the Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and delivers his key-note speech.

25 The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes an executive order issued by the Chief Executive to amend the Regulations for the Use and Operation of the East Car Park at the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Border Checkpoint. Effective from 1 April, drivers of Hong Kong private cars can make an appointment six hours in advance, instead of 12 hours prior to the beginning of the intended parking period, for parking at the East Car Park of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Macao Border Checkpoint.

27 Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Governor of Hainan province, Shen Xiaoming, to exchange views on promoting bilateral cooperation.

March

1 Chief Executive Chui Sai On attends the second meeting of the leading group for development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, in Beijing, to discuss the eight major policy measures regarding the construction of the Greater Bay Area.

2 Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Minister of Science and Technology, Wang Zhigang, and the President of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Xie Fuzhan.

3 Representatives of various arbitral institutions in the "9+2" cities of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area sign the Memorandum of Cooperation of the Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao Arbitration Alliance, to promote sharing of resources and leveraging of complementary advantages, and establish a long-term cooperation mechanism for the alliance.

5 In the opening of the 2nd Session of the 13th National People's Congress, Premier Li Keqiang says in his report on the government's work that the Central People's Government supports Hong Kong and Macao in seizing the immense opportunities brought about by the "Belt

and Road" Initiative and the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and in comprehensively leveraging their unique advantages to fully enhance mutually beneficial co-operation with mainland China.

6 The Vice Premier of the State Council, Han Zheng, puts forward four expectations during a plenary meeting of the Macao deputies to the National People's Congress.

14 The Executive Council announces the draft by-law on the Establishment of Macao Light Rapid Transit Corporation Limited. The Government establishes Macao Light Rapid Transit Corporation Limited, with capital of 1.4 billion patacas held by three shareholders. The Government holds 96 percent of the shares, the Industrial and Commercial Development Funding holds three percent, and the Science and Technology Development Fund holds one percent.

Lisbon Travel Market elects Macao as the International Guest Destination of 2019. The Portuguese Association of Travel and Tourism Agencies (APAVT) awards Macao a certificate for Preferred Destination of 2019.

15 The Chief Executive signs an executive order to extend the gaming concessions of SJM Holdings Limited and MGM Macau to 26 June 2022.

The Hengqin New Area Management Committee signs a cooperation agreement with the University of Macau, to provide 10,000 square metres of land on a rent-free basis for technological innovation and capital of one hundred million yuan for the three state key laboratories and key disciplines of the University of Macau, to jointly establish a demonstration base for science and technology research together with Hengqin.

18 The Islands District Integrated Government Services Centre commences operation, providing more than 300 services of 26 pubic departments.

23 The Macao-Kaohsiung Investment and Trade Conference cum Agreement Signing Ceremony is held. The Mayor of Kaohsiung, Han Kuo Yu, leads a commercial and trading delegation to witness 49 companies from Macao and Kaohsiung signing 27 long-term agriculture and fishery product contracts, worth a total of 188 million patacas.

24 Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Secretary of the CPC Guangzhou Municipal Committee, Zhang Shuofu, and the Mayor of Guangzhou, Wen Guohui, to exchange views on further enhancing cooperation between the two cities in the development of the Greater Bay Area.

25 Two hundred special taxi licences are awarded to Macao Taxi Radio Service Corporation Limited. The Macao SAR Gazette publishes an executive order to authorise Secretary for Transport and Public Works Raimundo Arrais do Rosário to sign the notarial contract on behalf of the Government.

Chief Executive Chui Sai On attends the 2019 China Development Forum in Beijing.

26 Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with a delegation visiting Macao for the fifth event in the "Mayors' Visiting Programme". He says that Macao will fully engage in and facilitate the

implementation of the "Belt and Road" initiative, while hoping to establish more cooperation platforms on tourism and culture for countries and regions along the "Belt and Road".

April

1 The Ka Ho Rehabilitation Hospital commences operation, providing integrated medical services and 188 beds for senior citizens.

2 The Government and the Bank of China sign an agreement to actively participate in the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. Macao residents are now entitled to use their Macao identity cards as legal documents for opening accounts, applying for bank cards, registering and trading at financial institutions affiliated to the Bank of China in the Greater Bay Area, and in its more than 500 overseas branch offices.

3 The MSAR Government, the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the MSAR, and the Guiyang Municipal Government in Guizhou Province sign a total of nine agreements on poverty alleviation. Macao will invest 16 million patacas to launch poverty alleviation measures.

Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with a delegation led by the Secretary of the CPC Zhuhai Municipal Committee, Guo Yonghang, to exchange views on deepening bilateral cooperation upon the official announcement of the Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

6 The Mandarin's House receives the title of "World Heritage Youth Education Base" from the World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region, under the Auspices of UNESCO (Suzhou) at the end of 2018. The Cultural Affairs Bureau holds an opening ceremony for the "World Heritage Youth Education Base" at the Mandarin's House.

11 Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Governor of Hebei Province, Xu Qin, to witness the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding between Xiongan New Area's Bureau of Reform and Development and the Monetary Authority of Macao, the Agreement between Hebei Province's Department of Commerce and the Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute to Advance Hebei-Macao Economic and Trade Cooperation, and the Memorandum of Understanding between Hebei Province's Department of Traditional Chinese Medicine and Macao's Health Bureau. The two parties exchange views on enhancing cooperation in the development of Xiongan New Area, economic and trade affairs, and cooperation on traditional Chinese medicine.

15 The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes the by-law on Establishment of the Macau Urban Renewal Limited. With contributions from the Macao SAR, the Industrial and Commercial Development Fund and the Science and Technology Development Fund, the Macau Urban Renewal Limited is established with initial capital of 100 million patacas, with immediate effect.

18 The President of the Legislative Assembly, Ho Iat Seng, announces he will run in the fifth Chief Executive election, and has submitted his application to resign from the 13th National People's Congress Standing Committee.

23 The 10th session of the Standing Committee of the 13th National People's Congress adopts a decision to accept Ho Iat Seng's resignation from the 13th National People's Congress Standing Committee.

26 Chief Executive Chui Sai On leads an MSAR delegation to attend the opening ceremony of the Second "Belt and Road" Forum for International Cooperation, and listens to the keynote speech delivered by President Xi Jinping.

30 The China International Emergency Medical Team (Macao) passes World Health Organization (WHO) accreditation, thus becoming the fifth emergency medical team in China accredited by the WHO. On 24 May, WHO holds a flag presentation ceremony for the China International Emergency Medical Team (Macao) at the United Nations Office, Geneva.

May

1 Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the President of the Portuguese Republic, Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa, to exchange views on deepening bilateral cooperation and the development of Portuguese language education in Macao.

2 On the second day of mainland China's Labour Day Golden Week holiday, the Public Security Police Force announces that there are 240,000 arrivals and 481,000 border-crossing travellers via the Border Gate, both setting new daily records. The Transport Bureau announces that a record high of 732,000 daily bus commuters is recorded.

3 Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the new Regional Director of the Regional Office for the Western Pacific of World Health Organization, Takeshi Kasai, to exchange views on public health and responses to communicable diseases.

6 The Judicial Police announce that they have discovered and shut down a phone fraud operation centre, and arrested a man from Taiwan. The man is a member of a group suspected of being behind at least 76 phone fraud cases, involving over 25 million yuan.

13 Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Chinese Ambassador to Portugal, Cai Run, in Lisbon, to exchange views on enhancing China-Portugal relations and promoting Macao as a bridge and platform for China-Portugal cooperation.

The Maritime Silk Road Cities Alliance Meeting 2019 is held in Nanjing, to protect the legacies of the Maritime Silk Road and jointly seek World Heritage designation from UNESCO. In the meeting, Macao and Changsha are approved to join the Alliance.

14 Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the President of the Portuguese Republic, Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa, in Lisbon. Both parties recognise that a good relationship is maintained

between China and Portugal. Bilateral cooperation in all areas will be further strengthened.

15 Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Prime Minister of the Portuguese Republic, Antonio Luis Santos da Costa. Both parties acknowledge that Macao should continue to leverage its uniqueness as a China-Portugal platform, which will further enhance Macao-Portugal relations and cooperation.

16 Chief Executive Chui Sai On and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Portuguese Republic, Augusto Santos Silva, co-chair the sixth meeting of the Macao-Portugal Joint Committee. The two parties sign the Agreement on Surrender of Fugitives between the Macao SAR of the People's Republic of China and the Portuguese Republic, and the Memorandum of Understanding on Recognition of Higher Education Diplomas and Degrees between the Macao SAR of the People's Republic of China and the Portuguese Republic.

Acting Chief Executive Leong Vai Tac meets with a delegation led by the Secretary of the CPC Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Committee and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress, Lu Xinshe, to exchange views on seizing opportunities arising through the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area development, enhancing cooperation between Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and Macao, and promoting economic development of the two regions.

17 Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Mayor of Porto, Rui Moreira, to sign the Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation Framework for Promotion of Friendship between the Macao SAR of the People's Republic of China and City of Porto of the Portuguese Republic, and is presented with the Key to the City of Porto.

27 Chief Executive Chui Sai On and the Governor of Guangdong Province, Ma Xingrui, lead their respective delegations to attend the 2019 Guangdong-Macao Cooperation Joint Conference in Macao, and sign a total of nine agreements on areas including deepening Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area cooperation, construction of sluices at Macao's Inner Harbour, and forestry development.

31 President Xi Jinping replies to letters from students of Premier School Affiliated to Hou Kong Middle School, and expresses his hope that when they grow up, the students can pass on the fine tradition of loving the motherland and loving Macao, cherish every moment to study hard and grow healthily, and make contributions to Macao's development and the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

June

3 The Legal System Governing Taxi Services and associated by-laws come into effect. The new law states that only companies with registered capital of five million patacas can bid for taxi operation concessions. GPS, voice recording and video recording equipment should be installed inside the taxis. Drivers who commit violations four times within five years will have their taxi-driving licences cancelled.

The Government signs an agreement with Kiang Wu Hospital Charitable Association, which donates 13 premises with a total floor area of more than 2,000 square metres, on Patio da Eterna Felicidade and Rua da Tercena, to the Government.

6 The Government announces an annex to Macao's Five-year Development Plan – "The Macao Special Administrative Region's Participation in the Construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area", to further align with the national master plan.

The first Art Macao, a six-month international arts and culture mega event, commences.

10 The Legislative Assembly passes its first reading of the Civil Protection Fundamental Law, to propose that crimes against public security, order and peace committed during spontaneous public incidents be subject to up to three years' imprisonment.

12 Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with a delegation led by the Governor of Jiangxi province, Yi Lianhong, to exchange views on deepening cooperation between Jiangxi and Macao, in tourism and youth development.

16 The election of the members of the Fifth Chief Executive Election Committee is successfully completed. In all, 5,001 of 5,735 voters have cast their votes, to elect 344 of 400 members of the Chief Executive Election Committee. The voter turnout rate is 87.2 percent, which is higher than for the previous election.

17 The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes an Executive Order to set 25 August as the Fifth Chief Executive Election day.

Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with a delegation led by the Minister of the General Administration of Customs of China, Ni Yuefeng, to exchange views on further facilitating customs cooperation.

The General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China and the MSAR Government sign the Cooperation Agreement Regarding Food Safety and Inspection and Quarantine Arrangements for Animals and Plants, the Cooperation Agreement Regarding Entry-Exit Health Quarantine, and the Cooperation Agreement on Joint Implementation of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Development.

18 Ho Iat Seng officially announces he will run in the fifth Chief Executive election, and his campaign platform is "Unity and Efforts, Change and Innovation". On 5 July, Ho Iat Seng resigns as a lawmaker and the president of the Legislative Assembly.

24 The *Macao SAR Gazette* announces the full member list of the Chief Executive Election Committee, which comprises a total of 399 members.

25 The Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China and the MSAR Government jointly announce that on 4 July, the Central People's Government will issue sovereign bonds worth two billion yuan in Macao.

26 The Health Bureau and the Zhuhai Medical Security Bureau jointly announce the arrangement of the Basic Medical Insurance Pilot Scheme for Macao residents Living on Hengqin. Starting

from 1 July, each Macao Resident living on Hengqin who has been issued a mainland China residence permit will be able to take part in Zhuhai's basic medical insurance programme.

The Secretary for Administration and Justice, Chan Hoi Fan, and the Minister of Justice and the Internal Affairs of Mongolia, Tsend Nyamdorj, sign a Judicial Assistance Agreement in Ulaanbaatar, capital of Mongolia, to strengthen bilateral criminal judicial cooperation.

July

1 The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes an executive order issued by the Chief Executive regarding increases of the ordinary disability gratuity to 9,000 patacas, and the special disability gratuity to 18,000 patacas, in 2019.

The Commission Against Corruption concludes a case in which three persons of Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute (IPIM) are suspected of work-related crimes. The former President of IPIM, Jackson Chang, is remanded in custody.

13 Chief Executive Chui Sai On attends the pledging ceremony of the delegations of Macao young people to China, and celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China and the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Macao SAR.

16 Chief Executive Chui Sai On presides over the inauguration ceremony of the chairperson and members of the Electoral Affairs Commission for the Legislative Assembly Election.

17 The Legislative Assembly president by-election is held at the plenary meeting of the Legislative Assembly. Winning 29 votes, Kou Hoi In is elected as the new president and takes his oath of office, administered by Chief Executive Chui Sai On.

21 Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Secretary of the CPC Hebei Provincial Committee, Wang Dongfeng, and other senior officials, in Chengde. Both parties hope that bilateral cooperation in many areas will be enhanced in future.

22 The former chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Ninth National People's Congress, Li Peng, dies in Beijing. To mourn his death, the flag at Government headquarters is flown at half-mast on 29 July.

25 The Electoral Affairs Commission for the Chief Executive Election announces that Ho Iat Seng has obtained a total of 379 nominations from the Chief Executive Electoral Committee, and has become the sole candidate for the Chief Executive Election in 2019.

31 As Tropical Storm Wipha approaches, the Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau issues the first Typhoon Signal No. 8 of the year. The Civil Protection Action Centre commences operation. Chief Executive Chui Sai On twice chairs work meetings in response to the tropical storm.

August

10 The election campaign for the fifth Chief Executive Election commences. The sole candidate, Ho Iat Seng, announces his election platform, and answers questions from the Election Committee members and the press.

13 Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the member of the House of Councillors of Japan and the Minister of State for Special Missions, Satsuki Katayama, to exchange views on deepening cooperation between Japan and Macao in various areas.

14 The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes an order issued by the Secretary for Transport and Public Works, revoking the land grant for a plot of land next to Pak Lik Car Park at the Outer Harbour, with an area of 2,782 square metres.

16 The MSAR Government and the government of Vietnam sign the Memorandum of Understanding on Friendship Cities between Macao SAR, China, and Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam.

24 Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with a delegation of members of the United States Congress. Chui Sai On briefs the delegation members on Macao's progress over the past 20 years after reunification, and welcomes business expansion in Macao by US companies, on the basis that these companies recognise the principle of "One country, two systems" and the Basic Law.

25 The Fifth Chief Executive Election is held. Ho Iat Seng is elected to the position, winning 392 votes, representing 98 percent of total votes.

28 The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes an order issued by the Secretary for Transport and Public Works, revoking the land grants for four plots of land on Avenida de Carlos da Maia, Taipa, with a total area of over 3,500 square metres.

September

4 Premier Li Keqiang chairs the third meeting of the State Council, and appoints Ho Iat Seng as the Chief Executive of the fifth MSAR Government, whose tenure will start from 20 December 2019.

5 The Secretary for Economy and Finance, Leong Vai Tac, meets with the Secretary of the CPC Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Committee and Chairman of the Standing Committee of People's Congress, Lu Xinshe. Both parties hope to continue strengthening pragmatic cooperation in convention and exhibition, tourism, and cultural and creative industries, and environmental protection.

The Secretary for Economy and Finance, Leong Vai Tac, meets with the Governor of Sichuan Province, Yin Li, and other senior officials. Both hope to further Sichuan-Macao

cooperation, to jointly participate in the development of the "Belt and Road" initiative and explore cooperation in investment and trade, Chinese medicine and specialised financial services.

6 The Secretary for Economy and Finance, Leong Vai Tac, attends the 2019 PPRD Regional Cooperation Chief Executives Joint Conference in Nanning, Guangxi.

11 President Xi Jinping receives the Chief Executive of the fifth MSAR Government, Ho Iat Seng, at the Great Hall of the People. He hopes that Ho Iat Seng will focus on the big picture and take a macro perspective in planning Macao's long-term development and pressing ahead with the implementation of the "One Country, Two Systems" principle.

Ho Iat Seng receives the State Council Order No. 719 for the appointment of the Chief Executive of the Fifth Macao SAR Government, from Premier Li Keqiang at Zi Guang Ge of Zhongnanhai in Beijing.

13 The Statistics and Census Service announces that the total revenue of the gaming industry in 2018 was 304.71 billion patacas, representing a year-on-year increase of 13.7 percent; and the added value of the industry was 203.38 billion patacas, representing a year-on-year increase of 13.6 percent.

16 In an interview with China Media Group, Chief Executive of the fifth MSAR Government Ho Iat Seng emphasises that "One Country" is the precondition, so that "one country" is not to be ignored while mentioning "two systems". The principle of "One country, two systems" must not be altered and tampered with.

26 The MSAR Government and the Ministry of Education sign the Memorandum on Mutual Recognition of Tertiary Education Degrees between the Macao SAR and mainland China, to deepen cooperation between mainland China and Macao in tertiary education and further enhance the recognition of Macao degrees.

29 The Government holds the Reception to Celebrate the 70th Anniversary of the Establishment of the People's Republic of China.

30 The Central People's Government, Chief Executive Chui Sai On and a Macao delegation of about 150 people arrives in Beijing to attend a series of events in celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Establishment of the People's Republic of China, held on 1 October.

The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes an executive order issued by the Chief Executive, regarding the replacement of the project-based Transportation Infrastructure Office by the fully government-owned company Macao Light Rapid Transit Corporation Limited, starting from 1 October.

October

1 To celebrate the 70th Anniversary of the establishment of the People's Republic of China, the Government holds a series of events including a flag-raising ceremony, a Fun Run, a

variety show, and a fireworks display contest.

5 The Financial Intelligence Office issues a press release stating that in the Mutual Evaluation Follow-up Report of the Macao SAR, issued by the Asia/Pacific Group of Money Laundering (APG) in October, Macao has become the first of all globally evaluated APG members to pass all 40 FATF Technical Compliance Recommendations.

6 President Xi Jinping replies to a letter from 30 senior citizens in the volunteer team of the I Chon Centre, Neighbourhood Associations, to express cordial greetings and encouragement. He also wishes all the other senior citizens in the nation a healthy, long and happy life.

9 The public is invited to submit names for Macao's first scientific satellite project. The satellite is the world's first and only scientific exploration satellite so far to be placed in a near-equatorial orbit, to monitor the geomagnetic field and space environment of the near-equator South Atlantic Anomaly.

The Government announces that from 2016 to 2018, the completion rate of Macao's first Five-Year Development Plan was about 90 percent.

14 The Government and the Argentine Republic sign the Agreement between the MSAR Government of the People's Republic of China and the Argentine Republic on Exemption of Visa Requirements. MSAR Passport holders are exempt from possessing a visa to enter the Argentine Republic for a maximum of 30 days, with effect from 13 November.

15 Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Chairman and Secretary of the CPC of the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the State Council, Hao Peng, to exchange views on the development of mainland China enterprises in Macao, support of Macao's implementation of "One country, two systems", development of Macao's economy, and the establishment of a platform for cooperation between China and Portugal.

16 The Summit on the Chinese Central SOEs' Support for Macao in Building a China and Portuguese-speaking Countries (PSCs) Co-operation Platform 2019 is held by the MSAR Government and the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the State Council. Eleven agreements are signed on areas including infrastructure, scientific research and talent cultivation.

17 The Hongwan pump station of the fourth water supply pipeline via Zhuhai commences operation. The 15-kilometre pipeline can supply 200,000 cubic metres of water per day, and is the first water supply pipeline to deliver raw water to Cotai area from southern Macao via the Shizimen Waterway in Hengqin.

21 Chief Executive Chui Sai On is invited to attend the enthronement ceremony of the Japanese emperor in Tokyo, Japan.

23 The Government signs the Agreement on Surrender of Fugitives and the Agreement on Criminal Judicial Assistance with Korea.

26 The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress decides to authorise the MSAR to use the Macao border crossing area and adjoining areas at the Hengqin checkpoint on

leasehold, and exercise jurisdiction in accordance with the laws of the MSAR. The leasehold will expire on 19 December 2049.

30 The Government officially announces the ten-year plan for disaster prevention and mitigation (2019-2028).

November

4 Chief Executive Chui Sai On arrives in Shanghai and meets with the Mayor of Shanghai, Ying Yong, and other senior officials, to witness the signing of the Agreement on the Macau-Shanghai Cooperation Meeting Mechanism.

5 The Second China International Import Expo is held in Shanghai. Chief Executive Chui Sai On receives President Xi Jinping and other guests after the opening ceremony at the Macao exhibition area of the China Pavilion, and briefs them about Macao's development.

The Global Association of the Exhibition Industry (UFI) releases the 15th edition of the Trade Fair Industry in Asia Report. Macao's trade fair market recorded growth of 5.2 percent in 2018, ranking among the top ten in the Asia Pacific region. The revenue of the exhibition industry has reached nearly 55.40 million US dollars, while the total net sales of exhibition space increased by approximately 16 percent compared with the figure five years ago.

6 Chief Executive Chui Sai On attends the plenary meeting of the leading group for development of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, in Beijing.

7 The Central People's Government introduces 15 measures which benefit Hong Kong and Macao residents, including facilitating property purchases by Hong Kong and Macao residents in the cities of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and supporting the use of mobile electronic payment by Macao and Hong Kong residents in mainland China.

12 Chief Executive Chui Sai On attends the last plenary meeting of the Legislative Assembly in his term of office, to give a summary on policy implementation work and introduce a proposed budget for 2020.

18 The law on Restrictions on Using Plastic Bags comes into effect. Each plastic bag provided in retail sales costs 1 pataca, regardless of its size.

20 The Vice Minister of Commerce, Wang Bingnan, and the Secretary for Economy and Finance, Leong Vai Tac, sign the Agreement Concerning Amendment to the Mainland China & Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA) Agreement on Trade in Services. The agreement will be implemented on 1 June 2020.

22 Chief Executive Chui Sai On presents decorations, medals and certificates to 44 individuals and organisations in the 2019 Decorations, Medals and Certificates of Merit Awards Ceremony held by the MSAR.

23 Xian Xing Hai Memorial Centre opens, to commemorate the Macao-born musician Xian

Xing Hai, and to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the establishment of the People's Republic of China and the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Macao SAR.

24 The Legislative Assembly indirect constituency's by-election (Industrial, Commercial and Financial Sector) is held, with a turnout rate of 89.35 percent. The sole candidate, Wang Sai Man, receives 813 votes and is initially elected.

25 The plaque unveiling ceremony of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Maritime Department is held on the artificial island of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge. The department is responsible for maritime affairs in the waters of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge. Its establishment marks a new start in the development of Guangdong maritime services in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

27 The Home-Ownership Scheme 2019 is open for applications, which will last until 26 March 2020. This round of applications involves 3,011 flats, which will be built on plots "B4", "B9" and "B10" in the New Urban Zone Area A.

December

1 In accordance with the Basic Law of the MSAR of the People's Republic of China, and following nominations by the Chief Executive of the fifth MSAR Government, Ho Iat Seng, the State Council appoints the principal officials and Public Prosecutor-General to serve in the fifth MSAR Government: Cheong Weng Chon serves as the Secretary for Administration and Justice; Lei Wai Nong serves as the Secretary for Economy and Finance; Wong Sio Chak serves as the Secretary for Security; Ao Ieong U serves as the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture; Raimundo do Rosario serves as the Secretary for Transport and Public Works; Chan Tsz King serves as the Commissioner Against Corruption; Ho Veng On serves as the Commissioner of Audit; Leong Man Cheong serves as the Commissioner General of the Unitary Police Service; Vong Man Chong serves as the Director-General of the Macao Customs Service; and Ip Son Sang serves as the Public Prosecutor-General.

The Macao Light Festival 2019 – Explore the Light commences. It is held from 7pm to 10pm every night during December, at 15 locations of four districts.

3 The Basic Law Seminar in Commemoration of the 20th Anniversary of the Establishment of the MSAR is held at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.

6 Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Vice Premier of the State Council, Han Zheng, meets with the designated Chief Executive, principal officials and Public Prosecutor-General of the fifth-term MSAR Government.

The Hengqin-Macao natural gas pipeline network commences operation in Hengqin. The pipeline will provide an emergency gas supply for the main gas pipeline, from north to south in Macao, to ensure that natural gas supplies will not be affected in the event of maintenance

or breakdown of the main gas pipeline.

Chief Executive Chui Sai On attends the ceremony to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) being stationed in Macao. He appreciates the PLA's support for Macao's development and the Government's administration in accordance with the law.

8 The 2019 Macao International Parade is held in celebration of the 20th anniversary of Macao's return to the motherland.

10 The opening ceremony of the LRT Taipa line is held at the Taipa depot. The first passenger train departs at 3:33pm.

11 The office of the Chief Executive of the fifth MSAR Government announces the list of the 11 members of the Executive Council of the fifth MSAR Government, comprising Andre Cheong Weng Chon, Leonel Alberto Alves, Peter Lam Kam Seng, Chan Chak Mo, Frederico Ma Chi Ngai, Lee Chong Cheng, Chan Ka Leong, Iau Teng Pio, Ieong Tou Hong, Zhang Zongzhen, and Chao Weng Hou. The executive order regarding the council will be announced on 20 December, when the 11 members will also be sworn into office.

13 The Statistics and Census Service announces the Statistical Benchmark System for Measuring Progress with Macao's Adequate Economic Diversification – Analysis Report 2018. The total added value of all industries has recorded a year-on-year increase of 39.523 billion patacas, representing an increase of 9.9 percent, in which the contributions of the gaming industry and non-gaming industry were 50.5 percent and almost 50 percent respectively.

15 Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Director of the China National Space Administration, Zhang Kejian, and other officials, to exchange views on continuing the support for Macao's scientific innovation and development. The two parties sign the Agreement between the China National Space Administration and the MSAR on the Project of Joint Development of Geomagnetic Observation Science and Technology Experiment Satellite, marking a new stage in the bilateral cooperation on scientific innovation.

The "Macao Satellite, Space Dream, The Chinese Dream" – Space Science Exhibition in Celebration of the 20th Anniversary of Macao's Return to the Motherland, opens. Macao's first science and technology experiment satellite is named "Macao Science 1". The China National Space Administration agrees to establish the Macao Space Exploration and Science Center.

16 The Director of the Administrative Committee of Hengqin New Area, Yang Chuan, says it is planned that the Macao New Neighbourhood integrated residential project in Hengqin will be developed by a public institution, to provide 3,800 flats in an area of 180,000 square metres reserved exclusively for Macao residents, with a price ceiling. The committee is also striving to expand Macao's social welfare and public services including education and healthcare to the area, to expand the living space for Macao residents.

18 In the afternoon, President Xi Jinping arrives in Macao by a charter flight, for a visit of three consecutive days, and attends a series of events in celebration of the 20th anniversary

of the establishment of the MSAR.

President Xi Jinping meets the Chief Executive Chui Sai On, to acknowledge his diligent work during his 10 years as the chief executive, leading Macao to fully implement the principle of "one country, two systems", and consolidate and promote prosperity and stability in Macao. The central government fully acknowledges his work.

19 President Xi Jinping visits the Areia Preta Integrated Government Services Centre, Premier School Affiliated to Hou Kong Middle School, China and Portuguese-speaking Countries Commercial and Trade Service Platform Complex, to understand the current situation and future development of various areas including Macao's public services, economy, education and urban planning; and meets with guests from various sectors in the afternoon.

20 The 20th Anniversary Celebration of Macao's Return to the Motherland and the Inauguration Ceremony of the Fifth MSAR Government are held. President Xi Jinping administers the oaths of office to the Chief Executive of the fifth MSAR Government, Ho Iat Seng, and principal officials and members of the Executive Council of the incoming administration. President Xi says the new administration and Macao people should show great foresight, be well-prepared for adverse situations, and be innovative and pragmatic. He also puts forward four aspirations.

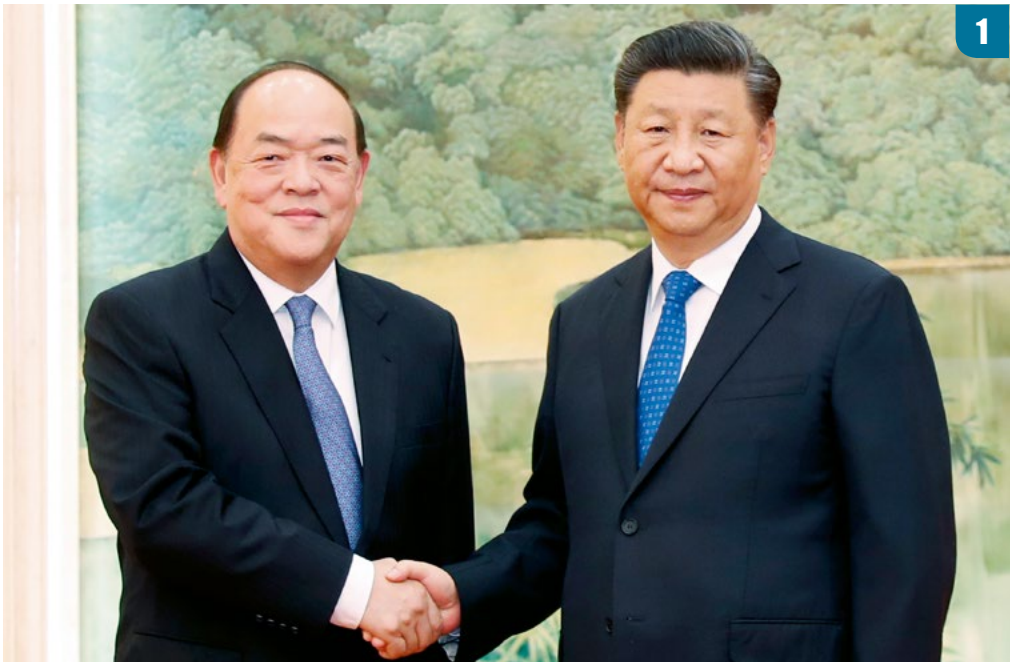
21 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Director of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao SAR, Fu Ziying, and emphasises that the new administration will diligently follow the important guidelines stated by President Xi Jinping during his visit to Macao.

22 The Cyber Security Law comes into effect. Coordinated by the Judicial Police and supported by the Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau and Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau, the Cybersecurity Incident Alert and Response Centre commences operations.

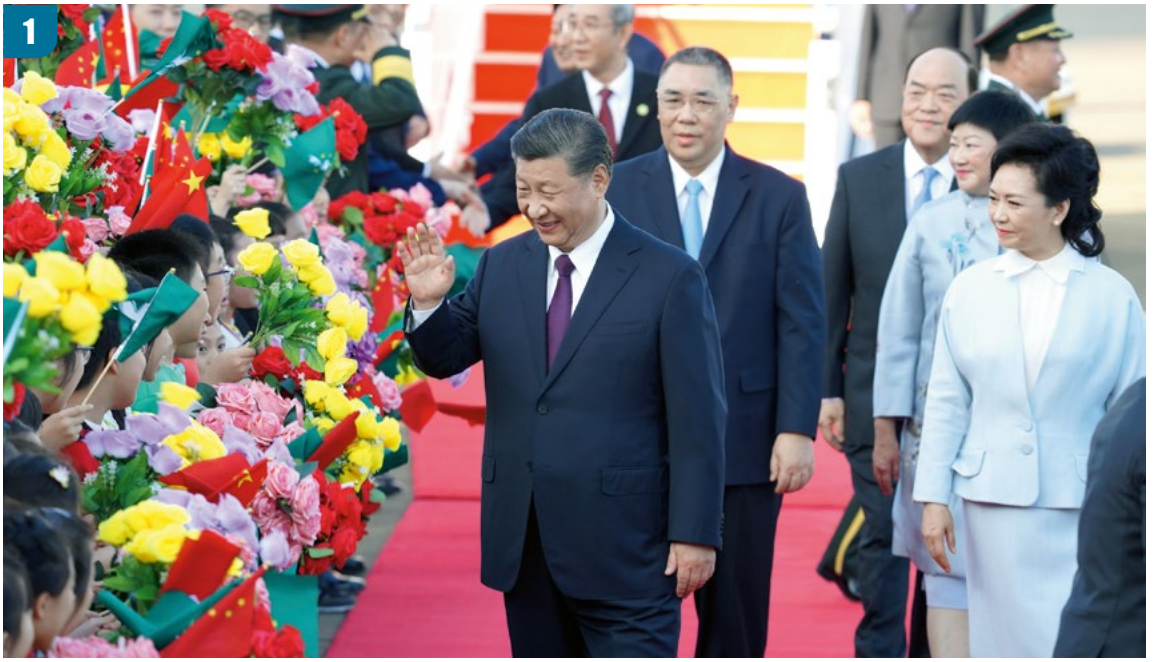
23 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng leads a government delegation to Guangzhou, and meets with the Secretary of CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee, Li Xi, and the Governor of Guangdong Province, Ma Xingrui, to continue deepening pragmatic bilateral cooperation in various areas, and jointly implement the national strategy on the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

24 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Secretary of the CPC Zhuhai Municipal Committee, Guo Yonghang, and the Mayor of Zhuhai, Yao Yisheng, in Zhuhai; and visits the Wanzai checkpoint, the Traditional Chinese Medicine Science and Technology Industrial Park of Cooperation Between Guangdong and Macao, the Macao New Neighbourhood in Hengqin, and the new Hengqin Checkpoint.

30 The Government holds an interdepartmental press conference, to announce the resumption of customs clearance operations at the Wanzai boundary checkpoint in Zhuhai, with effect from 23 January 2020, while the Inner Harbour Ferry Terminal will resume ferry sailings between Macao and Wanzai. The checkpoints operate from 7am to 10pm. The number of scheduled daily passenger-ferry sailings will increase to 110.



1. On 11 September, President Xi Jinping meets with the Chief Executive of the fifth Macao SAR Government, Mr Ho Iat Seng.
2. On 11 September, Premier Li Keqiang presents Mr Ho Iat Seng the 719th Order of the State Council, appointing him the Chief Executive of the fifth Macao SAR Government.



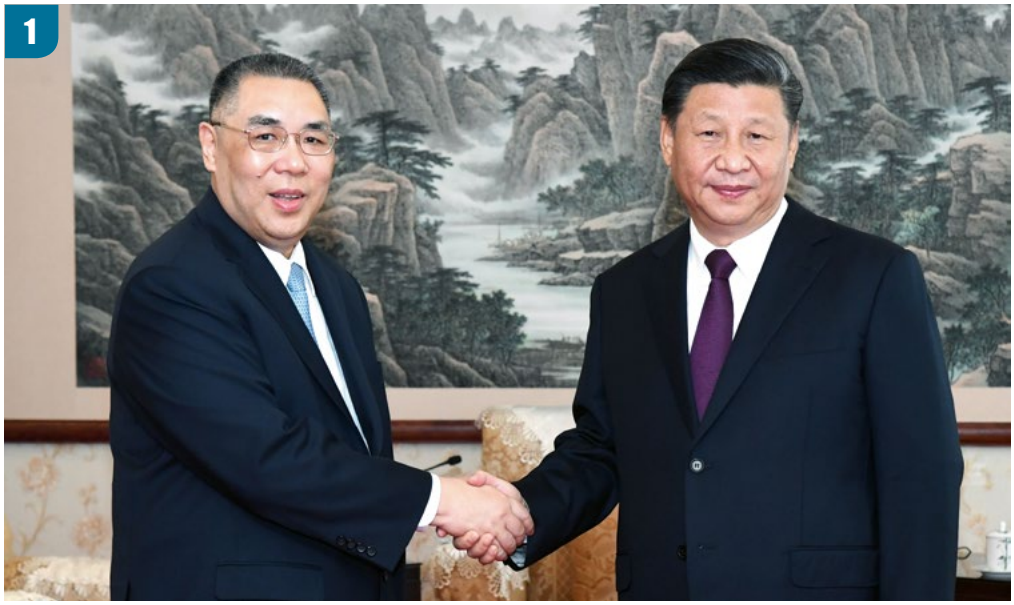
1. On 18 December, President Xi Jinping and Mrs Xi (Madame Peng Liyuan) receive a warm welcome upon arriving in Macao on a chartered flight.

2. On 18 December, President Xi Jinping delivers a speech at Macau International Airport after arriving in Macao.

3. On 20 December, President Xi Jinping delivers a keynote speech at the celebrations for the 20th anniversary of Macao's return to the motherland and the inauguration ceremony of the fifth Macao SAR Government.

4. On 20 December, President Xi Jinping administers the oath of office to Mr Ho Iat Seng, who is sworn in as the Chief Executive of the fifth Macao SAR Government.

5. On 20 December, all principal officials and the Public Prosecutor-General of the MSAR Government, led by Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng, are sworn in. The oath is administered by President Xi Jinping.



1. On 18 December, President Xi Jinping meets with Chief Executive Chui Sai On at Xinzhuyuan.
2. On 19 December, President Xi Jinping meets with the Vice Chairman of the National Committee of the CPPCC, Mr Edmund Ho Hau Wah.

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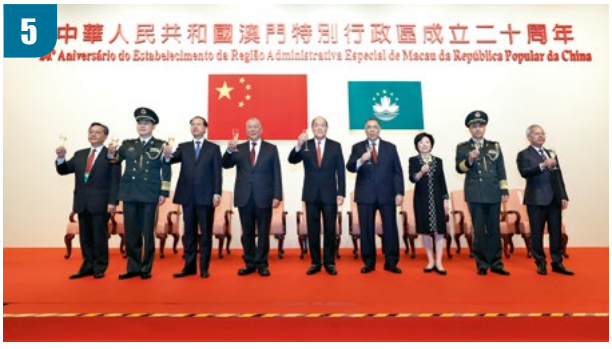
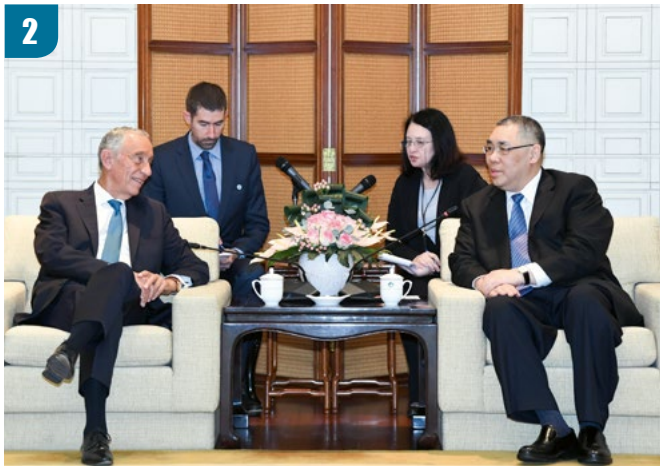


3. On 20 December, President Xi Jinping meets with all leading officials of the new administrative, legislative and judicial agencies of the Macao SAR Government.

4. On 20 December, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng, 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 20th anniversary of the establishment of the MSAR.

5. On 20 December, the Government holds a reception to celebrate the 20th anniversary of Macao's return to the motherland.



1. On 28 March, Premier Li Keqiang poses for a photo with the Hong Kong and Macao Government delegations and business leaders attending the Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference 2019.
2. On 1 May, Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the President of the Portuguese Republic, Mr Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa, during his visit to Macao.
3. On the invitation of the President of the Portuguese Republic, Mr Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa, Chief Executive Chui Sai On leads a delegation of government officials to Lisbon and Porto in Portugal, from 11 to 19 May. On 14 May, the Chief Executive meets with the President of the Portuguese Republic, Mr Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa.

4. Shortly after taking up his office, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng leads a delegation of the new MSAR Government to visit Guangzhou and Zhuhai, to comprehensively fulfil the instructions of President Xi Jinping on enhancing cooperation between Guangdong and Macao, and optimising the development of Hengqin through cooperation between Zhuhai and Macao – which helps to broaden the scope and injects new impetus for Macao's long-term development. Pictured here, the Chief Executive meets with the Secretary of the CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee, Mr Li Xi, and the Governor of Guangdong Province, Mr Ma Xingrui, in Guangzhou on 24 December.

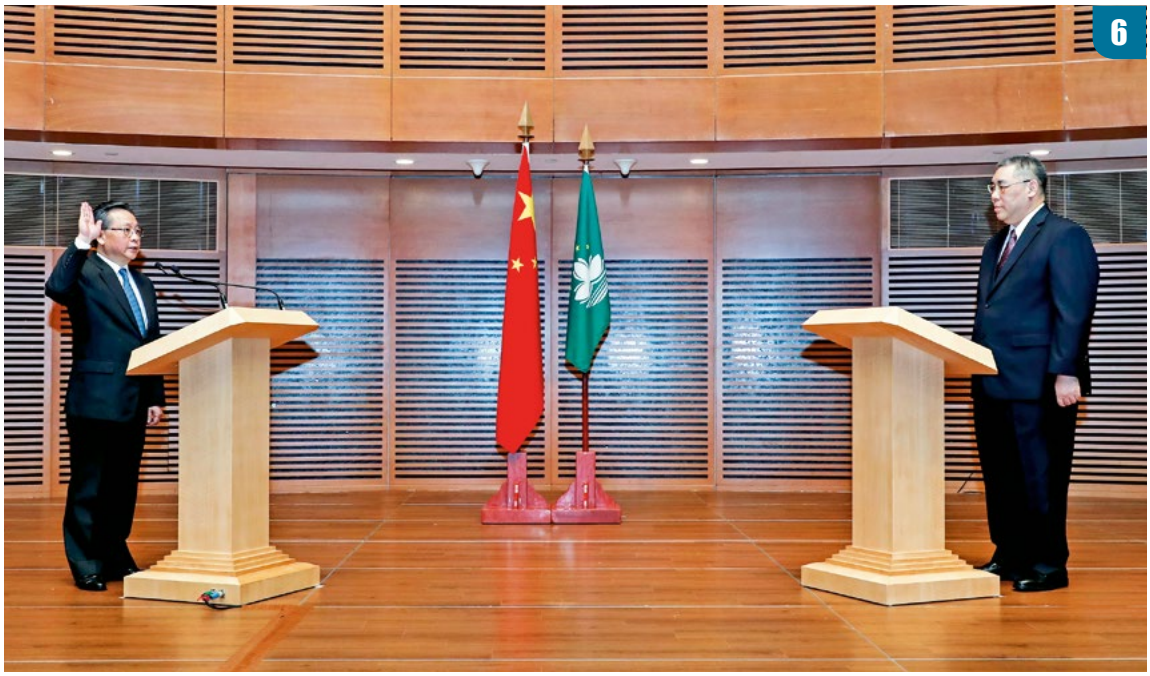
5. On 24 December, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Secretary of the CPC Zhuhai Municipal Committee, Mr Guo Yonghang, and the Mayor of Zhuhai, Mr Yao Yisheng.

6. On 1 March, Chief Executive Chui Sai On, as a member of the Leading Group for Development of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, attends the group's plenary meeting in Beijing.

1. On 25 March, Chief Executive Chui Sai On attends the "Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area in the Global Economy" session of the China Development Forum 2019.
2. On 26 April, Chief Executive Chui Sai On attends the opening ceremony of the 2nd Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation, in Beijing.
3. On 6 November, Chief Executive Chui Sai On, in his role as a member of the leading group for development of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, attends the group's meeting in Beijing.
4. On 21 February, the governments of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao jointly organise the Symposium on the Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. Officials from the Office of the Leading Group for the Development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and the National Development and Reform Commission arrive in Hong Kong, to introduce the contents of the Outline Development Plan.

5. On 27 May, during the Guangdong-Macao Cooperation Joint Conference, Chief Executive Chui Sai On and the Governor of Guangdong Province, Mr Ma Xingrui, represent their governments to sign the Major Tasks in 2019 for Implementing the Framework Agreement on Cooperation between Guangdong and Macao.

6. On 17 July, Mr Kou Hoi In is sworn in for his role as Chairman of the Legislative Assembly of the Macao SAR. The oath is administered by Chief Executive Chui Sai On.



7. On 29 July, the flag at Government headquarters is flown at half-mast, for mourning the death of the former Premier of the State Council and Chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, Mr Li Peng.

1. On 12 November, Chief Executive Chui Sai On presents to the Legislative Assembly the Review of the Government's Work in the Fiscal Year 2019 and the Financial Budget for the Fiscal Year 2020.
2. On 12 November, Chief Executive Chui Sai On holds a press conference to present a summary on the Government's work in the past 10 years.
3. On 3 December, Chief Executive Chui Sai On attends a seminar in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the implementation of the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region, held in the Great Hall of the People, Beijing.
4. On 2 December, the Chief Executive of the fifth MSAR Government, together with the incoming principal officials and Prosecutor-General of the new administration, meets with the press.

5. On 28 January, Chief Executive Chui Sai On attends the 2019 Spring Festival reception hosted by the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao Special Administrative Region.

6. On 29 September, the Government hosts a reception to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the establishment of the People's Republic of China.

7. On 29 January, Chief Executive Chui Sai On chairs the first plenary meeting of the Working Committee for the Development of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

1. On 2 April, Chief Executive Chui Sai On, representing the Government, and the Chairman of the Bank of China, Mr Chen Siqing, representing the bank, sign an agreement on providing services for the Macao SAR to integrate the Greater Bay Area.
2. On 4 April, the Commission for the Defence of National Security of the Macao Special Administrative Region holds its first plenary meeting of the year.
3. On 15 April, Chief Executive Chui Sai On visits an educational exhibition on national security.

4. On 5 December, a reception is held to celebrate the 20th anniversary of establishment of the MSAR Commission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China.

5. On 6 December, an event is held to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the People's Liberation Army Macao Garrison taking up its role in Macao.

1. A manifesto presentation session of the candidates for the fifth Chief Executive election is held on 10 August. The candidate for the fifth Chief Executive election, Mr Ho Iat Seng, responds to questions raised by members of the Chief Executive Election Committee.
2. On 24 August, Chief Executive Chui Sai On inspects the venue for MSAR's fifth Chief Executive election.
3. The fifth Chief Executive election of the Macao SAR, on 25 August.

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4. On 25 August, the day for the Chief Executive election of the Macao SAR, the chairperson of the Electoral Affairs Commission for the Chief Executive Election announces the election results.

5. On 25 August, Mr Ho Iat Seng, receiving 392 votes (representing 98 percent of total votes), is elected the Chief Executive of the fifth Macao SAR Government.

6. On 26 August, Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Chief Executive-elect of the fifth MSAR Government, Mr Ho Iat Seng.

1. On 9 January, the 2018 Decorations, Medals and Certificates of Merit Awards Ceremony of the MSAR is held.
2. On 22 November, the 2019 Decorations, Medals and Certificates of Merit Awards Ceremony of the MSAR is held.
3. On 13 February, Chief Executive Chui Sai On officiates at the inauguration ceremony of the chairman and members of the Electoral Affairs Commission for the Chief Executive Election.

4. On 18 March, Chief Executive Chui Sai On attends the opening ceremony of the Islands District Integrated Government Services Centre.

5. On 3 June, Chief Executive Chui Sai On attends a ceremony marking the donation of properties by Kiang Wu Hospital Charitable Association to the MSAR Government.

6. On 15 June, the Electoral Affairs Commission for the Chief Executive Election pays a site visit to inspect preparations for the polling station of the Chief Executive Election on 16 June.

7. On 16 June, the 2019 Electoral Affairs Commission for the Chief Executive Election holds a press conference to announce the preliminary election results.

8. On 24 November, the Electoral Affairs Commission for the Legislative Assembly Election holds a press conference to announce the preliminary election results of the by-election of the Legislative Assembly indirect elections.

1. On 5 July, the MSAR Government holds a ceremony to celebrate the first issuance of sovereign bonds in Macao by the Central People's Government.
2. On 13 July, Chief Executive Chui Sai On attends a ceremony for pledges by delegations of young people participating in visits to mainland China provinces, a programme for celebrating the 70th anniversary of the establishment of the People's Republic of China and the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Macao SAR.
3. The "My Motherland and I" thematic session, jointly organised by the MSAR Government, the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao SAR and an organising committee for youth activities in Macao community, is held at Macao Forum on 3 August.

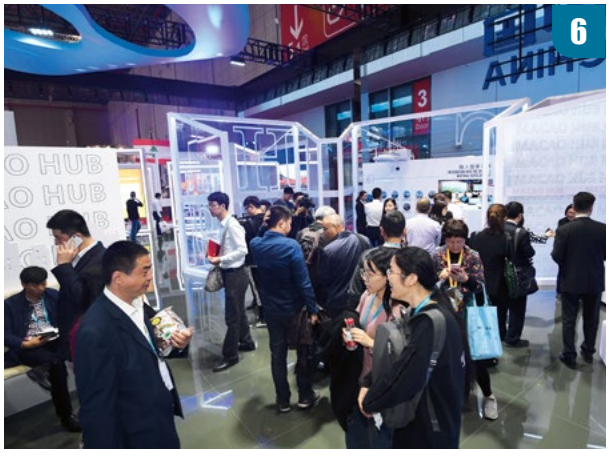
4. On 15 July, Chief Executive Chui Sai On and a delegation ride on LRT train "Ocean Cruiser", to experience the operation of LRT Taipa line.

5. On 10 December, Macao LRT holds an opening ceremony marking the official commencement of Macao LRT's operations.

6. On 13 December, the Government holds an event to commemorate the National Memorial Day for Nanjing Massacre Victims.

1. On 9 October, the MSAR Government, the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao SAR and the China National Space Administration jointly organise the Ceremony for Launching and Naming of Macao's First Scientific Satellite Project.
2. The 10th International Infrastructure Investment and Construction Forum opens on 30 May.
3. The Global Tourism Economy Forum 2019 is launched during an opening ceremony on 14 October.

4. The Summit on the Chinese Central SOEs' Support for Macao in Building a China and Portuguese-speaking Countries (PSCs) Co-operation Platform 2019 is held on 16 October. Government departments and institutions from mainland China, PSCs and Macao sign 11 agreements on cooperation projects on infrastructure development, scientific research and talent cultivation.



5. The 24th Macao International Trade and Investment Fair opens on 17 October.

6. On 5 November, the 2nd China International Import Expo opens in Shanghai. The MSAR Government sets up a "Macao Hub" in the Macao exhibition area of the China Pavilion.

1. The opening ceremony of the 2019/2020 Judicial Year is held on 18 October.
2. On 14 January, Chief Executive Chui Sai On hosts a banquet for persons-in-charge of local Chinese-language media.
3. On 15 January, Chief Executive Chui Sai On with the persons-in-charge of local Portuguese- and English-language media.

4. The opening ceremony of Xian Xing Hai Memorial Centre cum unveiling ceremony for the bronze statue of Xian Xing Hai is held on 23 November.

5. On 19 March, the Office of the Government Spokesperson and the Government Information Bureau hold a tea gathering with the media.

6. To enhance the capability for emergency handling, coordination and communication, the Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau joins hands with the Unitary Police Service, the Public Security Police, the Judicial Police, the Fire Services Bureau and gaming operators to organise a casino emergency drill codenamed “Wolf Hunting 2019”, on 22 March.

1. On 30 December, the Government holds an inter-departmental press conference on the preparation work for border checkpoint operations. The checkpoint at Wanzai in Zhuhai will resume operations on 23 January 2020, and the Inner Harbour Ferry Terminal will resume scheduled ferry services between Macao and Wanzai on the same day.
2. A dragon dance event is held on 5 February, to enhance the festive atmosphere in Macao.
3. On 14 October, the Secretary for Administration and Justice Chan Hoi Fan and the Consul General of the Argentine Republic in Hong Kong, Mr Gustavo Horacio Luis Fazzari, represent their governments to sign the Agreement between the Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Argentina on Exemption of Visa Requirements.
4. Secretary for Economy and Finance Leong Vai Tac and the Vice Minister of Commerce, Mr Wang Bingnan, sign the amended agreement on trade in services under the Mainland China and Macao Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA), on behalf of the two parties.

5. On 25 November, Secretary for Security Wong Sio Chak, hosts a briefing session on crime statistics and law enforcement data for January to September 2019.
6. On 1 May, Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture Tam Chon Weng accompanies the President of the Portuguese Republic, Mr Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa, to walk from Largo do Senado to the Ruins of St Paul's.
7. On 1 March, Secretary for Transport and Public Works Raimundo Arrais do Rosario officiates at a ceremony for the launch of a stamp set and a book to commemorate the anniversary of Macao post and telecommunications services, and an exhibition.

Macao Yearbook 2020

OVERVIEW OF THE MACAO SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION IN 2019

The People's Republic of China celebrated its 70th anniversary in 2019. This great year also marked the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Macao Special Administrative Region; President Xi Jinping's visit to Macao to officiate at the celebration ceremony; and the successful election of the Chief Executive of the fifth MSAR Government.

The MSAR Government upholds the administrative principles of pursuing people-oriented development and sharing our achievements, continues expediting urban development, promotes stable economic growth, and optimises livelihood policies and measures. The Five-Year Development Plan of the Macao Special Administrative Region was implemented satisfactorily, with a completion rate of 90 percent. To further align with the Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, the Government has prepared an annex on the foundations of Macao's first five-year plan, to deeply integrate Macao's five-year development plan into the construction of the Greater Bay Area, and refine in detail its policy administration.

The Government has also established a task force focusing on innovation, technology and development of a smart city, to coordinate work on technological innovation and building a smart city; and the Government's cloud computing centre has commenced operations. The ten-year Macao Disaster Prevention and Reduction Plan (2019-2028) has been released and implementation has commenced, to improve Macao's responses to emergencies as a safe city. The Government also granted two gaming enterprises an extension of two years of their casino concessions or sub-concessions, to create a favourable situation for the launch of the next phase of work regarding gaming.

President Xi raises four aspirations during the 20th anniversary of MSAR

On 20 December 2019, the Macao Special Administrative Region celebrated the 20th anniversary of its establishment, in the presence of President Xi Jinping, who visited Macao and attended a series of celebratory activities. During the 20th Anniversary Celebration of Macao's Return to the Motherland cum Inauguration Ceremony of the Fifth Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region, President Xi delivered a keynote speech and raised four aspirations. He strongly believed Chinese people, including Hong Kong and Macao citizens, have the wisdom and capability to better implement the principle of "One country, two systems" by refining the systems and achieving better governance.

President Xi Jinping and his entourage landed at Macau International Airport in the afternoon on 18 December, and were received by Chief Executive Chui Sai On and Mrs Chui, who both went on board the airplane for a greeting. Upon disembarking, President and Mrs Xi (Madame Peng Liyuan) received welcoming flowers from a primary school boy and girl from the Workers' Children High School, and shook hands with principal officials of the MSAR Government while walking down the red carpet. President and Mrs Xi waved to the crowd, which comprised about 400 university, secondary and primary school students, waving national flags, MSAR flags and silk flowers.

President Xi made a short speech before leaving the airport apron. He expressed his delight about again visiting Macao, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Handover, and extended warm congratulations and best wishes to the people of Macao on behalf of the Central People's

Government and all ethnic groups of the motherland. He pointed out that Macao had made proud achievements and progress over the 20 years since its reunification with the motherland, which are facts that Chinese people and the Central People's Government take pride in. He also said the MSAR Government had diligently followed the principle of "One country, two systems", and the conclusions regarding all its features serve as lessons meriting attention. President Xi said that it took everybody's effort to paint the bright future of Macao. During his stay in the following few days, he would be happy to exchange ideas on topics of mutual concern with all walks of life in Macao, he added.

President Xi visits Macao and recognises the SAR's achievements in urban development

In the morning of 19 December, President Xi, accompanied by Chief Executive Chui Sai On, visited the Areia Preta Integrated Government Services Centre in the Northern District, and inspected various service zones, taking a closer look at the public services concerning people's livelihoods and warmly interacting with residents.

First, President Xi was given a briefing by the Secretary for Administration and Justice Chan Hoi Fan, and then visited the Identification Services Bureau service area to watch a demonstration of the self-service machine, and listened to staff explaining the specifications and functions of old and new versions of Macao resident identity cards and passports at the China-Portuguese-speaking Countries Commercial and Trade Service Platform Complex. During the visit, President Xi talked to some residents in the service queues, and checked whether the application service was convenient for them. At the Social Security Fund service area, President Xi listened to a briefing on Macao's social security system for the elderly, and cordially interacted with some senior citizens who were among the service users.

President Xi then headed to the Premier School Affiliated to Hou Kong Middle School, to meet primary students who had written letters to him earlier. He visited the students' exhibition and popular science projects, and sat in on a demonstration history lesson. He expressed his expectations that the MSAR Government and all schools will shoulder the responsibility of patriotic education, and his wish that the young people of Macao will become pillars of Macao and the country.

Afterwards, President Xi proceeded to the China-Portuguese-speaking Countries Commercial and Trade Service Platform Complex beside Nam Van Lake, to see an exhibition on the platform development and another on the commercial products of Portuguese-speaking countries. The Secretary for Economy and Finance, Leong Vai Tac, gave an introduction of the construction of the platform. President Xi recognised Macao's successful fulfilment of its functions as a service platform between China and Portuguese-speaking countries, and specifically noted the high development potential of Portuguese-speaking countries.

President Xi also communicated in Putonghua with 11 overseas students, from Malaysia, Korea, Cape Verde, Brazil and Portugal, to learn about their schooling in Macao, and expressed his wish that they study happily and effectively and seize good opportunities in future to apply what they have learned. President Xi also visited an exhibition centre, focusing on Macao's urban development and construction. He recognised Macao's success in urban development since the Handover, and expressed his expectations for Macao's future.

Five highlights of "One country, two systems"

At a welcome dinner hosted by the MSAR Government in the evening of 19 December, President Xi pointed out that the past 20 years since Macao's Handover had seen the city's fastest economic development and biggest improvement in people's livelihoods, as well as the strongest shared national pride and dignity among Macao people.

President Xi praised the Government and the whole community for their commitment to the principle of "One country, two systems" and its implementation which is integrated with Macao's actual situation, leading to five major achievements in "One country, two systems", namely: "Loyalty to our country and to Macao" has become the core value of society of Macao; a firm adherence to the Constitution and the authority of the Basic Law; smooth running of an executive-led administration; proactive integration of Macao's development with the country's overall development plan; and the Macao SAR has become more inclusive and harmonious, enhancing its social solidarity. The implementation of "One country, two systems" with Macao characteristics will see even greater success, and Macao people will be able to make even more contributions to realise the Chinese dream of national rejuvenation, President Xi added.

President Xi puts forward four aspirations at the inauguration of the new-term MSAR Government

At 10am on 20 December, the 20th Anniversary Celebration of Macao's Return to the Motherland cum Inauguration Ceremony of the Fifth Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region commenced, with an atmosphere of grandeur, at the Macao East Asian Games Dome. Mr Ho Iat Seng, the Chief Executive of the fifth Macao SAR Government, made his oath of office, administered by President Xi. President Xi subsequently administered the oaths of office, led by Mr Ho Iat Seng, of the principal officials and the Prosecutor General of the fifth Government. Afterwards, members of the Executive Council were sworn into office, with their oaths administered by Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng.

President Xi, in his keynote speech, summarised Macao's successful implementation of "One country, two systems" with "four important lessons", and raised four aspirations.

First, he urged Macao to keep abreast of the times, and further improve public governance by adapting to the new dynamics and requirements of modern social governance. Tasks included: pressing ahead with public administration reforms to raise effectiveness; making the rule of law the guiding principle in public governance and constantly improving the underlying legal systems; and harnessing technology to expedite the development of a smart city, foster scientific decision-making, and enable precise social governance and highly efficient public services.

Second, President Xi urged Macao to break new ground and press ahead with sustainable economic development. Macao should develop holistic long-term plans, keeping in mind the goal of becoming "One Centre, One Platform and One Base"; focus on key projects conducive to economic diversification and integrated with Macao's practical conditions, and support the projects with government policies as well as human and financial resources; and seize opportunities arising from national strategies such as the "Belt and Road" initiative and the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, fully demonstrating Macao's strengths and thereby enhancing

competitiveness. President Xi drew special attention to the development of Hengqin, urging the Macao SAR to fully collaborate with Zhuhai in developing the area, which could provide space for – and inject fresh impetus into – Macao's long-term development.

Third, President Xi hoped that the MSAR Government would continue putting the people first, and further improve their well-being by enhancing public infrastructure related to transportation, energy supply, environmental protection, information exchange and urban security, addressing the people's needs and social development requirements, thereby improving the living environment and raising the quality of life. President Xi also urged the Government to actively respond to people's concerns regarding housing, healthcare and support after retirement, and pay more attention to helping and supporting the underprivileged. It is important to continuously raise the standards of education and build an education system that meets high standards, thereby creating even better conditions for the growth of the young.

Fourth, President Xi hoped that Macao would persist in its inclusiveness and further promote social cohesion and stability. He urged Macao people to uphold the core value of loving the country and Macao; build the broadest consensus for social development; and strengthen community organisations by preserving the good tradition of social unity and negotiated agreement in the city; manage social conflicts to safeguard social harmony; and demonstrate Macao's advantage as a focal point of Chinese and western cultures by promoting international arts and cultural exchanges.

Striving for change and innovation with concerted efforts to paint a bright future for Macao

At his inauguration speech, Mr Ho Iat Seng, the Chief Executive of the fifth Macao SAR Government said the new administration will build on its successful experience in "One country, two systems" over the past 20 years, to further implement "One country, two systems' with Macao characteristics that match Macao's actual situation.

Macao's achievements in the economy and construction during the past 20 years have provided a solid foundation for its future development. The strong aspiration for development and good way of life among the Macao people is giving the city a powerful impetus for growth. Against the huge national backdrop of deepened reform and a fully extended opening-up policy, the "Belt and Road" initiative and the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is providing Macao with substantial development opportunities. Fostering the building of "One centre, one platform, one base", strengthened regional cooperation – especially the innovative mechanism for joint development of Hengqin together with Zhuhai, as well as the diversification of Macao's economy, have set the fundamental orientations for Macao's future development. The role of Macao as a bridge between China and the west, in particular between China and Portuguese-speaking countries, with its varied cultural colours, has given the city a unique advantage in development.

Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng believed that with the support and guidance of the Central People's Government, as long as Macao properly grasps its development foundation as well as its development momentum, orientations and opportunities, and presses forward with innovation and development with concerted efforts, the city is destined to see even brighter prospects, and the mission of "One country, two systems" will see even more glorious success. Macao is sure to be developing and prospering hand in hand with the motherland, realising the Chinese dream of national rejuvenation.

Ho Iat Seng elected Chief Executive, aiming to reform and innovate

While 2019 marked the 70th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China and the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Macao SAR, the fourth-term SAR Government actively prepared for the Fifth Chief Executive Election. On 25 August, the former president of the Legislative Assembly, Ho Iat Seng, was elected the Chief Executive of the fifth MSAR Government, winning 98 percent of total votes.

The Chief Executive Election concluded smoothly, realising the full implementation of the principles of "One country, two systems", "Macao people governing Macao" and a high degree of autonomy, and laying a solid foundation for the prosperity and stability of the SAR. Under the leadership of the Central People's Government, Macao will open a new chapter for its development.

Election commenced in accordance with the law

On 4 February 2019, Chief Executive Chui Sai On issued the Executive Order No. 54/2019 in accordance with the Basic Law of the MSAR and the Chief Executive Election Law, to set 16 June 2019 as the date for the election of the members of the Chief Executive Election Committee, officially initiating the Fifth Chief Executive Election.

The president and members of the Electoral Affairs Commission of the Chief Executive Election were sworn in on 13 February, to proceed with the work for the Fifth Chief Executive Election in a fair, impartial and effective manner according to the law. The five members of the Electoral Affairs Commission were the judge of the Court of Final Appeal, Song Man Lei (President); the deputy public prosecutor, Chan Tsz King; the judge of the Court of Second Instance, Tong Hio Fong; the director of the Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau, Kou Peng Kuan; and the director of the Government Information Bureau, Victor Chan.

The election of the members of the Fifth Chief Executive Election Committee was held on 16 June. In all, 350 candidates ran for the election. Out of 5,735 eligible voters, 5,001 cast their votes, representing a voter turnout rate of 87.20 percent, which reflects the active participation and support of voters from all sectors in this election, as well as the recognition of the current electoral system.

As the election results were verified and announced by the Court of Final Appeal and the qualifications of members of the Election Committee in other sectors were confirmed, the list of all members was published in the *Macao SAR Gazette* on June 24.

In accordance with the Basic Law of Macao, the Chief Executive of MSAR is elected by the Election Committee, a body representative of the broad community, in a fair, impartial and open manner, and appointed by the Central Government for a five-year term. The number of members of the Election Committee increased from 300 to 400, while the number of Election Committee members required for nominating Chief Executive candidates increased from 50 to 66 at the 27th Session of the Standing Committee of the Eleventh National People's Congress on 30 June 2012. During the past 20 years, the Chief Executive Election Law has been twice amended, to enhance the representativeness of the Chief Executive Election Committee.

In accordance with the Chief Executive Election Law, the Chief Executive Election Committee comprises 400 members from four sectors: Sector 1 (Industrial, Commercial and Financial) takes 120 seats; Sector 2 takes 115 seats, 26 of which are for the Cultural sub-sector, 29 for the Educational sub-sector, 43 for the Professional sub-sector and 17 for the Sport sub-sector; Sector 3 takes 115 seats, 59 of which are for the Labour sub-sector, 50 for the Social Services sub-sector, two for representatives of Catholicism, two for Buddhism, one for Protestantism and one for Taoism in the Religious sub-sector; and Sector 4 takes 50 seats, 22 of which are for representatives of Legislative Assembly members, 12 for Deputies of the Macao SAR to the National People's Congress, 14 for representatives of members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in Macao, and two for representatives of municipal organisations.

Apart from the six representatives from the Religious sub-sector in Sector 3 and the 50 representatives from Sector 4 selected in accordance with their respective rules or by consultation, the remaining 344 members from the seven sectors or sub-sectors are elected.

Ho Iat Seng announces he will run for election

After the Election Committee was formed, the Chief Executive Election proceeded in an orderly manner. According to Executive Order No. 94/2019, the Fifth Chief Executive Election Day was set on 25 August, 2019. The nomination period for election candidates ran from 8 to 23 July. According to the Chief Executive Election Law, any candidate shall obtain not less than 66 nominations from members of the Election Committee.

The former President of the Legislative Assembly, Ho Iat Seng, announced he would run for the election and presented his election platform during a press conference on 18 June. Supported by his own motto, "New role, new responsibilities, new achievements", he put forward his plan for "Better livelihoods and diversified development". Although according to the law, members of the Legislative Assembly are allowed to remain in their positions until elected as Chief Executive, Ho Iat Seng disclosed at a press conference that he did not want to do things sloppily, and had therefore

commenced the legal procedures to resign as member and president of the Legislative Assembly.

Ho Iat Seng and his campaign team submitted his nomination form to the Electoral Affairs Commission on 22 July, and was accepted as a candidate of the Chief Executive Election by the Electoral Affairs Commission three days later. He had obtained a total of 379 nominations from the Chief Executive Electoral Committee and became the sole candidate to the Fifth Chief Executive Election.

Unity and Efforts, Change and Innovation

The election campaign period ran from 10 to 23 August. On the first day of the campaign, the Electoral Affairs Commission held a session for the person accepted as a candidate for the Chief Executive Election, to give a presentation on the election platform and take part in a question-and-answer session. Ho Iat Seng introduced his election platform, titled "Unity and Efforts, Change and Innovation", with the theme "Consolidate a Steady Momentum of Success and Maintain Overall Harmony", which included five main sections: improving public governance, promoting diversified economic development, optimising the effectiveness of people's livelihood projects, intensifying personnel training, and building a cultural cooperation base.

The Chief Executive Election was held at the Macao East Asian Games Dome on 25 August. Each of the 400 members of the Chief Executive Election Committee cast their votes. Of the total ballots cast, 392 were valid, seven were blank and one was ruled to be invalid. Ho Iat Seng won the election with 98 percent of the total votes available, and became the Chief Executive-elect of the fifth MSAR Government.

Ho Iat Seng thanked the Election Committee members for their trust and support, and appreciated the suggestions and advice shared by people from all walks of life during the election process. He promised he would make every effort to advance the principles of "One country, two systems", "Macao people governing Macao", and a high degree of autonomy. He would unswervingly carry out his duties and governance functions in strict accordance with the Constitution and the Basic Law, combine his efforts with those of people from a variety of social strata and all walks of life, and implement his election declaration and policy platform as set out in his campaign in a spirit of reform and innovation, in order to serve the people, Macao, and the country.

Smooth transition as Ho Iat Seng appointed by the Central Government

The day after the election, the Chief Executive of the fourth MSAR Government, Chui Sai On, met with Ho Iat Seng and congratulated him on being elected as Chief Executive of the fifth MSAR Government, and said he would instruct his administration to provide full support and cooperation with various resources including software and hardware, for Ho to organise a new government, while the current government would continue maintaining sustainable and stable development of society, so as to create a harmonious society for the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Macao SAR and for the new government.

According to the law, the *Macao SAR Gazette* published the announcement of the Court of Final Appeal regarding the Chief Executive Election results, to confirm Ho Iat Seng as the elected candidate. Two days later, the State Council decided to appoint Ho Iat Seng as the Chief Executive

of the fifth MSAR Government. He was sworn in on 20 December 2019, for a five-year term.

On 10 September, Mr Ho Iat Seng and wife, Ms Cheng Soo Ching, went to Beijing to receive the Order of the State Council confirming the official appointment. On 11 September, they met with President Xi Jinping at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing. President Xi said that during the past 20 years, under the leadership of the two chief executives Edmund Ho Hau Wah and Fernando Chui Sai On, the Macao SAR has united people from all walks of life and demonstrated to the world a successful practice of the "One Country, Two Systems" with Macao characteristics. He hoped that Ho would show awareness of the overall development and great foresight, and accurately grasp Macao's situation and the country's strategic development needs, to continue the successful implementation of "One country, two systems".

On the same day, Premier Li Keqiang handed Ho Iat Seng a decree for the appointment at Zi Guang Ge of Zhongnanhai in Beijing. Li said that the appointment represented the central government's trust and concern regarding Ho and Macao residents' great hope and expectations for him.

Ho Iat Seng thanked the central government for his appointment, and said he was honoured at his appointment to the position entailing great responsibility, and was unswervingly committed to the implementation of the "One country, two systems" principle under the leadership of President Xi Jinping and the Central People's Government.

Consolidating the Foundation for Economic Development and Nurturing the Emergence of Various Industries

In 2019, Macao was faced with increasing uncertainties in the internal and external environments and downward pressure on the economy. Macao's gross domestic product (GDP) for the year was 434.7 billion patacas, representing a 4.7 percent contraction in real terms from the previous year. The GDP per capita was 645,438 patacas.

The Government persisted in focusing on economic development and people's livelihoods as our core administrative values in the area of economy and finance, along with improving our quality of development and strengthening regional cooperation as the core principles, striving to maintain Macao's sustainable economic development and social stability. With stable employment during the year, the unemployment rate remained low at 1.7 percent. The median monthly salary of the employed population was 17,000 patacas, up by 1,000 patacas year on year; while the median monthly salary of employed local residents was 20,000 patacas.

Maintaining healthy development of mainstream industries

The Government strengthened the regulation and promoted healthy and orderly development of the gaming industry. We approved a two-year extension to the casino concession contracts and sub-concession contracts of two gaming enterprises, so that all gaming concessions will expire in 2022, creating a better situation for the next phase of work.

The Government improved legislation to strictly control the number of gaming tables and strengthen the supervision of gaming operators and promoters. In August 2019, regulations were introduced regarding the requirements for ensuring gaming promoters show their identification information on transaction receipts and in casinos. We also strived to promote responsible gaming. In addition, we urged gaming operators to fulfil their social responsibility, including by increasing the procurement of products and services that are designed and made in Macao, and injecting more non-gaming elements into the industry. We also promoted integrated development of the gaming and non-gaming industries.

The Government adopted a tourism development model which centres on tourism and leisure, making the best use of integrated resort facilities and international entertainment and festive events, and deepening the development of Macao as a Creative City of Gastronomy. We strived to promote the history and culture of Macao, and demonstrated our unique cultural tourism content, to guide tourists to engage in in-depth travel. We also made good use of pier facilities, explored new ferry routes, and launched the Macao Cruise route.

Nurturing the emergence of various industries

In 2019, the Government continued implementing policies and investing resources to support the growth of industries such as conventions and exhibitions, cultural and creative industries, traditional Chinese medicine and specialised financial services. We promoted quality enhancement of the convention and exhibition industry, with conventions as the priority, and continued optimising the one-stop service for convention and exhibition bidding and support. We also leveraged "Convention Ambassadors" networks, to attract large-scale quality conventions to Macao, expanded the types of exhibitions and conventions, optimised supportive services, and encouraged merchants participating in conventions and exhibitions to shop and dine in local neighbourhoods, to enhance

the effectiveness of the events. To strengthen external exchanges, the Government also organised delegations to participate in international and regional conventions.

We pressed ahead with the development of the Guangdong-Macao Traditional Chinese Medicine Technology Industrial Park. The cooperation platform for the industrial, academic, and research and development sectors became fully operational. We have established bases for innovation incubation that integrate research and development, business headquarters and trade, with a total of 159 registered enterprises. A total of 76 enterprises have established offices in the park, including 39 Macao enterprises that were cultivated through the industrial park platform.

The key pilot projects of the healthcare sector that have been selected as "national incubators" are among the carriers that transform research results products, through cooperation between the industrial, academic, and research and development sectors. The construction and preparation work progressed smoothly, and was completed and available for inspection by the end of 2019.

The GMP Pilot Scale Production Line has passed China's and the EU's GMP accreditation standards. A technology research and development team and a scientific research service team were established in May, to help Macao enterprises develop new products and upgrade the quality of those that are already on the market. Building on the Guangzhou-Macao, Sichuan-Macao and Fujian-Macao Chinese medical cooperation, the Government continued exploring opportunities for further cooperation with other regions, such as Jilin and Guizhou.

We promoted international trade in Chinese medicine products and culture. With Portugal and Mozambique as entry points, we strived to establish an international exchange platform for young Chinese medicine practitioners. The first batch of two Chinese medicine products registered in Mozambique are already available for sale in the local market, while more products are now awaiting for approval for sale. With the experience gained in Mozambique, in 2019 the model for international promotion of medicines and talent cultivation through medical treatment services was extended to Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa, such as Cape Verde, for the first time.

In 2019, the Government continued fostering cultural and creative industries and launched various subsidy schemes. We provided support services for cultural and creative enterprises – such as work space, business training, organising exhibitors and networking – to foster incubation of the industry. The Cultural Industry Fund has approved a total of 147 million patacas for subsidising 82 projects. The total investment in these projects was 523 million patacas.

Moreover, the Specific Financial Support Programme for the Growth of Creative and Cultural Enterprises was launched in August, to assist micro-enterprises in acquiring business installations, manufacturing and production, launching promotional activities and registering intellectual property rights. In all, 49 projects have been selected to receive subsidies totalling 9.28 million patacas.

During the first phase of the Community Cultural and Creative Production Subsidy Scheme, exhibitors were assisted with participating in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Public Cultural and Tourism Products Sourcing Fair, and an exhibition on the fair's achievements was held in the Macao Polytechnic Institute. In the second phase, subsidies totalling nearly 8.4 million patacas were provided to 28 projects.

Regarding specialised financial services, the Government refined the related laws and

regulations. The legislative procedures of the Legal System Governing Financial Leasing Business and the Tax Concession Incentive Scheme for Financial Leasing were completed. Studies were underway to amend the Interest Subsidy Scheme on Bank Loans to Enterprises. We also optimised the business environment, to attract large-scale lease finance companies to establish their bases in Macao, and facilitated the establishment of a Renminbi settlement platform for trade between China and Portuguese-speaking countries, to provide financial services for trade and investment enterprises and projects of Portuguese-speaking countries, and countries and regions along the "Belt and Road".

In 2019, for the first time, the Central People's Government issued sovereign bonds in Macao; and this was the first year the Meeting of the Central Banks and Financiers of China and Portuguese-speaking Countries was held in Macao. A cross-departmental working group was set up by the Monetary Authority of Macao to follow up on and coordinate research and related work on the establishment of a capital market in Macao. Moreover, Macao and other Greater Bay Area cities jointly signed the Framework Cooperation Agreement on Financial Conflict Resolution between Guangdong and Macao, to foster the co-ordination of soft financial infrastructure within the Greater Bay Area and promote the establishment of a financial services cooperation platform between China and Portuguese-speaking countries.

Supporting development of SMEs and encouraging innovation and entrepreneurship by young people

The Government attached great importance to the sustainable development of SMEs, persisted with the principle of integrating support and cultivation, and continued optimising various financial and administrative support measures, to support their innovative development.

We promoted the application of information technology in SMEs, enhanced cooperation with e-commerce operators in mainland China, and developed and explored e-commerce markets in Portuguese-speaking countries. We continued fostering the "Scheme to Assist the Re-branding of Time-honoured Local Shops", after the completion of the assessment of the first batch of 12 "Time-honoured Local Shops", to strengthen the competitiveness of these local shops.

We have recently launched Catastrophe Insurance for Small and Medium Enterprises, the Catastrophe Insurance for Small and Medium Enterprises Funding Scheme, and the Import and Export Credit Insurance Scheme, to provide SMEs with a wider range of insurance protection. We also facilitated a new round of business invitation exercises for the Traditional Chinese Medicine Science and Technology Industrial Park of Cooperation Between Guangdong and Macao (GMTCM Park) in Hengqin, to explore greater scope for developing Macao enterprises.

We continued implementing the Young Entrepreneurs Aid Scheme and upgraded the functions of the Young Entrepreneur Incubation Centre. Study and exchange tours to the Greater Bay Area were organised for young people in Macao, to help them seize opportunities for employment and entrepreneurship. The requirements for participation in the China-Portuguese-speaking Countries Young Entrepreneur and Innovation Exchange Programme were broadened, to allow more young people to participate in study and exchange tours to Portuguese-speaking countries and develop their networks. In 2019, dialogue sessions between young people and the Secretary for Economy

and Finance or the directors of various bureaus were organised, in addition to participation in community activities for young people, to strengthen the mechanism for communications with young people.

Continuing deepening regional cooperation and actively participating in construction of the Greater Bay Area

To further align with the Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, the Government has formulated an annex to Macao's Five-year Development Plan, based on its initial plan, to deeply integrate the construction of the Greater Bay Area into our five-year development plan. This will align with the national master plan, whilst incorporating it within our annual policy administration.

In addition, the Symposium on the Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and the Symposium on the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area co-organised by the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government, the People's Government of Guangdong Province and the Macao Special Administrative Region Government were held in Macao, Hong Kong, and Japan.

We implemented a series of cooperative projects between Guangdong and Macao. Based on the project arrangements highlighted in the Framework Agreement on Cooperation between Guangdong and Macao, we strengthened cooperation in areas such as developing cross-border infrastructure and facilitating customs clearance, fostering cooperation in modern service industries, developing a quality living circle, and promoting education and youth exchanges.

We also facilitated the construction of the Guangdong-Macao Special Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, and continued fostering cooperation with Shenzhen, Guangzhou, Zhongshan and Jiangmen.

We supported active participation by businesses and the public in the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and provided services to facilitate registration by trading companies in the nine cities of the Greater Bay Area. We also upgraded the functions of the representative office of the Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute in Guangzhou, arranged visits to organisations and enterprises in Greater Bay Area cities and launched related follow-up work, to foster connections and provide necessary assistance. We continued soliciting investments and working on promotion, to attract quality business operators to establish bases in Macao.

To promote cooperation with the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, Changjiang economic belt and the Pan-Pearl River Delta (PPRD) region, in November 2019 we signed the Arrangements for Establishing the Mechanism of the Shanghai-Macao Cooperation Joint Conference to establish an official mechanism for cooperation with Shanghai, facilitated planning of the Jiangsu-Macao Cooperation Park, fostered cooperation on environmental protection and infrastructure industries between the PPRD provinces and regions and Portuguese-speaking and European Union countries, and cooperated with Jilin province in developing the Chinese medicine industry.

Short-, medium-, and long-term policies for building a safe and liveable city

Deepening long-term mechanisms to improve people's well-being and build a healthy, safe and liveable city

In 2019, the Government adhered to its policy-making principles of pursuing people-oriented development and sharing our achievements, and continuing to deepen the formulation of the social security system and various long-term mechanisms related to people's livelihoods. The Government provided comprehensive support and multi-level coverage, and integrated short-, medium-, and long-term policies to improve livelihoods, promote equality, and optimise various policies and measures for people's well-being.

Consolidating the two-tier social security system, and providing more stable social security

The Non-mandatory Central Provident Fund System came into effect in 2018, marking the official establishment of the two-tier social security system. In 2019, the Government continued to actively introduce and promote the system to the public, encouraging more employers and employees to jointly establish better retirement benefits, or participate in the individual provident fund scheme, to better prepare for ample retirement protection.

By 2019, a total of 195 employers had joined the Non-mandatory Central Provident Fund System, and more than 50,000 residents had joined the individual provident fund scheme. In 2019, the Government injected 7,000 patacas from its fiscal surplus into the provident fund account of each eligible Macao resident, benefiting a total of 377,000 people.

For those who are covered by the social security system, the Government raised the pensions and disability allowances to 3,630 patacas per month from January 2019, an increase of about 5.2 percent. Other benefits were also adjusted according to a similar rate. In August 2019, a new measure of automatic withdrawal of funds was introduced, saving senior citizens the effort required for the withdrawal procedures of the Non-mandatory Central Provident Fund System every year.

In 2016, the Government finished injecting a total of 37 billion patacas into the Social Security Fund. In 2019, the bill on consolidating the financial resources of the Social Security Fund was formulated. After meeting the basic reserve requirements, three percent of the central budget balance by the end of every fiscal year is designated for the Social Security Fund, to provide fundamental financial support for the fund's sustainability. To continuously improve residents' retirement protection, a feasibility study was carried out regarding the establishment of an indexation adjustment mechanism, and on more scientific methods for adjusting the pensions and other benefits under the social security system.

Continuing supportive measures for the underprivileged and upholding the principle of sharing development and prosperity

For the relatively underprivileged groups in society, the Government strictly implemented medium-to-long-term plans for several social assistance and social services – including old-age protection and rehabilitation services, as well as maternal and child services. The Government upheld its principles of sharing development and prosperity by enhancing universal welfare measures, such as the Wealth Partaking Scheme, injecting funds into Provident Fund Personal Accounts, birth allowance, the Continuing Education Programme, water tariff subsidies and electricity bill subsidies.

In terms of improving the social service system, the Government established a professional accreditation and licensing system for social workers, to facilitate professionalisation of social workers and protect the rights of social service users.

In 2019, the Government continued optimising various social assistance and welfare measures, to maintain the standard of living of underprivileged households. In terms of family and community services, the Government conducted a comprehensive review and report on the implementation of the Law on Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence. The Government implemented the plan concerning the Development Goals of Women in Macao for 2019-2025, to facilitate the work of the task force on women's development goals.

In terms of services for children and youth, the first phase (2018-2019) of the Child-care Service Plan 2018-2022 has been completed. Notably, this included the gradual adjustment of the proportion of full-day and half-day classes of child-care centres, in order to meet the needs for child-care services for two-year-olds. The Government also promoted self-assessments and carried out third-party assessments of subsidised child-care centres, unified the enrolment schedule for subsidised child-care centres, and introduced a registration system, to shorten the time parents must wait to receive the results of applications for enrolment in these centres.

In terms of services for the elderly, a total of 91 mid-term measures (2018-2020) for the Ten-year Action Plan for the Provision of Services for the Elderly have been completed by the end of 2019. The introduction of home care services aimed to provide seamless support services for

the elderly, such as those who are living alone, physically weak or suffering from dementia. The introduction of the Climbing Stairs Service also assisted senior citizens living in old buildings to participate in community activities. In the fourth quarter of 2019, another nursing home was set up in Taipa, increasing the total number of subsidised places in homes for the elderly to about 2,400. The Government also supported 17 subsidised homes for the elderly, and day care centres for senior citizens, in purchasing, renting and testing innovative Gerontechnology equipment.

In terms of rehabilitation services, 120 mid-term measures (2018-2020) of the Ten-year Development Plan for Rehabilitation Services have been implemented by the end of 2019, including actively following up regarding early intervention services, and completing the plan and study on providing more appropriate support for children and their families. The Government also launched the Pilot Financial Support Scheme for the Acquisition of Assistive Equipment for the Disabled and the Assistive Equipment Resources and Barrier-free Homes Improvement Scheme.

Balancing development of land, housing and infrastructure, to pragmatically promote the development of a liveable city

Living in a decent home is everyone's wish. It is also one of the priorities of the Government when promoting a liveable city. For many years, in response to the public demand for housing, the Government has adopted a pragmatic attitude and adhered to its public housing policy - "Public housing as the core supplemented by the Home Ownership Scheme". In 2019, the Government completed the amendments to the Legal System for Public Housing and the mechanism for applying for public housing on a regular basis, and commenced a new round of applications for Home-Ownership Scheme housing at the end of the year. Meanwhile, the Government waived rent for

public housing tenants for the whole year, for the fifth consecutive year, and provided temporary housing subsidies to eligible families on the waiting list for public housing.

In 2019, a total of 12,268 families rented public housing, and a total of 185 tenants whose income exceeded the statutory cap ended the tenancies of their own volition. As for Home-Ownership Scheme housing, the Government continued the screening and allocation of housing units. These included one-bedroom Home-Ownership Scheme housing units of Ip Heng Building, the allocation of which was completed in 2019. The Government expedited the title deed assessment process for appointed buyers of Home-Ownership Scheme housing, and commissioned private notaries to assist in title deed processes, thus boosting processing. By 2019, title deed processes for households on the waiting list for the 19,000 Home-Ownership Scheme housing units had been completed for all buildings other than Bairro da Ilha Verde Building and Fai Ieng Building.

In response to the medium- to long-term housing demand, the Government made good use of the new urban reclamation areas and existing land to increase housing supply, especially public housing, and construct public facilities. The Government completed reclamation of the New Urban Reclamation Zones A and E1, and commenced design work for the four Home-Ownership Scheme lots and one public housing lot in the first phase of Zone A. Construction of the Mong Ha Public Housing project has resumed. A feasibility study on public housing projects on Avenida Wai Long, Taipa, was completed, and site formation is about to commence.

The Government is committed to ensuring a rational supply of public housing, whilst promoting the sustainable development of the real estate market through varied means. In terms of regulations, the property tax rate for leased properties was adjusted in 2019, to encourage an increased supply in the real estate rental market.

The sustainable development of the real estate market cannot be achieved without rational land resources. The Government has always been committed to balancing the supply and rational use of land. In 2019, the Government continued recovering idle land in accordance with the law, to increase land reserves. By September 2019, land grants for 77 plots of land with a total area of over 670,000 square metres had been revoked, while 23 plots of land with a total area of 230,000 square metres had been resumed.

In terms of urban planning, the Government coordinated the plan for future urban development from a more macro perspective, by specifying the principles, concepts, values, functional setup and overall direction. The Government also promoted the preliminary plan for Macao's urban development master plan, to achieve balanced, sustainable development of the city.

In 2019, the Government established Macau Urban Renewal Limited, to focus on implementing urban renewal work. The Government also began registering eligible applicants for purchasing replacement housing according to the law, conducted a public consultation on Legal System Governing Urban Renewal, and listened to public opinion on major issues such as the property rights percentages of redeveloped buildings.

Decent and liveable housing requires suitable software and hardware facilities. The Government is committed to improving medical, security and environmental software and hardware facilities, and promoting smart services, to provide a safe, healthy and convenient living and development environment for residents.

Improving healthcare services and prioritising prevention to strengthen the elements of a healthy city

In 2019, the Government continued upholding the principle of "Improve medical services and prioritise prevention", to inject new impetus into the long-term development of the medical and healthcare system, and strengthen the elements of a healthy city, to enhance public health. To optimise the primary healthcare services network, the Government expanded investment of resources, and enhanced cooperation with non-profit medical institutions and private medical institutions.

In terms of prevention of infectious diseases, the Government has established a mature and sound public health emergency response and infectious disease prevention mechanism. The China International Emergency Medical Team (Macao) passed World Health Organization (WHO) accreditation, and plays an active role in improving public health emergency responses in Macao.

Meanwhile, the Government continued strictly enforcing various measures to safeguard against infectious diseases, and sent officers to give seasonal flu vaccines to specific groups of people, and expanded free vaccination to all residents of Macao. Priorities in receiving the measles vaccine were given to people or domestic helpers who take care of infants and young children under the age of one, pregnant women and medical staff, and rubella vaccine top-up was given to eligible residents, to promptly halt the spread of infectious diseases in the community.

In response to the medium- to long-term demand for healthcare services in Macao, the Government has established the Macao Academy of Medical Specialists and conferred fellowships, and spared no effort in facilitating the revision of the Legal System for Professional Qualification and Licensing for Medical Workers, so the medical system can meet international standards. The Government also commissioned academic institutions to carry out a feasibility study of universal medical insurance, to foster the long-term sustainable development of the medical system.

In terms of infrastructure, construction of the main structure of the Islands District Medical Complex (general hospital, auxiliary building, and general administration building) commenced in October 2019, and is expected to be completed in the third quarter of 2022.

As for healthcare services, the Government's priorities included medical services for the elderly. The Government expanded outreach specialist medical services, commenced operation of the new Ka Ho Rehabilitation Hospital, provided an early surgery arrangement for senior citizens suffering from severe cataracts, and subsidised fitting of removable dentures for senior citizens with financial difficulties.

The Government continued implementing various healthcare measures for women and children, to maximise the functions of the Children's Comprehensive Assessment Centre, and shortened waiting times for assessment and rehabilitation.

Regarding medium-to-long-term disease prevention, the Government has expanded the age group for colorectal cancer screening, and carried out screening for those at high risk of lung cancer, to improve the chances of cure. The Government continued implementing protective measures under the Law on Smoking Prevention and Control, implemented a smoking ban in all casinos, and began an investigation on tobacco use. We also established a system for monitoring data on alcohol use, carried out public consultations on regulating under-age consumption of alcohol, and intensified

efforts to build Macao as a healthy city.

The Government has actively responded to the new demands for cross-border medical services arising through the "Belt and Road" initiative and the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. We plan to construct a health centre in Hengqin to serve Macao citizens. The Government also assists Macao residents who live in Hengqin and hold mainland China residence permits to take part in Zhuhai's basic medical insurance programme, with subsidies on medical insurance fees for eligible children, primary and secondary students, and senior citizens. Also, interactions with Zhuhai, Zhongshan and Jiangmen were strengthened, to improve the healthcare and well-being of Macao citizens in the Greater Bay Area.

Building a safe city by strengthening emergency responses

The Government implements the administrative principle of "Putting people first". With the public interest in mind, we strive to build a safe city to ensure national security and regional stability. Immediately after the establishment of the Commission for the Defence of National Security of the Macao Special Administrative Region in 2018, the Chief Executive instructed the public security forces to coordinate or undertake follow-up work on supporting legislation. There was good progress with this work. In June 2019, the Government announced the Cyber Security Law, which came into effect on 22 December 2019, and helps to improve Macao's ability to prevent and respond to cyber security issues, and better safeguard national security and the safety of Macao.

To better prevent crime and promote community security, the Government has set up the Video Surveillance System in Public Spaces in various districts of Macao. The first three phases, involving 820 cameras, became operational in 2016 and 2018. The fourth phase, involving the installation of 800 cameras focused on secluded locations with potential safety risks, commenced in February 2018, and will be completed in the first quarter of 2020.

After the impact of Typhoon Hato in 2017, the Government took recommendations from the Expert Group of the China National Commission for Disaster Reduction and enacted the Civil Protection Fundamental Law. After detailed consultation and discussion, the bill passed its first reading at the Legislative Assembly on 10 June 2019, and entered the second reading. The bill proposes a number of reforms to Macao's civil protection system, to ensure the safety of residents and visitors.

The Government has further optimised the emergency support mechanism, to strengthen our disaster prevention and mitigation abilities, and completed the amendments to departmental contingency plans. The Government has continued improving the functions of various subsystems of the application platform that enables effective overall command during emergencies. At present, there are 17 emergency shelters, and four meeting points and emergency evacuation points.

To alleviate flooding in low-lying areas of the Inner Harbour, work on constructing a rainwater pumping station and box culvert in the northern Inner Harbour has commenced, whilst flap valves have been installed on the existing sluices. Work is underway on constructing sluices in the Inner Harbour, and the first phase of public display and opinion collection has commenced regarding the feasibility study for the master plan.

To ensure the safety of electricity and water supplies, the Government expedited construction of the third Guangdong-Macao electric power transmission channel. Currently, more than 60 percent of the electric cables have been installed. We have also enhanced power substations, to improve electricity supplies in low-lying coastal areas. Macao's fourth water supply pipeline from Zhuhai has commenced operations. We have expedited the construction of the Seac Pai Van Water Treatment Plant, and commenced work on expanding Ka Ho Reservoir.

The ten-year plan for disaster prevention and mitigation (2019-2028) has been released, and implementation has commenced. This includes 37 binding and anticipated goals, to enhance the contingency management system and the overall capability for implementing contingency measures.

Optimising information technology to promote smart living

To further improve quality of life and work efficiency, the Government is committed to building a smart city that will benefit the people through the use of big data. In 2019, the Government's cloud computing centre has commenced operations, to provide a solid foundation for developing a safe, stable smart city. To support the development of communications and information technology, the Government facilitated legislation regarding the Convergence of Telecommunication Networks and Services System, and commenced preparations for rolling out a 5G network.

The Government promoted mobile payment for people's convenience in their daily life. In the first three quarters of 2019, the transaction volume of mobile payments greatly increased, to 6.4 times the total transaction volume of 2018. Also, the Government is committed to optimising the development of smart tourism, and improving the accuracy of real-time statistics and forecasts of tourist flows through various technologies, to enhance the effectiveness of tourism management.

We also facilitated smart transport, and integrated advanced software and hardware technologies to enhance transport effectiveness. Regarding medical services, the Government developed the second phase of the Electronic Health Record Sharing System. We are moving towards integration of cloud computing, big data, artificial intelligence and the Internet of Things (IoT), to develop into a smart city.

Consolidating transportation management to establish an accessible city

The Government is highly concerned regarding optimising the transport experience for residents and visitors, and integrating various approaches to create an effective, efficient and convenient green commuting environment. We strengthened the regulation of bus companies, optimised bus routes and bus stop networks, and enhanced the Bus Travelling System. The amended Legal System Governing Taxi Services came into force in June, and played a significant role in greatly reducing illegal activities involving taxis. We continued increasing the number of taxis, which reached 1,800 by the end of 2019, representing an 84 percent increase compared to 980 taxis in 2010.

To support the commencement of operation of the LRT Taipa line, the Government formulated the Light Rapid Transit System Law and established Macao Light Rapid Transit Corporation Limited, thus creating favourable conditions for the operation and development of the LRT system. We will also expedite the construction of LRT A-Ma station and its transport interchange, in preparation for extending the LRT service to the Macao peninsula.

The Government continued improving the walking route environment and expediting the design and construction of various pedestrian systems, including the skyway from Rotunda do Estadio to the LRT Stadium station, which was almost fully completed and will commence operation in tandem with the opening of the LRT.

We implemented the Master Development Plan of Macau International Airport and expedited the airport expansion. A new cross-border passenger flight between Taipa and Humen was launched.

Improving environmental protection measures and promoting green development

The Government deepened green education, advocated green living and promoted public awareness of environmental protection, to achieve harmonious development between mankind and nature.

We implemented the Environmental Protection Plan of Macao (2010-2020), formulated strategies on controlling noise pollution sources, and promoted the use of natural gas and electric vehicles, to effectively control the intensity of carbon dioxide emissions and ensure that PM2.5 concentrations in Macao could meet World Health Organization (WHO) standards.

We enhanced urban greenery, built green open spaces, strengthened conservation of mangroves, and actively explored the potential for establishing green belts with mangroves.

We have stepped up efforts to reduce waste at source. To minimise the negative effects of plastic bags on the environment, the law on Restrictions on Using Plastic Bags came into effect in 2019. We have also begun planning to establish a centralised food waste processing facility, facilitated the expansion and upgrade of the Macao Central Incineration Centre, commenced optimisation of the Macao Peninsula Sewage Treatment Plant, and commenced a trial operation for regional transfer of scrapped vehicles to mainland China.

Kou Hoi In Elected New President of the Legislative Assemby

During the second session of the sixth Legislative Assembly, from 16 October 2018 to 15 October 2019, a total of 52 plenary meetings and 220 committee meetings were held, with 25 laws, one resolution and 19 simple-majority resolutions passed during the plenary meetings.

During the session, the then president of the Legislative Assembly Mr Ho Iat Seng renounced his roles as member and president of the Legislative Assembly at the plenary meeting on 5 July 2019, in order to run for the election of the fifth-term Chief Executive of the MSAR. A special election was held by the Legislative Assembly on 17 July 2019, in which the members elected Kou Hoi In as the president of the Legislative Assembly. During the plenary meetings held on 30 July and 7 August 2019, Chan Hong and Ho Ion Sang were also elected as the first secretary and second secretary of the Executive Board, respectively. The by-election of the vacant member of the Legislative Assembly was held on 24 November. Elected member Wang Sai Man was sworn in and inaugurated on 16 December.

Fulfilment of legislative function

In regard to public administration and the judicial area, the Legislative Assembly passed: Law No. 14/2018 on Public Security Police Force, thereby refining the nature, duties and authority of the department to better fulfil the internal security requirements of Macao; Law No. 16/2018 on Adjustment of the Minimum Salary Point of Pension and Gratuity, to demonstrate care for low-income civil servants and their dependents; Law No. 18/2018 on Amendments to General Rules for the Public Administrators of Macao, to clarify the civil service system code, thereby facilitating current department administrative operations and management; and Law No. 4/2019 on Amendments to Law No. 9/1999, the Judicial Organisation Framework Law, thereby optimising the system for trials in court, and modifying the judicial composition and personnel system.

In regard to economic development and transportation, the Legislative Assembly passed: Law No. 12/2019, the Law on Commercial Registrationof Vessels, thereby updating and enhancing the system for registering the legal status of vessels, to maintain the safety of both maritime activities and exchange of vessels; Law No. 6/2019, the Legal System Governing Financial Leasing Business and Law No. 7/2019 on the Tax Benefit System for Financial Leasing, thereby delineating relatively relaxed regulatory requirements and tax incentives in order to strengthen the competitiveness of Macao in the financial leasing industry, and foster the development of the financial service industry; Law No. 15/2019 Law on Implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme for International Trade in Rough Diamonds, in order to keep in line with the standards of international trade of rough diamonds, thereby promoting economic development oriented to high-end industries; and Law No. 18/2019, the Light Rapid Transit (LRT) Law, to specifically regulate the LRT system, thereby meeting the needs of the future operation and management of the LRT.

Regarding housing and environment, the Legislative Assembly passed: Law No. 2/2019 Tax Concession Scheme for Building Redevelopment and Law No. 8/2019 Urban Renewal Temporary Housing and Replacement Housing Legal System, encouraging eligible owners of aged properties to opt for redevelopment with reduced reconstruction costs and eased burdens, while helping to meet the housing needs of real estate owners affected by urban renewal by providing an additional option to renting or buying a residential property; Law No. 17/2019 on the Public Housing Legal System, in order to refine the allocation and leasing systems of public housing so that resources are fairly distributed; and Law No. 9/2019 on Amendments to Law No. 8/2014 on the Prevention and Control of Environmental Noise, and Law No. 16/2019 on Restrictions on the Provision of Plastic – the former adequately relaxes the restrictions on making noise in public areas, according to the practical needs of urban development, and the latter achieves plastic waste reduction at retail level through economic means.

Regarding regulation of industry and responsible gaming, the Legislative Assembly passed: Law No. 3/2019 on the Legal System Governing Light Vehicle Rental, to regulate taxi services, thereby safeguarding the legitimate interests of passengers and drivers; Law No. 5/2019 on the Social Qualification System for Social Workers, to govern the professional accreditation, licensing and disciplinary system of social workers, thereby enhancing the public acceptance and recognition of social workers; and Law No. 17/2018 on Amendments to Law No. 10/2012. Regulations on Entering, Working and Gaming in Casinos, thereby forbidding related workers to enter a casino and gamble during off-duty hours, in order to minimise any negative influence the development

of gaming industry might bring to its practitioners.

Regarding labour and social security, in view of the economic development of Macao, the Legislative Assembly passed Law No. 11/2019 on Amendments to Law No. 7/2015 on the Minimum Wage for Cleaning and Security Employees in the Property Management Services, in order to increase the minimum wage of these employees; and Law No. 14/2019 on Consolidation of Financial Resources of the Social Security Fund, in order to ensure sustainability of social security, thereby establishing a regular fund allocation mechanism.

Regarding online security, the Legislative Assembly passed Law No. 13/2019, the Cyber Security Law, to rule cyber security work by law, thereby preventing and reducing the adverse impact of cyber attacks on society.

In order to implement the Basic Law, the Legislative Assembly passed: Law No. 13/2018 on Amendments to Law No. 3/2004, the Chief Executive Election Law, in order to introduce representatives from members of the city's municipal organs into the Chief Executive Election Committee, whilst making corresponding adjustments to the seat allocation of Sector 4 of the Election Committee; and Law No. 1/2019 on Amendments to Law No. 5/1999, the Law on Use and Protection of the National Flag, National Emblem and National Anthem, thereby ensuring that the related national law can be properly implemented in the Macao SAR.

Lastly, regarding the fulfilment of international duties, the Legislative Assembly passed Law No. 15/2018 on Abolishment of the Legal System of Offshore Services and Law No. 10/2019 on Amendments to Law No. 17/2009 on Prohibiting the Illegal Production, Trafficking and Consumption of Narcotics and Psychoactive drugs. The former promotes tax transparency and tax fairness by repealing the issuance of offshore business licences, the related system as well as tax incentives for offshore organisations; the latter expands the scope of drug regulation to cover 21 additional substances, thereby keeping up with international anti-drug efforts.

All these laws were proposed by the Government.

Fulfilment of supervisory function

In accordance with the authority conferred by the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region, the Legislative Assembly performed its supervisory duties regarding the government budget and public finances. This involved passing Law No. 19/2018 on the 2019 Government Budget, deliberating the Government's Reports on Budget Implementation for 2017 and the Commissioner of Audit's Report 2017, and listening to and discussing the 2019 Policy Addresses delivered by the Chief Executive.

During the legislative session, legislators raised 673 written and 87 oral questions, and called for 10 plenary meetings regarding the oral questions. The legislators gave 296 pre-agenda speeches, covering housing policy, public transport, health and medicine, economy and culture, technological education, public administration and social security.

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

applicability of related laws, and compiled 13 reports. Lastly, during the session, the legislators visited the Traditional Chinese Medicine Science and Technology Industrial Park of Cooperation Between Guangdong and Macao (GMTCM Park) in Hengqin, and the LRT Depot Operations Command Centre, to better understand the implementation of related government policies and carry out closer monitoring.

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, residents were personally received by legislators over 30 person-times through the roster system for receiving public visitors. The Legislative Assembly also received 116 submissions and recommendations via in-person visits, telephone and email. The Legislative Assembly received 12 petitions from citizens and groups, and handled these appropriately.

CCAC focuses on combating and preventing corruption, while CA upgrades its audit systems

In 2019, the Commission Against Corruption (CCAC) fulfilled its duties in accordance with the law, and upheld the principles of emphasising both combating and preventing corruption. Regarding anti-corruption, the CCAC cracked down on corruption in the public and private sectors with determination and pragmatism. As for complaints to the ombudsman, the CCAC stringently monitored the operations of public departments, and the issues of great concern to society, and investigated and made recommendations on administrative infractions or misconduct. The CCAC also actively participated in the review of implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, enhanced the professional ability of staff by participating in international and

regional conferences and trainings, and launched comprehensive integrity education and promotion activities, with the aim of expanding community relations networks and gaining public support in building a corruption-free society.

In 2019, the CCAC received 584 complaints and reports, and 1,089 inquiries of various kinds. By the end of the year, 111 anti-corruption cases and 473 complaints to the Ombudsman were filed. Including cases transferred from 2018, the CCAC concluded 752 cases in 2019, of which, 15 were transferred to the Public Prosecutions Office, two were transferred to other departments, and 170 were closed. The Directorate of Ombudsman Services revealed 76 cases of administrative infractions or misconduct, and made recommendations to other Government departments. In all, 489 cases were closed during the year.

In 2019, 319 anonymous complaints and reports were received; 213 of these cases were closed due to failure to obtain essential information for further investigations, as a result of complaints and reports being anonymous.

Regarding promotion and education, the CCAC continued organising various promotional and educational activities for different sectors of society. In 2019, the CCAC organised 458 talks and seminars, which were attended by a total of 27,272 participants. These events mainly targeted civil servants, members of community organisations, private sector employees, young people, and secondary and primary school students.

During 2019, the CCAC held the "Creative and Honest New Generation" Collage and Colouring Contest for Parents and Children, and a roadshow to exhibit the winning works. "Discretion", a series of teaching materials on integrity education for senior secondary students, was also published.

The two CCAC branch offices, at Areia Preta and Taipa, continued their promotional functions in the community, along with receiving complaints and reports. They received 537 complaints/ reports, requests for assistance and simple inquiries during the year.

Regarding external affairs, the CCAC organised delegations for the following visits and events:

- Visiting the Supervisory Commissions of Guangdong Province, Chongqing Municipality and Zhongshan Municipality;
- Visiting the Department of Public Security of Zhejiang Province, and Zhejiang Police College;
- Attending a joint conference in Guangzhou with the Guangdong Supervisory Commission and the Hong Kong Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC), to discuss the cooperation of building a corruption-free society in Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area;
- Attending the 10th Annual Conference and General Meeting of the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA) in Vienna, Austria;
- Attending the 7th ICAC Symposium in Hong Kong;
- Attending the 2nd Istanbul International Ombudsman Conference and the 16th Asian Ombudsman Association General Assembly Meeting in Istanbul, Turkey;

- Joining the national delegation to participate in the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) Conference in Vienna, Austria;
- Attending the 5th Singapore Gaming Regulation and Crime Seminar in Singapore; and
- Attending the 22nd Asia-Pacific Group on Money Laundering Annual Meeting in Canberra, Australia.

Also, the CCAC received delegations from Hong Kong ICAC; Office of the Ombudsman of Hong Kong; Casino Regulatory Authority (CRA) of Singapore; National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of East Timor; and Bangladesh Anti-Corruption Commission, to exchange experiences and discuss the direction for developing mutual cooperation.

The CCAC will support the administrative principles of "Unity and Efforts, Change and Innovation" of the fifth Government, and plan the long-term development of corruption-free governance and the internal structure and staffing of the CCAC; strengthen the law-abiding awareness of staff related to the civil service; continue with integrity education for Macao people; explore continuous cooperation and linkage between the CCAC and the Commission of Audit on supervisory work, in order to strictly process and follow up regarding citizens' complaints about public administrative departments, and prosecute and punish civil servants who violate the law, to maintain and promote government integrity and fairness.

Audit Reports

In 2019, the Commission of Audit (CA) released two audit reports: the performance report on the System for Recruiting and Selecting Civil Servants, and the Commissioner of Audit's Report 2018.

The performance report on the System for Recruiting and Selecting Civil Servants evaluated the reforms of the systems for recruiting and selecting public servants that were implemented by the Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau until October 2018, and made recommendations

based on executing and managing centralised tenders carried out under the 2011 System and the standardised management tenders carried out under the 2016 System.

The Report reviewed the evolution of the system for recruiting and selecting civil servants, and revealed that three systems were implemented from 2011 to 2017 by the Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau (SAFP), during which the related law was revised once, and the by-law waas abolished once and revised once, confusing both recruiting departments and candidates. The problems of time-consuming procedures, wrong allocation of personnel, repeated applications and high costs were still inherent in the systems.

From 2012 to 2014, the System for Recruitment adopted in 2011 involved 5,503,127.90 patacas for recruitment. The System for Recruitment adopted 2016 involved a total of 31,637,009.45 patacas for the recruitments of three ranks of civil servants. The credible recruitment system could not achieve its original efficiency as a result of the improper arrangements, waste of resources and impact on normal operation of the recruiting departments, the formulation and execution of the recruitment system, recruitment costs and efficiency.

Exchanges and Visits

On 28 March, a delegation headed by the Commissioner of Audit of the National Audit Office, Hu Zejun, visited the Commission of Audit, meeting with the Commissioner of Audit, Ho Veng On, and attending a seminar with the CA staff. Ms Hu heard a presentation on the application of database technology in performance audit, and the system renewal plan aligning with the Budget Framework Law. Ms Hu met with more than 80 CA staff, to exchange views on the application of the software system "Auditor Office" (AO System) in Macao, graduates' sharing of experiences of joining the National Audit Office training, full coverage of the audit and main focuses on mega data of the National Audit Office, the development of the 3rd phase of the Gold Audit Project, and the working requirements for young cadres from the National Audit Office.

In May, members of Instituto Rui Barbosa visited the CA and met with the Commissioner of Audit, Ho Veng On, and the president of Instituto Rui Barbosa, Ivan Bonilha, to exchange views on the CA's development and its promotion of good governance.

From 5 June to 7 June, representing the CA of the Macao SAR, the Commissioner of Audit, Ho Veng On, attended the 6th Conference of the Supreme Audit Institutions of the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries in Praia, capital of Cape Verde, as an observer. Mr Ho exchanged views with delegations from various places, and introduced Macao's situation in the sharing session.

From 23 September to 28 September, at the invitation of the National Audit Office, Mr Ho attended the 23rd Congress of the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INCOSAI) in Moscow as a member of the Chinese delegation, accompanying the Commissioner of Audit of the National Audit Office, Hu Zejun, to meet with the Commissioners of the other countries and exchange views on management and development of audit departments.

On 6 November, Mr Ho led a delegation to Huizhou, Guangdong Province, to attend the 6th Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Audit Conference 2019, organised by the Audit Office of Guangdong Province, and exchange views on ways in which audit assists the development of Guangdong-Hong

Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area with the leading inspector of the National Audit Office International Cooperation Department (Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan Office), Zhou Wenhua; the Director of Audit of Hong Kong Audit Commission, John Chu; and the Secretary of the Audit Office of Guangdong Province, Lu Rongchun. The Director of Audit Bureau of the Commission of Audit of Macao (COAOM), Charles Neoh Hwai Beng, presented a paper entitled "A brief discussion on how audit can contribute to the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area".

From 21 November to 22 November, at the invitation of Tribunal de Contas de Portugal (Portuguese Court of Audits), Mr Ho led a delegation to Lisbon, to attend the 1st joint seminar of EUROSAI and EUROSAI and a series of activities celebrating the 170th anniversary of Tribunal de Contas de Portugal cum 630th anniversary of Casa dos Contos.

Upgrade and Modification of the "AO System"

With the promulgation and enforcement of the Budget Framework Law, the MSAR implemented a new public accounting system, and the CA updated the Order of Commissioner of Audit in accordance with the new system, to effectively collect audited accounts and financial information. Since the original audit system could not meet the requirements of audit under the Budget Framework Law, the CA and the Computer Technology Centre of the National Audit Office signed a memorandum of cooperation to meet the developmental needs, fully authorising the centre to supervise the upgrade and modification of the "Auditor Office" software system (AO System). The work commenced in accordance with the plan.

In response to the new public accounting system, and to support e-governance, which is an administrative principle of the MSAR, the CA created computer-aided tools for various Government departments.

Staff Training

To enhance auditors' professional knowledge, in 2019, the CA organised the Training Course on Theory and Practice of Engineering Management with the Macau Society of Registered Auditors; the Advanced Course in Administrative Procedures, the Introduction Course to Obtain Goods and Provision of Labour Services, the Introduction Course to Public Finance Management System and the Advanced Course to Public Finance Management System with the Legal and Judicial Training Centre; and sent auditors to Nanjing to attend the Intermediate Training Course in Computer Audit organised by the National Audit Office, updating their audit knowledge and hence improving their auditing.

Promotion and Publicity

Regarding promotion and publicity, the CA continued organising talks on auditing culture, to promote efficient utilisation of public money, for cadets of the Academy of Macao Public Security Forces attending promotion courses, new government recruits, community organisations and public departments. During the year, 31 talks were held, and were attended by a total of around 920 participants.

Courts upholding fair judiciary and Public Prosecutors safeguarding the rule of law

Numbers of cases admitted by the three-tier court system

2019	Court of Final Appeal	Court of Appeal	Base Court (including the Examining Magistracy)	Administrative Court	Total
Cases admitted	144	1,362	20,547	222	22,275
Cases concluded	172	1,491	20,720	206	22,589
Cases pending	48	596	12,384	119	13,147

The majority of the cases in the three-tier court system were criminal cases and criminal labour cases, which totalled 7,438 (excluding Examining Magistracy cases). Ranking second were civil and labour cases, which totalled 4,665. There were also 460 administrative cases, and 9,712 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 2019, an accumulated total of 645 articles had been released, 90 of which were released in 2019.

Summary of consulting services provided by the Base Court in 2019:

2019	Criminal Courts	Civil Courts	Small Claims Court	Total
Total number of inquiries	2,284	4,487	1,695	8,466
Number of cases	2,475	4,163	1,695	8,333
Number of cases directly handled by the information centre	2,402	3,790	1,695	7,887
Number of cases transferred to the Public Prosecutions Office	68	319	-	387
Number of cases transferred to other departments	5	54	-	59
Number of telephone inquiries	527	836	-	1,363

Legal assistance and enforcement

Regarding delivery of judicial writs and assistance in investigations and evidence collection in civil and commercial cases, in 2019 the Court of Final Appeal received 170 judicial writs from mainland China courts, and delivered 61 judicial writs to mainland China courts on behalf of courts in Macao.

In 2019, the Court of Appeal received 23 requests for reviewing and endorsing judgments made by mainland China courts or arbiters; four judgments endorsed by the Court of Appeal were sent to the Base Court for enforcement.

Declarations of assets and interests

In 2019, the Court of Final Appeal followed the stipulations 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 and interests. It opened 177 individual dossiers, received 1,970 documents for the declaration of assets and interests that involved 1,676 people, and sorted and updated the contents of the individual dossiers according to the law.

According to the stipulations in the aforementioned Law No. 11/2003, the Office of the Court of Final Appeal has uploaded Part IV of the disclosure document of asset declaration to the website of the Courts of the Macao SAR, ensuring it is available in the public domain as required by law. In 2019, the disclosure documents (Part IV) of 366 individual dossiers involving 276 people were published online. There are a total of 3,122 accumulated disclosure documents, involving 749 people.

Summary of the work by and outlook for the MSAR courts

Mr. Sam Hou-fai, the President of the Court of Final Appeal, delivered a speech at the Opening Ceremony of the Judicial Year 2019/2020, giving a comprehensive summary of the work of the courts of the Macao SAR throughout the past 20 years following Macao's return to the motherland, as follows:

1. Ensuring normal and efficient functioning of the new judicial system - During the initial period after the Handover, apart from guaranteeing the independent and normal functioning of the judicial bodies, the judicial system also ensured a smooth transition in the judiciary. Moreover, the Government persisted in reforms and innovations, and providing timely responses to cope with the challenges posed by rapid social development.

2. Strictly fulfilling the constitutional responsibilities conferred by the Basic Law - The three tiers of courts of the Macao SAR have admitted a large number of cases related to the interpretation and application of the Basic Law, dealing with issues concerning the fundamental rights of Macao residents, land, permanent resident status, residence permits, housing allowances, the principle of equality, grading the effectiveness of International Conventions in Macao, and the implications of by-laws and the law-making power of the Chief Executive. In particular, the issue concerning the legality of the "by-laws", which affects the effective functioning of the political system, was fundamentally resolved.

3. Promoting judicial reform and enhancing judicial efficiency - The numbers of judges and judicial clerks were increased, to alleviate the manpower shortage in the courts; also, judicial reform was promoted, to increase judicial efficiency.

4. Safeguarding judicial independence and upholding a fair judiciary.

5. Strengthening communication with the public and promoting judicial transparency - Constant and extensive use of Chinese in judicial activities, setting up information counters for courts, launching court websites, and promptly publishing important judgments are platforms for the public to better understand the law and the courts, as well as to assist parties involved in litigations.

6. Consolidating judicial cooperation and promoting judicial exchanges. Judicial exchanges can mainly be driven on two levels. At the international level, communications with the judicial bodies of Portuguese-speaking countries and regions, as well as those of Asia-Pacific countries, have been consolidated. At the regional level, exchanges between the judicial bodies of the four cross-strait regions are crucial. Above all, taking part in exchanges with mainland China and related training courses have strengthened the judges and judicial clerks' understanding of China's historical, cultural and national situation, and increased their knowledge of the Constitution and the Basic Law. In terms of judicial cooperation, the courts participated in promoting various negotiations on judicial matters and judicial cooperation between the MSAR Government and other countries or regions. The courts had effectively implemented the agreements and arrangements that were already in force.

President Sam Hou-fai suggested that concerted efforts are required, to further improve the following aspects of the judiciary:

1. Improve the legislative framework and enhance judicial efficiency through the following measures:
   - Seek a breakthrough in judicial efficiency by reforming the litigation system;
   - Establish a diverse dispute resolution mechanism, to address the issue of disputes in Macao being usually resolved through a single channel;
   - Resolve contradictions between the drastic increase in legal proceedings and limited judicial resources, particularly by developing a mediation system other than arbitration through legislation, which suits the actual situation in Macao; and
   - Investigate the possibility of transferring some of the cases admitted by the courts to other departments, to reduce the' burden on the courts.
2. Make progress in external judicial cooperation:
   - Strengthen judicial cooperation with Portuguese-speaking countries;
   - Enhance judicial cooperation with countries along the "Belt and Road", particularly Southeast Asian nations;
   - Enhance judicial cooperation in criminal matters with countries whose nationals commit most crimes in Macao; and
   - Resolve legal conflicts and overcome legal obstacles encountered in the development of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area through innovation.
3. Improve court facilities and address the longstanding shortage of office space in the judiciary.

The operations of the MSAR's Public Prosecutions Office in 2019 are summarised as follows:

1. Fulfilled duties according to the law, and combated crimes. Maintained fairness, justice and public order to uphold the rule of law;
2. Strictly safeguarded national land resources in the Macao SAR, and the public interest; protected the legitimate rights of workers and other legal entities, in accordance with the principle of legality;
3. Provided professional opinions on the MSAR's legislation and law amendments, and regional and international judicial assistance agreements from the perspective of prosecutorial functions of the procuratorate, according to the rule of law;
4. Provided professional opinions to cross-departmental working committees from the perspective of prosecutorial functions of the procuratorate, in accordance with the law;
5. Strengthened the technical and administrative support of the Office of the Public Prosecutor-General, and judicial work of the Public Prosecutions Office; and
6. Strengthened the Public Prosecutions Office's information technology infrastructure for case management, thus deploying scientific means for improving the efficiency of prosecutions and convenience in judicial matters.

In 2019, the number of criminal cases initiated by the Public Prosecutions Office was 14,923, 3.5 percent more than the 14,418 cases in 2018. The number of cases concluded by the Examining Magistracy was 15,444, representing an increase of 6.86 percent; the number of prosecutions was 4,128, 3.19 percent less than the cases in 2018; the number of cases filed was 10,982, representing an increase of 10.86 percent; and the number of cases reopened due to discovery of new evidence was 246, representing a decrease of 6.46 percent.

Based on the above statistics, the case conclusion rate of the Examining Magistracy was 6.86 percent higher in 2019 than during the previous year. This reflects the fact that the magistracy had stepped up efforts to admit new cases and clear old cases.

The statistics indicate a 3.19 percent decrease in the number of prosecuted cases, and an increase of 10.86 percent in the number of filed cases. An analysis of the data reveals that the three major reasons for cases being filed were failure to identify offenders after investigations, victims of reported non-public crimes no longer wishing to hold the purported offenders accountable, and insufficient criminal evidence. Hence, it was not possible for legal proceedings to continue for the cases that were filed.

In 2019, the top five types of crimes with high numbers of investigations were:

1. 5,027 theft, robbery and property damage cases (up 1.8 percent year on year);
2. 1,824 fraud and extortion cases (up 23.01 percent year on year);
3. 1,456 offences involving physical assault (down 6.61 percent year on year);
4. 1,126 crimes related to traffic accidents (down 2.34 percent year on year); and
5. 1,022 illegal immigration and immigration-related crimes (up 11.69 percent year on year).

In addition, the Public Prosecutions Office initiated relatively high numbers of investigations of the following crimes:

- 853 cases of illegal gambling and related crimes (up 4.41 percent year-on-year);
- 529 cases of forgery (up 3.93 percent year-on-year);
- 383 cases of crimes against personal freedom (up 16.06 percent year-on-year);
- 306 crimes against public authority (down 22.53 percent year-on-year); and
- 292 computer crimes (down 17.05 percent year-on-year).

During the year, the Public Prosecutions Office initiated investigations of 48 money laundering cases, four percent less than 50 such investigations in 2018; and 209 investigations of drug-related crimes, 10 percent more than 190 such investigations in 2018. These figures revealed success in prevention of money laundering in 2019. However, there was an increase in the number of drug-related crimes. In recent years, especially, foreign criminal syndicates have manipulated teenagers and people with financial difficulties, so they have committed drug trafficking in Macao. The upward trend requires attention.

Each year since 2015, the Public Prosecutions Office has referred an average of over 4,000 prosecutions to the Base Court. In 2019, among the ongoing criminal case trials and executing cases, the judicial officers of the criminal division of the Public Prosecutions Office admitted 74 judicial appeals lodged upon the first instance, and 440 replies to appeals.

The judicial officers of the Civil Labour Division of the Public Prosecutions Office also handled litigation regarding civil cases and civil labour cases, and carried out pre-litigation procedures for specific cases according to the law, to fulfil the responsibility of upholding and monitoring the impartiality of the judiciary.

When processing labour cases, in order to promptly protect the rights of the relatively disadvantaged working class to the greatest extent, the Public Prosecutions Office aimed to first pursue mediation to resolve disputes for civil labour cases, in accordance with the Labour Procedure Code; in 2019, the Public Prosecutions Office was involved in 618 cases in the Labour Court, as follows:

- 408 newly initiated cases involving labour accidents and occupational diseases; 396 cases were successfully mediated, and 39 cases required litigation due to failure to agree on mediation; and
- 210 ordinary labour litigation cases were newly initiated; 215 cases were successfully mediated, while further litigation was required for four cases.

During 2019, 611 workers were involved in the successful mediation procedures conducted by the Public Prosecutions Office, and 43 workers were involved in the cases initiated following failure to achieve mediation.

In addition, to protect the interests of minors and disadvantaged groups and the public interest, the Public Prosecutions Office admitted civil cases involving minors, missing persons and incapacitated persons. In 2019, the office investigated 53 maternity or paternity cases, and initiated

117 court actions for minors (16.42 percent less than the 140 such actions in 2018); and processed 618 proceedings concerning interdiction, disqualification, custody, litigation fees, bankruptcy, mandatory property inventories and settlement of unpaid taxes on behalf of the Finance Services Bureau (representing an increase of 9.57 percent over 564 proceedings in 2018).

Also, the Civil Labour Division of the Public Prosecutions Office initiated 1,267 civil and labour pre-suite cases (administrative cases) in 2019, 2.34 percent more than the figure of 1,238 cases in 2018, prior to commencing civil and labour legal proceedings.

During the year, the Public Prosecutions Office also followed up 234 cases of claims involving land concessions forfeited by the Government, 444.19 percent more than the figure of 43 cases in 2018.

In 2019, the Office of the Administrative Court at the Public Prosecutions Office received 95 judicial appeals, 13 litigation cases and 15 cases involving urgent procedures. Meanwhile, the Public Prosecutions Office participated in 99 litigation procedures and completed 559 pleadings.

The Office of the Administrative Court at the Public Prosecutions Office followed up 81 cases of claims involving land concessions forfeited by the Government, compared to only one claim in 2018. The office also processed three cases involving claims related to public projects undertaken by the Government.

In 2019, the Public Prosecutions Office before the Court of Final Appeal and the Court of Appeal participated in 1,395 criminal, civil and administrative proceedings of the Court of Appeal, in the Court of Appeal. They issued 1,446 opinions on appeals and replies to appeals, handled 158 cases of the Court of Final Appeal, and issued 107 opinions on appeals and replies to appeals.

The Public Prosecutions Office before the Court of Final Appeal and the Court of Appeal processed 107 cases related to land concessions, issued 101 opinions on appeals, processed 23 cases related to public projects, and issued 24 opinions on appeals.

Macao Yearbook 2020

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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 been infused into Macao's 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 Chief Executive of the first and second MSAR Governments was Edmund Ho Hau Wah. The Chief Executive of the third and fourth MSAR Governments was Chui Sai On. The Chief Executive of the fifth MSAR Government is Ho Iat Seng.

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 36 formal meetings during 2019.

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

The Chief Executive of the third and fourth MSAR Governments, Chui Sai On, appointed 11 members to the Executive Council during his two terms in office.

The Chief Executive of the fifth MSAR Government, Ho Iat Seng, also appointed 11 members to the Executive Council: one Secretary, two members of the Legislative Assembly and eight 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.

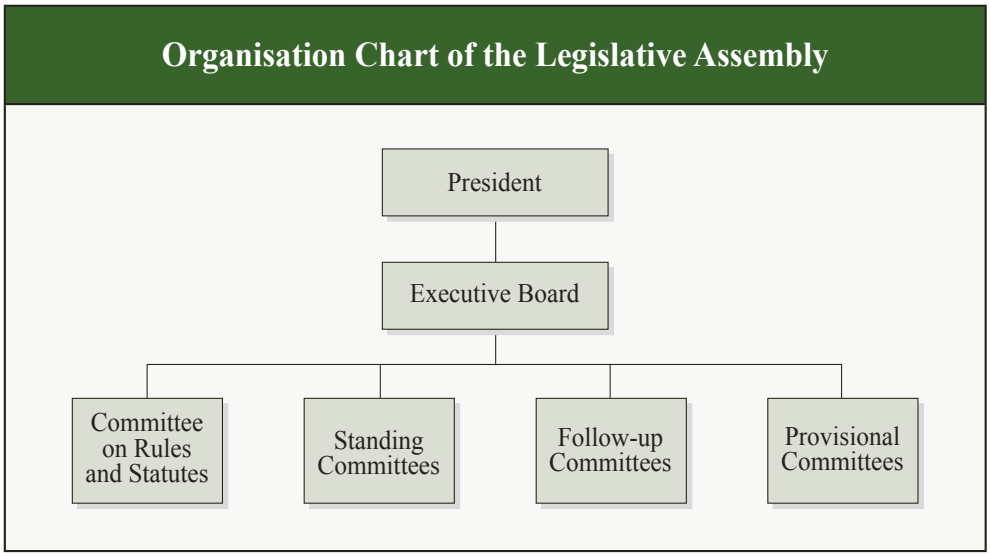
The first Legislative Assembly of the MSAR had 23 members, eight of whom were elected directly, eight indirectly and seven appointed by the Chief Executive. Their term of office expired on 15 October 2001. The second Legislative Assembly had 27 members, 10 of whom were elected directly, 10 indirectly 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 Appeal 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 Appeal.

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 2019 were:

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

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

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

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

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

The liaison office is responsible for contacting the MSAR Commission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PRC and the People's Liberation Army Macao Garrison; contacting and

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

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

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

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

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

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

The People's Liberation Army Macao Garrison

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

According to the Garrison Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, the Macao garrison is responsible for the defence of Macao without interfering in

the local affairs of the MSAR. The MSAR Government may, if necessary, ask the Central People's Government for assistance from the Macao garrison in maintaining social order and relieving natural disasters. The Macao garrison has strictly observed the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region and the Garrison Law, loyally fulfilled its duty, strengthened exchanges with various sectors of Macao society, and actively participated in charitable activities.

Executive Structure

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Secretary for Administration and Justice

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

In 2019, the Secretary for Administration and Justice, on behalf of the Government, signed the following agreements:

- Agreement on Surrender of Fugitives between the MSAR of the People's Republic of China and the Portuguese Republic;
- Cooperation Agreement on Food Safety and Inspection and Quarantine Arrangements for Animals and Plants between the General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China and the Secretariat for Administration and Justice of the MSAR Government;
- Judicial Assistance Agreement between the MSAR and Mongolia;
- Agreement on Exemption of Visa Requirements between the MSAR of the People's Republic of China and the Argentine Republic;
- Agreement on Surrender of Fugitives between the MSAR of the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Korea; and
- Agreement on Criminal Judicial Assistance between the MSAR of the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Korea.

The Secretary for Administration and Justice also attended the meeting of the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC), during which China was examined through the third Universal Periodic Review.

Secretary for Economy and Finance

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

In 2019, the Secretary for Economy and Finance attended the EU-Macao Joint Committee meeting, and met with politicians and entrepreneurs in Brazil, Luxembourg and Portugal.

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 2019, the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture attended:

- The 72nd Session of the World Health Assembly;
- The 43rd Session of the World Heritage Committee;
- The 11th China-Japan-South Korea Cultural Ministers' Meeting and the Ninth China-Japan-South Korea Tourism Ministerial Meeting;
- The 23rd Plenary Session of the United Nations' World Tourism Organization;
- Global Tourism Economy Forum - Macao 2019; and
- The Sixth World Internet Conference.

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.

In 2019, the Secretary for Transport and Public Works, on behalf of the Government, signed the Agreement between the MSAR Government of the People's Republic of China and the ESCAP/WMO Typhoon Committee Regarding Administrative, Financial and Related Arrangements for the Typhoon Committee Secretariat.

Commission Against Corruption

The Commission Against Corruption (CCAC) 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 2019, the Commissioner Against Corruption attended the Tenth Annual Conference and General Meeting of the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA) and the Seventh ICAC Symposium.

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 2019, the Commissioner of Audit attended the Sixth Seminar of the Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions of the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries, the 23rd Congress of the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions, and the First EUROSAI-AFROSAI Joint Seminar.

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.

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 2019, the Director-General of the Macao Customs attended the 133rd/134th Sessions of the

World Customs Organization Council.

Policy Research and Regional Development Bureau

The Policy Research and Regional Development Bureau is a public department of the MSAR Government, directly under the Chief Executive.

The bureau's duties include providing scientific background and information to support decisions made by the Chief Executive, the Government's administration and policy making, Macao's role in national cooperation and development strategies. It also coordinates work on major national strategies and national policies related to Macao and regional development, including exchanges, cooperation and development work with mainland China and other regions; coordinates implementation of major policies according to instructions from the Chief Executive, and facilitates policy implementation and other regional development work.

The Policy Research and Regional Development Bureau was formed by a merger between the Policy Research Office and a working team under the Chief Executive Office that was tasked with handling local issues related to mainland China.

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 for Planning Supervision of Public Assets in the Macao Special Administrative Region

The Office for Planning Supervision of Public Assets in the Macao Special Administrative Region was established according to Executive Order No. 195/2019. It is responsible for reviewing the system for supervising public assets in the Macao Special Administrative Region, and for promoting the related legislative work and following up regarding measures for optimising the system.

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 2019, the Office of the Macao Special Administrative Region in Beijing launched various activities to promote Macao's political, economic, cultural and tourism achievements in the implementation of "One country, two systems" and facilitated related activities of Macao organisations in Beijing. For example:

- The 2019 Thankful Exchange Event, with invited leaders of mainland China's government institutions who had been stationed in Macao;

- Supported the Seminar on Macao Issues, in two sessions, for Macao students studying in Beijing and Tianjin;
- Assisted in organising activities such as the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Tertiary Institution Science and Education Cooperation Forum, Macao Tertiary Institution Admissions Seminar and Macao Basic Law Seminar;
- Attended the 2019 Third Cross-Strait, Hong Kong and Macao Youth Forum, and gave a briefing on the Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area;
- Attended the Ninth Tianjin-Hong Kong-Macau Joint Conference, with the opening ceremony featuring an exhibition and story-sharing session on the achievements of women and children in Macao; and
- Participated in the 2019 Hong Kong and Macao University Student Cultural Practice Activity and the Hong Kong-Macao-Taiwan Short Video Internet Promotion Activity for Young People.

The office coordinated, and liaised and assisted in a series of events to celebrate the 70th Anniversary of the Establishment of the People's Republic of China in Beijing. The Macao Government Tourism Office and the Office of the Macao Special Administrative Region in Beijing was responsible for preparing a float with the theme Blooming Lotus, for the National Day float parade. This float was honoured with the Splendid Award. Also, the office cooperated with the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao SAR in ensuring that Macao representatives served on the float with the theme "One country, two systems" during the parade.

The office attached great importance to student and youth affairs; enhanced its communications with Macao students studying in tertiary institutions in mainland China; organised various activities in Beijing to deepen students' understanding of mainland China; and participated in and provided assistance for activities organised by Macao student organisations in Beijing. For example, the office organised the Performance to Celebrate the 70th Anniversary of the National Day of the People's Republic of China, and a seminar for the Beijing (College) Macau Students Association; visited various tertiary institutions; organised parties for Macao students in Beijing; and assisted the Beijing (College) Macau Students Association in organising a Cantopop singing competition for Beijing students.

The number of followers of the office's Weibo account (http://weibo.com/draemp) has increased to more than 870,000 since 2011, while the number of followers of its WeChat account (macaubeijing) has risen to more than 14,000 since the second half of 2013. From November 2014 to 2019, the office's official website (http://www.draemp.gov.mo) has attracted more than 30,000 visitors. In 2019, the website information was optimised and revamped. The office introduced Macao's overall developments by disseminating information about Macao's culture, tourism and news through the Internet.

The office provides Macao residents with appropriate services and assistance in working, studying, and travelling in mainland China, especially in case of emergencies; issues Proof of Life certificates for Macao residents living in mainland China; and assists Macao residents who have lost their identification documents to complete the formalities for returning to Macao.

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.

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 2019, the office received the MSAR delegation led by the Secretary for Economy and Finance for the 23rd meeting of the EU-Macao Joint Committee in Brussels and the delegation led by the head of the Macao Customs for the Annual General Meeting of the World Customs Organization in Brussels, and provided assistance to various MSAR public department delegations visiting Brussels. The office also followed up and provided assistance to the EU-Macao Cooperation Programme.

The office received students who joined a course on simultaneous interpreting under the Chinese-Portuguese Translation and Interpretation Study Scheme, co-organised by the Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau and Directorate General for Interpretation of the EU, in Brussels; a delegation of outstanding Macao high school students from the Tertiary Education Bureau; and a student delegation from the Kiang Wu Nursing College of Macau.

Also, several of China's ambassadors invited the office to the European Union, to jointly organise a reception and photo exhibition to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Macao SAR.

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 2019, the office received a delegation led by the Secretary for Administration and Justice for the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC); a delegation led by the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture for the 72nd Annual Meeting of the World Health Organization; and a delegation led by the Labour Affairs Bureau for the 108th 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

On 1 January 2019, the Municipal Affairs Bureau was established according to Law No. 9/2018, as a municipal organisation which is not an organ of political power. It includes the Municipal Administration Committee and the Municipal Affairs Consultative Committee.

As a management body of the Municipal Affairs Bureau, the Municipal Administration Committee is responsible for leading the daily operations of the Municipal Affairs Bureau and performing other duties as assigned by law, including providing services related to culture, recreation, environmental hygiene, food safety and greening in accordance with the law, with a view to improving residents' quality of life.

As a consultative body of the Municipal Affairs Bureau, the Municipal Affairs Consultative Committee comprises representatives of different sectors of the community, who listen to residents' opinions on municipal affairs, provide opinions and make recommendations to the Municipal Administration Committee, or to the Government through the Municipal Administration Committee, so that the Municipal Affairs Bureau and the Government can serve the public more effectively.

The Municipal Administration Committee holds closed-door meetings. Public sessions are held every month, to listen directly to residents' queries and suggestions. The management of the Municipal Affairs Bureau also hosts community seminars in various community centres and districts, with local organisations and district residents invited to attend. Twelve community seminars were organised in 2019, and were attended by 148 associations and organisations and 554 residents.

The real-time feedback platform, IAM Connect, was launched on 1 January 2019. Residents can provide opinions on a total of 19 municipal services in four categories: environmental hygiene, gardens/green areas and leisure areas, equipment and facilities, and food safety. In 2019, a total of 10,900 cases were received through IAM Connect, and the two major categories of environmental hygiene and equipment and facilities accounted for 54 percent and 18 percent of the total cases, respectively.

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 2019, the Board of Trustees and Executive Committee of the Macao Foundation reviewed 1,246 sponsorship applications, and approved 963 of them. Four donations were also approved. The Executive Committee approved 69 plans for activities during the year, each with funding that exceeded 500,000 patacas. In total, the approved subsidies exceeded 1.847 billion patacas, 39.47 percent of which was given to support cultivation of talented young individuals, and 38.29 percent was given to support people's livelihoods.

The Macao Foundation continued cooperating with Kiang Wu Hospital Charitable Association,

Caritas Macau, Macau Deaf Association, and the Macao General Neighbourhood Associations Union in launching the second phase of the Brain Health Action Campaign, Climbing Ladder Service, "Listen, Talk, & Care" Scheme, a care programme for elderly people living alone, a subsidy scheme for youth cooperation and development in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and a youth programme on voluntary poverty alleviation services.

The foundation continued following-up on poverty alleviation measures in Congjiang county, Guizhou; and 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 36,377 people.

Youth Programmes and Scholarships

In 2019, the Macao Foundation commenced the second phase of the Thousand Talents Programme. A total of 1,003 people were grouped into 34 teams to visit various provinces and cities in mainland China. The programme provided in-depth, multi-faceted field trips. Eleven school connection return visits were completed under the Thousand Talents Programme. Meanwhile, the Thousand Talents Union platform nurtured young talents in Macao, implemented various in-depth training programmes and diverse activities, and recommended members to sit in on meetings of the Government consultative bodies.

In 2019, the Macao Foundation continued granting scholarships to Macao students. A total of 404 students were awarded tertiary scholarships, while scholarships approved for secondary and primary schools were awarded to a total of 11,242 students, totalling 60.22 million patacas. The foundation continued approving scholarships for needy students from Congjiang, other mainland China students enrolled in Macao's tertiary education programmes, students from countries and regions along the "Belt and Road", Portuguese-speaking countries, Namibia and Asia, and students recommended by the Education Forum for Asia Annual Conference in Beijing. The foundation also cooperated with organisations such as the Manpower Development Committee, Education and Youth Affairs Bureau (DSEJ), China Space Foundation, Institute of Social Sciences / Oriental Institute of the University of Lisbon and the University of Coimbra 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. A total of 452 students were awarded scholarships, with a total approved amount of over 21.35 million patacas.

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

History and Cultural Affairs

During the year, the Committee of History and Culture of the Macao Foundation continued with

the two phases of the History and Culture Ambassadors Training Programme, with participation by 205 history and culture ambassadors. The committee launched the first batch of patriotic picture book series, and organised knowledge contests, carnivals, field trips and subsidy schemes to train history and culture educators and to enhance students' interest in history and culture. The programme enjoyed wide acclaim. In all, 16 field trips were held, and 22 schools were subsidised to implement 47 projects, with a total funding of 1.9 million patacas.

Promotion of Culture and Art

In 2019, the Macao Foundation solely organised, or organised together with other organisations, about 127 exhibitions, performances, talks and art appreciation activities. In all, eight local artists participated in the exhibitions through the Macao Artists Promotion Programme, while 16 local art groups participated in the Macao Foundation Citizens' Concert.

The Macao Foundation organised the Succession and Innovation: Macao Visual Arts Talent of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles' 2019 Exchange Tour to Japan ; the award presentation ceremony of the 24th Book Review Contest for Secondary School Students in Macao; the 12th Macao Literary Awards; and recruitment for the Programme to Promote Young Macao Artists.

Academic Research and Publishing

In 2019, the Macao Foundation officially launched the cultural and historical website, *Macau Memories*, and organised a cultural and historical website exhibition, online activities and thematic lectures to showcase and promote Macao's culture. The Macao Foundation also organised seven academic seminars and activities, including the Sixth International Symposium on Macaology and the Fifth Outstanding Achievement Awards for Macau Research in Humanities and Social Sciences, and a seminar on the "Belt and Road" initiative and Macao's Development.

The Macao Foundation continued compiling *The Macao Volume of the Chinese Folk and Ethnic Culture and Arts Collection*, and edited and published 25 types of books and journals, with major works including *Chinese Quyi Chronicle – Macao Chapter*, the *Macau Studies Series*, the *Macao Law Series*, the *Macao Knowledge Series*, and the *Macao Literature Series*.

The foundation also participated in book fairs held in Hong Kong and Xi'an.

Cooperation with Other Organisations

In 2019, 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.

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, and to monitor how the act is put into practice.

In 2019, the office received 155 complaints regarding, or reports of, leaks or mishandling of personal data; 44 requests for advice; 1,375 notifications concerning personal data processing; 72 applications for authorisation of data sharing; and 2,940 legal inquiries. It held or co-organised 37 briefing sessions, 35 seminars and talks, and 43 training sessions (37 classes) on the Personal Data Protection Act. In all, there were 7,664 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 2019, Macao had 31,757 civil servants, of whom 31,492 were recruited locally and 265 from elsewhere. Of this total, 56 percent were male and 44 percent female. There were 22,318 civil servants with tertiary education qualifications, representing 70 percent of the total; 804 of the bureau directors, department heads, division and section chiefs – 96 percent of the total – held tertiary education qualifications.

Civil Servant Training

The Civil Servant Training Centre, under the Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau, is

responsible for studying, developing and coordinating the civil servant training system, promoting the culture of continuous learning among civil servants, and organising and arranging training activities within the scope of central management for civil servants promotion. The centre also organises various training activities to enhance the overall capability of civil servants at all levels, and special training courses according to departments' specific needs.

The Government attaches great importance to the training and development of civil servants. In accordance with the Rank and Grade System for Civil Servants, the Government has included training as an important requirement for promotion of civil servants. Civil servants enjoy corresponding rights and undertake obligations to participate in training. There are two types of training courses for promotion: elective and compulsory courses.

Improving Public Services

A third-party academic institution has been commissioned to evaluate public service quality, by collecting public opinion regarding the overall performance of public services and assessing departments' service quality.

In 2019, the Evaluation System for Public Services and Organisational Performance was announced through Executive Order No. 45/2012, to facilitate government performance, and continuously improve and enhance public services.

Facilitating Inter-departmental Cooperation by Optimising the Public Service Network and Implementing "One-window" Services

The Islands District Integrated Government Services Centre commenced operations in March 2019, enabling Islands District residents to complete formalities for different departments at the same service point. It embodies an extension of the Government's one-stop services, by implementing the Government policy of actively promoting the digitalisation of public services and constructing a smart city. At the initial stage, the centre provided public services in various areas entrusted to the Municipal Affairs Bureau by 20 public departments, through the inter-departmental collaboration mechanism. Staff from the Legal Affairs Bureau, the Identification Services Bureau, the Finance Services Bureau, the Public Security Police and the Social Security Fund stationed at the centre provide services such as notarisation and registration, identification documents, taxation, immigration and social welfare.

Currently, 26 public departments provide some 300 services at the centre. From its opening to the end of 2019, the centre handled more than 207,000 cases.

In December 2019, President Xi Jinping visited the Integrated Government Services Centre and expressed full recognition of the services for public convenience. In 2019, the Integrated Government Services Centre handled more than 767,000 cases, representing an increase of five percent compared with 2018. Over one million people were received during the year.

E-Governance

Evaluating the Effectiveness of e-Governance and Formulating an Overall Plan for Smart Governance

With the implementation of the Macao SAR Electronic Governance General Plan 2015-2019, the Government has enhanced internal administrative management and inter-departmental workflows by completing the development of the electronic platform, optimising network infrastructure and promulgating supporting laws, to further promote e-public service and greatly enhance administrative efficiency.

To construct a smart city, the Government evaluated the overall effectiveness of e-governance, reviewed the effectiveness of various tasks in the Electronic Governance General Plan and, on this basis, initiated formulation of the Electronic Governance General Plan 2020-2024, in order to draw a blueprint for the future development of e-governance.

Announcing the Cyber Security Law to Build an Online Safety System

Law No. 13/2019 on the Cyber Security Law was announced in June 2019, aiming to build and regulate Macao's online safety system, covering aspects including people managing cyber security management, the organisational framework of the online safety system, cyber security obligations, and the administrative penalty system.

The law marks a new stage of development in governing cyber space in Macao, strengthening the cyber security protection capabilities of key infrastructure operators in Macao, and improving cyber security management, to effectively prevent various cyber security risks, and safeguard Macao and even the country.

Deepening e-Governance Development and Optimising Service Workflows to Promote Individualised, One-window Services

In accordance with the smart governance development strategy of "One Account, One Website", the Government integrates corresponding legal work and adopts strategies such as strengthening cross-departmental collaboration, streamlining service workflows and data sharing, to strive to gradually realise the "one website for all services" and "one-window" service models, so that residents can enjoy personalised services in a unified and safe manner.

The Task Force for the Management of Public and Data Services under the Public Administration Reform Coordination Committee follows the strategies and overall plan determined by the committee, and adheres to the principle of "clarity, simplification and convenience" in working to categorise public services according to different stages of life – such as birth, school admission, marriage, social security, assistance and pension; conduct a detailed, scientific analysis on the service workflows; and utilise electronic means of providing legal system support, so that residents can complete the formalities of several departments at the integrated service counter. By the end of 2019, the analyses and standardisation of business processes for about 90 services had been completed.

As the by-law on e-services was promulgated in early 2019, the Government has launched the

One-stop Public Services Account and its mobile phone app. Popular services include "Unified Recruitment" and "My Health", while "Prior Booking / Take Ticket" is the most utilised service. The first phase provides a reservation and waiting platform for more than 300 services of more than ten public departments in various service locations. Residents can make reservations and get remote waiting tickets on the platform, to save on-site waiting time.

Promoting Application of Big Data and Smart Government and Establishing a Cloud Computing Centre

Based on the pilot cloud computing centre established in 2018, the SAR Government completed the basic facilities of the official production cloud computer centre in 2019, to promote the application of big data, so that public departments can use the data resource platform and big data platform to further optimise and conduct big data mining, integration, in-depth analysis and application at different levels.

For example, regarding smart tourism, a tourism information interchange platform, an application for visitor insights, and a smart application for visitor flows were launched; regarding smart transportation, applications such as Traffic Situation Analysis and Forecast, Bus Service Demand Analysis, Smart Traffic Light Timing Optimisation and Traffic Incident Monitor were introduced, so that residents and travellers can check traffic information effectively and conveniently, and plan travel arrangements – thus minimising the impact of crowds on residents and urban areas, and improving service quality as the Government constructs a world tourism and leisure centre.

Using Information Technology to Enhance Election Efficiency

The Fifth Chief Executive Election was successfully completed at the end of August 2019. To optimise electoral work and improve efficiency, based on the experience of the previous election, the Government continued to use the electronic vote counting system and optimise the electoral process and related application systems, to ensure smooth operation and improve overall work efficiency.

For the first time, the facial recognition system was applied when the members of the Chief Executive Election Committee entered the venue, which greatly accelerated the member registration process and served as an important example of promoting the application of facial recognition in smart governance in the future.

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 2019, the Chief Executive had signed administrative orders to award decorations of honour, medals and certificates to 19 batches of individuals and entities.

Flag and Emblem of the MSAR

The flag of the MSAR has identical patterns and colours on both sides, with the five stars, lotus flower, bridge and seawater design on the front and back. The rectangular flag has a green background and a 3:2 length-height ratio. A white, three-petal lotus flower is in the centre of the flag. Five golden stars, including a larger one in the middle, form an arch over the lotus flower. Below the lotus flower, a white bridge and seawater are represented as green and white stripes (See Appendix II of Law No. 6/1999).

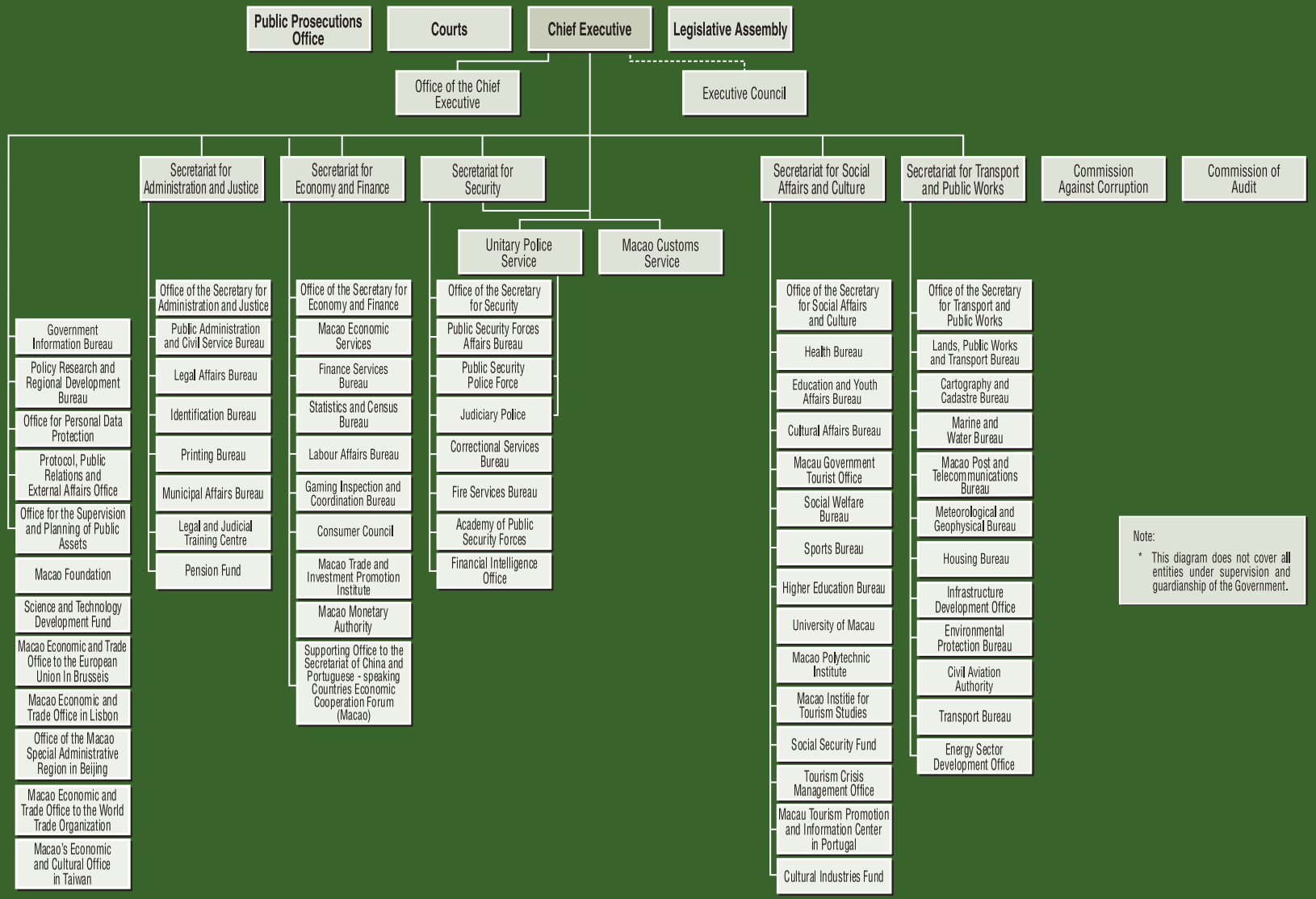
The Flag of the MSAR

The circular MSAR emblem consists of a narrow green border, a ring of characters on a white background, a green inner circle and elements including stars, a lotus flower, a bridge and seawater. The outer ring of characters lies between the narrow green border and the green inner circle. In the upper half of the ring of characters, 14 Traditional Chinese characters meaning "The Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China" are set in a standard traditional font, evenly distributed along the width of the arch. The lower portion of each character points to the centre of the emblem. In the lower half of the ring of characters, the Portuguese word "Macau" is printed in a standard font. The letters are evenly spaced, with the upper portion of each letter pointing to the centre of the emblem. Both the Chinese and Portuguese characters are distributed symmetrically on opposite sides of a vertical axis through the emblem. A white lotus flower with

three petals is in the centre of the green inner circle. Above the lotus flower, five golden stars, of which the middle one is largest, radiate from the centre of the emblem. The lower points of the stars are directed at the centre of the emblem. Below the lotus flower, a white bridge and seawater are represented as green and white stripes.

The Emblem of the MSAR

Structure of the Macao SAR Government *



Note:

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

President Xi Jinping Visits Macao

From 18 December to 20 December, President Xi Jinping attended the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of Macao's return to the motherland and the inaugural ceremony of the fifth MSAR Government, and visited various districts of the Macao SAR.

During his visit, President Xi met principal officials of the executive, legislative and judiciary authorities of the Macao SAR, representatives from various sectors, organisations of the Central People's Government in Macao and persons-in-charge of major mainland Chinese-funded organisations, to recognise their contributions to Macao's social economic development and the implementation of "One country, two systems".

President Xi and Madam Peng Liyuan visited Areia Preta Integrated Government Services Centre, Premier School Affiliated to Hou Kong Middle School, the China-PSCs Commercial and Trade Service Platform Complex and the Institute for Tourism Studies, to communicate with people from different sectors on matters of mutual concern.

Macao Yearbook 2020

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THE LEGAL SYSTEM AND THE JUDICIARY

The Legal System and the Judiciary

The Legal System

Macao's legal system is founded on a strong tradition of adherence to the rule of law and judicial independence. Under the principle of "One country, two systems", the Macao Special Administrative Region has retained its pre-Handover legal system based on Continental European law. Judging by the actual situation, Macao's former legal system has come largely intact through the period following the establishment of the MSAR. The rule of law, human rights and judicial independence are fully guaranteed on paper and in practice.

Pre-Handover Laws Remain Largely Unchanged

Almost all the laws, decrees, by-laws and other regulatory documents enacted in Macao before 20 December 1999 remain in effect. Only laws or portions of laws that conflicted with the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region were repealed. The principle that pre-Handover laws should remain essentially unchanged has been incorporated to ensure Macao's steady and sustained development.

Five resolutions and four annexes regarding the treatment of Macao's original laws were passed in accordance with the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region at the 12th Session of the Standing Committee of the 9th National People's Congress, which opened on 31 October 1999.

The resolutions resulted in the scrapping of 12 pre-Handover laws, decrees and regulatory documents that were found to conflict with the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region. Three more laws that contravened the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region were not retained but remained in effect as references under the principles of the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region, until replacement laws could be enacted. In total, 18 laws and decrees that were incompatible with the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region were repealed. The Standing Committee established guidelines for interpreting the nomenclature contained in pre-Handover laws, when used to explain or be made applicable to the laws of the MSAR.

Since the Reunification Law of December 1999 also accepts these guidelines, they have been included as integral parts of the law of the Macao SAR.

Improving the Laws of the Macao SAR

Some of Macao's original laws needed to be revised, in order to conform to the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region and reflect Macao's new status as a special administrative region. The Legal Statute Research and Adaptation Working Group was established for this purpose in 2001. 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-tier 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 Base 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 Base 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 Court of First Instance.

The President of the Base Court is appointed by the Chief Executive from among the judges who have confirmed appointments in that tier of court. The term of office of the President of the Base Court 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 Base Court when dealing with other government agencies.

The Base Court

The Base Court currently comprises an administrative centre, three Civil Courts, five Criminal Courts, two Examining Magistracies, one Small Claims Court (commonly known as the Small Claims Tribunal), one Labour Court, and one Family and Juvenile Court. Base Court Information Centres have been established in Criminal Courts, Civil Courts and the Small Claims Court, to provide enquiry services for citizens and individuals involved in litigation about law court operations, and answer questions related to judicial documents issued by the courts.

Statutory claims limits of appeal cases of the Base Court:

1. 100,000 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 2019, the Base Court had 33 judges: eight presidents of Collegial Panels, 22 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 security measures of internment.

The Small Claims Court, commonly known as the Small Claims Tribunal, deals specifically with litigation concerning monetary debts and consumer rights not exceeding 100,000 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 Small Claims Court 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 Court hears civil cases, minor violations, incidental matters and problems in relation to labour laws, to which the Labour Procedure Code can be applied.

The Family and Juvenile 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 preventive proceeding; litigations regarding the annulment or revocation of marriages; litigations and proceedings related to the provision of maintenance; and incidental matters and problems related to disputes regarding maternity and presumed paternity.

In 2019, the Base Court Information Centre of the Criminal Court, Civil Court and the Small Claims Court admitted 8,466 enquiries from citizens, involving a total of 8,333 cases.

The Administrative Court

Statutory claims limits of appeal cases of the Administrative Court:

1. 100,000 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 Appeal

The Court of Appeal has nine judges, one of whom is appointed President by the Chief Executive. The President of the Court of Appeal serves a three-year term, and represents the Court of Appeal 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 Appeal functions effectively.

Statutory claims limits of appeal cases of the Court of Appeal:

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;
4. When the Court of Appeal acts as the Base Court to hear a case, the statutory claims limits of appeal cases is equivalent to those of the Base Court; and
5. 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;

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 2019, the President of the Court of Final Appeal visited Zhuhai and Zhanjiang, and attended the Fifth 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 Department, the Administrative and Financial Department, as well as the Judicial Affairs Division, the Organisation and Information Division, the Human Resources Division, the Finance and Property Division, and the General Services Division.

The Judicial Council

The Judicial Council oversees the management and discipline of judicial officers and judicial support staff.

The Judicial Council 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 elected 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.

Independent Judicial Recommendation Commission

The Independent Judicial Recommendation Commission 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 the commission's members participate and perform their functions in a personal capacity.

The commission functions according to the provisions of the Internal Regulations of Independent Judicial Recommendation Commission. A chairman is elected by the members of the commission from among their own ranks and exercises authority according to the committee's internal regulations. The commission also has a secretary to assist in handling all kinds of issues.

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.

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:

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.

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 Appeal with regard to the decisions, judgements or adjudications made by the judges of the Base Court; provide written replies to the Court of Appeal regarding appeals initiated by other parties involved in cases; and file appeals to the Court of Final Appeal within legal bounds.

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.

Monitoring enactment of laws

- The Public Prosecutions Office participates 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 Appeal, the Base Court 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 Appeal, the Base Court, the Administrative Court, and the Examining Magistracy under the Base Court. Each office is manned by Public Prosecutors, judicial clerks and administrative officers as appropriate.

Personnel of the Public Prosecutions Office

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

In 2019, there were 41 serving magistrates in the Public Prosecutions Office (two magistrates were appointed to other positions from 20 December 2019, and the other Portuguese magistrate left the office in 22 September 2019 due to their contracts expiring): one Prosecutor-General, nine Assistant Prosecutors-General and 31 Public Prosecutors (including five Principal 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

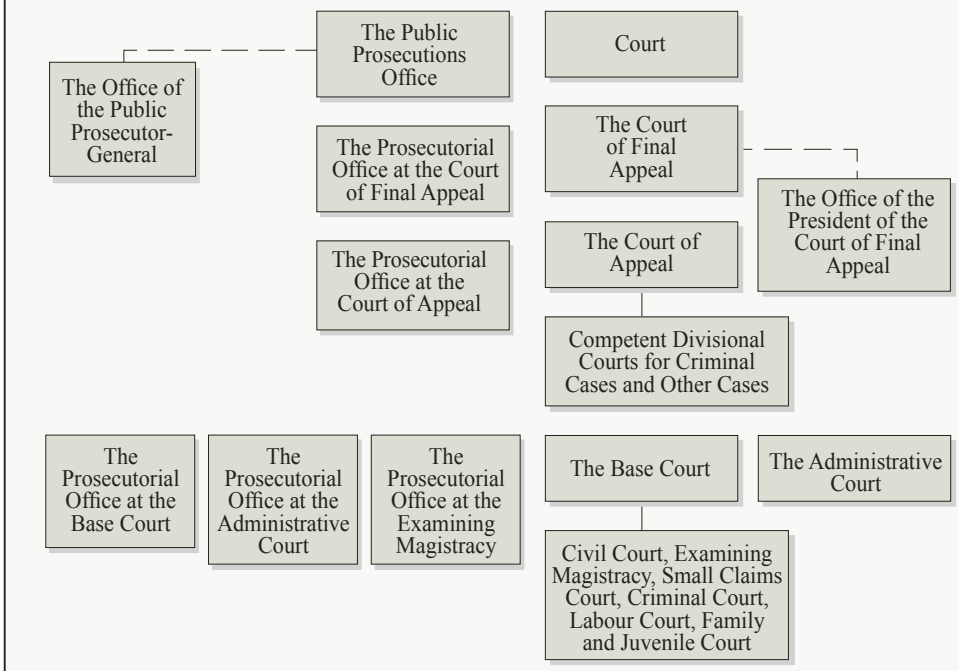
The Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region provides that every resident of Macao shall have certain inalienable legal rights. These include the right to appeal to the law, the right to initiate a court action, the right to seek assistance from a lawyer in protecting his or her legitimate 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.

Organisational Structure of the MSAR Judiciary



Training of Legal and Judicial Officers

Faculty of Law of the University of Macau

The Faculty of Law of the University of Macau nurtures 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 are provided, while the Bachelor of Law programme (taught bilingually in Chinese and Portuguese) aims to cultivate legal professionals who are bilingual in Chinese and Portuguese.

During the 2019/2020 academic year, 583 students were enrolled in undergraduate law programmes, 344 graduate students were studying for master's degree in law programmes, 32 students were enrolled in postgraduate certificate programmes, and 82 students were studying for doctorate of law programmes.

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, a Master of International Arbitration programme and a Master of Financial Crime and Regulation programme. The doctorate law 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 2019/2020 academic year, a total of 658 students were enrolled in Bachelor of Law degree programmes, of whom 628 came from overseas and 30 were local residents. There were 281 students working towards a Master of Law degree, and 121 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 239 participants have been appointed as judicial clerks in the courts or the Public Prosecutions Office. To fill the 58 vacancies in the judicial organs by 2019, and to foster candidates to fill the anticipated 41 vacancies by 2021, the fourth and fifth induction programmes were held from February 2018 to February 2019 and from 2018 November to 2019 November, respectively. There were 120 students enrolled in total.

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 21 promotion preparation programmes for judicial support staff of the courts or the Public Prosecutions Office. Promotion Preparation Programmes for Principal Clerks of Court were organised during 2019, totalling 210 teaching hours.

To complement the examinations organised by the Legal Affairs Bureau, in 2019 the Training Centre organised promotion preparation programmes for Principal Assistant, First Assistant and Second Assistant for registry offices and notaries, totalling 180 teaching hours.

Another important task of the training centre is to provide training on general legal knowledge for civil servants. In 2019, 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, 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, disciplinary proceedings, 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 2019, there were 420 practising lawyers and 131 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

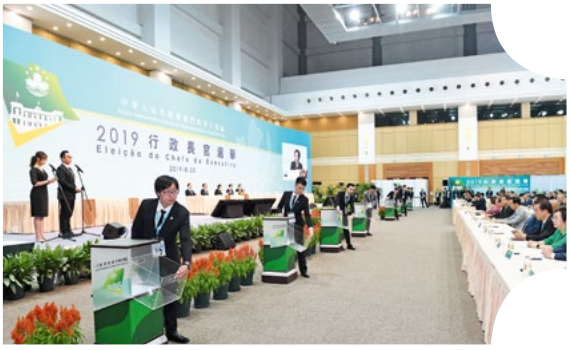
Macao's Private Notary system was established to undertake part of the work previously handled by the Notary Public Offices. The Legal Affairs Bureau is responsible for coordinating and supervising licensed private notaries. At the end of 2019, there were 78 private notaries in Macao.

Macao Yearbook 2020

Chief Executive Election

2019
政長官選舉
ção do Chefe do Executivo

中華人民共和國澳門特別行政區
Região Administrativa Especial de Macau da República Popular da China
2019 行政長官選舉
Eleição do Chefe do Executivo
2019-8-25



On 25 August. Mr Ho Iat Seng was elected as the Chief Executive of the fifth MSAR Government, with 392 valid votes, representing 98 percent of total votes.

According to the Basic Law of Macao, the Chief Executive of the Macao SAR is lawfully elected by the broadly representative Chief Executive Election Committee, and appointed by the Central People's Government. The term of office lasts five years.

Macao Yearbook 2020

3

EXTERNAL RELATIONS

External Relations

The Central People's Government is responsible for the foreign affairs of the Macao SAR. When the MSAR was established, the Central People's Government set up the Office of the Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China in the Macao Special Administrative Region, to handle foreign affairs issues related to Macao.

The Central People's Government also authorised Macao to manage certain external affairs in accordance with the regulatory framework stipulated in Chapter 7 of the Macao Basic Law.

As a non-sovereign region, Macao enjoys wide-ranging and close relationships with most countries and regions throughout the world. This is an advantage for Macao in its longstanding, extensive, direct, friendly and beneficial relationships, particularly those with European Union (EU) member states and Romance language-speaking countries.

To facilitate Macao's further development, the Government frequently conducts external activities and makes great efforts to foster interactions and collaboration with countries and regions around the world, in areas such as economics, trade and culture.

Mutual Exemption from Visa Requirements

One of the Government's major tasks is to promote the Macao Passport and other travel permits. With the Central People's Government's support and assistance, it has made substantial progress in negotiating with other countries and regions to grant visa-free access to holders of Macao Passports and travel permits. By April 2020, a total of 144 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, 13 countries have agreed to grant visa-free access or visas on arrival to holders of MSAR travel permits.

The Government also grants visa-free access to nationals or citizens of 81 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 2019, a total of 90 countries had reached agreements with the Macao SAR on establishing consular services in Macao or had extended the duties of their consulates general in Hong Kong to include Macao, or had empowered them to execute consular duties in Macao (see Appendix 8, "Countries Exercising Consular Jurisdiction in the Macao SAR").

Angola, Mozambique, the Philippines and Portugal are the four countries (in alphabetical order, similarly hereinafter) that have established a consulate general in Macao.

Fifty-eight 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, Panama, 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, Dominican Republic, 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.)

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

Nineteen countries with honorary consulates in Hong Kong cover or extend services to Macao: Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lithuania, Maldives, Morocco, Namibia, Norway, Rwanda, San Marino, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tanzania and Uruguay.

International Organisations and Multilateral Treaties

As a modern international city, Macao participates in various international organisations and multilateral treaties. This helps it to maintain its unique position in the world and to develop external relations in areas such as economics, trade, finance, aviation, transportation, culture, education, environmental protection and health.

International Organisations

The principles contained in Articles 136 and 137 of the Macao Basic Law regarding the appropriate participation of Macao in international activities form the legal bases on which the Central People's Government and the MSAR Government handle issues relating to Macao's participation in international activities.

Since the establishment of the MSAR, the Central People's Government has assisted and supported Macao's participation in relevant international conferences and activities in accordance with the Macao Basic Law, and has also shown concern for and safeguarded Macao's rights and interests in these international organisations.

The Government participates in intergovernmental organisations in one of two ways: 1. As a

full member of the organisation concerned, with the identity of a separate region that undertakes international obligations and enjoys corresponding rights and interests; or 2. As an associate member (or affiliate member) or member without voting rights that speaks as "Macao, China". In such circumstances, Macao undertakes its international obligations and enjoys corresponding rights and interests, subject to certain conditions.

In addition, Macao attends meetings of other intergovernmental organisations as a delegation member of the Central People's Government. Its delegates may express opinions on matters relevant to the MSAR in the name of "Macao, China". Macao may also attend non-governmental, regional and specialist meetings of international organisations.

Following the establishment of the MSAR, Macao's participation in international activities of non-governmental organisations should fall within the sphere of Macao's autonomous affairs. Hence, such participation is left to Macao's own discretion, and according to its needs.

During 2019, Macao attended several international conferences as a member of Central People's Government delegations, including:

- The Third Universal Periodic Review by the United Nations Human Rights Council;
- Kimberley Progress Plenary 2019;
- The 108th Session of the International Labour Conference;
- The 22nd Diplomatic Session of the Hague Conference on Private International Law on Adoption of the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Judgments in Civil or Commercial Matters;
- The 87th General Session of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE);
- The Spring Meeting of the Postal Operations Council;
- The Global Aviation Security Symposium (AVSEC2019) of the International Civil Aviation Organization;
- The 2019 World Radiocommunication Assembly and Conference of the International Telecommunication Union;
- The Third Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Minamata Convention on Mercury; and
- The 2019 Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP25) and the meeting of the parties to the Paris Climate Change Agreement.

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

- The 23rd Meeting of the EU-Macao Joint Committee;
- The 22nd Annual Meeting of Asia-Pacific Group on Money Laundering and Technical Assistance and Training Forum;
- The first Conference of the Belt and Road Initiative Tax Administration Cooperation Forum (BRITACOF);

- The 2019 International Association of Gaming Regulators (IAGR) Annual Conference;
- The International Seminar on Microdata Development and Application;
- The Sixth Session of the Committee on Trade and Investment of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP);
- The 98th Session of the Committee on Consumer Policy of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development;
- The Annual Meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank;
- The 26th ICAO Public Key Directory (PKD) Meeting;
- The International Forum on Food Safety and Trade;
- The 31st Session of the Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC);
- The 18th World Meteorological Congress;
- The 74th Session of the International Maritime Organization's Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC 74);
- The 56th Conference of Directors General of Civil Aviation, Asia and Pacific Regions of the International Civil Aviation Organization;
- The Eco Expo Asia 2019; and
- The 2019 Annual General Assembly of the International Association of Portuguese-Speaking Communications (AICEP) and the 27th AICEP Communications Forum.

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 2019, 641 multilateral treaties were applicable to Macao: 60 treaties on foreign affairs and defence; 15 on civil aviation; 10 on customs; 15 on drugs; eight on economics and finance; seven on education, science, technology, culture and sport; 35 on the environment and conservation; six on health; 17 on human rights; nine on intellectual property; 14 on international crime; two on international trade; 36 on labour; 340 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 2019, the Law Reform and International Law Bureau commented on 45 international treaties or amendments. The bureau also received notifications from the Central People's Government regarding 29 international instruments applicable to the MSAR: 13 multilateral treaties and 16 UN Security Council resolutions and/or sanction lists.

The Law Reform and International Law Bureau announced 38 international documents: 11

multilateral treaties, four bilateral treaties and 23 UN Security Council resolutions (with two instruments translated into Portuguese). In addition, the Law Reform and International Law Bureau submitted regular compliance reports or follow-up reports on human rights treaties applicable to Macao to the United Nations human rights treaty bodies, and responses to questionnaires from international and / or regional organisations. It also provided information to other departments, assisting them in writing the reports required by the international organisations.

The Law Reform and International Law Bureau sent delegates to attend or take part in six international conferences and activities.

Macao and the European Union

Official relations between Macao and the EU have been steadily built on the foundation of the Macao-EC Trade and Cooperation Agreement signed in 1992. Macao has maintained good relations with the EU in terms of economic and trade affairs ever since the establishment of the MSAR. The Macao Economic and Trade Office at the Brussels headquarters of the EU seeks to enhance Macao's relationship with the organisation.

Under their agreement, Macao and the EU may cooperate in industry, investment, science and technology, energy, information, training and other areas. A joint committee established by both parties holds an annual meeting to review the implementation of the agreement and discuss its future development. The meeting venue alternates between Macao and Brussels, and 23 such sessions have been held to date.

Cooperative projects between EU and Macao included: Training for the Tourism Industry (1999-2001); European Programme Scheme (1999-2001); Services Development Programme (1999-2001); Asia-Invest Programme (2001 and 2002); EU-Macao Legal Cooperation Programme: Phase One (2002-2007), Phase Two (2010-2013) and Phase Three (2016-2019); Immigration Services Training Programme (2006-2007); EU Business Information Cooperative Programme (2009-2012); Chinese-Portuguese Translation and Interpretation Training Programme (2010-2014); the EU Academic Programme (2012-2016); Chinese-Portuguese Translation and Interpretation Training Cooperation (2016-2020); and Horizon 2020 (2016-2020).

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 2019, the total value of Macao's exports to the EU was 2.0 million patacas, representing a decrease of 5.7 percent over 2018; while imports from the EU were worth 24.92 billion patacas, which is 10.6 percent more than in 2018.

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.

After leading delegations to Portugal in 2010 and 2016, in May 2019 Chief Executive Chui Sai On led another delegation to Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, and Porto, to deepen multi-disciplinary cooperation between Macao and Portugal.

Macao's imports from Portugal during 2019 totalled 325 million patacas, representing a decrease of 1.22 percent over the 2018 figure. Its exports to Portugal decreased by 98.55 percent from 2018, to 352,700 patacas.

Macao and the United States

Since the Handover, interactions and cooperation between Macao and the United States have strengthened in areas such as combating illegal transhipment, anti-piracy measures, law enforcement training and anti-terrorism measures. Both sides have expressed readiness to establish a good relationship, and to extend bilateral cooperation to promote trade and investment.

The total value of Macao's gross exports during 2019 was 12.8 billion patacas; gross exports to

the United States accounted for 290 million patacas of this total, 127.7 percent more than in 2018. Macao's total imports from the United States were valued at 4.35 billion patacas, representing an increase of 18.5 percent over 2018.

Three US-based companies were granted casino concessions or sub-concessions after the liberalisation of the gaming industry.

Macao and Portuguese-speaking Countries

Besides its historical 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 cooperation platform 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 Co-operation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries was held in Macao, with the theme "Deepening cooperation and developing together". Ministerial-level officials from China and seven Portuguese-speaking countries adopted and signed the Economic and Trade Cooperation Action Plan 2007-2009. During the Second Ministerial Meeting, the Meeting of Entrepreneurs for Commercial and Economic Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries, bilateral meetings between China and the Portuguese-speaking countries, and an exhibition on the forum's achievements were held.

In November 2010, the third Ministerial Conference of the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries was held in Macao under the theme of "Advance Common Development Through Diversified Cooperation". Premier Wen Jiabao attended the event and delivered a keynote speech. Attendees representing different countries jointly signed the 2010-2013 Action Plan on Trade and Economic Cooperation at the conference.

In November 2013, the fourth Ministerial Conference of the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and the Portuguese-speaking Countries was held in Macao under the theme of "New Cycle, New Opportunities". Attendees representing different countries jointly signed the 2014-2016 Action Plan for Economic and Trade Cooperation at the conference. The action plan

further reiterates the importance of Macao as a platform; proposes a professional development exhibition in Macao targeting markets in Portuguese-speaking countries; explores the establishment of a commercial and trade service centre in Macao for small and medium enterprises from the countries that attended the forum, as well as a food trading and distribution centre for Portuguese-speaking countries; and promotes Macao as a commercial arbitration centre for handling disputes between enterprises in China and Portuguese-speaking countries.

In October 2016, the fifth Ministerial Conference of the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and the Portuguese-speaking Countries was held in Macao, with the theme "Working towards Stronger Sino-Portuguese-speaking Countries' Trade and Economic Relations – Combining Efforts, Jointly Building a Platform, Sharing Fruits of Development". Premier Li Keqiang attended the event, and delivered a keynote speech in which he announced 18 new measures for strengthening and deepening the economic and trade cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking countries. Attendees representing different countries jointly signed the Strategic Plan for Economic and Trade Co-operation (2017-2019) and the Memorandum of Understanding on Promoting Co-operation in Production Capacity.

To strengthen sporting exchanges between Macao and Portuguese-speaking countries, Macao hosted the First Lusofonia Games in October 2006.

The first- and second-term Chief Executive, Edmund Ho Hau Wah, paid official visits to Mozambique and Brazil.

During 2019, the value of Macao's exports to Portuguese-speaking countries was 1.27 million patacas, while imports from Portuguese-speaking countries were worth 840 million patacas.

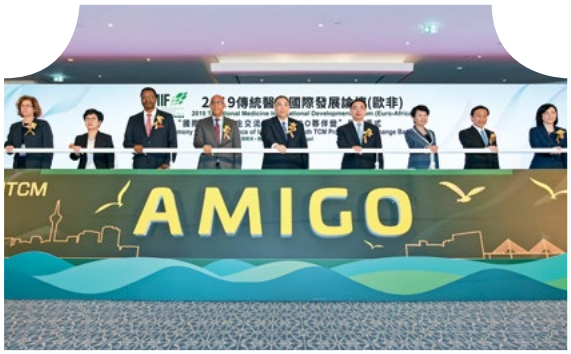
The Government also remained committed to strengthening its relations with East Asia, particularly Southeast Asian countries, for the enhancement of cooperation in areas such as the economy and tourism. The first- and second-term Chief Executive, Edmund Ho Hau Wah, led delegations to countries including Singapore, Japan, Korea, Vietnam, Thailand, and Malaysia. In 2011, the then Chief Executive, Chui Sai On, led a delegation for an official visit to Singapore. In 2018, Chief Executive Chui Sai On led a delegation to Cambodia and Thailand.

Chief Executive Visits Portugal

From 11 May to 19 May, on the invitation of the Portuguese Republic, Chief Executive Chui Sai On led a delegation to Portugal, visiting Lisbon, the capital, and Porto.

During his stay in Lisbon, the Chief Executive met President Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa and the Prime Minister of Portugal, Mr Antonio Luis Santos da Costa, to exchange opinions on perpetuating bilateral friendship and enhancing cooperation. The Chief Executive and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Portuguese Republic, Augusto Santos Silva, co-chaired the sixth Macao-Portugal Joint Committee meeting, to deepen multi-disciplinary cooperation.

During the visit, the Chief Executive also signed the framework memorandum on the relationship and cooperation with Porto, and received the key to the city.


AMIGO

澳門特別行政區政府招待酒會
Recepção do Governo da Região Administrativa Especial de Macau
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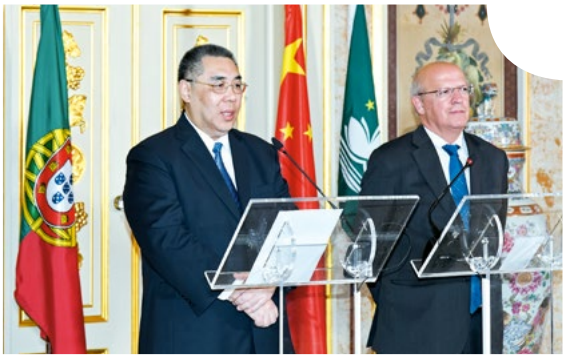

Macao Yearbook 2020

4

ECONOMY

Economy

Although Macao has a relatively small economy, it pursues an open economic policy. It is one of the two international free ports in China. Goods, capital, foreign exchange and people flow freely in and out of Macao. As a separate customs territory, it boasts one of the lowest tax regimes in the region. Macao is integrated with the global economy and maintains traditional and special economic ties with the European Union (EU) and Portuguese-speaking countries. Consequently, Macao plays a relatively important role in the regional economies and is an important gateway and bridge linking mainland China with international markets.

Investment Incentives

Macao provides a level playing field for investors from around the world. At the same time, the series of measures that have been implemented to encourage investment – including the provision of various tax and financial incentives – have gradually made Macao an ideal place for investors.

Tax Incentives

According to Law No. 1/86/M on Tax Incentives under Industrial Policy, the Government aims to provide concessionary tax benefits to entrepreneurs whose investment projects can contribute to Macao industries, stimulating increased investment, promoting the growth and development of local industries, through boosting productivity and levels of technology, the manufacturing of new products, and other developments related to manufacturing.

Eligible applicants can enjoy all or some of the following benefits:

1. Exemption from urban real estate tax: The exemption period for properties on the Macao peninsula is up to 10 years, while the exemption period for those on the Islands District is up to 20 years. The above exemption is only applicable to rental income on industrial properties;
2. Exemption from business tax;
3. Deduction of 50 percent on corporate income tax;
4. For any transfer of industrial properties, a 50-100 percent reduction of stamp duty for property transfer may be available; and
5. Deduction of 50 percent on inheritance tax and gift tax for the above-mentioned property transfer.

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 2019 (as at end of Q4)

Type of industry	Percentage (%)[1]	Approved subsidy amount (MOP) [2]	Approved cases [2]
Construction and public works	23.52%	49,781,291.50	6
Corporate services	17.11%	36,208,730.52	5
Wholesale	14.17%	30,000,000.00	3
Retail	12.07%	25,544,400.00	3
Food, beverage and tobacco products	7.45%	15,765,506.61	4
Transport and warehousing, travel agencies	6.89%	14,575,104.00	5
Imports and exports	5.05%	10,690,000.00	2
Paper, printing and publishing	3.39%	7,170,698.40	1
Manufacture of chemical products from oil and coal	3.34%	7,064,405.00	1
Restaurants and hotels	2.98%	6,314,311.75	3
Hygiene and cleaning services	2.09%	4,417,914.50	1
Recreational, cultural and sports activities	0.99%	2,100,000.00	1
Education, healthcare, and social welfare	0.63%	1,325,200.00	2
Communications	0.17%	350,000.00	1
Metal products, machinery and transport equipment manufacturing	0.16%	342,490.00	1
Total	**100.00%**	**211,650,052.28**	**39**

Notes: (1) As a percentage of the total approved subsidy amount; (2) Subject to approval date.

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

Macao's gaming income maintained steady during 2019. The annual revenue amounted to 293.312 billion patacas, in which the annual gross revenue from games of fortune amounted to 292.455 billion patacas, representing a slight decrease of 3.4 percent compared with 2018. Macao's gaming industry remained the largest in the world. The Government strengthened the regulation of the gaming industry and continued encouraging gaming operators to invest more in non-gaming elements, to build a tourism development model which centres on tourism and leisure.

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 99.71 percent of the industry's gross takings in 2019.

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 2019, there were 41 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 two to MGM.

The number of gaming tables increased from 6,588 in 2018 to 6,739 at the end of 2019, a 2.6 percent rise; while the number of slot machines increased from 16,059 to 17,009, 5.9 percent more than the previous year.

At the end of 2019, there were 443 vacant gaming jobs, representing a year-on-year decrease of 878 vacancies. The majority of vacancies were for clerical positions, accounting for 34.7 percent of the total; there were 77 vacancies for dealers. By the end of 2019, there were 58,225 gaming industry employees, representing a year-on-year increase of 1.7 percent.

Regarding breakdown by job, there were 25,459 dealers, representing a year-on-year increase of three percent.

Regarding salaries (excluding incentive bonuses and rewards), the average monthly wage for full-time paid employees in the industry at the end of 2019 was 24,640 patacas, 3.8 percent higher than the 2018 figure. The average monthly wage of dealers was 21,080 patacas, 3.1 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 2019, the DICJ continued to monitor the gaming industry's negative externality and play a leading role in the formulation and implementation of responsible gaming policies, and encouraged relevant enterprises, institutions and sectors to work towards responsible gaming.

According to the Report on A Study of Macao People's Participation in Gambling Activities 2019 by the Institute for the Study of Commercial Gaming of University of Macau, the participation rate in gambling among Macao residents experienced a significant drop of about 10 percent to 40.9 percent compared with 51.5 percent in 2016, showing significant results in the Government's effort in minimising the potential impacts of the gaming industry on gamblers, casino staff, the community and surrounding areas.

The DICJ continued to perform its gaming monitoring functions and expedite optimising relevant legal and regulatory requirements of the gaming industry. Through close communication with and collecting opinions from the industry, the DICJ strived to strengthen supervision and maintain healthy growth of the gaming industry, to elevate its international competitiveness.

The DICJ's work during the year can be summarised as follows:

1. In 2019, the DICJ completed installation of doorways with metal detectors in Macao casinos, continued to work closely with the Government's security related departments and gaming concessionaires security departments, to improve the security of casinos and enhance their own security functions, including strengthening training for new security guards, formulating guidelines for emergency responses, and increasing the number and quality of video surveillance systems inside hotels.

2. In order to enhance the capability to coordinate and respond to incidents, the DICJ joined other relevant departments and gaming operators in conducting a drill code-named "Wolf Hunting 2019" at a designated gaming operator. The drill simulated emergency situations arising at casinos to test the smoothness of the communication, cooperation and coordination among the on-site DICJ inspectors, the DICJ office, the police and casino staff in responding to emergencies, so as to continuously improve the emergency liaison mechanism for major incidents and enhance the capacity to cope with emergencies.

3. Under Law No. 10/2012 – "Regulations on Conditions for Entering, Working and Gaming in Casinos" amended by Law No. 17/2018, from 27 December 2019 onwards, employees of gaming concessionaires and sub-concessionaires as well as junket workers who work in casinos, including gaming table staff, gaming machine staff, cashiers, public relations, food and beverage servers, cleaners, security and those connected to surveillance operations, are forbidden to enter casinos during off-duty periods. Offenders face a fine of up to 10,000 patacas. To enhance the understanding among casino staff members regarding the above regulations and implementation measures, the DICJ organised several briefing sessions for six gaming operators and casino workers associations to answer enquiries on the legal operation and implementation details.

4. The Directive No. 1/2019 – Preventive Measures against Money-laundering and Terrorist-financing further amended the money laundering control procedures and performed audits

on gaming concessionaires' identity verification measures, to prevent them from establishing any business relationships with suspected terrorists or other high-risk customers.

5. The Asia/Pacific Group of Money Laundering (APG) issued the Mutual Evaluation Follow-up Report of the Macao SAR in October 2019 that Macao has become the first member which passes all 40 FATF Technical Compliance Recommendations among all globally evaluated members.

6. To help gaming concessionaires further optimise the internal monitoring and control system, the DICJ continued to conduct regular inspection in respect of the Minimum Internal Control Requirements (MICR) to ensure that the internal control procedures of gaming concessionaires can effectively prevent irregularities in casinos.

7. The DICJ continued with financial audits of gaming promoters in Macao and reviewed the relevant accounts and business records of cash, transaction documents and chip inventories, to ensure that gaming promoters establish sound financial accounting systems, implement appropriate internal audit measures, maintain appropriate business records and comply with the commission ceiling.

8. As regards registration of gaming promoters, a total of 95 licences were issued in 2019, representing a decrease of five percent on the figure of 2018. Of these, 85 were issued to legal entities and 10 were issued to individuals.

9. The DICJ continued monitoring the accuracy and authenticity of data in gaming machine systems, to ensure that in-service gaming machine software is not modified, and that gaming operations comply with related regulations and technical standards. In 2019, several on-the-spot raids were conducted, requiring gambling concessionaires to follow up on suspected faulty gaming machines, to protect players' rights.

10. Jointly developed by the DICJ, other government departments and academic institutions, the responsible gaming kiosks were launched in 2012. After years of continuous system upgrades and optimisation, the kiosks have covered all casinos in Macao in 2019. The coverage rate is the highest among responsible gaming information and help platforms of the world's casinos.

11. The DICJ supports local responsible gaming institutions to organise responsible gaming seminars in tertiary institutions in different cities in mainland China. In 2019, responsible gaming seminars were held in two tertiary institutions. The DICJ staff also visited Hong Kong with gambling counselling centres to introduce Macao's policies on responsible gambling in Macao and promote self-exclusion application service.

12. During 2019, a total of 44 casino staff members completed the "Macao Responsible Gaming Instructor" certificate programme organised by the DICJ, to provide professional, localised training to gaming staff.

13. The DICJ provided a self-exclusion application service to the public. During 2019, the DICJ handled 564 applications, representing an increase of over 15 percent compared with the figure in 2018 and a record high since the establishment of the service in November

2019, which shows that residents and travelers are increasingly aware of the proper gaming attitudes.

14. The DICJ continued to actively promote responsible gaming. In 2019, all casino smoking rooms were banned to broadcast videos and messages to promote gaming, and were required to continuously broadcast messages on responsible gaming, including promotional videos on responsible gaming, 24-hour help lines, and self-exclusion application services.

15. The DICJ continued monitoring gaming operators to ensure they post clear notices at casino entrances and properly verify visitors' age, to prevent people under the legal age from entering a casino. By the end of December 2019, 426,450 persons under the age of 21 were prevented from entering casinos by security staff. Also, 130 persons under the age of 21 were found to have entered casinos illegally.

16. For more efficient monitoring of casino operators' performance regarding their obligations in concession contracts, according to the ratio of non-gaming components of casino operators set in the five-year plan of the Government, the DICJ continued to urge casino operators to add non-gaming components. In 2019, the DICJ continued gathering financial information about non-gaming components, and information and data about local procurement exercises and SME facilities at casinos and gaming venues for systematic analysis and classification. By doing so, the DICJ could help SMEs to seize opportunities arising from the development of gaming tourism.

17. Regarding administrative penalties for prevention and handling of illegal gambling, there were 10 cases of illegal gambling in 2019, 62 percent fewer than in 2018. A total of 54 individuals were involved. The DICJ would continue educating the public, while stringently combating and preventing illegal gambling.

18. The DICJ and other relevant departments conducted multiple inspections in conventions and exhibitions during the year to monitor if any exhibitors promoted illegal online gambling in any name, constructed betting websites, or carried out other activities involving illegal gambling. They also distributed promotional leaflets on combating illegal online gambling to the exhibitors and explained the relevant regulations in Macao.

The Contribution of Casino Gaming to Macao's Gross Gaming Revenue during 2019

(Billion Patacas)

Item	2019
Gross revenue from casino gaming	2,924.55
Gross gaming revenue	2,933.12
Proportion of contribution	**99.71%**

Source: DICJ

Gross Revenues of Different Types of Casino Gaming during 2019 (Billion Patacas)	
Item	Gross revenue
Roulette	1.337
Blackjack	2.92
VIP Baccarat	135.228
Baccarat	120.773
Fan-tan	0.427
Cussec	9.373
Chinese Dominoes (Pai Gow)	0.116
Mark 8	-0.000006
Mahjong	0.137
Slot Machines	15.138
Three-card Poker	0.313
Three-card Baccarat	0.654
Wheel of Fortune	0.012
Live Multi Game	2.84
Stud Poker	1.199
Casino War	0.217
Dice/craps	0.29
Texas Poker	0.446
Fortune 3 Card Poker	1.035
Total	**292.455**

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 0.5 percent in 2018.

In 2019, the total value of Macao's exports was 12.8 billion patacas, representing a year-on-year increase of five percent, with Macao's domestic product exports accounting for 1.51 billion patacas, down 1.2 percent year on year. The value of re-exports was 11.28 billion patacas, up 5.8 percent year on year. Hong Kong continued to be the major export market for Macao, with a share of 63.8 percent of Macao's total export value. Mainland China accounted for 12.3 percent of Macao's total export value. The United States accounted for 2.3 percent.

In 2019, the value of products exported under CEPA was 86.74 million patacas. Tax with a total value of 4.77 million patacas was waived. During the past 16 years, the cumulative total value of zero-tariff goods entering mainland China in accordance with CEPA provisions was 1044 million patacas, with 71.86 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, other financial institutions and the representative offices of overseas financial institutions. As of 31 December 2019, among financial institutions authorised to operate in Macao, there were 31 banks1 (including one Government-owned Postal Savings Office), 25 insurance companies, two pension-fund management companies, 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 payment institutions, one financial asset trading company and one representative office of an overseas financial institution.

Note: One of the banks has been permitted to operate but has not yet commenced operation.

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.

At the end of 2019, the 30 banks in Macao owned assets with a total value of 2,015.2 billion patacas. Deposits in Macao's banking system amounted to 1,163.6 billion patacas, while loans totalled almost 1,072.9 billion patacas; the loan-to-deposit ratio was 92.2 percent.

When classified by source of origin, the banking system of Macao – excluding the government-operated Macao Postal Savings – has 11 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 2019, 25 insurance companies were permitted to conduct business in Macao. Of these, 12 were life insurance companies and the other 13 were engaged in non-life insurance. Classified by their origins, 10 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. Also at the end of 2019, Macao's insurance industry employed 638 people. There were 6,725 authorised insurance intermediaries: 5,072 individual agents, 1,559 salespersons, 82 corporate agents, and 12 insurance brokers.

In 2019, total insurance premium income was 28.5 billion patacas, 34.5 percent more than that in 2018. Life insurance premium income accounted for 89.9 percent of the insurance market's total income, with the remaining 10.1 percent coming from non-life insurance. Life insurance premiums totalled 25.6 billion patacas, up by 37 percent from the previous year. Non-life insurance premiums totalled 2.9 billion patacas, representing an increase of 15.2 percent.

Regarding pension funds, at the end of 2019, seven life insurance companies and two pension-fund management companies were providing pension fund management services. So far, 59 pension funds have been established under the Legal Framework for Private Pension Funds, of which three are closed-end funds and 56 are open-end funds. To date, 1,703 private pension fund schemes and 54,000 non-mandatory central provident fund schemes have been established by businesses or individuals, benefiting more than 206,000 people. The assets of the managed funds totalled about 31.2 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 proposed amendment bill was deliberated in the Legislative Assembly in 2019.

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 2019, a total of 7,900 candidates sat the insurance intermediary qualification examination, with a pass rate of 85.3 percent.

According to the requirements of the Continuing Professional Development Programme for Insurance Intermediaries, all intermediaries must declare sufficient training hours before renewal of licences starting from 2019. The Monetary Authority has established an online training hours inquiry system for intermediaries.

The Construction and Real Estate Industry

The average sales price for residential units in 2019, calculated in terms of usable floor area, was 107,522 patacas per square metre, 0.8 percent lower than the previous year's figure. The average prices of properties in Coloane (125,799 patacas) and Taipa (110,721 patacas) decreased by 7.2 percent and 1.5 percent, respectively; while the average property price in the Macao peninsula (104,346 patacas) increased by 2.4 percent. The average prices for completed units (100,977 patacas) was 3.9 percent higher than the previous year's figures, while uncompleted units (142,487 patacas) were 0.1 percent lower than the previous year's figures.

Due to some unit transactions of higher prices in 2018, the unit prices of offices and industrial units were 108,407 patacas and 54,979 patacas per square metre, down by 33.8 percent and 2.5 percent respectively in 2019.

In 2019, the number of housing units and parking space transactions was 11,022, down 26.9 percent year on year. The transaction value totalled 62.24 billion patacas, down 30.5 percent year on year.

A total of 8,277 residential units – representing a net year-on-year decrease of 2,545 units, totalled 51.05 billion patacas – representing a decrease of 26.5 percent. The transaction values of completed units (totalling 7,101) and uncompleted units (totalling 1,176) and were 40.61 billion patacas and 10.44 billion patacas, respectively.

In 2019, construction permits had been granted for a total of 325 residential units while occupying permits had been granted for a total of 2,886 residential units, in which 64.3 percent were in Coloane and 35 percent were in the Macao peninsula.

The price index of construction materials for residential buildings in 2019 rose by 2.5 percent year on year, to 110.

The real wage index for construction workers, discounted for inflation, averaged 91.9, down 7.5 percent year on year, while that of local construction workers decreased by 2.6 percent, to 94.9.

Employment and the Labour Market

In 2019, the full-year unemployment rate was 1.7 percent while the unemployment rate among local residents was 2.3 percent. Both represented a decrease of 0.1 percent compared with the figures in 2018.

In 2019, Macao recorded a labour population of 394,600 people, and a participation rate of 70.3 percent. The labour participation rate for males was 74.6 percent, and for females was 66.7 percent.

Employment

In 2019, Macao's employed population increased 0.63 percent over the previous year and totalled 387,800, of whom 48.63 percent were male and 51.37 percent were female. Broken down by sector, the working population was mainly engaged in cultural, entertainment, gaming and other service industries (25 percent); hotels and catering (14.5 percent); construction (7.9 percent); and

wholesale and retail (10.7 percent). Classified by occupation, clerical workers, service and retail workers, and non-technical workers accounted for 27.3 percent, 20.7 percent and 18.2 percent, respectively, of the entire working population.

Of the employed population, 11 percent had primary school education qualifications, 17.9 percent had completed junior secondary school education, 30.7 percent had completed senior secondary school education, and 38.3 percent had completed tertiary education. The main age group in the employed population was 25 to 34, accounting for 29.33 percent of the working population, while the age groups of 35 to 44 and 45 to 54 accounted for 25.26 percent and 21.42 percent, respectively.

Unemployment

In 2019, Macao recorded an unemployed population of around 6,800. Among the unemployed, 14.43 percent had completed only primary education; 20.94 percent had completed junior secondary, 26.36 percent had completed senior secondary, and 33.65 percent had completed tertiary education.

Among the unemployed, 20.71 percent were from the cultural, entertainment, gaming and other services sector, 16.69 percent from the wholesale and retail industry, 21.68 percent from the construction industry, and 17.04 percent from the hotel and catering sector.

Monthly Earnings

In 2019, the overall median monthly income of Macao's employed population was 17,000 patacas, representing a year-on-year increase of 1,000 patacas, while that of local residents was 20,000 patacas, which remained at the 2018 level. The median monthly income of the cultural, entertainment, gaming and other services sector, which employed the largest number of workers, was 20,000 patacas. Sectors with the highest median monthly income were, in descending order, public administration and social security (40,300 patacas), the education sector (28,000 patacas), and water, electricity and gas production and supply (20,500 patacas).

Non-Resident Workers

To alleviate local labour shortages, at the end of December 2019, Macao had 196,538 non-resident workers, representing an increase of 4.3 percent compared with the figure in 2018. The hotel and catering industry accounted for the largest share of non-resident workers (27.9 percent), which was followed by household jobs (15.5 percent), construction workers (15 percent), real estate and business and services (12.2 percent), and wholesale and retail (11.9 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 comprises three parts: the comprehensive government budget, the budget for specific organisations and the investment 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 and the investment budget for specific organisations adopt 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, excise duty, motor vehicle tax, asset transfer stamp duty, special stamp duty and additional stamp duty for acquisition of second residential property and beyond.

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 of 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 each business, for commercial banks the tax is 80,000 patacas, plus a sales tax of five percent.

Note: Pursuant to Article 10 under the Budget of the Financial Year of 2019, approved by Law No. 9/2018, in 2019, no amount of industrial tax set out in Table 1 and 2 under the Regulations for Industrial Tax shall be collected.

Profit Tax

Regulations on Profit Tax require that profit tax be levied on the total income of natural persons or legal persons from local industrial or commercial activities. Rates of profit tax are as follows:

Taxable annual revenue	Percentage
Revenue up to 32,000 patacas	Waived
Progressively in excess of designated amount:	
32,001 patacas to 65,000 patacas	3%
65,001 patacas to100,000 patacas	5%
100,001 patacas to 200,000 patacas	7%
200,001 patacas to 300,000 patacas	9%
Over 300,000 patacas	12%

Note: Pursuant to Article 22 of the Budget of the Financial Year of 2019 approved by Law No. 19/2018, the tax allowance for profit tax in 2018 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 18 of the Budget of the Financial Year of 2019 approved by Law No. 19/2018, in 2019, all personal income taxpayers are eligible for a tax reduction of 30 percent of the personal income tax payable, while the tax allowance for personal income tax in 2019 is set at 144,000 patacas. The tax allowance for employees and casual workers aged 65 or above or with permanent disability level of 60 percent or above in 2019 is increased to 198,000 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 16 of the Budget of the Financial Year of 2019, approved by Law No. 19/2018, in 2019, 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 Articles 20 and 21 of the Budget of the Financial Year of 2019, approved by Law No. 19/2018, in 2019, 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. In 2019, the tax rate for leased properties is reduced to eight percent.

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: (1) Pursuant to Article 12 of the Budget of the Financial Year of 2019 approved by Law No. 19/2018, in 2019, stamp duty shall be exempted for eligible taxpayers who purchase residential properties that are worth up to three million patacas; (2) Legal persons, individual business owners or non-local residents purchasing residential properties are subject to an additional 10 percen tax, on top of the above mentioned tax rate.

Special Stamp Duty

Transfer of a residential property, commercial property, office premises, car-parking space within two years of its purchase, whether such transfer be temporary or permanent, is subject to special stamp duty at the following rates:

Taxable transfer	Tax rate
Transfer is made within a year of its purchase	20%
Transfer is made between one and two years after the purchase	10%

Property Acquisition Tax

Acquisition of a second residential property and beyond is subject to additional stamp duty at the following rates:

Taxable transfer	Tax rate
Acquisition of a second residential property	5%
Acquisition of a third residential property and beyond	10%

Excise Duty

Pursuant to Article 2 of Law No. 4/99/M of the Excise Duty Regulations which was 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, 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 a fixed excise duty.

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 2019, there were 14 registered auditing companies, three registered accounting firms, 126 registered auditors and 191 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) and the signing of the Pan-Pearl River Delta (PPRD) Regional Co-operation Framework Agreement in 2004 marked new milestones for economic and trade cooperation between Macao and mainland China.

In 2017, 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 for to determine the preliminary division of responsibility, cooperative approach and coordination mechanism among the three governments. In 2018, the Central People's Government set up the leading group for development of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, marking the implementation stage of the development of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. In 2019, the Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area was officially promulgated, stating the development positioning and functions of each district and city in the Greater Bay Area.

In March and November 2019, the leading group for development of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area respectively held its second and third plenary meetings chaired by the Vice Premier of the State Council, Han Zheng, in Beijing.

In April 2019, the Symposium on the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area co-organised by the People's Government of Guangdong Province, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government, and the Macao Special Administrative Region Government was held in Tokyo. The Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute (IPIM) formed a delegation of 20 entrepreneurs to attend the symposium.

In November 2019, the Ministry of Commerce and the MSAR Government signed the Agreement Concerning Amendment to the CEPA Agreement on Trade in Services, to further reinforce liberalisation of trade in services between mainland China and Macao, promote bilateral commercial and trade exchanges, support and encourage participation in the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area by all sectors of Macao, and facilitate Macao's adequate economic diversification.

In November of the same year, the second meeting of the Mainland and Macao Economic and Trade Cooperation Committee was held in Macao. During the meeting, the two sides reached a consensus on further promoting the CEPA amendments and implementation, supporting Macao's participation in the establishment of the "Belt and Road" initiative, jointly promoting development

of the Greater Bay Area and building a platform for China and Portuguese-speaking countries, and supporting Macao's adequate economic diversification.

Interconnections with Mainland China

While striving to maintain close economic and trade relations with its neighbouring regions, the Government actively explores and enhances exchanges and cooperation with other provinces and cities in mainland China.

In January 2019, the 15th China Expo Forum for International Cooperation was held in Hainan Province. The IPIM organised a delegation of 12 entrepreneurs to participate in the forum. In March, the Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference 2019 was jointly held by 29 member countries. The IPIM organised a delegation of 11 entrepreneurs to participate in the forum.

In May 2019, the 11th Central China Investment and Trade Expo was held in Nanchang. The IPIM set up a 400-square-metre Macao Pavilion and arranged 37 entrepreneurs to join the event as exhibitors. Meanwhile, the IPIM and Department of Commerce of Jiangxi Province jointly organised the Forum for Investment Cooperation between Macao and Jiangxi – Promotion of the Economic and Trading Service Platform Between China and Portuguese-Speaking Countries. In May the same year, the China (Beijing) International Fair for Trade in Services was co-organised by the Ministry of Commerce and the People's Government of Beijing Municipality in Beijing. The IPIM set up a 185-square-metre Macao Pavilion and arranged 29 entrepreneurs to join the event as exhibitors.

In September 2019, the 16th China-ASEAN Expo was held in Nanning. The IPIM set up a 63-square-metre Macao Pavilion during the event.

In October 2019, the Summit on the Chinese Central SOEs' Support for Macao in Building a China and Portuguese-speaking Countries Co-operation Platform 2019 was held by the MSAR Government and the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the State Council in Macao. The IPIM arranged more than 400 representatives from enterprises, departments and institutes to participate in the event.

In November 2019, the Second China International Import Expo was organised by the Ministry of Commerce and the People's Government of Shanghai Municipality in Shanghai. The IPIM set up a 600-square-metre "Goods Trading – Foods and Agricultural Products Zone" and a 60-square-metre "Services Trading Zone". A total of 42 exhibitors and 100 entrepreneurs participated in the event. The IPIM also organised the Macao Forum for Investment Cooperation – Promotion of the Economic and Trading Service Platform Between China and Portuguese-Speaking Countries. In November, Shanghai and Macao signed the Agreement on the Macau-Shanghai Cooperation Meeting Mechanism to foster the bilateral economic and social development.

Relationship with Guangdong Province

In 2001, Guangdong and Macao established the Guangdong-Macao High Level Meeting Mechanism and the Macao-Guangdong Cooperation Liaison Group as a permanent establishment. To implement the Outline Plan for the Reform and Development of the Pearl River Delta (2008 - 2020), Hengqin

Master Development Plan, Mainland and Macao Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA) and its supplementary protocols, and to promote closer cooperation between Guangdong and Macao, the two parties signed the Framework Agreement on Cooperation Between Guangdong and Macao which covered major cooperative projects including joint development of Hengqin Island, synergistic development of industries, infrastructure and customs clearance facilitation, community public services and regional cooperation planning, to propose specific, pragmatic and feasible cooperative measures and clarify the enhancement of the cooperation mechanism.

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 2019, 24 projects – mainly covering tourism and leisure, culture and creativity, 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.

From 31 December 2018, the IPIM and Administrative Committee of the Hengqin New Area initiated a new phase of investment recruitment for Guangdong-Macao Cooperation Industrial Park and started accepting applications for using the remaining 2.57 square kilometres in the park, with a new assessment mechanism.

In January 2019, the Macao–Guangzhou Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Cooperation Commercial and Trade Fair 2019 was co-organised by IPIM and the Guangzhou Municipal Commission of Commerce in Guangzhou. The IPIM arranged 50 entrepreneurs to participate in the event. In January the same year, the Macao-Guangzhou Fine Products Fair 2019 was held in Guangzhou. The fair venue had an area of 11,300 square metres, with 205 exhibition booths, including 95 from Macao. The IPIM organised a delegation of 60 entrepreneurs to join the event as exhibitors, and lined up over 70 business pairings and negotiations.

In March 2019, the IPIM rolled out the Facilitation Services for Commercial Registration in Nine Cities of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, including consultation on commercial registration in the nine mainland China cities of the Greater Bay Area, collection of commercial registration documents, forwarding written documents to relevant authorities and collection of operating licences. In the first phase, the services cover Foshan, Huizhou, Dongguan, Zhongshan, Jiangmen and Zhaoqing.

In March the same year, the IPIM, Guangzhou Municipality Administration for Market Regulation and Guangdong and Macao Federation of Industry and Commerce signed the Guangzhou-Macao Commercial Services Cooperation Agreement to facilitate cooperation with chambers of commerce, expand service outlets, facilitate more investors to develop their business in cities of the Greater Bay Area and further promote cooperation between Guangdong and Macao.

In May 2019, the 125th China Import and Export Fair (Phase 3) was held in Guangzhou. The IPIM set up a 153-square-metre Macao Pavilion and arranged 15 entrepreneurs to join the event as exhibitors. The Energetic Macao Promotion Week – Guangzhou was held. The area of the expo venue was 5,000 square metres, with more than 200 exhibition booths. Around 300 entrepreneurs participated in the fair.

In May the same year, the IPIM and the Commercial Bureau of Yunfu Municipality signed the Memorandum of Understanding on Jointly Participating in Economic Co-operation in Guangzhou to reinforce the bilateral economic collaboration and service alignment. The 2019 Guangdong-Macao Cooperation Joint Conference was held in Macao. The two parties signed the Major Tasks in 2019 for Implementing the Framework Agreement on Cooperation between Guangdong and Macao, Memorandum of Cooperation on Strengthening Hengqin's Support for Macao's Adequate Economic Diversification and Expediting the Construction of the Macao-Zhuhai Pole in the Greater Bay Area, Work Plan on Joint Funding of Bilateral Cooperative Research and Development Projects and Guangdong-Macao Intellectual Property Cooperation Agreement (2019-2020).

In June 2019, Understanding Business Opportunities in Macao: The Promotion Seminar of the Economic Opportunities and Specialised Financial Services of China and Portuguese-Speaking Countries was organised in Zhaoqing and Foshan respectively.

In July 2019, the IPIM, the Zhuhai Municipality Administration for Market Regulation and the Macao Federation of Industry and Commerce signed the Framework Agreement on Commercial Services Cooperation, to facilitate commercial registration services for Macao enterprises in Zhuhai and support Macao enterprises in exploring business opportunities in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

In August 2019, the Guangdong 21st Century Maritime Silk Road International Expo was held in Guangzhou. The IPIM set up a 396-square-metre Macao Pavilion and arranged 30 entrepreneurs to join the event as exhibitors.

In September 2019, the 2019 Guangzhou-Macao Task Force Meeting was held in Guangzhou. The two parties signed three cooperation agreements after the meeting to strengthen the cooperation in betterment of livelihoods, science and technology, young entrepreneurship, Chinese medicine and cultural affairs between Guangzhou and Macao. The Guangzhou Nansha Youth Federation and IPIM signed a cooperation agreement concerning the building of an exhibition and trade centre in the Nansha district of Guangzhou, relating to products from Portuguese-speaking countries or places.

In September the same year, the Fifth IE Expo Guangzhou was held in Guangzhou. The IPIM set up a 36-square-metre Macao Pavilion. The Promotion Seminar of the Economic Opportunities and Specialised Financial Services of China and Portuguese-Speaking Countries - Huizhou was held.

In October 2019, the 126th China Import and Export Fair (Phase 3) was held in Guangzhou. The IPIM set up a 180-square-metre Macao Pavilion and arranged 17 entrepreneurs to join the event as exhibitors. The Macao-Zhuhai Entrepreneur Summit 2019 was held in Zhuhai, with 20 cooperation agreements signed. More than 1,200 entrepreneurs participated in the fair.

In November 2019, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Investment and Business Environment Fair (Zhuhai, Zhongshan) was held in Macao. More than 80 entrepreneurs participated in the event.

In December 2019, the IPIM and Department of Commerce of Guangdong Province co-organised a commercial exchange delegation for 35 Macao entrepreneurs to visit Zhaoqing and Yunfu in the Guangdong Province. The delegation visited the Zhaoqing National Hi-Tech Industrial Development Zone Management Committee and several Hi-Tech enterprises in Zhaoqing and Yunfu, and

organised an entrepreneur business matching session between Macao and Yunfu, to enable Macao entrepreneurs to gain an understanding of the latest developments and business environment of the Greater Bay Area, and to foster commercial exchanges between enterprises of the two places.

Relationship with Fujian Province

All along, the exchanges and cooperation relationship between Fujian and Macao have been further developed and strengthened, and gradually develop into multi-fields and deeper levels. In recent years, Fujian and Macao have signed a series of cooperation agreements including the Memorandum on Strengthening Cooperation between Fujian and Macao, the Agreement on Strengthening Economic and Trade Cooperation between Fujian and Macao, and the Agreement on Deepening Economic and Trade Cooperation between Fujian and Macao. Under the mechanism of Fujian-Macao high-level meeting and Fujian-Macao Economic Cooperation Promotion Committee, the economic and trade cooperation between Fujian and Macao was further promoted.

In June 2019, the 17th China Cross-Strait Technology and Projects Fair was jointly organised by 28 organisations including the the State Intellectual Property Office and MSAR Government in Fuzhou. The IPIM, the Science and Technology Development Fund and the Macau Productivity and Technology Transfer Centre jointly set up a Macao Pavilion and arranged 22 entrepreneurs to participate in the fair as exhibitors.

In September 2019, the 2019 Xiamen China International Fair for Investment and Trade (CIFIT) and the Belt and Road Investment Congress (BRIC) was jointly organised by the China Council for International Investment Promotion, the Investment Association of China and the Xiamen China International Fair for Investment & Trade Organising Committee in Xiamen. The IPIM set up a 90-square-metre Macao Pavilion and arranged 40 entrepreneurs to join the event as exhibitors. Fujian and Macao enterprises signed three letters of intent regarding environmental technology, environmental facilities and energy. In September the same year, the Seminar on Investment Cooperation Between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries was co-organised by the China Council for International Investment Promotion and Permanent Secretariat to the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation Between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries and supported by the IPIM in Xiamen, attracting more than 100 participants.

In November 2019, the 2019 Strait MICE Cooperation Forum and Xiamen International MICE Week was held in Xiamen. The IPIM arranged five entrepreneurs to join the event as exhibitors.

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 becoming 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.

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 nine consecutive years. The two sides has established a cooperation mechanism and signed cooperation memorandums, which have 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.

In September 2019, the "Water Charming Jiangsu, Encounter in Macao – Jiangsu Cultural Festival" was held in Macao, showcasing Jiangsu's traditional culture, gastronomy, arts, industrial products and intangible cultural heritage to enhance Macao people's understanding on Jiangsu culture.

In October 2019, Jiangsu Province, as a partner province of the 24th MIF, set up a 288-square-metre exhibition area with 32 booths. A total of 12 exhibitors participated in the event. The Jiangsu Province also organised several events, including the Ninth Jiangsu-Macao-Portuguese-language Business Summit and Jiangsu-Macao-Cape Verde Cooperation Forum, the Fourth Macao International Cultural Art and Intangible Cultural Heritage Exhibition, the Jiangsu-Macao-Cape Verde Children's Painting Exhibition and the Jiangsu Hairy Crab Special Promotion Conference.

In November 2019, the Energetic Macao Promotion Week – Changzhou, Jiangsu was held in Changzhou, with an an area of 5,500 square metres and 200 exhibition booths. About 300 entrepreneurs participated in the event.

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 2019, the Economic Services Bureau issued seven general-system industrial licences and 17 special system/special activity industrial licences. In addition, nine general-system industrial unit licences and 31 special-system/special-activity industrial unit licences were issued, 116 industrial licences and 52 industrial unit licences were revoked, and 164 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 2019, the Economic Services Bureau issued 2,348 general certificates of origin; major export destinations included the United States and mainland China, accounting for 65.5 percent and 8.9 percent of the total issuance, respectively. It also issued 703 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 2019, the Economic Services Bureau issued 796 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;
9. Law No. 17/2009 prohibiting the illegal production, trafficking and consumption of narcotics and psychoactive drugs, amended by Law No. 4/2014 dated 8 April, Law No. 10/2016 dated 28 December and Law No. 10/2019; and
10. Law No. 15/2019 on enforcement laws and regulations regarding the Implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme for the International Trade in Rough Diamonds and other relevant regulations.

According to law, licences for commodities that are subject to the special regime, listed in Exportation Table A and Importation Table B (contained in Annex II of Executive Order No. 487/2016), must be applied for in advance, regardless of the type of import or export. These licences are issued by authorised institutions. The Economic Services Bureau is authorised to issue such licences.

Regulated exported goods include:

1. Species regulated by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) (contained in Chief Executive Notice No. 43/2017) ;
2. Ozone-depleting substances;
3. CD ROM production facilities;
4. Weapons, ammunition and related parts and accessories;
5. Pharmaceutical items and medicines, and certain chemicals; and
6. Rough diamonds.

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;
11. Petroleum products; and
12. Rough diamonds.

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 2019, with product categories expanding to include cigarettes, alcohol, air conditioners containing HCFCs, goods regulated by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and rough diamonds.

In 2019, the Economic Services Bureau issued 10,451 import licences and 1,594 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 2019, the Intellectual Property Department of the Economic Services Bureau accepted 15,391 applications for trademark licences, representing a decrease of 6.57 percent on the 16,474 applications processed in 2018. Applications were mainly from mainland China, Macao, Hong

Kong, the United States and Japan. As at 31 December 2019, the Economic Services Bureau had received a cumulative total of 179,354 applications.

Patent Registration

From 6 June 2000, all applications for patents – including invention patents and utility patents, designs and new products – may be submitted directly to the Economic Services Bureau.

The Economic Services Bureau and the State Intellectual Property Office (SIPO) signed the Cooperation Agreement on Intellectual Property between the State Intellectual Property Office and the Economic Services Bureau of the Macao SAR on 24 January 2003. They agreed to extend the applicability of SIPO patent approvals to Macao. The effective period of this agreement was five years, and it was extended for five more years in 2008, 2013 and again in 2018.

In 2019, the Economic Services Bureau accepted 470 applications for patent extensions for inventions, 70 patent registration applications, and applications for registration of 234 designs and new products. These applications were mainly from the United States, mainland China, Japan and Macao. As at 31 December 2019, the Economic Services Bureau had received a cumulative total of 3,980 applications for patent extensions for inventions, 1,914 applications for patents, and applications for the registration of 2,409 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 SME finance programmes were introduced.

The SME Aid Scheme aims to support SMEs with improving business and operating capacity. The maximum amount of the aid is 600,000 patacas. The maximum period for repayment of the loan is eight years. The scheme was again revised 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 2019, a total of 11,872 applications had been received, 10,430 of which were approved, involving financial aid amounting to 3.125 billion patacas. Enterprises receiving the loans are primarily engaged in retail, construction and public works, 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 scheme was again revised in May 2017. The MSAR Government provides eligible enterprises with credit guarantees of up to 70 percent of a bank loan up to 4.9 million patacas.

From the scheme's commencement to the end of December 2019, the Government received 799 applications, involving a total loan amount of 2.098 billion patacas; 731 of the applicants obtained government credit guarantees totalling 1.329 billion patacas. Most successful applicants

were from the construction and public works sector, retail, wholesaling, company services, transportation and warehousing, travel agencies, imports and exports, 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, as of late December 2019, 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. Most successful applicants were from retailing, wholesaling, paper, printing and publishing, imports and exports, construction and public works, textiles, garments and leather manufacturing, Chinese restaurants, other restaurants and hotels, 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 interest-free loan amount of 300,000 patacas and a maximum 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 2019, a total of 2,076 applications had been received, 1,541 of which were approved, involving a total amount of 354 million patacas. The industries involved were mainly retail, restaurants and hotels, corporate services, automobile and motorcycle repair, and personal services including hair and beauty salons.

Monetary Authority of Macao

The Monetary Authority of Macao, formerly known as the Issuing Institute of Macau, functions as a quasi-central bank and has the statutory responsibility 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.

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 2019 increased by nine percentage points over 2018, amounting to 178.2 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 2019, the total asset value of the fiscal reserve, including the central budget balance for 2017 transferred early in the year, was 579.4 billion patacas, representing an increase of 70.6 billion patacas over the same period in 2018.

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 cooperation such as external trade, foreign investment, convention and exhibition, and economic and trade cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking countries.

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, and provide a series of external services for enterprises in Portuguese-speaking countries exploring markets in mainland China and for enterprises in mainland China, Macao and other regions interested in developing businesses related

to 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.

By the end of 2019, the China and Portuguese-speaking countries' trade and economic cooperation and talent information website had 35,528 registered accounts, with 3,828 registered suppliers and agents; 28,180 entries of information on food of Portuguese-speaking countries were published. There were 1,189 talents who are bilingual in Chinese and Portuguese, 2,557 professional service suppliers, and 405 entries of published information on investment projects of Portuguese-speaking countries.

The Portuguese-speaking Countries Food Products Exhibition Centre in Macao Tap Seac Square Commercial Centre showcases 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 addition, the IPIM cooperated with Macao organisations and commercial associations to set up exhibition venues for food products of Portuguese-speaking countries at six 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 representative offices in mainland China (Fuzhou, Hangzhou, Shenyang, Chengdu, Guangzhou and Wuhan).

In 2019, the IPIM continued promoting a series of specialised products from Portuguese-speaking countries in the community. Hosted by the IPIM, the Macao Association for Promoting Community Economic Development and the Industry and Commerce Federation of Macau Central and Southern District, and organised by the Permanent Secretariat to the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries and the Federation of Entrepreneurs of China and Portuguese-speaking Countries, the "Vamos Desfrutar – Portuguese Speaking Countries and Macao Products Bazaar" was held in March and November in Macao. A total of 51 agents of Portuguese Speaking Countries products and Macao enterprises participated in the event as exhibitors. Apart from the bazaar, there were also singing and dancing performances, Lusophone cooking demonstrations, handicraft experiences and workshops, which attracted participation by more than 115,000 residents, merchants and tourists.

In 2019, the IPIM continued to arrange for enterprises from Macao and mainland China to participate in exhibitions and study tours in Portuguese-speaking countries, as follows:

- The IPIM organised a delegation consisting of Pan-Pearl River Delta "9+2" provincial and regional representatives for a commercial exchange tour to Portugal and Luxembourg focusing on environmental issues, especially green finance; and
- Co-organised by the Sao Tome and Príncipe's Commerce and Investment Promotion Agency, the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade and the IPIM, the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation Between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries - São Tomé – 2019 was held in Sao Tome in July. During the event, six

agreements and memorandums were signed and more than 80 business pairings and negotiations were lined up.

External Cooperation

The Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute (IPIM) is a member of International Congress and Convention Association (ICCA), Global Association of the Exhibition Industry (UFI), World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies (WAIPA) and Asia Trade Promotion Forum (ATPF). In recent years, the 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 Korea and Thailand, to help local and overseas travelling merchants to explore business opportunities. Also, the IPIM has established representative offices in Hangzhou, Zhejiang province; Chengdu, Sichuan province; Shenyang, Liaoning province, Fuzhou, Fujian province; Guangzhou, Guangdong province; and Wuhan, Hubei province.

In 2019, the IPIM:

- Attended the Sixth Session of the UNESCAP Committee on Trade and Investment in March;
- Attended the 48th APEC Small and Medium Enterprises Working Group (SMEWG) Meeting in May;
- Attended the 35th International Fair of Luanda hosted by the Ministry of Economy and Planning of the Government of Angola in July;
- Attended the 55th Maputo International Trade Fair (FACIM) hosted by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce of the Government of Mozambique in August;
- Attended the 49th APEC Small and Medium Enterprises Working Group (SMEWG) Meeting, the Fourth BRIDGE for Cities hosted by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, and the 32nd Asian Trade Promotion Forum (ATPF) CEO Meeting hosted by the Mongolian National Chamber of Commerce and Industry in September; and
- Attended the 86th Global Association of the Exhibition Industry (UFI) Global Congress and the IBTM Europe 2019 hosted by Reed Exhibitions Limited, and organised a delegation of legal and arbitration experts to visit Brazil in November.

Enterprise Expansion Services

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, and promotion of B2C application platforms in support of marketing of Macao enterprises through an electronic approach; establishing an online business matching service platform; helping investors find business partners and expand their markets by holding business matching sessions in trade and investment promotion events organised or co-organised by the IPIM; 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; and providing general office support services, including temporary offices, and open office facilities for investors who are planning to establish a company, thereby reducing the startup costs for businesses in Macao.

Macao Ideas

Macao Ideas, established by the IPIM, is a permanent merchandise exhibition centre in Macao dedicated to all things "Macao-manufactured", "Macao-branded" and "Macao designed". Macao Ideas is a procurement venue for overseas buyers, agents and companies who intend to introduce Macao products. It also acts as a bridge between Macao and overseas enterprises through online and offline product displays.

Major Exhibitions and Events Hosted and Organised by IPIM

Events hosted and organised by the IPIM in 2019 included the 2019 Macao International Environmental Co-operation Forum (MIECF), 2019 Macao Franchise Expo (MFE), 2019 Guangdong and Macao Branded Products Fair (GMBPF), the 24th Macao International Trade and Investment Fair (MIF), 2019 Product and Service Exhibition of Portuguese-speaking Countries (Macao) (PLPEX) and the 10th International Infrastructure Investment and Construction Forum (IIICF), as follows:

2019 MIECF had an area of 16,900 square metres, with over 710 exhibition booths and over 500 exhibitors. A total of 44 contracts were signed and 350 negotiation meetings were arranged;

- 2019 MFE had an area of 6,000 square metres, with over 200 exhibition booths and over 170 exhibitors. A total of 12 contracts were signed and more than 180 negotiation meetings were arranged;
- 2019 GMBPF had an area of 9,000 square metres, with over 420 exhibition booths and over 370 exhibitors. A total of 119 negotiation meetings were arranged;
- The 24th MIF had an area of 24,000 square metres, with 1,500 exhibition booths and more than 740 exhibitors. A total of 85 contracts were signed and more than 400 negotiation meetings were arranged;
- 2019 PLPEX had an area of 6,000 square metres, with over 250 exhibition booths and over 260 exhibitors. A total of 85 contracts were signed and more than 400 negotiation meetings were arranged; and
- During the 10th IIICF, the Belt and Road Infrastructure Development Index (2019) and its 2019 Report were announced.

One-Stop Service for MICE Bidding and Support

The IPIM provides a one-stop service for convention and exhibition bidding and comprehensive support for event organisers in Macao.

The service 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; assisting companies established in Macao to launch convention and exhibition projects; offering a matching service to parties; and looking for partners for collaborative conventions and exhibitions.

In September 2019, the IPIM set up an Information Service Counter at Hong Kong International Airport to promote convention and exhibition activities in Macao, provide convenient services for convention and exhibition participants and organisers, promote the investment and business environment in Macao, answer travellers' enquiries on trade and investment, and promote the three centres of the Sino-Portuguese service platform.

One-Stop Service for Investors

The IPIM's One-Stop Service for Investors provides all-round support and assistance to investors in Macao, 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 assisting investors with implementing their investment plans, by providing information on the business environment, administrative procedures and starting investment plans, assisting investors with establishing communication channels with related public bodies, and arranging technical meetings, to help investors understand the business environment in Macao within a short time.

As for significant investments or investments involving complicated administrative procedures, the Investment Committee – comprising the IPIM, Municipal Affairs Bureau, Economic Services Bureau, Financial Services Bureau, Labour Affairs Bureau, Macao Government Tourist Office, Lands, Monetary Authority of Macao, Health Bureau, Fire Service, Environmental Protection Bureau, and Macau Productivity and Technology Transfer Centre (CPTTM) – followed up on all the necessary administrative procedures involved in launching and implementing investment plans 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), natural persons listed below who are not local residents can apply for temporary residency in the Macao SAR:

1. investors who plan to make significant investments that facilitate Macao's development and whose plans are being considered by the relevant authorities;
2. investors who have made significant investments that facilitate Macao's development; and
3. 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.

Macau Investment and Development Limited

To implement the projects under the Framework Agreement on Cooperation Between Guangdong and Macao, the MSAR Government approved the establishment of Macau Investment and Development Limited on 29 June 2011, pursuant to Chief Executive Notice No. 17/2011 in the Macao SAR Gazette and By-law No. 14/2011.

Macau Investment and Development Limited endeavours to contribute to Macao's sustainable economic development and continuous progress in external economic cooperation and trade, through a series of efforts including participating in regional economic and trade cooperation, and launching investment projects.

Among these efforts, on 18 November 2011 Macau Investment and Development Limited jointly set up with Zhuhai Da Hengqin Investment Company Limited the Guangdong-Macao Traditional Chinese Medical Science and Technology Industrial Park Development Company Limited, to follow up on the of the Traditional Chinese Medicine Science and Technology Industrial Park, which is a cooperative project between Guangdong and Macao. The cooperative company acts as the developer and operator of the park, to carry out its projects.

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 Transferência Electrónica 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 2019, the centre held a total of 1,242 training programmes comprising a total of 20,897 learning hours. The number of students totalled 24,473. The centre introduced accredited courses and examinations on sake, from the Wine & Spirit Education Trust (WSET®), and became the approved programme provider and examination centre of International Therapy Examination Council (ITEC), and introduced courses and examinations for Level-2 Certificate in Make-up.

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 2019, a total of 6,166 candidates applied for examinations via the Resources Unit.

At present, there are five types of public examinations available at the Professional Examination Resources Unit: information technology, commerce and management, languages, vocational skills and admission examination.

The centre reached a cooperation agreement on "One Examination, Two Accreditations" with the Labour Affairs Bureau in October 2011. All Macao residents awarded a National Vocational Qualification via the centre will receive the relevant local vocational skill certificates issued by the bureau.

The 2019 Microsoft Office Specialist World Championship and Adobe Certified Associate (ACA) World Championship were held in July, in the United States. Four out of nine Macao contestants, who had received extensive pre-match training provided by the CPTTM, won the first place in the categories of Adobe Poster Design and Excel 2013, second place in Word 2016, and third place in Word 2013.

In November 2019, the First Macao Vocational English Contest was organised.

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, the online fashion information platform, WGSN (Worth Global Style Network) and

Fashion Snoops, to help Macao factory owners, fashion designers and cultural and creative industry professionals obtain information about fashion, retail trends and analysis. In 2019, computerised embroidery machines which offer higher speed, customisation and smart operation were introduced, to enhance service efficiency and inspire professionals and students in the fashion design industry in product development.

In 2019, CPTTM continued to hold the Ma Consef fashion training programme and organise various skills competitions. The centre organised participation by Macao fashion brands and designers in various fashion events, including the Sixth Shenzhen Original Design Fashion Week, the 30th China (Dalian) International Garment & Textile Fair, Dynamic Macao Business and Trade Fairs, which were held twice in the year, and Hong Kong CENTRESTAGE, to help Macao fashion brands step out of Macao, exchange information and ideas with the fashion industries of other regions and create business opportunities.

The CPTTM also led groups of young Macao fashion designers to participated in the Dalian Cup International Youth Fashion Design Contest. It also continued cooperating with the IPIM to organise the Macao Fashion Festival 2019 during the 24th Macao International Trade and Investment Fair, with participation by 55 designers and brands from various regions.

In 2019, the CPTTM organised several high-end courses in clothing craftsmanship and design, including three-dimensional cutting, waistcoats and traditional qipao.

In the first half of 2019, the CPTTM became the approved programme provider of ITEC, which introduced courses and examinations for the Certificate in Make-up.

The CPTTM continued working with the Cultural Affairs Bureau to operate and manage the Macao Fashion Gallery in St. Lazarus Parish. The fashion gallery provides a demonstration and sales platform for Macao fashion brands, by hosting various themed fashion shows and activities. In 2019, the Macao Fashion Gallery hosted four fashion shows, one multi-brand store, three outdoor fashion shows and two fashion workshops, exhibiting the creativity and capability of Macao local brands to local residents and tourists.

On invitation by the Labour Affairs Bureau, the CPTTM participated in the 45th WorldSkills Competition in 2019, and was responsible for training and screening candidates, and sending experts for five contests (covering Fashion Technology, Beauty Therapy, Merchandise Exhibition, Web Technologies and IT Network Systems Administration).

The contest was held in Kazan, Russia, in August 2019. Contestants from Macao won Medallions for Excellence in Fashion Technology, Beauty Therapy, Web Technologies and IT Network Systems Administration. WorldSkills Juniors was held during the same period of the 45th WorldSkills Competition. The Macao representative won a silver award in Web Technologies.

Victoria Kuan, Deputy Director-General, and Thomas Mak, Manager of CPTTM, were appointed by the WorldSkills Competition 2019 to be the Skill Competition Managers for the categories of Fashion Technology and Web Technologies, respectively.

Macao took two seats out of the 42 Skills Competition Managers in the competition. This was the first time that people from China were appointed to the posts.

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 2019, a total of 100 cases were resolved via management system consulting services. There were 39 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 2019, a total of 433 applications were awarded certification. The three ISO standards including ISO 22301 Business Continuity, ISO 41001 Facility Management and ISO 55001 Asset Management were included in the assistance scheme. There were 10 test categories under the External Testing Relay Service. A total of 2,053 applications were filed. The Macau Product Quality Certification Scheme organised by the CPPTM and the Industrial Association of Macau received nine applications. By the end of 2019, 12 certificates had been issued since the scheme's launch in September 2018.

The 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 promoting sustainable development. The CPPTM continued to hold the 13th Envirokids Program – Children's Environmental Protection Action. The CPTTM also issued the Good Management Series on food safety management, retain shop management, convention management and the application of ISO9001 Quality Management by SMEs, 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 2019, the Cyber-Lab continued implementing the gifted student training programme, providing information-technology-specific courses targeting gifted secondary school students. There were 36 participants in the programme. The CPPTM organised six IT-related competitions for 426 secondary students and 50 tertiary students.

The 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 2019, it provided technical support for various enterprises on 72 occasions. The CPTTM 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

One of the long-term functions of CPTTM is to provide SMEs with various support services. In

2019, it handled a total of 76 support cases.

In 2019, the 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 nine Macao enterprises and organisations participated. The 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 four Macao enterprises participated in the fair, which mainly introduced and promoted environmental protection technologies and products of information technology development.

In April and June 2018, the Government launched the SME Subsidy Scheme for Installation of Anti-flood Platforms and the SME Subsidy Scheme for Installation of Anti-flood Gates and Water Pumps, respectively. The CPTTM was commissioned by the Industrial and Commercial Development Fund to handle the applications for subsidies. By 31 December 2019, there were 542 and 2,636 applications for the SME Subsidy Scheme for Installation of Anti-flood Platforms and the SME Subsidy Scheme for Installation of Anti-flood Gates and Water Pumps, respectively.

Participating in the Construction of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area

The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Productivity Service Alliance was established in 2018 as a member of the alliance. In May 2019, the CPTTM attended a meeting of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Productivity Service Alliance in Guangzhou. In April and October, the centre received delegations from the Guangdong Productivity Centre. In July, on the invitation of the Guangdong Productivity Centre and the Hong Kong Productivity Council, the centre organised the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Technology Service Exchange activity.

World Trade Center Macau

The goals of the World Trade Center Macau are to promote and expand trading opportunities beyond Macao, to assist individuals and enterprises in searching for international business opportunities, and to pioneer the exploration of new markets for Macao business organisations. Through the World Trade Center Macau, members can stay in close touch with nearly 300 world trade centres around the world, building new market networks and researching potential international trading partners.

The World Trade Center Macau and the Arbitration Centre of the China Chamber of International Commerce (CCOIC) have co-established the CCBC-CCPIT Joint Conciliation Centre, for resolving commercial disputes between mainland China and Macao enterprises.

The Business Cooperation Centre of Enterprise Europe Network Central China Macao Office (EENCC Macao Office)

The Business Cooperation Centre of Enterprise Europe Network Central China – Macao Office

(EENCC Macao Office) is formerly known as the Euro-Info Centre Macao, which was set up in 1992 upon the recommendations of the Macao Government and under the auspices of the European Commission.

The Enterprise Europe Network is a European Union initiative aimed at providing business and innovation support to small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) in Europe. As one of the network's partner organisations in China, EENCC Macao Office offers support to SMEs in Macao, mainland China and other Asian countries and regions.

The main missions of EENCC Macao Office are:

- Raising awareness and giving advice on EU legislation, standards and policies;
- Accessing EU programs, projects and funding;
- To find and connect with potential business partners across Europe;
- Facilitating business co-operation among SMEs;
- To act as interface between SMEs and European institutions; and
- Macao Industrial Parks Development Company.

Macao Industrial Parks Development Company

To attract investment, the Government made the decision in 1993 to set up an industrial park in the Concordia Reclaimed Zone in Coloane to foster industrial diversification. A total of 337,000 square metres of land was reclaimed, of which 160,000 square metres is occupied by the Concordia Industrial Park. In October 1993, Concordia Industrial Park Company (SPIC) was officially set up to take over the management of the industrial park.

On 5 December 2003, the Central People's Government approved the establishment of Zhuhai-Macao Cross-border Industrial Zone, in which Zhuhai would take up 290,000 square metres of land, and Macao would take up 110,000 square metres of land from reclamation in Ilha Verde.

In June 2004, the Government restructured Concordia Industrial Park Company (SPIC) to form Macao Industrial Parks Development Company, to develop and manage the Concordia Industrial Park, Zhuhai-Macao Cross-border Industrial Zone and other industrial parks. The MSAR and the Trade and Investment Promotion Institute own 60 percent and 40 percent shares of the company, respectively.

Labour Affairs Bureau

The Labour Affairs Bureau is responsible for implementing policies concerning labour, employment, occupational safety and health, and vocational training.

Employment Services

The Employment Department of the Labour Affairs Bureau assists job seekers looking for work

in the private sector.

The Employment Department continued offering target-defined employment services. In 2019, 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. During the year, job seekers attended 98 recruitment activities and 1,866 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 2019, more than 3,700 people attended the expo. More than 70 enterprises offered over 4,100 job vacancies. In addition, to enable more young people in Macao to gain an understanding of the development opportunities and working environment of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, the department organised seven visits to the Greater Bay Area in 2019. A total of 176 Macao young people visited renowned enterprises and young entrepreneurs in Guangzhou, Shenzhen or Zhuhai.

The Employment Department also provided tailored employment and referral services to the elderly, serving a total of 60 elderly people with employment counselling services. A total of 5,111 referrals were made for 1,712 elderly people. The department also provided one-stop comprehensive services to those who came for help after being dismissed by their former employers. In 2019, the department provided one-stop services to 17 people, of whom seven have already found a job.

In 2019, the Employment Department recorded 11,683 job-seeking applications, of which 66 were from disabled persons, which were followed up by a dedicated task force under the department. A total of 37,210 referrals and matches were made according to the requirements of employers and the qualifications of job seekers, resulting in 12,180 people attending employment interviews, and 3,067 successful matchings (42 of which involved disabled persons). Successful matchings involved 87 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 2019, 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 department continued reviewing and optimising course design and provision through course evaluation and questionnaires. The courses offered in 2019 were attended by 8,112 persons.

Statistics on Vocational Training Department Students 2019							
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 graduates or above, aged 14-24; to foster young people's skills and knowledge required by various professions	4	37	2	17	82%
	Pre-employment training programme	F. 3 graduates or above, aged 15-24; to help young people acquire a vocational skill within half a year; and to offer comprehensive pre-employment counselling for young people to integrate into the labour market	2	17	--	--	--
Continuous training	General training	The currently employed; to enhance the knowledge and skills of industry professionals and promote professional development along career paths	128	2,848	115	2,186	--

(Cont.)

Statistics on Vocational Training Department Students 2019

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	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	23	339	23	333	--
	Hotel and catering chef training (on-the-job paid training)	Lower-ranking staff and newly-recruited chefs; the currently employed who wish to change their jobs; to provide training in Chinese and Western culinary skills	4	65	4	63	--
	Gaming Industry Vocational Capability Training Programme (on-the-job paid training)	Gaming industry employees; to reinforce professional ethics, core values and awareness of responsible gaming. to raise their overall capabilities and employment competitiveness	113	3,066	113	3,009	--

(Cont.)

Statistics on Vocational Training Department Students 2019							
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	Rail transport training	Designed for rail transportation industry employees; to cope with the demand for technicians as the Light Rapid Transit System commences operation, and ensure there are suitable talents for future operations	4	43	4	43	--
	Vocational Training Programme for the Elderly	Designed for those aged 55 or above, to help elderly persons who are willing and able to remain in the workforce or to facilitate their re-employment	2	48	2	47	
	Domestic helper training	Designed for domestic helpers; to enhance their professional knowledge and service quality in taking care of families	1	25	1	20	--

(Cont.)

Statistics on Vocational Training Department Students 2019

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	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	5	15	5	11	--
	Vocational Rehabilitation Programme	Designed for rehabilitating persons, to facilitate their employment and social integration	2	18	1	5	--
	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	19	399	19	382	--

(Cont.)

Statistics on Vocational Training Department Students 2019							
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 in skills competitions	22	143	19	69	--
	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	67	1,049	67	1,049	--
	Total		**396**	**8,112**	**375**	**7,234**	**--**

Skills Evaluation

In 2019, the Labour Affairs Bureau issued a total of 2,815 vocational skill certificates of various kinds. Breaking the figure down by sectors, the certificates mainly involved the engineering and maintenance industry, the real estate industry, and personal care industry, accounting for 40.2 percent, 25.9 percent and 13.3 percent of the total, 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 Macau Productivity and Technology Transfer Centre (CPTTM) to hold "One Examination, Two Accreditations" programmes at various levels.

Vocational skill competitions

The Labour Affairs Bureau fosters vocational skills development, broadens horizons and arouses interest in skills training among young people, by participating in or organising vocational skills competitions, to facilitate talent cultivation. 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.

The 45th WorldSkills Competition was held in in Kazan, Russia, in August. The Labour Affairs Bureau led a Macao delegation to participate in 16 events in the competition and won 11 Medallions for Excellence, including Web Technologies, Pâtisserie and Confectionery, IT Software Solutions for Business, Fashion Technology, Bakery, Mobile Robotics, Beauty Therapy, Electrical Installations, Electronics, IT Network Systems Administration and Information Network Cabling.

More than 1,300 competitors from 62 countries and regions participated in 56 events in the competition. Macao ranked 17th in average point score among all participating countries/regions. Besides, the WorldSkills Juniors was held during the same period as the WorldSkills Competition. The Macao representative won a silver award in Web Technologies.

The Labour Affairs Bureau co-organised the 2019 Financial Industry Occupational Skills Competition and the First Occupational Skills Competition for Tourism and Leisure Enterprises in Macao, with the financial industry and the tourism and leisure industries, respectively. The bureau also led a Macao delegation to participate in the Second Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Cantonese Cuisine Master Skills Competition, which helps competitors to enhance their own skills and improve the service quality of the industry.

Labour Regulations

In the area of labour rights, duties and protection, the Labour Relations Law (Law No. 7/2008), the Law on Employment of Non-Resident Workers (Law No. 21/2009), the Compensation Mechanism for Labour Accidents and Occupational Diseases (Decree-Law No. 40/95/M), and the Law on Minimum Wage for Cleaning and Security Workers of the Property Management Industry (Law No. 7/2015) set out the minimum statutory requirements and protection for employees at work, balancing the legal interests of both employers and employees.

The Workers' Credit Rights Protection Scheme (Law No. 10/2015) establishes a protection scheme on credit rights arising from labour relations, to ensure that payments are made in relation to credit rights not fulfilled by debtors. The bureau has consistently implemented the Framework Law on Employment Policy and Workers' Rights (Law No. 4/98/M), ensuring that when employing non-resident workers, the employer must assure employment priority for local employees, and ensue equal rights, working conditions and benefits for local and non-resident workers.

Labour Relations

The Labour Inspection Department under the Labour Affairs Bureau provides free consultancy services on labour regulations to local citizens, accepts and mediates in labour-relations, and monitors enterprises' compliance with labour regulations. 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 2019, the Labour Inspection Department provided 5,078 consultations about labour regulations to enquirers visiting the office. Of the individuals who sought assistance, 85.1 percent were employees and 14.8 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 16.9 percent, 11.5 percent and 11.1 percent of all enquires, respectively. There were 26,895 enquiries via telephone.

A total of 1,611 complaints in person from 3,077 employee enquiries were handled, 15.9 percent more than in 2018. Most involved wages (22.4 percent), overtime compensation (16.7 percent) and dismissal compensation (9.2 percent). Categorised by industry, most complainants were from construction (37.1 percent), followed by real estate and business and services (18.8 percent), and gaming and other service industries (11.9 percent).

In 2019, there were 2,659 complaints related to employment disputes, illegal employment and other cases settled, involving 4,055 employees and 2,140 employer entities. There were 1,428 cases relating to creditors' rights issues involved in the employment disputes, totalling 45.39 million patacas and involving 2,578 employees, in which 83 were transferred for trial by the judiciary, accounting for 5.8 percent of total creditors' rights issues – mainly concerning wages, dismissal compensation and annual leave, with the rest being resolved by the department itself.

In 2019, the Labour Inspection Department received notifications of 86 cases of agreement on lowering basic remuneration, involving 832 local employees, and 111 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, 1,134 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 2019, 1,261 offenders were penalised for breaches of the law, with fines imposed totalling 17.45 million patacas. In these cases, 180 non-resident workers were found to be working for others in the MSAR without permits. Also, 488 non-resident workers were found to be engaged in activities for their own benefit. Individuals in the two groups were fined a total of 10.7 million patacas.

In 2019, 231 applications for business licences by employment agencies were processed. A total of 35 cases involving alleged breach of law by employment agencies were filed. These cases involved 44 activities, which included 13 cases of operating without a licence, registration for employment of non-residents, and collection of agency charges. In 2019, the department revoked the business licence of one employment agency due to professional misconduct.

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 2019, 123 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 2019, 58 and 15 inspections were conducted on major construction sites and hotels, respectively, to monitor employers' compliance with labour laws and protect the legal labour rights of employees. Ten briefing sessions on exit mechanisms were held for contractors of and employees working in construction sites. Briefing sessions were held for frontline hotel executives, to enhance the understanding of employers and hotel middle management regarding labour laws.

Regarding new law promotion, the Law on Minimum Wage for Cleaning and Security Workers of the Property Management Industry (Law No. 7/2015) amended by Law No. 11/2019 came into effect on 1 September 2019. To help the industry with a smooth transition to the new law, the Labour Inspection Department adopted the measure of "educating before inspection" prior to and after the law came into effect.

Regarding education, the Labour Inspection Department organised four briefing sessions with relevant organisations and homeowners' councils, visited 38 property management companies for publicity and education, and provided legal enquiry services for employers and employees, to familiarise them with the new regulations.

Regarding inspection, in the first pay period after the law came into effect, inspections were carried out by collecting employee attendance records and payrolls, and conducting surveys with employees, to verify compliance with minimum wages.

During 2019, the Labour Inspection Department received 131 enquiries related to minimum wages. Two cases involving two employees were filed in this regard, which were complaints

regarding wages and contract termination. Investigations of the two cases were completed, and no breach of law was found.

The Labour Inspection Department continues promoting laws through various means, languages and media. The department organises various types of presentations on labour laws for partners and social groups. During 2019, 127 presentation sessions were conducted, with a total of 12,852 participants. "Services on the Doorstep" are provided by giving legal enquiry services in hotels, construction sites and employment agencies. Simulated calculation of labour benefits is provided on the website and through a mobile app. The app also provides samples of written documents of labour contracts. Besides, the department has been producing promotional leaflets and infographics, and enhancing the promotion of laws through various channels and media, including WeChat, Facebook, television and radio advertisements, to provide the public with easy access to information related to labour laws.

Occupational Safety and Health

The Occupational Safety and Health Department under the Labour Affairs Bureau has been conducting educational and promotional activities as well as supervision on occupational safety and health. To continuously raise the awareness and level of occupational safety and health in various industries, different types of occupational safety and health education and training programmes are organised, ranging from providing general knowledge on occupational safety and health, to training courses for various industries and specific work processes. The department also provides various courses on safety management and tiered occupational safety and health certificate courses, to train, nurture and retain professional safety technology and management talents.

According to the attributes and needs of various industries, the department adopts different approaches to promote occupational safety and health, conducts promotional talks on occupational safety and health at different enterprises and workplaces, and organises thematic lectures, seminars, symposia, field trips and sharing sessions on occupational safety and health for different industries. The department organises occupational safety and health competitions, industry incentive programmes, occupational safety and health equipment promotion programmes, to promote self regulation on occupational safety and health in the industry and raise occupational safety and health standards.

The Occupational Safety and Health Department conducts occupational safety and health inspections in different industries, and pays close attention to industries involving frequent industrial accidents that can have serious consequences. Take the construction industry for example: the department adopts a policy of "immediate penalty, suspension and education" when conducting inspections in Macao's construction industry. The department also works with departments that regulate public works to introduce the "Safety Project Investment Plan" in designated public works projects, to create a safe environment in the industry through a variety of measures.

In 2019, the regular inspections, industrial accident investigations and related measures were conducted as follows:

Work item	Target	Number of inspections	Number of suggested improvements	Other actions
Routine safety and health inspection	1,412 construction sites	4,095	1,386	1. Filed disciplinary actions against 120 construction sites involved in minor contraventions, with penalties of 542,000 patacas imposed. It was ordered that work be suspended in 14 cases due to high risk. 2. Filed disciplinary actions against 10 employers and individuals for contraventions of regulations regarding occupational safety cards of the construction industry, with penalties of 10,000 patacas imposed.
	54 food and beverage premises	55	9	--
	39 gaming premises	40	222	--
	8 food and beverage premises	7	7	--
	67 hotels	74	40	--
	3 piers	3	3	--
Safety inspection jointly conducted with other departments	179 enterprises	262	125	-
Industrial accident	7,997 victims in industrial accidents	--	--	--

Occupational safety and health training in 2019:

Course/activity	Number of classes	Number of participants	Number and types of certificates awarded
Occupational safety and health seminar	271	20,793	--
Occupational safety and health training module	132	2,798	2,750 (certificate of competency)
Construction Sector Occupational Safety Card Training Course and Open Exam	540	16,749	16,183 (Construction Sector Occupational Safety Card)
Construction Sector Occupational Safety Card Refresher Course and Renewal Exam	560	14,423	14,003 (Construction Sector Occupational Safety Card Renewal)
Construction safety designated training courses	70	1,606	1,478 (construction safety designated training certificate)
Hotel and catering sector occupational safety cards training courses	594	31,582	30,217 (Hotel and catering sector occupational safety card)
Assistant construction safety supervisor certificate courses (organised jointly with Macau Construction Safety Association)	3	105	86 (Assistant construction safety supervisor certificate)
Construction safety supervisor certificate courses (organised jointly with the University of Macau)	4	153	42 (Construction safety supervisor certificate) *Examination of classes 2-4 yet to be held.
Occupational Safety and Health Officer certificate courses (organised jointly with Macau University of Science and Technology)	2	57	(Occupational Safety and Health Officer certificate) *Examination of Class 1 was held; results yet to be announced. *Examination of class 2 yet to be held.

Occupational safety and health promotional activities in 2019:

Activity	Number of participants	Number of participating individuals
Occupational safety and health promotional activities	90 construction sites	8,811
	19 hotels	1,555
	8 schools	1,124
Safety shoes promotion	41 enterprises	291 (provided with safety shoes)
First-aid kit promotion	53 enterprises	-
Temporary anchor devices promotion	14 enterprises	67 (attended the relevant training)
Safety harness, fall-arresting device and independent rescue line (kit) promotion programme	16 enterprises	68 (attended the relevant training)
Construction industry occupational safety and health management – promotion programme on working on mobile platforms	52 enterprises	295 (attended the relevant training)
Portable residual current device promotion programme	23 enterprises	124 (attended the relevant training)
Cut- and heat-resistant gloves promotion programme	8 enterprises	--
Sun protection clothing and hat promotion programme	36 enterprises	--

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 2019, the Non-resident Workers Employment Department handled 32,692 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, 20,905 were for non-professional employees, 3,047 were for professional employees and 8,718 were for domestic helpers. Also, there were 22 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 2019, there were 196,538 employees with non-resident ID cards in Macao, including 159,560 non-professional employees, 6,468 professional employees, four persons engaging in activities for the their own benefit, and 30,506 domestic helpers, of whom 496 were from mainland China.

In January 2019, a one-stop application process for non-resident domestic helpers was launched. The public can complete the application for non-resident domestic helpers and receive the results of the application online, using the "One-stop Public Services Account" mobile phone apps. These apps include functions of login authentication, electronic signature and secure electronic postal services, without the need to visit the Labour Affairs Bureau in person. In 2019, a total of 400 applications for non-resident domestic helpers were processed through the "One-stop Public Services Account".

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. Regarding international cooperation, it subsequently signed cooperation agreements with consumer rights departments or organisations of Portugal, Spain, Brazil, Singapore and Korea. In 2014, the Consumer Council joined the International Consumer Organization for Portuguese-speaking Countries as an observer. Regarding cooperation within Greater China, it has signed consumer rights protection cooperation agreements with a total of 30 consumer councils of various mainland China provinces and cities, Hong Kong and Taiwan, to exchange relevant information and undertake various cooperation programmes by 2019.

In April 2018, consumer councils of nine cities in Guangdong and the two special administrative regions within the Greater Bay Area signed the Cooperation Memorandum on Consumers' Rights Protection in the Guangdong–Hong Kong–Macao Greater Bay Area, which designated the Macao Consumer Council as the intermediary platform of disputes in Greater Bay Area cities and the Portuguese Association for Consumer Protection.

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 100,000 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.

The centre provides a cross-border arbitration service. Tourists from mainland China can report consumer disputes to the consumer councils in their home cities, and complete the arbitration procedures across the border.

Businesses that value their reputations and wish to resolve potential customer disputes are invited to apply for membership.

By 2019, 1,543 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 2019, the 316th issue was published, with a monthly circulation of 4,600 copies.

Complaints

In 2019, the Consumer Council received 2,529 complaints and 1,956 enquiries. The number of cases handled totalled 4,485. The complaints mainly concerned disputes arising from consumer activities involving jewellery, food and beverage, leather garments and shoes, personal care products and services, as well as catering services.

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 4,400 complaints and enquiries received, about 23 percent were made by tourists.

Research and studies

The Consumer Council works to realise consumer rights, based on information gathered through research, which includes quality spot checks on commercial goods. The research includes collecting and analysing the prices of various goods and services in the market.

To keep pace with the development of the information era, the Consumer Council has launched several mobile phone apps. In 2016, a mobile app known as the Macau Price Information Platform was developed to incorporate existing mobile apps including Macao Supermarket Price Information Platform, Macao Fuel Price Information Platform and Certified Shop. It provides information on everyday prices in the markets provided by the Municipal Affairs Bureau, as 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 2019, the Consumer Council had issued the "Certified Shop 2020" emblem to a total of 1,125 establishments.

In order to enhance the retail and service culture of the tourism industry, in 2019 the Consumer Council and the Macau Government Tourist Office began cooperating to launch the Quality Tourism Services Accreditation Scheme, in conjunction with the Certified Shop mechanism. All merchants in dozens of retail industries with grading of A- and above are approved by the Jury Committee of the Quality Tourism Services Accreditation Scheme and awarded Star Merchant Awards. In 2019, 166 shops were awarded the qualified certificate and emblem.

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, 19 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), pet product retail and services – 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 Budget 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.

Preparation for Census Trial

The DSEC will conduct a census, which is conducted every 10 years, in 2021, and will conduct

a trial for the census in 2020. Preparation for the trial commenced in the fourth quarter of 2019, including evaluation and research on aspects including questionnaire content, application of information technology, human resources and publicity strategies, to ensure smooth progress with the census, so the data collected can meet users' needs.

Results of the Household Budget Survey 2017/2018

The DSEC announced the results of the Household Budget Survey 2017/2018 in April 2019. Based on the latest consumption pattern and structure, the Consumer Price Index was rebased. The Consumer Price Index, based on April 2018 to March 2019, was published starting from October 2019.

Report on Analyses of the Statistical Indicator System for Moderate Economic Diversification of Macao 2018

The DSEC publishes the Report on Analyses of the Statistical Indicator System for Moderate Economic Diversification of Macao annually, starting from 2016, to facilitate objective evaluation and ongoing observation of the progress of moderate economic diversification of Macao. The 2018 Report was released in December 2019. In this report, changes have been made to the method of calculating receipts from non-gaming activities of concessionaires engaging in games of chance. The new guideline issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) for revenue recognition has been adopted in compiling receipts from non-gaming activities, which may better reflect the contribution of hotels, food & beverage services, etc., to the total non-gaming receipts.

Release of Estimates of Economic Losses Caused by Typhoon Mangkhut to Macao

The DSEC conducted an estimation of the economic losses caused by Typhoon Mangkhut. Following the preliminary estimation, the DSEC immediately sent questionnaires to relevant government entities, to collect data on direct losses the typhoon caused to institutions and facilities under their management, and hence derive more accurate estimates of the economic losses. In addition, the DSEC reassessed the indirect losses of different industries due to the typhoon, based on the latest available economic statistics. The revised estimates were released in May 2019.

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, on the foundation of the Preparatory Office for China–Portuguese Speaking Countries Economic and Trade Co-operation Forum, established in 2003. 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, and played important roles 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 2019, the supporting office continued following the administrative principles of the Government, strived to commence construction of the China-PSCs Commercial and Trade Service Platform, facilitated the Belt and Road development, and realised integration of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. In addition, the support office continued its support to the Permanent Secretariat, provided resources support to implement the Action Plan for Economic and Trade Cooperation 2017-2019, the Memorandum of Cooperation on Promotion of Productivity signed in the Fifth Ministerial Conference, and the 18 new measures announced by China, and carried out specific work in production capacity cooperation, investment and trade promotion, human resources cooperation, cultural exchanges, and cooperation between provinces and cities, and prepared for the Sixth Ministerial Conference.

In 2019, the supporting office organised:

- Seminar on Food Safety Inspections in China and Portuguese-Speaking Countries;
- A parallel forum, "Maximising the Role of Finance in Promoting Practical Cooperation between China and Portuguese-Speaking Countries" in the 10th International Infrastructure Investment and Construction Forum;
- The 11th Cultural Fair of China-Portuguese-speaking Countries; and
- A themed exchange session with the Office of the Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China in the Macao Special Administrative Region.

Co-organised events included:

- The Ninth Jiangsu-Macao Industrial and Commercial Summit of Portuguese-speaking Countries and the Jiangsu, Macao and Cape Verde Co-operation Forum;
- 2019 Traditional Medicine International Cooperation Forum (Macao);
- Seminar on Economic and Trade Cooperation of Portuguese-speaking Countries in Traditional Medicine; and
- Seminar on Promoting Investment and Financing Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries.

The supporting office participated in the following events:

- The Macao International Environmental Co-operation Forum (MIECF, with a promotion booth of Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation Between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries);
- The 24th Macao International Trade and Investment Fair (MIF, with exhibition areas for Portuguese-speaking countries);
- The Third Portuguese-speaking Countries Products and Services Exhibition (PLPEX);
- The Seventh Macao International Travel (Industry) Expo (with exhibition areas for Portuguese-speaking countries);
- Seminar Between Entrepreneurs from Henan, Macao and Portuguese-speaking Countries;
- 2019 Hunan-Greater Bay Area Investment and Trade Conference Week, and
- The Fifth Young Entrepreneurs Forum of China and Portuguese-speaking Countries.

In 2019, the supporting office visited provinces and cities in China for economic and trade activities; visited Portuguese-speaking countries such as Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Mozambique, Portugal, Sao Tome and Principe, and East Timor; implemented the Economic and Trade Cooperation Action Plan signed in the fifth Ministerial Conference and relevant measures; prepared for the sixth Ministerial Conference; and launched a series of economic and trade activities.

The supporting office organised five rounds of workshops and three tourism internship programmes for officials from Portuguese-speaking countries, providing training and internship exchanges to 139 individuals and more than 30 officials from Portuguese-speaking countries, respectively. Also, the supporting office provided internship opportunities for students pursuing bilingual education in Chinese and Portuguese languages in Macao and students from Portuguese-speaking countries studying in Macao through volunteer programmes; signed a cooperation agreement with the Macao Polytechnic Institute on the Chinese-Portuguese / Portuguese-Chinese Document Translation System, established an internship programme for bilingual talents who are fluent in Chinese and Portuguese; conducted a dialogue session between the director and students; organised several lectures for secondary students in Macao, to promote the advantages of the Forum between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries and the importance of Macao as a cooperation platform, and encouraged Macao students to broaden their horizons while based in Macao.

Consultative Bodies

Economic Development Council

Established under By-law No. 1/2007, the Economic Development Council is the Government's consultative department for formulating economic development strategy, especially regarding consultations on and structuring economic diversification, manpower policies, expansion and development of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, and cultivating nascent industries.

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 2019, the council held 14 meetings: three plenary meetings and 11 executive committee meetings.

Incubation Centre

In 2015, the Government established Macao Young Entrepreneur Incubation Centre (hereafter referred as "Incubation Centre") and handed it over to Transferencia Electronica de Dados - MACAU EDI VAN S.A. (TEDMEV) for operation. The centre is open 24 hours a day, to provide various facilities and support for innovation and entrepreneurship by Macao's youth.

To leverage Macao's position as a China-Portuguese Speaking Countries commercial and trade service platform, the incubation centre cooperates with Chinese and foreign incubation organisations through the platforms of the China-Portuguese-speaking Countries Young Entrepreneur and Innovation Exchange Centre and Macao Interactive Zone, to provide young entrepreneurs in China, Portugal and Macao with room and support for business start-up, commercial training and exchanges. Macao entrepreneurs may utilise quality local resources to enter the global market, and lay the foundation for leading overseas projects.

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Macao Yearbook 2020

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TOURISM

Tourism

Tourism is the backbone of Macao's economy. With the long-term goal of building Macao as a world tourism and leisure centre, the government department responsible for tourism development – 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 2019 was 39,406,181, representing an increase of 10.1 percent over the 2018 figure. The number of overnight visitors during the year totalled 18,632,699, representing an increase of 0.8 percent, and accounting for 47.3 percent of visitors to Macao. The average length of stay of overnight visitors was 2.2 days, while the overall figure was 1.2 days; both figures remained the same as for the previous year.

In 2019, the 10 major source markets of visitors were:

Country / Region	No. of Visitors	Percentage (%)
Mainland China	27,923,219	70.9%
Hong Kong	7,354,094	18.7%
Taiwan	1,063,355	2.7%
South Korea	743,026	1.9%
Philippines	423,106	1.1%
Japan	295,783	0.8%
Malaysia	206,277	0.5%
The United States of America	199,800	0.5%
Indonesia	169,957	0.4%
Thailand	151,521	0.4%

In 2019, Greater China (mainland China, Hong Kong and Taiwan) comprised 92.2 percent of the total number of tourists; and the international market comprised 7.8 percent. Mainland China continued to be the largest market for visitors to Macao, accounting for 70.9 percent of the total number of visitors, which was 10.5 percent higher than in 2018. Among the mainland China visitors, 13,071,545 (46.8 percent) travelled to Macao under the Facilitated Individual Travel (FIT) scheme.

Hong Kong and Taiwan were the second and third largest markets for visitors to Macao, respectively; the numbers of visitors from Hong Kong increased by 16.2 percent, while those from Taiwan increased slightly by 0.2 percent, compared with 2018.

Regarding the international market, South Korea remained at the top of the list of sources of international visitors, albeit with a decrease of 8.6 percent from the figure of 2018.

The Southeast Asia market was relatively weak, with visitor numbers from Indonesia and Thailand decreasing by 2.2 percent and 16.5 percent, respectively.

Visitors from Japan also decreased, by 9.2 percent. Visitors from the United States, the only long-distance source of visitors on the top ten list, also recorded a decrease of one percent.

The Hotel Industry

According to Macau Government Tourist Office (MGTO) statistics, at the end of 2019, Macao had a total of 126 hotel premises, of which 87 were star-rated hotels and 39 were guesthouses, supplying a total of 41,148 guest rooms.

Star Rating	Number of Hotels	Number of Rooms
Five-star Luxury Hotels	11	5,795
Five-star Hotels	26	19,182
Four-star Hotels	17	7,862
Three-star Hotels	16	5,980
Three-star Apartment Hotels	1	208
Two-star Hotels	16	1,133
Sub-total	87	40,160
Guesthouse	39	988
Total		**41,148**

* *Average room rate of three to five-star member hotels was 1,360.9 patacas in 2019, 1.5 percent higher than in 2018, according to the Macau Hotel Association.*

The total number of guests who stayed in hotels in Macao during 2019 was 14,104,125, representing an increase of 1.1 percent over the figure in 2018. The average year-round occupancy rate of hotels decreased from 91.1 percent in 2018 to 90.8 percent in 2019. The average length of stay was 1.5 nights, the same as the 2018 figure.

Travel Agencies

At the end of 2019, there were 226 licensed travel agencies in Macao, one less than in 2018. A total of 1,972 people held tourist guide licences issued by the MGTO, 59 (3.1 percent) more

than in 2018. The language abilities of these tourist guides spanned Cantonese, Putonghua, English, Portuguese, Indonesian, German, Japanese, Korean, Thai, French, Spanish, Russian, Malay, Hokkien and Chaozhouese.

In 2019, 8,036,514 tourists visited Macao on package tours, representing a decrease of 8.2 percent from 2018. Most package tourists, totalling 6,212,328, came from mainland China, representing a decrease of 9.1 percent. The second and third-largest sources of tourists were Taiwan and South Korea, with 682,855 and 581,249 visitors recorded, respectively.

In 2019, a total of 1,766,500 Macao residents engaged with travel agent services to travel abroad. Of these, 565,700 joined outbound group tours. The most popular destination was mainland China, with 455,400 (80.5 percent) residents visiting. Hong Kong was the second most-popular package tourism destination for Macao residents, attracting 18,300 visitors, or 3.2 percent of the total. Thailand ranked third, attracting 14,600 visitors, or 2.6 percent of the total. A total of 1,200,900 residents engaged with travel agent services without joining guided tours, 4.1 percent less than in 2018.

Macau Government Tourist Office

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

The MGTO has set up representative offices in many countries and regions around the world, including the Hong Kong SAR, Japan, South Korea, Thailand, 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, Macau Economic and Cultural Office in Taiwan, and Macau Tourism Promotion and Information Center in Portugal.

In 2019, Macao tourism development was satisfactory. To celebrate the 20th anniversary of the establishment of Macao Special Administrative Region, the MGTO joined relevant departments to hold various celebration events. The MGTO also continued implementing the Macao Tourism Industry Development Master Plan, and commenced work to deepen the development of Macao as a Creative City of Gastronomy. It also actively took part in promoting the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area as a tourism destination, developing Smart Tourism, improving the quality of tourism and encouraging diversification of tourism products, in order to foster sustainable development of Macao tourism.

Tourism Planning and Study

Along with the announcement of the Macao Tourism Industry Development Master Plan in 2017, the Government proposed eight major key objectives, 33 strategies, 29 planning proposals and 91 short-, medium- and long-term action plans in accordance with the goal of building Macao as a

world tourism and leisure centre. Among the 69 short-term (within one year to five years) action plans, 67 have already commenced implementation and are being followed up. Of these, 56 projects have reached their targets, with an implementation rate of 81 percent.

Also, the MGTO started using scientific research methods to continue reviewing the effectiveness of tourism products, in order to understand the behaviour and characteristics of the tourists from different countries, as a reference for product promotion and development.

In addition, "Macao Tourism News plus" (https://newsplus.macaotourism.gov.mo/) integrates news materials about Macao tourism from different news sources, to enable the media and industry to more easily access and use the database through its one-stop service.

The MGTO continued updating the "Macao Tourism Data plus" (MTD plus) database (http://dataplus.macaotourism.gov.mo) and provided the public with temporary data on tourists visiting Macao during mainland China's Golden Week holidays.

Smart Tourism

In March 2019, the MGTO officially launched a smart tourism project in cooperation with Alibaba Cloud. The smart application for visitor flows applies algorithms to predict the visitor flows at each monitored tourist attraction within four hours, 24 hours and seven days; and categorises the forecast results into various levels from "comfortable", "moderate", "lightly congested", "congested" to "heavily congested", so that citizens, tourists and the tourism industry will be updated regarding the anticipated visitor flows at various tourist attractions, for appropriate tour scheduling. Additionally, a brand new tourism promotion website was officially launched in August 2019.

The MGTO actively complies with the Government's smart city development and open data strategy. Beginning from December 2019, the MGTO discloses the tourist guide list, information on travel agencies, hotels, restaurants, dance halls, bars, sauna and massage establishments, venues classified as health clubs and karaoke, as well as "What's On", through the Government's data service platform.

Licensing and Industry Management

In 2019, the MGTO issued 46 licences for hotels and catering premises, and followed up regarding the applications for various kinds of licence. In 2019, the MGTO conducted 1,967 inspections of licensed premises and activities that were supervised by the MGTO, and 1,550 inspections of checkpoints and tourist attractions. Regarding combating illegal accommodation, 382 units were closed to visitors.

Tourism Products

The MGTO expanded the Macao Aquatic Trek and developed waterfront tourism activities, fostered the development of Anim'Arte NAM VAN and Taipa Houses-Museum, encouraged cultural and creative enterprises to develop the Macao Tourism Mascot "Mak Mak", subsidised community groups in organising events under the Community Tourism Plan, and promoted cultural tourism.

Macao Aquatic Trek

The MGTO facilitated coordination between departments to implement construction of the Barra temporary pier, in order to create room for development of diverse maritime tourism products, and continued optimising the arrangement of cruise routes by adding an embarkation station at the Macau Fisherman's Wharf. It also supported community groups in organising waterfront tourism events, such as the 2019 Macau China Wakeboard & Wakesurf Open & Malibu WWA Asian Wake Series, the Reel Fun, the 2nd Macau Ocean Culture Festival and the Maritime Parade to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the establishment of the People's Republic of China, and the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Macao SAR.

Anim'Arte NAM VAN and Taipa Houses-Museum

To facilitate development of tourism and leisure landmarks, the MGTO continued adding tourism elements to the Anim'Arte NAM VAN and Taipa Houses-Museum, and supporting Macao community groups in organising various tourism and cultural activities, including:

- Fun Easter 2019 at Anim'Arte NAM VAN;
- 2019 Macao Awareness Campaign – Better Understanding of the 20th Anniversary of Macao's Return to the Motherland;
- Celebration of the 20th Anniversary of the Establishment of the Macao SAR – Macao Awareness Campaign Activities;
- A youth art programme at the Anim'Arte NAM VAN plaza;
- A weekend DIY workshop for the 30th Macao International Fireworks Display Contest;
- The fourth Macao Lantern Festival;
- Explore Anim'Arte and Enjoy Leisure Time with POLI;
- Travelling around the Community – Spring in Macao (at the Taipa Houses-Museum); and
- Travelling around the Community – Summer Trip (at the Taipa Houses-Museum).

Macao Tourism Mascot "Mak Mak"

The MGTO cooperated with the Cultural Industry Fund to launch the Specific Financial Support Programme for the Cultural Tourism Brand Building with Macao tourism mascot "Mak Mak" as the theme. The assessment committee selected ten cultural tourism products and two cultural tourism experiencing services for granting the rights to use of "Mak Mak" by the MGTO. The Cultural Industry Fund provides an out-of-pocket subsidy for the production and operation of relevant cultural and creative products. The authorisation for the use of the mascot lasts five years, while the programme runs for 24 months.

Community Tourism

The Community Tourism Plan subsidised relevant organisations to hold activities in various

parishes and along "Step Out, Macao" tour routes, in order to attract tourists visiting the community and foster local economic development. In 2019, it subsidised a total of 37 activities held by 24 organisations, attracting over 1,368,000 participants.

Cultural Tourism

The MGTO continued facilitating the development of cultural tourism and passing on local culture by encouraging 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 and art exhibitions.

Grand Prix Museum

The MGTO optimised its facilities, including through reconstruction of a tourism activities centre which has been in use for over 20 years into the Grand Prix Museum. The basic and electromechanical systems of the centre are being fully renovated, with additional barrier-free facilities. The reconstruction project commenced on 3 September 2018 and is scheduled to reopen in 2020.

After expansion, the four-storey museum will provide much more space to systematically display cars and motorcycles that have raced in Macau Grand Prix, and its history. To enrich the museum's collection, the MGTO continues seeking different types of exhibits, and cooperates with famous waxwork museums to tailormake wax figures of the drivers. It will also display a dissection of a motorcycle, invite visual language and graffiti artists to create an artistic wall, as well as engage local cultural and creative individuals in a painting cooperation programme.

Business Tourism

Travel Stimulus Programme

In 2019, the Government continued with the Travel Stimulus Programme, which combines elements of incentive travel, wedding travel and student travel facilitation programmes. A total of 87 cases involving 15,845 visitors were supported.

International Gastronomy Forum, Macao 2019

The International Gastronomy Forum, Macao 2019 opened on 21 January 2019. Participants included representatives from 21 Creative Cities of Gastronomy worldwide, as well as representatives from four Creative Cities of Design, one Creative City of Media Arts, and four candidate cities in the fields of gastronomy, literature, crafts and folk art in China.

The forum invited representatives from UNESCO, experts from around the world and acclaimed chefs to share their views with the theme of "The Possibilities of Gastronomy and Creativity", building a fundamental platform for creative cities to exchange views. There was a National Geographic special session, which focused on how the food and beverage sector can encourage

the industry to adopt sustainable practices, in order to contribute to the implementation of EU 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The first UNESCO Creative Cities of Gastronomy Cooking Show was held on 19 January and 20 January 2019. Young chefs from 20 creative cities of gastronomy from all over the world, including Macao, and two candidate cities in the field of gastronomy from mainland China, were invited to demonstrate their culinary skills, and share their aspirations and culture with Macao citizens and tourists.

The Seventh Macao International Travel (Industry) Expo

The Seventh Macao International Travel (Industry) Expo was held from 26 to 28 April 2019. The event was hosted by the MGTO, supported by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the People's Republic of China and organised by the Macau Travel Agency Association. The area of the expo venue was 22,000 square metres – twice the area in 2018, and there were 835 exhibition booths. A total of 452 enterprises and institutions from 54 countries and regions participated in the event, including 74 exhibitors from 11 cities in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, 35 from countries and regions along the Belt and Road, eight Portuguese-speaking countries, and 32 tourism departments from mainland China provinces and cities. The Expo attracted 33,944 visitors.

Global Tourism Economy Forum – Macao 2019

The Global Tourism Economy Forum – Macao 2019 was held from 14 October to 15 October 2019. It was hosted by the Secretariat for Social Affairs and Culture, and co-organised by the MGTO. Partner countries for this year's forum included Argentina and Brazil, with Jiangsu as the major partner province. The forum, with "Tourism and Leisure: Roadmap to a Beautiful Life" as the theme, engaged 2,000 participants, including ministerial officials of tourism and related fields, industrial leaders, experts, scholars and guests from across the globe.

The business matching session gathered 142 tourism enterprises from around the world, including tourism suppliers from Argentina and Brazil and travel trade operators from mainland China. The MGTO again cooperated with the European Travel Commission, which introduced European tourism enterprises to participate in the session for broadening their business networks in China and the rest of the world, seeking new partnerships and creating new opportunities.

Events and Festivals

In 2019, the MGTO continued organising various events and festivals with the aim of building Macao as a city of mega events:

- 2019 Chinese New Year Celebration activities;
- Celebrations of the 20th Anniversary of the Establishment of the Macao Special Administrative Region – Parade for Celebration of the Year of the Pig;

- Asia's 50 Best Restaurants 2019 Awards Ceremony;
- The 30th Macao International Fireworks Display Contest;
- Fireworks Carnival 2019;
- Celebration events for World Tourism Day;
- Macao Light Festival 2019;
- The Fourth International Film Festival & Awards Macao; and
- Macao-Zhuhai Fireworks Show in celebration of the 20th Anniversary of Macao's Handover to the Motherland.

Parade for Celebration of Lunar New Year

Organised by the MGTO, Celebrations of the 20th Anniversary of the Establishment of the Macao Special Administrative Region – Parade for Celebration of the Year of the Pig was held from the third to sixth days of the Lunar New Year. It included a floats parade, large-scale performances, a fireworks show, a floats exhibition that featured 18 floats and and 32 local and overseas performing groups with 800 artistes, and the newly-launched Favourite Parade Float Vote, bringing a fantastic, memorable and blissful Lunar New Year to citizens and tourists.

The 30th Macao International Fireworks Display Contest

The 30th Macao International Fireworks Display Contest, with the theme "Duo Celebrations for Macao", featured 12 competitive firework teams from Malaysia, Philippine, Portugal, Korea, United Kingdom, Romania, South Africa, Canada, France, China, Japan and Australia. The competitions were held on 7th, 13th, 21st and 28 September, and 1st and 5 October, respectively, at the waterfront facing the Macau Tower. The Fireworks Carnival enlivened every night the contest was held.

Macao Light Festival 2019

From 1 December to 31 December 2019, the MGTO held the "2019 Macao Light Festival — Explore the Light" from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. each night. This included 3D mapping, light installations and interactive games, covering 15 locations across four districts. It introduced 3D mapping from Spain, Portugal, Japan, Shenzhen and two local teams, and celebrated the 20th Anniversary of the Establishment of the Macao Special Administrative Region.

The Fourth International Film Festival & Awards Macao

The Fourth International Film Festival & Awards Macao, jointly hosted by the MGTO and Macau Films & Television Productions and Culture Association, was held from 5 December to 10 December 2019, presenting 50 spectacular films and six short films. All the remarkable feature and short films were screened for the public through IFFAM's various sections, including International Competition, New Chinese Cinema, Shorts Competition, World Panorama, Flying Daggers, Gala,

Special Presentations, the 20th Anniversary Macao Special Presentations, Director's Choice and Macao Short Film Special Presentation. The IFFAM Industry Hub was held during the festival, especially for film professionals from all over the world, and featured master classes and sessions with expert filmmakers.

Macao-Zhuhai Fireworks Show in celebration of the 20th Anniversary of Macao's Handover to the Motherland

At 9 p.m. on 22 December 2019, the MSAR Government and the Zhuhai Municipal People's Government staged their first joint fireworks show, above the waterfront area facing the Macau Tower and Zhuhai Hengqin Financial Island, in celebration of the 20th Anniversary of the Establishment of the Macao Special Administrative Region.

The show was co-organised by the MGTO and the Administrative Committee of Hengqin New Area, which adopted the innovative idea of cross-territory collaboration to present the largest-ever festive fireworks extravaganza blended with diverse new elements, thus creating an atmospheric celebration of the anniversary of the reunification, for both citizens and tourists.

Tourism Marketing

A Series of Activities in Celebration of the 20th Anniversary of the Establishment of MSAR

In celebration of the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Portugal and the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Macao SAR, and leveraging on the occasion that Macao was elected as the Preferred Destination 2019 by the Portuguese Association of Travel and Tourism Agencies (APAVT) and the International Guest Destination by the Lisbon Travel Market (BTL), the MGTO organised "Experience Macao – Portugal" mega promotion in Lisbon and Porto, to showcase Macao's latest tourism developments, achieving maximum promotional effectiveness.

In April, a lucky draw for tourists was launched during the Macao International Travel Industry Expo, with the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the MSAR as the theme. Lucky draw desks were set up at the tourist information counters in major border checkpoints on the 20th day of each month from May to November. Tourists could enter the lucky draw for chances to win locally-designed souvenirs.

Various celebrations were held in major source markets, while pertinent elements were incorporated into regular promotions. The MGTO also cooperated with airlines, ferry companies and travel agencies to launch special themed products in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Macao SAR.

The MGTO created an official Facebook account – "STOPOVER MACAO" – and Instagram account – "MAKMAK MACAO" – to share the most up-to-date travel information with local people and Chinese-speaking cities. In the official WeChat account, it featured a Gastronomy Map, list of licensed hotels and visitor flows prediction functions, enabling tourists from mainland China

to more easily obtain information. Capture Macau, a photography collection and voting event, encouraged participants to share photos captured in different places in Macao on social media. The most popular photos were made into postcards as promotional materials, and distributed in travel fairs and consumer roadshows, and a Capture Macau exhibition was set up in appropriate travel fairs, to be enjoyed by the public.

Enhancing promotion and awareness of Macao · Creative City of Gastronomy

The MGTO continued promoting the tourism and culture of Macao with the theme "Gastronomy". It presented the charm of Macao's gastronomy and traditional culture to the world in different ways, including participating in major travel fairs, and holding destination presentation seminars and mini-marts in major source markets. Moreover, it participated in and organised various promotional activities, including promotional activities on food trucks held in the United States, Russia and Malaysia, and consumer roadshows on Macao held in Korea, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, India, Russia, mainland China, Hong Kong and Taiwan, to promote Macao · Creative City of Gastronomy and a series of festive events by adopting a trendy approach.

The MGTO also cooperated with the National Geographic team to conduct research and produce a documentary with the theme of sustainable gastronomy.

Tourism Promotion

To support the 2018 Macao Year of Gastronomy and Macao Creative City of Gastronomy, the MGTO promoted Macao food through local newspapers, produced brochures, and introduced readers to the process of Macao's application for inclusion on the Creative City of Gastronomy list.

The MGTO made a series of souvenirs with Creative City of Gastronomy as the theme, for distribution in exhibitions and briefing sessions held in different countries and regions. It also produced "Creative City of Gastronomy" promotional videos and commercials for broadcasting through TV channels and social media platforms in Macao, Hong Kong and all over the world. The MGTO also cooperated with Air Macau to apply "Macao - Creative City of Gastronomy" as a decorative theme for aircraft.

Joint Promotions

The MGTO fully leveraged the functions of the Tourism Federation of Cities in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and the regional cooperation mechanisms to facilitate tourism development and joint promotion across the Greater Bay Area. It also organised the "Greater Bay Area – Seamless Travel Experience" promotional event in cooperation with the tourism departments of other cities of the Greater Bay Area, and invited Singaporean travel bloggers to share their multi-destination trip experience covering 11 cities in the Greater Bay Area.

The MGTO also organised tourism promotional events and set up joint promotional booths with the theme "Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area" at Berlin International Tourism Fair,

tourism promotion events in Los Angeles and other major tourism fairs in cooperation with the Tourism Marketing Organisation of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao.

Moreover, utilising Macao as a promotional platform, the MGTO invited mainland China cities and provinces to participate in the Macao International Travel (Industry) Expo and the Global Tourism Economy Forum Macao. It also organised tourism sector delegations from countries and regions along the Belt and Road in Southeast Asia, Portugal, the United State and Taiwan to experience a trip across the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge and explore the tourism resources in the Guangdong-HongKong-Macao Greater Bay Area, to facilitate the launch of a brand new multi-destination tourism product.

Information Counters

Eight 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, the checkpoint building at the Macao border crossing area of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, Edif Ritz at the Largo do Senado, Macau International Airport and Taipa Temporary Ferry Terminal) and major ports in Hong Kong (Shun Tak Centre and Hong Kong International Airport), in order to provide tourism information and reception services to tourists.

In 2019, information counters in Macao and Hong Kong received 784,445 visitors.

Quality Tourism Services Accreditation Scheme

The Quality Tourism Services Accreditation Scheme was introduced in 2014. The scheme initially targeted the catering industry, and in 2016 expanded to cover tourism agencies. Since its launch, a total of 281 food and beverage businesses and 40 travel agencies have received the "Star Merchant Award" accreditation.

In 2019, the MGTO and the Consumer Council jointly launched a collaboration project under the "Quality Tourism Services Accreditation Scheme" and "Certified Shop Scheme" for the retail sector. It is hoped that the greatest synergy through this collaboration could be achieved by protecting consumer rights, acknowledging merchants who provide quality services to the travel retail industry, and encouraging and supporting the industry to enhance their service culture.

Each "Certified Shop" awarded grade A or A- from the "Certified Shop Scheme" of the year and acknowledged by the "Quality Tourism Services Accreditation Scheme" Assessment Committee will simultaneously become a "Star Merchant" of the retail industry, through the Quality Tourism Services Accreditation Scheme.

In 2019, a total of 166 Certified Shops received the "Star Merchant Award" (28 for grade A and 138 for Grade A-).

Regional and International Cooperation

Regarding international cooperation, the MGTO actively participated in various conferences,

seminars and events organised by international tourism organisations in 2019, thereby enhancing Macao's participation and popularity in international tourism-related activities. As an associate member of the UNWTO, the MGTO delegation attended various events, including the 31st Joint Meeting and Regional Conference on Sustainable Development through Tourism of the UNWTO Commission for East Asia and the Pacific and the UNWTO Commission for South Asia, and the 23rd Session of General Assembly of the UNWTO, to express opinions and exchange views.

As the secretary and treasurer of the governing body of the Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA), the director of the MGTO attended the PATA Executive Board Meeting and PATA Annual Summit 2019, and sponsored the PATA Gold Awards Dinner and Presentation.

Regarding Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the MGTO sent its representatives – as a guest economy – to attend the 54th and 55th Meeting of APEC's Tourism Working Group.

Regarding regional cooperation, in June the Tourism Federation of Cities in Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area convened its second annual meeting, in Hong Kong, to confirm an array of major regional tasks to be implemented.

Furthermore, to fully leverage the functions of its mechanism in fostering Macao's development as world tourism and leisure centre, the Joint Working Committee on Tourism to Support the Development of Macao into a World Centre of Tourism and Leisure (Joint Working Committee) convened the 2019 Annual Work Meeting in Macao in October. The meeting engaged leaders and officials representing various entities, including the Secretariat for Social Affairs and Culture of the MSAR Government, and leading officials and representatives of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao Special Administrative Region.

The MGTO entered into the Promotional Cooperation Agreement between Beijing and Macao Regarding Development and Utilisation of World Heritage with Beijing Municipal Bureau of Culture and Tourism, to further foster the exchange of views and cooperation between Beijing and Macao regarding the promotion of world heritage.

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 that provides tourism education, and is the world's first educational institution to be granted the TedQual Certification by the UNWTO.

The IFT offers degree and professional programmes, covering 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). The IFT was ranked by the "QS World University Rankings by Subject 2018" as the fifth best higher education institution in Asia in the field of hospitality and leisure management, and the world's 33rd best higher education institution in this field. In the 2019 Shanghai Ranking's "Global Ranking of Academic Subjects", the IFT was ranked as the fifth best in Asia and the 30th best in the world in the field of hospitality and tourism management.

To meet the human resources demands of the tourism sector and complement the sector's future development, IFT's diploma and degree programmes admitted 482 students during the 2018/2019 academic year. During the academic year, there were 1,635 students (including 27 exchange students in the first semester) enrolled in the following degree programmes:

Daytime Degree Programmes (English as Medium of Instruction)	Evening Diploma and Degree Programmes (Chinese as Medium of Instruction)
(1) Culinary Arts Management (2) Heritage Management (3) Hotel Management (4) Tourism Business Management (5) Tourism Event Management (6) Tourism Retail and Marketing Management	(1) Hotel Management (2) Tourism Event Management (3) Tourism Retail and Marketing Management

Regarding non-tertiary education, a total of 21,717 students took various vocational and continued education courses during the 2018/2019 academic year, with 203 of the students enrolled in two Western Culinary Skills and Pastry and Bakery programmes; and 1,631 students enrolled in assessment under the Macao Occupational Skills Recognition System (MORS); and 2,775 enrolled in various free training courses under the Community Education and Development Programme (CEDP). Moreover, the school joined hands with Escola Luso-Chinesa Tecnico-Profissional to organise a three-year tourism programme for senior secondary students, a graphic design programme, and an international culinary programme. It also cooperated with several organisations to promote various courses under the Community Education and Development Programme, to meet the demands for human resources in the tourism sector including the hotel industry.

Regarding international exchanges and cooperation, as at August 2019, the IFT had built

connections with 154 schools (113 of which are non-local), organisations and institutions in 34 countries and regions, including Macao, mainland China (including Hong Kong and Taiwan), countries in the Asia-Pacific region, Europe, America and Canada, to actively promote academic and cultural exchanges.

During the 2018/2019 academic year, in addition to exchange programmes and international internships, there were over 80 students participating in exchange courses and international conferences in mainland China (including Hong Kong and Taiwan), Austria, Thailand, Portugal, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Vietnam, with the scholarships supported by the IFT. The IFT also signed an agreement with the Technical University of Munich, Royal University of Phnom Penh, Capilano University and Nanchang University, to widen the scope of international cooperation in the IFT's academic exchanges and student exchange programmes.

Macao is positioned to be developed into: a world tourism and leisure centre; an economic and trading service platform between China and Portuguese speaking countries; and a multi-cultural exchange and cooperation base with an emphasis on Chinese culture ("One Centre, One Platform, and One Base"). The IFT has committed to nurture talents for local tourism and service industry, facilitating the construction of Macao as a World Centre of Tourism and Leisure, and strengthening cooperation with Portuguese-speaking countries, as well as encouraging student exchange activities, in order to promote diverse cultural exchanges through tourism education.

The Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area suggested exploiting the advantages of Macao tourism education and development to build Macao as a tourism education and training base in the Bay Area. The IFT actively participates in the construction of the Greater Bay Area, in accordance with the policy of China.

On 15 October 2019, the IFT signed a framework agreement with Zhuhai Culture, Radio, Television, Tourism and Sports Bureau and Zhuhai Municipal Zhu Kuan Group Holding Company Limited, for the establishment of the Macao Institute for Tourism Studies Tourism Education Collaboration Centre for Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, in Hengqin. On 13 December 2019, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism granted its consent that the IFT, as an entrusted institution of the MSAR Government, will play the role of the tourism education and training base in the Greater Bay Area. On the same day, the IFT signed the Framework Agreement of Strategic Cooperation on Macao Institute for Tourism Studies' Training Base in Hengqin, with Administrative Committee of Hengqin New Area.

Since 2016, IFT's Global Centre for Tourism Education and Training and UNWTO have organised eight professional training sessions, targeting government agencies, tourism industry professionals and educators. These were attended by 169 participants from 28 countries and regions.

Professional training programmes – "Capacity Building for Sustainable Tourism Planning and Destination Management" and "Capacity Building for Sustainable Tourism Development and Destination Marketing" were organised in May and November, respectively.

The Global Centre for Tourism Education and Training also cooperated with the MGTO to provide training for people from Portuguese-speaking countries. Since 2016, it has offered training for 117 trainees from Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Timor-Leste and Sao Tome and Príncipe. Three training sessions were completed from March to July 2019.

Tourism Resources

Boasting a brilliant and fascinating history encompassing 400 years of cultural exchanges between China and the West, Macao has a unique appeal to tourists. Its scenery is embellished with tourist treasures of all types, including picturesque dwellings constructed in traditional styles and ancient temples built during the Ming and Qing dynasties, buildings with Southern European architectural features, baroque-style churches and impressive contemporary structures.

Churches

Ruins of St Paul's

The Ruins of St Paul's, the surviving facade of St Paul's Church, is Macao's landmark. Designed by a Spanish Jesuit, construction of the original church began in 1602, and it was completed between 1637 and 1640.

St Paul's Church has been destroyed by fire three times, but fortunately its original facade remained standing. The facade has since been repaired many times, and is now generally known as the Ruins of St Paul's.

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

The Chapel of Our Lady of Guia

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

In 1996, a mural was discovered inside the church; this is a rarity in the churches of southern China.

St. Anthony's Church

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

St. Augustine's Church

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

St Dominic's Church

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

In the main chapel stands a statue of Our Lady of Fatima, from which the Parade of the Virgin commences on 13 May each year. Believers march to Penha Hill to commemorate the Virgin Mary's appearance in Fatima, Portugal. There is a museum of sacred art inside the chapel. The collection includes religious items of artistic value, as well as scriptures and carved wooden representations of saints.

Every year, the Macao Orchestra and guest orchestras from around the world choose St Dominic's Church as a performance venue, for mainly holding vocal and religious music shows.

St Lawrence's Church

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

Hermitage of Our Lady of Hope

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

The Cathedral

The Cathedral was built in 1576 and was originally a simple wooden structure. Between 1844 and 1850, Catholic parishioners collected donations to rebuild the church and enlarge it to its present size. Many major events in the Church's calendar centre on the Cathedral, especially during Easter. In addition to the procession of Our Lord of Passion, a solemn parade takes place on Good Friday and special masses are held on Easter Sunday.

Fortresses

Mount Fortress

Mount Fortress is one of Macao's major tourist attractions. Work on its construction began in 1617, during the reign of Emperor Shenzong of the Ming Dynasty, and it was completed in 1626. Mount

Fortress was originally used by the Church to protect the clergymen of St Paul's Church from pirate attacks. It was later turned into a military installation. In the past, the fortress stood high above the city centre of Macao, and it was regarded as an important part of its defensive fortifications. It has now become a heritage site and witness to history.

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

Mong Ha Fortress

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

St Francis Fortress

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

Guia Fortress

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

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

When a typhoon approaches, typhoon signals are hoisted on the side of the lighthouse to warn nearby residents.

Barra Fortress

Barra Fortress, also called Pousada de S. Tiago Fortress or Sai Van Fortress, was built in 1622. It was an important fortress for protecting Macao's Inner Harbour. Inside the castle is the Chapel

of St James. In 1981, the castle was converted into a hotel, while retaining its old characteristics.

Three Ancient Grand Temples

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

A-Ma Temple

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

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

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

Pou Chai Buddhist Monastery and Temple

Built in the late Ming Dynasty, Pou Chai Buddhist Monastery and Temple is also called Kun Iam Tong Temple. The Buddhist monastery is built in the ancient Chinese architectural style of Hui Fei, resembling ancient Chinese temples on famous mountains.

The first large hall in the monastery is dedicated to the Three Precious Buddhas, the second to the Buddha of Longevity, and the third to Kun Iam. Besides the large halls, there are also some other buildings, such as the western hall, the eastern hall, the backyard garden, and so forth. Such a large Buddhist temple complex is unusual in Macao and Hong Kong.

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

Lin Fong Temple

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

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

As well as the three ancient grand temples, there are many other old temples in Macao, such as the Na Tcha Temple, Hong Kung Temple, Tam Kung Temple, Bhaisajyaraja Bodhisattva Buddhist Monastery (Yeok San), Chu Lam Chi Buddhist Monastery, Sam Po Temple, Po Tai Buddhist Monastery, Lin Kai Temple, Pak Tai Temple and Tin Hau Temple.

Cybernetic Fountains

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

Macau Tower

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

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

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

A-Ma Statue

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

International Sports and Cultural Events

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

Macau Grand Prix

The Macau Grand Prix began in 1954, and was originally an amateur sports event for Macao motor

racing fans. Today, it has become a major event for the world's leading racing teams.

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

The Formula Three race of the Macau Grand Prix is the premier event, drawing national championship racers from throughout the world to compete for the honour of first prize. Grand Prix street track riders and motorcycle superstars such as Ayrton Senna, Michael Schumacher, David Coulthard, Jenson Button, Kevin Schwantz, Carl Fogarty, Didier de Radigues and Ron Haslam have competed at the Guia Circuit.

Macao International Marathon

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

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

Macao International Fireworks Display Contest

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

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

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

Culinary Delights

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

South Korea, Brazil and Thailand.

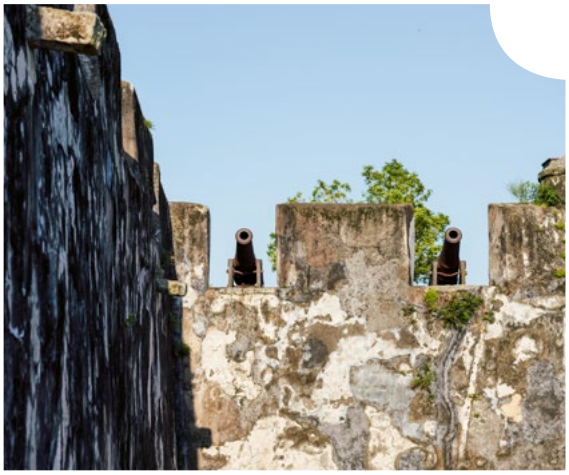
Regarded as one of the world's unique cuisines, Macanese cuisine is actually a distillation of the culinary arts of Portugal, Africa, India, Malaysia and mainland China's Guangdong Province. Bacalao balls, African chicken, spicy prawns, Portuguese chicken, stewed duck with herbs, stewed knuckle with 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.

Macao Yearbook 2020

Fortresses

PONTE DA TAIP



Fortresses in Macao were mostly built on hills or seacoasts, to defend against invading enemies. According to historical data, there were 22 fortresses in Macao during the late 1990s. They no longer serve their original purpose, and are now historical relics.

Macao Yearbook 2020

6

PUBLIC ORDER

Public Order

Macao is a peaceful, safe city with a much lower crime rate than many other cities around the world. Its citizens are well housed and adequately paid for their work. Taking into account the social situation and crime trends, the Government's security authorities adjust, deploy and execute relevant measures to effectively combat and prevent crime, safeguard the security of residents and their property, and maintain social stability and peace in accordance with the policy guidelines.

Unitary Police Service

The Unitary Police Service is responsible for commanding and leading operations by the Public Security Police and the Judiciary Police. It was formed as part of Macao's internal security system following the establishment of the MSAR Government, and became operational in October 2001. 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, and is in charge of planning, coordination and monitoring the operations of Macao's civil protection system.

As 2019 marked the 70th Anniversary of the Establishment of the People's Republic of China, the 20th Anniversary of Macao's Return to the Motherland, and the election of the Chief Executive of the fifth Macao SAR Government, the Unitary Police Service followed the administrative principles of the MSAR Government and the Secretary for Security, to strengthen public security governance. It also continued leading and commanding police units to implement public security policies and measures according to the policy address. In particular, the Unitary Police Service carried out security assessments and deployments for major celebrations and elections, and strengthened security and anti-terrorism efforts to ensure smooth progress of events and ceremonies in the presence of national leaders.

To ensure major festivals, public holidays, and large-scale events are held without incidents, the Unitary Police Service collects advance information from various sources, in order to analyse and evaluate potential risks, and advise relevant police units on implementing effective measures, thus maintaining public order and safety.

To implement the administrative principle of strengthening the police force through technology, the Unitary Police Service and the related department under the Secretary for Security have joined hands with public works departments together with contractors, to launch a project to construct the Macao urban electronic surveillance system (commonly known as "eye in the sky"). A total of 1,620 cameras will be installed throughout Macao in four phases, and the overall deployment will be mostly completed by 2020. In addition, Public Security Smart Policing was established in 2019 to collect data from Public Security Forces and related departments, with the aim of establishing a major multi-policing management system utilising cloud computing, big data and artificial intelligence, to assist the Public Security Forces and departments with maintaining public order and safety.

During 2019, the Unitary Police Service coordinated and implemented several joint operations,

including Winter Precaution Operation 2019 and Thunderbolt 2019 Operation. These joint crime fighting operations achieved significant results, delivering the anticipated effect in ensuring public order in Macao.

In response to the need for managing public order during major ceremonies and events held in Macao, the Unitary Police Service coordinated with Macao Customs Service, Public Security Police, Judiciary Police and Fire Services Bureau to operate the operations command centre, assisting various departments with instantly handling emergencies.

The Unitary Police Service also assigns officers to participate in drills every year, to enhance the abilities of its staff members and those of other public departments and organisations to respond to emergencies and disasters. Drills organised during the year included: "Wolf Hunting 2019" casino emergency drill, "Crystal Fish 2019" typhoon drill, and "Joint Operation Thunder" prison contingency drill.

Regarding communications related to policing and reporting information, the Unitary Police Service continued implementing the three administrative principles of proactive policing, community policing and police public relations, to deepen public understanding of the duties and law enforcement rationale of the police through multichannel policing information dissemination and temporary policing measures, and enhance community cooperation with the police in crime prevention, drills and security. Meanwhile, the Unitary Police Service also raised citizens' awareness of self-protection and disaster relief through extensive publicity and education, and timely dissemination of information about the latest crime tactics, to enable the police and citizens to join forces to fight crime and tackle disasters.

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.

At the end of 2019, the Public Security Police Force comprised 6,355 staff, with 5,149 personnel in service, 1,207 vacancies and 475 clerical staff.

Operations and Communication Centre

The Operations and Communication Centre is under the Planning and 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 and Communication Centre received 444,049 emergency calls during 2019.

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 "eye in the sky",

commenced operations on 15 September 2016. In the first phase, 219 video cameras were installed, while in the second and third phases, a total of 601 video cameras were installed and officially commenced operations on 30 June 2018. In the fourth phase, there are 800 video cameras to be installed by the end of 2020. The surveillance cameras are positioned to cover the peripheral areas of border-crossing checkpoints, major roads and streets, traffic hubs, public security black spots, quiet areas and places with security risks. The system enables the Operations and Communication 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 672 team members. It includes six special units – the anti-riot team, VIP and important facility protection unit, special operations team, bomb-disposal team, police dog team, and inspection and security team. They are responsible for the safety of 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 police authority with statutory duties to prevent and investigate crimes and provide assistance to the judiciary authority. According to Law No. 5/2006, the Judiciary Police is given an exclusive authority to deal with 12 categories of serious or specific crimes through seven departments, with specialties in criminal investigation, criminal forensics, technical and administrative support, and personnel training. Interpol Macao, China (Sub-bureau of the Chinese National Central Bureau of ICPO – Interpol) is also incorporated within the Judiciary Police. In 2019, there were 1,355 permanent staff positions in the Judiciary Police, with 1,278 serving staff.

In 2019, the Judiciary Police opened 15,584 case files, of which 6,095 were designated for special criminal investigations, 257 were indictments, 4,442 were preliminary investigations and the remaining 4,790 were investigations that had been requested. During the year, 15,338 case investigations were completed, of which 6,168 were designated as special investigations, 257 were indictments, 5,470 were preliminary investigations and the remaining 3,443 were investigations that had been requested.

During 2019, investigations of criminal cases (cases designated as special investigations and indictments) included: two homicides, 57 arson cases, 65 extortion cases, 75 robberies, 1,152 thefts, 89 cases of narcotic drug trafficking, 42 cases of narcotic drug taking, one human trafficking case, five cases of prostitution exploitation, 40 cases of gang crimes and 17 cases of domestic violence. There were 2,157 gambling-related cases, including 602 loan-sharking cases and 344 cases involving infringement of freedom of movement arising from loan-sharking. Additional cases included 218 cases of passing counterfeit currency (including using counterfeit credit cards), 589 fraud cases (of which 119 were phone fraud cases, but excluding casino, computer and Internet fraud cases), and 674 cases of cyber crime.

Crime Prevention

The Judiciary Police joined force with community organisations, the educational sector and the property management industry to promote crime prevention. It cooperated with civilian-police cooperation organisations, such as the Judiciary Police Crime Prevention Team for Residential Buildings and School Security Network, to exchange public order information with communities and schools, and develop specific deployments to fight crime. Training programmes such as Community Security Youth Leaders and Junior Anti-Crime Pioneers are held annually to raise law abiding awareness among young people. The Judiciary Police has also created official accounts and channels on multiple social media platforms, for disseminating the latest news on policing and law enforcement, to enhance police-community relations.

Crisis Negotiation Mission

The Crisis Negotiation Unit of the Judiciary Police 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 2019, the Crisis Negotiation Unit handled 20 requests for crisis negotiations involving suicide attempts, all of which were satisfactorily resolved. The unit also handled 13 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. At the end of 2019, the FSM had a total of 7,658 staff members, with 6,665 disciplined services staff and 993 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; explores and plans the overall IT development of the public security forces to enhance coordination of their information, data sharing and security system functions; and coordinates the operation of land border checkpoint buildings managed by the security forces.

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 Training Programme for Public Security Cadets and passing the assessment, an eligible candidate can assume the position of a police officer or a fire service officer.

Details of 2019 public security cadet recruitment are as follows:

Training Programmes for Public Security cadets	Number of Applicants	Number of students admitted for training programme		
		Male	Female	Total
27th	3,274	158	53	211[a)]
28th	2,581	96	12	108[b)]
29th	2,510	-	-	-[c)]

[a)] *The number of students who assumed office on 19 November 2019, of whom 151 are police officers, and 55 are fire service officers;*

[b)] *Expected to assume office as police officers or fire service officers on 20 July 2020; and*

[c)] *As at the end of 2019, recruitment was still in progress. Students admitted will begin attending the Training Programme for Public Security Cadets on 9 March 2020, and are expected to assume office as police officers or fire service officers on 30 November 2020.*

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 2019, the DSFSM received 131 cases: 12 complaints, 40 suggestions and opinions, 73 enquiries, three crime reports, two commendations and a case that was irrelevant to the FSM. Of the 12 complaints, five concerned officers and staff, three concerned equipment and facilities, two concerned procedures, one concerned traffic and transport, and one concerned the outsourcing service.

Disciplinary Cases

The FSM requires rigorous disciplinary compliance from all its officers. According to information provided by the FSM, during 2019, investigations were completed regarding 282 disciplinary cases involving 317 people, 280 of whom were in the Public Security Police, 29 in the Fire Service,

four in the DSFSM and four in the Academy of Macao Public Security Forces. Most disciplinary actions were in response to minor offences. However, 21 Public Security Police officers and one Fire Service officer 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.

At the end of 2019, the Fire Services Bureau had a staffing level of 1,589 posts, with 1,385 serving personnel and 204 vacancies. It has nine 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, Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Station, Taipa Island Station, and Coloane Island Station, Hengqin Island Station, and two stations at Macau International Airport.

The Fire Services Bureau responded to 48,288 incidents during 2019.

Appliances and Equipment

The Fire Services Bureau currently has 241 fire vehicles, including 22 with large water pumps, eight with 18-metre and 20-metre aerial ladder pumps, nine ladder platforms, 12 rescue units, three tenders equipped for high rescues, four rescue cushion tenders, one foam tender, one hose foam carrier, 14 fire/ambulance motorcycles, 45 ambulances and 17 motorcycles.

Fire Fighting

In 2019, the Fire Services Bureau handled one No. 4 alarm fire, 27 No. 2 alarm fires, 669 No. 1 alarm fires, and 225 miscellaneous fires. Classified by cause, 226 fire incidents were due to unattended cooking, 64 were the result of electrical short circuits, 140 were accidental false alarms, five were hoax calls, 140 were due to suspected cases of kindling left behind by negligent people, 12 were due to suspected arson, seven were unusual cases and the remaining 328 were due to other causes. During the year, 55 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 2019, the Fire Services Bureau handled 5,408 emergency and special service 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 1,308 paramedics. In 2019, the Fire Services Bureau responded to 41,958 emergency requests for ambulances, and dispatched ambulances on 51,193 occasions.

Fire Prevention

The design of all new buildings in Macao and fire-prevention equipment are 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 2019, the Fire Services Bureau examined 3,021 construction plans, conducted 1,594 site inspections, performed 2,186 fire-fighting-equipment tests and undertook 3,606 fire-prevention and safety patrols. It handled 516 complaints and appeals, and awarded 293 quality certificates for fire-prevention and fire-fighting equipment.

Academy of Macao Public Security Forces

Founded in 4 July 1988, the Academy of Macao Public Security Forces is a tertiary educational institute under the Secretary for Security.

The Academy of Macao Public Security Forces mainly offers undergraduate Police Science, Prison Security, and Protection and Safety Engineering degree programmes. Master's and doctorate degree programmes on Internal Security, Criminal Science, Catastrophe and Rescue, Civil Protection, Customs and Marine Transport Monitoring, and Prison Security are also available. Moreover, the institution provides other diploma and certificate courses.

The Academy of Macao Public Security Forces co-organises promotion preparation programmes with the public security forces and relevant departments, and is responsible for providing occupational training to applicants of Public Security Police, Fire Service, Customs and Prison officers.

From 1995 to 2019, the academy trained 327 officers in its Police/Fire Service Officers' Training Programme. There are 46 officers taking part in the Police/Fire Service Officers' Training Programme during year 2019/2020. A total of 8,333 cadets have been trained under the District Public Security Services Programme from 1990 to 2002 and the Training Programme for Public Security Cadets from 2003 to 2019. In 2019, 206 cadets attended and completed the Training Programme for Public Security Cadets. Moreover, the academy organised 44 short-term courses, talks and seminars in 2019, with participation by 1,789 people.

Traffic Accidents

According to statistics provided by the Public Security Police, 13,691 traffic accidents occurred in

Macao during 2019, resulting in 4,504 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 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.

Macao Customs is responsible for preventing and combating smuggling, customs fraud and intellectual property infringements. During 2018, 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 2019, Macao Customs detected and solved 129 cases of illegal border crossings, arresting 352 illegal immigrants and 91 human smuggling ring leaders. It also seized a large quantity of illegal and smuggled contraband imports, including 286.9 kilogrammes of orchids, 149,140 kilogrammes of meat and vegetables, 3,036 litres of alcoholic beverages, 1,404,971 cigarettes, 9,469.2 grams of cigars, and 4,170 kilogrammes of tobacco.

As regards intellectual property and industrial property protection, items seized included 128 counterfeit jewellery items and accessories, five counterfeit mobile phones, seven counterfeit leather items, 3,329 pieces of counterfeit clothing, 54 counterfeit watches, four counterfeit mobile phone accessories, 504 counterfeit tobacco products and 513 counterfeit electronic products.

Additionally, 3.75 grams of psychoactive substances were seized at border checkpoints.

Moreover, 4,205 indictments were lodged by Macao Customs, including 3,907 cases involving infringement of the External Trade Law; seven cases involving Marine and Water Bureau regulations; two cases involving drugs; 36 cases involving the Penal Code; 26 cases involving infringement of intellectual property rights; 16 cases involving non-compliance with the Regulations on the Prohibition of Illegal Employment; 32 cases involving non-compliance with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora; 41 cases involving the violation of Control of Cross-border Physical Transportation of Cash and Bearer Negotiable Instruments, and 40 cases referred by other departments.

Marine Supervision

The Marine Enforcement Department of the Macao Customs is responsible for patrolling Macao's

coastal waters. With the cooperation of Guangdong Province Armed Police Corps, Guangdong Province Marine Police Corps and Guangdong Provincial Public Security Department, it has strengthened its role in handling extradition and tackling illegal immigration and smuggling activities. In 2019, it also joined forces with relevant departments in major security work regarding the 20th Anniversary of Celebration of Macao's Return to the Motherland and celebration events for the change of administration from the fourth to the fifth MSAR Governments, to ensure public order and safety of the peripheral areas of Guangdong and Macao, as well as the success of the events.

In 2019, the Macao Customs Fleet and the Frontier Defence Brigade and Marine Police of the Zhuhai Public Security Bureau conducted 703 synchronised operations. Along the coast of Macao, 11 synchronised operations and five drills were jointly conducted with the Armed Police Corps No.2, to ensure order and safety at sea. The Macao Customs Fleet also conducted 16 joint sea patrols and 11 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 20 patrol vessels and 41 high-speed boats.

International Cooperation

Macao Customs is a member of the World Customs Organization (WCO) and actively participates in its various international operations. During 2018, it continued participating in an on-going operation to combat cigarette smuggling, which has been organised by the World Customs Organization's Regional Intelligence Liaison Office for Asia and the Pacific (RILO AP) since 1 August 2004.

Macao Customs has also participated in the Drug Seizure Immediate Notification System For International Airport since 2008, and the Drug Seizure Immediate Notification System For Sea Cargo since 2015, with the aim of notifying all customs authorities regarding information on international air and sea cargo smuggling activities.

From 25 March to 17 May and 16 August to 29 November 2019, Macao Customs participated in WCO's action against illegal movements, trade and trafficking of hazardous waste; from 6 May and 16 June 2019, it joined the RILO AP's operation to combat drug and precursor chemicals trafficking; from 25 August and 22 September 2019, it participated in WCO and the International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL)'s operation to combat wild fauna and flora smuggling, illicit financial flows and document forgery, and prevent prohibited article transfer and related crimes; and from 25 August to 22 September 2019, it joined WCO's action against smuggling large sums of cash, diamonds and gold by air passengers, and money laundering.

Handling Enquiries and Complaints

The Internal Affairs Office, which is directly under the Director-General of Macao Customs, is responsible for handling reports, complaints and enquiries. During 2019, the office received 412 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 87 complaints, concerning the conduct of customs officers, service procedures, equipment and facilities, environment and noise pollution. It also

handled 1,924 enquiries.

Financial Intelligence Office

The Financial Intelligence Office is an independent department formed under Executive Order No. 227/2006 on 29 July 2006. It was originally under the Secretariat for Economy and Finance, and responsible for collecting and analysing information regarding money-laundering and terrorist-financing, as well as providing related information to relevant authorities.

In accordance with the MSAR Government's phase-two administrative structure rationalisation plan and the recommendations in the Mutual Evaluation Report (MER) of the Macao SAR issued by the Asia/Pacific Group of Money Laundering (APG) in 2017, the MSAR Government considered strengthening the functions of the Financial Intelligence Office, and enhancing measures for and effectiveness of combating money laundering and terrorism financing. It was decided that the operations of the Financial Intelligence Office should be supervised by the Secretary for Security, to fulfil Macao's pledge to combat money laundering and terrorist financing. This decision came into effect on 16 October 2018, while the functions and organisational structure of the Financial Intelligence Office remained unchanged.

From November 2006, the Financial Intelligence Office has been receiving reports on suspicious transactions. In 2019, it received more than 2,900 reports from financial services, gaming and retail trade industries.

Macao is a member of the Asia-Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG). All APG members are required to undergo a common assessment to ensure they are in compliance with the requirements recommended by FATF regarding anti-money laundering and combating financing of terrorism.

Since APG released the mutual evaluation report on the Macao SAR in 2017, the Anti-money Laundering Working Group has engaged in active collaboration and communication with the Financial Intelligence Office, striving to reduce shortcomings noted in the report.

Macao succeeded in improving its international standard rating at the Asia-Pacific Group on Money Laundering Annual Meeting in August 2019, and became the first member among many evaluated jurisdictions around the world to pass all 40 FATF Technical Compliance International Standards, achieving satisfactory ratings in all criteria.

Locally, the Financial Intelligence Office is responsible for coordinating the efforts of the interdepartmental task force on combating money laundering and terrorism financing. The task force comprises members of judicial affairs, law enforcement, regulatory, and legal affairs departments. They work together to collect data, conduct research and implement recommendations regarding anti-money laundering and anti-terrorism financing, formulate guidelines for industries under their supervision, and conduct statistical and other analyses of information received on suspicious transactions.

In the area of international cooperation, the Financial Intelligence Office joined the Egmont Group in May 2009, and anticipated fostering connections and collaboration with other countries and regions. It also signed memorandums on cooperation with the financial intelligence bodies of 24 countries and regions: mainland China, Hong Kong, Portugal, Korea, Indonesia, the Philippines,

Malaysia, Japan, Thailand, Singapore, Fiji, Australia, the United States, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, Bangladesh, Canada, Israel, Cambodia, Monaco, Lebanon, Timor-Leste, Estonia and the Kyrgyz Republic.

Civil Protection Master Plan

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, according to instructions from the commander of the joint actions.

The civil protection system was designed by the Unitary Police Services, which is also responsible for coordinating and monitoring the system's functions, and comprises two action centres and 30 departments and organisations:

- The two action centres are the Civil Protection Action Centre (covering all Macao) and Islands Area Action Centre (covering Island District);
- Nine disciplined units and public security departments – Unitary Police Service, Macao Customs, Public Security Police Force, Fire Services Bureau, Public Security Forces Affairs Bureau, Academy of Macao Public Security Forces, Judiciary Police, Civil Aviation Authority and Maritime Administration;
- 14 other government departments – Conde S. Januario Hospital, Transport Bureau, Education and Youth Affairs Bureau, Lands, Public Works and Transport Bureau, Government Tourist Office, Tourism Crisis Management Office, Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau, Government Information Bureau, Social Welfare Bureau, Housing Bureau, Municipal Affairs Bureau, Health Bureau, Office for the Development of the Energy Sector and Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau; and
- Seven private-sector companies – Companhia de Electricidade de Macau (CEM); Companhia de Telecomunicacoes de Macau (CTM); Sai Van Bridge Management Company; Macau Red Cross; Kiang Wu Hospital; Macao Water Supply Company (SAAM); and Teledifusao de Macau (TDM).

Notably, the Civil Protection Action Centre is on the third floor of the Immigration Department

Office Building at Pac On Terminal, Taipa. Since 23 May 2017, the centre has been staffed by disciplined services forces and security department staff on a 24-hours per day basis.

In 2019, the Unitary Police Services and members of civil protection authorities amended the Civil Protection Master Plan and the Evacuation Plan for Storm Surges in Low-lying Areas during Typhoons, based on hands-on experience of typhoon-response measures. It also formulated special contingency plans covering typhoons, geohazards, public health, energy and water, and the environment.

The application platform enabling effective overall command during emergencies – launched by the Unitary Police Services, the Public Security Forces Affairs Bureau and the expert panel from mainland China – is one of the MSAR Government's major initiatives to achieve disaster prevention and reduction. After passing the Crystal Fish 2019 drill in April, the platform was officially launched in the 2019 typhoon season, to strengthen control and coordination and offer the public easy access to real-time information and news from the Civil Protection Action Centre.

Meanwhile, the Unitary Police Services continued refining the short-, medium- and long-term plans for tackling typhoon and safety issues, including enhancement and expansion of high ground and low-lying area emergency alarm systems, strengthening publicity and education on disaster prevention and reduction, and acquisition of more emergency rescue equipment.

To further expand the dissemination channel for civil protection information, the Unitary Police Services worked with the Public Security Forces Affairs Bureau and the expert panel from mainland China to release a mobile phone app for Macao Civil Protection news. This includes meteorological data, evacuation information, civil protection news, assistance hotlines and tips. The app is also capable of audio broadcasting.

In addition, the Unitary Police Services created a WeChat account under the name of Macao Civil Protection News. Members of the public could receive and check real-time civil protection information through the platforms, further enhancing communications and cooperation between the police and citizens.

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 1,815 inmates. As at 31 December 2019, it held 1,636 inmates, of whom 335 were on remand and 1,301 were convicted. There were 1,435 male inmates and 201 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 seven boys and one girl in the institution at the end of 2019.

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Crystal Fish Drill

司法警察

A30 3
澳門紅十字會

The "Crystal Fish 2019" civil protection drill took place on 27 April. This aimed at further testing and assessing the plan for evacuating during storm surges in low-lying areas during typhoons; enhancing the coordination, communication and emergency response ability of the civil protection management team; assessing the operation of the emergency command application platform; and strengthening communications and collaboration between the civil protection management team and the general public, by including social organisations and citizens in the drill.

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7

EDUCATION

Education

Since its establishment, the Macao SAR Government has actively optimised non-tertiary and tertiary education in Macao, with a view to implementing the administration directions of "developing Macao through education" and "cultivating talents for the development of Macao" in various aspects, including institutions, resource allocation and planning. In addition, in adhering to the principle of diversity in tertiary education, the Government supports the autonomy of tertiary institutions, and coordinates the development of different tertiary institutions, to train talented persons who are internationally competitive.

Non-tertiary Education

Macao is the first region in Greater China to provide 15 years of free education.

Since the promulgation of the Fundamental Law on Non-tertiary Education in 2006, non-tertiary education in Macao has been classified into two types: formal education and continuing education. The former includes kindergartens, primary schooling, secondary schooling, and special education; the latter includes family education, recurrent education, community education, vocational training and other education activities. Vocational and technical educations, 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 2019/2020 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, 68 were in the free education network, five were in the paid education network and one followed a non-local education system. The number of schools in the free education system was 106, and the coverage rate has reached 95.5 percent.

During the 2019/2020 academic year, 81,730 students received non-tertiary education, with 80,463 of them receiving formal education. Of these, 19,265 (23.6 percent) attended kindergartens, 33,961 (41.6 percent) attended primary schools, 26,396 (32.3 percent) attended secondary schools, 761 (0.9 percent) received vocational and technical education, and 841 (one percent) attended special schools (excluding integrated education). Some 1,267 students were receiving recurrent education, including 74 primary school pupils (0.1 percent) and 1,193 secondary school students (1.5 percent), and 326 (0.4 percent) vocational school students.

During the 2019/2020 academic year, there were 7,407 teaching staff for non-tertiary education,

representing an increase of 3.9 percent over the 2018/2019 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 2019, the Education Development Fund provided subsidies amounting to about 680 million patacas. There were two categories of the School Development Plan for the 2019/2020 academic year: fixed and variable subsidies. Fixed subsidies covered three areas – school-based training, books and newspapers procurement and professional staff. Variable subsidies covered three application plans: prioritised, school-based and others.

The Education Development Fund has enriched and revised the content of its original constitution, to further encourage schools to provide integrated education training to teaching staff, motivate schools to organise students to visit Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area vocational training base, promote establishment of sister school alliances, and further support teachers and students visiting mainland China for exchanges. Other subsidised projects included large-scale campus reconstruction and expansion, and enhancement of learning and teaching facilities of local schools.

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 2019/2020 academic year, the class-teacher ratios in kindergartens, primary and secondary schools were enhanced to 1:2.1, 1:2.2, and 1:2.7, respectively. Also during the academic year, the teacher-student ratios in kindergartens, primary and secondary schools were enhanced to 1:13.8, 1:13.4 and 1:9.7, 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.

Education Level	2019/2020 Academic Year Free Education Subsidies (patacas)	2019/2020 Academic Year Tuition Fee Subsidies (patacas)
Kindergarten	1,013,100 per class	20,300 per student
Primary	1,111,300 per class	22,490 per student
Junior Secondary	1,343,100 per class	24,810 per student
Senior Secondary	1,523,400 per class	24,810 per student

In addition, during the 2019/2020 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 2,300 patacas, 2,900 patacas and 3,400 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 senior secondary schools or full-time secondary vocational schools (senior secondary school level) in Zhuhai and Zhongshan, Guangdong Province. In the 2017/2018 academic year, the eligibility for the subsidies was extended to Macao students pursuing non-tertiary studies in 21 cities throughout Guangdong province.

The highest subsidies for each senior secondary school student, junior secondary school student and primary school student were raised to 6,000 patacas per academic year; those for each preschool pupil were raised to 8,000 patacas per academic year. In addition to providing tuition fee subsidies, the scheme organised summer courses, career development seminars and study visits in Macao for senior secondary school students. It also organised visits to Macao tertiary educational institutions

so that students could plan for their further education. In 2018/2019, 4,314 students were granted tuition fee subsidies amounting to about 27.21 million patacas.

In the 2012/2013 academic year, the Government 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 educational institutions in mainland China or Macao during the academic year immediately after completing the programmes. In the 2018/2019 academic year, 399 students received subsidies to study in the programmes, and the subsidies totalled about 33.83 million patacas.

From the 2013/2014 academic year to the 2017/2018 academic year, the Subvention Scheme for Training Portuguese-speaking Teachers and Language Experts was implemented, to subsidise senior secondary 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. To date, 81 students have participated in the scheme.

In the 2018/2019 academic year, the Programme for Cultivating Chinese-Portuguese Bilingual Talents in Multiple Disciplines was launched, offering 13 bachelor's degree programmes to senior secondary school graduates who intend to pursue studies in Portugal. By the 2019/2020 academic year, a total of 20 students participated in the programme.

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 2019/2020 academic year, subsidies for vocational and technical education courses totalling over 16 million patacas were granted to nine schools, which organised 80 classes in 35 programmes. The "Comprehensive Applied Learning Education" pilot programme also supported 16 schools to organise courses on 30 subjects related to applied skills. A total of 162 classes were organised; subsidies totalling over 5.4 million patacas were granted.

The final report on the public consultation on the Vocational and Technical Education System was announced on 11 January 2019. Communication with stakeholders will be maintained, to collect views from the public and ensure that legal amendments meet society's expectations.

Education for Pupils with Special Needs

During the 2019/2020 academic year, there were 2,636 pupils in Macao with special needs; 1,795 of them were inclusive students, and 841 studied in small special education classes and special needs classes. In 2019, the DSEJ finished compiling the Supplement to the Special Education Curriculum Guide for six subjects: Chinese, Mathematics, General Studies, Science and Humanities, Physical

Education and Health, Information Technology and Fine Art. Measures in the supplement were implemented from the 2019/2020 academic year.

In 2019, the DSEJ organised several parent-child workshops on language, movement and learning, providing 543 pairs of parent-child training places, to help parents conduct training for their children at home.

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.

The third phase of the Continuing Education Development Plan (2017-2019) was launched in 2017. By 31 December 2019, this phase entailed subsidies totalling around 850 million patacas to more than 180,000 eligible residents. There were also some 33,000 applications for subsidies for participating in local tertiary education and overseas programmes.

During the 2019/2020 academic year, two public schools and six private schools offered recurrent education, to provide education opportunities to residents who have not completed formal education within school age. The DSEJ provides recurrent education subsidies to private schools offering recurrent education. The subsides amounted to a maximum of 862,500 patacas, 1,032,500 patacas and 1,164,000 patacas per class for primary, junior secondary and senior secondary schools, respectively.

In October 2019, the DSEJ joined hands with the Cultural Affairs Bureau in organising the 2019 Life-long Learning Week, featuring some 100 activities.

In 2019, the Life-long Learning Incentive Award Scheme organised more than 30,000 learning activities of various types, providing more than 320,000 places. With a network of 474 organisations joining the scheme, the cumulative total of participants reached 4,238.

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 2018/2019 academic year, there were 12 private schools participating in the campaign.

Curriculum Reform and Development

In the 2019/2020 academic year, the Framework of the Formal Education Curriculum and the Requirements for Basic Academic Aptitude in the Local Education System fully covered 15 years

of education, from kindergartens to senior secondary education, to optimise the curriculum structure and foster whole-person development of students.

To strengthen the history, culture and art education for secondary students and foster their patriotism, the above-mentioned Framework of the Formal Education Curriculum and the Requirements for Basic Academic Aptitude were revised in 2019, to state that History, Geography, Visual Arts and Music must be provided as independent and compulsory subjects in junior and senior secondary stages.

In 2019, teaching resources continued to be developed, including the trial version of General Studies for primary students, Portuguese for primary students, trial version of History for secondary students, and a new edition of Moral and Civic Education for senior secondary students. Teaching resources regarding the national flag, national emblem, national anthem, regional flag and regional emblem were also provided to schools, to ensure the effective implementation of the Requirements for Basic Academic Aptitude, and support teaching staff in organising teaching activities.

Professional Development of Teaching Staff

In the 2018/2019 academic year, 621 teaching staff training activities were organised, providing 245,328 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 the 2018/2019 academic year, 28,300 teachers participated in the Subvention Scheme for School-based Training.

In 2019, nine open classes in the teaching design award scheme were organised, and more than 1,027 teaching staff participated. Also, subsidies were given to 296 teaching staff for enrolment in pedagogical training programmes organised by tertiary institutions.

To support the professional development of leaders and management of schools in Macao, one semester of a training programme for potential school leaders and two semesters of a training programme for potential mid-level and senior-level school management were organised in 2019, attracting participation by 13 and 90 teaching staff, respectively.

Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA)

The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), drawn up by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), assesses the performance of 15-year-old school pupils of participating countries/economies in reading, mathematical and scientific literacy once every three years. Since 2003, Macao has participated in six PISA assessments.

The results of PISA2018 were announced in December 2019. Amongst the 79 countries/economies participating in PISA2018, Macao students aged 15 scored 525 in reading literacy, 558 in mathematical literacy and 544 in scientific literacy, ranking third globally in all three core literacies for the first time. The percentage of Macao students reaching baseline level (Level 2), i.e. the pass rate, ranked second globally, which is only lower than China (B-S-J-Z). OECD pointed

out that Macao is the only country/economy exhibiting not only high academic quality but also fast progress in education. Macao's basic education system is making progress based upon the previous test results, to provide continuous, high-quality and fair education for the student community, which ranks among the best in the world.

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.

Based on the research results of PIRLS 2016, to strengthen teacher training, the Professional Development Programme for Teachers in Reading was held with 150 participating teachers. The opening ceremony of PIRLS2021 was held on 20 November 2019.

National Education

More than 2,000 people from 82 schools and 28 youth organisations participated in the Flag-raising Ceremony for the May Fourth Youth Day for Macao Students in 2019. The first Macao Student Flag-raising Team was responsible for the ceremony. The team was sworn in after the ceremony.

The Guangdong-Macao National Experience Activity attracted participation by 69 junior secondary students from 26 schools. The Beijing-Hong Kong-Macao Exchange Summer Camp – Youth Hong Kong and Macao Tour 2019 attracted participation by nearly 400 students and teachers from Beijing, Hong Kong and Macao. The Beijing-Macao Primary School Students Exchange Camp 2019 in celebration of the 70th anniversary of the establishment of the People's Republic of China attracted participation by 55 pupils from 44 primary schools. The National Education Course 2019, which included a study of the situation in Macao and a visit to Hangzhou, attracted participation by 106 senior secondary students from 32 schools.

To strengthen education on the Constitution and the Basic Law – and commemorate the 26th anniversary of the promulgation of the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region, the Speech Contest on the Constitution and the Basic Law was held for the first time in 2019, attracting nearly 3,500 participants from 20 schools.

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, and Explore the Ancient Capital - Beijing Art and Cultural Learning Experience Programme. In the 2018/2019 academic year, the activities attracted 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 2018/2019 academic year, more than 3,400 students participated in these educational camps.

Arts Education

In 2019, the DSEJ continued implementing the Students Popular Arts Education Scheme, covering primary six students to senior secondary three students. In the 2018/2019 academic year, 23,155 students from 55 schools participated in the scheme. 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 6,403 students in the 2018/2019 academic year. The DSEJ also joined hands with banks to launch its Interest Subsidies for Student Loans Scheme, which benefited some 816 students in 2019 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 discussed the standard of assessment of the professional development activity hours of teaching staff, and provided opinions on verifying teachers' overseas employment, early promotion of teaching staff and statements of objection. Also during the academic year, it set up a dedicated group for the Outstanding Teacher Awards. Reputable education experts and scholars from across the strait, Macao and Hong Kong were invited to form

the specialist panel, which was responsible for reviews and judging. Up to 15 teachers approved by the plenary meeting were granted Outstanding Teacher Awards, including 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 2018 Youth Activity Awards and Civic Education Awards were presented, 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.

According to the review mechanism of the Macao Youth Policy, the interim review results of the first implementation period from 2012 to 2016 were completed and published in March 2017. In 2019, the Government continued promoting youth work through various channels, and prepared for the next round of medium-to-long-term plans for the youth policy.

The cross-departmental follow-up group of the Macao Youth Policy continued leveraging synergy of government departments through jointly organising the Greater Bay Area Experience Activity Series - Innovation Study Tour for Macao Young Entrepreneurs (Zhuhai) and the "Basic Law for Teens" – law promotion month targeting teenagers. The "Basic Law for Teens" featured 13 events with the Basic Law as the theme, attracting more than 31,000 participants.

In 2019, the Science and Technology Innovation and Entrepreneurship youth exchange session was held. It was attended by representatives from 11 public departments, who interacted with over 100 young participants, and listened to their opinions and suggestions.

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. The Macao Youth Studies Review 2018 was completed, while investigations and studies of the Social Survey on Macao Youth Indicators 2020 were launched during the year.

Youth Activities and Sponsorships

To celebrate the 70th anniversary of the establishment of the People's Republic of China, the 40th

anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Portugal, and the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Macao SAR, in 2019 the Government formed a delegation of 69 teachers and students from Macao to participate in the "Happy Chinese New Year" event in Portugal; organised three large-scale international youth events – the International Youth Theatre Festival, the International Youth Dance Festival and the International Youth Music Festival, inviting nearly 80 teams from more than 40 countries and regions, attracting some 1,300 youth participants and more than 27,500 visitors; held two academic and youth performances to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the establishment of the People's Republic of China and the 20th Anniversary of the Macao SAR, with participation by more than 500 students from kindergartens, primary and secondary schools in Macao, as well as youth from cities of the Greater Bay Area and Taiwan, attracting an audience of about 3,000 people.

The Photographic Exhibition about Mao Zedong – Commemoration of the 70th Anniversary of the Establishment of the People's Republic of China and 20th Anniversary of the Establishment of the Macao SAR attracted more than 21,000 visitors. Nine movie screenings to celebrate the National Day were held for schools and young people, and attracted more than 6,000 teachers, students and young people to enjoy the patriotic movie *My People, My Country*. A celebration of the 70th Anniversary of the Establishment of the People's Republic of China and the 20th Anniversary of the Establishment of the Macao SAR was held in Beijing for Macao youth residing in Beijing, attracting participation by nearly 300 teachers, students and young people from Beijing and Macao.

In 2019, the DSEJ organised 18 sessions of "Meeting with Young People" and the Award Presentation Ceremony for the Young Volunteers Award Programme 2018.

The organising committee of the youth activity series in commemoration of the May Fourth Movement, which was formed by various youth organisations in Macao, jointly organised a series of activities to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the May the Fourth Movement, including a touring exhibition, issuance of commemorative stamps and Youth Forum 2019, attracting more than 2,500 participants.

In 2019, subsidies totalling around 9.93 million patacas were provided to 86 youth organisations or associations which applied for funding under the Annual Subsidy Scheme for Activities of Youth Groups, to organise 493 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 89 activities organised by 40 groups. The subsidies totalled about 4.4 million patacas. The Greater Bay Area Youth Information Platform was also launched.

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 in 2019, the DSEJ organised the 2019/2020 Macao-Guangdong-Hong Kong-Fujian School Interport Football Games. It also sent school delegations to seven external inter-school sports competitions. The Macao delegation won various prizes including first place in the men's

110m hurdles, first runner-up in the men's 100m, first place in the boys' 100m hurdles and 250m hurdles, first runner-up in the women's 100m, and second runner-up in the women's 4x100m for the teenagers' group at the Youth Olympic Games in Portugal.

Regarding activities related to mathematics and popular science in 2019, the DSEJ organised the 34th China Adolescents Science and Technology Innovation Contest, and arranged Macao school delegations to join 14 regional, national and international competitions – winning a total of 174 prizes, including six champions, three first runners-up, six second runners-up and one third runner-up at the International Robotic Olympiad 2019, and one third-class award at the Jinggang Cup China Southeast Mathematical Summer Camp. The Macao delegations achieved the best-ever results at the 34th China Adolescents Science and Technology Innovation Contest, including the President Award, which was the contest's highest honour, five first-class awards, four second-class awards and 25 special awards. All ten projects submitted by Macao students received prizes.

Youth Facilities and Services

Under DSEJ's administration, there are two youth hostels and four youth centres. In 2019, 11,539 people stayed in the Cheok Van Youth Hostel and Hac Sa Youth Hostel. The Areia Preta Youth Centre, Experiential Centre for Young People, Outer Harbour Youth Centre and Bairro do Hipodromo Youth Centre aimed at providing services on group development, leisure education, arts education, and recreational and sports development, and continued providing a wide variety of activities that help young people to grow and develop, together with youth counselling services and training for volunteer workers. In 2019, about 640,000 people participated in the activities and used the facilities. 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.

The Pavilion of Patriotism was established in May 2019, to provide an integrated multifunctional venue to enable Macao youth to understand Chinese culture, and the development of the country and Macao. The pavilion attracted some 4,000 visitors in 2019.

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 2019, the Juvenile Arts Exhibition and Performance Hall held 25 exhibitions and 30 performances (31 sessions), attended by 27,370 people.

In 2012, the DSEJ began providing subsidies for schools to set up wellness centres. By December 2019, 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.

The Government has established a new tertiary education system to offer tertiary institutions greater autonomy and flexibility, strengthen and enhance their standard of governance, provide sufficient resources for the overall development of tertiary education, and foster the continuous improvement of education quality.

During the 2019/2020 academic year, there were 2,598 teaching staff and 36,107 registered students in Macao's tertiary education institutions, where 300 programmes – including doctorate, master's and bachelor's degree programmes, postgraduate certificates and higher diploma (including associate degree) programmes – are offered.

In addition, overseas institutions were granted approval to offer a total of 27 tertiary educational programmes in Macao in 2019.

Higher Education Bureau

According to By-law No. 1/2019, Organisation and Operation of the Higher Education Bureau, which came into effect on 11 February 2019, the Tertiary Education Services Office was renamed as Higher Education Bureau (DSES). It is a government department that assists in, follows up on and develops tertiary education in Macao.

Tertiary Education Council

Established in 2018, the Tertiary Education Council is a consultative body which aims to listen to opinions from different sectors on tertiary education through the extensive participation of society, reach public consensus, and further facilitate communication and cooperation between the authorities and tertiary institutions, as well as among Macao tertiary institutions, to jointly foster the development of tertiary education.

Tertiary Education Fund

The Government established the Tertiary Education Fund in 2018. It is responsible for implementing policies on tertiary institution funding and enhancing the quality of tertiary education, especially through fostering healthy competition among tertiary institutions; promoting equal access to tertiary education; providing subsidies and financial assistance in accordance with prioritised policies on tertiary education and development plans of tertiary institutions.

In 2019, the Tertiary Education Fund disbursed grants and subsidies totalling about 175 million patacas, including the Textbooks and Stationery Allowances for Tertiary Students, Postgraduate Scholarships, Macao Tertiary Institutions and Subsidies for Professional Development of Tertiary Teaching Staff, Tertiary Student Activity Fund, Education and Research Cooperation Subsidy

Scheme for Macao Tertiary Institutions, Specialised Subsidy Scheme for Macao Higher Education Institutions in the Area of Research in Humanities and Social Sciences, and Specialised Subsidy Scheme for the Tourism Education and Training for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

Processing Applications to Launch and Revise Programmes

In 2019, the Higher Education Bureau processed 107 applications by Macao tertiary educational institutions intending to launch new programmes or revise old ones; 88 of these applications were approved, 12 were withdrawn by the institutions concerned, and seven were in progress. The bureau also handled 22 applications from overseas tertiary educational institutions seeking to establish, revise or continue running programmes. A total of 17 such applications were approved, two were rejected and three were in progress. The bureau completed the processes for 131 course registration applications during the year.

Promoting Exchanges and Cooperation in Tertiary Education

The Higher Education Bureau continues to facilitate various external cooperation projects within the tertiary education field, implement 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.

To seize the opportunities for development arising through major national policies such as the "Belt and Road" initiative and the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and strengthen exchanges and cooperation in science, technology and education with Hunan Province, the Higher Education Bureau was invited by the Hunan Provincial CPPCC to arrange a science and education delegation from Macao tertiary institutions to visit Changsha in December 2019.

During the visit, the University of Macau, Macau University of Science and Technology, Kiang Wu Nursing College of Macau, City University of Macau and University of Saint Joseph signed a cooperation agreement with Hunan Normal University and Hunan University of Chinese Medicine, to explore opportunities for ensuring in-depth cooperation progresses to new milestones.

In 2019, with approval from the Ministry of Education, Fudan University, Zhejiang University, Xiamen University, Huaqiao University, Wuhan University, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Huazhong Normal University, Sun Yat-sen University, and Jinan University and South China Normal University continued to adopt the results of the Joint Admission Examination for Four Higher Education Institutions in Macao.

In addition, the Higher Education Bureau signed a cooperation agreement on accepting the 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. The Portuguese public universities and polytechnics under the two committees began admitting Macao students by adopting the results of the joint admission examination based on the agreement and the related regulations governing international students in Portugal.

To support the "Belt and Road" initiative and promote Macao tertiary education to Southeast Asian countries, in October 2019 the Higher Education Bureau organised delegations from Macao tertiary institutions to participate in the 16th China Education Fair in Indonesia and the OCSC International Education Expo in Thailand, and visit tertiary institutions in the two countries.

Recognition of Macao's Higher Education Qualifications in China and Portugal

On 26 September, the MSAR Government and the Ministry of Education signed the Memorandum on Mutual Recognition of Higher Education Qualifications and Academic Degrees between Mainland China and Macao. According to the memorandum, the scope of qualifications recognised in mainland China includes higher vocational (post secondary specialised college), bachelor's, master's and doctoral degrees, while those recognised in Macao include associate, bachelor's, master's and doctorate degrees. In addition, the two parties encourage and support cooperation between the tertiary institutions of both parties in recognising course credits.

In mid-May 2019, the MSAR Government and Portugal signed the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Portuguese Republic Conducting the Automatic Recognition of Diplomas and Academic Degrees, to establish the mechanism for mutual recognition of higher education degrees and diplomas. In response to the memorandum, the Agency for Assessment and Accreditation of Higher Education of Portugal announced the general resolution on automatic recognition of MSAR's associate, bachelor's (including double majors and double degrees), master's and doctorate degrees in the *Portuguese Republic Gazette* on 8 October.

Coordination of Student Enrolments in Programmes of Macao Tertiary Educational Institutions Conducted on the Mainland

During 2019, with approval from the Ministry of Education, University of Macau, Macao Polytechnic Institute, 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 2019/2020 academic year, 43,411 mainland China students applied to the above-mentioned six tertiary educational institutions in Macao. Of the 6,618 newly registered students, 774 enrolled in doctorate degree programmes, 2,319 in master's degree programmes, 3,284 in bachelor's degree programmes and 241 in university foundation courses.

Coordinating the Admission of Macao Students to Mainland Tertiary Institutions

The Higher Education Bureau 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 2019/2020 academic year, 282 and 1,138 students sat the Joint Examination for Admission to Mainland China Universities (Macao) and the examinations for admission of students by

recommendation to undergraduate programmes, respectively. In all, 88 and 1,044 students were admitted, respectively. In 2019, 65 students were admitted to mainland China universities, through their results in the Joint Admission Examination for Four Higher Education Institutions in Macao. Also, 418 students sat the examination for admission to postgraduate programmes in tertiary educational institutions in mainland China; 212 of them were admitted.

Tertiary Education Information and Admission Services

The Higher Education Bureau 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. In 2019, it handled 303 relevant cases, with 122 enquiries made in person, 151 by telephone and 30 by e-mail. In addition, the Higher Education Bureau cooperated with various community groups and organisations in organising diverse activities that provided information about tertiary education and vocational preparation.

In 2013, the Higher Education Bureau 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. In 2019, there were 7,934 visitors, 55.79 percent of whom were tertiary students.

Tertiary Student Activities

The Higher Education Bureau 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 Higher Education Bureau organises a wide variety of competitions, activities and exchange tours 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

Through the Tertiary Student Activity Fund, the Higher Education Bureau encourages and supports tertiary educational institutions, student organisations and social communities to organise activities that meet students' interests. In 2019, four institutions, 70 organisations (including non-profit tertiary student communities and social communities) and six tertiary students were subsidised to organise and participate in 505 tertiary student activities. The subsidies amounted to more than 13.4 million patacas.

Disbursing Postgraduate Scholarships

During the 2019/2020 academic year, there were 137 new recipients of post-graduate scholarships, of which 25 were doctorate scholarships, five were for integrated master's and doctorate programmes, 105 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.

The Tertiary Education Fund cooperated with the Macao Foundation and Talent Development Committee to jointly launch the Scholarship Scheme for Master's Degree Courses at the University of Coimbra, Portugal. One student with a master's degree received the scholarship. The Tertiary Education Fund also cooperated with the Talent Development Committee to jointly launch the Postgraduate Degree Course Scholarship Program – Association of Principals of Portuguese-speaking Universities. Two doctorate students and four master's students received the scholarships.

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 2019/2020 academic year, 25 students were granted scholarships.

Textbooks and Stationery Allowances for Tertiary Students

The Government continued to disburse the Textbooks and Stationery Allowances for Tertiary Students. Macao identity card holders who are studying for doctorate degrees, master's degrees, bachelor's degrees, vocational courses, diplomas or associate degrees, with learning periods of not less than two years in Macao or abroad, can register for the subsidy. In 2019, 33,859 eligible tertiary students received an allowance of 3,300 patacas.

CET4 and CET6 English examinations in Macao

CET4 and CET6 written tests were held in June and December 2019, with a total of 2,414 candidates sitting for the tests in June, including 1,219 sitting for the CET4 test and 1,195 candidates sitting for the CET6 test; while 3,183 candidates sat for the tests in December, including 1,780 candidates sitting for the CET4 test and 1,403 candidates sitting for the CET6 test. Apart from the University of Macau, Macau University of Science and Technology and City University of Macau, Macao Polytechnic Institute were new centres for the tests in 2019.

Tertiary Education Quality Assurance

To better implement the quality assurance system, the Government established a quality assurance expert group in 2019, and invited experienced experts in tertiary education quality assurance from mainland China, Hong Kong, Portugal, the United Kingdom, the United States, Australia and Malaysia as members. The two-year appointment period started from 1 January 2019. As a consultative body, the expert group is mainly responsible for providing professional advice on quality assurance, and supporting Macao tertiary institutions to establish and optimise quality assurance mechanisms, to further enhance the continuous improvement and recognition of tertiary education quality and keep in line with international standards.

In 2019, 19 applications for the Programme Review Evaluation Program were completed,

one was in progress and two were exempted. In addition, three applications for the Institutional Accreditation Evaluation Programme were completed, one of which was rejected.

The Higher Education Bureau continued inviting professional experts to organise quality-assuring training activities for teaching staff. It also connected with quality assurance organisations and assessment institutions around the world, for a better understanding of the latest information and development trends, as well as to enable relevant organisations and institutions to be aware of the development of Macao's tertiary education quality assurance, and create favourable conditions for future collaboration.

Verification of Qualifications

In 2019, the Higher Education Bureau handled 410 written queries and five telephone queries from government departments. It also handled a total of 200 queries from the public, of which 11 were made in person, 150 by telephone, and 39 by e-mail.

Processing Applications for Subsidies for Macao Tertiary Institutions and Professional Development Subsidies for Teaching and Research Staff

The Tertiary Education Fund provides funding to assist tertiary institutions in improving their teaching equipment and facilities, 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.

In 2019, subsidies were granted for 10 projects on the optimisation of teaching equipment and improvement of teaching and scientific research quality, two projects by Macao Academic Library Alliance for procuring an electronic database and related system maintenance, 68 projects on professional development of teaching staff, and one project on activities related to tertiary education organised by student organisations. The total subsides totalled approximately 26.03 million patacas.

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 Fund continued with the Chinese and Portuguese Bilingual Talent Training, Education and Research Cooperation Subsidy Scheme for Macao Tertiary Institutions, and provided subsidies totalling about 4.18 million patacas to 21 eligible projects that applied for funding in 2019.

Specialised Subsidy Scheme for Tourism Education and Training for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area

In order to leverage the academic advantages of Macao tertiary institutions in tourism education and training, continue to facilitate the training of talents in tourism, and foster cooperation in tertiary

education between Macao and other regions in the Greater Bay Area, the Tertiary Education Fund continued implementing the Specialised Subsidy Scheme for Tourism Education and Training for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. In 2019, six projects received subsidies totalling about 330,000 patacas.

Specialised Subsidy Scheme for Macao Higher Education Institutions Covering Research in Humanities and Social Sciences

The Tertiary Education Fund launched the Specialised Subsidy Scheme for Macao Higher Education Institutions in the Area of Research in Humanities and Social Sciences for the first time in 2019, to facilitate and encourage Macao tertiary institutions to cooperate in joint research projects related to the Humanities and Social Sciences (or cross-discipline) with tertiary institutions or organisations in mainland China or abroad. In 2019, 26 research projects received subsidies totalling about 900,000 patacas.

Macao Academic Library Alliance

Coordinated by the Higher Education Bureau, nine tertiary institutions carried on their mission to "Build together, Plan together, Share together and Use together", and jointly established the Macao Academic Library Alliance. 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 2019, the Tertiary Education Fund continued supporting the alliance's procurement of an electronic database, established MALA HUB and built scientific research and patent analysis tools, with a subsidy of 16 million patacas.

Tertiary Educational Institutions

University of Macau

Founded in 1981, the University of Macau is an international public integrated university with a modern governance model. With English as the main medium of instruction, 80 percent of its teaching fellows are from around the world. The university implements the whole-person approach and develops Asia's leading residential college system. Its faculties are Arts and Humanities; Business Administration; Education; Health Sciences; Law; Social Sciences; Science and Technology; Honours College; Graduate School and Centre for Continuing Education. Other research institutes include Institute of Chinese Medical Sciences, Institute of Applied Physics and Materials Engineering, Institute of Collaborative Innovation, Institute of Microelectronics and Institute of Advanced Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences.

Three state key laboratories have been established on the campus of the University of Macau, focusing on microelectronics, Chinese medicine and smart city Internet of Things (IoT). The State Key Laboratory of Internet of Things for Smart City was approved in 2018, to promote developing Macao as a smart city. In 2019, the University of Macau was ranked among the Top 400 World Universities and ranked 42nd in the Asia University Rankings by the *Times Higher Education*; and

ranked 443rd by the QS World University Rankings.

During the 2019/2020 academic year, the University of Macau offered 99 doctorate programmes, master's degree programmes, bachelor's degree programmes, and postgraduate diploma programmes. In 2019, it had 754 full-time teaching staff and 10,974 registered students.

Macao Polytechnic Institute

Established in 1991, the Macao Polytechnic Institute (MPI) is a public tertiary educational institution adopting an applied academic approach. It comprises the School of Arts, School of Applied Sciences, School of Business, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, School of Health Sciences and Sports, and School of Languages and Translation. It also has various academic units and training centres, and the first Engineering Research Centre in Hong Kong and Macao approved by the Ministry of Education. The institute continues fostering scientific research and development in major areas such as Chinese-Portuguese-English Translation, Technology and Innovation, Gaming Management, and Arts and Creativity, and cooperates with world renowned universities for high-level academic achievements.

It is the first tertiary institution in Asia that has passed the assessment of the Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education (QAA), the first tertiary institution to receive the National Teaching Achievement Award in Macao, the first tertiary institution in the country to have twice received the Asia Pacific Quality Award. In 2019, the institute was approved by the Government to offer doctorate and master's degree programmes.

During the 2019/2020 academic year, the institute offered 29 master's and bachelor's degree programmes (including supplementary programmes). In 2019, it had 406 teaching staff and 3,515 registered students.

Macao Institute for Tourism Studies

The Institute for Tourism Studies (IFT) is a public tertiary education institution established in 1995, with the mission to foster leaders with professional knowledge and technical competence in the tourism industry. It was the first educational institute to obtain the TedQual Certification from the United Nations World Tourism Organization. It currently offers eight bachelor's degree programmes in tourism, the highest number of such programmes worldwide, with accreditation.

In 2017, the IFT became the world's first higher education institution to pass the International Quality Review (IQR) from the QAA, UK. In 2019, the IFT ranked 33rd globally and fifth in Asia in Hospitality and Leisure Management on the QS World University Rankings, and ranked among the 50 top universities in the world.

The IFT has built an extensive global network with industrial partners, and has teaching staff from around the world. It provides hundreds of professional training programs that attract employed persons.

During the 2019/2020 academic year, the institute offered 16 master's degree programmes, bachelor's degree programmes, postgraduate diploma programmes and higher diploma courses. It

had 160 teaching staff and 1,706 registered students for its tertiary education programmes.

Academy of Macao Public Security Forces

Established in July l988, the Academy of Macao Public Security Forces is a training department under the Secretariat for Security, as well as one of the tertiary education institutes in Macao. It is responsible for offering bachelor's degree programmes in Police Sciences, Prison Security and Protection and Safety Engineering; master's degree and doctorate programmes in internal public safety, criminal science, disaster and rescue, civil defence, customs and maritime transportation monitoring activities and prison security; and other diploma programmes and certificate courses. It also co-organises promotion courses with the security forces and security departments according to the ranking system; and provides pre-employment training for persons applying to join the Public Security Police, Fire Service, Customs Service and Prison Guard Service.

In the 2018/2019 academic year, the school offered two bachelor's degree programmes. There were 29 teachers on campus and 46 students enrolled in higher education programmes.

The City University of Macau

The City University of Macau is a non-profit making private comprehensive university providing tertiary education. The university comprises faculties of International Tourism and Management, Business, Humanities and Social Sciences, Innovation and Design, Finance, Education, and Law, as well as the Graduate School, the Open Institute, and the School of Continuing Studies.

The City University of Macau also has 11 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 Smart Tourism Research, Institute of Data Science, and Institute of Psychoanalysis.

During the 2019/2020 academic year, the university offered 38 doctorate, master's and bachelor's degree programmes. It had 390 teaching staff, and 5,717 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 has three sub-campuses – the Seminary Campus, NAPE Campus and Ilha Verde Campus, with the Faculty of Religious Studies, Institute of Science and Environment, School of Business and Law, Faculty of Humanities, Faculty of Social Sciences, School of Education, Faculty of Creative Industries, 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 2019, the university became a member of Magna Charta Universitatum.

In the 2019/2020 academic year, the university offered 39 doctorate, master's and bachelor's degrees, as well as postgraduate diploma and higher diploma (associate degree) programmes. It had 151 teaching staff and 1,228 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 which then became private institute in November 1999. 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, master's degree and postgraduate certificate and diploma programmes in nursing and health sciences. The new campus at the Islands District Medical Complex was completed in October 2019, and will commence operations in the 2020/2021 academic year as planned.

During the 2019/2020 academic year, the college offered five master's degree, bachelor's degree (including a supplementary programme), and postgraduate diploma programmes. It had 33 teaching staff and 427 registered students.

Macau University of Science and Technology

Established in March 2000, the Macau University of Science and Technology (MUST) is the first non-profit integrated university since the founding of the Macao SAR. The university comprises the Faculty of Information Technology, School of Business, Faculty of Law, Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Faculty of Hospitality and Tourism Management, Faculty of Humanities and Arts, Faculty of Medicine, University International College, School of Pharmacy, School of Graduate Studies, Department of General Education and School of Continuing Studies.

It has also established several research institutes and research centres, including the State Key Laboratory of Quality Research in Chinese Medicine, the State Key Laboratory of Lunar and Planetary Science, the Biophysical Laboratory for Chinese Medicine, the Institute for Social and Cultural Research, the Smart City Institute and the Macau Research Center for International Standard of Chinese Medicines. The University Hospital under the MUST Foundation serves as a base for clinical teaching, research and internships for the Faculty of Chinese Medicine and the Faculty of Medicine.

In 2019, the MUST ranked 20th among universities in the four cross-strait regions of mainland China, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao, and ranked among the Top 300 universities in the World University Rankings by *Times Higher Education*.

During the 2019/2020 academic year, the university offered 64 doctorate, master's and bachelor's degree programmes. It had 612 teaching staff and 12,131 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. In 2019, the Bachelor of Business Administration with Specialisation in Professional Accountancy programme was accredited by the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA).

The institute offered six bachelor's degree and higher diploma (including associate degree) programmes during the 2019/2020 academic year. It had 30 teaching staff and 237 registered students.

Macau Millennium College

The Macau Millennium College is a private tertiary education institution established in August 2001. To accommodate the needs of students who are full-time employees or 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 2019/2020 academic year, the college offered two bachelor's degree and higher diploma (associate degree) programmes, taught by 33 teaching staff, with 126 registered students.

Note: The above statistics for teaching and administrative staff, students and programmes of Macao tertiary educational institutions were provided by the Higher Education Bureau. Statistics for the 2019/2020 academic year were collected on 31 October 2019.

Drawing Contest

Macao Student Drawing Contest is an annual event hosted by the Chinese Educators' Association of Macau, with high recognition and participation among local schools. Using only pens, brushes, paint and paper, participants create with a variety of art forms, including watercolour and pastel painting, traditional Chinese painting, oil painting and sketching. The event not only improves teachers' standards, but also helps realise students' creative potential.

Macao Yearbook 2020

8

CULTURE AND SPORT

Culture and Sport

Eastern and western cultures have co-existed in Macao for over 400 years. A wide variety of cultural traditions, languages, values, religious beliefs, and customs have all existed side by side and influenced one another. Out of this melting pot, a regional culture unique to Macao has gradually developed into its present richness. Macao's culture is thus a diverse mixture, with traditional Chinese culture as its heart, and it has assimilated Western, particularly Portuguese, cultural influences in perfect harmony.

Following its policy of promoting Chinese culture while preserving the unique pluralistic cultural heritage of Macao, the Government has hosted various cultural and artistic activities invited art troupes from mainland China and overseas, as well as Macao, to perform. These have created opportunities for audiences to learn more about the history, society, and culture of different regions, as well as enhancing cultural exchange and the quality of cultural life of Macao's residents.

Cultural Affairs Bureau

The Cultural Affairs Bureau is a Government department that sets out the Government's key objectives in cultural matters. The bureau is responsible for protecting cultural heritage, giving guidance on aesthetic appreciation, supporting community organisations, nurturing talent in arts and culture, developing local cultural industries, as well as organising cultural entertainment programmes, such as concerts, exhibitions, seminars, music classes, dance, drama courses, Macao International Parade, Macao International Music Festival, Macao Arts Festival, Macao City Fringe Festival, Chinese Culture and Natural 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 2019, the bureau launched the Subsidy Programme For Fashion Design Sample Making, and the Temporary Performance Venue Borrowing Programme of the Macao Contemporary Art Centre – Navy Yard No.2; organised the 2nd China and Portuguese-speaking Countries Film Festival, the Greater Bay Area Film Production Investment and Trade Fair, and the "Style • Encounter Moments" Fashion Parade of the Subsidy Programme for Fashion Design Sample Making; and actively participated in meetings and study tours related to film production. In addition, Nam Van C-shop, four cultural and creative shops at the Anim'Arte NAM VAN, the Creative Casa of Taipa

Houses and Tap Seac Square Commercial Centre R3 were leased to and operated by the industry. The bureau also organised delegations to participate in local and overseas cultural and museum fairs, and held a series of activities such as the Tap Seac Art Fair.

Cultural Industry Fund

The Cultural Industry Fund was established according to Law No. 26/2013 of the MSAR, and is supervised by the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture. The aim of the fund is to support cultural industry development projects in Macao and promote adequate economic diversification. The principle for funding approval is to aim for projects supported mainly by investments from enterprises, and supplemented by the fund.

The targets for the subsidy include commercial enterprises established according to law, and registered under the Financial Services Bureau subject to taxation; if the commercial entity is a natural person, then the person shall be a Macao resident; if the commercial entity is a legal person, more than 50 percent of capital of the legal person should be owned by a Macao resident.

The 30th Macao Arts Festival

The 30th Macao Arts Festival (MAF) was held from 3 May to 2 June 2019, and featured 22 programmes with 97 performances and art activities, including a visual art exhibition. Nearly 90 percent of the tickets were sold, with an attendance of 27,600 people.

Half of the programmes were locally produced. Non-local programmes were from the Greater Bay Area, and countries such as France, Germany, Belgium, Argentina, Japan and Portugal, spanning drama, dance, Cantonese opera, participatory theatre, dance theatre and documentary theatre. The programmes were staged in various venues in Macao. This year, under the theme "A Tribute to the Classics", the MAF imbued Macao with unwavering cultural vitality, through showing the timeless imagery of the iconic works of yesteryear.

The MAF began with Vertikal, jointly produced by renowned French choreographer and world-leading hip-hop troupe CCN Créteil & Val-de-Marne / Cie Käfig. To celebrate the 10th anniversary of the inscription of Cantonese opera on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, the Cantonese opera *The Soul of Macao*, adapted by first-class national playwright Li Xinhua from an original play by a Macao writer, and jointly presented by actors from Macao and the Foshan Cantonese Opera Troupe, was staged for the closing performance. The interactive theatre "£¥€$ (LIES)", produced by Ontroerend Goed (Belgium) and the Hong Kong Arts Festival and co-produced with the Macao Arts Festival, allowed the audience to sense the heady atmosphere of trading markets and the heat of money.

Moreover, traditional local programmes included Cantonese opera *Mu Guiying Breaks Through the Tianmen Gate*, and Macanese Patuá drama *Saving Troubled Daddy*. A series of satellite events and free outdoor programmes were also offered in the community, attracting an audience of about 3,400 people.

The 33rd Macao International Music Festival

The 33rd Macao International Music Festival was held from 4 October to 30 October 2019, with a total of 17 programmes and 44 performances including satellite events with the theme "The Instrumentalist". In all, 9,069 tickets were sold – a take-up rate of over 90 percent. Performing groups from Germany, Sweden, Finland, the United States, Portugal, the Gambia, Austria, Bulgaria, Korea, mainland China and Macao staged performances that formed a musical extravaganza of exceptional quality.

The festival began with The Magic Flute produced by Komische Oper Berlin. The prestigious Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra and celebrated Chinese pianist Wang Yuja were invited to jointly present two concerts in Macao, which were broadcast to dozens of EU countries. As the year 2019 marked the 80th anniversary of *The Yellow River Cantata*, the 70th anniversary of the establishment of the People's Republic of China and the 20th anniversary of Macao's return to the motherland, the Macao Orchestra collaborated with the China NCPA Orchestra and Chorus to present *The Yellow River Cantata*.

Local programmes included: *When East Meets West* in Music presented by the Macao Orchestra with Chinese pianist Sun Yingdi, tenor Xue Haoyin and Pipa virtuoso Dong Xiaolin; *Serenade of Strings* presented by Macao's violin prodigy Sophia Su and Sejong Soloists; and *Bravo Macao!* presented by young local Chinese instrumentalists Choi Hio Lam and Fang Teng.

The 18th Macao City Fringe Festival

The 18th Macao City Fringe Festival was held from 11 January to 27 January 2019. Over 80 percent of the tickets for 101 performances in 18 programmes were sold, for an audience of about 9,780 people. Ten types of satellite events including workshops, seminars, art reviews and sharing sessions on art festivals were also held.

The festival embraced local productions, performances that were jointly produced by local and overseas artists, and outsourced programmes. Non-local artists performing in the festival were from mainland China, Taiwan, the United Kingdom, Italy, Spain, the United States and France. Performances including drama, dance, physical theatre, live art and immersive theatre were staged.

During the 17-day festival, a series of programmes, including underwater concert Wet Sounds, The Supermarket for All, A Short Time Escape, Flash Mob - Phubber Drama, and The Icebook, were staged in various unusual venues in Macao, such as swimming pools, supermarkets and bus stops.

In addition, performing arts curators from Australia, Korea and Chongqing were invited to introduce the festivals and cultural environments in their hometowns, in the sharing session "Fringe Exchange: Connect with Festivals", which enabled participants to learn about art festivals in different countries, as well as offering useful information to local artists who intend to perform abroad.

2019 Macao International Parade

The 2019 Macao International Parade was held on 8 December, in celebration of the 20th anniversary of Macao's return to the motherland. Themed around the cultures of countries and regions along the

"Belt and Road", this year's edition of the Macao International Parade invited performing groups from these regions as well as outstanding local artists to sing and dance in their distinctive costumes and styles, and spread the concept of "Love, Peace and Cultural Integration", turning the parade into one of the largest events celebrating Macao's return to the motherland.

The parade featured 80 teams of performers with a total of over 1,800 participants, including 61 local groups and 19 visiting groups from Ukraine, Poland, Italy, Belarus, Angola, Kenya, Chile, Cyprus, Portugal, Hungary, New Zealand, Myanmar, Thailand, Hong Kong, and Zhanjiang, Guangdong Province. Participating groups departed from the Ruins of St. Paul's and gathered in Sai Van Lake Square, where the "Love, Peace and Cultural Integration" Handover Celebration was held. The parade attracted an audience of about 150,000.

Seeking to expand its scale, the parade invited foreign art groups to host a total of 29 outreach activities and performances and workshops in schools, from November. A series of promotional activities was launched on 18 November, and held for two consecutive weeks, to increase the number of foreign artists coming for cultural exchanges and expand the festive parade to make it a major event. These activities attracted a total of nearly 25,000 participants.

The 2nd Encounter in Macao – Arts and Cultural Festival Between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries

To facilitate the establishment of Macao as a centre for cultural exchanges between China and Portuguese-speaking countries, on 28 June 2019 the Cultural Affairs Bureau held the 2nd "Encounter in Macao – Arts and Cultural Festival Between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries", with the theme "Encounters in Macao". More than 200 artists and guests from mainland China, eight Portuguese-speaking countries and Macao participated in the festival.

In addition, the bureau held various related activities from July to December, attracting an audience of nearly 100,000. The festival comprised six featured activities – the China and Portuguese-speaking Countries Film Festival, "Cherished Memories from 1999 - Archives Exhibition in Celebration of the 20th Anniversary of the Return of Macao to the Motherland", the Macao International Book Fair 2019, Traditional Music and Dance Performance from China and Portuguese-speaking Countries, the Annual Arts Exhibition Between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries (including the annual exhibition and "Poetry – Works of Artists in Macao and Portugal from the MAM Collection"), and the "Traditional Chinese Strings and Fado" Concert by Macao Chinese Orchestra.

Art Macao

To promote Macao's cultural image and cultural tourism brand, the 1st Art Macao, a mega arts and culture event, was held from April to October 2019, during which the entire city was turned into an art gallery. A total of 41 large-scale events were held at 55 locations across Macao, including 21 international art exhibitions, six outdoor art installations integrated into the city's attractions, 11 large-scale performances and three international youth festivals. A total of 328 artists from 37 countries and regions participated in the events and 1,002 outreach activities. The first edition of

Art Macao drew over 16 million participants.

Under the patronage of the Secretariat for Social Affairs and Culture of the Macao SAR Government, Art Macao was organised by the Cultural Affairs Bureau and the Macao Government Tourism Office, and co-organised by the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau, the Higher Education Bureau, Galaxy Entertainment Group, Melco Resorts & Entertainment Limited, MGM, Sands China Limited, Sociedade de Jogos de Macau, S.A. (SJM), Wynn Macau, Limited, Nam Kwong (Group) Company Limited and five foreign consulates. By engaging the Government, enterprises, artists and residents in a concerted effort to foster cultural tourism, Art Macao injected momentum to the development of cultural undertakings and cultural industries in Macao.

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 2019, the Macao Orchestra held 105 concerts locally and overseas, which were appreciated by audiences totalling around 25,000 persons. To celebrate the 70th anniversary of the establishment of the People's Republic of China, the 20th anniversary of Macao's return to the motherland, and the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Portugal, the Macao Orchestra toured Portugal, and performed *The Yellow River Cantata* in Beijing and Macao.

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, and promoting traditional Chinese music and arts and culture with distinctive Macao characteristics.

In 2019, the Macao Chinese Orchestra continued organising arts education, arts promotion and care and concern concerts in schools and communities.

In addition, to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the establishment of the People's Republic of China, the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Portugal, and the 20th anniversary of Macao's return to the motherland, from 22 September to 3 October the Macao Chinese Orchestra toured Portugal and gave concerts in Lisbon, Estoril and Sintra. On 16 November, it performed in the 17th Chinese and Foreign Masterpieces Performance Season in Shenzhen. On 31 December, it presented a New Year Concert at Hengqin Opera Hall, Zhuhai Huafa & CPAA Grand Theatre, promoting cultural and art exchanges in the Guangdong–Hong Kong–Macao Greater Bay Area.

In 2019, the orchestra performed a total of 69 local and overseas concerts and hosted 16 outreach activities, for audiences totalling 14,092 people.

The 37th Macao Young Musicians Competition

The Macao Young Musicians Competition aims to promote classical music development in Macao, providing a valuable performance platform and learning opportunities for young people and raising 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 37th Macao Young Musicians Competition was held in 2019, and was dedicated to the piano. In all, 686 young musicians/groups participated in 17 competition categories. Music teachers and performers from Hong Kong, Taiwan and the United States were invited to join the panel of professional judges for the competitions, which were held from 13 July to 1 August at the Institute for Tourism Studies. The competitions were divided into elementary, intermediate, and advanced levels, with 17 competition categories and 24 sessions; there were 332 winners in total. A Special Prize Competition was held on 4 August at the Institute for Tourism Studies, with four special awards presented and one contestant receiving the Cultural Affairs Bureau Prize.

Celebration For The Year Of The Pig

The celebration for Chinese New Year was held from 5 to 7 February 2019, during which the Shanxi Drum Art Association and the Ethnic Arts Troupe of Hunan staged a series of gong and drum and ethnic dance performances in venues such as Iao Hon Market Garden, Border Gate Square, Largo do Pagode da Barra, Rotunda de Carlos da Maia, Pak Tai Temple Square and Eduardo Marques Garden.

The two art groups also participated in the performance at the Anim'Arte NAM VAN. Representative bearers of intangible cultural heritage from Shanxi and Hunan demonstrated the making of traditional Chinese New Year handicrafts at the booths. The event attracted an audience of 30,000 people.

"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 from 28 April to 1 May 2019. Bands from Macao, Asia, Europe and America were invited to entertain audiences during a major music event with marathon music performances. Three specially designed stages were set up on the beach and in the woods, in addition to music workshops, a cultural and creative fair, art booths for children and parents, and the "HUSH!!300 Seconds" short video competition. A handicraft market selling various cultural and creative products and delicacies were also held during the four-day concert. The event attracted an audience of about 15,000.

Haojiang Moonlight Night – Dance Drama Thangka

The dance drama *Haojiang Moonlight Night – Thangka* was staged at the Macao Cultural Centre Grand Auditorium on 13 September 2019. *Thangka* depicted Thangka artists painting with their lives, reverently and persistently inheriting and carrying forward the true, the good and the beautiful,

as well as the art of Thangka painting. It was also a dance drama with historical and humanistic sentiments, presenting local customs and practices, inheriting and preserving the intangible cultural heritage by artistic means. The drama attracted 710 spectators. The dance drama was one of the feature events of Art Macao.

In addition, two sharing sessions were held in schools in Macao, to enrich students' knowledge of the cultural and historical backgrounds of Chinese ethnic groups. A total of about 120 persons participated in the sharing sessions.

Acrobatic show to Celebrate the 70th Anniversary of the National Day of the People's Republic of China – The Golden Hooped Rod

To celebrate the 70th Anniversary of the National Day of the People's Republic of China, the Nanjing Acrobatic Art Troupe Co. Ltd. was invited to Macao, to perform a large-scale acrobatic show, The Golden Hooped Rod. This enabled the public to appreciate traditional Chinese performing arts while celebrating the National Day. The troupe gave two performances at the Macao Forum, on 30 September and 1 October 2019. The show attracted an audience of 1,500.

The 22nd Lusofonia Festival

The 22nd Lusofonia Festival was held from 18 to 20 October 2019 at the Taipa Houses-Museum. It enabled participants to understand the cultures of various Portuguese-speaking countries.

Cultural booths were set up by ten Macao Portuguese-speaking communities from Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Goa, Daman and Diu, Mozambique, Portugal, Sao Tome and Principe, Macao and Timor-Leste, while art groups from nine Portuguese-speaking countries and regions and local Portuguese-speaking art groups performed music and dances on two stages. There were also game booths featuring traditional Portuguese games. The three-day festival attracted some 20,000 participants.

A Show by Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao Cantonese Opera Masters

Jointly presented by the Department of Culture of Guangdong Province, the Home Affairs Bureau of the Hong Kong SAR, and the Cultural Affairs Bureau of the Macao SAR, and organised by the Leisure and Cultural Services Department of the Hong Kong SAR, the cultural exchange programme *A Showcase of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao Cantonese Opera Masters* was jointly performed by famous artists from the Guangzhou Cantonese Opera Institute, the Chinese Artists Association of Hong Kong and the Chinese Opera Songs (Macao) Association. The Cantonese Opera classic Time to Go Home was staged at the Macao Cultural Centre Grand Auditorium on 2 November 2019, attracting 918 spectators.

2019 New Year Countdown Celebrations

On 31 December, the Macau Countdown Concert 2019 and the Taipa Countdown Show 2019 were held in Sai Van Lake Plaza and Taipa Houses-Museum, respectively, featuring amazing performances

to celebrate the New Year.

Artists such as Hong Kong singing and dancing group Mirror and Macao singer Terence Siufay were invited to perform in the Macau Countdown Concert 2019. The show attracted an audience of about 28,000, with about 22,000 spectators in Sai Van Lake Plaza, and the rest watching the show through a live broadcast by TDM or on outdoor screens.

The Taipa Countdown Show 2019 featured several local performing groups, while Hong Kong singer Linda Wong was invited as the guest performer for the show's finale. Themed booths for seven regions – Australia, Korea, the Philippines, India, Indonesia, Myanmar and Vietnam – were set up at the venue to demonstrate featured arts and skills, games, as well as the unique cuisines of the cultures of foreigners and overseas Chinese residing in Macao. The event attracted 4,000 participants.

Mid-Autumn Festival Variety Show

To create a joyous festive atmosphere, the Municipal Affairs Bureau organised the Mid-Autumn Festival Variety Show in Lou Lim Ieoc Garden from 13 September to 14 September 2019. The variety show featured golden oldies, Cantonese opera, Chinese and Western instrumental music, and family shows, as well as game booths, lantern riddles and moon cake tasting.

"Spirit of the Dragon-Horse" Mechanical Installation Parade

To celebrate the 70th anniversary of the establishment of the People's Republic of China and the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Macao SAR, the "Spirit of the Dragon-Horse" Mechanical Installation Parade was organised by the Government and implemented by the Municipal Affairs Bureau from 22 November to 24 November 2019. During these days, the giant 12-metre tall mechanical dragon-horse made its debut in Macao, and paraded with several local and overseas performing groups, to create a unique and fascinating celebratory parade.

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 2019, 13 visual arts exhibitions were held in the Exhibitions Gallery and Nostalgic House of the Taipa Houses-Museum, the Tap Seac Gallery, the Macao Contemporary Art Centre – Navy Yard No.1, the Temporary Exhibition Gallery of the Municipal Affairs Bureau, the Former Dormitories of Civil Servants (Green Townhouses), the Former Municipal Cattle Stable (Ox Warehouse), 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 2019, 80 busker cards were newly issued. More than 450 buskers performed at the busking spots, attracting an audience of over 56,000 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 Public Library, Macao Archives, Macao Conservatory, Museum of Macau, the Tap Seac Gallery, the Macao Museum of Art, and the Macao Cultural Centre. The websites also provide 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 2019, the website received 5,242,365 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 2019, the three websites received 763,725, 502,139, and 1,179,447 visits, respectively. In 2019, the newly established websites Craft Market and Art Macao received 111,213 and 685,823 visits, respectively.

Culture Lectures

Culture Lectures is a culture promotion scheme in the form of small-class lectures on topics such as local history, visual arts, performing arts, literature, and aesthetics. Lecturers explain the different facets of art and culture in a lively and interactive manner.

In 2019, in addition to small class interactive seminars on campus, extension activities of cultural festivals were organised, for students to immerse themselves in arts and culture. Also, Culture Lectures were again promoted to various institutions and organisations. Public sessions were held in the community, during which topics related to the art and cultural development of Macao were introduced to participating students and residents. In all, about 140 activities were organised during the year, with around 5,000 participants.

Macao Conservatory

Established in 1989, the Macao Conservatory is a subsidiary of the Cultural Affairs Bureau. It comprises the Schools of Dance, Music and Theatre, and is a formal public institution that nurtures local performing arts talents. With a motto of "Respect art; adore aesthetics; be learned; and be

dedicated" and a mission of "Emphasising professionalism and popularisation; integrating arts and life", the conservatory implements a dual-track policy of providing both professional and general arts education.

By offering the public a range of systematic, regular, and continuous arts education programmes in dance, music and theatre, the conservatory promotes cultivation of humanity values among the general public; while by establishing a music curriculum for secondary schools, it nurtures knowledgeable and creative performing arts talents.

To realise the vision of integrating classroom learning with real practices, the conservatory 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 2,142 students.

Protection of Cultural Heritage

Macao's abundant cultural heritage has witnessed the harmonious integration of Chinese and Western cultures in the past hundreds of years, and is an essential resource for the sustainable development of Macao society. Following the promulgation of the first decree law on the protection of cultural heritage (Decree-Law No. 31/91/M) in 1976, Macao has passed and gazetted Decree-Laws Nos. 56/84/M and 83/92/M in 1984 and 1992, respectively, to provide legal protection for all buildings of cultural significance. In 2005, the Historic Centre of Macao was inscribed on the World Heritage List, and became the 31st World Heritage Site in China. In order to strengthen the protection of the Historic Centre of Macao, 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 protection type and scope, the mechanism for evaluations, and the reward and penalty system.

By the end of 2019, Macao had 147 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. Among the 15 items in the Inventory of Macao's Intangible Cultural Heritage, 12 were inscribed on the List of Macao Intangible Cultural Heritage. 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.

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.

In May 2011, "Cantonese Naamyam (Singing and Narrative Songs)", "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 December 2014, Mazu (A Ma) Belief and Customs, and 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, Patuá Theatre, Macanese Gastronomy, Procession of the Passion of Our Lord, the God Jesus and Procession of Our Lady of Fatima, Belief and Customs of Tou Tei, Belief and Customs of Chu Tai Sin, Craft of Bamboo Scaffolding, of which the first 12 were inscribed on the List of Macao Intangible Cultural Heritage in December 2019.

Fun Talks on Cultural Heritage

Talks have been held since April 2018 to explain the composition and values of Macao's cultural heritage, the importance of heritage conservation, and the Cultural Heritage Protection Law, in an interesting and simple way. Many schools and community groups enrolled in the talks. In all, 40 talks were held in 2019, with 6,793 participants.

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. Six persons were awarded scholarships in 2019.

Macao Public Library

Founded in 1895, the Macao Public Library is under the Cultural Affairs Bureau. It comprises the Macao Central Library, Library in Ho Yin Garden, Senado Library, Sir Robert Ho Tung Library, S. Lourenço Library, Patane Library Red Market Library, Wong Ieng Kuan Library in Luís de Camões Garden, Ilha Verde Library, Mong Ha Library, 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 Dr. Sun Yat-Sen Municipal Park, Taipa Library, Wong leng Kuan Library in Taipa, Seac Pai Van Library, and Coloane Library.

Currently the largest public library network in Macao, it houses a collection of 996,000 books and multimedia items, including 945,000 books, 51,000 multimedia items, electronic books in 14,000 categories, about 1,900 items of 848 types in the microfilm section, about 5,200 latest journal articles of 890 types, about 3,800 magazines of 791 types, and about 1,400 newspapers of

99 types. There are 26 databases for electronic resources.

In 2019, a total of 3,394,000 visitors were received. The lending volume was 530,000 books/items, and electronic resources received about 1,235,000 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 and ISRC, as well as providing an additional collection point for Legal Deposit according to the Legal Deposit system.

In 2019, there were 798 applications for ISBN and three applications for ISRC.

In 2019, 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 2019, the Macao Public Library organised 613 reading promotion activities, attracting 142,000 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 60,000 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 2019, the gallery received 39,482 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 2019, more than 160 performances under 39 programmes and four exhibitions and arts and cultural events were held in the Old Courthouse, with more than 17,000 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 2019, 198 performances and activities were held in the theatre; most were musical performances. As this is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, it received 79,134 visitors in 2019.

Macao Contemporary Art Center – Navy Yard No.1

Situated in Zona da Barra, the Macao Contemporary Art Center – Navy Yard No.1 (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 2019, it received 4,733 visitors.

Former Dormitories of Civil Servants (Green Townhouses)

The Portuguese-style Green Townhouses are former dormitories for civil servants, comprising single houses with exterior walls painted green and white, and with small and elegant interiors, creating an ideal space with a cosy and comfortable atmosphere for visitors to enjoy artworks. During the restoration period, the Cultural Affairs Bureau completely preserved the buildings' facades and appearance, and maintained the spatial characteristics of their front and back yards. The houses are used to hold visual arts exhibitions and related activities, enriching the cultural resources of the area and promoting the artistic development of the community. The townhouses were opened for visits in September 2019, upon completion of restoration, and have received 10,211 visitors.

Former Municipal Cattle Stable (Ox Warehouse)

Built in 1912, the Former Municipal Cattle Stable was used to quarantine and keep cattle. In

1924, the complex was reconstructed, maintaining its layout and exterior, which have been mostly unchanged. In 1987, the cattle stable functions were moved to Ilha Verde, and part of the structure was converted into a storehouse, and the rest turned into an exhibition venue. The Former Municipal Cattle Stable comprises two bungalows that are in parallel, with truss roof structures. The colour combination of the mahogany roofs and khaki walls superbly exemplifies Portuguese eclecticism in architecture. In 2019, the Former Municipal Cattle Stable received 1,323 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. The museum hosts the Handover Gifts Exhibition as a permanent exhibition. There are also special exhibition rooms for organising various kinds of exhibitions. The museum received a total of 812,757 visitors in 2019.

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 2019, the Museum of Macau held three special exhibitions. During the year, it received 568,495 visitors, and provided 1,047 guided tours to 17,774 people. It also held 43 activities, which attracted 1,228 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 2019, it received 148,652 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 temporarily 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 temporarily until further notice, due 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 2019, the Macao Museum of Art received 353,488 visitors. The museum held 14 exhibitions and conducted 549 guided tours, which attracted 13,889 participants. In addition, it organised 220 activities including art courses, lectures, workshops, demonstrations and concerts, which attracted 21,876 participants.

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 36,308 visitors during 2019.

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 2019, it received 16,776 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 50,809 visitors in 2019.

Museum of Nature and Agriculture

The first museum to be built on Coloane island, the Museum of Nature and Agriculture, under the 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 thematic exhibitions are devoted to the Geography of Macao, Traditional Farming Tools and Everyday Appliances of the Islands in Bygone Days, Plant Specimens, and Reptiles.

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 451,190 visitors in 2019.

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.

As for exhibitions about postal services, philately and telecommunications, there were 24 related guided tours, seven science demonstration sessions, 27 workshops and five electronic courses available for advanced registration in 2019. The museum received a total of 26,462 visitors, and provided schools and other groups with visit services by appointment on 402 occasions.

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, a planetarium and a convention centre. Its exhibits focus on public participation and fun.

In 2019, the Macao Science Center received 690,039 visitors. The exhibition centre, the planetarium and the convention centre received 551,575, 79,468 and 58,996 visitors, respectively.

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 33,227 visitors in 2019.

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 such as those unearthed in Coloane, and stone structural elements from the basement. 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, religious and cultural transformations of the villages on the two islands and their recent development. There were 127,627 visitors in 2019.

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, manuscripts and recordings. There were 11,179 visitors in 2019.

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 59,379 visitors in 2019.

Xian Xinghai Memorial Museum

In commemoration of the great Macao-born musician Xian Xinghai, the Government has established the Xian Xinghai Memorial Museum, covering the musician's life history, to honour his contributions

to the nation, promote his musical achievements and establish him as role model for young people. Located at No. 151-153, Rua de Francisco Xavier Pereira, the museum opened on 23 November 2019. It received 3,087 visitors in 2019.

Lou Kau Mansion

Completed in 1889 (the 15th year of the reign of Emperor Guangxu of the Qing Dynasty), 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. With the architectural characteristics of a typical Xiguan Chinese residential building, complemented with decorative elements of Western architecture, the mansion is a notable building in Macao that incorporates both Eastern and Western cultural elements. It received 355,019 visitors in 2019.

Mandarin's House

The Mandarin's House is the ancestral family residence of the modern Chinese master Zheng Guanying. Zheng's world-famous book Shengshi Weiyan (Words of Warning in Times of Prosperity) was completed here. The construction of the Mandarin's House was initiated by Zheng Wenrui, the father of Zheng Guanying, and the Zheng brothers expanded it. The house was probably built before 1869. In February 2010, the Mandarin's House was opened to the public. During 2019, it received 116,798 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, a 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 21,187 visitors during 2019.

Former Chong Sai Pharmacy

Located at No. 80 Rua das Estalagens, this building was a typical shophouse, built before 1892. In 1893, Dr. Sun Yat-sen established the Former Chong Sai Pharmacy here. This was among Macao's first pharmacies and clinics with western medical services provided by a Chinese doctor. The building was subsequently rented out and changed hands several times afterwards, and was once used as a Taoist hall and a fabric shop.

In 2011, the Government acquired the building and carried out restoration and revitalisation work, adding new functions and public service facilities. The conservation work was completed in the second half of 2016, and in December that year, an exhibition space was opened to the public. In 2019, it received 28,807 visitors.

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 121,092 visitors in 2019.

Jao Tsung-I Academy

Professor Jao Tsung-I was a globally renowned "master of Sinology". The connection between Professor Jao and Macao is profound. He cared for and supported the local cultural industry. He 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, Affection for Lotus – Exhibition of Painting and Calligraphy for the 100th Birthday of Jao Tsung-I and Oneness: Calligraphy by Professor Jao Tsung-I. It received 11,888 visitors in 2019.

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, and attracts many 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 1,080-seat (including four wheelchair seats) multipurpose complex theatre, while the other is a 387-seat (including two wheelchair seats) mini-theatre.

During 2019, the Macao Cultural Centre organised 53 programmes with a total of 571 performances or activities, including dance, music, drama and multimedia. The centre also continued to offer cultural facilities and professional services to various local groups and organisations. During the year, 214 programmes and 975 performances or activities were organised by the centre and its tenants, receiving 144,405 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 Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Cup Regatta & Macao Cup International Regatta, the FIVB Women's Volleyball Nations League Macao, the Macao International Dragon Boat Races, Wushu Masters Challenge, the "East Asia Super League – The Terrific 12" basketball tournament, Macau Grand Prix, and Macao International Marathon. These events are organised to jointly promote sports, culture, creative industries and tourism in Macao, and are in accordance with the principle of fostering sports development by organising major sports events.

Ten teams from Australia, Canada, Estonia, the Philippines, France, Germany, Japan, Russia, Singapore and the United Arab Emirates were invited to compete with ten teams from the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area in the 2019 Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Cup Regatta & Macao Cup International Regatta.

Four top-class volleyball teams – China, Belgium, Korea and Thailand, were invited to compete in the FIVB Women's Volleyball Nations League Macao 2019.

A total of 163 local and foreign teams participated in the Macao International Dragon Boat Races 2019.

About 646 famous martial artists, athletes and enthusiasts from 15 countries and regions worldwide (including Macao) participated in the Wushu Masters Challenge 2019.

A total of 12 top-class Asian basketball teams from mainland China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines, competed in the "East Asia Super League – The Terrific 12" basketball tournament.

A total of 167 race drivers from 35 countries and regions participated in the 66th Macau Grand Prix, with an audience of 86,000. This year, the Grand Prix was again authorised by the International

Automobile Federation to simultaneously hold other major car races, including the FIA F3 World Cup and the FIA GT World Cup.

The 38th Macao International Marathon attracted participation by a total of 12,000 athletes from 52 countries and regions, in three categories — Marathon, Half-Marathon and Mini Marathon.

Sport for All

In 2019, a total of 393,040 people took part in the 21 activities organised by the Sports Bureau, with 66,491 of them participating in the 2,781 Sport for All Fitness and Recreational Classes. In 2019, the annual summer activities accommodated a total of 57,234 people, with 24,827 places for sport activities. In all, 130 activities and 830 classes were arranged.

Competitive Sport

During 2019, the Sports Bureau sponsored the organisation of and participation in 401 competitions, 176 training programmes, and 58 international conferences.

In 2019, a total of 89 athletes, coaches, coaches for youth training, and technical support crew in eight sports were awarded cash prizes for their outstanding performances in 13 events, while 312 athletes, coaches and technical support crew from 23 sports associations were awarded certificates of merit.

As athletes in the international sports arena are becoming more professional, to support and promote the long-term development of competitive sports in Macao, the Athletes Training Centre in Cotai commenced operation on 5 December 2019. High-quality training facilities are provided to athletes, to support the athlete training system in Macao in a better, more professional manner.

Sports Medicine

In 2019, the Sports Medical Centre provided medical services to 9,047 people. It provided medical assistance to 50 competitions and activities and offered medical services to 632 people.

In 2019, the centre provided physical fitness testing services to 748 people; and 8,111 people participated in the fitness test at the sports health information centre and the health information centre for the elderly.

Furthermore, 7,031 people participated in the Anti-doping Outreach Education Campaign co-organised by the Sports Bureau and the China Anti-doping Agency (CHINADA); and 836 people took part in training and seminars held by the centre.

Sports and Recreation Venues

Public Sports Facility Network

In 2006, the Sports Bureau integrate the sports facilities and resources into a public sports facility

network to help members of the public enhance their physical fitness and establish regular exercise regimens. Sports facilities within the network cover different districts in Macao. They are where residents take part in daily physical training, sports associations train elite athletes, and major sports events take place.

At present, major sports facilities in Macao include Tap Seac Multisport Pavilion, Victory Sports Centre, Artur Tamagnini Barbosa Sports Centre, Bosco Sports Complex, Lin Fong Sports Centre, Nam Van Lake Nautical Centre, Macao Forum, water biking at Anim'Arte NAM VAN, Sports Ground on Avenida do Comendador Ho Yin, Sports Ground on Estrada do Canal dos Patos, Sports Ground on Rua Central da Areia Preta, Sports Ground on Rua Central da Areia Preta, Sports Ground on Av. Do Almirante Magalhães Correia, Sports Ground at Veng Neng, Sports Ground at Cheng Choi, Sports Ground at Sai Van, Dr. Sun Yat Sen Swimming Pool, and Estoril Swimming Pool, Mong Ha Sports Pavilion (under reconstruction), Macao Federation of Trade Unions Workers Stadium, San Kio Sports Ground, the Integrated Services Building of Women's General Association of Macao, the basketball court of Keang Peng Secondary School, Ginásio Polidesportivo da Escola Primaria Oficial Luso-Chinesa Sir Robert Ho Tung, and the basketball court of Kwong Tai Middle School.

Sports facilities in Taipa include the Olympic Complex, Carmo Swimming Pool, Sports Training Centre, Northeast Taipa Sports Centre, Sports Ground in Lake Building, Sports Ground in Taipa Central Park, Taipa Central Park Swimming Pool, UM Stadium & Sports Complex, the Taipa Lago Integrated Services Centre of Macao Federation of Trade Unions, and the indoor multi-purpose stadium of Premier School Affiliated to Hou Kong Middle School.

Sports facilities in Cotai comprise the Macao East Asian Games Dome, International Shooting Range, Bowling Centre, Tennis Academy, Cheoc Van Nautical Club, Hac-Sa Nautical Centre, Coloane Karting Track, Hac Sa Park Swimming Pool, Sports Ground at Hac-Sa Beach, Sports Ground at Hác-Sá Village, and Cheoc Van Swimming Pool.

Some of the above-mentioned sports facilities are managed by the Sports Bureau, while the rest join the Public Sports Facility Network through various kinds of collaboration. Sports facilities of different organisations are opened for public use, thus making good use of the facilities and promoting a healthy lifestyle in leisure time by allowing more residents to engage in sports and physical training on a long-term basis.

There are also many other sports venues and golf courses owned by associations, institutions and individuals.

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 (1,250 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 (2,250 metres), Ka Ho Height Circuit (1,490 metres), Seac Pai Van Park Trail (1,680 metres), Coloane Stone Washbasin Ancient Route (about 1,375 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. In 2019, the Municipal Affairs Bureau specially relocated the Sculpture Park of Chinese Ethnic Groups on Taipa Grande to Comendador Ho Yin Park.

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 multipurpose sports court, recreational 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, Areia Preta Seaside Park, Iao Hon Market Garden, Art Garden, Areia Preta Urban Park, Chunambeiro Park and Reservoir Park on the Macao peninsula; Taipa Grande Nature Park, Taipa Central Park, Flower City Garden, Monument Garden and Pier Garden on Taipa island; and Seac Pai Van Park, Hac Sa Park, Hac Sa Beach Park, Coloane Arboretum and Coloane Height Park on Coloane island.

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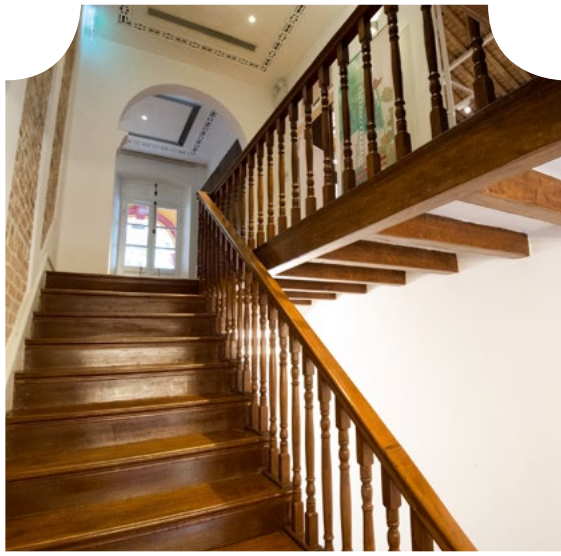
Jao Tsung-i Academy

Professor Jao Tsung-i was widely honoured as "master of Sinology" with his remarkable achievements and outstanding contributions in literature, arts and academics. The connection between the late Professor Jao and Macao is profound, as he cared for and supported the local cultural industry while devoting to academic research in related areas. He had donated his paintings and calligraphy works to collections in cultural institutions and museums in Macao.

Established on August 2015, the Jao Tsung-i Academy introduces the public to the academic achievements of Professor Jao and promotes Chinese culture and arts as well as the academic exchange of national studies.



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HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

Health and Social Welfare

The Government's long-term policy objectives are to enhance the quality of medical services, and improve medical and health care facilities, thus safeguarding and improving public health. The health departments have been continually accelerating the establishment of different kinds of facilities, improving the medical and health systems, raising the level of medical services, and increasing health care resources at the community level.

In the scope of social service, it is the policy of the Government to strengthen the provision of community services, focus on securing and improving people's standard of living, helping the underprivileged in the community, and ensuring family harmony and social inclusiveness. The Government is committed to helping individuals, families and members of vulnerable groups in distress, enabling them to reassume their social functions, enhance their living skills and acquire a better quality of life.

Public Health

Macao's standard of public health care is comparable to that of developed countries and regions. According to Health Bureau statistics for 2019, the ratio of doctors to residents was 2.7 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 3.4 per thousand inhabitants, while the mortality rate for infants under one year old was 1.5 per thousand live births. The average life expectancies for men and women in Macao were 80.8 and 86.7 years (2016-2019), 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 2019, these three categories accounted for 35.9 percent, 26.8 percent and 14.3 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 2019, total expenditure on medical and health services was about 7.69 billion patacas, representing an increase of 6.95 percent over the 2018 figure.

The Government takes great responsibility for public heath, so Macao residents can enjoy a comprehensive coverage of medical benefits. All legal residents of Macao, regardless of their

Health and Social Welfare age or occupation, are entitled to free services at Health Centres and supplementary check ups at Conde S. Januario Hospital by referral from Health Centres, while non-residents are required to pay for such services according to rates established by the Health Bureau. Services provided by the Conde S. Januario Hospital are chargeable except for people specified by the Government, but Macao residents may enjoy a waiver of 30 percent of the charges. Conde S. Januario Hospital also provides assistance to Macao residents who have financial difficulties.

Additionally, there are medical entities subsidised by the Government and other institutions, such as Kiang Wu Hospital, the Workers' Clinic and Tung Sin Tong Clinics, as well as various private clinics and laboratories.

Specialist Medical Services

Conde S. Januario Hospital is a modern medical institution with advanced and comprehensive facilities. The hospital has received international accreditation for its management. Its departments include Inpatient, Outpatient, Emergency, Surgery, Intensive Care, Coronary Intensive Care, Burns Service, Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation Medicine, Haemodialysis and Peritoneal Dialysis, Medical Imaging, Laboratory and Haematological Oncology. The Outpatient Department provides 93 types of services.

According to statistics provided by the Health Bureau, in 2019 Conde S. Januario Hospital had 468 doctors, 1,066 nurses and 933 beds (826 inpatient beds and 107 outpatient beds). It received 451,217 outpatients and 321,877 emergency cases and 23,305 inpatient cases. The bed occupancy rate was 82.16 percent and patients stayed in the hospital for an average of 10.49 days. The daytime hospital treated 50,253 patients, surgical operations were performed on 9,673 occasions, and 2,755 women gave birth in the hospital. A total of 6,417,916 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 eight 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, cervical cancer and colorectal cancer screening, health screening and immunisation services.

At the end of 2019, there were 184 doctors (including general practitioners, dentists and practitioners of Chinese medicine) and 240 nurses providing primary health care services to 935,998 outpatients. The most sought-after outpatient services were adult health care, non-scheduled consultations, and child health care, which accounted for 35.35 percent, 29.96 percent and 8.30 percent, respectively, of total outpatient visits to the primary health care services.

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, mental health 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. In 2018, the Government issued electronic vouchers. Through application of big data, the Government is able to better analyse and review the usage of healthcare vouchers, thereby enhancing the development of smart healthcare.

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 2019, there were a total of 22,392 cases of infectious diseases requiring mandatory declaration, the top three of which were influenza (14,749 cases), enteroviruses (5,165 cases) and scarlet fever (499 cases). There were 67 cases of human immunodeficiency virus infections, 79 cases of rubella, 37 imported cases of measles, 27 imported cases of dengue fever, three cases of pertussis, two cases of legionnaires disease, and one imported case of malaria. 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 2019, it tested 116,985 samples, and conducted a total of 341,329 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

2019, the law enforcement team patrolled 334,646 establishments, a decrease of 7,305 establishments patrolled (2.1 percent fewer) compared to the figure in 2018; and there were 5,352 prosecutions, including 5,326 cases of violating the smoking ban, 23 cases of illicit labelling of tobacco products and three cases of selling tobacco products on publicly visible shelves. There were 270 fewer penalty tickets (a 4.8 percent decline) issued to violators of the smoking ban than in 2018. In 2019,3,649 hotline calls were received: 1,022 enquiries, 2,565 complaints and 263 opinions.

Blood Collection

Macao adopts a voluntary, no rewards and anonymous blood donation policy. The Blood Transfusion Centre is responsible for promoting non-remunerated blood donation and blood collection to provide adequate amounts of safe blood / blood composition and blood services to patients in need in Macao, and a consultation service for immunohaematology to hospitals. In 2019, a total of 13,092 residents registered as blood donors, and the centre collected 15,441 units of blood and prepared 42,525 units of blood components for 3,325 patients. Professional inspections and related consultation services were provided to 190 cases of non-common blood types referred by hospitals.

Pharmaceutical Affairs

By the end of 2019, a total of 32,821 kinds of western medicine had been approved by the Health Bureau for sale in the local market; of these, 10,649 were over-the-counter medicines, 20,338 were prescription medicines and 1,834 could only be used by hospitals. A total of 7,110 kinds of Chinese and traditional medicine were licensed for sale in the local market. There were 666 pharmacists and 281 pharmacy technicians registered with the Health Bureau. There were 151 licensed wholesale stores with authorisation from the Health Bureau for conducting pharmaceutical import and export business. There were 294 licensed pharmaceutical stores, 128 Chinese herbal stores, 19 pharmaceutical dealers and seven pharmaceutical factories.

Private Healthcare Services

In 2019, there were 3,512 health care professional licensees, 383 health care establishments and four centres registered under the Health Bureau, constituting a total of 3,899 issuances of private health care licences, representing an increase of 2.39 percent as compared to the figure in 2018.

The number of health care establishments increased 6.69 percent. The increases were highest for licences issued for nurses, therapists and dentists, which rose by 46, 15 and 13 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 149-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 2019, the hospital had 2,081 staff: 372 doctors, 554 nurses, 130 technical professionals and 1,025 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 2019, its emergency and outpatient departments treated over 1,437,006 patients, an average of 4,404 each day. Its emergency department and outpatient department on the Macao peninsula treated over 1,293,378 patients during 2019, an average of around 3,945 per day; the Taipa Medical Centre received patients seeking emergency and outpatient services on 143,628 occasions, an average of 459 patients per day. A total of 34,066 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 Medicine 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 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, Medical Imaging Diagnostic Centre, Clinical Laboratory Diagnostic Centre, Endoscopy Centre, and haemodialysis centre.

In 2016, 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 Municipal Affairs Bureau (IAM) 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 Municipal Affairs Bureau (IAM) handled 5,175 complaints in 2019, 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 Municipal Affairs Bureau (IAM) is responsible for managing public cemeteries and supervising the operation of private cemeteries. To provide a variety of funeral services to residents, it started to provide bone cremation services and tree burial services in September 2014 and September 2015, respectively. In 2019, the bureau conducted 130 bone cremations and 60 tree burials.

Public Toilets

The Municipal Affairs Bureau (IAM) has implemented various measures to optimise the distribution and services of Macao's public toilets. At present, the bureau manages 83 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. In 2019, the two centres were visited by 41,546 people.

Volunteers for Clean-up Campaign

In November 2012, the volunteer team "Friends of Macao City" was established. Its members 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.

In 2019, the Municipal Affairs Bureau gathered about eighty Friends of the City volunteers to attend the opening ceremony of the cleaning campaign organised by the bureau for the Clean Up the World Weekend, to introduce the bureau's environmental health work to the volunteers through the ceremony, promotional video and community promotion.

Oscar's Farm

Oscar's Farm opened during Green Week in 2005, having a total area of around 133,868 square meters. The farm is currently the only place in Macao where livestock (pigs, cattle, and sheep) can be seen. 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 (dead branches and leaves), puts them through multiple grinding in a wood grinder, and then regenerates them into natural organic fertilisers through composting. It is one of few organic farms and education sites in Macao.

It has facilities including leisure huts, camp sites, large arbours, farming plots, a wildlife pond and a natural well. The Municipal Affairs Bureau accepts online group applications every year for short-term and two-day-one-night camping activities, tailored to applicants' needs and the four seasons. During harvests, participants can reap the crops themselves and bring them home. Through introductory activities such as guided tours, group activities, parties and workshops, participants can enjoy more fun in organic farming and gain authentic farm experiences by becoming "farm owners" who lead simple lives working from sunrise to sunset, to immerse themselves in nature.

Happy Farm

Happy Farm opened in 2016, and has a total area of 5,972 square metres, half of which is arable land, providing an activity venue for hands-on experience of organic farming. The farm environment is predominantly a green farming area, with an aromatic herb garden and a fruit tree garden with various species of fruit trees, established in the hope of allowing citizens to escape from the hustle and bustle of the city, as if walking into the tranquil and pleasant countryside.

The farming area has a large hut for group activities, where hands-on farming experience, workshops and educational activities with themes of greening and environmental protection are organised. All farming activities accept individual or group applications online. Successful applicants only need to pay a small fee to become "city farmers" for three to six months. They can enter the farm to plant and take care of their crops on weekdays, weekends and public holidays, except Mondays. Participants can enjoy pure organic farming and bring their own harvests home.

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 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 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, fish, fresh and frozen meat, eggs, fruits and canned goods – must now be inspected, quarantined and tested for residual pesticides. In addition, the bureau is responsible for food hygiene inspection of shops selling meat, vegetables and fish, and issuing licences to them. It regularly implements concerted efforts focused on hygiene, and has introduced a grading system to monitor the hygiene and safety of live food.

The 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 2019, the Government had established 11 sets and updated one set of food safety standards: Maximum Residue of Veterinary Medicines in Food, List of Substances Prohibited 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, Regulatory Standard for the Use of Food Colouring, Standards for Use of Sweeteners in Foods, Maximum Levels of Heavy Metal Contaminants in Food, Rules on the Use of Preservatives and Antioxidants in Foodstuffs and updated the Maximum Residue of Veterinary Medicines in Food. By 2019, 54 sets of Food Safety Guidelines had been published, to instruct the industry to maintain hygiene and safety during operations.

To enhance food safety, the Municipal Affairs Bureau regularly monitors foods sold in local markets, to understand the level of food hygiene. In 2019, three sampling tests on seasonal foods – Chinese New Year confectionery, sticky rice dumplings of the Dragon Boat Festival and Mid-Autumn Festival mooncakes – were conducted, and the pass rate was 99.4 percent. Three sampling tests were also conducted, including an investigation of mycotoxins and food additives in cereal and potato products, an investigation of pathogenic microorganisms in pre-cut fruits and fruit drinks and a special investigation of hot pot food. For each, the pass rate was 100 percent. Routine sampling tests on food sold on the market were conducted throughout the year, with 3,713 samples tested, 99.9 percent of which passed the tests.

The 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 2019, 24 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 Municipal Affairs Bureau continued to educate and communicate with the public about food safety risks. In 2019, 45 talks, seven seminars and visits regarding potential food safety risks, and 10 Food Hygiene Supervisor Courses were organised for the industry; and regular monthly Food Safety and Environmental Hygiene Basic Courses were organised. To educate the public about food safety risks, in 2019, the bureau continued organising food safety education talks, establishing a total of 21 themes in three categories: risk prevention, risk awareness, and food and nutrition. In all, 331 seminars and activities were organised for the public. The annual Food Safety Day was held, with the theme "Prevent food-borne disease and keep food safety tips in mind", to increase food safety awareness through a series of educational activities on food safety.

For regional cooperation, the 51st Session of Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR) was held in Macao in April 2019; in May, the Municipal Affairs Bureau (IAM) signed a framework agreement on the establishment of a joint meeting mechanism between Guangzhou and Hong Kong in relation to an agricultural project in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, with representatives of the Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of Guangzhou Municipality and the Guangzhou Customs District; in June, the Macao SAR signed an agreement to strengthen exchanges and cooperation in food security and sanitary and phytosanitary inspection with the national Customs Head Office; and the bureau attended the Session of Codex Committee on Food Additives (CCFA) and the Conference of the Codex Committee on Food Additives and Contaminants (CCFAC) as a member of the Chinese delegation.

The bureau continued strengthening cooperation between Guangzhou and Macao, and held the fifth training course for food identification for frontline officers; held the "Supporting Each Other and Working Together: Exhibition of Photos on Ensuring Safe Supplies of Agricultural Products from Mainland China to Macao for 20 Years" with the national Customs Head Office; held a series of activities for the annual Food Safety Day with the theme "Let's Learn Macao's Food Security Criteria", including the Tripartite Conference of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Experts on Food Safety, during which a short video on food safety emergency drill was filmed with Zhongshan City Administration for Market Regulation, to strengthen capabilities for jointly investigating and handling food safety incidents.

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 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 Municipal Affairs Bureau collects wild bird carcasses from all around Macao on an on-going basis, and in 2019 a total of 211 carcasses were collected. It also collected

faecal samples at the habitats of migratory birds and aviaries for avian flu screening, and in 2019 a total of 712 wild bird carcasses and faecal samples were screened. Results of all such screenings were negative and no avian flu virus was found.

There are two dog pounds under the supervision of the 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 2019 the Municipal Affairs Bureau gave rabies vaccines of three-year efficacy to 6,970 dogs and 302 cats. The bureau issued 3,862 dog licences, and pounded 376 stray dogs and 364 stray cats.

To enhance veterinary health in Macao and support the implementation of Law No. 4/2016 - Animal Protection Law, the Municipal Affairs Bureau formulated the draft by-law on the Animal Health Control Law, which passed its first reading at the Legislative Assembly on 30 October 2019, and will undergo its second reading in the Legislative Assembly; meanwhile, the bureau was drafting the Veterinary, Animal Diagnosis and Treatment Activities and Animal Commercial Business Law. Statistics on cases contravening the Animal Protection Law during 2019 are as follows:

Provision breached	Violation	Number of cases
Article 5 – Clause 2	Failure to claim an animal within the period determined by the IAM	1
Article 11 – Clause 1 – Paragraph 1	Owners' failure to take the necessary precautions and measures to prevent their pets from causing damage to life, physical integrity or the property of others, or endangering the life and health of other animals	59
Article 11 – Clause 1 – Paragraph 2	Failure to provide an animal with adequate food and drinking water, as well as sufficient space for its movement	1
Article 11 – Clause 1 - Paragraph 3	Failure to ensure the safety, shelter, ventilation, lighting, temperature and cleanliness of an animal's living environment	2
Article 11 – Clause 1 - Paragraph 4	Failure to provide the necessary means of preventing and treating contagious diseases, namely the vaccination of dogs against rabies	1
Article 11 – Clause 1 - Paragraph 6	Failure to provide the necessary medical attention to an injured or sick animal	3
Article 11 –Clause 1 - Paragraph 7	Failure to provide an animal with other appropriate care	11

(Cont.)

Provision breached	Violation	Number of cases
Article 11 – Clause 2	Failure to carry out improvement work for public health within the period determined by the IAM	1
Article 11 – Clause 3 - Paragraph 1	Failure to leash a dog or carry it in a cage or other suitable means of transportation, when walking the dog in public spaces or in common parts of condominiums and let the dog wear an identification mark defined in the licence	136
Article 11 – Clause 3 - Paragraph 2	Failure to accompany and use a muzzle, cone collar or adequate means of protection indicated by the IAM in the respective licence when walking a dog weighing 23 kilogrammes or more, or which is considered dangerous by the IAM in public spaces or in common parts of condominiums	15
Article 11 – Clause 8	Failure to leash a dog when walking it in private spaces without doors, walls, bars or similar separation facilities, to prevent it from entering public spaces	16
Article 19 – Clause 1	Absence of dog licence	196
Total		**442**

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 2019, 779 market stalls were rented on a monthly basis, involving a total of 1,609 operators, of whom 769 were stall tenants, 63 temporary mobile stall licensees, 406 were stall assistants and 490 were employees. The Municipal Affairs Bureau is responsible for wet market management and tenant management.

Hawkers

The 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 2019, the bureau issued 902 hawkers' licences, including 196 cooked food stall licences and 71 special permits to flower hawkers from Wanzai District of Zhuhai, 23 fewer licences or 2.49 percent less than in 2018.

The Slaughter House

In accordance with relevant regulations, livestock such as pigs, cattle and sheep must be slaughtered at the Slaughter House. The 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 2019, the Slaughter House butchered 103,675 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 12 social service facilities under its umbrella, providing direct services to citizens, including the Social Services Centres, a casualty centre for victims of disasters, Assessment Centre for Rehabilitation, Drug Treatment Centres (Methadone), Healthy Life Education Centre and Problem Gambling Prevention and Treatment Division - The Resilience Centre Chi Ai Hin (Problem Gambling Prevention and Treatment).

In 2019, the Government continued providing Old Age Allowances to Macao permanent residents aged 65 or above through the Social Welfare Bureau, with each person receiving 9,000 patacas in the year. There was a total of 94,854 eligible cases (including 2,334 backdated cases from prior years), and the allowances amounted to 854 million patacas. The Government also continued giving disability gratuities to Disability Assessment Card holders who are permanent residents, with an ordinary gratuity amount of 9,000 patacas and a special gratuity amount of 18,000 patacas in 2019, for a total of 14,330 eligible cases (including 951 backdated cases of prior years), involving a total of 174 million patacas.

In 2019, the Social Welfare Bureau subsidised a total of 259 social service organisations/facilities/programmes, involving over 4,100 workers and a total amount of 1.497 billion patacas. Overall, the Social Welfare Bureau spent 2.842 billion patacas on social services in 2019, representing an

increase of 4.64 percent, including the various subsidies mentioned above, as well as assistances and benefits.

Family and Community Services

The Social Welfare Bureau has established four social services centres and one branch centre 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 2019, a total of 4,081 cases were handled by four social services centres and one branch centre, and various services were provided on 11,236 occasions, resulting in 3,594 families receiving regular subsidies, involving 5,502 individuals.

In 2019, Macao had one public shelter, 10 integrated family and community service centres, 12 community centres, 12 project based services, and five shelters and temporary shelters (in October 2019, the Social Welfare Bureau reclassified the family and community services facilities), the majority of them being subsidised by the Social Welfare Bureau and operated by non-governmental organisations.

During 2019, 30 people were admitted to the Ilha Verde shelter, 143 people used the winter and heat shelter service. The 10 integrated family and community services centres provided services to 802,000 people; the 12 community centres provided services to 899,361 people; the 12 project based services were provided to 424,344 people, and the five shelters and temporary shelters provided services for 1,449 people.

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 2019, the scheme had 581 participants. Additionally, by the end of 2019, the Positive Life Programme, which was launched to encourage employment, attracted participation by 1,069 individuals, 420 of whom had already received employment counselling and accepted job referrals.

In 2019, the IAS received 2,368 cases involving enquiries and notifications/requests for assistance through the Family Crisis Hotline. After eliminating duplicate cases, 1,705 cases were identified, including 1,175 involving family disputes, family conflicts and initial suspected domestic violence, and 530 other cases. A total of 46 cases of suspected domestic violence were assessed and identified, 26 of which involved spouses, 14 involved children, four involved elderly persons and two involved violence between other family members.

Children's and Youth Services

In 2019, Macao had 62 child-care centres, of which 40 received regular subsidies from Social Welfare Bureau. By December 2019, child-care services in Macao offered about 11,000 quotas.

Among the centres, a centre funded by the bureau provided parent-child centre services to 28,637 people during 2019, promoting play time between parents and children and creating harmonious family relationships. The Government provided the Priority Child Care Service for Children from Disadvantaged Families, so that disadvantaged families were given priority in receiving full-day service in subsidised child-care centres.

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 2019, these homes housed 324 children and youngsters.

There are four community youth social work teams in Macao, comprising 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 2019, 9,207 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 2019, the centres had 25,554 members enjoying these services.

The Social Welfare Bureau is the only authorised organisation in Macao that deals with adoption services. It handled 30 such cases in 2019. The bureau is responsible for providing assistance to minors who become involved in judicial actions, in accordance with the social protection system. During 2019, the bureau processed 284 such cases in total. 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 2019, 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.

In 2017, the Chief Executive designated the ninth day of the ninth month of the lunar calendar as the Senior Citizen's Day of the Macao SAR, through an executive order.

The interdepartmental steering group on Macao's retirement protection mechanism commenced of the medium-term measures (2018-2020) under the Plan for the Elderly Services for 2016-2025. By the end of December 2019, 131 out of the 141 mid-phase measures were implemented and completed.

In 2019, Macao had 22 homes for the elderly, providing residential care services for weak elderly persons; 12 of them are subsidised by the Social Welfare Bureau, providing around 2,400 hostel places. In addition, there were six 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 2019, 1,781 senior citizens were housed in homes for the elderly, 550 senior citizens enjoyed services at day care centres, 5,239 senior citizens enjoyed services at elderly day centres, and 6,809 senior citizens used the services provided at social centres.

Macao's home care services are provided through one home care service team and six home care and support service teams operating under the three elderly day-care centres, two day care centres and one multi-service centre. The teams provide household and home care services to elderly persons who are weak and need others to take care of them, so that they receive proper concern and care. In 2019, a total of 1,094 cases were handled, of which 406 involved senior citizens living alone, and 668 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 2019, the two services were provided to 3,558 and 781 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 2019 this provided assistance to 4,909 senior citizens in need, of whom 2,077 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 2019, household safety instructions were given to 1,249 households, and equipment was installed in 1,223 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 2019, the Social Welfare Bureau had issued a cumulative total of 75,405 Senior Citizen's Cards.

Rehabilitation Services

The mid-term measures (2018 to 2020) under the Ten-year Plan of Rehabilitation Services 2016 – 2025 were commenced. By December 2019, 120 out of the 125 mid-term measures were

implemented and completed.

In 2019, Macao had 11 rehabilitation homes, of which nine 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 combine halfway house and supported hostel for people recovering from mental illness.

Moreover, there are 10 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 2019, the 11 rehabilitation homes provided services to 692 people, while the 10 day care centres offered services to 1,842 people. One non-subsidised day activity centre provided services to 237 people.

In 2019, there were six sheltered workshops, vocational training centres and supported employment centres in Macao. Services were provided to 366 people. There were also four pre-schools/education centres to provide early special education and training, and assistance for children with development disorders and impaired hearing. In 2019, the three pre-schools/education centres served 430 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.

A no-reservation feeder service was also provided, which ran along two circular routes in the Macao peninsula and Islands District. The bus service allowed people with disabilities to commute to meet their friends and relatives, participate in cultural, recreational and leisure activities, and handle personal affairs. In 2019, the two agencies served 35,140 passengers.

Macao 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 2019 served 23 people by providing independent living skills training; and providing family resources services to the mentally handicapped and their families, though which the centre served 14,864 people in 2019.

The other centre is a comprehensive rehabilitation service centre providing vocational training and rehabilitation services which served 116 people in 2019. The Social Welfare Bureau provides professional assessment services to Macao residents who need to apply for or use rehabilitation services operated by agencies funded by the bureau, so they can find the most appropriate services. There were 147 cases of providing these services in 2019.

As at the end of 2019, the Disability Assessment Cards saw 22,001 new applications and 8,307 renewal applications, and 17,466 new cards were issued by IAS.

Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependence

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 2019, 5,327 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 6,387 people participated in its activities. A total of 21,012 primary school students from 64 schools participated in Healthy Life Education, which was conducted especially for students aged from 5 years to 12 years. A total of 2,332 Form 1 to Form 3 students from nine secondary schools participated in an education programme targeting junior secondary school students.

The Social Welfare Bureau held the Mainland China, Hong Kong and Macao Conference on Prevention of Drug Abuse in October 2019. Experts and scholars from Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao were invited to discuss issues related to anti-drug strategies, facilitating exchanges of experiences in drug dependence prevention and treatment. With the theme "Construction of a Creative Plan for Prevention and Treatment • Active Facilitation of a Joint Network to Fight Drugs – Youth Go First, Value Families, Act on Evidence, Focus on Prevention and Treatment", the conference was attended by over 200 participants.

The Drug Abuse Treatment and Rehabilitation Division and two community drug treatment centres provide comprehensive voluntary treatment and rehabilitation services for drug-dependent people. They include outpatient and residential drug addiction treatment, as well as drug counselling services. During 2019, a total of 508 drug addicts sought help, 95 of whom were seeking help for the first time.

In 2019, there were four drug-treatment rehabilitation service shelters, serving 46 people; one drug-treatment service for families with young drug addicts; an outreach treatment service for drug-dependent youths; and two outreach treatment services for addicts in Macao. The outreach drug addiction treatment services were used by 17,201 people; outreach services designed for drug-dependent youngsters and problem juveniles were used by 3,392 people; services designed for the family members of drug addicts were provided to 938 people; and anti-drug adventure and secondary prevention services were provided to 2,220 people. In 2019, the Bureau cooperated with a non-governmental institution to commence a youth employment assistance and family support programme, organising 15 training courses which were attended by 454 people, providing internships for 38 participants, 12 of whom were employed, and providing a range of support to 320 family members.

The IAS also helped an organisation to launch a free outpatient service to help people quit smoking, which in 2019 helped 68 people on 117 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 and professional training to problem gamblers, and implementing community education promoting responsible gambling.

In 2019, the Central Registry System of Individuals with Gambling Disorders received 110 new cases seeking assistance. Community organisations were also commissioned to provide a round-the-clock gambling counselling hotline and online counselling service, which received 1,384 and 2,674 requests for assistance through telephone calls and online platforms, respectively.

To strengthen community education, 16 community talks regarding prevention of gambling disorder were organised, and attended by 984 participants.

In 2019, with an aim of strengthening support for the physical and mental health development of gamblers, 236 activities regarding healthy family life, interaction between parents and children, child financing, introduction to social services, volunteer training, interest development, career planning, mental health promotion and responsible gaming were organised with non-governmental agencies, and attended by 127,162 people, 12,961 of whom joined on-site and 114,201 participated online; 72 volunteer activities were also held and attended by 945 volunteers, serving 5,199 beneficiaries.

The centre collaborated with community organisations in launching the Smart Money Management Programme, and organised 234 talks attended by over 6,400 students.

To promote responsible gaming, a series of activities, including a press conference, an interaction game on WeChat, a community funding programme and closing ceremony, were jointly organised with related government departments, academic units, the gaming industry and the social service sector.

In addition, ten responsible gambling information kiosks were added in casinos, providing gamblers with information regarding risks of gaming, responsible gaming, ways to seek help, and self-exclusion application services in every casino in Macao. In 2019, 16,170 gamblers were served. The six responsible gambling stations with on-site supporting staff served 2,662 gamblers during the year.

The centre also conducted training programmes such as a professional certificate programme for Gambling Counsellors, and a certificate programme for responsible gaming instructors. In all, 71 participants were awarded their certificates.

Social Rehabilitation Services

Provided by the Department of Social Reintegration under the Social Welfare Bureau, 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.

During 2019, 717 and 169 cases of discharged offenders and young offenders were handled, respectively. In addition, a half-way house for discharged offenders and a half-way house for young offenders provided services for 25 and 16 people, respectively.

To assist offenders and young offenders to correct their misbehaviour, the Social Welfare Bureau provided various correction measures. In 2019, the bureau and the Correctional Services Bureau jointly implemented the Family out of Prison Programme, providing comprehensive support services on Corrections and Rehabilitation to residents sentenced to imprisonment and containment measures, and appropriate community assistance to their families. During the year, 53 families of prisoners participated in the programme.

The Social Rehabilitation Services introduced the Special Correction Service for Offenders, for offenders who were involved with specific crimes. This service includes tailormade correction strategies and counselling services for offenders involved in sex crimes, murder and domestic violence, and 146 cases were handled in 2019.

To prevent juvenile delinquency, a series of activities, including drama performances in schools, carnivals and micro film promotions, were organised in 2019, and attended by 2,711 young 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 Programme. 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 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.

Social Security System

Law No. 4/2010, Social Security System came into effect on 1 January 2011. It is the first tier of the double-tier social security system. This system operates according to the principles of social insurance. Its income derives from the contributions of employees, employers and arbitrary 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.

Law No. 14/2019, the Consolidation of the Financial Resources of the Social Security Fund, which came into effect on 13 August 2019, aimed at increasing the financial sources of the social security fund, and allocating three percent of the central executive budget balance by the end of every fiscal year to the Social Security Fund, to ensure the sustainability of Macao's social security system.

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 of 90 patacas per month (60 patacas by employers and 30 patacas by employees), and other Macao 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 2019, a total of 365,000 beneficiaries made their contributions. They included around 301,000 employees and 64,000 voluntary contributors (including in-service public servants registered in the retirement and pension system). The contributions totalled around 390 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 2019, various benefits were given to 125,000 people, and allowances were given to 18,000 people, 118,000 of whom received pensions. Social security payments totalled about 4.66 billion patacas, including around 4.22 billion patacas for pensions (including the additional payment in January).

Non-mandatory Central Provident Fund System

Law No. 7/2017, Non-mandatory Central Provident Fund System (or non-mandatory CPF) came into effect on 1 January 2018. It is the second tier in the double-tier social security system, aiming at enhancing retirement protection for citizens of the Macao SAR, and to fill a gap in the existing social security system.

The non-mandatory CPF comprises an allocation system and a contribution scheme. An account holder may make regular contributions via a contribution plan, and seek wealth accumulation through investment, to better prepare for a financially sound retirement.

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.

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 the Special Allocation from the Budget Surplus. A first-time receiver of this special allocation may at the same time receive a one-off Incentive Basic Fund of 10,000 patacas. These amounts are recorded in the sub-accounts managed by the Government. The funds provided 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 2019, there were 595,000 Provident Fund Individual Account holders, of whom 382,000 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 13,000 people. At the end of 2019, the maximum accumulated appropriation and interest income of an account holder's sub-account managed by the Government were 70,000 and 7,850 patacas, respectively (the interest income was distributed in January 2020).

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. 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 3,300 patacas. The maximum and minimum caps to the contribution are linked to the Law on the Minimum Wage for Cleaning and Security Workers of the Property Management Industry.

In 2019, 206 employers and a total of around 20,000 employees joined the non-mandatory CPF scheme; and about 55,000 people joined the individual non-mandatory CPF scheme. The contribution can be invested into the pension funds under non-mandatory CPF for wealth accumulation, and managed by qualified fund management entities. By the end of 2019, there were seven fund management entities providing 41 open-end pension funds.

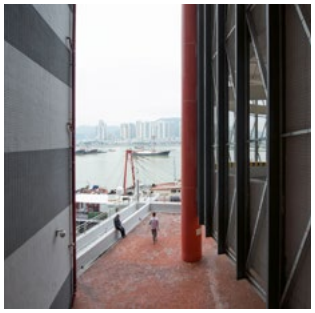
Upon termination of employment, the employee may be entitled to the accumulated benefits in the employer's part, according to the length of contribution and the applicable vesting schedule. Since an individual non-mandatory CPF account is portable, the benefits in the contribution scheme will not be cleared and withdrawn due to employment termination, and can maintain the account for continued investment.

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 2019, there were 76,000 approved applications for withdrawals, resulting in a disbursement of 1.26 billion patacas.

Macao Yearbook 2020

Patane Municipal Market Complex



Patane Municipal Market Complex was rebuilt from the former Patane Municipal Market into a 13-floor (including ground floor) multifunctional building, comprising wet market, activity centres, offices of various government departments and car parks. The building commenced operation in November 2018 to help improve the overall living standard of residents by responding to their aspirations on community facilities.

Macao Yearbook 2020

10

MEDIA, COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Media, Communications and Information Technology

Macao enjoys freedom of the press, freedom of speech and freedom of publishing. Despite being relatively small, it has a sophisticated and well-developed media industry.

The Government strives to enhance the transparency of its administration and facilitate communication and dialogue with the media. This enables government messages to be delivered to the public promptly and accurately, and provides a wide range of information via the media. Furthermore, the Government expects the media to act as a watchdog, continually prompting every government department to improve its work and provide better-quality services to the community.

Macao's laws protect the rights of journalists to gather and receive news and information, and to report it, ensuring their journalistic independence.

Mass Media

Electronic Media

Macao has one free-to-air TV station, two radio stations and one cable TV station, as well as three locally based satellite TV stations.

Teledifusao de Macau (Macau Broadcasting Company, TDM) began providing a public broadcasting service in February 1988. Digital broadcasting commenced in 2008. Currently, both analogue broadcasting and digital broadcasting are available. The 12 digital channels include the two round-the-clock channels (Chinese and Portuguese), sports, information, high definition (HD), TDM Entertainment, CCTV-13, CCTV-1, CGTN, CGTN Documentary, Fujian TV Station Haixia Satellite Channel and Hunan TV World.

Radio Macau, a subsidiary of TDM, and the privately owned Radio Vila-Verde (Green Village) are Macao's two radio stations. Both broadcast 24 hours a day.

Macau Cable TV has been broadcasting since July 2000, and offers 97 channels (75 basic channels, 15 premium channels, five 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, Macau Lotus Satellite TV Media Limited was granted a 15-year licence to provide satellite television services in Macao. It started its broadcasting service on 1 January 2009, on its Macao Lotus TV 24-hour channel.

Print Media

The history of Macao's newspaper industry can be traced back over 100 years. From 1839 to 1840,

while enforcing the opium ban in Guangdong, Lin Zexu commissioned a selective translation of the English Macao Monthly and, for administrative purposes, published *Journal News of Macao* in Guangzhou. On 18 July 1893, Dr Sun Yat Sen and a Macanese named Francisco H. Fernandes worked together and founded *Echo Macanese*, which was published in Chinese and Portuguese. On 22 February 1897, Kang Youwei and Liang Qichao founded *The Reformer China*. After the 1911 Revolution in China, Macao's Chinese newspapers began to flourish. Several newspapers, such as *Ao Men Shi Bao* (Macao Times), *Hao Jing Wan Bao* (Oyster Mirror Evening Post), *Ao Men Tong Bao* (Macao Bulletin), and *Hao Jing Ri Bao* (Oyster Mirror Daily), were founded at this time.

Macao has 13 Chinese daily newspapers, which currently print a total of 100,000 copies each day. They are *Ou Mun Iat Pou* (Macao Daily News), *Jornal Va Kio* (Overseas Chinese Journal), *Tai Chung Pou* (The Public), *Si Man Pou* (The Citizen), *Jornal Seng Pou* (Star Journal), *Cheng Pou* (Righteousness), *Today Macau Jornal*, *Jornal San Wa Ou* (New Chinese Macau Journal), *Hou Kong Daily*, *Macao Evening*, *Macau Times*, *Exmoo News*, *Macao Express* and *Macau Today*.

The Chinese weeklies published in Macao are: *Jornal Informacao* (Information Journal), *Pulso de Macau* (Macau Pulse), *Semanario Recreativo de Macau* (Macau Entertainment Weekly), *Semanario Desportivo de Macau* (Macau Sports Weekly), *Observatorio de Macau* (Macau Observer), *Macao Commercial Post*, *Macau Convention and Exhibition Economy Journal*, *Joy Post*, *Macao Focus Newspaper*, *Macau Law Journal*, *Macao News*, *Macau Seong Pou*, *Te Pou Macau*, *Macau City News*, *UTV Macau Online Media*, *The Reformer China* and *Hou Kong City News*.

Portuguese daily newspapers have an even longer history than the Chinese dailies. In 1822, *Abelha da China*, the first-ever daily in China, was founded and published in Portuguese. Other early-founded Portuguese papers founded in Macao include *Gazeta de Macau* (Macau Gazette), *Imparcial* (The Impartial), and *Correio de Macau* (Macau Post). Macao currently has three Portuguese dailies primarily intended for a local Portuguese readership. These are *Ponto Final* (Full Stop), *Jornal Tribuna de Macau* (Macau Tribune Journal) and *Hoje Macau* (Today Macau). Weeklies include *O Clarim* (The Bugle) in Chinese, English and Portuguese versions, and *Plataforma Macau* (Macau Platform) which is published bilingually in Chinese and Portuguese.

The English daily newspapers in Macao are the *Macau Post Daily* and the *Macao Daily Times*. The *Macau 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

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 National Radio (CNR); China Radio International (CRI); the State Administration of Radio, Film and Television; Wen Hui Bao (Shanghai); Hong Kong Economic Journal (HKEJ); EyePress News; Radio Television Hong

Kong (RTHK); Wen Wei Po; and Television Broadcasts Limited, Hong Kong (TVB), Hong Kong Cable Television and Phoenix Television.

Press Associations

The press associations in Macao include the Macao Chinese Media Workers Association, the Macao Journalists Club, the Macao Journalists Association, the Macao Media Club, the Macau Sports Press Association, the Macau Portuguese and English Press Association and the Macao Youth Media Association.

The Press Law

The Press Law (Law No. 7/90/M), promulgated in August 1990, guarantees the freedom of the press and its right of access to information; and governs activities regarding newspapers and magazines, publishers and news agencies.

Macao's Press Law consists of seven chapters and 61 articles. This law protects the rights of journalists, including those to gather, receive and report information. By law, journalists have the right to access information from government authorities, public administrations, public corporations and joint ventures formed by the Government; private organisations of which the Government or its subsidiaries are major shareholders; corporations that operate public assets; and contractors that provide public works or services. This freedom of access is not applicable to information regarding judicial confidentiality and state secrets, or facts and documentation protected by law as private and confidential information.

Journalists have the right to protect their sources of information and they will not be penalised directly or indirectly while exercising that right. Likewise, there is no obligation for media owners and publishers, individual publications or news agencies to reveal their sources of information. In this way, the law protects journalistic independence. However, in the event of sufficient evidence of criminal involvement, the media's right to protect its sources of information can be terminated by a court order.

The Press Law allows freedom of discussion and criticism of politics, society, religious views and laws, as well as the acts of the Government itself and its departments and personnel.

Publishers or other entities publishing periodicals, and correspondents of non-local media organisations based in Macao, are legally required to register with the Government Information Bureau (GCS).

In 2010, the Government proposed to review and revise the Press Law and the Audio-Visual Broadcasting Law. The Government Information Bureau (GCS) began to prepare for the revision. Academic institutions were appointed to conduct a study on the direction for amendments to the two laws and an opinion poll at the end of 2010 and in 2011, to realise the objectivity and neutrality of the revision process. The GCS also gave the media regular reports on progress with the work, to inform the public; and communicated with the industry through various channels to collect opinions and suggestions about the revision.

Since the Broadcasting Law encompasses many regulations on technical aspects of broadcasting,

and there is a need to align with the telecommunications legislation, the Government deferred any amendment to the Broadcasting Law while proceeding to amend the Press Law under the principle of any clause being "limited to deletion only", after gathering and analysing the views of the media industry and the results of the opinion gathering. The controversial provisions to be deleted included one concerning the Press Council, and another on the Code of Practice for Journalists. Some wording would also be amended, to align with relevant laws.

The Government Information Bureau drafted consultation documents in alignment with the above-mentioned direction for amendment, and conducted a public consultation on the revised draft of the amendment to the Press Law in 2013. The final report on the public consultation on the amendment was announced on 17 April 2014, after consolidating views gathered in six industry and public consultation sessions, as well as written opinions collected via various channels, such as online sources, fax, email and post. In June 2014, after the revised draft of the Press Law and the relevant administrative documents were completed, and submitted to the Chief Executive, they were referred to the administration and justice system for follow-up, and technically analysed and verified by the relevant authorities. The GCS will follow establish procedures in continuing to communicate with the legal departments and follow up the relevant work.

Government Information Bureau

The Government Information Bureau (GCS) is a bureau-level administrative entity under the supervision of the Chief Executive. It assists government departments and the media by coordinating and conducting research regarding public communication, disseminating government information and arranging media interviews.

The GCS regularly publishes *Macao Magazine*, the *Macao Information* booklet and the *Macao Yearbook* in Chinese, Portuguese and English; and is gradually increasing the release of new information through new media and mobile networks.

In 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

In 2018, the GCS established a new information dissemination system (GovInfo Hub), to replace the Information Broadcast System (IBS) for local media and accredited correspondents which had operated for over 10 years. The GovInfo Hub 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 2019, the Information Department of GCS wrote and distributed 12,650 press releases in Chinese, Portuguese and English, and distributed 2,018 interview notices, 162 important notices

and 806 photographs on behalf of the Government and its departments. The bureau also produced and distributed 77 video clips via the Internet and social media channels in 2019.

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.

Twenty-four new publications were registered with the GCS in 2019, including publications appearing weekly, fortnightly, monthly, once every two months, and quarterly. Also, seven 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 December 2019, the Government Printing Bureau had established an online database containing the full text of 28,000 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.

In 2019, the bureau's official website recorded an average of more than 390,000 hits per month.

Laws of the Macao Special Administrative Region

Prior to the establishment of the MSAR, the Government Printing Bureau published Macau Laws. Since the establishment of the MSAR, it has published The Macao Special Administrative Region Laws, a semi-annual reference document that provides easy access to major laws, by-laws, resolutions of the Legislative Assembly and administrative orders published in the *Macao SAR Gazette*.

External Services

The Government Printing Bureau offers external services including subscription of the *Macao SAR Gazette*; sales of government publications and other printed matter. In addition to the *Macao SAR Gazette*, the Government Printing Bureau sells printed books published by the bureau, books published by other governmental departments, government printed materials and CD-ROM of laws. The bureau also publishes announcements and notices of private institutions in the Macao SAR Gazette, and provides printing services to private organisations and individuals.

The Government Printing Bureau launched the Macao SAR Electronic Book Store mobile application in November 2013, offering electronic publications published by the Macao SAR, governmental departments and other institutions, and 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 and the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture (or their representative), the Chairman of the Executive Committee of Macao Foundation (or a designated full-time committee

member as representative), the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Science and Technology Development Fund (or a designated full-time committee member as representative), 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 18 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 a total of 10 internationally renowned experts and scholars as advisors to the council. They are Tsung Dao Lee, Zhu Lilan, Lu Yongxiang, Hui Yongzheng, Zhu Gaofeng, Lu Zhonghe, 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 2019, the local economy remained steady, and the volume of local mail recorded a five percent decrease, compared to 2018. The clients were mainly from the hotel and resort industry, the food and beverage industry and government departments.

Regarding international mail, in 2019 the volume of outbound international surface mail and airmail decreased by four percent and increased by 13 percent, respectively, compared to 2018, while the volume of inbound international surface mail slightly increased by one percent, with a 24 percent decrease in international airmail. The main destinations of outbound mail were mainland China, Hong Kong, Portugal, the United States, Taiwan, the United Kingdom, Singapore, Australia, Malaysia, Canada, Germany, Japan, France and the Philippines. The main sources of inbound mail were Hong Kong, mainland China, the United Kingdom, Portugal, Taiwan, Singapore, the United States, Japan, Switzerland, Sweden, Thailand, Canada, France, Belgium, South Korea, New Zealand, Malaysia and Jersey Island.

Regarding registered mail, in 2019 the volume of local mail was 15 percent lower than in 2018. The clients were mainly from various government departments and associations. Meanwhile, the volume of outbound international surface mail decreased by four percent, while that of international airmail increased by seven percent. The volume of inbound international surface mail decreased by 20 percent, while that of international airmail soared by 112 percent, as notices for elections outside Macau are required to be sent by local registered mail.

Direct Mail aims to satisfy the need to promote products and services from companies, organisations and government departments. The professional CTT working team offers delivery services at a high performance in cost effectiveness, based on the information clients provide regarding districts of target customers. Facing competition from multi-media marketing platforms, the volume of local direct mail promotions was 20 percent lower than in 2018.

In 2019, Macao Post recorded an 11 percent decreases and a seven percent increase in the numbers of outbound Express Mail Service (EMS) items and inbound EMS items, respectively, due to keen market competition. The main destinations of EMS items were the United States, Taiwan, Portugal, Hong Kong and mainland China. The main sources of EMS items were mainland

China, Japan, Hong Kong, South Korea and the Netherlands. At present, the EMS covers about 200 countries and regions.

Macao's economy eased slightly in 2019. The numbers of outbound and inbound parcels decreased by four percent and three percent, respectively, compared to 2018. The main destinations of outbound parcels were Australia, the United Kingdom, mainland China, Canada and the United States. The main sources of inbound parcels were Australia, France, the United States, Taiwan and Japan.

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 delivery services.

In addition, to enhance the use of SEPBox, the CTT launched the "e-Advice" Service, through which the electronic version of the Delivery Advice for EMS mail or parcels can be received via SEPBox, so that customers can promptly receive accurate mailing information. Moreover, to facilitate registration for SEPBox, this is now possible in various organisations.

To align with the "smart Government initiatives" introduced by the Government and reinforce their development, citizens can directly use the SEPBox service through the Common Access mobile app.

Philately

In 2019, the CTT issued stamps with 17 different themes. The third round of the Macao Zodiac stamp series was successfully issued in 2019, the year of the Pig, and followed soon afterwards by the launch of the fourth round of the Zodiac series. Celebrating its 135th anniversary, in 2019 CTT issued a special souvenir sheet created with intaglio printmaking using a hot stamp, with the theme "150th Anniversary of the Macau CTT". Also in celebration of the commemorative year, CTT issued the "70th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China" and "20th Anniversary of the Reunification of Macao with the Motherland" stamps. Other stamp themes included the "Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area" and "Eight New Macao Scenic Spots".

Other philatelic products issued were "Chinese Zodiac", "Fireworks" and the "20th Anniversary of the Establishment of the MSAR" thematic packs; "Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area" and "Macao LRT - Taipa Line Commencement" presentation packs; the "70th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China" booklet jointly issued by Macao Post, China Post and Hongkong Post, and the presentation pack of the "20th Anniversary of the Reunification of Macao with the Motherland" souvenir sheets, jointly issued with China Post.

In 2019, the CTT launched a new service: "Philatelic Vending Machine". Citizens, tourists and philatelists can buy philatelic products by using the vending machines, enjoying a distinctive experience in purchasing philatelic products.

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 2019, CEP approved loans worth nearly 224 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 nine outlets for this service, at CEP, Airport Post Office, Ferry Terminal Post Office, Taipa Terminal Post Office, 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 2019, approximately 490,000 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. In accordance with Law No. 5/2005 Electronic Documents and Digital Signatures, an electronic document signed with electronic certification is legally binding.

To align with the MSAR smart Government initiatives and reinforce its development, CTT has been participating in the Common Access to Public Services of the Macao SAR scheme since 1 January 2019, to make it more convenient for citizens to submit applications for eSignCloud and SEPBox services. Government departments providing paid services include the Public Administration, the Municipal Affairs Bureau and the Labour Affairs Bureau. At the end of 2019, CTT launched the eSignTrust service eSignCloud, enabling applications for renewal of e-Certificates on a self-service basis. The application procedure can be further streamlined by using CTT eLocker self-service machines.

With the increasing popularity of apps for electronic devices, electronic certification – as a real-name authenticated electronic signature tool that complies with the law – will help Government departments and organisations to launch more online services. In 2019, electronic services included in the eSignTrust service, eSignCloud, included the licensing service for food and beverage establishments, the online application service for non-resident workers, and the online application service for non-resident domestic helpers quota and application for authorisation to stay.

In 2019, there was a trend towards greater application of qualified electronic signatures in medical services and in the economy and trade. The main sources of growth were the use of qualified certificates to electronically sign medical records, completed by healthcare workers from the Health Services, as well as applications for Kimberley Process Certification (International Trade in Rough Diamonds) issued by the Economic Services, which requires applicants to use qualified electronic signatures.

CTT continues approving internationally recognised WebTrust for Certification Authorities, and acquiring WebTrust Seal.

Telecommunications Services

Fixed-network and External Telecommunications Services

At the end of 2019, there were 115,796 fixed-network lines in Macao, along with 587 public pay phones offering local call services and IDD access from public locations throughout the Macao peninsula and the two islands. Callers in Macao can currently make IDD calls to 246 countries and regions.

Public Mobile and Wireless Communications Services

At the end of 2019, there were four operators of mobile communications services and one virtual mobile network operator in Macao. Due to the growing popularity of information and communications technology, clients have increasing demands for mobile data. Currently, 4G services have already become mainstream.

To align with the development trends of global telecommunications and encourage operators to integrate resources for future developments, the Government amended the 3G licences of Macau Telecom Company Limited, Hutchison - Telefone (Macau) Limited and SmarTone Mobile Communications (Macau) Limited. Starting from 1 August 2019, they are allowed to decide whether or not to operate 2G networks and services, in response to their business conditions. Three operators chose not to provide 2G services and shut down their 2G networks, in consideration of their operating situations.

At the end of 2019, there were 2,793,474 mobile telecommunication service users, with the per capita mobile penetration rate at 413.17 percent[1].

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

(Cont.)

Mobile Communication Service Information			
Year	No. of radio paging users	No. of mobile phone users	No. of rechargeable mobile phone cards
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
2018	334	764,085	1,417,109
2019	58	802,220	1,991,254

Internet and Broadband Services

At the end of 2019, there were 199,134 registered broadband subscribers, 3.21 percent more than in 2018. Of these subscribers, 177,008 were residential broadband services subscribers, representing approximately 91.05 percent of all households[2].

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. As at the end of 2019, there were 182 WiFi Go service spots, and approximately 92 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 organisations and institutions to provide free Wi-Fi services in various locations, all with the network name "FreeWiFi.MO", to expand coverage of free Wi-Fi services, and enable local residents and tourists to more easily identify the free public Wi-Fi service in Macao. At the end of 2019, there were 430 locations providing the "FreeWiFi.MO" service.

Due to the cyber security law coming into effect, CTT introduced a promotional campaign regarding the implementation of real name registration and preservation of changes to records of network addresses.

Television Services

Since April 2014, the Macau Basic Television Channels Limited has been assisting Macao residents with the reception of basic television channels. Also, cable enhancement works were carried out across the territory, including the organisation and dismantlement of aerial cables along public roads. The contract for the company to assist residents with television reception has been renewed for two years, from 1 April 2020.

Regarding terrestrial pay television services, with the policy objective to liberalise the market for television services, on 22 April 2014, the Government endorsed the renewal of the non-franchised contract for Macau Cable TV for five years, 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.

Convergence Regime for Telecommunications Networks and Services

As a result of rapid technological developments, convergence between telecommunications and mobile networks has become a growing trend in the telecommunications industry. The Government must formulate an appropriate regulatory system to maintain the sustainable development of the telecommunications industry.

As early as 2017, following a consultation regarding the direction for convergence of mobile systems that the telecommunications sector was invited to comment on, the Government developed a legislative framework on the convergence regime for telecommunications networks and services. Drafting of the consultation paper was completed in 2018, and the industry consultation was finished in 2019. The proposed framework gained broad consensus and support from the telecommunications sector.

After collecting various views from the consultation, the Government provided a holistic review of proposed law on the convergence system for telecommunications networks and services, which was also known as The Telecommunications Law. This was to ensure that legal provisions are

refined, and the legislative process for the law can be proactively pursued.

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.

In 2014, the Macao Network Information Centre introduced 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. The DSRT introduced IPv6 and ".mo" domain name services in 2015 and 2018, respectively, further 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 Macau Polytechnic Institute in setting up the IPv6 Network Research Laboratory. This aimed to demonstrate the application and connection of IPv6, and to conduct related research and development. The laboratory commenced operations on 16 April 2013. The CTT also continued working with Macau Polytechnic Institute in organising IPv6 promotional events.

Development of Terrestrial Digital Broadcasting

Following the global trend of terrestrial digital broadcasting, the number of terrestrial digital broadcasting channels provided by Teledifusao de Macau (Macau Broadcasting Company, TDM) increased to 13. 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 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.

For the celebration of the 20th anniversary of Macao's return to the motherland in 2019, CTT had multi-faceted coordination with relevant mainland China authorities regarding radio security, which ensured the celebration proceeded smoothly.

Note 1: The calculation was made according to the figure from the 2019 population census – 676,100, as announced by the Statistics and Census Service.

Note 2: According to the results of the 2018 population census announced by the Statistics and Census Service, there were 194,400 households at the end of 2018.

Macao Postbox

CORREIO-MACAU
7

Macao sea mail service began in 1800. It then became a member of the Universal Postal Union in 1878 and adapted a series of standard postal measures complying with the international conventions in 1884. Macao post office box service commenced in 1905, while the first batch of postboxes was set up in 1910.

Macao postboxes first appeared as cylindrical shape in bright red colour, which located at populated areas and traffic hubs for citizens to send mail items on their doorstep.

Communication technology advancement has replaced traditional postal service to certain extent. However, it might be a great opportunity to conjure up the feeling of nostalgia by writing your mind and buying a stamp.

Macao Yearbook 2020

11

LAND, INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSING AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

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

Master Plan

In accordance with the principles and guidelines set out in the Macao Special Administrative Region Urban Development Strategy Study (2016-2030), and following the relevant legal and regulatory requirements set out in the Urban Planning Law, the DSSOPT commenced drafting Macao's urban development master plan, following the submission of the master plan and technical report draft compiled by a research unit to the DSSOPT in 2019. The related public consultation is expected to be conducted in 2020.

New Urban Zone Area A

Based on the planning and study for New Urban Zone Area A, two planning condition drafts were displayed to the public in 2019. The area will mainly be a location for public and infrastructure facilities, supporting people's livelihoods.

According to the planning, New Urban Zone Area B will be developed into an administration and judicial zone, with buildings hosting seven bureaus: the Court of Final Appeal, the Court of Appeal, the Base Court, the Public Prosecutions Office, the Commission Against Corruption, the Commission of Audit and the Unitary Police Service. The DSSOPT is also conducting the related study and planning for comprehensive public infrastructure and road systems of the administration and judicial zone, to prepare for constructing the new buildings.

The DSSOPT has continued to enhance the planning of New Urban Zone Area E, finalising the land lots and layouts of road networks, public facilities and infrastructure, and detailing the land use. In 2019, two planning condition drafts were displayed to the public, marking progress with the work on drafting plans for Area E.

Project Plans

As regards project plans, the report on the final results of the revised overall planning of the Macao border checkpoints and their neighbouring regions was submitted to the DSSOPT. Once approved, the completion of the study report will herald the beginning of the technical stage, which will lead to deliverables including a master plan covering land use, transportation layout, public facilities and infrastructure, as well as public open areas in the area, and a plan for executing the work.

As regards the planning of the Coloane Lai Chi Vun and Rua dos Navegantes Promenade, based

on the results of immobile heritage assessments by the cultural authorities and the Report on the Overall Plan for Flood Prevention and Drainage at the west side of Coloane, initial recommendations have been submitted to the DSSOPT. Further revisions are being made, including refinements to the land layout, urban planning guidelines and road networks.

2019 also saw the commencement of the study on optimising the Taipa-Coloane Causeway (Cotai Strip), with a report on results of the first-stage study submitted by a research unit, focusing on the overall planning of road service levels, commuter flows within the area, crossing facilities, pedestrian spaces and scenic design of the Cotai Strip, and advising on the plan for optimising the Taipa-Coloane Causeway region.

Planning Condition Drafts

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 2019, 134 sets of planning conditions for urbanisation management were issued.

Construction Companies and Contractors

According to DSSOPT statistics, a total of 1,523 construction contractors and companies had registered or renewed their registrations by the end of 2019. 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
Companies (urban construction)	Construction	110	976	1,086
	Fire	6	73	79
	Sub-total	116	1,049	1,165
Companies (urban construction and urban planning)	Construction	22	108	130
	Fire	0	11	11
	Sub-total	22	119	141
Companies (gas)		3	34	37
Construction contractors (urban construction)		9	171	180
	Total	**150**	**1,373**	**1, 523**

Technicians

Technicians, including engineers and architects, are categorised according to their professions in the above-mentioned law. By the end of 2019, over 1,181 technicians in 11 construction related professions had registered or renewed their registrations, with details as follows:

Category		New registration	Renewed registration	Total
Technicians (construction and urban planning)	Architects	2	232	234
	Landscape Architects	0	3	3
	Civil Engineers	9	515	524
	Fire Engineers	1	7	8
	Electrical Engineers	9	98	107
	Electrical and Mechanical Engineers	2	168	170
	Mechanical Engineers	2	110	112
	Chemical Engineers	2	7	9
	Industrial Engineers	0	1	1
	Fuel Engineers	0	2	2
	Engineering Technicians	0	11	11
	Total	**27**	**1,154**	**1,181**

Infrastructure Projects

Private Construction Projects

According to statistics from the Lands, Public Works and Transport Bureau, in 2019, 39 building projects providing 2,886 residential flats with a total floor area of 297,603 square metres, 106 commercial units with a total floor area of 28,363 square metres, one office unit with a floor area of 296 square metres, and 4,109 parking spaces (2,027 for private cars and 2,082 for motorcycles) in car parks with a total area of 94,531 square metres were completed. No industrial/warehouse unit was completed during the year.

During 2019, construction commenced on 27 private projects providing 342 units with a total floor area of 35,781 square metres, 46 commercial units with a total floor area of 5,210 square metres, and 97 parking spaces (83 for private cars and 14 for motorcycles) in car parks with a total area of 3,931 square metres. No office unit or industrial/warehouse project commenced during the year.

By the end of 2019, 5,589 units were under construction, of which 5,274 were residential units with a total floor area of 434,992 square metres, 295 were commercial units with a total floor area

of 39,816 square metres, 20 were office units with a total floor area of 6,480 square metres; as well as 3,951 parking spaces (3,020 for private cars and 3,931 for motorcycles) in car parks, with a total area of 124,632 square metres.

During the year, a total of 9,924 units were still in the design phase, of which 9,039 were residential units with a total floor area of 710,498 square metres, 858 were commercial units with a total floor area of 191,145 square metres, 22 were office units with a total floor area of 8,419 square metres, and five were industrial warehouses with a total floor area of 30,227 square metres; as well as 8,620 parking spaces (6,273 for private cars and 2,347 for motorcycles) in car parks, with a total area of 269,683 square metres.

In 2019, 8,246 applications were received for private construction projects, of which 2,119 applications were for demolition/maintenance/renovation, 1,910 were for simple projects in common parts of buildings, food and beverage establishment integrated construction projects, and construction licences, and 746 were for construction/expansion. During the year, 8,051 applications from 2019 and the previous year were handled, a majority of which were in the above-mentioned three major categories: 1,979 applications for demolition/maintenance/renovation projects, 1,896 applications for simple projects in common parts of buildings/integrated construction projects for food and beverage establishments/construction licences, and 755 applications for construction/expansion projects.

Public Construction and Infrastructure Projects

To enhance the quality of various community facilities and government services, the Lands, Public Works and Transport Bureau followed up on a number of public works projects in 2019, with 70 projects commenced and 82 projects completed during the year.

Nine major projects require open tendering: renovation of Estrada Nordeste da Taipa and Rua de Choi Long public housing social service facilities – youth service complex and day centre for the elderly in the same land lot; renovation of Fai Chi Kei Lots E & F public housing social service facilities; construction of a temporary Ilha Verde Fire Station; renovation of Portas do Entendimento; renovation of Estrada de D. Maria II Post Office Building; renovation of Economic Services Bureau; renovation of the office of the Industrial and Commercial Development Fund of Macao on Rua de S. Domingos and maintenance of the Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau office building. There were also three major quotation invitations and tendering projects,for the construction of the Public Prosecutions Office (Phase 2), new Macao Prison – Phase 3 works, and reconstruction of the office of the Macao Security Forces Shooting Range in Coloane.

There were 57 projects costing less than 2.5 million patacas, including one involving the demolition of dangerous old buildings, and 10 involving the demolition of illegal structures; and 13 projects costing more than 2.5 million patacas.

Major projects completed in 2019 included 82 that commenced in previous years: one from 2015, two from 2016 and 2017 each, 20 from 2018, and 57 from 2019. The major completed projects included:

- New Macao Prison – Phase 2 works that commenced in 2015;

- Construction of Public Prosecution Office (Phase 1) and the new headquarters of the police dog team of the Police Tactical Unit that commenced in 2016;
- Construction of facilities of the Customs at Rotunda Tenente Pedro Joss da Silva Loureiro and design and construction of the Complex for Commercial and Trade Cooperation Services Between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries that commenced in 2017;
- Renovation of the office of Coloane Islands Police Department on Taipa Island (Pac On) that commenced in 2018;
- Renovation and maintenance of the office building of the Marine Enforcement Department of the Macao Customs in Ilha Verde that commenced in 2018;
- Renovation of the building façade and waterproof roofing of the Fire Service Sai Van Lake Station that commenced in 2018;
- Renovation of the office floors of the Economic Services Bureau and the Legal and Judicial Training Centre, both of which are in the Luso International Banking Building, that commenced in 2018; and
- Renovation of Estrada Nordeste da Taipa and Rua de Choi Long public housing social service facilities – youth service complex and day centre for the elderly that commenced and was completed in 2019.

In 2019, work commenced on five planned projects:

- Renovation of the office of China-PSCs Commercial and Trade Service Platform Complex;
- Renovation of Base Court;
- Construction of phase 2 of the community services complex at Rua da Praia do Manduco – modification and renovation;
- Renovation of the Protocol, Public Relations and External Affairs Office; and
- Renovation of units of Edifício do Bairro da Ilha Verde.

On the infrastructure front, the Government continued following up regarding the plan for flood prevention and drainage in the Macao peninsula and the Islands District, road network implementation, sewer improvements, cross-harbour bridges and slope monitoring and maintenance.

In 2019, two studies were completed, four studies commenced, four design projects were completed, eight design projects commenced, 43 construction projects were completed, and 40 constructions projects commenced. Five of these projects were relatively large-scale and involved public tendering.

To eliminate flood and drainage problems of Macao in the long run, the Lands, Public Works and Transport Bureau, having completed the Masterplan for Flood Prevention and Drainage at the Promenade of Inner Harbour of Macao, conducted the next-phase Feasibility Study on Sluices at the Inner Harbour of Macao: Engineering Investigations and Focus Study and the preliminary design of a tide gate in 2019. It also began drafting a plan for construction project following the completion of a study on a Flood Storage Pond for Rainwater at the Inner Harbour, and Improvement

of Drainage System cum Soil Investigation Services; and began the feasibility study on building a storage pond and a sewage pump station at the original site of Macao (Yat Yuen) Canidrome Club, to explore the feasibility of improving Inner Harbour drainage using a storage pond.

Beside Inner Harbour, other smaller districts also started flood prevention and drainage projects, including 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 the Report on the Overall Plan for Flood Prevention and Drainage at West Coloane, and the project to develop an Overall Plan for Flood Prevention and Drainage at the Outer Harbour.

The work on sewers, road transport networks, cross-harbour bridges and slopes mainly comprises:

1. Studies, including:

- Overall Plan for Flood Prevention and Drainage at West Coloane;
- Feasibility study on building a storage pond and a sewage pump station at the original site of Macao (Yat Yuen) Canidrome Club;
- Study on Flood Storage Pond for Rainwater at the Inner Harbour and Improvement of Drainage System; and
- Nobre de Carvalho Bridge – Preliminary Design, Engineering Investigations and Study on the Construction of Two Cross-harbour Tunnels.

2. Project plans, including:

- Construction of a cross-harbour tunnel in New Urban Zone Area A and Area B – preliminary design;
- Construction of infrastructure at New Urban Zone Area B East Wing;
- Flood storage pond for rainwater at the Inner Harbour and improvement of the drainage system;
- Construction of a pedestrian system around Guia Hill;
- Construction of a bridge connecting New Urban Reclamation Zone A and Macao Peninsula (A2);
- Construction of a new road near Avenida Marginal Flor de Lótus, Taipa; and
- Lift construction at the flyover on Avenida do Dr. Rodrigo Rodrigues.

3. Monitoring projects, including:

- Monitoring Structural Safety of Sai Van Bridge and Friendship Bridge; and
- Besides Taipa Grande, slope monitoring work was expanded to include installation of an automatic monitoring system at Mount Fortress slope.

4. Construction works, including:

- New roads near Avenida Marginal Flor de Lótus, Taipa;

- Road and sewer works neighbouring Seac Pai Van Reservoir;
- Road and pedestrian walk improvement work at Governador Nobre de Carvalho Avenue on Taipa island;
- Slope strengthening at Governador Nobre de Carvalho Avenue on Taipa island;
- Construction of the Skywalk at Avenida de Guimarães on Taipa;
- Maintenance of girders and bolster base of Friendship Bridge; and
- Construction of a footbridge near Macau Fisherman's Wharf on Amizade Avenue.

Infrastructure project	Number of projects commenced	Number of projects completed
Study	4	2
Design	8	4
Construction	4	43

Infrastructure Development Office

Established in 2000, the Infrastructure Development Office is responsible for fostering and coordinating the execution, maintenance, modernisation and development of major constructions projects implemented in the Macao SAR, as well as research, follow-up work and implementation of cooperative construction projects within the Greater Pearl River Delta region.

In October 2019, the Infrastructure Development Office took over projects that were originally handled by the former Transportation Infrastructure Office, and continued pushing forward with the development of the Light Rail Transit (LRT) System.

Hospitals

Islands District Medical Complex

The Islands District Medical Complex is adjacent to the Taipa-Coloane Causeway, with a total land lot area of 75,800 square metres. The construction involves seven buildings, in addition to roads, public squares, vehicle flyovers, footbridges and related infrastructure facilities within the area, with a total floor area of 420,000 square metres.

First-phase construction includes: a nursing academy, staff dormitory building, a hospital complex, an auxiliary building, a general service administrative building and a central laboratory building. Construction of the nursing academy has been completed, while the work on the other construction projects is underway.

Road Infrastructure

Coloane-Ka Ho Tunnel

The Coloane-Ka Ho Tunnel project is being constructed in three parts: the tunnel section, south exterior section, and 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 reduce commuting times and ease the long-term traffic burden. At present, the construction of the tunnel section and south exterior section has been completed, with work progressing on the north linkage section.

The Fourth Macao-Taipa Cross-Harbour Bridge

The fourth Macao-Taipa cross-harbour bridge starts from the east wing of Macao New Urban Reclamation Zone A, links with the Artificial Island of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, and ends at Macao New Urban Reclamation Zone E1. The 3.1-kilometre-long bridge includes an approximately two-kilometre-long cross-sea section. The bridge is designed to support eight lanes, including two in the middle that will be exclusively for motorcycles. The contracts for the construction work have been awarded, and related works are underway.

Public Housing Projects

To meet the people's housing needs, the Infrastructure Development Office has launched a number of public housing projects since 2007, including Taipa Lot TN27, public housing estates in Seac Pai Van, and 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.

Public housing projects that are underway include: second phase of the Mong Ha Public Housing project; Rua Central De Toi San Public Housing Estate; and Avenida de Venceslau of Morais Public Housing project. Moreover, the design and preliminary works of New Urban Zone Area A public housing phase 1 and of public housing project on Avenue Wai Long, Taipa, are underway.

New Urban Reclamation

In line with Macao's future development and to increase land supply, in 2006 the Government reported its land reclamation plan to the Central People's Government. The whole land reclamation plan received approval from the Central People's Government in December 2009, and the MSAR Government is expediting the land reclamation works.

The new urban reclamation area comprises five parts, with a total area of 350 hectares, and is expected to provide Macao with a land reserve lasting 20 to 30 years. Reclamation works at Area A and Area E were completed in 2017. Reclamation and dyke works of Area C and Area D are in progress.

Cross-border Cooperation Projects

New Guangdong-Macao Border Crossings

Construction of a new Guangdong-Macao border crossing is one of the Guangdong-Macao cooperation projects. It mainly includes construction of a new border checkpoint (Qingmau Checkpoint), a border crossing channel, and the Canal dos Patos improvement works

The topping out ceremony was held for Qingmu Checkpoint building on the Macao side at the end of 2019. Work is in progress on the checkpoint building on the Zhuhai side, the crossing tunnel and the Canal dos Patos improvements.

LRT Project

The LRT Taipa line commenced operations in 2019. Construction of the Taipa line linkages to Macao peninsula and Barra Station as well as Seac Pai Van line works is underway.

Macao Light Rapid Transit Corporation Limited

The Government has established the Macao Light Rapid Transit Corporation Limited in accordance with By-law No.8/2019. Macao Light Rapid Transit Corporation Limited is mainly responsible for building and maintaining the infrastructure and equipment necessary for the operations of the light rapid transit system, as well as operating the transit system, including operations management and provision of passenger services. Other extended services include advertising and commercial services. The company is committed to building and providing high-quality, safe, reliable and barrier-free modernised light rapid transit services for both Macao citizens and inbound tourists, with a view to making the transit system a widely popular and recognised public means of transport in Macao, in line with the Government's public transportation policy, thereby elevating citizens's quality of life and convenience in commuting.

The Macao LRT Taipa line is 9.3 kilometres long, with 11 stations, covering the major residential areas, old districts and tourist spots of downtown Taipa, and linking Macao's three major ports of entry by sea, land and air. The Taipa line officially commenced operations in December 2019.

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 aims to fully implement the Government's public housing policy; 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.

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. As at 31 December 2019, a total of 1,814 family 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 began in early 2013. As housing units open for application were all sold, the applicant priority list for this application period expired.

In accordance with the Home-Ownership Scheme Housing Law, general application for 3,011 multi-room housing units began at the end of November 2019, and closed by end of March 2020.

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.

Granting of Public Housing

The Housing Bureau launched a new round of open applications for public housing in November 2017. After a review of the applications, a waiting list was announced on 13 February 2019, covering 6,349 households. As at December 2019, 1,239 households had been allocated housing, and 627 households gave up their applications or were delisted.

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 organs and convening the first meetings, and provides technical assistance to owners, management organs and corporate managers of strata-title buildings. In 2019, the bureau handled 4,537 cases of Hope-Ownership Scheme management-related affairs, fostered 74 management organs of Home-Ownership Scheme housing that are already in place and operating effectively, and handled 3,071 cases involving convention of owners of strata-title buildings under the Home-Ownership Scheme and affairs regarding the operations of management organs. There were 4,604 cases of assistance provided for the management of private housing common areas.

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.

Strata Title Buildings Management Commercial Operation

In accordance with the Law on the Commercial Management of Strata Title Buildings effective from 22 August 2018, it is mandatory to obtain a valid licence to engage in commercial management of strata-title buildings. As at 31 December 2019, a total of 82 licences and 189 temporary licences for commercial management of strata-title buildings had been issued. Applications for licences of strata-title building management and the related monitoring and supervision are handled by the Housing Bureau.

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 inspecting, testing and repairing, removing illegal structures within and establishing management organs of the common areas of private housing.

In 2019, 327 applications for the seven schemes under the Property Maintenance Fund were approved, with subsidies totalling over 30.83 million patacas. A total of 4,126 applications have been approved since the establishment of the fund, granting subsidies totalling 413 million patacas.

Joint Centre for Building Leakage Issues

Through cross-departmental cooperation among the Lands, Public Works and Transport Bureau, Municipal Affairs Bureau, Health Bureau, Legal Affairs Bureau and Housing Bureau, the Government established the Joint Centre for Building Leakage Issues on 1 February 2009. The centre provides one-stop assistance to owners of flats that are origins of leaks to encourage maintenance. In 2019, 1,441 cases were filed for investigations; and there was follow up work on 2,561 cases*, 1,811 of which were completed**.

**Total number of new and old cases pending processing to date*

*** Total number of cases completed in 2019*

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 2019, five squatter dwellings were demolished. By the year-end, 442 squatter dwellings remained, of which 190 were on the Macao peninsula and 252 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 obtain a valid licence 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 2019, the numbers of licences issued for real estate agents and brokers totalled 2,161 and 7,608, respectively.

Supervision

To facilitate the implementation of laws and various tasks, during 2019 about 1,998 inspections were conducted in business premises of real estate agents, and about 61 inspections were conducted at strata-title buildings, to check the compliance with the Real Estate Agency Law and Strata-title Buildings Management Commercial Operation Law among real estate agencies and strata-title building management companies, and to initiate disciplinary proceedings against alleged

administrative irregularities. Complaints about real estate agents, brokers and strata-title building management company owners were received and handled in accordance with the relevant laws. During 2019, 33 cases involving real estate agents, two cases involving real estate brokers, and one case involving strata-title building management company owners resulted in penalties for breaking 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, 23 land grant contracts were completed and seven orders of land return were issued in 2019. These contracts were as follows:

1. Leases and grants: A total of nine contracts, with return of 45 square metres of land and no newly granted area, involving a total floor area of 1,904 square metres.
2. Long-term leases: There were 12 contracts in total, with newly granted land of 90 square metres, and return of 81 square metres of land, involving a total floor area of 3,839 square metres.
3. Special purpose concessions: a total of two, with newly granted land of 2,935 square metres and no return of land, involving a total floor area of 2,935 square metres.
4. Returned land: seven contracts in total, including four annulled contracts, involving a return of land of 11,356 square metres.

The land granted in 2019 was mainly for residential, commercial, industrial, office, hotel, car parking and other development uses. No land was granted for social facility related projects. The premiums under land grant contracts in 2019 totalled 202,082,069 patacas. Income from land premiums during the year totalled 80,562,017 patacas. There was no record of overdue payments during the year.

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 professional degrees in 13 subjects: 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 information from the Lands, Public Works and Transport Bureau, the transition period prescribed in Law No.1/2015 has already finished. Now application for accreditation and registration is only open to those who have completed field training and passed qualifying examinations.

During 2019, three people were approved for professional registration after second review; they were from architecture, mechanical engineering and environmental engineering disciplines. As a result, since the enforcement of the law till the end of 2019, accredited professionals in the 13 disciplines totalled 2,547, with the breakdown as follows:

Professions	Numbers of registered professionals (2019)	Numbers of registered professionals (2015-2019)
Civil Engineering	0	1,016
Architecture	1	408
Electrical and Mechanical Engineering	0	308
Electrical Engineering	1	310
Mechanical Engineering	0	275
Environmental Engineering	1	91
Urban Planning	0	58
Chemical Engineering	0	22
Traffic Engineering	0	19
Fire Engineering	0	18
Landscape architecture	0	17
Industrial Engineering	0	3
Fuel Engineering	0	2
Total	**3**	**2,547**

In 2019, a total of 136 practitioners of various professional disciplines received council approval to join internships. At the end of 2019, the number of practitioners since the law came into effect was over 410, with details as follows:

Professional Discipline	Number of Interns (2019)	Number of Interns (2015-2019)
Civil Engineering	77	241
Architecture	20	68

(Cont.)

Professional Discipline	Number of Interns (2019)	Number of Interns (2015-2019)
Electrical and Mechanical Engineering	20	56
Electrical Engineering	14	27
Mechanical Engineering	2	11
Environmental Engineering	1	5
Urban Planning	1	1
Fire Engineering	0	1
Landscape architecture	1	2
Total	**136**	**412**

In 2019, a total of 83 practitioners of various professional disciplines received council approval to register themselves as internship instructors. At the end of 2019, the number of instructors since the law came into effect was 470, with details as follows:

Professional Discipline	Number of internship instructors (2019)	Number of internship instructors (2015-2019)
Civil Engineering	34	212
Architecture	9	97
Electrical and Mechanical Engineering	13	70
Electrical Engineering	15	38
Mechanical Engineering	7	33
Environmental Engineering	2	8
Urban Planning	2	5
Fire Engineering	1	4
Landscape architecture	0	1
Fuel Engineering	0	2
	34	212
Total	**83**	**470**

In 2019 a total of 96 practitioners of various professional disciplines were eligible for qualifying examinations. At the end of 2019, the total number since the law came into effect was 100, with details as follows:

Professional Discipline	Number of practitioners eligible for qualifying examinations (2019)	Number of practitioners eligible for qualifying examinations (2015-2019)
Civil Engineering	61	63
Architecture	18	20
Electrical and Mechanical Engineering	10	10
Electrical Engineering	6	6
Mechanical Engineering	1	1
Total	**96**	**100**

In accordance with Law No. 1/2015 – "Qualification System for Urban Construction and Town Planning", those in the private sector who have completed at least two years of internship in a relevant professional discipline and obtained examination candidateship, and those public administrative workers who hold a professional degree in a relevant discipline, having been engaged with the relevant profession for at least three consecutive years, and have obtained a waiver of internship from the council, are eligible to sit for the qualifying examination of the relevant professional discipline.

The first round of qualifying examinations was held on 14 December and 15 December 2019, with a total of 89 candidates from five professional disciplines: civil engineering, architecture, electrical and mechanical engineering, electrical engineering and mechanical engineering. The examinations cover knowledge tests, as well as solution designs or case analyses. Those who pass the written test are eligible to sit for the second-phase, professional face-to-face interview.

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.

In 2019, the Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area was announced, setting the overall direction of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area development.

As a key consultative organisation for Macao's urban planning, in March and May the Urban Planning Committee paid exchange visits to Greater Bay Area cities including Guangzhou, Dongguan, Huizhou, Shenzhen, Zhongshan, Jiangmen, Foshan and Zhaoqing. The committee conducted exchange seminars with relevant professionals regarding overall planning concepts, current profiles of urban planning and industrial development and land reuse for Greater Bay Area

development. It also visited local city planning projects.

Through exchanges and observations, the committee obtained a greater understanding of the current development and urban planning of these cities, as well as the development vision of Greater Bay Area planning, thereby making a good start for the concerned efforts.

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.

Cross-department Committee

The Cross-department Committee was established in accordance with By-law No. 5/2014, to liaise and follow up regarding the compilation, review, revision and assessment of implementation of urban planning. Pursuant to Executive Order No. 234/2018, nine members were appointed to the Committee for tenure of three years.

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 2019

Type / Area	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)					
Macao	93907.41	106011.73	62276.38	17478.91	16772	11724	182	25	24
Taipa	27922.02	60109.92	376.42	26609.31	5174	3570	77	1	22
Coloane	11103.26	28314.95	0	14831.29	1696	1493	63	0	11
Total	132932.69	194436.6	62652.80	58919.51	23642	16787	322	26	57

The Drainage Division of the 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 2019, the Drainage Division received 37 complaints regarding street flooding caused by rainstorms, along with 338 complaints about silting of main drains. There were 42 prosecutions concerning violation of the General Regulations Governing Public Places, and 172 subpoenas were issued to alleged polluters.

Slopes

To enhance monitoring of various slopes in Macao, the Government set up a slope safety task force in 1995, to help with classifying the risk levels of slopes through regular onsite inspections, and identifying priority areas for strengthening and maintenance. Regarding private slopes, the DSSOPT would require the respective property owners to implement timely measures in accordance with the advice of the slope safety task force.

At present, the slope safety task force mainly comprises engineers from the DSSOPT, the Municipal Affairs Bureau and the Macao Civil Engineering Laboratory.

Number of slopes / risk	High	Medium	Low	Total
Macao peninsula	0	34	79	113
Taipa island	0	25	41	66
Coloane island	1	14	53	68
Total	**1**	**73**	**173**	**247**

According to the Lands, Public Works and Transport Bureau, as of the end of 2019, Macao had 247 hazardous slopes on record, with the DSSOPT and Municipal Affairs Bureau responsible for the road and public park slope maintenance works, respectively. In 2019, the DSSOPT supervised three slope maintenance and improvement projects.

In 2014, the DSSOPT began setting up an automatic slope monitoring system at Taipa Grande. The system has already been operational for about five years, effectively providing real-time monitoring and collecting slope data. The real-time data on slope dislocation, subsidence and cracks is sent to the Macao Civil Engineering Laboratory and the DSSOPT, enabling early precautionary measures and alerts.

In 2019, the second monitoring system in Macao was set up at Mount Fortress slope This is expected to start operations in 2020, after completion of the installation and testing.

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.In 2019 the Cadastral Information Net became accessible on mobile devices.

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.dscc.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 2019, the website had received over 1.2 million visitors since its launch in 2008. The website supports desktop and mobile devices, meeting the needs of different users.

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 50 kinds of useful information in everyday life, including on buildings, streets, government departments, tourist spots, food and beverage, and emergency shelters in Macao – catering to needs including eating, housing, transportation, sports and recreation.

To accord with the Government's policy to create an accessible environment, nine walking routes were included in the Macao Online Map, providing information on recommended walking routes and time required. Since its launch in 2001 till the end of 2019, the online map has received more than 6.5 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, and can show aerial photographs and offline maps, providing on-the-go geographic information required by users.

An updated version of the Macao Map was published in 2018, with enhanced route planning function integrating all smart footpaths and vehicle road networks throughout Macao, providing the shortest routes of four travel categories – walking, leisure, bus routes and driving.

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.

GeoGuide for Emergency is a mobile geographical app launched by the Cartography and Cadastre Bureau with the support of the Unitary Police Service, the Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau (SMG), the Office for the Development of the Energy Sector (GDSE), the Marine and Water Bureau, Education and Youth Affairs Bureau (DSEJ) and the Social Welfare Bureau. In 2019 an updated version was launched, providing the public with alerts about regions that may be affected during all levels of storm surge, as well as areas that are expected to be affected by suspension of power, real-time alerts about bad weather, emergency shelter locations and emergency telephone numbers in Macao, via mobile phones.

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.dspa.gov.mo) was jointly created by the Environmental Protection Bureau and the Cartography and Cadastre Bureau for the provision of shared map service. The system publishes environmental data and related processed information through the Internet.

The Cadastral Information Net (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 2019, 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, installation of cables of the electricity network was 78 percent completed by the end of 2019, and is targeted for completion as soon as possible, to meet needs until 2025.

2019 saw the completion of the tender evaluation and relevant investment budget approval for the initiative to generate electricity using natural gas, and it is expected that construction of the new power plant can be completed in about 25 months, upon confirmation of the land use right. It is expected to achieve 30 percent of local electricity generation – and up to 50 percent at times of emergencies, upon successful completion and commencement of operation of the plant, in order to ensure electricity supplies at key facilities such as hospitals, communications facilities and water supply systems, as well as most residential areas.

To support the power demand of residents in old districts, in Macao six outdoor transmission facilities were installed in several of these districts. In future, the Government will continue identifying appropriate locations in old districts for installation of outdoor transmission facilities. The Government is also working with the Municipal Affairs Bureau to proceed with the joint

construction of four landfills and substations, in order to tackle the land space issue. At present, three joint landfill construction projects are undergoing layout approval.

As regards preventing and responding to disasters, the Government followed up on the comments and recommendations of the National Commission for Disaster Reduction's Expert Group. As a result, to ensure external power supplies, China Southern Power Grid enhanced the wind resistance of its power grid, and finished reforming the Hengqin Thermal Power Station as a complementary source of power from mainland China for Macao, to further raise the reliability of external power supplies. Moreover, as regards the enhancement of transmission networks in low-lying areas, over 150 substations were improved in 2019.

In 2019, to lower burdens on residents, the Government continued to offer the electricity fee subsidy of 200 patacas per month per household.

Natural Gas

Following the completion of the natural gas pipeline network in Cotai, the construction of the natural gas pipeline network was gradually extended to the Macao Peninsula. In 2019, the Government continued coordinating the efforts of franchise companies and relevant government departments to confirm the location of valve stations at the two ends of Macao-Taipa cross-harbour gas supple pipeline, as well as the pipeline routes, thereby launching the related design project prior to the new gas supply to the Macao Peninsula.

The Government continued coordinating efforts regarding the land grant procedures, and the project on geological quality, required for the liquefied natural gas emergency storage and distribution station, so that the franchisee might commence the construction works as soon as possible. The Government is also coordinating efforts to expedite site selection for the natural gas filling station, to support the expanded application of natural gas buses. Moreover, 2019 saw the completion of two emergency gas sources for the natural gas distribution network – from Hengqin to the University of Macau and from Gongbei to Ilha Verde, further safeguarding the natural gas supply.

On 23 August 2019, the Government signed a concession contract with Companhia de Electricidade de Macau (CEM) regarding the public service of Government common pipeline management, assigning the planning and construction works of the common pipeline to the Government, and requiring the franchisee to provide management services to users of the common pipeline.

Energy Efficiency and Conservation

Since the launch of the initiative to install light-vehicle charging spaces at public carparks in 2016, a total of 170 light-vehicle charging spaces had been installed in Macao by the end of 2019, spanning 35 public carparks and five public roads, providing a free charging service to citizens. An additional 30 planned charging spaces are being installed, with a view to achieving 200 public charging spaces, as specified in the five-year plan of the Macao SAR.

As regards promotion of energy-saving LED lights, the Government plans to replace all street lights in Macao with LED lights, to save energy and for aesthetic enhancement and safety. By the

end of 2019, LED street lights already accounted for about 40 percent of Macao's street lights.

The Office for the Development of the Energy Sector (GDSE) continued organising large-scale publicity programmes, such as the Macao Energy Saving Week, the Energy Efficiency Educational Programme, and the Campus Energy Conservation Culture Programme, in order to promote energy saving.

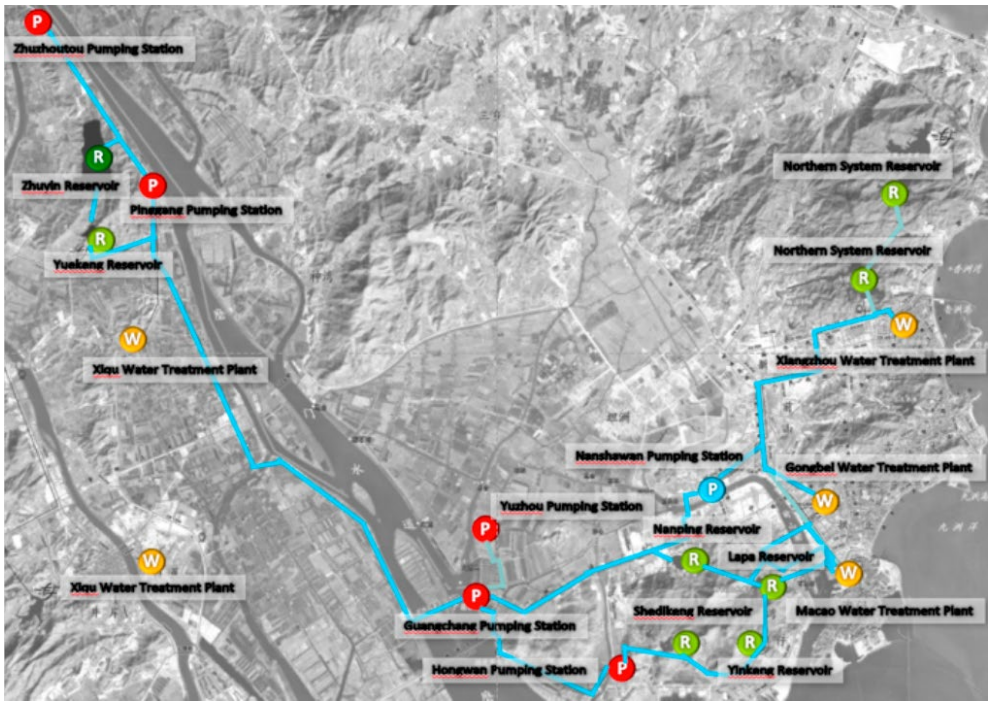
Drinking Water

Macao Water Supply Company (or "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.

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 or more of Macao's raw water comes from Xijiang (West River). In the past ten years, to mitigate salinity effects, the raw water intakes located at Modaomen, Zhuhai, have been moved over 20 kilometres upstream.

The green labels identify reservoirs. Recently, to mitigate salinity effects, the Zhuyin Reservoir was built in Pinggang with a total volume of 43 million cubic metres, and became operational in autumn 2011.

The pipeline with yellow labels is the fourth raw water pipeline, which began supplying water to Macao in the fourth quarter of 2019. The pipeline transfers raw water to Seac Pai Van Reservoir directly from Hongwan pumping station.

In 2019, Zhuhai currently supplies about 279,000 cubic metres of water to Macao each day, a total of 101.72 million cubic metres of raw water throughout the year. 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 2019, the total length of main pipelines was 622 kilometres.

At the end of 2019, the total volume of raw water stored in Macao's reservoirs (including the Main Storage Reservoir - the Outer Harbour Reservoir and the Seac Pai Van Reservoir) was 1.91 million cubic metres, including 1.66 million cubic metres in the reservoir near the Outer Harbour.

A total of 100.64 million cubic metres of water were supplied in 2019, 0.2 percent more than in 2018. The daily average volume supplied in 2019 was around 276,000 cubic metres, with a maximum of 309,000 cubic metres recorded on 4 October. In 2019, the total capacity of water sales was 92.81 million cubic metres, with a daily average of 254,000 cubic metres.

Testing Water Potability

The Macao Water Laboratory and Research Centre shoulders the responsibility of testing water quality, and ensuring the quality of water supplies. On a daily basis, the Laboratory and Research Centre 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 additional 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 within the group.

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 an official mobile site, QR codes in water bills, electronic billing, a safe email box co-established with the Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau, Little Water Steward mobile app and official WeChat account, 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 with financial difficulties and individuals who receive the Social Welfare Bureau's single-parent or medical subsidies or subsidies for the disabled.

As at the end of 2019, Macao Water had 260,179 customer accounts, including 228,333 households, 29,500 companies and 2,346 Government institutions.

Supporting Sustainable Development

As a public enterprise, Macao Water has taken up the social responsibility of caring, environment protection and sustainable development. From 2011, Macao Water publishes a sustainable development report that is in line with international standards. The 2018 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, an ISO 50001 Energy Management System certificate, and

an ISO 27001 Information Security 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 408 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 are 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: Nam Kwong Development (HK) Limited which holds 42 percent, and 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 other investors 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.

Conditions of Operations

In 2019, CEM's capacity peaked at 1,062 MW on 19 July, 9.4 percent higher than the peak capacity in 2018.

The Macao electricity transmission network comprises 26 primary substations, eight high-voltage substations and 1,007.7 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 110 kV cables were connected to Gongbei Substation and Nanping Substation, while the 220 kV cables were connected to Zhuhai Substation and Qinyun Substation.

The 11 kV medium-voltage electricity transmission network comprises 1,514 user transformer rooms (11 kV/400 V) and 44 mid-voltage substations, and is connected by cables with a total length of 2,352 kilometres. The low-voltage transmission network comprises 922 kilometres of cable, while the street lighting network comprises 577 kilometres of cable and 11,303 streetlights.

CEM's power network is almost entirely comprised of underground cables.

Electricity Output and Consumption

CEM generated 613 GWh of electricity during 2019, an increase of 29 percent over 2018. The amount of electricity imported from mainland China was 4,976 GWh, an increase of 1.3 percent over 2018, accounting for 86.3 percent of total electricity consumption; and electricity purchased from the Macao Central Incineration Centre totalled 175 GWh. CEM's sales for 2019 totalled 5,546 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 2019, CEM was providing services to 268,022 households. The Macao peninsula accounted for 80.63 percent of the total customer base; Taipa, 13.95 percent; Coloane, 5.36 percent; Cotai, 0.01 percent; and Hengqin, 0.05 percent.

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Taipa Grande inclined elevator

The Taipa Grande inclined elevator is the first inclined elevator introduced in Macao, which commenced operation in October 2017.

The elevator is constructed between Lakeside Garden and the walkway of Taipa Houses-Museum, which connects with the elevated trail and the footbridge in-use.

The elevator opens from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. for public use.

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TRANSPORT

Transport

Roads and Bridges

Macao has 339.7 kilometres of roads and highways, including 189.3 kilometres on the Macao peninsula; 85.1 kilometres on Taipa Island and Cotai; 44.8 kilometres on Coloane; 1.9 kilometres in New Urban Zone Area A and the bridge connected with New Urban Zone Area A; 8.7 kilometres in the Zhuhai-Macao border crossing area on the Artificial Island of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge; and 4.6 kilometres in the campus of 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 454.1 kilometres of roads for motor vehicles. This figure includes 201.6 kilometres on the Macao peninsula; 147.1 kilometres on Taipa island and Cotai; 65 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; 1.8 kilometres on the Lotus Flower Bridge; 3.7 kilometres in New Urban Zone Area A and the bridge connected with New Urban Zone Area; and 15.5 kilometres in the Zhuhai-Macao border crossing area on the Artificial Island of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao 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 two bus companies: Transportes Urbanos de Macau, S.A.R.L. (Transmac) and Sociedade de Transportes Colectivos de Macau, S.A. (TCM).

At the end of 2019, there were 910 buses in service, including 231 minibuses, 135 medium-sized buses and 544 large buses, on 84 routes. In 2019, a total of 228,938,114 passengers were served, representing an increase of 6.67 percent over the 2018 figure, covering a total distance of 50.26 million kilometres, representing an increase of 2.22 percent over the 2018 figure.

The Government renewed the contracts on a short-term basis for 14 months with Transportes Urbanos de Macau, S.A.R.L. (Transmac) and Sociedade de Transportes Colectivos de Macau, S.A. (TCM) on 29 October 2019, based on the conditions of the original notarial contract of Public Service of Road Mass Transport, which will expire on 31 December 2020.

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 September 2012, the TCM took the lead in introducing the first new energy-saving and environmentally friendly CNG natural-gas bus in Macao. Currently, there are 69 natural-gas buses in total, accounting for 14 percent of the company's total fleet. In future, it will continue introducing new models and environmentally friendly buses in accordance with the slogan: "Shaping Eco-Cities for an Inclusive Green Economy"

There are 58 bus routes offered by the TCM, including the seven night routes and three seasonal routes, accounting for 65 percent of all bus routes in Macao. These 58 routes are operated by more than 500 vehicles, serving over 300,000 passengers on average per day, covering an average total distance of 70,000 kilometres each day.

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 9001:2015 Quality Management System.

Transmac has around 1,100 employees and a fleet of 395 air-conditioned buses that serve 35 bus routes covering Macao, Taipa and Coloane islands. During 2019, about 100 million passengers were carried and 24.42 million kilometres covered.

In 2019, Transmac introduced the Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS), Speed Limit Indicator (SLI) and Collision Avoidance System of Mobileye to improve the safety of vehicular traffic.

Taxis

At the end of 2019, Macao had 1,597 licensed black taxis and 200 special taxis. There were 22,692 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 2019, there were 241,625 vehicles on Macao's roads, including 123,838 motorcycles, 110,013 light vehicles and 7,774 heavy vehicles. During the year, 12,440 new vehicles were registered, 14.28 percent less than in 2018. Of these, 6,625 were motorcycles and 5,423 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 20 speed monitoring systems on and near the Friendship Bridge, 111 video cameras and 21 speed monitoring systems on and near the Sai Van Bridge and surroundings, and 14 video cameras and four speed monitoring systems on and near the Ponte Governador Nobre de Carvalho. Also, 573 video cameras, 65 speed monitoring radar units, and a comprehensive system of 51 monitors at road junctions to detect vehicles jumping red lights and 19 monitors to detect illegal parking have been installed in various locations. On the Macao artificial island of Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, 57 video cameras have been installed.

According to the Public Security Police, during 2019, the monitoring systems identified 14,720 cases of speeding on highways, 853 cases of speeding along the bridge, 2,300 cases of jumping red lights, and 21,368 cases of illegal parking.

Parking

As at 31 December 2019, Macao had 56 public car parks, which together provided 24,691 parking spaces for light vehicles, 727 spaces for heavy vehicles, and 17,051 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

(Cont.)

Public Car Parks in Macao	
Name of car park	**Available parking spaces**
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
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
S. Lourenco Market Car Park	60 light vehicles, 74 motorcycles
Estrada Flor de Lotus Heavy Vehicle Car Park	240 heavy vehicles
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

(Cont.)

Public Car Parks in Macao	
Name of car park	**Available parking spaces**
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
Edifício Mong In Car Park	143 light vehicles, 242 motorcycles
Edifício do Lago Car Park	678 light vehicles, 1,132 motorcycles
Edificio Koi Nga Public Car Park	307 light vehicles, 366 motorcycles
Edificio Ip Heng Public Car Park	389 light vehicles, 606 motorcycles
Edificio Cheng Chong Public Car Park	244 light vehicles, 386 motorcycles
Edifício Lok Kuan Public Car Park	362 light vehicles, 550 motorcycles
Rua da Ponte Negra Public Car Park	95 light vehicles, 80 motorcycles
Fai Yat Building Public Car Park	259 light vehicles, 228 motorcycles
Cheng Chun Building Car Park	54 light vehicles, 38 motorcycles
Cheng I Building Car Park	283 light vehicles, 286 motorcycles
Iat Seng Building Car Park	292 light vehicles, 315 motorcycles
Chun Shu Mei Car Park	197 light vehicles, 197 motorcycles
Vala Das Borboletas Car Park	369 light vehicles, 165 motorcycles
Iat Fai Building Car Park	59 light vehicles, 132 motorcycles
Alameda da Harmoniai Car Park	209 light vehicles, 146 motorcycles

(Cont.)

Public Car Parks in Macao	
Name of car park	**Available parking spaces**
Rua da Bacia Sul Car Park	306 light vehicles, 214 motorcycles
Fai Ieng Building Car Park	121 light vehicles, 107 motorcycles
Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Checkpoint Building (West) Car Park	3,089 light vehicles, 2,054 motorcycles
Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Checkpoint Building (East) Car Park (beyond Macao border)	3,000 light vehicles
Patane Municipal Market Complex Car Park	116 light vehicles, 194 motorcycles
New Wholesale Market Car Park	230 light vehicles, 198 motorcycles
Cheng Tou Building Car Park	80 light vehicles, 83 motorcycles
Border Gate Sports Complex Car Park	810 light vehicles, 632 motorcycles
Bairro da Ilha Verde Building Car Park	1,427 light vehicles, 1,628 motorcycles

As at 31 December 2019, there were 8,164 parking meters for light vehicles, of which 209 were one-hour parking meters, 6,071 were two-hour parking meters and 1,884 were four-hour parking meters. There were 1,870 non-metered parking spaces. There were 2,881 parking meters for motorcycles, of which 1,838 were two-hour parking meters and 1,043 were four-hour parking meters. There were 30,068 non-metered parking spaces for motorcycles.

Road Safety

A Road Safety promotional campaign held in 2019 was jointly organised by the Transport Bureau, Public Security Police, the Legal Affairs Bureau and the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau. 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 Transport Bureau and the Traffic Department of the Public Security Police held workshops and talks related to road safety in schools, community centres, non-governmental organisations and private organisations, with the aim of reinforcing residents' understanding of road safety through long-term education efforts.

During 2019, a total of 97 schools and organisations participated in the road safety seminars and workshops co-organised by the Transport Bureau and Traffic Department; 14,951 people participated.

Cross-border Traffic

Cross-border Land Routes

Four land routes link Macao and mainland China: the Border Gate, the Zhuhai-Macao Cross-border Industrial Zone, the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge checkpoint, and the Lotus Flower Bridge checkpoint (Cotai checkpoint).

During 2019, there were 29,291,186 visitor arrivals by land, representing an increase of 32.2 percent over the previous year's figure. Of these, 20,931,567 entered via the Border Gate; tourists from mainland China and Hong Kong represented 90.8 percent and six percent of the total, respectively. There were 5,381,058 visitors who arrived via Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge checkpoint; tourists from mainland China and Hong Kong accounted for 42.5 percent and 46.8 percent of this total, respectively. The number of visitors who arrived via the Cotai checkpoint was 2,962,378, while 16,183 arrived via the Zhuhai-Macao Cross-border Industrial Zone. During the year, there were 25,985,860 arrivals of Macao residents via the Border Gate, 1,211,653 via Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge checkpoint, 1,105,471 via the Cotai checkpoint and 677,026 via Zhuhai-Macao Cross-border Industrial Zone.

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 the Shun Tak China Travel — Companhia de Gestao de Embarcacoes (Macau), Limitada; Far East Hydrofoil Company; Hong Kong-Macau Hydrofoil Company; Shun Tak – China Travel Macau Ferries Limited; Yuet Tung Shipping Company; and Cotai Waterjets (Macau) Limited.

Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal

The Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal, which commenced operations in 1993, is one of Macao's most important checkpoints. The terminal operates around-the-clock providing maritime passenger transportation services between Macao and various places including Sheung Wan, Tsim Sha Tsui, Tuen Mun 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 terminal has a total floor area of 65,000 square metres, and provides 14 berths and 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

As planned, the Taipa Ferry Terminal commenced operation on 1 June 2017. It occupies 200,000 square metres, with 16 berths, three multi-functional berths for ferries 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 Humen in Dongguan, to provide leisure cruise services, with the ground floor as the arrival floor, the first as the departure floor and a food square in the west of the ground floor.

Inner Harbour Ferry Terminal

The Inner Harbour Ferry Terminal has two berths, and stopped providing maritime passenger transportation services between Macao and Wanzai in Zhuhai on 17 January 2016.

Maritime Passenger and Cargo Transportation

During 2019, there were 88,063 scheduled ferry sailings between Macao and Hong Kong, and 22,601 scheduled ferry sailings between Macao and mainland China.

During 2019, 6,267,619 passengers arrived in Macao by sea, representing a decrease of 39.47 percent compared with the 2018 figure. Of these, 3,563,237 entered Macao via the Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal, and 2,704,382 via the Taipa Ferry Terminal.

In 2019, 90,710 containers or 133,038 TEUs (twenty-foot equivalent units) were shipped in and out of Macao by sea, representing decreases of 3.42 percent and 4.04 percent, respectively, on the 2018 figures.

Yuet Tung Shipping Company Limited and Macau Cruise Development Company Limited commenced operating regular sightseeing maritime routes at the Inner Harbour Ferry Terminal on 25 September 2018 and 1 October 2019, respectively; Shun Tak China Travel Ship Management (Macau) Limited commenced operating charter services of Macao Aquatic Trek at Taipa Ferry Terminal and Coloane Pier on 23 October 2018, and on 6 May 2019 received approval to utilise the Macau Fisherman's Wharf as a spot to pick up and set down passengers. Shun Tak China Travel Ship Management (Macau) Limited began operating regular sightseeing maritime routes at Taipa Ferry Terminal and Coloane Pier on 8 December 2018, and received approval to modify this route to become a ferry service between Taipa Ferry Terminal and Coloane Pier and the Interchange at Macau Fisherman's Wharf.

2019 Sightseeing Maritime Routes

	No. of Sails	No. of Passengers
January 2019	62	844
February 2019	95	687
March 2019	107	1088

(Cont.)

2019 Sightseeing Maritime Routes		
	No. of Sails	No. of Passengers
April 2019	113	1028
May 2019	89	1225
June 2019	123	1385
July 2019	134	1686
August 2019	116	1166
September 2019	133	3278
October 2019	136	2342
November 2019	121	1985
December 2019	129	1728

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 passenger transportation service was launched in 2002. Operated by East Asia Airlines, the service reduced the travelling time between Hong Kong and Macao to only 15 minutes. There are 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 2019, there were 10,301 helicopter flights.

Ports

Outer Harbour

Located on the east coast of the Macao peninsula, the Outer Harbour is designated for scheduled high-speed ferries between Macao and Hong Kong and Shenzhen. Its watercourse is 120 metres wide and 4.4 metres deep.

Inner Harbour

Located on the west coast of the Macao peninsula, the Inner Harbour has many piers for loading and discharging cargo, plus Pier 11A, the ferry terminal, used by passenger ferries licensed by the

Marine and Water Bureau. The South Sampan Pier between Piers 8 and 9 is used by crewmembers of ships berthed in the Inner Harbour who hold Macao SAR Resident Identity Cards, or Portuguese Citizen Cards, or are authorised to land and depart by the relevant government authority. The South Sampan Pier also allows vessels travelling to and from Wanzai, Zhuhai, to berh; these carry flowers and flower farmers, and arrivals are processed through a customs inspection point. The North Sampan Pier between Inner Harbour Ponte 16 and Pier 21 is used by crewmembers of ships berthed in the Inner Harbour who hold Macao SAR Resident Identity Cards, or Portuguese Citizen Cards, or who are authorised to land and depart by the relevant government authority, with prior notice to the Macao Customs inspection point. The Inner Harbour's approach channel is 60 metres wide, and its fairway is 55 metres wide and 3.5 metres deep.

Taipa

The Taipa 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 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 2019, Ka Ho Harbour handled 18,072 inbound TEUs (twenty-foot equivalent units) and 19,274 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 and No. 30/2018, 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 2019 totalled around 73 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 267 registered vessels at the end of 2019, including seven 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 57 registered vessels in this category at the end of 2019, including two 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 2019, a total of 120 people held seafarer's books issued by the Marine and Water Bureau.

Maritime Training School

The Maritime Training School is Macao's only nautical education institution. Its principal objectives are to provide theoretical and practical training in maritime subjects and harbour management, as well as related scientific knowledge.

Most of the training school's students are staff members from the Marine and Water Bureau, Macao Customs Service, Fire Service and Public Security Police Force, as well as sailors, fishermen and nautical athletes in Macao. The training school also provides after-school and summer vacation activities for youngsters.

Government Dockyard

The Government Dockyard is a department under the Marine and Water Bureau. As well as shipbuilding and ship repairs, it is responsible for maintaining and repairing government vehicles, verifying their status and inspecting them, handling newly purchased vehicles, as well as making

and installing vehicle identification plates. At present, most of the vessels built and repaired at the Government Dockyard belong to the Marine and Water Bureau and Macao Customs Service.

In 2019, the Government Dockyard built six new vessels – two 16-metre steamboats, two 19-metre tugboats and two small rescue ships for the Marine and Water Bureau. It also carried out 221 vessel maintenance projects, 173 of which were completed. The shipyard carried out 2,266 projects concerning examination, maintenance and repair of 2,693 vessels.

Safety of Water Supply

To ensure the safety of water supplies in Macao and more effectively manage water resources, on 18 July 2013 the Government set up a unit for water resources management in the Marine and Water Bureau. This is responsible for coordinating water supplies, including raw water supplies from mainland China to Macao, monitoring the operations of water supply companies, and promoting Macao as a water-conserving city.

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 2019, Macao had initialled air services agreements with 50 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

(Cont.)

Signatories of Air Services Agreements with Macao	
Austria	04/11/1994
Belgium	16/11/1994
The Netherlands	16/11/1994
Luxembourg	14/12/1994
New Zealand	09/03/1995
Portugal	31/08/1995
Switzerland	05/09/1995
Singapore	27/10/1995
Malaysia	31/10/1995
Thailand	01/11/1995
United States	03/07/1996
Vietnam	07/08/1996
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

(Cont.)

Signatories of Air Services Agreements with Macao	
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
Israel	Initialled
Greece	Initialled
Slovakia	Initialled
Cape Verde	Initialled
Chile	Initialled
Turkey	Initialled
Qatar	Initialled

Other agreements:

The MSAR Government has signed the following agreement on aviation with the Portuguese Government:

Agreement	Signing date
Protocol on Cooperation in Civil Aviation Between the Portuguese Republic and the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China	9 September 2002

The MSAR Government has signed the following multilateral agreements with the European Union:

Agreement	Signing date
Agreement between the Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and the European Union on Certain Aspects of Air Services	23 November 2013

As at 31 December 2019, three airlines were registered in Macao and providing flight services: Air Macau, Sky Shuttle and Macau Jet International.

The fleets and scheduled flight services of the three companies were as follows:

Airline	Fleet	Destinations
Air Macau	2 x Airbus A319 6 x Airbus A320 4 x Airbus A320neo 10 x Airbus A321 1 x Airbus A321neo	Shanghai (Pudong, Hongqiao), Beijing, Hangzhou, Xiamen, Nanjing, Ningbo, Chengdu, Nanning, Hefei, Chongqing, Taiyuan, Tianjin, Zhengzhou, Guiyang, Changzhou, Qingdao, Jieyang Chaoshan, Wenzhou, Taipei, Kaohsiung, Bangkok, Da Nang, Hanoi, Seoul, Tokyo, Osaka, Fukuoka, Da Nang, and Hanoi.
Sky Shuttle (Helicopter service)	3 x Agusta AW139	Hong Kong, Shenzhen
Macau Jet International (Commercial Charter Services)	1 x Dassault Falcon 2000LX 1 x Agusta AW139	Global destinations

The numbers of pilots licensed by the Civil Aviation Authority, as at 31 December 2019, were:

Airline	Number of licensed pilots
Civil Aviation Authority	0
Air Macau	52
Sky Shuttle	4
Macau Jet International (Commercial Charter Services)	0
Total	**56**

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.

Macau International Airport handled 9,611,287 passengers during 2019, 16.3 percent more than in 2018. Its cargo volume was 42,216 tonnes, representing an increase of 1.7 percent. A total of 77,581 flights took off or landed, representing an increase of 17.9 percent.

The number of private and commercial air charters decreased from 3,170 in 2018 to 2,694 in 2019, representing a decrease of 15 percent.

During 2019, 3,836,692 visitors arrived via the airport.

Air Traffic Control

Since it opened in 1995, the airport's air traffic control system has followed the International Civil Aviation Organization standards, to ensure 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 control in Macao and the neighbouring air zones.

Aircraft Noise

Macau International Airport was constructed offshore and far from residential communities, avoiding the need to install soundproofing. However, to protect Zhuhai from noise pollution caused by northbound flights taking off from the runway, aircraft are not allowed to pass the 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 Macau 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 security inspectors and advanced security equipment to perform security checks on passengers, baggage and cargo.

Macau International Airport Company

Macau International Airport Company (CAM) has been appointed by the Government to operate Macau International Airport. It was responsible for the airport's construction, and it is now responsible for its operation. The Government approved the company's application in 2001 to extend its franchise by a further 25 years, to 2039.

Macao Yearbook 2020

Crystal Mover
Ocean Cruiser
Macau Light Rapid Transit
029A

LRT

Crystal Mover
Ocean Cruiser
052B

輕軌站
ESTAÇÃO DE
METRO LIGEIRO
LRT STATION

Commenced operation on 10 December, the LRT Taipa line is approximately 9.3 kilometres in length, with 11 stations covering the major residential areas, the old districts and tourist' attractions, while connecting with major sea, land and air ports.

The commencement of LRT provides citizens and tourists a convenient and reliable transport system, which refines the transportation network and facilities in Macao and thus improve people's quality of life.

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GEOGRAPHY, ENVIRONMENT AND POPULATION

Geography, Environment and Population

Location

The Macao Special Administrative Region (MSAR) is an integral part of the People's Republic of China. Situated at the mouth of the Pearl River Delta (PRD) and bordering Guangdong Province, Macao is 60 kilometres from Hong Kong, and located at latitude 22º12'40"N and longitude 113º32'22"E. Macao time is eight hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time. The MSAR consists of the Macao peninsula and two islands: Taipa and Coloane. Three bridges – Nobre de Carvalho Bridge, Friendship Bridge (Ponte da Amizade) and Sai Van Bridge – link the peninsula to Taipa; while the COTAI Reclamation Area links Taipa and Coloane islands.

According to Chief Executive Notice No.128/2015 dated 20 December 2015: as stipulated in Order No. 665 of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, the Macao Special Administrative Region comprises land and marine areas, with the land area comprising the Border Gate Macao Checkpoint Building section and the Canal dos Patos section, and the marine area comprising six sections: the Inner Harbour section, Cotai channel section, southern Macao waters section, eastern Macao waters section, artificial island section, and northern Macao waters section. The boundary to the west is meridian 113º31'41.4"E, to the east 113º37'48.5"E, to the south parallel 22º04'36"N, and to the north 22º13'01.3"N.

Area

Due to reclamation along its coastline, Macao's total land area has grown from 11.6 square kilometres in 1912, when measurements were first taken, to 32.9 square kilometres in 2019. The Macao peninsula accounts for 9.3 square kilometres (28.3 percent) of the current area; Taipa island for 7.9 square kilometres (24 percent); Coloane island for 7.6 square kilometres (23.1 percent); COTAI Reclamation Area for six square kilometres (18.2 percent); New Urban Zone Area A for 1.4 square kilometres (4.3 percent); Macao border crossing area on Zhuhai-Macao checkpoint on the Artificial Island of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge for 0.7 kilometres (2.1%), 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 23.8 square kilometres, accounting for 72.3 percent of the total; granite hills cover six square kilometres, or 18.2 percent; and terraces cover 1.2 square kilometres, or 3.7 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 5.8 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

According to Executive Order No. 184/2018 enacted on 13 August, the coastline of the Macao SAR was determined by the published Macao Special Administrative Region Coastline Map, dated 1 July 2017. The total length of Macao's coastline is 76.7 kilometres, 18.4 kilometres of which are around the Macao peninsula; 49.9 kilometres are around the two islands (including Taipa Island, Cotai Reclamation Area and Coloane Island); 5.7 kilometres are around New Urban Zone Area A; 2.7 kilometres are around the Macao border crossing area on Zhuhai-Macao Port Artificial Island of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge.

There are two types of coastline in the Macao SAR: artificial and natural coastlines. Artificial coastlines predominate, representing 81.5 percent of the total coastline length, and are mainly around the Macao peninsula and fringing eastern and northern Taipa Island. The natural coastlines mainly fringe western Taipa Island and the southern tip of Coloane Island, representing 18.5 percent of the total coastline length.

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 Organisation (WMO), calculated with 30 years of data, the average annual precipitation in Macao between 1981 and 2010 was more than 2,000 millimetres, with most rainfall occurring between April and September. June had the most precipitation – an average of 363.8 millimetres; while January had the least – an average of 26.5 millimetres.

Macao has an average annual temperature of 22.6ºC. The coolest month is January, when it averages 15.1ºC. Most years, Macao has a short cold weather period when temperatures fall below 5ºC. The average monthly temperature exceeds 22ºC during seven months of the year, indicating that Macao has a short winter but a long summer.

Macao is frequently hit by typhoons. The typhoon season starts in May and ends in October, with July to September as its peak period.

Weather Overview

General Situation

In 2019, Macao's average annual temperature and the relative humidity were slightly higher than the climate normal, while the total rainfall and the total hours of sunshine were significantly higher than the climate normal, and the total evaporation level was slightly below the climate normal.

Five tropical cyclones affected Macao in 2019. They were: Tropical Storm Mun from 1 July to 3 July, Tropical Storm Wipha from 30 July to 2 August, Severe Tropical Storm Bailu from 24 August to 25 August, Tropical Storm Podul from 28 August to 29 August, and Tropical Depression Kajiki from 1 September to 3 September. Tropical Storm Wipha was notable for being the only tropical cyclone requiring Typhoon Signal No. 8 to be issued in 2019. During Tropical Storm Wipha, strong force 6-7 winds were recorded over Macao, while gale force 8 wind was recorded over the cross-harbour bridges. The maximum 10-minute mean wind speed was 67 kilometres per hour.

Regarding storm surge warnings, blue storm surge warnings were issued as a result of Tropical Storm Mun and Tropical Storm Podul, and only one yellow storm warning was issue during the year – as a result of Tropical Storm Wipha, which caused flooding in extensive areas of the Inner Harbour, with the maximum flood height of 0.5 metres recorded on 1 August.

Summary of Severe Weather Warnings Issued in 2019

Warning / Signal Type		Frequency	No. of Warning Reports Issued
Tropical Cyclone Warning	No. 1 Alert Signal	5	29
	No. 3 Strong Wind Signal	3	27
	No. 8 Northeast Gale Signal	1	12
	No. 8 Southeast Gale Signal	0	0
	No. 8 Southwest Gale Signal	0	0
	No. 8 Northwest Gale Signal	0	0
	No. 9 Increasing Gale Signal	0	0
	No. 10 Typhoon Signal	0	0
	All Signals Lowered	5	5
Strong Monsoon Warning (Black Ball)		19	72
Rainstorm Warning		10	36
Thunderstorm Warning		110	294

(Cont.)

Summary of Severe Weather Warnings Issued in 2019			
Warning / Signal Type		Frequency	No. of Warning Reports Issued
Storm Surge Alert		0	0
Storm Surge Warning	Blue Storm Surge Warning	3	28
	Yellow Storm Surge Warning	1	17
	Orange Storm Surge Warning	0	0
	Red Storm Surge Warning	0	0
	Black Storm Surge Warning	0	0
	All Warnings Lowered	3	3

Temperatures

Macao had an average annual temperature of 23.6ºC during 2019, which was 1.0ºC higher than the climate normal, setting a record high since 1952. The highest and the lowest average temperatures were 28.7ºC in July and 16.7ºC in January, respectively. The hottest days were 18 July and 9 August, when the temperature rose to 35.7ºC; whereas the coldest day was 1 January, when the temperature fell to 8.4ºC.

Relative Humidity

The average relative humidity during 2019 was 82 percent, which was three percent higher than the climate normal. March and May saw the highest monthly average relative humidity, at 90 percent; whereas the lowest was 70 percent in December.

Rainfall

Total rainfall during 2019 was 2,248.0 millimetres, which was 189.9 millimetres or about 9 percent above climate normal. The highest monthly rainfall was 472.0 millimetres, recorded in August, 128.9 millimetres above normal. Only traces of rainfall were recorded in December, marking the lowest monthly rainfall of the year. The highest daily rainfall was 111.0 millimetres, recorded on 26 August.

Evaporation

The total evaporation level in 2019 was 794.7 millimetres, which was 150.4 millimetres less than the

climate normal. The evaporation levels of all months were slightly lower than the climate normal.

Sunshine

During 2019, Macao had 1,791.6 hours of sunshine, 17.7 hours above normal. The most hours of sunshine were recorded in November, totalling 243.9 hours, which was 71.7 hours above normal. The least hours of sunshine were recorded in February, amounting to 60.2 hours, which was 19.2 hours less than normal.

Wind

During 2019, Macao was subject to predominantly north-northeasterly winds in January, March and from September to December; southerly winds in April, June and July; easterly winds in May, and south-southwesterly winds in August. Wind speeds averaged 10.4 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 radiation, 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 daily weather reports over the past year, which are broadcast daily for the public. The SMG provided 1,825 weather forecasts and 730 weather forecasts for the Macao coastal area during 2018.

The SMG continued cooperating with the Macau Broadcasting Company's (TDM). Every day, SMG officers explain the day's weather conditions and the forecast for the following day during the Macau Broadcasting Company's morning TV programme. The SMG forecasters also record weather information regularly, or when necessary, and upload it to the Internet for download and use by various 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).

Whenever a tropical cyclone signal is issued, the SMG will provide a warning signal forecast for the following one to two days, based on a table with forecasts for tropical cyclones and storm surges that is released on its official website. Citizens can learn about the potential impact of tropical cyclones during particular hours and make necessary preparations as soon as possible. When Typhoon Signal No.3 or above is issued, TDM uses split-screen views to announce the latest tropical cyclone news.

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, mobile applications 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 2019, a total of 39,745 aeronautical meteorological documents were downloaded from the system, which typically operated at 100 percent efficiency.

In recent years, the SMG has introduced the Mobile WebWeather Service, Macao SMG mobile 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. An updated version of the SMG website and mobile app were also launched in 2019, offering citizens easy access to the latest weather, air quality and geophysical information. 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 commuters to promptly respond to changes in weather. In addition, the Weather Service Centre was established at the Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal, to provide travellers with the latest weather advice and information.

The SMG also offered the 48-hour Automatic Weather Forecast and Real-time Air Quality Index services, providing the public with temperature, humidity, wind speed and direction, and weather forecasts for the following two days and a more timely air quality index on the website.

After Typhoon Hato in 2017, the SMG carried out a series of refinements and promotions to educate citizens about adverse weather conditions.

Following the two amended administrative orders regarding tropical cyclones and storm surges in 2018, the SMG launched "20 millimetres rainfall alert" to warn the public of forthcoming or current heavy rain before issuing the rainstorm warning. Citizens should be aware regarding their safety, adjust their travelling plans accordingly, and pay attention to the latest announcements on the weather.

The SMG also strived to educate the public about weather and disaster relief, and cooperated with other organisations in holding talks to introduce common adverse weather conditions and corresponding safety measures. In 2019, the SMG released two promotional videos, promoted responses and safety measures for tropical cyclones and storm surges, and collaborated with Macao Science Center to release the Walking Together video series and organise the "Meteorological Science Game Programming Competition".

In 2019, the SMG continued providing Weather Forecasts for Holidays. Many images were used to present detailed weather information to the public. The forecasts now provide information

specifically for festivals and holidays. For example, special notice of rain and humidity would be given during the Dragon Boat Festival, to alert dragon boat race competitors regarding changes in the weather; and notifications are given regarding the time for enjoying the moon and night time weather during the Mid-Autumn Festival. As for 2019 National Day, historical measurements were included in the weather forecast, to provide seasonal enhancement and help citizens enjoy the celebration.

In 2019, the SMG optimized the telephone enquiry service and retained the service for answering questions from the public by professional staff.

During 2018, the SMG posted the Storm Surge Alert labels onto the Civil Protection CCTV poles in low-lying areas, to more clearly inform citizens regarding the potentially affected areas and the severity of flooding, enabling prompt response measures when storm surge alerts are issued. Labels were also posted in car parks, to alert car owners and drivers about the potential for storm surges. The second phase of label posting commenced in 2019. Advertisements were also displayed on certain buses, promoting storm surge warnings and related measures to citizens.

Monitoring Network

The SMG collects weather data 24 hours a day via its Automatic Weather Station Network of 15 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. Two lightning systems with real-time monitor interface were also established in 2018.

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. In addition, the SMG joined hands with the Zhuhai Meteorological Bureau to install four X-band phased array weather radars in Zhuhai, forming a network of phased array radars to monitor weather conditions over Macao and nearby regions.

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 18 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 inshore wave monitoring station.

In addition, the SMG cooperated with the Pearl River Water Conservancy Science Academe to commence work on marine meteorological observations. Real-time monitoring data was received from the marine buoy stations in the Macao and Pearl River Water regions, expanding monitoring from land-based meteorology to include nearby sea areas, including hydrology, and providing real-time data as a reference for storm surge monitoring and issuing alerts.

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 six automatic air quality monitoring stations, a light detection and ranging (LIDAR) system for monitoring suspended particulates and boundary layers above Macao 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. Every year, it participates in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Seminar on Meteorological Science and Technology and the Guangdong - Hong Kong - Macao Meeting on Cooperation in Meteorological Operations organised alternately by the three parties.

In 2019, the SMG also attended various regional and international meetings, including:

- The 51st Session of ESCAP/WMO Typhoon Committee; the 18th World Meteorological Organisation Meeting;

- The ICAO Meteorological Information Exchange Model (IWXXM) Workshop;
- The 23rd Meeting of the Meteorology Sub-group of the Asia Pacific Air Navigation Planning and Implementation Regional Group;
- The Typhoon Committee Tropical Cyclone High Level Session and Meeting of Meteorological Working Group;
- The 14th Typhoon Committee Integrated Workshop and Roving Seminar;
- The 10th Meteorology Technical Conference – CMA, SMG, IPMA;
- The international workshop entitled "Nowcasting, Seamless Forecasting and Warning Services" of the WMO; and
- The meeting of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.

Air

Population density, scarcity of land, narrow streets and busy traffic all affect Macao's air quality. However, this is offset to some extent by the low discharge of industrial pollutants. The air quality is therefore generally quite good. Every winter, a comparatively high level of airborne pollutants raises the air pollution index; while in summer the air quality improves, with lower pollution index readings, as the convective precipitation of the tropical climate dispels pollutants.

During 2019, roadside monitoring stations in Macao recorded "good" air quality on 58.5 percent of days, "acceptable" air quality on 39.6 percent of days, and "poor" air quality on 1.9 percent (seven days). In the high-density residential area of the Macao peninsula, the air quality was "good" on 63.9 percent of days, "acceptable" on 33.6 percent of days, and "poor" on 2.5 percent (nine days).

In the high-density residential area on Taipa, the air quality was "good" on 68.8 percent of days, "acceptable" on 28.2 percent of days and "poor" on 3.0 percent of days (11 days). Ambient monitoring stations on Taipa recorded "good" air quality on 49.9 percent of days, "acceptable" air quality on 38.9 percent of days, and "poor" air quality on 11.2 percent of days (41 days). Ambient monitoring stations on Coloane recorded "good" air quality on 46.8 percent of days, "acceptable" air quality on 48.5 percent of days, and "poor" air quality on 4.8 percent of days (17 days). The Ka Ho roadside monitoring station recorded "good" air quality on 42.3 percent of days, "acceptable" air quality on 46.4 percent of days, and "poor" air quality on 11.3 percent of days (41 days).

In 2019, fine suspended particulates ($PM_{2.5}$) and ozone (O_3) 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 Taipa and Ka Ho roadside monitoring station recorded most of the "poor" and "bad" air quality, on 11.2 and 11.3 percent of days respectively (41 days). Overall, over 94.2 percent of days met the air quality standards ("good" to "acceptable") in 2019. As compared to 2018, concentrations of ozone showed a slightly increase, while concentrations of other pollutants were largely unchanged.

Average Pollutant Concentrations in 2019						
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	47.5	24.4	---	59.1	---	0.9
High-density residential area of Macao peninsula	58.7	24.3	1.0	51.8	33.6	0.7
High-density residential area of Taipa island	58.4	26.7	3.0	32.0	36.6	0.7
Taipa ambient	35.6	17.5	2.9	25.7	65.1	0.6
Coloane ambient[i]	41.1	24.0	2.7	32.4	58.9	0.7
Ka Ho roadside[a]	39.9	22.6	1.0	26.2	72.7	0.7

Comparisons between Pollutant Concentrations and the Daily Air Pollution Index (adopted since 2 July 2012)						
Air quality index	Respirable suspended particulates 24-hour average (μg/m^3)	Fine suspended particulates 24-hour average (μg/m^3)	Sulphur dioxide 24-hour average (μg/m^3)	Nitrogen dioxide 24-hour average (μg/m^3)	Ozone 8-hour average (μg/m^3)	Carbon monoxide 8-hour average (mg/m^3)
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	100	35	40	100	80	5
100	150	75	125	200	160	10
200	350	150	660	750	350	17
300	420	250	1,300	1,500	600	34
400	500	350	1,700	2,000	800	46
500	600	500	2,120	2,500	1,000	57

Air Pollution Index						
Air quality index	**0 ~ 50**	**51 ~ 100**	**101 ~ 200**	**201 ~ 300**	**301 ~ 400**	**401 ~ 500**
Air quality level (Macao standards)	Good	Acceptable	Poor	Bad	Severe	Harmful
Symbol						

Noise

There are many reasons for noise pollution in Macao. Urban characteristics – such as population density, busy traffic, narrow streets and the large number of high-rise buildings – create conditions for noise transmission.

In 2019, the Environmental Protection Bureau and the Public Security Police received 8,968 complaints about ambient noise, about 1.1 percent more than the 2018 figure. The Environmental Protection Bureau received 1,353 of these complaints, representing a drop of 0.7 percent compared with 2018; whereas the Public Security Police received the remaining 7,615 cases, a figure that was 1.5 percent more than in 2018.

Complaints received by the Environmental Protection Bureau and the Public Security Police were primarily related to "public areas" (37.5 percent or 3,361 cases), "activities of daily life and pets in residential buildings" (30.4 percent or 2,722 cases), and "industry, commerce and services" (14.5 percent or 1,299 cases).

Environmental Noise Monitoring Network

Currently, Macao has six environmental noise monitoring stations to assess the ambient noise level in different districts – three on the Macao peninsula, one on Taipa island, one in the COTAI Reclamation Area and one in Coloane. These monitoring stations conduct round-the-clock monitoring of ambient noise; road traffic noise; and noise from the 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 2018 Annual Report on Data Collected by Environmental Noise Monitoring Stations of Macao was also published in 2019.

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 2018 Annual Report on Data Collected by Automatic Water Quality Monitoring Stations of Macao was also published in 2019.

Monitoring Drinking Water Quality

The Laboratory Division of the Municipal Affairs Bureau 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 Division 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 91 and 205 accreditations on water quality certificates and various food certificates, respectively.

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 2019, the Macao Peninsula Sewage Treatment Plant handled 54,694,306 cubic metres of sewage; Taipa Sewage Treatment Plant handled 9,116,171 cubic metres; Coloane Sewage Treatment Plant handled 18,822,893 cubic metres; the sewage treatment plant at Macau International Airport processed 41,930 cubic metres; and the Crossborder Industrial Zone Sewage Treatment Plant handled 886,920 cubic metres.

Improvement works for the Macao Peninsula Sewage Treatment Plant were launched in early 2019. The works will take about 28 months, and are expected to be completed during 2021. Work on the preliminary design for upgrading the original site of Coloane Sewage Treatment Plant was basically completed during the year, while ground investigations are progressing, and will be followed by tender processes for construction projects.

To align with the planning and development of Macao's New Urban Area, the preliminary design and environmental impact assessment of the sewage treatment plant construction in Zhuhai-Macao Port Artificial Island of Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge were completed in 2018. The geological survey for the sewage treatment plant and pipes was completed in 2019, and tender documents are currently being drafted. The remaining tender procedure would commence upon the completion of various preliminary works.

Waste Management

Companhia de Sistemas de Residuos, 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. According to statistics provided by the Municipal Affairs Bureau, in 2019 the CSR collected about 313,788 tonnes of household waste in Macao, an average of about 859.7 tonnes a day.

Work continued on introducing the policy of "Waste reduction at source, sorting and recycling" to implement the Macao Solid Waste Resources Management Programme (2017-2026). The Recycling Industry Equipment and Vehicles Subsidy Scheme was introduced by the Environmental Protection Bureau in 2018, with the application deadline extended to 25 November 2020 according to Order No. 42/2019 from the Secretary for Transport and Public Works, to help the recycling industry purchase about 20 items of equipment for dismantling, sorting, compressing, transporting and weighing waste, and light vehicles, in order to improve techniques and foster development of the industry. The draft law on Macao Construction Waste Management System was submitted to the legislature by the end of 2018.

Waste Classification

The Municipal Affairs Bureau continued to optimise public sorting and recycling facilities in the community. The number of public collection points for waste recycling in Macao was increased to 365. 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 2019, 2,356.6 tonnes of waste

paper, 270.4 tonnes of metals and 254.9 tonnes of plastic were recycled through various reusable waste sorting and recycling programmes.

The Municipal Affairs Bureau continued its glass bottle recycling programme. A total of 294.6 tonnes of waste glass were recycled during 2019. 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 15.7 tonnes of food waste during the year. Also, a programme for reusing clothes was jointly launched with the Macau Salvation Army, to improve the system for reusing clothes in Macao; about 652.2 tonnes of used clothes were collected during the year.

During 2018, the Restaurant Food Waste Recycling Pilot Project was launched by the Environmental Protection Bureau, to recycle food waste from small to medium-size restaurants that were unable to afford food waste treatment equipment. By the end of 2019, the Macao Central Incineration Centre had installed five food waste processing machines, with a total processing capacity of 3,000 kilogrammes per day. Moreover, the bureau acquired composting machines in 2019, to convert the soil conditioner from treated food waste into organic fertiliser by fermentation. As a result, 22,000 bags of free fertilisers were distributed to the public by the end of 2019.

The Environmental Protection Bureau again organised the "Recycling Red Packets is Very Easy" event during Chinese New Year, setting up more than 800 collection points across Macao. About 2.74 million red packets were collected (weighing about 6,200 kilogrammes) in 2019. After sorting, about 530 thousand red packets (weighing over 1.5 tonnes) could be distributed to the public for free in the following year for reuse, while the rest were sent for recycling treatment.

The Environmental Protection Bureau continued organising the "Recycling Mooncake Boxes is Very Easy" event during Mid-Autumn Festival, setting up over 800 mooncake box collection points across Macao, In 2019, a total of 17,000 used mooncake boxes (totalling about 6,400 kilogrammes) was recycled.

Macao Waste Incineration Centre

Macao Incineration Centre is responsible for processing all Macao's solid waste. It comprises a new plant and an old plant, each with three incineration facilities, with a total processing capacity of 1,728 tonnes of waste per day. During 2019, the centre processed 572,577 tonnes of municipal solid waste, an average of 1,569 tonnes a day.

The waste heat produced 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 28.7MW per hour of electricity at full load, of which 7MW are used for operation, and the remaining 21.7MW are transferred to the public grid – sufficient to meet the needs of over 33,000 households in Macao. During 2019, the incineration centre supplied 17,497 units (17,497 kWh) of electricity to the public grid.

An open tender for design and construction of the third-phase expansion of the incineration centre commenced in 2019, and was carried out in phases.

Special and Hazardous Waste Treatment

The Macao Special and Hazardous Waste Treatment Centre commenced operation in 2007. It uses superheating techniques to treat waste materials that cannot be processed by the incineration centre, including discarded tyres, solid and liquid hazardous waste, carcasses of animals such as horses and dogs, slaughterhouse waste, medical waste, oil residue, and other special and hazardous wastes.

In 2019, the waste treatment centre's processed a total of 2,639 tonnes of waste (including medical waste), with discarded tyres comprising 46 percent of the total.

Since the Environmental Protection Bureau introduced the Used Battery Collection Scheme, over 1,100 collection points have been set up in schools, merchants, shops, residential and commercial zones, public departments and public refuse tips in various districts of Macao. To date, over 39,000 used batteries have been collected, over 14,800 of which were pre-treated primary batteries and were exported to Japan via Hong Kong at the end of 2018, for reuse and recycling treatment, following procedures according to the stipulations of the Basel Convention.

The "Disposing Used Lamps is Very Easy" event was introduced in 2019, with over 700 buildings, supermarkets and merchants participating and setting up collection points for used lamps, including fluorescent tubes and lamps, LED lamps, incandescent lamps, halogen lamps, high-intensity discharge (HID) lamps and other mercury-containing lamps. The pre-treated lamps will be exported to qualified treatment plants for recycling to harmless materials.

The Computer and Communication Products Recycling Programme has collected over 77,000 used electronic products by the end of 2019, and donated used newer models of computers, which met the bureau's donation requirements and had received some maintenance, to charities. The remaining computers were collected by the programme contractors for dismantling. The reusable components and materials would be transferred to other regions for recycling treatment, according to the Basel Convention, accounting for a total recycling rate of 90 percent.

The Environmental Protection Bureau began to take over the management of the glass bottle crushing facility in 2019, and introduced the "Recycling Glass Bottles is Easy" event to facilitate recycling of glass bottles from hotels, restaurants, higher education institutions and commercial organisations. By the end of 2019, a total of 96 organisations had participated in the event. The crushed glass bottles will be used as road construction materials or exported to qualified treatment plants for recycling.

Treatment of Construction Waste

Since the construction waste landfill commenced operations in 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, marine clay and furnace slag. In 2019, about 2.49 million cubic metres of construction waste were disposed of in the landfill.

In 2019, the Environmental Protection Bureau began a project to improve construction waste landfill soil. Silt at the bottom of the waste landfill will be consolidated through civil engineering means, to stabilise sediments and create more space for landfill.

The Environmental Protection Bureau refurbished relatively good quality furniture items from the landfill, and donated them to social service associations, community organisations and people in need; while some would be used in Environmental Protection Bureau facilities, achieving the goal of waste recycling and reduction, and relieving pressure on the landfill.

Automatic Solid Waste Collection System

The automatic solid waste collection located in the Areia Preta New Reclamation Zone (NATAP) has been in use for over 10 years. The system comprises waste collection points and a number of inlet valves connected to a network of underground pipes. The solid waste is transported through the tubes to the collection station. The compressed waste is taken by trucks to the incineration centre.

In 2019, due to the increasingly ageing underground pipes and related equipment, as well as the building management personnel and cleaners being accustomed to the waste collection mode, the entire system will be optimised and upgraded in phases. The preliminary upgrade design commenced during the year.

Legislation and Pollution Control

Legislation enacted in 2019 covering environmental issues included:	
1	Amendment to the Prevention and Control of Environmental Noise (Law No. 8/2014);
2	Restrictions on Using Plastic Bags (Law No. 16/2019);
3	Air Pollutant Emission Standards and Facility Management Regulations for Oil Storage Tanks (By-law No. 23/2019);
4	Air Pollutant Emission Standards for Power Stations (By-law No. 24/2019);
5	Application deadline for Recycling Industry Equipment and Vehicles Subsidy Scheme extended to 25 November 2020, in accordance with article 7 of By-law No. 32/2018 – Recycling Industry Equipment and Vehicles Subsidy Scheme (Order No. 63/2014 of the Secretary for Transport and Public Works);
6	Regulations on Import and Transshipment of Asbestos and Asbestos-Containing Products (Executive Order No. 48/2019);
7	Replacement of amendment to Schedule of By-law No.30/2016 – Tailpipe Emission Limits and Measurement of Exhaust Pollutants by Vehicles in-use approved by Executive Order No. 130/2018 (Executive Order No. 80/2019);
8	Replacement of amendment to Schedule 1 and 2 of Regulations on Tailpipe Emissions of New Imported Vehicles approved by Executive Order No. 258/2018 (Executive Order No. 81/2019);
9	Stipulating the amount to be charged for each plastic bag provided in retailing, subject to article 3 of Law No. 16/2019 – Restrictions on Using Plastic Bags (Executive Order No. 143/2019); and

Legislation enacted in 2019 covering environmental issues included:	
10	Prohibiting import and transshipment to the MSAR of chemicals listed in the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (Executive Order No. 164/2019;).

International Treaties

Several international agreements and treaties to address global environmental problems have been made applicable to Macao, including:	
1	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 the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer Beijing Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
2	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
3	Paris Agreement
4	Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (with amendments made in 1995, 1998, 2002, 2004 and 2013)
5	Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) (with amendments made in 2009, 2011 and 2013)
6	Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (with amendments made in 2004, 2008, 2011, 2013, 2015 and 2017)
7	The Minamata Convention on Mercury
8	Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques
9	Plant Protection Agreement for the Asia and Pacific Region (with amendments made in 1967, 1979 and 1983)
10	International Plant Protection Convention (with amendment made in 1997)
11	Convention on Biological Diversity
12	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) (with amendments made in 1979, 1983 and 2016)
13	Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty

International treaties on maritime safety related to marine environment protection applicable to Macao include:	
1	International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation 1990
2	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto (MARPOL)
3	Amendment to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, 1980
4	International Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage, 2001
5	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, aiming to subsidise enterprises and community groups in Macao to increase their capability for protecting the environment; and to introduce environmental protection techniques and devices for further facilitating the development of environmental protection and its industry.

The Environmental Protection, Energy-saving Products and Equipment Subsidy Scheme was the first subsidy scheme since the establishment of the Environmental Protection and Energy Conservation Fund. It targets commercial enterprises and community organisations. According to Order No. 63/2014 of the Secretary for Transport and Public Works, the application deadline

for the Environmental Protection, Energy-saving Products and Equipment Subsidy Scheme was extended to 31 December 2015, receiving over 7,600 applications for subsidies by the end of 2015. As at the end of 2019, over 99.99 percent of applications were handled, of which over 5,000 were approved, involving subsidies of more than 410 million patacas.

The Government launched the Subsidy Scheme for Elimination of Two-stroke Heavy and Light Motorcycles with By-law No. 2/2017 in February 2017. During the application period from 15 February to 30 June 2017, more than 5,736 applications were received, of which over 5,500 were approved, involving subsidies of more than 19 million patacas.

The Government established a scheme to subsidise equipment and vehicles for the recycling industry, according to By-law No. 32/2018 Promulgated in November 2018. The application period was extended to 25 November 2020 with Order No. 42/2019 of the Secretary for Transport and Public Works. As at the end of 2019, a total of 12 applications were received. All applications were handled and approved, involving subsidies of approximately 250 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 374 events in diverse forms during 2019, attended by 314,463 participants.

The law on Restrictions on Using Plastic Bags came into effect on 18 November 2019. The Environmental Protection Bureau continued its publicity activities before and after the introduction of the law, including by cooperating with the Municipal Affairs Bureau, the Consumer Council and multiple community organisations; organising legal information seminars targeting Government departments, industries (including management, front-line workers, stalls and hawkers) and various groups; and holding multiple "Plastic reduction" lectures and events through the eco-school network.

The Environmental Protection Bureau also deployed manpower across various districts of Macao to explain and answer questions from merchants, citizens and tourists. Moreover, the bureau joined hands with the Macau Government Tourist Office and the Consumer Council to deepen the understanding of the "plastic bag levy" measure among tourists through different channels.

To encourage residents to form a habit of reducing plastic bag use, the Environmental Protection Bureau has jointly organised "Use Fewer Plastic Bags" with various departments, communities and organisations for seven consecutive years. More than 300 stores participated in 2019, and more than 350,000 people participated in this campaign, which saved 350,000 plastic bags.

Since the Environmental Protection Bureau introduced the "Reducing Plastic is Very Easy" event in 2018, to promote "reducing waste at source" and encourage residents to reduce the use of disposable utensils, the number of restaurants joining the event has been rising. As at the end of 2019, the event had accumulated more than 300,000 customer requests for "plastic reduction" and saved 650,000 sets of disposable utensils, which was a huge success. The event was extended to 31 May 2020, due to the overwhelming response.

To encourage citizens to bring their own water bottles, the Environmental Protection Bureau

initiated the installation of 12 drinking water dispensers without cans or bottles in public facilities and border crossing checkpoints, and will deploy more dispensers. As at the end of 2019, more than 185,000 plastic bottles were saved. The Environmental Protection Bureau also joined hands with the Public Security Police and the Municipal Affairs Bureau to produce durable water bottles, which will be gradually introduced.

The Environmental Protection Bureau has been promoting the Scheme on Food Waste Reduction in Macao Food Festival for 10 consecutive years, requiring the food stalls to use official eco-friendly utensils and promote food waste recycling. Drinking water dispensers without cans or bottles were also installed at the food exhibition. The bureau also organised a visit to the food festival, to encourage citizens to reduce disposable utensils use and realise "waste reduction at source".

Since the rollout of the Green School Project in 2010, the Environmental Protection Bureau has continued to introduce series of environmental education events in green schools; these include green lectures, green stories, roving dramas and panel displays. The Green Award Project has been held for four consecutive years, and the theme for 2019 was "Waste Reduction in Campus is Very Easy". A total of 33 green school awards were distributed, eight more than in 2018, with 20 schools receiving the Green School Honour Award. In all, 24 teams of teachers and tertiary institution students received the Environment Education Pedagogical Project Award, while 46 schools received Green Campus Fun Awards.

The Macau Green Hotel Awards have been held for 12 years, with numbers of awardees significantly increasing from eight in the first year to 55, representing half of all hotels in Macao. Compared with the award-winning hotel rooms in 2012, the average electricity consumption by the winning hotel rooms this year was reduced by 28,000 units; water consumption decreased by 260 cubic metres, and waste disposal dropped by more than 1.7 tonnes.

In addition, the hotel industry took proactive measures on food waste management. About 64 percent of the award-winning hotels have been carrying out food waste recycling, with 4,600 tonnes of food waste recycled. Some award-winning hotels have also implemented appropriate measures to reduce use of disposable plastic bottles.

The Environmental Protection Bureau introduced the Plan for Recognition of Eco-Supermarkets in 2019, to reward supermarkets with significant achievements in environmental protection, promote more waste and plastic reduction and recycling measures to be implemented by the industry, and encourage citizens to form green consumption habits. As at the end of 2019, a total of 13 supermarkets and 85 shops participated in the plan.

The Environmental Protection Bureau continued implementing the Environmental Protection Fun Bonus Point Scheme. By the end of 2019, there were more than 11,000 members of the scheme. In particular, Environmental Protection Fun – waste reduction and recycling, aimed to encourage waste sorting and recycling among the public by giving award points to citizens, while Environmental Protection Fun – moving towards being environmentally-friendly, encouraged people to join the scheme's frontline team (Environmental Protection Fans) and assisted with providing guided tour services in a nature reserve. Environmental Protection Fun also introduced online application for eCards.

Meanwhile, in October 2019 the Environmental Protection Bureau introduced nine plastic recycling machines for a pilot scheme, in the Environmental Protection Bureau, the Environmental Protection Fun corners and the Municipal Affairs Bureau facilities, with more machines to be deployed in future. The scheme was included in the Environmental Protection Fun Bonus Point Scheme.

In addition, they promoted environmental messages to the public during environmental festivals such as Wetland Day, Earth Day and World Environment Day, and traditional festivals such as Lunar New Year, the 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 2019 Macao International Environmental Co-operation Forum (2019 MIECF) was held from 28 March to 30 March. With the theme "Promoting Ecological Civilisation and Green Development", the forum continued leveraging its position as an international green platform, to facilitate environmental interaction and cooperation between "governments, industries, universities, research institutes, users, and financial sectors".

Regarding green forums, eight green forums and one special event were held in 2019, inviting 70 guest speakers from all over the world to lead discussions on ecological civilisation, green finance, water resources and marine pollution. The Department of Social Development of the Ministry of Science and Technology and the Environmental Protection Bureau co-organised Macao Ecological Environment Investigation Conference, and announced the preliminary results during a forum.

Regarding environmental cooperation in the Pan-Pearl River Delta Region, in July and August 2019 the Environmental Protection Bureau attended the 15th Coordinator Working Meeting of the Joint Conference on Pan-Pearl River Delta Regional Environmental Protection Cooperation, and the 15th meeting of the Joint Conference on Pan-Pearl River Delta Regional Environmental Protection Cooperation, respectively.

In June 2019, Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao jointly announced the 2018 Report of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Pearl River Delta Regional Air Quality Monitoring Network. The parties will continue to manage and maintain the regional air quality monitoring network.

In addition, the bureau attended the fourth Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Wetland Ecological Conservation Symposium in September 2019, which facilitated connections within the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and established a communication mechanism regarding jointly protecting the wild fauna and flora in the bay area.

Under the Framework Agreement on Cooperation Between Guangdong and Macao in Environmental Protection, the cross-border transfer of scrap motorcycles and vehicles was trialled in 2019.

Regarding Hong Kong-Macao environmental cooperation, the two parties attended the 11th Meeting on Environmental Protection Cooperation between Hong Kong and Macao in July 2019. Representatives discussed plans for cooperation and exchanged experiences and views on environment conditions, air pollution, marine waste management, environmental exhibitions

and seminars. The Environmental Protection Bureau also attended the 14th Eco Expo Asia in Hong Kong.

Under the framework of the Zhuhai-Macao Environmental Protection Cooperation Agreement, the Zhuhai-Macao Environmental Cooperation Working Group Meeting 2019 was held in August 2019. The two parties reviewed the environmental cooperation projects in the past year, and exchanged views on marine pollution governance, environmental monitoring, communication on environmental emergencies, exchanges on ecological issues, environmental protection industry and promotion of environmental protection education. There were also discussions on plans for cooperation in the coming year. The Environmental Protection Bureau also attended the commemorative events of "5 June" World Environment Day.

As construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area fully commenced, regional environmental cooperation became closer, and has continued to enhance communication and collaboration, progress towards a low-carbon bay area, and improve regional environmental quality.

Environmental Protection Planning in Macao

In 2019, the Environmental Protection Bureau continued implementing the long-term tasks in the Environmental Protection Plan of Macao (2010-2020), and commenced a study on the Environmental Protection Plan of Macao (2021-2025).

Environmental Data

Complaints received by the Environmental Protection Bureau in 2019:

Category	Number of cases
Noise	1,224
Air pollution	443
Noise and air	97
Noise and other	32
Air and other	32
Environmental hygiene	63
Other	68
Total	**1,959**

Technical advice provided at the request of other departments in 2019:

Department	Premises and projects	Nos.
Tourist Office	Premises including karaoke bars, bars, hotels, restaurants, sauna and massage establishments, dance halls and health clubs.	292
	Inspections before issuance or renewal of licences	131
Economic Services Bureau	Technical advice	4
	Inspection of industrial sites	5
	Technical advice on applications for import of HCFCs defined as controlled substances under Decree-Law No. 62/95/M	187
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 of / legalisation on construction projects	181
Municipal Affairs Bureau	Technical advice on licensed premises	364
	Site inspections	165
Economic Services Bureau	Technical advice on applications for import of HCFCs defined as controlled substances under Decree-Law No. 62/95/M	9

Moreover, the Environmental Protection Bureau received 70 technical recommendations on environmental impact assessment areas, and 22 environmental impact assessment reports on new projects and related information in 2019.

Flora

Macao abounds in plant species. More than 1,500 species of vascular plants have been identified in Macao. These are mainly found in woodlands, parks and leisure grounds. Most of Macao's vegetation belongs to the evergreen broad-leaf woodland, tree, shrub and coastal bush groups, including such species as Rose Myrtle (Rhodomyrtus tomentosa), Blood-red Melastoma (Melastoma sanguineum), Oblong leaved Litsea (Litsea rotundifolia var. oblongifolia), Pop-gun Seed (Bridelia tomentosa), Hong Kong Hawthorn (Rhaphiolepis indica) and Linear Forked Fern (Dicranopteris pedata). The most common species of cultivated plants are the Chinese Hibiscus (Hibiscus rosa-sinensis), Hong Kong Orchid Tree (Bauhinia blakeana), Sunshine Tree (Cassia surattensis) and False Groundnut

(Desmodium heterocarpon). Also, according to research conducted until 2010 by the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau and researchers from the Shenzhen Fairylake Botanical Garden, Macao has 104 species of bryophytes which belong to 34 genera and 63 families. Rare species include Fissidens macaoensis, Kurzia sinensis, Phaeoceroa laevis, Notothylas japonica horik, Micromitrium and Vesicularia. Fissidens macaoensis is a new species to science which was officially announced in 2011. 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, mixed evergreen -deciduous plants and scrublands. Forest areas on Taipa and Coloane have undergone a compositional transformation. A firebreak was set up, and many indigenous tree species were introduced, including Melia-leaved Evodia (Tetradium glabrifolium), Hong Kong Gordonia (Gordonia axillaris), Acronychia (Acronychia pedunculata), Morris's Persimmon (Diospyros morrisiana), India Carallia (Carallia brachiata), Yanmin (Dracontomelon duperreanum), Persimmon-leaved Litsea (Litsea monopetala), Michelia chapensis, Burmese Rosewood (Pterocarpus indicus), Heterophyllous Winged-seed Tree (Pterospermum heterophyllum), Silver-back Artocarpus (Artocarpus hypargyreus), Pinus elliottii×Pinus oaribaea, Common Fig (Ficus carica), Horse-tail Pine (Casuarina equisetifolia), Chinese Holly (Ilex rotunda), Michelia macclurel and Chinese Guger Tree (Schima superba).

In addition to 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 Municipal Affairs Bureau with the assistance from various organisations in the community. The 38th Green Week in Macao was held from 16 March to 24 March 2019, with the theme "Flying Butterflies Throughout the Green City". The event featured 34 activities and was attended by some 30,000 participants.

During the event, more than a thousand seedlings were planted on land, thousands of pot 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 commonest species are Asian Common Toad (*Bufo melanostictus*), Ornate Pygmy Frog (*Microhyla ornata*) and Greenhouse Toad (*Eleutherodactylus planirostris*), an invasive species discovered in 2017. In the hilly forest area of Coloane, the 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. 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. The common Chinese Rat Snake (*Ptyas korros*), Oriental Rat Snake (*Ptyas mucosa*) and Asiatic Water Snake (*Fowlea piscator*) are non-venomous, while common venomous species include White-lipped Pit Viper (*Trimeresurus albolabris*) and Taiwan Cobra (*Naja atra*). A rare species, Many-banded Krait (*Bungarus multicinctus*), was recorded again in 2019. 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 10 common species, four of which were terrestrial birds – Japanese White-eye (*Zosterops japonicus*), Crested Myna (*Acridotheres cristatellus*), Common Tailorbird (*Orthotomus sutorius*) and Eurasian Tree Sparrow (*Passer montanus*); and six species were waterbirds: Kentish Plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus*), Pied Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*), Eurasian Teal (*Anas crecca*), Great Egret (*Ardea alba*), Grey Heron (*Ardea cinerea*) and Black-crowned Night Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*). Eurasian Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*), Christmas Island Frigatebird (*Fregata andrewsi*), Scarlet Minivet (*Pericrocotus flammeus*), Common Pochard (*Aythya ferina*) and Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher (*Ficedula strophiata*) were newly recorded in 2019. Since 2006, over 268 species of birds from 15 orders and 57 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 700 species of insects, which are widely distributed in Macao, including 150 ant species, over 100 butterfly species and more than 40 dragonfly 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 30 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. Law No. 11/2013, approved by the Legislative Assembly on 13 August 2013, and By-law No. 31/2018 and enacted on 4 May 2018, which designated part of Coloane island with an altitude of 80 metres or above as a buffer zone;
3. The Environmental Law, approved by the Legislative Assembly on 31 January 1991 and gazetted by 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 regulates the sanitary and phytosanitary control of merchandise, and implements Chief Executive Order No. 245/2014 on the List of Plant Pests for Regulation as Quarantine Pest Organisms of the Macao SAR.
6. 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.
7. To ensure the enforcement of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in Macao, the Legislative Assembly of the Macao SAR deliberated and passed Law No. 2/2017 regarding the convention.

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 2019, the Cotai Nature Reserve's known biodiversity included 217 species of planktonic algae, 386 species land plants (*embryophytes*), 142 plankton species, 133 zoobenthos species, 502 species of insects, 81 species of fish, five species of amphibians, 21 species of reptiles and 10 species of mammals. This diversity helped attract 181 species of birds to the nature reserve, including the Black-faced Spoonbill (*Platalea minor*).

To enrich education on ecology, apart from the monthly Cotai Nature Reserves Open Day and the "Nature School" family workshop, bird watching in nature reserves was organised during migratory bird seasons, while Ichthyology Workshops were held in other seasons to raise awareness of environment protection.

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, Taipa Grande exhibition hall, a 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.

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 679,600 at the end of 2019, representing an increase of 12,200, or 1.8 percent, over the previous year. On the same date, an estimated 46.7 percent of Macao's population were males, and 53.3 percent were females.

Natural factors are among the reasons for the increase in population. In 2019, there were 5,979 newborn babies, 0.9 percent more than in 2018, and 2,282 deaths, representing an increase of 10.3 percent. Hence, the natural population growth rate was 0.55 percent, representing a drop of 0.04 percent.

On top of this increase, there was a change in immigration, another factor influencing population. The net number of immigrants was 8,500 in 2019, attributed to 4,400 more foreign employees residing in Macao and 3,757 new immigrants from mainland China who hold one-way permits.

Most residents lived in Our Lady of Fatima Parish, with 261,400 residents, comprising 38.5 percent of the total population. Coloane District saw the largest rise in population, which increased by 4.5 percent year-on-year to 30,200 residents.

Birth and Death Rates

In 2019, the birth rate and death rate were 0.89 percent and 0.34 percent, respectively.

Population Ageing

Macao's population is ageing because of the increasing life expectancy. Senior citizens (aged 65 or above) made up 11.9 percent of the population, 0.8 percent more than in 2018; the number of other adults (aged 15-64) dropped by 0.8 percentage points, representing 74.9 percent of the population. The ageing index increased by 6.2 percentage points to 90.3 percent of the population over the previous year, marking the 23rd consecutive year this index has increased.

The ageing in the population of Macao people is more significant, with 80,800 senior citizens (aged 65 or above), nine percent more than in the previous year; the number of other adults (aged 15-64) dropped by 0.3 percent to 384,700. The elderly dependency ratio of the population of Macao people was 21 percent, which means there was one senior citizen for every five adults.

Identification Bureau

Under the Basic Law of the Macao SAR, the Macao Special Administrative Region 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 work 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 2019, the Identification Bureau had issued 745,891 MSAR Passports and 54,086 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 446,582 such permits as at 31 December 2019.

The Identification Bureau is also responsible for issuing Macao SAR Resident ID cards. As at 31 December 2019, there were 729,388 Macao SAR Resident ID card cardholders. Between 1 January and 31 December 2019, 12,737 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 2019, 1,224 applications for naturalisation were approved; 552 people restored their Chinese nationality; 96 renounced their Chinese nationality; 3,343 successfully applied to adopt Chinese nationality; 71 opted for Portuguese nationality; and there were five 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 2019, the Identification Bureau issued 82,634 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 2019, the bureau issued a total of 88,951 certificates of criminal record. Of these, 68,342 were public applications, and 20,609 were agency applications. Among the 71 certificates of special record for minors that were issued, 64 were to applicants through agency, and seven 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.

The MSAR Immigrant Department records the entry and exit of non-residents, as well as their passport, visa, or other relevant documents for reference. The period of stay is granted according to stipulations in By-law No. 5/2003.

By 31 December 2019, citizens of 81 countries enjoyed visa-free access to Macao. Valid passport holders of these countries and regions may enter and stay in Macao for 14 to 90 days, while those from the United Kingdom may stay for up to six months. 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 2019, the number of mainland China immigrants increased by 225, or 6.4 percent, totalling 3,532. Of these, immigrants from Guangdong Province increased by 339 to 2,601, with females comprising 64.8 percent of the total and persons aged below 30 representing 36.1 percent, 1.4 percentage points fewer than in 2019.

Overstaying and Illegal Entry

In 2019, 27,695 overstayers were repatriated. They included 26,269 mainland Chinese, 62 Taiwan (China) residents, 49 Hong Kong residents, 1,315 foreign nationals, and 25,889 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. There were 6,003 registered births during 2019.

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 3,724 marriages were registered during 2019.

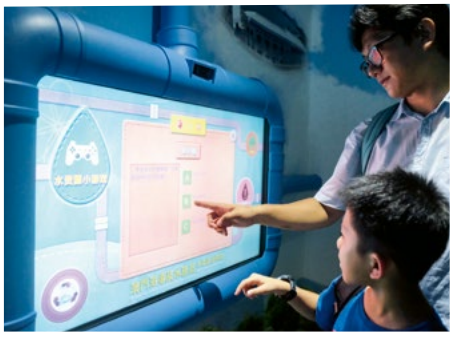
Death Registration

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 2,378 death registrations during 2019.

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 727 divorce applications during 2019.

Water Fun Day



Water Fun Day is a summer event hosted by the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau and co-organised by the Marine and Water Bureau and the Macao Water Supply Company Limited (Macao Water), offering 10 families a window on the water supply facilities in Macao. The participants gained knowledge about the conditions of the water resources, water supply process and knowhow through the intriguing experience, which cultivated the awareness of water conservation among children.

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RELIGION AND CUSTOMS

Religion and Customs

The Basic Law of the Macao SAR states: "Macao residents shall have freedom of religious belief, and freedom to preach and to conduct and participate in religious activities in public." The Government, consistent with the principle of religious freedom, shall not interfere in the internal affairs of religious organisations or in the efforts of religious organisations and their believers in Macao to maintain and develop relations with their counterparts outside Macao, or restrict religious activities which do not contravene the laws of the SAR.

The Macao SAR protects the freedom of religion, worship and belief in general denominations through the Freedom of Religion and Worship Law (Law No. 5/98/M). It states that the Macao SAR does not recognise a state religion. Its relationships with all denominations are founded on the principles of separation and neutrality. The law further stipulates that all religious denominations are equal before the law.

Coexistence of Different Religions

Macao fully realises the diversity of religions. In addition to Buddhism, Taoism and Confucianism – the main belief systems of the local community – later arrivals such as Catholicism, Protestantism and Islam coexist in Macao.

Adherents of various beliefs participate in religious anniversaries and celebrate their traditional festivals in their own distinctive ways. For instance, the Macao Catholic Diocese conducts traditional religious processions associated with the Catholic calendar, including the processions of Our Lady of Fatima, Our Lord of Passion, and Corpus Christi. During Buddhist festivals, crowds of followers worship and burn incense sticks, and recite sutras for the enlightenment of all beings. In addition, during traditional Chinese religious festivals, such as the birthday celebrations for Tin Hau (the Heavenly Queen and Protector of Seafarers), the God of the Land, the Taoist god Tam Kung and Na Tcha, temples are crowded with faithful devotees worshipping the gods and offering sacrifices as a sign of respect. Theatrical troupes also stage performances at temples to amuse the gods and provide entertainment for onlookers.

Buddhism

Buddhism plays a significant role in Chinese community life. But it is acknowledged that Buddhism is a very general concept in the minds of many Macao residents. It may be mixed with some other traditional beliefs and customs, such as Confucianism and Taoism. The ongoing construction of new temples and renovation of existing ones over the years – such as the A-Ma Temple, Pou Chai Buddhist Monastery and Temple, and Lin Fong Temple – as well as the constant crowds of worshippers, all bear testimony to the faith's importance.

Most Macao residents are ethnic Chinese who are profoundly influenced by their own tradition and culture, of which Buddhism forms an integral part. Its roots extend deeply and widely into their daily lives and customs. There are many Buddhists and Buddhist communities in Macao. The most important of these is the Buddhist Association of Macau, which was established in 1997.

There are more than 40 Buddhist temples in Macao, as well as scores of village temples and houses dedicated to Buddhist deities. The majority of the temples, both large and small, are dedicated to Kun Iam (the Goddess of Mercy), Tin Hau or Kwan Tai (the God of War and source of righteousness).

Following the establishment of the Macao SAR Government, Buddha's Birthday, which falls on the eighth day of the Fourth Moon, was declared a public holiday.

Taoism

Religious beliefs in China originated with human's fear of natural phenomena. They are founded on the concepts of animism, immortality of the soul and ancestor worship. Taoism, a religion based on religious beliefs in ancient Chinese society, originated at the end of the Eastern Han dynasty.

According to Xiang Shan County Annals, Taoism had already been spreading around the Guangdong Panyu and Xiang-shan area in the 3rd century BC. In Macao, many Chinese families continue Taoism-related habits and customs. After centuries of evolution, current sacred places for Taoist worship are mainly Taoist temples, Zhengyi Taoism temples and Taoist altars. Established in 2001, the Macao Taoist Association is the major Taoist organisation in Macao.

"Taoist Ritual Music in Macao" was included by the Government in the Intangible Cultural Heritage List of Macao in 2009, and the State Council inscribed it on the third National List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in 2011. In addition to organising activities like the Taoist Culture Festival and Taoist Music Festival annually, Taoist associations participate in the Macao Temples Culture Festival.

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 nine parishes. 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 16,598 Catholic residents at the end of 2019. In addition, around 15,318 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 31,916 Catholics in Macao.

The clerics registered in the Macao Catholic Diocese include one diocesan bishop, one bishop emeritus, 14 priests and 17 contributing priests. In addition, one priest from the Macao Catholic Diocese currently works in other dioceses.

There are also 64 priests and 23 brothers in male religious congregations that serve the community in Macao. In addition, there are 165 sisters and 181 dedicated voluntary workers.

Statistics from the Macao Catholic Diocese show that, in the 2018-2019 school year, it managed and maintained 31 educational institutions with 30,383 students, 1,367 of whom were in tertiary education, 9,468 in secondary schools, 13,016 in primary schools and 6,532 in kindergartens.

The Catholic Church also operates 22 social service agencies: seven child-care centres, six convalescent homes for the elderly and sick, four rehabilitation homes for the physically and mentally handicapped, and five residential homes for students from single-parent families and/or who are experiencing personal problems. During the year, 1,707 people – 1,011 residents and 696 non-residents – benefited from the wide range of services provided by these institutions.

The Catholic Church is also engaged in other activities. It operates a bookshop, libraries, cultural and media affairs centres, a conference centre, social service centres, social welfare organisations, summer camps and retreats. It also publishes a few religious periodicals.

Protestantism

Macao is considered an important base for the introduction of Christianity to China in modern Protestant history. The religion was introduced to China during the Tang Dynasty, Yuan Dynasty and Ming Dynasty, a total of four times. Macao was involved in the last two introductions.

Robert Morrison was the first missionary from the London Missionary Society to arrive in Macao, in 1807. He then opened the fourth chapter in the history of pioneering Christianity in China. He baptised Choi Kou in 1814, and made him the first Chinese protestant. He led services in Macao and Guangzhou for 27 years, serving as a bridge for cultural exchanges between the West and China. In the 19th century, Protestant missionaries came mainly from Britain and America, and were engaged in local cultural and religious activities, becoming driving forces in modern China's healthcare, education, printing and publishing. In 1834, Robert Morrison died; his body lies in the Old Protestant Cemetery, beside the Luis de Camoes Garden.

After the Opium War, the missionary base in Macao was moved to Hong Kong and Shanghai. But Macao still played an active role in the development of Protestant churches in the Pearl River Delta area.

Entering the 20th century, a succession of Chinese Protestant churches were established, through the efforts of missionaries and returning Chinese believers. The Macau Baptist Church was established in 1904; the Chi Tou Church of the Church of Christ in China was established in 1906 at Hac Sa Beach; and Sheng Kung Hui (the Anglican Church) began their missionary activities in Macao in 1938. In the early 1950s, there were about five Protestant churches. By the 1980s, the

number of Protestant churches had increased to 20. During the 1990s, missionary organisations from Hong Kong and overseas arrived to establish branches, and further increased the number of Protestant churches to over 50 throughout Macao.

Today, major Protestant denominations in Macao include the Church of Christ in China, Baptist Church, Sheng Kung Hui (the Anglican Church), Sheun Tao Church, Christian and Missionary Alliance, Conservative Baptist Church, Assemblies of God, Church of the United Brethren in Christ, and the Evangelical Free Church. There are nearly 80 Protestant churches, with about 150 pastors and more than 8,000 believers. Some 4,400 believers currently attend Sunday worship each week.

Of the schools established by Protestants, four are secondary schools with primary and kindergarten sections; three are primary schools with kindergarten sections; one is a special education school; and there is one biblical institute. There are also several training centres and two bookshops operated by Protestant groups.

The Union of Evangelical Christian Churches and Associations in Macau was established in 1990, and comprises the Protestant churches and organisations. Its objectives are to strengthen links between Protestant organisations and enhance their development; and promote and organise local evangelising activities.

Around 60 Protestant organisations are involved in social services covering underprivileged groups, young people, families, workers, charity, counselling services and education. They also serve other people in need, including prisoners, patients, drug addicts and street sleepers.

Islam

The Islamic Association of Macau was established in 1935. It has long planned to build a mosque and Islamic centre; and a blueprint for the Islamic centre was approved by the former Portuguese administration. According to the plan, the mosque will have a total area of 1,250 square metres and will be able to accommodate a congregation of 600.

Baha'i

The Baha'i Faith was introduced to Macao in 1953. Its administrative body – the Local Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is of Macao – was established in 1958. Later, a local Baha'i Centre was set up in Taipa in 1984, and another local centre was set up in Coloane in 1988. An administrative body covering the entire territory – the National Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is of Macao – was established in 1989, which also oversees the three local bodies of the Baha'is in Macao.

The National Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is of Macao established a school in Macao, which includes a kindergarten, a primary school and a secondary school. It received a land grant from the Government in 2008 for campus expansion. Thus far, it has provided education to several thousand students from many countries.

Traditional Festivals

Macao is a city where Chinese and Western cultures coexist. Local Chinese, Portuguese and

Macanese residents and other ethical minorities in Macao respect and usually celebrate each other's festivals. Macao's festivals are so colourful and cheerful that some are designated statutory and general holidays. Traditional Chinese celebrations include the Lunar New Year (also known as Chinese New Year or the Spring Festival), Qing Ming Festival, Buddha's Birthday, the Mid-Autumn Festival and Winter Solstice; while Easter, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception and Christmas are important local festivals derived from Western traditions.

Lunar New Year

The Lunar New Year is the most important festival for Chinese people. Macao residents usually perform religious ceremonies at home or in temples on the first two days of the Lunar New Year. They visit friends and relatives, let off firecrackers and join in various celebrations. Civil servants, who are normally forbidden to enter casinos, are granted special permission to do so during the first three days of the New Year. The incessant, ear-splitting noise of firecrackers and the red shreds of their wrappers last a whole week, creating a vibrant, joyful scene. These are the sights and sounds of Macao during Lunar New Year. In recent years, it has become increasingly popular for Macao residents to take family vacations during the Lunar New Year public holidays.

Qing Ming, Chong Yang Festivals and All Souls' Day

The Qing Ming and Chong Yang (Double Nine) festivals are occasions for people to commemorate their ancestors and visit their graves. They pay homage to the deceased, strengthen bonds with their relatives and perform filial duties. All Souls' Day, the traditional Christian festival to remember the deceased, is also a public holiday in Macao.

Buddha's Birthday

Buddha's Birthday is a special local festival in Macao. During the festival, Buddhist organisations in Macao usually organise many celebrations, including sutra recitations and "Bathing the Buddha" ceremonies to celebrate the birth of the Buddha. Some non-religious organisations, such as fishmongers' associations, also celebrate the festival. Drunken Dragon Dance performances and the distribution of "Dragon Boat Rice" are among the traditional activities staged at this time.

The Drunken Dragon Dance is an ancient custom that originated in neighbouring Zhongshan Municipality in Guangdong province, and has become a tradition among Macao's fishmongers. Through the dance, they show their team spirit and commitment to society. After much modification through the years, the Drunken Dragon Dance nowadays features only the head and tail of the Dragon. The performers are expected to drink as they dance; and people believe they can only perform well if they are drunk.

The Macao Drunken Dragon Dance was included in the Intangible Cultural Heritage List of Macao in 2009 and successfully inscribed on the List of National Intangible Cultural Heritage in 2011.

Dragon Boat Festival

The Dragon Boat Festival falls on the fifth day of the Fifth Moon. It is a time for eating special dumplings and Dragon Boat Racing. Macao's Dragon Boat Races have a unique local flavour, and have developed into an international competition. Many Westerners also participate, displaying their prowess.

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.

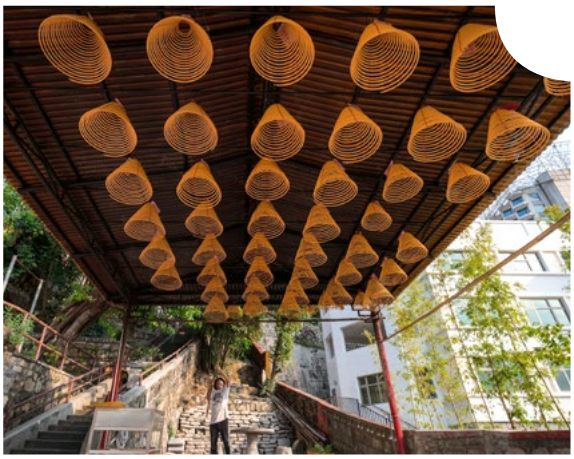
Christmas

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.

Macao Kun Iam Temple

Kun Iam is one of the most celebrated folk beliefs in Macao, comprising an essential part of Macao Buddhism. The temples dedicated to Kun Iam include Kun Iam Temple, Pou Chai Buddhist Monastery and Temple, Taipa Kun Iam Rock, Coloane Ka-Ho Kun Iam Temple and Coloane Kun Iam Temple.

Notably, Pou Chai Buddhist Monastery and Temple, also known as Kun Iam Tong Temple, is one of the three ancient grand temples in Macao. The Buddhist monastery was twice renovated and expanded – in 1818 (the 23rd year of Jiaqing regime) and 1858 (the third year of Xianfeng regime), gradually developing to its present size. Famous Lingnan School painter Gao Jianfu once resided in the Buddhist monastery during the war of resistance against Japan, and taught students. The stone gazebo in the temple garden is where the Treaty of Wanghia, between the United States of America and the Qing regime of China, was signed.



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HISTORY

History

Macao Has Been Part of China Since Ancient Times

Historical records show that Macao has been Chinese territory since long ago. When Qinshihuang (the first emperor of the Qin Dynasty) unified China in 221BC, Macao came under the jurisdiction of Panyu County, Nanhai Prefecture. Administratively, it was part of Dongguan Prefecture in the Jin Dynasty (AD265-420), then Nanhai County during the Sui Dynasty (AD581-618), and Dongguan County in the Tang Dynasty (AD618-907). In 1152, during the Southern Song Dynasty, the Guangdong administration joined the coastal areas of Nanhai, Panyu, Xinhui and Dongguan Counties to establish Xiangshan County, thus bringing Macao under its jurisdiction.

Macao has been given a variety of names. Besides Macao ("Aomen" in Chinese), it has also been called Haojing (Oyster Mirror), Jinghai (Mirror Sea), Haojiang, Haijing, Jinghu (Mirror Lake), Haojingao and Majiao. Haojing is the earliest name recorded in written documents.

The name "Aomen" first appeared in 1564, in the following passage in Pang Shangpeng's *Memorandum to the Throne Concerning Long-Term Coastal Security*, which was presented to the Ming Emperor: "Xiangshan County in the south of Guangdong Province is a coastal area. It takes one day to travel from Yongmai to Haojingao. In Haojingao there are Nantai (South Tower) and Beitai (North Tower), two hills facing each other like two towers of a city gate. People call the place where the two hills stand Aomen (Gate to Ao). Aomen is surrounded by sea, and is only connected to the mainland at Zangge. It is a trading port where foreign ships and merchants anchor."

Aomen Jilue (Chronicles of Macao) by Yin Guangren and Zhang Rulin – the first and second Qing officials appointed to the place – which was published during the reign of Emperor Qianlong, records: "The name 'Haojingao' can be found in the documents of the Ming Dynasty. To the south of Haojingao lies Shizimen (Cross-Gate), where the sea runs both north-south and east-west between four island hills. Combining 'ao' from Haojingao and 'men' from Shizimen, people call the place 'Aomen'."

The earliest written record of the name "Macau" in a foreign language discovered so far is in a letter dated 20 November 1555.

In the 15th century, the Portuguese began expanding their trade to the Far East, and they conquered several places in Africa and Asia. In 1553, claiming that they needed some land to air their soaked goods, the Portuguese gained permission from local Chinese officials to stay temporarily on the Macao peninsula to carry out commercial activities. Around 1573, the Portuguese began paying land rent to the Chinese government. From then till the Opium War, for nearly 300 years, the Ming and subsequent Qing governments exercised sovereignty over Macao, levying taxes and implementing various controls.

The Ming and Qing Governments' Exercise of Sovereignty Over Macao

The Ming and Qing governments maintained irrefutable sovereignty over Macao, and under the principle of sovereignty exercised strict and comprehensive land, military, administrative, judicial

and customs controls.

While exercising sovereignty over Macao in all aspects, the Ming and Qing governments used the strategy "let foreigners take charge of foreigners" to control the Portuguese in Macao. They did not directly interfere with the internal affairs of the Portuguese community, but allowed the Portuguese to exercise self-administration to keep their social and economic affairs in order. In 1583, the Portuguese in Macao were permitted to form a Senate to handle various issues concerning their community, on the understanding that they recognised overall Chinese sovereignty and that this autonomous organ was not politically independent.

The Portuguese Occupation of Macao and the Sino-Portuguese Treaty of Amity and Commerce

After the Opium War, the Chinese and British signed the Treaty of Nanking, stipulating the cession of Hong Kong to Britain. The Portuguese seized the opportunity to put forward various requests – including exemption from the annual land rent – and gradually occupied Macao. In 1887, the Qing government was forced to sign the Sino-Portuguese Treaty of Amity and Commerce, under which the Portuguese obtained the right to permanently settle in Macao as well as control over the region. In 1928, the foreign affairs ministry of the then Kuomintang government officially notified the Portuguese side that it was abrogating the treaty.

The Signing of the Sino-Portuguese Joint Declaration

After the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the Chinese government declared the abolition of all unequal treaties. In March 1972, China's Permanent Representative to the United Nations sent a letter to the UN Special Committee on Decolonization, stating the country's principled stand on the issues of Hong Kong and Macao. On 8 February 1979, when China and Portugal established diplomatic relations, the two governments reached the following agreement on the issue of Macao: Macao is a Chinese territory currently under Portuguese administration; the issue of Macao is a question left over from history, which will be settled through friendly consultation between the two governments when appropriate.

In 1984, as soon as the question of Hong Kong was solved, the issue of Macao was put on the agenda. June 1986 saw China and Portugal begin negotiations concerning the issue of Macao. After four rounds of talks, on 23 March 1987 the two governments reached a consensus on the entire text of the agreement and memorandum, thus bringing to a satisfactory conclusion of the Sino-Portuguese negotiations, which lasted eight months and 14 days. On the morning of 26 March 1987, the Joint Declaration of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Portuguese Republic on the Question of Macao was initialled in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, by Deputy Foreign Minister Zhou Nan, head of the Chinese government delegation, and his Portuguese counterpart, Ambassador Rui Medina.

The Sino-Portuguese Joint Declaration was officially signed on 13 April 1987 in Beijing. A grand ceremony for the occasion was held in the Great Hall of the People. On behalf of their respective governments, the Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Zhao Ziyang,

and the Prime Minister of the Portuguese Republic, Anibal Antonio Cavaco Silva, signed the Joint Declaration, which stated that China would resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macao from 20 December 1999 onwards. Deng Xiaoping attended the ceremony in person. The National People's Congress (NPC) of the People's Republic of China and the Portuguese parliament, the Assembly of the Republic, ratified the Joint Declaration in June and December, respectively. On 15 January 1988, the Sino-Portuguese Joint Declaration came into effect, and Macao thus entered a transition period leading to the Handover.

The Enactment of the Basic Law and the Transition Period

In order to specify and legalise the basic principles and policies of the central government concerning Macao that were set forth in the Joint Declaration, the First Session of the Seventh NPC decided on 13 April 1988 to establish the Drafting Committee of the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region. On 5 September 1988, the list of members of the committee was approved at the Third Session of the Seventh NPC. It comprised experts and representatives from all walks of life, from both the mainland and Macao. For more than four years, the committee carried out extensive and painstaking investigations, consultations, democratic discussions and revisions, and finally in January 1993, the Drafting Committee approved the draft of the Basic Law and the designs of the flag and emblem of the Macao Special Administrative Region.

On 31 March 1993, the First Session of the Eighth NPC passed the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, its annexes, and the designs of the flag and emblem of the Macao SAR. On the same day, President Jiang Zemin signed Presidential Decree No. 3, promulgating the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region, which was to come into effect when the Chinese government resumed the exercise of sovereignty over Macao on 20 December 1999.

The nearly 12-year period from 15 January 1988, when the Sino-Portuguese Joint Declaration came into effect, to 20 December 1999, when the central government resumed the exercise of sovereignty over Macao, was called the transition period. The Portuguese government prepared, in this period, for the handover of the government in 1999. Maintaining Macao's social stability, boosting economic development and creating favourable conditions for a smooth handover were the main tasks at that stage.

The Sino-Portuguese Joint Liaison Group and the Sino-Portuguese Land Group, founded under the Sino-Portuguese Joint Declaration, resolved issues that arose during the transition period through negotiation. The two governments also reached agreement on the establishment of the Macau International Airport, the Bank of China becoming a Macao currency-issuing bank, and the amendment and renewal of the casino gaming franchise. Three key issues that had attracted much attention – the localisation of the civil service, the localisation of the law and the official status of the Chinese language – were also settled satisfactorily.

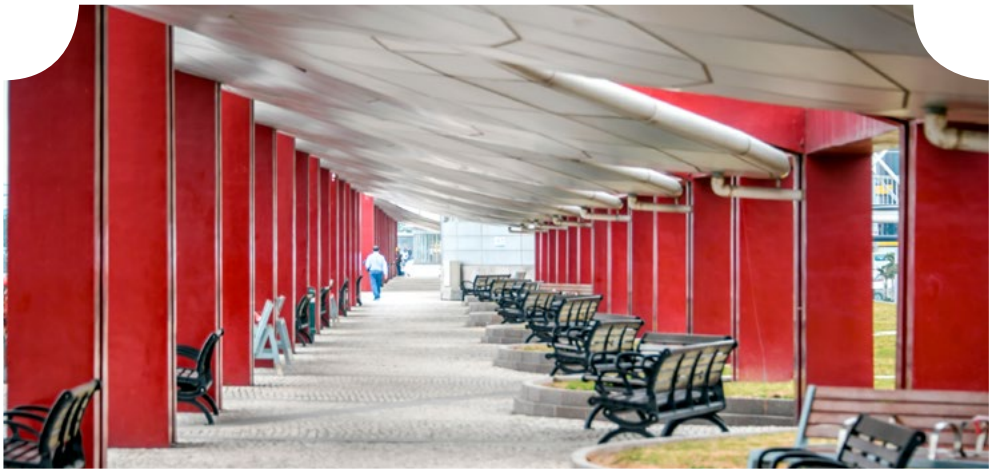
On 29 April 1998, the Second Session of the Ninth Conference of the Standing Committee of the NPC passed the list of members of the Preparatory Committee of the Macao Special Administrative Region. The Preparatory Committee was established in Beijing on 5 May 1998. One of its chief missions was to establish, in accordance with the NPC decision, a highly representative Selection

Committee comprising 200 members, who are all permanent residents of Macao, to select the first Chief Executive of the Macao SAR. On 15 May 1999, in a secret ballot at the third plenary session of the Selection Committee for the First Government of the Macao SAR, Edmund Ho Hau Wah was elected the first Chief Executive of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China. On 20 May 1999, Zhu Rongji, Premier of the State Council, issued State Council Decree No. 264, appointing Edmund Ho Hau Wah as the first Chief Executive of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, to assume office on 20 December 1999.

Reservoir Recreational Area

Construction of the reservoir trail (also known as reservoir recreational area) commenced in 2000, and was scheduled for completion in two phases. The first phase focused on construction of the recreational area, while the second phase aimed to extend the trail to a total length of 2,400 metres, forming a circular trail featuring sports and recreation facilities as well as green open spaces.

Through the ongoing rehabilitation works, the reservoir recreational area now provides a cosy environment with extensive sports and recreation facilities nearby, and it has become a popular leisure space among citizens.



Macao Yearbook 2020

APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Principal Officials of the Fourth Macao SAR Government

Chief Executive	Chui Sai On
President of the Legislative Assembly	Ho Iat Seng - resigned from the office of President and member of Legislative Assembly on 5 July 2019 Kou Hoi In - elected as President at plenary meeting of Legislative Assembly on 17 July 2019
President of the Court of Final Appeal	Sam Hou Fai
Secretary for Administration and Justice	Chan Hoi Fan
Secretary for Economy and Finance	Leong Vai Tac
Secretary for Security	Wong Sio Chak
Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture	Tam Chon Weng
Secretary for Transport and Public Works	Raimundo Arrais do Rosario
Commissioner Against	Cheong Weng Chon
Commissioner of Audit	Ho Veng On
Commissioner-General of the Unitary Police Service	Ma Io Kun
Director-General of the Macao Customs Service	Vong Iao Lek
Public Prosecutor-General	Ip Son Sang

Principal Officials of the Fifth Macao SAR Government

Chief Executive	Ho Iat Seng
President of the Legislative Assembly	Kou Hoi In
President of the Court of Final Appeal	Sam Hou Fai
Secretary for Administration and Justice	Cheong Weng Chon
Secretary for Economy and Finance	Lei Wai Nong
Secretary for Security	Wong Sio Chak
Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture	Ao Ieong U
Secretary for Transport and Public Works	Raimundo Arrais do Rosario
Commissioner Against Corruption	Chan Tsz King
Commissioner of Audit	Ho Veng On
Commissioner-General of the Unitary Police Service	Leong Man Cheong
Director-General of the Macao Customs Service	Vong Man Chong
Public Prosecutor-General	Ip Son Sang

Appendix 2

Members of the Fourth Term Executive Council of the Macao SAR Government

The Executive Council is presided over by the Chief Executive.

Secretary for Administration and Justice:	Chan Hoi Fan
Spokesperson:	Leong Heng Teng
Members of the Legislative Assembly:	Chan Chak Mo
Public Figures:	Liu Chak Wan
	Ma Iao Lai
	Leonel Alberto Alves
	Cheang Chi Keong
	Chan Meng Kam
	Ho Sut Heng
	Wong Yue Kai
	Lam Kam Seng

Members of the Fifth Term Executive Council of the Macao SAR Government

The Executive Council is presided over by the Chief Executive.

Secretary for Administration and Justice:	Cheong Weng Chon
Spokesperson:	Cheong Weng Chon
Members of the Legislative Assembly:	Chan Chak Mo
	Iau Teng Pio
Public Figures:	Leonel Alberto Alves
	Lam Kam Seng
	Ma Chi Ngai
	Lee Chong Cheng
	Chan Ka Leong
	Ieong Tou Hong
	Zhang Zong Zhen
	Chao Weng Hou

Appendix 3

Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Macao SAR

Members (by Indirect Vote)

Ho Iat Seng (President) - resigned from the office of President and member of Legislative Assembly on 5 July 2019

Kou Hoi In (President) - elected as President at plenary meeting of Legislative Assembly on 17 July 2019

Chui Sai Cheong (Vice-President)

Chan Hong (First Secretary) - elected as First Secretary at plenary meeting of Legislative Assembly on 30 July 2019

Cheung Lup Kwan

Chan Chak Mo

Vong Hin Fai

Chui Sai Peng

Chan Iek Lap

Ip Sio Kai

Lei Chan U

Lam Lon Wai

Wang Sai Man - elected as member by indirect vote at by-election of Legislative Assembly held on 24 November 2019

Members (by Direct Vote)

Ng Kuok Cheong

Au Kam San

Jose Maria Pereira Coutinho

Leong On Kei

Mak Soi Kun

Ho Ion Sang (Second Secretary) - elected as Second Secretary at plenary meeting of Legislative Assembly on 7 August 2019

Zheng Anting

Si Ka Lon

Lei Cheng I

Wong Kit Cheng

Song Pek Kei

Lam Iok Fong

Leong Sun Iok

Sou Ka Hou

Members (Appointed by the Chief Executive)

Ma Chi Seng

Iau Teng Pio

Wu Chou Kit

Fong Ka Chio

Pang Chuan

Lao Chi Ngai

Chan Wa Keong

Committee Members of the Second Session of the Sixth Term Legislative Assembly

(From 16 October 2018 to 15 October 2019)

Executive Board

President:	Ho Iat Seng - resigned from the office of President and member of Legislative Assembly on 5 July 2019
President:	Kou Hoi In - elected as President at plenary meeting of Legislative Assembly on 17 July 2019
Vice-President:	Chui Sai Cheong
First Secretary:	Chan Hong - elected as First Secretary at plenary meeting of Legislative Assembly on 30 July 2019
Second Secretary:	Ho Ion Sang - elected as Second Secretary at plenary meeting of Legislative Assembly on 7 August 2019

Committee on Rules and Statutes

President:	Kou Hoi In - resigned as President of Committee on Rules and Statutes of Legislative Assembly on 19 July 2019
Secretary:	Vong Hin Fai
Members:	Au Kam San
	Chui Sai Peng
	Leong On Kei
	Wong Kit Cheng
	Lao Chi Ngai

First Standing Committee

President:	Ho Ion Sang
Secretary:	Ma Chi Seng
Members:	Kou Hoi In - resigned as member of First Standing Committee of Legislative Assembly on 19 July 2019
	Au Kam San
	Lei Cheng I
	Song Pek Kei
	Ip Sio Kai
	Iau Teng Pio
	Fong Ka Chio
	Lam Lon Wai

Second Standing Committee

President:	Chan Chak Mo
Secretary:	Wong Kit Cheng
Members:	Ng Kuok Cheong
	Mak Soi Kun
	Chan Iek Lap
	Chan Hong
	Wu Chou Kit

Lam Iok Fong

Chan Wa Keong

Leong Sun Iok

Third Standing Committee

President:	Vong Hin Fai
Secretary:	Chui Sai Peng
Members:	Cheung Lup Kwan
	Jose Maria Pereira Coutinho
	Leong On Kei
	Zheng Anting
	Si Ka Lon
	Pang Chuan
	Lao Chi Ngai
	Lei Chan U
	Sou Ka Hou

Follow-up Committee for Land and Public Concession Affairs

President:	Lei Cheng I
Secretary:	Song Pek Kei
Members:	Kou Hoi In - resigned as member of Follow-up Committee for Land and Public Concession Affairs of Legislative Assembly on 19 July 2019
	Au Kam San
	Ho Ion Sang
	Ma Chi Seng
	Ip Sio Kai
	Iau Teng Pio
	Fong Ka Chio
	Lam Lon Wai

Follow-up Committee for Public Finance Affairs

President:	Mak Soi Kun
Secretary:	Leong Sun Iok
Members:	Ng Kuok Cheong
	Chan Chak Mo
	Chan Iek Lap
	Chan Hong
	Wong Kit Cheng
	Wu Chou Kit
	Lam Iok Fong
	Chan Wa Keong

Follow-up Committee for Public Administration Affairs

President:	Si Ka Lon
Secretary:	Zheng Anting
Members:	Cheung Lup Kwan
	Vong Hin Fai
	Jose Maria Pereira Coutinho
	Chui Sai Peng
	Leong On Kei
	Pang Chuan
	Lao Chi Ngai
	Lei Chan U
	Sou Ka Hou

Administrative Committee

President:	Leong On Kei

Committee Members of the Third Session of the Sixth Term Legislative Assembly

(From 16 October 2019 to 15 October 2020)

Executive Board

President:	Kou Hoi In
Vice-President:	Chui Sai Cheong
First Secretary:	Chan Hong
Second Secretary:	Ho Ion Sang

Committee on Rules and Statutes

President:	Chui Sai Peng
Secretary:	Vong Hin Fai
Members:	Au Kam San
	Leong On Kei
	Wong Kit Cheng
	Ip Sio Kai
	Lao Chi Ngai

First Standing Committee

President:	Ho Ion Sang
Secretary:	Ma Chi Seng
Members:	Au Kam San
	Lei Cheng I
	Song Pek Kei
	Ip Sio Kai
	Iau Teng Pio
	Fong Ka Chio
	Lam Lon Wai
	Wang Sai Man

Second Standing Committee

President:	Chan Chak Mo
Secretary:	Wong Kit Cheng
Members:	Ng Kuok Cheong
	Mak Soi Kun
	Chan Iek Lap
	Chan Hong
	Wu Chou Kit
	Lam Iok Fong
	Chan Wa Keong
	Leong Sun Iok

Third Standing Committee

President:	Vong Hin Fai
Secretary:	Chui Sai Peng
Members:	Cheung Lup Kwan
	Jose Maria Pereira Coutinho
	Leong On Kei
	Zheng Anting
	Si Ka Lon
	Pang Chuan
	Lao Chi Ngai
	Lei Chan U
	Sou Ka Hou

Follow-up Committee for Land and Public Concession Affairs

President:	Lei Cheng I
Secretary:	Song Pek Kei

Members:	Au Kam San
	Ho Ion Sang
	Ma Chi Seng
	Ip Sio Kai
	Iau Teng Pio
	Fong Ka Chio
	Lam Lon Wai
	Wang Sai Man

Follow-up Committee for Public Finance Affairs

President:	Mak Soi Kun
Secretary:	Leong Sun Iok
Members:	Ng Kuok Cheong
	Chan Chak Mo
	Chan Iek Lap
	Chan Hong
	Wong Kit Cheng
	Wu Chou Kit
	Lam Iok Fong
	Chan Wa Keong

Follow-up Committee for Public Administration Affairs

President:	Si Ka Lon
Secretary:	Zheng Anting
Members:	Cheung Lup Kwan
	Vong Hin Fai
	Jose Maria Pereira Coutinho
	Chui Sai Peng
	Leong On Kei

Pang Chuan

Lao Chi Ngai

Lei Chan U

Sou Ka Hou

Administrative Committee

President: Leong On Kei

Appendix 4

Judges of the Courts of the Macao SAR

Court of Final Appeal

President:	Sam Hou Fai
Judges:	Song Man Lei
	Jose Maria Dias Azedo

Court of Second Instance

President:	Lai Kin Hong
Judges:	Choi Mou Pan
	Chan Kuong Seng
	Fong Man Chong
	Tam Hio Wa
	Ho Wai Neng
	Tong Hio Fong
	Chao Im Peng
	Rui Carlos dos Santos Pereira Ribeiro

Court of First Instance

President:	Io Weng San

Lower Court

Presidents of the Collegial Panels:	Teresa Leong
	Lam Peng Fai
	Cheong Un Mei
	Kan Cheng Ha
	Lou Ieng Ha
	Leong Fong Meng
	Cheong Weng Tong
	Jeronimo Alberto Goncalves Santos

Judges of the Sole-judge Bench:	Sam Keng Tan
	Ip Sio Fan
	Paulo Chan
	Carlos Armando da Cunha Rodrigues de Carvalho
	Leong Sio Kun
	Chan Io Chao
	Lap Hong Lou Silva
	Chiang I Man
	Seng Ioi Man
	Chan Chi Weng
	Shen Li
	Chan Kam Tim
	Lok Si Mei
	Leong Mei Ian
	Tang Chi Lai
	Lao Choi San
	Lei Wai Seng
	Ho Chong In
	Chong Chi Wai
	Chu Ka Sin
	Chan Ka Man
	Xu Teng

Examining Magistracy

Judges:	Io Weng San
	Lam Ka Heng
	Chang Sin I

Administrative Court

Judges:	Rong Qi

Appendix 5

Prosecutors of the Public Prosecutions Office of the Macao SAR

Prosecutor- General:	Ip Son Sang
Assistant Prosecutors- General*:	Vong Vai Va
	Kuok Un Man
	Mai Man Ieng
	Paulo Martins Chan
	Kok Sio Peng
	Kong Chi
	Choi Keng Fai
	Cheng Lap Fok
Prosecutors**:	Mei Fan Chan da Costa Roque (Prosecutor Coordinator)
	Lai U Hou (Prosecutor Coordinator)
	Kuok Kin Hong (Prosecutor Coordinator)
	Tam I Kuan (Prosecutor Coordinator)
	Alvaro Antonio Mangas Abreu Dantas (Prosecutor Coordinator)
	Joaquim Teixeira de Sousa
	Leong Man Ieng
	Chan Seak Hou
	Lao Ian Chi
	Wu Hio
	Leong Vai Cheng
	Chong Lao Sin
	Ho Man
	Leong Weng Si
	Cheong Kuok Chi

Sio In Ha

Cheang Weng In

Sam Kim Kuong

Lei Sut Man

Lao Oi Si

Pak Wa Ngai

Chao Chi Peng

Cheng Hoi Fung

Ho I Sut

Mui Cheng Fei

Chong Sio U

Pao In Hang

Lei Un San

Notes:

**With two other Assistant Prosecutors-General under the following conditions:*

(1) Wong Sio Chak was appointed as Secretary for Security on 20 December 2014.

(2) Chan Tsz King was appointed as the Commissioner Against Corruption on 20 December 2019.

*** With another Prosecutor under the conditions below:*

(1) Ao Ieong Seong was appointed as Assistant Commissioner Against Corruption on 20 December 2019.

Appendix 6

Government Departments and Agencies of the Macao SAR

Office of the Chief Executive

Chief of Office: Hoi Lai Fong

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: Lam Chi Long

Address: Rua de S. Lourenco, No. 28, Headquarters of the Macao SAR Government, 4° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2872 6886

Fax: (853) 2872 6880

Website: http://www.gsaj.gov.mo

Office of the Secretary for Economy and Finance

Chief of Office: Ku Mei Leng

Address: Avenida Dr Mario Soares, Nos. 307-323, Edf. Banco da China, 23° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2878 7350

Fax: (853) 2872 6302

Website: http://www.gsef.gov.mo

Office of the Secretary for Security

Chief of Office: Cheong Ioc Ieng

Address: Calcada dos Quarteis, Macao

Tel: (853) 8799 7580

Fax: (853) 2871 5008

Website: http://www.gss.gov.mo

Office of the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture

Chief of Office: Ho Ioc San

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: 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: Hoi Lai Fong

Address: Headquarters of the Macao SAR Government, Avenida da Praia Grande, Macao

Tel: (853) 2872 6886

Fax: (853) 8989 5704

Legislative Assembly

President: Kou Hoi In

Vice President: Chui Sai Cheong

Technical Support Offices of the Legislative Assembly

Secretary-General: Ieong Soi U

Deputy Secretary-General: 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: Sam Hou Fai

Chief of Office: 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: 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: 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. 43-53A, Edf. The Macau Square, 12° 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° 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. 43-53A, Edf. The Macau Square, 17°, 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. 43-53A, 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

Office of the 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

Office of the Examining Magistracy

Address: Alameda Dr Carlos d'Assumpcao, Nos. 411-417, Edf. Dynasty Plaza, 4° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 8796 6527

Fax: (853) 2872 8275

Public Prosecutions Office

Prosecutor-General: Ip Son Sang

Chief of Office: Tam Peng Tong

Deputy Chief of Office: Wu Kit I

Address: Rua Cidade de Santarem, No. 449, Edf. Dynasty Plaza, 2° 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: Chan Tsz King

Deputy Commissioner: Ao Ieong Seong

Chief of Cabinet: Chan In Chio

Address: Avenida Xian Xing Hai, No. 105, Centro Golden Dragon, 17° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2832 6300

Fax: (853) 2836 2336

Report Hotline: (853) 2836 1212

Website: http://www.ccac.org.mo

E-mail: ccac@ccac.org.mo

Complaint Centre of CCAC

Address: Alameda Dr Carlos d'Assumpcao, Nos. 411-417, Edf. Dynasty Plaza, 14° andar, Macao

Branch Office of CCAC 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 of CCAC 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: Ho Veng On

Chief of Audit Commissioner's Office: Ho Wai Heng

Address: Avenida Xian Xing Hai, No. 105, 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: Leong Man Cheong

Assistant to Commissioner-General: Joao Augusto da Rosa

Assistant to Commissioner-General: Mui San Meng

Assistant to Commissioner-General: Lao Wan Seong

Cabinet Coordinator: Chio U Man

Address: Avenida da Praia Grande, Nos. 730-804, Edf. China Plaza, 7° A-C e 16° andares, Macao

Tel: (853) 2871 2999 / 8798 7510

Fax: (853) 2871 3101

Website: http://www.spu.gov.mo

E-mail: info@spu.gov.mo

Macao Customs Service

Director-General: Vong Man Chong

Deputy Director-General: Chau Kin Oi

Assistant Director-General: Vong Vai Man

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

24-hour Service Hotline (Reporting/Complaint): (853) 2896 5001

24-hour Service Fax: (853) 2896 5003

General Enquiries Hotline: (853) 8989 4317

Website: http://www.customs.gov.mo

E-mail: info@customs.gov.mo

Under the Supervision of the Chief Executive

Government Information Bureau

Director: Chan Lou

Deputy Director: 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

Policy Research and Regional Development Bureau

Director: Mi Jian

Deputy Director: Ung Hoi Ian

Deputy Director: Lin Yuan

Address: Rua do Desporto, Nos. 185-195, Taipa, Macao

Tel: (853) 2882 3419

Fax: (853) 2882 3415

Website: http://www.dsepdr.gov.mo

Office for Personal Data Protection

Coordinator: Yang Chongwei

Assistant Coordinator: Iao Hin Chit

Address: Avenida da Praia Grande, No. 804, Edf. China Plaza, 17° andar, Macao

P.O. Box: P.O. Box 880, Macao

Tel: (853) 2871 6006

Fax: (853) 2871 6116

Website: http://www.gpdp.gov.mo

E-mail: info@gpdp.gov.mo

Protocol, Public Relations and External Affairs Office

Director: Lei Ut Mui

Deputy Director: Tong Wai Leong

Deputy Director: 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

Office for the Supervision and Planning of Public Assets

Director: Chan Hoi Fan

Deputy Director: Lio Chi Hon

Address: Travessa do Padre Narciso, No. 3, Edf. Banco Chines de Macau, 4°-5° andares, Macao

Tel: (853) 2886 6800

Fax: (853) 2886 6665

Website: http://www.gpsap.gov.mo

E-mail: info@gpsap.gov.mo

Macao Foundation

President of Board of Directors: Wu Zhiliang

Vice President of Board of Directors: Zhong Yi Seabra de Mascarenhas

Directors: Ho Kuai Leng, Au Weng Chi, 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: Ma Chi Ngai

Address: Avenida do Infante D. Henrique, Nos. 47-53, Edf. The Macau Square, 8° andar C e 11° andar K, Macao

Tel: (853) 2878 8777

Fax: (853) 2878 8775 / 2878 8776

Website: http://www.fdct.gov.mo

E-mail: info@fdct.gov.mo

Macao Economic and Trade Office to the European Union in Brussels

Director: Tam Chon Weng

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: Tam Chon Weng

Deputy Director: Lucia Abrantes dos Santos

Address: Avenida 5 de Outubro, No. 115, 4° andar, 1069-204 Lisboa, Portugal

Tel: (351) 21 7818820

Fax: (351) 21 7979328

Website: http://www.decmacau.pt

E-mail: decmacau@decmacau.pt

Representative Office of the Macao Special Administrative Region in Beijing

Director: Leong Kit Chi

Address: 16th Floor, Macau Center, No. 8 Wangfujing East St., Dongcheng District, Beijing, China (Postal Code: 100006)

Tel: (86) 10 58138010

Fax: (86) 10 58138020

Website: http://www. draemp.gov.mo

E-mail: info@draemp.gov.mo

Macao Economic and Trade Office to the World Trade Organization

Director: Tam Chon Weng

Address: Avenue Louis-Casai, 18, 1209, Geneva, Switzerland

Tel: (4122) 7100788

Fax: (4122) 7100780

Website: http://www.macaoeto.ch

E-mail: macaoeto@macaoeto.ch

Macao Economic and Cultural Office in Taiwan

Director: Ho Weng Wai

Address: Suite A, 56/F, Taipei 101 Tower, 7 Xin Yi Road Section 5, Taipei 110, Taiwan

Tel: (886) 2 8101 1056 (24-hour call forwarding service)

Fax: (886) 2 8101 1057

Website: http://www.decm.gov.mo

E-mail: info@decm.gov.mo

Under the Supervision of the Secretary for Administration and Justice

Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau

Director: Kou Peng Kuan

Deputy Director: Joana Maria Noronha

Deputy Director: Ng Wai Han

Deputy Director: 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

E-mail: info@safp.gov.mo

Legal Affairs Bureau

Director: Liu Dexue

Deputy Director: Leong Pou Ieng

Deputy Director: Carmen Maria Chung

Deputy Director: Lou Soi Cheong

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

Registrars: Leong Tak Fu, Wong Iok Mui

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: Tam Pui Man, Fong Soi Koc, Liang Tsai I, Wong Un Ieng

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

Registrars: Leong Mei Leng, Chan Keng Hei, Lok Ka Long

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: Lei Chong Heng

Address: Rua Nova da Areia Preta, No. 52, Edf. Macao Government Services 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: Lo Cheng I, Wu Un Tat

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: Ho Ka Wai

Address: Rua da Coimbra, No. 225, Macao Government Services Centre, 3° andar, 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: Wong Pou Ieng

Deputy Director: Lo Pin Heng

Deputy Director: Chao Wai Ieng

Address: Avenida da Praia Grande, No. 804, Edf. China Plaza, 20° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2837 0777 / 2837 0888

Fax: (853) 2837 4300

24-hour Overseas Emergency Service Hotline: (853) 2857 3333

Website: http://www.dsi.gov.mo

E-mail: info@dsi.gov.mo

Printing Bureau

Director: Chan Iat Hong

Deputy Director: Joao Baptista Chong In Siu

Address: Aterros de Pac On, Lote O1, Multifunctional Government Building, Taipa, Macao

Tel: (853) 2857 3822

Fax: (853) 2859 6802

Website: http://www.io.gov.mo

E-mail: info@io.gov.mo

Municipal Affairs Bureau

Chairman of Administration Committee on Municipal Affairs: Jose Maria da Fonseca Tavares

Vice Chairman of Administration Committee on Municipal Affairs: Lo Chi Kin

Vice Chairman of Administration Committee on Municipal Affairs: O Lam

Address: Avenida de Almeida Ribeiro, No. 163, Macao

Tel: (853) 2838 7333

Fax: (853) 2833 6477

Civic service hotline: (853) 2833 7676 (Operator assistance during office hours and voicemail service available during non-office hours)

Website: http://www.iam.gov.mo

E-mail: webmaster@iam.gov.mo

Legal and Judicial Training Centre

Director: Manuel Marcelino Escovar Trigo

Deputy Director: 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: Ermelinda M. C. Xavier

Vice President of Administrative Committee: Diana Maria Vital Costa

Acting Vice President of Administrative Committee: Chong Ut Nun

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: Tai Kin Ip

Deputy Director: Chan Tze Wai

Deputy Director: Chan Hon Sang

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: Iong Kong Leong

Deputy Director: Chong Seng Sam

Deputy Director: Ho In Mui

Address: Avenida da Praia Grande, Nos. 575, 579 e 585, Edf. Financas, Macao

Tel: (853) 2833 6366

Fax: (853) 2830 0133

Tax enquiry hotline: (853) 2833 6886

Website: http://www.dsf.gov.mo

E-mail: dsfinfo@dsf.gov.mo

Statistics and Census Service

Director: Ieong Meng Chao

Deputy Director: Cheng I Wan

Deputy Director: 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: Wong Chi Hong

Deputy Director: Chan Un Tong

Acting Deputy Director: Chan Chon U

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: Adriano Marques Ho

Deputy Director: 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: Ho Pui Fan

President of the Executive Committee: 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

Tel: (853) 8988 9315

Fax: (853) 2830 7816

Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute

President: Lau Wai Meng

Executive Director: Jacinto Luiz

Executive Director: Vong Vai Lon

Executive Director: U U Sang

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: Chan Sau San

Address: Calcada do Gaio, Nos. 24-26, Macao

Tel: (853) 2856 8288

Fax: (853) 2832 5432

Website: http://www.amcm.gov.mo

E-mail: general@amcm.gov.mo / complaints@amcm.gov.mo

Supporting Office to the Permanent Secretariat to the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and the Portuguese-speaking Countries

Coordinator: Mok Iun Lei

Address: Avenida Comercial de Macau, Edf. FIT, 13° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 8791 3333

Fax: (853) 2872 8283

Website: https://www.gaspf.gov.mo

E-mail: edoc@gfce.gov.mo

Under the Supervision of the Secretary for Security

Public Security Forces Affairs Bureau

Director: Kok Fong Mei

Deputy Director: Kwan Kai Veng

Deputy Director: Choi Wai Hou

Address: Calcada dos Quarteis, Macao

Tel: (853) 2855 9999

Fax: (853) 2855 9998

Website: http://www.fsm.gov.mo/dsfsm

E-mail: info@fsm.gov.mo

Public Security Police Force

Commissioner: Ng Kam Wa

Deputy Commissioner: Vong Vai Hong

Deputy Commissioner: Leong Heng Hong

Acting Deputy Commissioner: Ng Sou Peng

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: Sit Chong Meng

Deputy Director: Tou Sok Sam

Deputy Director: Chan Kin Hong

Address: Avenida da Amizade, No. 823, Edf. Policia Judiciaria, Macao

Tel: (853) 2855 7777

Fax: (853) 2835 2780

24-hour hotline: 993

Website: http://www.pj.gov.mo

E-mail: nar@pj.gov.mo

Correctional Services Bureau

Director: Cheng Fong Meng

Deputy Director: 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

Enquiry/Complaints Hotline: (853) 8896 1280 / 8896 1283

Website: http://www.dsc.gov.mo

E-mail: info@dsc.gov.mo

Fire Services Bureau

Commissioner: Leong Iok Sam

Deputy Commissioner: Au Io Weng

Acting Deputy Commissioner: Kong Iat Fu

Address: Avenida Doutor Stanley Ho, Macao

Tel: (853) 8989 1300

Fax: (853) 2836 1128

Emergency Hotline: (853) 2857 2222 / 119 / 120

Enquiry/Complaints Hotline: (853) 8989 1373 / 8989 1374 (Interactive voice recording system)

Website: http://www.fsm.gov.mo/cb

E-mail: cb-info@fsm.gov.mo

Academy of Public Security Forces

Director: Wong Chi Fai

Deputy Director: Lam Loi Lap

Address: Calcada do Quartel, Coloane, Macao

Tel: (853) 2887 1112

Fax: (853) 8899 0589 / 2887 1117

Website: http://www.fsm.gov.mo/esfsm

E-mail: esfsm-info@fsm.gov.mo

Financial Intelligence Office

Directory: Chu Un I

Deputy Director: Fong Iun Kei

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

Under the Supervision of the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture

Health Bureau

Director: Lei Chin Ion

Deputy Director: Kuok Cheong U

Deputy Director: Cheang Seng Ip

Acting Deputy Director: Chan Weng Wa

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: Lou Pak Sang

Deputy Director: Leong Vai Kei

Deputy Director: 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: Mok Ian Ian

Vice President: Leong Wai Man

Vice President: Cheong Lai San

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: Maria Helena de Senna Fernandes

Deputy Director: Cheng Wai Tong

Deputy Director: Hoi Io Meng

Address: Alameda Dr Carlos d'Assumpcao, Nos. 335-341, Edf. Hotline, 12° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2831 5566

Fax: (853) 2851 0104

Website: http://www.macaotourism.gov.mo

E-mail: mgto@macaotourism.gov.mo

Social Welfare Bureau

Director: Hon Wai

Deputy Director: Hoi Va Pou

Deputy Director: Tang Yuk Wa

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: Pun Weng Kun

Vice President: Lao Cho Un

Vice President: 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

Higher Education Bureau

Director: Sou Chio Fai

Deputy Director: Silvia Ribeiro Osorio Ho

Deputy Director: 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) 2832 2340

Website: http://www.dses.gov.mo

E-mail: info@dses.gov.mo

University of Macau

Rector: Song Yonghua

Vice Rector (Academic Affairs): Hui King Man

Vice Rector (Global Affairs): Rui Paulo da Silva Martins

Vice Rector (Research): Ge Wei

Vice Rector (Student Affairs): So Kee Long

Vice Rector (Administration): Kou Mei

Address: Avenida da Universidade, Taipa, Macao

Tel: (853) 8822 8833

Fax: (853) 8822 8822

Website: http://www.um.edu.mo

E-mail: info@um.edu.mo

Macao Polytechnic Institute

President: Im Sio Kei

Vice President: Lei Ngan Lin

Secretary-General: Lei Vai Fong

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

Macao Institute for Tourism Studies

President: Vong Chuk Kwan

Vice President: Ian Mei Kun

Vice President: Loi Kim Ieng

Address: Colina de Mong Ha, Macao

Tel: (853) 2856 1252

Fax: (853) 2851 9058

Website: http://www.iftm.edu.mo

E-mail: iftpr@iftm.edu.mo

Social Security Fund

President of Administrative Committee: Iong Kong Io

Vice President of Administrative Committee: Chan Pou Wan

Vice President of Administrative Committee: 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

Tourism Crisis Management Office

Coordinator: 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

24-hour Overseas Macao Tourist Hotline: (853) 2833 3000

Website: http://www.ggct.gov.mo

E-mail: info@ggct.gov.mo

Macao Tourism Promotion and Information Centre in Portugal

Director: Paula Isabel Desirat Machado

Address: Av. 5 de Outubro, No. 115, r/c, 1069-204 Lisboa, Portugal

Tel: (351) 21 7936542

Fax: (351) 21 7960956

Website: http://www.turismodemacau.com.pt

E-mail: geral@turismodemacau.com.pt

Cultural Industries Fund

President of Administrative Committee: Lam Wan Nei

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

Under the Supervision of the Secretary for Transport and Public Works

Land, Public Works and Transport Bureau

Director: Chan Pou Ha

Deputy Director: Shin Chung Low Kam Hong

Deputy Director: Lai Weng Leong

Address: Estrada de D. Maria II, No. 33, Macao

Tel: (853) 2872 2488

Fax: (853) 2834 0019

Service Hotline: (853) 8590 3800

Website: http://www.dssopt.gov.mo

E-mail: info@dssopt.gov.mo

Cartography and Cadastre Bureau

Director: Vicente Luis Gracias

Deputy Director: Cheong Sio Kei

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: Wong Soi Man

Deputy Director: Chou Chi Tak

Deputy Director: Kuok Kin

Address: Calcada da Barra, Edf. Marine and Water Bureau, 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: Lau Wai Meng

Deputy Director: Rosa Leong

Deputy Director: Lao Lan Wa

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: Leong Weng Kun

Deputy Director: Tang Iu 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: Arnaldo Ernesto dos Santos

Vice President: Kuoc Vai Han

Vice President: Ieong Kam Wa

Address: Estrada do Canal dos Patos, No. 220, Edf. Cheng Chong, r/c Loja L, Macao

Tel: (853) 2859 4875

Fax: (853) 2830 5909

Website: http://www.ihm.gov.mo

E-mail: info@ihm.gov.mo

Infrastructure Development Office

Director: Lam Wai Hou

Deputy Director: Luis Manuel Madeira De Carvalho

Deputy Director: Sam Weng Chon

Address: Avenida do Dr Rodrigo Rodrigues, Edf. Nam Kwong, 10° andar F, Macao

Tel: (853) 2871 3724 / 2871 3725 / 2871 3726

Fax: (853) 2871 3728

Website: http://www.gdi.gov.mo

E-mail: info@gdi.gov.mo

Environmental Protection Bureau

Director: Tam Vai Man

Deputy Director: Vong Man Hung

Deputy Director: Ip Kuong Lam

Address: Estrada de D. Maria II, Nos. 32-36, Edf. CEM, 1° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2872 5134

Fax: (853) 2872 5129

Website: http://www.dspa.gov.mo

E-mail: info@dspa.gov.mo

Civil Aviation Authority

President: Chan Weng Hong

Vice President: Pun Wa Kin

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

Transport Bureau

Director: Lam Hin San

Deputy Director: Chiang Ngoc Vai

Deputy Director: Lo Seng Chi

Address: Estrada de D. Maria II, No. 33, r/c, Macao

Tel: (853) 8866 6363 (Transport Affairs Hotline)

Fax: (853) 2875 0626

Website: http://www.dsat.gov.mo

E-mail: info@dsat.gov.mo

Office for the Development of the Energy Sector

Director: Hoi Chi Leong

Deputy Director: 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

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

Japan

Address: Nagatacho Grass Gate 7F, 2-16-9 Hirakawacho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0093, Japan

Tel: (81) 3 5275 2537

Fax: (81) 3 5275 2535

Website: https://www.macaotourism.gov.mo/ja/

E-mail: macao@milepost.co.jp

South Korea

Address: Suite 908, 16, Euljiro, Jung-gu, Seoul, South Korea

Tel: (82) 2 778 4402

Fax: (82) 2 778 4404

Website: https://www.macaotourism.gov.mo/ko/

E-mail: korea@macaotourism.kr

Malaysia

Address: Level 6, Lion Office Tower, No. 1 Jalan Nagasari (Off Jalan Raja Chulan), 50200 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Tel: (60) 3 2144 2500

Fax: (60) 3 2148 1357

Website: https://www.macaotourism.gov.mo/ms/

E-mail: mgto@pacificworld.travel

Thailand

Address: 888/202, Mahatun Plaza Building, 3rd Floor, Ploenchit Road, Lumpini, Pathumwan, BKK 10330, Thailand

Tel: (66) 2650 9336

Fax: (66) 2650 9336

Website: https://www.macaotourism.gov.mo/th/

E-mail: infos@macaotourism.in.th

India

New Delhi

Address: 707, 7th Floor, Prakash Deep Building, 7 Tolstoy Marg, Connaught Place, New Delhi 110001, India

Tel: (91) 11 3352 6519 / 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) 22 6718 9674

E-mail: mumbai@macaotourism.in

Indonesia

Address: Kuningan City, 2nd floor, No. L2-19, Jalan Prof. Dr. Satrio Kav. 18, Setiabudi, Kuningan, Jakarta – 12940, Indonesia

Tel: (62) 21 3041 8713

Fax: (62) 21 3048 0751

Website: https://www.macaotourism.gov.mo/id/

E-mail: inquiries@macaotourism.id

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) 21 750 944

E-mail: macao@regencytourism.com

America

USA

California

Address: 5800 Bristol Pkwy, Suite 660, Culver City, CA 90230, USA

Tel: (1) 310 649 7700

Fax: (1) 816 221 1021

E-mail: macao@myriadmarketing.com

New York

Address: 360 Lexington Ave., 10th floor, New York, NY 10017, USA

Tel: (1) 646 589 0182

Fax: (1) 646 366 8170

E-mail: macao@myriadmarketing.com

Europe

Portugal

Macao Tourism Promotion and Information Center in Portugal

Address: Avenida 5 de Outubro, No. 115, R/C, 1069-204 Lisboa, Portual

Tel: (351) 21 793 6542

Fax: (351) 21 796 0956

Email: geral@turismodemacau.com.pt

United Kingdom and Ireland

London

Address: 25 North Row, London W1K 6DJ, 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 "Monetny Dvor", 46 Mytnaya Street, Building 5, 115162 Moscow, Russia

Tel: (7) 495 981 5188

Website: https://www.macaotourism.gov.mo/ru/

E-mail: info@macao-tourism.ru

Appendix 8

Countries Exercising Consular Jurisdiction in the Macao SAR

By the end of December 2019, consular services had been established in the Macao SAR by 90 countries, including several that extended the services of their consulates-general in Hong Kong to Macao, as well as those that may execute consular duties in the Macao SAR. Details of countries are as follows (in alphabetical order):

1. Four countries have set up consulates-general in the Macao SAR:

   Angola, Mozambique, the Philippines and Portugal

2. Fifty-eight 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, Panama, 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, Dominica, Samoa, the Bahamas and Denmark in Hong Kong (which have not yet opened); however the relevant agreements on the establishments and expansion of consulates are still valid.*

3. Nine countries have appointed honorary consuls to the Macao SAR. In alphabetical order, they are:

   Cape Verde, Estonia, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Niger, Peru and United Kingdom.

4. Nineteen 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, Kenya, Lithuania, Maldives, Morocco, Namibia, Norway, Rwanda, San Marino, Seychelles, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tanzania and Uruguay.

Appendix 9

Visa-free Access for Holders of Macao SAR Passports and Travel Permits

The following countries/territories had granted visa-free access to Macao SAR passport and travel permit holders (listed by continental regions):

Asia

Country	Macao SAR Passport Maximum Period of Stay	Macao SAR Travel Permit Maximum Period of Stay
Armenia	90 days Agreement*	90 days Agreement*
Bahrain	2 weeks to 90 days l)	---
Brunei	14 days	---
Cambodia	30 days r)	---
Indonesia	28 days	---
Iran	21 days	---
Israel	3 months	---
Japan	90 days	---
Jordan	c)	---
Laos	30 days x)	---
Lebanon	1 month q)	---
Malaysia	30 days	14 days
Maldives	30 days c)	30 days c)
Mongolia	90 days Agreement*	---
Myanmar	30 days z)	---
Nepal	e)	---
The Philippines	14 days	---
Qatar	30 days w)	---
Singapore	30 days	---
South Korea	90 days	---
Sri Lanka	30 days v)	---
Thailand	30 days Agreement*	---
Turkey	30 days	---
Timor-Leste	30 days u)	---
United Arab Emirates	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	---
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)]	---
Kosovo Area	90 days	---
Latvia	90 days [Agreement*]	---
Liechtenstein	90 days [Agreement*]	---
Lithuania	90 days [Agreement*]	---
Luxembourg	90 days [a)]	---
Malta	90 days	---
Moldova	90 days	---
Monaco	90 days	---
Montenegro	90 days	---
North Macedonia	90 days	---
Norway	90 days [a)]	---
Poland	90 days [Agreement*]	---

Europe

(Cont.)

Country	Macao SAR Passport Maximum Period of Stay	Macao SAR Travel Permit Maximum Period of Stay
Portugal	90 days [a)]	---
Romania	90 days	---
Russia	30 days [Agreement*]	---
San Marino	20 days	---
Serbia	90 days [Agreement*]	---
Slovak Republic	90 days [Agreement*]	---
Slovenia	90 days	---
Spain	90 days [a)]	---
Sweden	90 days [a)]	---
Switzerland	90 days [Agreement*]	---
The Netherlands	90 days [a)]	---
United Kingdom	6 months	---

Africa

Country	Macao SAR Passport Maximum Period of Stay	Macao SAR Travel Permit Maximum Period of Stay
Burundi	[f)]	---
Cape Verde	90 days	90 days
Comoros	45 days [c)]	---
Egypt	90 days	---
Ethiopia	30 days [x)]	---
Guinea-Bissau	90 days [s)]	---
Kenya	3 months [r)]	---
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*]	---
Mozambique	30 days [c)]	---

Africa

(Cont.)

Country	Macao SAR Passport Maximum Period of Stay	Macao SAR Travel Permit Maximum Period of Stay
Namibia	30 days Agreement*	30 days Agreement*
Rwanda	30 days o)	---
Seychelles	30 days	30 days
South Africa	30 days k)	---
St. Helena	4-9 days	---
Tanzania	90 days	---
Togo	7 days p)	---
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	---
Antigua and Barbuda	30 days	---
Argentina	30 days Agreement*	---
Aruba	3 months	---
Barbados	30 days	---
Bermuda	90 days d)	---
Bolivia	90 days y)	---
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)	---
Haiti	3 months	---
Mexico	90 days Agreement*	---

America

(Cont.)

Country	Macao SAR Passport Maximum Period of Stay	Macao SAR Travel Permit Maximum Period of Stay
French Guiana	3 months [b)]	---
Guadeloupe	3 months [b)]	---
Martinique	3 months [b)]	---
Montserrat	6 months	---
Saint-Barthelemy	3 months	---
Saint-Martin	3 months	---
Saint-Pierre and Miquelon	3 months [b)]	---
Saint Lucia	[c)]	---
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 [t)]
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) *(i). Effective from 1 January 2018, visitors can obtain visa upon arrival at Kigali International Airport and all land ports.*
(ii). E-visa can be obtained online.

p) *Visitors can obtain visa upon arrival at Gnassingbe Eyadema International Airport.*

q) *Visitors should apply visa upon arrival at the Beirut International Airport.*

r) *Visa granted upon arrival, or E-visa can be obtained online.*

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) *(i). Travellers can obtain visa upon arrival when fulfilling the requirements below:*
- A passport valid for at least 6 months
- Round trip air ticket
- Hotel booking voucher
- Possess credit card or fulfill minimum cash requirement defined by the Qatar authorities.
(ii) E-visa can be obtained online.

x) *(i). Visa granted upon arrival. Applicants have to provide 2 photos and pay for the Visa fee.*
(ii) E-visa can be obtained online.

y) *Visa granted upon arrival. Applicants have to fill in the visa application form online, print it, sign it, and submit it in original when applying for visa on arrival at Bolivia 's airport or land immigration ports.*

z) *(i). Visa exemption for tourists enter through Yangon International Airport, Mandalay International Airport, Nay Pyi Taw International Airport and Yangon International Seaport as well as at Myanmar - Thailand Land Border Checkpoints and Myanmar India Land Border Checkpoints.*
(ii) E-visa can be obtained online.

aa) *From 1 October 2019, some International visitors and transit passengers who are eligible for a visa waiver (including Macao SAR passport holders) will need to hold a New Zealand Electronic Travel Authority (NZeTA) before travelling to New Zealand. More information can be found at http://www.immigration.govt.nz/nzeta.*

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.

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
The Philippines	30 days
Singapore	30 days
South Korea	90 days
Thailand	30 days
Turkey	30 days
United Arab Emirates	30 days

Europe

Country	Maximum Period of Stay
Albania	90 days
Andorra	90 days
Austria	90 days
Belgium	90 days

Europe

(Cont.)

Country	Maximum Period of Stay
Bosnia and Herzegovina	90 days
Bulgaria	90 days
Croatia	90 days
Cyprus	3 months
Czech Republic	90 days
Denmark	90 days
Estonia	90 days
Finland	90 days
France	90 days
Germany	90 days
Greece	90 days
Hungary	90 days
Iceland	90 days
Ireland	90 days
Italy	90 days
Latvia	90 days
Liechtenstein	90 days
Lithuania	90 days
Luxembourg	90 days
Macedonia	90 days
Malta	90 days
Moldova	90 days
Monaco	30 days
Montenegro	90 days
Norway	90 days
Poland	90 days
Portugal	90 days
Romania	90 days
Russia	30 days
San Marino	30 days

Europe

(Cont.)

Country	Maximum Period of Stay
Serbia	90 days
Slovak Republic	90 days
Slovenia	90 days
Spain	90 days
Sweden	90 days
Switzerland	90 days
The Netherlands	90 days
United Kingdom	6 months

America

Country	Maximum Period of Stay
Argentina	30 days
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

Africa

(Cont.)

Country	Maximum Period of Stay
Mauritius	90 days
Morocco	90 days
Namibia	30 days
Seychelles	30 days
South Africa	30 days
Tanzania	90 days

Oceania

Country	Maximum Period of Stay
Australia	30 days
Kiribati	30 days
New Zealand	3 months
Samoa	30 days

For more information, please visit the website of the Immigration Department of the Public Security Police of the Macao SAR Government at http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/EDoN.html#EDoN_VII

Appendix 11

List of Multilateral Treaties Applicable to the Macao SAR

(by Subject – last updated on 31 December 2019)

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. Decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs regarding the update of the Schedules of the 1961 Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol (on 18 March 2016)
29. Decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs regarding the update of the Schedules of the 1961 Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol (on 16 March 2017)

30. Decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs regarding the update of the Schedules of the 1961 Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol (on 14 March 2018)
31. Decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs regarding the update of the Schedules of the 1961 Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol (on 19 March 2019)
32. Convention on Psychotropic Substances, concluded at Vienna on 21 February 1971
33. Decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs regarding the update of the Schedules of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 (on 18 March 2016)
34. Decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs regarding the update of the Schedules of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 (on 16 March 2017)
35. Decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs regarding the update of the Schedules of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 (on 14 March 2018)
36. Decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs regarding the update of the Schedules of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 (on 19 March 2019)
37. United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, concluded at Vienna on 20 December 1988
38. Updated tables of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, as at 6 October 2014
39. Decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs regarding the update of the tables of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 (on 16 March 2017)
40. Decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs regarding the update of the tables of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 (on 19 March 2019)

IV – Economic and Financial

41. Convention Providing a Uniform Law for Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (with Annexes and Protocol), done at Geneva on 7 June 1930
42. 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
43. Convention on the Stamp Laws in Connection with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (and Protocol), done at Geneva on 7 June 1930
44. Convention Providing a Uniform Law for Cheques (Annexes and Protocol), done at Geneva on 19 March 1931
45. Convention for the Settlement of Certain Conflicts of Laws in Connection with Cheques (and Protocol), done at Geneva on 19 March 1931
46. Convention on the Stamp Laws in Connection with Cheques (and Protocol), done at Geneva

on 19 March 1931

47. Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, done at Washington on 18 March 1965

48. The Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters, as amended by the 2010 Protocol (at Paris, on 27 May 2010)

V – Education, Science, Technology, Culture and Sport

49. 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

50. 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

51. Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, done at Paris on 23 November 1972

52. Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, done at Paris on 17 October 2003

53. International Convention Against Doping in Sport, done at Paris on 19 October 2005

54. Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, done at Paris on 20 October 2005

55. Intergovernmental Educational Cooperation Agreement of Shanghai Cooperation Organization Member States, signed at Shanghai on 15 June 2006

VI – Environment and Conservation

56. 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)

57. Plant Protection Agreement for the Asia and Pacific Region, adopted at Rome on 27 February 1956 as amended in 1967, 1979 and 1983

58. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, done at Washington on 3 March 1973 (CITES)

59. Amendment to the Article XI of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, adopted in Bonn by the Conference of the Parties on 22 June 1979 (Bonn Amendment)

60. Amendment to the Article XXI of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, adopted in Gaborone by the Conference of the Parties on 30 April 1983 (Gaborone Amendment)

61. Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (with Annex), concluded at Canberra on 20 May 1980
62. Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, concluded at Vienna on 22 March 1985
63. Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, concluded at Montreal on 16 September 1987
64. Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted at London on 29 June 1990 (London Amendment)
65. Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted at Copenhagen on 25 November 1992 (Copenhagen Amendment)
66. Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted at Montreal on 17 September 1997 (Montreal Amendment)
67. Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted at Beijing on 3 December 1999 (Beijing Amendment)
68. Adjustments of the controlled substances listed in Group I of Annex C to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted at the thirtieth Meeting of the Parties to the Protocol held in Quito from 5 to 9 November 2018
69. Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, concluded at Basel on 22 March 1989 (Basel Convention)
70. 1998 Amendments to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal
71. 2003 Amendments to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal
72. 2005 Amendments to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal
73. 2013 Amendments to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal
74. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, concluded at New York on 9 May 1992
75. Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, done at Kyoto on 11 December 1997
76. Convention on Biological Diversity, done at Nairobi on 22 May 1992
77. 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)
78. Annex VI and Amendment to Annex III to the Rotterdam Convention, approved by the

Conference of the Parties at its first meeting, held in Geneva from 10 to 24 September 2004

79. Amendment to Annex III to the Rotterdam Convention, approved by the Conference of the Parties at its eighth forth meeting, held in Roma from 27 to 31 October 2008

80. Amendment to Annex III to the Rotterdam Convention, approved by the Conference of the Parties at its fifth meeting, held in Geneva from 20 to 24 June 2011

81. Amendment to Annex III to the Rotterdam Convention, approved by the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting, held in Geneva from 24 April to 10 May 2013

82. Amendment to Annex III to the Rotterdam Convention, approved by the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting, held in Geneva from 4 to 15 May 2015

83. Amendment to Annex III to the Rotterdam Convention, approved by the Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting, held in Geneva from 24 April to 5 May 2017

84. Amendment to Annex III to the Rotterdam Convention, approved by the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting, held in Geneva from 29 April to 10 May 2017

85. Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, adopted at Stockholm on 22 May 2001 (Stockholm Convention)

86. Amendments to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, adopted on 8 May 2009

87. Amendments to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, adopted on 29 April 2011

88. Amendments to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, adopted on 13 May 2013

89. Paris Agreement, done at Paris on 12 December 2015

90. Minamata Convention on Mercury, done at Kumamoto, Japan on 10 October 2013

VII – Foreign Affairs and Defence

91. Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, done at The Hague on 29 July 1899

92. Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, done at The Hague on 18 October 1907

93. 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

94. Protocol regarding the Immunities of the Bank for International Settlements, done at Brussels on 30 July 1936)

95. Charter of the United Nations, done at San Francisco on 26 June 1945, as amended on 20 December 1971

96. Statute of the International Court Of Justice, signed at San Francisco on 26 June 1945
97. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, adopted at London on 13 February 1946
98. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialised Agencies, adopted at New York on 21 November 1947
99. 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
100. 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
101. Geneva Convention (III) relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, done at Geneva on 12 August 1949
102. Geneva Convention (IV) relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, done at Geneva on 12 August 1949
103. 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
104. 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
105. 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
106. 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)
107. Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Atomic Energy Agency, done at Vienna on 1 July 1959
108. The Antarctic Treaty, done at Washington on 1 December 1959
109. Protocol on Environment Protection to the Antarctic Treaty (and its Annexes I, II, III, IV and V), done at Madrid on 4 October 1991
110. Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, done at Vienna on 18 April 1961
111. Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, done at Vienna on 24 April 1963
112. 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
113. Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, done in triplicate, at London, Moscow and Washington on 1 July 1968
114. Convention on the Law of Treaties, done at Vienna on 23 May 1969
115. 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

116. 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

117. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons, Including Diplomatic Agents, adopted at New York on 14 December 1973

118. 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

119. Protocol relating to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization Privileges, Exemptions and Immunities, done at Washington on 19 May 1978

120. 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

121. 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

122. Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments, done at Geneva on 10 October 1980 (Protocol I)

123. 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)

124. Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons, done at Geneva on 10 October 1980 (Protocol III)

125. 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)

126. Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War, done at Geneva on 28 November 2003 (Protocol V)

127. Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Maritime Satellite Organization, done at London on 1 December 1981

128. United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, done at Montego Bay, Jamaica, on 10 December 1982

129. 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

130. Additional Protocols II and III to the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty, done at Suva on 8 August 1986

131. 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

132. 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.

133. 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

134. Convention on the Safety of the United Nations and Associated Personnel, adopted at New York on 9 December 1994

135. 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)

136. Agreement on Regional Anti-Terrorism Structure between the Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, done at St. Petersburg on 7 June 2002

137. 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

138. 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

139. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, adopted at Tashkent on 17 June 2004

140. 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)

141. 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

142. Agreement among the Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation on Conducting Joint Military Exercises, done at Bishkek on 27 June 2007

143. 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

144. 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

145. 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

146. Framework Agreement for International Collaboration on Research and Development of Generation IV Nuclear Energy Systems, done at Washington on 28 February 2005

147. 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

148. 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

149. Asean Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve Agreement, done at Jakarta, Indonesia, on 7 October 2011

150. Protocol to the Central Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free-Zone (CANWFZ) Treaty, done at New York, on 6 May 2014

VIII – Health

151. 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

152. International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, (ICD-9), of 1 May 1976

153. International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision, (ICD-10), of 17 May 1990

154. 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

155. International Health Regulations, revised by the 58th World Health Assembly on 23 May 2005 (IHR (2005))

156. World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, done at Geneva on 21 May 2003

IX – Human Rights

157. Slavery Convention, signed at Geneva on 25 September 1926

158. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, adopted at Paris on 9 December 1948

159. 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

160. Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, signed at Geneva on 28 July 1951

161. Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, done at New York on 31 January 1967

162. Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, signed at Geneva on 7 September 1956

163. Convention Against Discrimination in Education, adopted at Paris on 14 December 1960

164. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, adopted at New York on 21 December 1965

165. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted at New York on 16 December 1966

166. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, adopted at New York on 16 December 1966

167. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, adopted at New York on 18 December 1979

168. Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted at New York on 10 December 1984

169. Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted at New York on 20 November 1989

170. Amendment to Article 43(2) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted at New York on 12 December 1995

171. 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

172. 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

173. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, adopted at New York on 13 December 2006

X – Intellectual Property

174. 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)

175. 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)

176. Universal Copyright Convention, done at Geneva on 6 September 1952 and as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971

177. 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)

178. 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

179. International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks, Eighth Edition, adopted on October 2000

180. 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)

181. WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT), adopted in Geneva on 20 December 1996

182. WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT), adopted in Geneva on 20 December 1996

XI – International Crime

183. Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963 (Tokyo Convention)

184. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, done at The Hague on 16 December 1970 (Hague Convention)

185. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation, done at Montreal on 23 September 1971 (Montreal Convention)

186. 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

187. International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages, adopted at New York on 17 December 1979

188. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted at New York on 15 December 1997

189. International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted at New York on 9 December 1999

190. United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, adopted at New York on 15 November 2000 (Palermo Convention)

191. 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

192. Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism, done at Shanghai on 15 June 2001

193. United Nations Convention Against Corruption, adopted at New York on 31 October 2003

194. Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia, done at Tokyo on 11 November 2004

195. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted on 26 October 1979, Vienna

196. Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted on 8 July 2005, Vienna

XII – International Trade

197. Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft, done at Geneva on 12 April 1979

198. 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

199. 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)

200. 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)

201. 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)

202. Convention concerning Workmen's Compensation for Accidents, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Geneva, 10 June 1925 (ILO No. 17)

203. Convention concerning Workmen's Compensation for Occupational Diseases, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Geneva, 10 June 1925 (ILO No. 18)

204. 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)

205. Convention concerning Seamen's Articles of Agreement, 1926, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Geneva, 24 June 1926 (ILO No. 22)

206. Convention concerning the Repatriation of Seamen, 1926, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Geneva, 23 June 1926 (ILO No. 23)

207. 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)

208. 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)

209. Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Geneva, 28 June 1930 (ILO No. 29)

210. 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)

211. Convention concerning the Certification of Ships' Cooks, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Seattle, 27 June 1946 (ILO No. 69)

212. Convention concerning the Medical Examination of Seafarers, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Seattle, 29 June 1946 (ILO No. 73)

213. Convention concerning the Certification of Able Seamen, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Seattle, 29 June 1946 (ILO No. 74)

214. Final Articles Revision Convention, Montreal, 9 October 1946 (ILO No. 80)

215. Convention concerning Labour Inspection in Industry and Commerce, Geneva, 11 July 1947 (ILO No. 81)

216. Convention concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise, San Francisco, 9 July 1948 (ILO No. 87)

217. Convention concerning the Organisation of the Employment Service, San Francisco, 9 July 1948 (ILO No. 88)

218. Convention concerning Crew Accommodation on Board Ship (Revised 1949), Geneva, 18 June 1949 (ILO No. 92)

219. Convention concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively, Geneva, 1 July 1949 (ILO No. 98)

220. Convention concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value, Geneva, 29 June 1951 (ILO No. 100)

221. Convention concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour, Geneva, 25 June 1957 (ILO No. 105)

222. Convention concerning Weekly Rest in Commerce and Offices, Geneva, 26 June 1957 (ILO No. 106)

223. Convention concerning Seafarers' National Identity Documents, Geneva, 13 May 1958 (ILO No. 108)

224. Convention concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation, Geneva, 25 June 1958 (ILO No. 111)

225. Convention concerning the Protection of Workers Against Ionising Radiations, Geneva, 22 June 1960 (ILO No. 115)

226. Convention concerning Hygiene in Commerce and Offices, Geneva, 8 July 1964 (ILO No. 120)

227. Convention concerning Employment Policy, Geneva, 9 July 1964 (ILO No. 122)

228. Convention concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment, Geneva, 26 June 1973 (ILO No. 138)

229. Convention concerning Tripartite Consultations to Promote the Implementation of International Labour Standards, Geneva, 21 June 1976 (ILO No. 144)

230. 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)

231. Convention concerning Labour Administration: Role, Functions and Organisation, Geneva, 26 June 1978 (ILO No. 150)

232. Convention concerning Occupational Safety and Health and the Working Environment, Geneva, 22 June 1981 (ILO No. 155)

233. Convention concerning Safety and Health in Construction, Geneva, 20 June 1988 (ILO No. 167)

234. 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

235. International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law with Respect to Collision between Vessels, done at Brussels on 23 September 1910

236. Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law Relating to Assistance and Salvage at Sea, done at Brussels on 23 September 1910

237. International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law Relating to Bills of Lading, done at Brussels on 25 August 1924

238. International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Concerning Civil Jurisdiction in Matters of Collision, done at Brussels on 10 May 1952

239. 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

240. International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to the Arrest of Sea-Going Ships, signed at Brussels on 10 May 1952

241. International Convention Relating to the Limitation of the Liability of Owners of Sea-Going Ships, done at Brussels on 10 October 1957

242. Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, done at London on 9 April 1965 (FAL (amended) 1965); as amended

243. 2005 Amendments to the Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965, done at London, on 7 July 2005 – FAL.8(32)

244. 2009 Amendments to the Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965, done at London, on 16 January 2009 – FAL.10(35)

245. International Convention on Load Lines, done at London on 5 April 1966 (LL 1966)

246. 2005 Amendments to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted on 1 December 2005

247. Protocol of 1988 relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, done at London on 11 November 1988

248. 2003 Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted on 5 June 2003

249. 2004 Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted on 9 December 2004

250. 2006 Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted on 8 December 2006

251. 2008 Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted on 4 December 2008

252. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, as amended, done at London, on 24 May 2012

253. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, as amended, done at London, on 30 November 2012

254. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, as amended, done at London, on 21 June 2013

255. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, as amended, done at London, on 22 May 2014

256. International Convention on Tonnage Measurements of Ships, 1969, done at London on 23 June 1969 (TONNAGE 1969)

257. International Convention Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties, done at Brussels on 29 November 1969 (INTERVENTION 1969)

258. Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, done at London on 20 October 1972 (COLREG 1972)

259. Amendment to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, (COLREG 72), adopted at London on 19 November 1981

260. Amendments to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, adopted at London on November of 1987

261. 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

262. Amendments to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, adopted on 4 November 1993

263. Amendments to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, adopted on 29 November 2001

264. Amendments to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, adopted on 29 November 2007

265. Amendments to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, adopted on 4 December 2013

266. International Convention for Safe Containers, 1972, as amended, adopted at Geneva on 2 December 1972 (CSC 1972)

267. Amendments to the International Convention for Safe Containers (1972), as amended, on 3 December 2010

268. 2013 Amendments to the International Convention for Safe Containers (1972), as amended, on 21 June 2013

269. 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)

270. 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)

271. 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)

272. 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)

273. International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, done at London on 1 November 1974 (SOLAS 1974)

274. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 20 November 1981 - MSC.1(XLV)

275. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 17 June 1983 - MSC.6(48)

276. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 21 April 1988 - MSC.11(55)

277. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 28 October 1988 - MSC.12(56)

278. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 11 April 1989 - MSC.13(57)

279. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 25 May 1990 - MSC.19(58)

280. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 23 May 1991 - MSC.22(59)

281. 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)

282. 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)

283. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 11 December 1992 - MSC.27(61)

284. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 23 May 1994 - MSC.31(63)

285. 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

286. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 9 December 1994 - MSC.42(64)

287. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 16 May 1995 - MSC.46(65)

288. 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

289. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 4 June 1996 - MSC.47(66)

290. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 5 December 1996 - MSC.57(67)

291. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 4 June 1997 - MSC.65(68)

292. 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

293. 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)

294. 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)

295. 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)

296. 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)

297. 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)

298. 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)

299. 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)

300. 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

301. 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)

302. 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)

303. 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)

304. 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)

305. 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)

306. 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

307. 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

308. 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)

309. 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)

310. 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

311. 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

312. 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

313. 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)

314. 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)

315. 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)

316. 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

317. 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

318. 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)

319. 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)

320. 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)

321. 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)

322. 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)

323. 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)

324. 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)

325. 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)

326. 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)

327. 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)

328. 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)

329. 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)

330. 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)

331. 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)

332. 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)

333. 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)

334. 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)

335. 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)

336. 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)

337. 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)

338. 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)

339. 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)

340. 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)

341. 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)

342. 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)

343. 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)

344. 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)

345. 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)

346. 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)

347. 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)

348. 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)

349. 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)

350. 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)

351. 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)

352. 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

353. 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)

354. 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)

355. International Code for the Safe Carriage of Grain in Bulk, adopted at London on 23 May 1991 - MSC.23(59)

356. Code of Safe Practice for Cargo Stowage and Securing, adopted at London on 6 November 1991 - A.714(17)

357. Guidelines for the Authorization of Organizations Acting on Behalf of the Administration, adopted at London on 4 November 1993 - A.739(18)

358. 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)

359. 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)

360. Amendments to the International Safety Management (ISM) Code, adopted at London on 5 December 2000 - MSC.104(73)

361. Amendments to the International Safety Management (ISM) Code, adopted at London on 10 December 2004 - MSC.179(79)

362. Amendments to the International Safety Management (ISM) Code, adopted at London on 20 May 2005 - MSC.195(80)

363. Amendments to the International Safety Management (ISM) Code, adopted at London on 4 December 2008 - MSC.273(85)

364. Amendments to the International Safety Management (ISM) Code, adopted at London on 21 June 2013 - MSC.353(92)

365. 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)

366. 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)

367. 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

368. 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)

369. 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)

370. 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)

371. 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)

372. 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)

373. International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 20 May 1994 - MSC.36(63)

374. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 6 June 2001 - MSC.119(74)

375. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 10 December 2004 - MSC.174(79)

376. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 8 December 2006 - MSC.221(82)

377. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 16 May 2008 - MSC.259(84)

378. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 21 June 2013 - MSC.351(92)

379. International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 4 June 1996 - MSC.48(66)

380. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 18 May 2006 - MSC.207(81)

381. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 8 December 2006 - MSC.218(82)

382. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 4 December 2008 - MSC.272(85)

383. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 21 May 2010 - MSC.293(87)

384. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 20 May 2011 - MSC.320(89)

385. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, on 22 May 2014 - MSC.368(93)

386. International Code for Application of Fire Test Procedures (FTP Code), adopted at London on 5 December 1996 - MSC.61(67)

387. Amendments to the International Code for Application of Fire Test Procedures (FTP Code), adopted at London on 5 December 2000 - MSC.101(73)

388. Amendments to the International Code for Application of Fire Test Procedures (FTP Code), adopted at London on 10 December 2004 - MSC.173(79)

389. 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)

390. 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)

391. 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)

392. 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)

393. 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)

394. International Code of Safety for High-Speed Craft, 2000 (2000 HSC Code), adopted at London on 5 December 2000 - MSC.97(73)

395. 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)

396. 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)

397. 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)

398. 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)

399. 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)

400. 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)

401. International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 5 December 2000 - MSC.98(73)

402. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 18 May 2006 - MSC.206(81)

403. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 8 December 2006 - MSC.217(82), Annex 1

404. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 8 December 2006 - MSC.217(82), Annex 2

405. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 21 May 2010 - MSC.292(87)

406. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 3 December 2010 - MSC.311(88)

407. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 25 May 2012 - MSC.327(90)

408. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 30 November 2012 - MSC.339(91)

409. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 22 May 2014 - MSC.367(93)

410. International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 24 May 2002 - MSC.122(75)

411. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 20 May 2004 - MSC.157(78)

412. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 18 May 2006 - MSC.205(81)

413. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 16 May 2008 - MSC.262(84)

414. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 21 May 2010 - MSC.294(87)

415. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 24 May 2012 - MSC.328(90)

416. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 22 May 2014 - MSC.372(93)

417. 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

418. 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)

419. Technical Provisions for Means of Access for Inspections, adopted at London on 12 December 2002 - MSC.133(76)

420. Amendments to the Technical Provisions for Means of Access for Inspections, adopted at London on 20 May 2004 - MSC.158(78)

421. Standards and Criteria for Side Structures of Bulk Carriers of Single-Side Skin Construction, adopted at London on 9 December 2004 - MSC.168(79)

422. Standards for Owners' Inspection and Maintenance of Bulk Carrier Hatch Covers, adopted at London on 9 December 2004 - MSC.169(79)

423. 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)

424. 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)

425. 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)

426. International Code on Intact Stability, 2008 (2008 IS Code), adopted at London on 4 December 2008 - MSC.267(85)

427. International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code (IMSBC Code), adopted at London on 4 December 2008 - MSC.268(85)

428. Amendments to the International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code (IMSBC Code), adopted at London on 20 May 2011 - MSC.318(89)

429. Amendments to the International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code (IMSBC Code), adopted at London on 21 June 2013 - MSC.354(92)

430. International Goal-Based Ship Construction Standards for Bulk Carriers and Oil Tankers, adopted at London on 20 May 2010 - MSC.287(87)

431. Performance Standard for Protective Coatings for Cargo Oil Tanks of Crude Oil Tankers, 2010, adopted at London on 14 May 2010 - MSC.288(87)

432. 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)

433. 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)

434. International Code for Application of Fire Test Procedures, 2010, adopted at London on 3 December 2010 - MSC.307(88)

435. 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)

436. 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)

437. Code on Noise Levels on Board Ships, adopted at London on 30 November 2012 - MSC.337(91)

438. Code for Recognized Organizations (RO Code), adopted at London on 21 June 2013 - MSC.349(92)

439. 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

440. 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)

441. 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

442. 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)

443. 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)

444. 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)

445. 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)

446. 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)

447. 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)

448. 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)

449. 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)

450. 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)

451. 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)

452. 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)

453. 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)

454. 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)

455. International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, adopted at London on 2 November 1973

456. 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)

457. 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)

458. 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)

459. 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)

460. 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)

461. 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)

462. 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)

463. 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)

464. 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)

465. 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)

466. 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)

467. 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)

468. 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)

469. 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)

470. 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)

471. 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)

472. 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)

473. 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)

474. 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)

475. 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)

476. 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

477. 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)

478. 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)

479. 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)

480. 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)

481. 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)

482. 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)

483. 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)

484. 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)

485. 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)

486. 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)

487. 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)

488. 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)

489. 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)

490. 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)

491. 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)

492. 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)

493. 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)

494. 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)

495. 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)

496. 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)

497. 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)

498. 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)

499. 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)

500. 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)

501. 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)

502. 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)

503. 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)

504. 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)

505. 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)

506. 2013 Amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (Annexes III), adopted on 17 October 2014 - MEPC.257(67)

507. Amendments to the Annex of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto (Amendments to MARPOL Annex I), Adopted on 28 October 2016 - MEPC.276(70)

508. Amendments to the Annex of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto (Amendments to MARPOL Annex V), Adopted on 28 October 2016 - MEPC.277(70)

509. 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

510. 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)

511. 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)

512. 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)

513. 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)

514. 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)

515. 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)

516. 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)

517. 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)

518. 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)

519. 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)

520. 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)

521. 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)

522. 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 Potocol of 1978 relating thereto, adopted on 28 October 2016 - MEPC.278(70)

523. International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), adopted on 5 December 1985 - MEPC.19(22)

524. 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)

525. 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)

526. 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)

527. 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)

528. 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)

529. 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)

530. 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)

531. 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)

532. 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)

533. 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)

534. 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)

535. Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (BCH Code), adopted on 5 December 1985 - MEPC.20(22)

536. 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)

537. 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)

538. 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)

539. 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)

540. 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)

541. 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)

542. 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)

543. 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)

544. Condition Assessment Scheme (CAS)(as stated in Annex I of the MARPOL 73/78, adopted on 27 April 2001 - MEPC.94(46)

545. 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)

546. 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)

547. 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)

548. 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)

549. 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)

550. 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)

551. Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, adopted at London on 7 July 1978 (STCW 1978)

552. 1991 Amendments to the Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, adopted at London on 22 May 1991

553. 1994 Amendments to the Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, adopted at London on 23 May 1994

554. 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

555. 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

556. 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

557. 2014 Amendments to the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, adopted on 22 May 2014

558. Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code, adopted at London on 7 July 1995

559. 1997 Amendments to the Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code, adopted at London on 4 June 1997

560. 1998 Amendments to the Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code, adopted at London on 9 December 1998

561. The Manila Amendments to the Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code, adopted at London on 25 June 2010

562. The Amendments to the Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code, adopted on 22 May 2014

563. Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea (PAL CONVENTION 1974), done at Athens on 13 December 1974

564. 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

565. International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, 1979, adopted at Hamburg on 27 April 1979 (SAR 1979)

566. 1998 Amendments to the International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, 1979, adopted at London on 18 May 1998

567. International Convention on Salvage, 1989, done at London on 28 April 1989 (SALVAGE 1989)

568. International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation, done at

London on 30 November 1990 (OPRC 1990)

569. 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)

570. 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

571. Protocol on Preparedness, Response and Co-operation to Pollution Incidents by Hazardous and Noxious Substances, 2000, done at London on 15 March 2000

572. International Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage (Bunker Convention), adopted at London on 23 March 2001

573. International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-fouling Systems on Ships, done at London on 5 October 2001

574. International Convention for the Control and Management of Ship's Ballast Water and Sediments, 2004, done at London on 13 February 2004

XV – Private International Law

575. Convention relating to Civil Procedure, done at The Hague on 1 March 1954

576. Convention on the Law Applicable to Maintenance Obligations Towards Children, done at The Hague on 24 October 1956

577. Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of the Decisions Relating to Maintenance Obligations Towards Children, done at The Hague on 15 April 1958

578. Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, done at New York on 10 June 1958

579. 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

580. Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents, done at The Hague on 5 October 1961

581. Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters, done at The Hague on 15 November 1965

582. Convention on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters, done at The Hague on 18 March 1970

583. Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, done at The Hague on 25 October 1980

584. Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Intercountry Adoption, done at The Hague on 29 May 1993

XVI – Road Traffic

585. Convention on Road Traffic, done at Geneva on 19 September 1949

586. 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

587. Intergovernmental Agreement on the Trans-Asian Railway Network, done at Jakarta on 12 April 2006

XVII – Telecommunications and Postal

588. 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

589. 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)

590. International Agreement on the Use of INMARSAT Ship Earth Stations within the Territorial Sea and Ports, adopted at London on 16 October 1985

591. International Telecommunications Regulations, signed at Melbourne on 9 December 1988 (WATTC-88)

592. Universal Postal Union General Regulations, adopted respectively in Beijing on 15 September 1999 and in Bucharest on 5 October 2004

593. First Additional Protocol to the Universal Postal Union General Regulations, done at Geneva, 12 August 2008

594. Universal Postal Convention and the Final Protocol, adopted respectively in Beijing on 15 September 1999 and in Bucharest on 5 October 2004

595. Agreement concerning the Postal Payment Services, launched respectively in Beijing on 15 September 1999 and in Bucharest on 5 October 2004

596. Operating Agreement relating to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization, done at Washington on 20 August 1971

XVIII - Treaties Establishing International Organizations

597. (ILO) Constitution of the International Labour Organisation, done at Versailles on 29 June 1919, as amended

598. (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

599. (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

600. (UNESCO) Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, signed at London on 16 November 1945 as amended

601. (WHO) Constitution of the World Health Organization, done at New York on 22 July 1946 as amended

602. (WMO) Convention of the World Meteorological Organisation (with Annexes and Protocol concerning Spain), done at Washington on 11 October 1947 as amended

603. (IMO) Convention on the International Maritime Organization, done at Geneva on 6 March 1948 as amended

604. (CCC/WCO) International Convention Establishing a Customs Co-operation Council, done at Brussels on 15 December 1950

605. (HCCH/HAGUE CONFERENCE) Statue of The Hague Conference on Private International Law, done at The Hague on 31 October 1951

606. Amendments to the Statue of The Hague Conference on Private International Law, on 30 June 2005

607. (INTERPOL) Constitution and General Regulations of the International Criminal Police Organization, adopted at Vienna on 13 June 1956 as amended

608. (UPU) Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, signed at Vienna on 10 July 1964

609. First Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, signed at Tokyo, 14 November 1969

610. Second Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Lausanne, 5 July 1974

611. Third Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Hamburg, 27 July 1984

612. Fourth Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Washington, 14 December 1989

613. Fifth Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Seoul, 14 September 1994

614. Sixth Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Beijing, 15 September 1999

615. Seventh Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Bucharest, 5 October 2004

616. Eighth Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Geneva, 12 August 2008

617. (WIPO) Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization, done at Stockholm on 14 July 1967 as amended

618. (WTO) Statutes of the World Tourism Organization (with Annex), done at Mexico City on 27 September 1970 as amended

619. (Former INTELSAT, at present ITSO) Agreement relating to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization, done at Washington on 20 August 1971 as amended

620. (APT) Constitution of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity, adopted at Bangkok on 27 March 1976 as amended

621. (Former INMARSAT at present IMSO) Convention on the International Mobile Satellite Organization, done at London on 3 September 1976

622. 1985 Amendments to the Convention on the International Mobile Satellite Organization, done at London on 16 October 1985

623. 1989 Amendments to the Convention on the International Mobile Satellite Organization, done at London on 19 January 1989

624. 1998 Amendments to the Convention on the International Mobile Satellite Organization, done at London on 24 April 1998

625. (AIBD) Agreement Establishing the Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development, adopted at Kuala Lumpur on 12 August 1977 as amended on 21 July 1999

626. (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

627. (ICGEB) Statutes of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, done at Madrid on 13 September 1983

628. (ITCB) Arrangement Establishing the International Textiles and Clothing Bureau, done at Geneva on 21 May 1984

629. (APPU) Constitution and Convention of the Asia-Pacific Postal Union and Final Protocol, done at Bangkok on 4 December 1985 as amended

630. (ITU) Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union, adopted at Geneva on 22 December 1992 as amended

631. (SCO) Charter of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, done at St. Petersburg on 7 June 2002

632. Protocol Amending the Charter of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, done at Tashkent on 5 September 2003

633. Protocol Amending the Charter of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, done at Shanghai on 15 June 2006

634. 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

635. (WTO) Marrakech Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization and Final Act, done at Marrakech on 15 April 1994

636. Protocol Amending the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization, which contains the Trade Facilitation Agreement

637. Protocol Amending the TRIPS Agreement

638. (APSCO) Convention of the Asia-Pacific Space Cooperation Organization, done at Beijing on 28 October 2005

639. (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

640. Agreement for the Establishment of the International Anti-Corruption Academy as an International Organization, done at Vienna on 2 September 2010

641. Agreement Establishing the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Institute, done in Islamabad, Pakistan on 26 October 2016

Source: Legal Affairs Bureau of the MSAR Government

Appendix 12

Decorations, Medals and Certificates of Merit Conferred by the Macao SAR in 2019

The Macao SAR Government held the "2019 Decorations, Medals and Certificates of Merit Awards Ceremony of the Macao SAR of the People's Republic of China" on 22 November 2019 Chief Executive Chui Sai On conferred a number of decorations, medals and certificates of merit on 44 individuals and entities in recognition of their outstanding achievements, contributions and distinguished services rendered to the Macao SAR.

Decoration of Honour – Golden Lotus

Liu Chak Wan

Ma Iao Lai

Decoration of Honour – Silver Lotus

Leonel Alberto Alves

Cheang Chi Keong

Ho Sut Heng

Wong Yue Kai

Chan Chak Mo

Nam Kwong (Group) Company Limited

Medal of Merit

Medal of Merit – Professions

Cheang Seng Ip

Poon Lock Kee

Manuela Teresa Sousa Aguiar

Kong Seng Paging Limited

Medal of Merit – Industry and Commerce

Sam Chin Peng

Loi Keong Kuong

Chan Wai Chi

Luso International Banking Limited

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Macau) Limited

Medal of Merit – Tourism

Ho Chiu King

Medal of Merit – Education

Manuel Augusto Martins Peres Machado

Lam Sok Wa

Macao Residents' School

Medal of Merit – Culture

Carlos Manuel Bernardo Ascenso Andre

Medal of Merit – Philanthropy

Vong Yim Mui

General Union of Neighbourhood Associations of Macao

Leng Fong Charitable Association of Macao

Anima - Society for the Protection of Animals in Macao

Medal of Merit – Sport

Leong Chong Leng

Medal for Distinguished Service

Medal for Bravery

China International Emergency Medical Team (Macao)

Medal for Dedication

Chan Kin Kuong

Antonio Manuel Pereira

Rui Pedro de Carvalho Peres do Amaral

Medal for Community Service

General Volunteers Association of Macao

Macao Deaf Association

Certificate of Merit

Honorific Title – Merit

Pui Ching Middle School team, which took part in the "International Science and Engineering Fair 2019" and awarded the 3rd prize in the mechanical engineering category

Pui Ching Middle School team, which took part in the "International Science and Engineering Fair 2019" and awarded the Chinese Association for Science and Technology special prize

Affiliated School of the University of Macau team, which took part in the "International Science and Engineering Fair 2019" and awarded the 4th prize in the materials science category

A team developed subjective refractometer for simple diagnosis of myopia for students

Fong Hok Kin

Ho Kai Pong

Wong Sam In

Cheang Lok In

Lao Chio Long

Cheong Tsz Kin

Cheong Chi Chong

Appendix 13

General integrated budget of public expenditure for 2020

Revenue Items	Proposed budget for 2020
Recurring revenue	**116,812,231,700.00**
01 - Direct tax	9,236,952,800.00
02 - Indirect tax	4,976,004,700.00
03 - Fees, fine and othter monetary penalties	1,589,175,200.00
04 - Asset revenue	706,623,900.00
05 - Franchise and concession revenue	98,626,363,500.00
06 - Financial revenue	409,541,500.00
07 - Sale of items and labour	878,906,300.00
08 - Transfer	252,325,100.00
09 - Contribution to Social Security System	79,542,600.00
19 - Other recurring revenue	56,796,100.00
Capital revenue	**5,885,053,800.00**
21 - Sale of facilities and equipment	173,777,600.00
22 - Financial assets	757,420,300.00
24 - Sale of stocks and other equities	202,000.00
29 - Other capital revenue	4,953,653,900.00
General integrated budget of revenue	**122,697,285,500.00**
Turn overleaf	122,697,285,500.00

Expenses items	Proposed budget for 2020
101 Macao SAR Government	21,957,900.00
102 Office of the Chief Executive	349,105,400.00
103 Executive Council	29,907,600.00
104 Office of the Secretary for Administration and Justice	49,004,700.00
105 Office of the Secretary for Economy and Finance	52,027,300.00
106 Office of the Secretary for Security	41,510,800.00
107 Office of the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture	73,789,500.00
108 Office of the Secretary for Transport and Public Works	29,700,500.00
201 Judiciary Police	1,173,144,900.00
202 Finance Services Bureau	623,794,500.00
203 Macao Economic Bureau	255,046,400.00
204 Identification Services Bureau	312,343,900.00
205 Statistics and Census Service	210,044,700.00
206 Cartography and Cadastre Bureau	94,644,400.00
207 Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau	307,224,700.00
208 Macao Government Tourism Office	374,360,100.00
209 Labour Affairs Bureau	496,077,100.00
210 Land, Public Works and Transport Bureau	517,210,500.00
211 Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau	494,330,400.00
212 Government Information Bureau	170,537,400.00
213 Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau	177,853,900.00
215 Judicial Council	217,400.00
216 Legal Affairs Bureau	308,030,400.00
217 Unitary Police Service	55,139,500.00
219 Transport Bureau	3,052,576,400.00
220 Environmental Protection Bureau	1,016,480,700.00
222 Talents Development Committee	16,383,700.00
223 Medical Incident Assessment Committee	8,951,900.00
224 Medical Dispute Arbitration Centre	3,245,200.00
225 Policy Research and Regional Development Bureau	81,990,000.00
301 Infrastructure Development Office	71,672,300.00
302 Supporting Office to the Permanent Secretariat to the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries	231,714,700.00
303 Office for the Development of the Energy Sector	40,815,700.00
304 Financial Intelligence Office	39,922,100.00
305 Office for Personal Data Protection	54,921,500.00
309 Protocol, Public Relations and External Affairs Office	74,569,400.00
501 Cultural Affairs Bureau	1,123,206,500.00
502 Sports Bureau	246,883,700.00
503 Macao Economic and Trade Office in Lisbon	12,617,300.00
504 Public Security Forces Affairs Bureau	5,985,857,200.00
505 Education and Youth Affairs Bureau	7,582,453,100.00
506 Marine and Water Bureau	1,050,079,500.00
507 Macao Economic and Trade Office to the European Union in Brussels	4,867,900.00
508 Correctional Services Bureau	702,960,600.00
509 Office of the Macao SAR in Beijing	27,226,000.00
510 Macao Customs Service	1,074,318,600.00
511 Macao Economic and Trade Office to the World Trade Organization	12,847,900.00
512 Macao Economic and Cultural Office in Taiwan	18,141,500.00
513 Higher Education Bureau	118,632,300.00
Turn overleaf	28,870,339,600.00

General integrated budget of public expenditure for 2020

(Cont.)

Revenue Items	Proposed budget for 2020
Con't.....	122,697,285,500.00
Total	**122,697,285,500.00**

Expenses items	Proposed budget for 2020
601 Investments and Development Expenses of the Administration	11,971,033,500.00
611 Pension and retirement compensation	7,570,400.00
612 General expenses	21,758,866,500.00
613 Designated appropriations, shared allocations and transfer budget	6,871,130,200.00
701 Health Bureau	9,069,752,200.00
702 Social Welfare Bureau	3,939,355,600.00
703 Government Printing Bureau	102,062,700.00
704 Housing Bureau	527,484,000.00
705 Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Insititute	759,117,100.00
706 Civil Aviation Authority	98,059,700.00
707 Macao Polytechnic Institute	929,890,400.00
708 University of Macau	2,851,491,800.00
709 Coffer of Legal Affairs	221,674,000.00
710 Consumer Council	53,071,700.00
711 Macao Institute for Tourism Studies	459,240,000.00
712 Public Security Police Force Welfare Association	60,733,600.00
713 Fire Services Welfare Association	9,214,700.00
714 Commission of Audit	179,889,000.00
715 Office of the Public Prosecutor General	485,780,700.00
716 Office of the President of the Court of Final Appeal	711,991,100.00
717 Commission Against Corruption	384,427,200.00
718 Legislative Assembly	203,706,300.00
720 Customs Welfare Association	3,976,100.00
721 Marine and Water Bureau Welfare Association	2,342,800.00
722 Judiciary Police Welfare Association	7,341,100.00
723 Municipal Affairs Bureau	3,350,674,700.00
801 Industrial and Commercial Development Fund	2,235,056,700.00
802 Housing Loan Fund	2,095,800.00
803 Student Welfare Fund	386,754,900.00
804 Sports Fund	947,929,600.00
805 Culture Fund	444,374,100.00
806 Tourism Fund	884,702,500.00
807 Macao Public Administration Welfare Fund	50,927,500.00
808 Correctional Fund	7,050,200.00
809 Science and Technology Development Fund	448,387,000.00
810 Education Development Fund	803,663,900.00
811 Fisheries Development and Support Fund	11,722,000.00
812 Property Maintenance Fund	49,140,300.00
813 Giant Panda Foundation	3,696,300.00
814 Environmental Protection and Energy Conservation Fund	13,930,900.00
815 Cultural Industry Fund	244,799,100.00
816 Labour Creditor's Rights Protection Fund	26,263,800.00
817 Tertiary Education Foundation	238,575,300.00
General integrated budget of public expenditure	**100,689,286,600.00**
General integrated budget balance	
Central budget balance	20,788,333,300.00
Autonomous institution executive budget balance	1,219,665,600.00
General integrated budget balance	**22,007,998,900.00**
General integrated budget of public expenditure and budget balance	**122,697,285,500.00**

Appendix 14

Summarised budget and investment budget of special organisations for 2020

Revenue Items	Proposed budget for 2020
Recurring revenue	**20,708,789,200.00**
03 - Fees, fine and other monetary penalties	664,320,200.00
04 - Asset revenue	90,297,000.00
05 - Franchise and concession revenue	3,131,424,000.00
06 - Financial revenue	7,487,324,800.00
07 - Sale of items and labour	557,773,800.00
08 - Transfer	6,875,601,200.00
09 - Contribution to Social Security System	1,888,869,200.00
19 - Other recurring revenue	13,179,000.00
Summarised budget revenue of special organisations	**20,708,789,200.00**

Expenses items	Proposed budget for 2020
901 Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau	628,149,300.00
902 Postal Savings Office	70,861,900.00
903 Macao Pension Fund	2,887,045,900.00
904 Monetary Authority of Macao	3,104,719,800.00
905 Social Security Fund	5,540,033,200.00
906 Automobile and Maritime Security Fund	8,934,900.00
907 Macao Foundation	3,016,734,300.00
908 Deposit Protection Fund	3,387,100.00
Summarised budget expenditure of special organisations	**15,259,866,400.00**
Net operational profit/loss of special organisations	5,448,922,800.00
Summarised budget expenditure and net operational profit/loss of special organisations	**20,708,789,200.00**
Investment budget of special organisations	
901 Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau	112,738,000.00
902 Postal Savings Office	-
903 Macao Pension Fund	930,000.00
904 Monetary Authority of Macao	142,524,600.00
905 Social Security Fund	25,060,000.00
906 Automobile and Maritime Security Fund	-
907 Macao Foundation	668,927,900.00
908 Deposit Protection Fund	-
Summarised investment budget expenditure of special organisations	**950,180,500.00**

Appendix 15

External Trade Statistics

MOP thousand

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Imports	84 663 232	71 351 640	75 851 109	90 102 580	90 129 446
Exports	10 692 051	10 046 624	11 283 145	12 192 556	12 796 739
Balance of trade (Exp.-Imp.)	-73 971 180	-61 305 016	-64 567 965	-77 910 024	-77 332 707
Coverage rate (%)	13	14	15	14	14
Temporary exports	1 119 697	1 014 478	1 110 227	812 075	1 058 997
Re-imports	1 114 929	596 713	721 381	676 758	732 589
Direct transhipment	11 371 504	11 252 963	13 006 674	13 667 101	16 138 018

Appendix 16

Imports from Major Countries and Territories

MOP thousand

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	**84 663 232**	**71 351 640**	**75 851 109**	**90 102 580**	**90 129 446**
European Union	**18 837 999**	**17 033 844**	**19 085 075**	**22 532 728**	**24 919 807**
of which: Italy	5 678 431	5 589 621	7 082 468	7 790 097	9 379 570
France	5 684 938	5 625 509	5 656 819	7 539 731	9 194 126
Germany	2 047 603	1 560 436	1 657 598	1 835 189	1 739 031
United Kingdom	1 496 652	975 614	919 242	1 587 067	1 489 861
The Netherlands	1 850 286	1 349 074	1 872 145	1 664 254	892 459
Spain	403 929	370 759	534 982	547 869	488 774
Ireland	595 523	632 952	402 837	398 242	444 655
Portugal	278 261	276 147	267 130	329 131	325 761
EFTA	**6 586 932**	**5 411 500**	**5 675 038**	**7 044 735**	**6 948 620**
Other European countries	**277 537**	**144 436**	**120 457**	**162 229**	**229 208**
Africa	**319 233**	**195 838**	**171 751**	**283 333**	**219 554**
America	**5 745 881**	**4 273 176**	**4 263 974**	**4 707 510**	**5 418 357**
of which: USA	4 797 828	3 430 780	3 318 672	3 671 528	4 350 059
Canada	400 158	296 101	312 283	297 974	341 100
Asia	**51 832 375**	**43 124 509**	**45 366 244**	**54 056 358**	**50 904 827**
of which: The mainland	31 852 692	25 844 286	25 696 125	31 518 492	30 647 491
Hong Kong	7 534 853	6 211 422	6 799 063	7 042 533	5 645 597
Taiwan	1 373 310	1 254 105	1 473 093	1 454 758	1 304 081
Japan	5 166 480	4 517 760	5 451 182	7 304 879	6 178 949
Republic of Korea	1 380 855	1 470 364	1 951 750	2 034 290	2 133 194
Thailand	855 219	844 307	904 424	1 094 200	1 137 535
Singapore	1 581 104	1 066 878	1 010 938	868 339	961 482
Malaysia	645 685	561 804	572 221	673 392	732 371
Australia, Oceania and other territories	**1 063 275**	**1 168 337**	**1 168 570**	**1 315 686**	**1 489 073**
of which: Australia	752 860	871 739	884 431	957 595	998 653

Appendix 17

Exports to Major Countries and Territories

MOP thousand

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	**10 692 051**	**10 046 624**	**11 283 145**	**12 192 556**	**12 796 739**
European Union	**225 845**	**174 553**	**189 640**	**208 541**	**196 558**
of which: France	44 517	32 406	63 352	54 098	57 124
The Netherlands	40 769	34 403	31 401	30 545	52 424
Germany	50 489	49 165	38 970	47 349	34 214
United Kingdom	22 657	10 594	19 548	11 065	19 239
Italy	14 294	5 011	4 698	5 431	10 430
Belgium	18 106	11 675	20 227	27 899	8 215
Hungary	718	10 839	9 722	2 259	4 946
Portugal	818	5 615	413	24 245	353
EFTA	**7 073**	**5 120**	**4 420**	**6 907**	**9 810**
Other European countries	**-**	**164**	**-**	**1 508**	**-**
Africa	**11 538**	**7 189**	**5 873**	**5 989**	**3 318**
America	**225 304**	**182 159**	**206 394**	**167 676**	**325 179**
of which: USA	196 572	156 115	185 626	129 224	294 297
Canada	11 066	11 602	16 033	21 781	20 610
Asia	**8 791 800**	**8 247 172**	**9 272 489**	**9 992 121**	**10 202 174**
of which: The mainland	1 836 801	1 751 113	2 121 403	2 012 821	1 577 643
Hong Kong	6 326 292	5 559 003	6 598 563	7 569 837	8 162 501
Taiwan	61 074	47 392	37 123	21 575	18 557
Japan	236 095	310 984	173 090	53 486	79 967
Cambodia	7 863	7 542	74 618	11 138	68 586
Singapore	77 340	80 345	55 103	75 182	68 374
Vietnam	31 705	30 152	36 316	115 326	59 641
The Philippines	40 957	290 601	26 060	20 375	44 399
Australia, Oceania and other territories	**24 399**	**27 023**	**21 261**	**28 337**	**17 441**
of which: Australia	22 545	22 390	13 485	21 028	14 350

- Absolute value = 0

Appendix 18

Domestic Exports to Major Countries and Territories

MOP thousand

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	**1 820 834**	**1 962 856**	**1 785 557**	**1 530 620**	**1 512 688**
European Union	**191 484**	**147 914**	**155 725**	**164 256**	**145 852**
of which: The Netherlands	40 680	33 505	31 296	27 170	50 146
France	38 904	25 126	42 611	31 625	45 654
Germany	35 965	44 891	38 786	37 484	17 237
Belgium	18 106	11 675	19 169	26 842	7 914
United Kingdom	19 547	7 906	12 100	10 811	7 766
Hungary	718	10 839	9 722	2 259	4 946
Italy	6 328	2 591	1 367	1 789	3 088
Portugal	138	4 711	272	23 764	132
EFTA	**6 129**	**4 919**	**3 145**	**1 791**	**4 975**
Other European countries	**-**	**-**	**-**	**36**	**-**
Africa	**11 481**	**7 189**	**5 813**	**5 893**	**3 238**
America	**205 090**	**165 312**	**193 166**	**134 300**	**301 077**
of which: USA	177 206	139 869	172 466	108 835	272 129
Canada	10 218	11 001	15 965	21 200	19 285
Asia	**1 384 551**	**1 613 487**	**1 408 743**	**1 203 849**	**1 048 341**
of which: The mainland	341 151	351 386	337 247	338 579	270 894
Hong Kong	726 105	675 893	814 603	747 396	618 846
Taiwan	4 661	5 070	8 228	1 632	6 135
Sri Lanka	200	22 070	16 096	5 627	42 367
India	36 206	33 588	75 989	54 228	34 458
The Philippines	16 205	245 258	7 990	11 395	25 146
Vietnam	7 749	12 266	12 526	10 723	9 525
Japan	131 396	144 577	95 358	6 488	9 306
Australia, Oceania and other territories	**22 100**	**24 036**	**18 964**	**20 495**	**9 206**
of which: Australia	20 246	19 477	11 291	13 326	7 162

- Absolute value = 0

Appendix 19
Tourism

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Visitor arrivals	**30 714 628**	**30 950 336**	**32 610 506**	**35 803 663**	**39 406 181**
By sea	11 413 908	10 777 447	11 236 083	10 355 396	6 267 619
By land	17 210 946	17 759 572	18 629 788	22 152 467	29 291 186
By air	2 089 774	2 413 317	2 744 635	3 295 800	3 847 376
Visitor departures	**30 623 265**	**30 858 442**	**32 528 051**	**35 708 935**	**39 356 912**
By sea	8 827 245	8 715 855	8 666 480	8 480 226	6 324 531
By land	19 622 679	19 739 752	21 149 708	24 067 955	29 313 237
By air	2 173 341	2 402 835	2 711 863	3 160 754	3 719 144
Average length of stay of visitors (day)	**1.1**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.2**
Visitor Arrivals in package tours	**9 844 166**	**7 552 148**	**8 622 769**	**9 130 432**	**8 332 187**
Outbound travel in package tour by Macao residents	**610 469**	**496 343**	**561 227**	**526 805**	**565 111**
Hotel occupancy rate (%)	**81.54**	**83.31**	**87.17**	**91.05[r]**	**90.79**
5-star hotels	83.38	83.69	87.79	92.39	92.18
4-star hotels	80.58	86.27	89.39	91.34	90.20
3-star hotels	79.69	82.27	86.20	91.55	92.24
2-star hotels	67.42	68.38	75.08	73.15	73.87
Guesthouses	59.82	56.55	59.48	62.12	63.81
Available guest rooms	**32 300**	**36 278**	**36 682**	**38 809**	**38 282**
Total overnight guests	**10 568 869**	**11 999 734**	**13 155 173**	**13 955 891[r]**	**14 102 425**
Average length of stay (night)	**1.48**	**1.43**	**1.48**	**1.52[r]**	**1.53**
Total spending of visitors[a] (MOP million)	**51 128**	**52 662**	**61 324**	**69 687**	**64 077**
Visitors' expenditure survey per-capita spending[a] (MOP)	**1 665**	**1 701**	**1 880**	**1 946**	**1 626**
Overnight Visitors	2 807	2 681	2 883	3 041	2 681
Same-Day Visitors	668	693	754	777	680

[a] *Excluding gaming expenses*
[r] *Revised figures*

Appendix 20

Visitor Arrivals by Place of Residence

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	**30 714 628**	**30 950 336**	**32 610 506**	**35 803 663**	**39 406 181**
The mainland	20 410 615	20 454 104	22 196 203	25 260 556	27 923 219
Hong Kong	6 534 543	6 419 839	6 165 129	6 327 925	7 354 094
Taiwan	988 059	1 074 525	1 060 107	1 060 968	1 063 355
India	167 578	165 278	148 121	147 870	127 351
Indonesia	163 353	182 467	197 139	173 836	169 957
Japan	282 217	300 613	328 990	325 798	295 783
Malaysia	229 102	222 809	218 301	227 854	206 277
The Philippines	276 806	287 025	307 139	312 072	423 106
Republic of Korea	554 177	662 321	874 253	812 842	743 026
Singapore	158 814	155 763	143 068	134 840	115 742
Thailand	180 836	236 169	198 222	181 379	151 521
Vietnam	16 120	11 103	6 895	6 846	6 243
Other Asian countries	70 187	70 551	73 620	106 171	106 907
Brazil	9 471	9 974	11 012	11 629	12 770
Canada	70 973	75 173	74 287	74 268	75 060
USA	182 532	190 885	186 378	201 810	199 800
Other American countries	23 351	23 817	24 422	27 222	27 788
France	40 955	42 650	40 374	38 910	36 624
Germany	27 601	29 977	28 719	29 469	29 825
Italy	10 954	13 802	10 854	11 686	12 158
Portugal	13 686	15 624	13 861	14 625	15 451
Russia	15 166	25 147	16 259	15 594	15 967
Spain	22 844	9 659	27 037	30 784	31 307
Switzerland	9 002	7 719	9 303	10 578	10 305
The Netherlands	7 377	11 395	7 445	6 817	6 460
United Kingdom	59 985	61 301	57 121	58 319	59 284
Other European countries	50 114	55 159	57 078	60 649	60 453
Australia	92 404	93 286	88 988	90 914	84 030
New Zealand	13 572	13 731	13 707	14 381	14 909
Other Oceanian countries	1 337	1 372	1 388	1 566	1 448
South Africa	5 528	5 218	5 416	6 359	6 567
Others	25 369	21 880	19 670	19 126	19 394

Appendix 21

Restaurants, Hotels, Travel Agencies and Service Sector Establishments

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Restaurants and similar establishments	**2 252**	**2 254**	**2 332**	**2 364**	**2 423**
Restaurants	211	217	229	239	240
Eating places	1 829	1835	1 891	1 927	1 988
Drinking places	212	202	212	198	195
Hotels	**74**	**76**	**80**	**83**	**85**
5-star hotels	32	32	33	36	36
4-star hotels	17	17	17	17	17
3-star hotels	13	15	16	16	17
2-star hotels	12	12	14	14	15
Guesthouses	**33**	**33**	**34**	**35**	**39**
Travel agencies	**279**	**273**	**284**	**294**	**276**
Advertising businesses	**759**	**782**	**823**	**865**	**902**
Conference and exhibition organising services	**164**	**188**	**206**	**230**	**261**
Real estate agencies	**1 813**	**1773**	**1 863**	**1 901**	**1 887**
Real estate management	**313**	**324**	**322**	**343**	**335**

Note: Data on establishments derived from administrative records.

Appendix 22

Consumer Price Index

(from April 2018 to March 2019 = 100)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
CPI (Composite)	**92.80**	**95.00**	**96.16**	**99.05**	**101.78**
Foodstuffs and non-alcoholic beverages	92.17	94.82	96.28	98.94	102.71
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	79.81	97.15	100.06	99.97	99.53
Clothing and footwear	95.79	93.56	94.51	100.72	100.66
Housing and fuels	97.99	98.59	97.82	99.92	101.68
Household goods and furnishings	92.00	94.34	96.35	99.03	101.27
Health	86.94	90.53	94.53	99.08	102.55
Transport	83.08	88.89	92.23	97.14	101.86
Communications	114.66	113.64	108.32	99.14	97.50
Recreation and culture	97.17	97.67	98.88	101.40	102.35
Education	78.81	85.43	90.83	95.15	100.53
Other goods and services	93.47	94.43	95.85	99.11	101.72
CPI (A)[a]	**92.94**	**95.08**	**96.22**	**99.13**	**101.79**
CPI (B)[b]	**91.63**	**94.37**	**95.71**	**98.48**	**101.77**
Inflation rate					
CPI (Composite)	4.56	2.37	1.23	3.01	2.75
CPI (A)[a]	4.88	2.30	1.20	3.02	2.69
CPI (B)[b]	3.67	2.98	1.43	2.89	3.34

[a] *The CPI - (A) reflects the impact of price changes on about 50% of households, which had an average monthly expenditure of MOP12 000 to MOP35 999.*

[b] *The CPI - (B) reflects the impact of price changes on about 30% of households, which had an average monthly expenditure of MOP36 000 to MOP62 999.*

Appendix 23

Money and Finance

MOP million

	2015	2016	2017	2018[r]	2019[p]
Money supply					
M1	**61 661.3**	**63 674.3**	**72 392.9**	**80 757.9**	**88 162.0**
MOP	33 594.6	36 756.1	42 132.1	45 236.1	47 063.7
HKD	26 702.5	25 503.9	28 784.3	34 181.5	38 657.1
RMB	25.3	73.7	17.2	22.3	23.8
USD	1 060.9	1 029.6	1 155.7	929.5	2 078.9
Other currencies	278.0	311.0	303.7	388.5	338.5
M2	**472 829.0**	**532 475.3**	**591 465.6**	**651 452.1**	**687 530.8**
MOP	141 335.3	163 022.5	182 789.4	198 507.4	210 628.9
HKD	243 506.4	289 233.5	320 296.7	341 967.8	331 109.3
RMB	31 880.4	22 469.4	24 001.8	27 559.9	30 872.9
USD	45 591.6	45 694.9	52 951.1	70 293.1	103 095.7
Other currencies	10 515.3	12 055.0	11 426.6	13 123.9	11 824.1
Resident deposits					
Total	**460 788.8**	**518 919.5**	**576 557.2**	**635 445.0**	**670 654.7**
Time deposits	265 301.0	299 096.7	326 216.8	378 065.9	405 969.4
MOP	48 119.2	56 963.4	60 336.8	71 424.6	77 408.9
HKD	150 690.0	185 196.9	201 053.5	218 897.2	207 730.6
RMB	27 542.3	18 416.1	20 041.2	22 751.2	25 684.8
USD	33 072.5	32 986.9	39 136.1	58 367.5	89 151.8
Other currencies	5 876.9	5 533.2	5 649.3	6 625.3	5 993.3
Non-resident deposits	**267 997.1**	**248 080.5**	**254 210.9**	**240 627.4**	**243 823.3**
Credit by domestic companies and individuals					
Total	**389 393.7**	**423 033.9**	**458 700.5**	**506 219.1**	**531 971.2**
Loans and advances	384 373.5	418 071.2	451 688.5	501 141.9	515 534.9
MOP	107 123.0	123 842.4	136 949.2	157 189.5	176 769.8
HKD	257 464.9	276 866.2	295 406.3	327 722.4	322 500.1
RMB	2 495.3	2 716.2	266.1	291.6	2 547.4
USD	13 993.3	13 824.2	16 089.2	13 081.5	12 440.9
Other currencies	3 297.0	822.1	2 977.7	2 856.9	1 276.7

Money and Finance

MOP million (Cont.)

	2015	2016	2017	2018[r]	2019[p]
Distribution of domestic credit (MOP thousand)	**389 078 936**	**422 691 120**	**458 367 078**	**505 094 846**	**518 101 852**
of which:					
Manufacturing industry	9 863 370	11 600 840	13 359 821	10 550 993	7 783 697
Electricity, gas and water	1 194 659	1 144 935	1 419 356	2 225 835	2 459 187
Construction and public works	46 213 057	47 468 752	54 692 224	44 903 136	54 994 601
Trade (wholesale and retail)	28 079 113	29 326 277	30 927 271	31 719 520	29 634 726
Hotels and restaurants	31 106 322	33 473 139	35 793 835	50 092 703	37 966 682
Transport, warehousing and communications	1 565 184	1 327 449	984 039	1 113 873	861 596
Personal housing loans	127 504 863	138 565 145	148 156 901	166 801 253	183 320 387

End-year figures

[r] *Revised figures*

[p] *Provisional figures*

Appendix 24

Gross Domestic Product and Main Expenditure Components

At Current Prices - MOP Million					
	2015	**2016[r]**	**2017[r]**	**2018[r]**	**2019[p]**
Gross domestic product	362 213.4	362 876.1	407 328.3	444 665.7	434 669.9
Growth rate (%)	-18.1	0.2	12.2	9.2	-2.2
Private consumption expenditure	94 526.9	95 773.7	98 850.3	105 745.8	110 215.8
Government final consumption expenditure	34 780.3	37 769.5	39 347.6	42 064.4	45 170.7
Gross fixed capital formation	89 077.8	78 485.8	80 252.0	74 193.4	59 467.2
Changes in inventories	1 926.6	-153.6	-977.0	2 199.3	2 199.5
Exports of goods and services	282 210.6	276 102.2	325 627.9	368 141.1	362 958.8
Imports of goods and services (-)	140 308.8	125 101.4	135 772.5	147 678.3	145 342.0
Chain volume measures of GDP at chained (2017) dollars - MOP Million					
	2015[r]	**2016[r]**	**2017[r]**	**2018[r]**	**2019[p]**
Gross domestic product	373 359.1	370 676.9	407 328.3	429 497.0	409 263.9
Growth rate (%)	-21.6	-0.7	9.9	5.4	-4.7
Private consumption expenditure	97 483.9	96 685.9	98 850.3	103 030.3	106 015.9
Government final consumption expenditure	37 669.6	39 380.0	39 347.6	40 714.7	42 294.4
Gross fixed capital formation	93 479.2	82 320.9	80 252.0	71 905.6	57 449.7
Changes in inventories	1 882.1	-152.3	-977.0	2 188.5	2 193.9
Exports of goods and services	284 079.6	278 729.4	325 627.9	357 489.4	344 654.7
Imports of goods and services (-)	140 469.9	125 830.3	135 772.5	145 831.4	143 379.0
	2015	**2016[r]**	**2017[r]**	**2018[r]**	**2019[p]**
GDP per capita (MOP – current prices)	564 635	561 858	627 625	673 481	645 438
GDP per capita (USD – current prices)	70 712	70 278	78 197	83 425	79 977

[p] *Provisional figures*
[r] *Revised figures*

Appendix 25

Public Finances

MOP million

	2015	2016	2017	2018[r]	2019[p]
Total public revenue	**116 111.5**	**110 501.9**	**126 366.7**	**141 313.2**	**133 506.2**
of which: direct taxes	93 417.9	88 456.7	103 263.4	115 963.6	10 537.5
indirect taxes	4 221.1	4 076.2	5 119.3	5 693.2	4 929.2
Total public expenditure	**80 753.8**	**82 629.1**	**81 303.5**	**83 030.3**	**82 101.1**

Note: Starting from 2019, information is compiled in accordance with the new classification stipulated in the Dispatch of the Secretary for Economy and Finance No. 63/2018, and is therefore not comparable with data from previous years.

[p] *Provisional figures*

[r] *Revised figures*

Appendix 26

Stock, Flows and Income of Inward Direct Investment By Industry

MOP million

		2014[r]	2015[r]	2016[r]	2017[r]	2018
Total	**Stock**	**226 089**	**236 876**	**250 564**	**266 729**	**292 831**
	Flow	**27 605**	**8 283**	**15 660**	**3 523**	**26 860**
	Income	**85 799**	**52 623**	**49 345**	**60 878**	**72 332**
Industrial manufacturing	Stock	3 595	3 918	4 995	5 203	5 599
	Flow	35	329	771	139	384
	Income	745	772	868	776	823
Construction	Stock	4 855	9 173	11 382	11 073	11 487
	Flow	986	2 765	2 636	205	490
	Income	1 577	2 415	3 275	2 657	2 798
Wholesale and retail	Stock	22 421	26 189	28 325	31 267	33 393
	Flow	3 911	3 355	1 801	-1 363	2 178
	Income	9 136	6 379	4 443	4 973	8 025
Hotels and restaurants	Stock	2 665	1 983	2 488	1 236	1 464
	Flow	592	-698	529	202	185
	Income	681	237	146	241	457
Transport, storage and communications	Stock	5 421	6 541	7 557	7 712	8 301
	Flow	438	1 028	560	254	601
	Income	1 839	1 658	1 530	1 228	1 603

Stock, Flows and Income of Inward Direct Investment by Industry

MOP million (Cont.)

		2014[r]	2015[r]	2016[r]	2017[r]	2018
Gaming	Stock	127 487	120 054	120 125	112 581	132 518
	Flow	12 444	-6 959	1 887	-3 892	19 009
	Income	57 103	29 144	27 222	37 005	42 569
Banks and securities	Stock	37 845	46 451	50 864	56 394	61 508
	Flow	4 959	7 784	4 939	4 018	6 035
	Income	9 181	10 821	11 520	11 457	12 279
Insurance	Stock	4 450	5 240	8 703	11 682	12 315
	Flow	445	873	3 589	1 332	1 340
	Income	496	390	1 173	437	1 344
Real estate development, leasing and sale activities	Stock	~	~	~	22 514	21 363
	Flow	~	~	~	3 159	-1 155
	Income	~	~	~	2 276	2 339
Other services	Stock	17 350	17 326	16 125	7 067	4 884
	Flow	3 796	-194	-1 053	-533	-2 206
	Income	5 041	807	-833	-172	95

[r] *Revised figures*
~ *No figure provided*

As from 2017, the coverage of Direct Investment Statistics has been extended to "Real Estate Development, Leasing and Sale Activities" and the industrial classification of some enterprises has been adjusted; therefore, it is not appropriate to make a direct comparison of data from 2017 onwards with those of previous years.

Appendix 27

Stock, Flows and Income of Inward Direct Investment by Usual Residence of Direct Investors

MOP million

Usual residence of direct investors		2014[r]	2015[r]	2016[r]	2017[r]	2018
Total	**Stock**	**226 089**	**236 876**	**250 564**	**266 729**	**292 831**
	Flow	**27 605**	**8 283**	**15 660**	**3 523**	**26 860**
	Income	**85 799**	**52 623**	**49 345**	**60 878**	**72 332**
Hong Kong	Stock	54 089	59 432	68 633	78 606	84 033
	Flow	6 001	3 325	9 729	4 888	4 065
	Income	23 052	14 852	13 903	14 062	18 647
British Virgin Islands	Stock	52 517	54 986	59 028	70 330	80 794
	Flow	8 641	2 680	4 114	7 526	10 533
	Income	17 640	6 995	6 804	14 596	17 553
The mainland	Stock	26 315	34 538	39 145	46 899	51 321
	Flow	4 529	7 207	5 115	3 328	5 933
	Income	7 642	9 590	10 299	9 661	12 136
Cayman Islands	Stock	72 336	64 875	54 375	42 219	46 064
	Flow	5 750	-7 315	-9 014	-9 613	5 273
	Income	30 466	16 625	14 389	17 190	17 534
Portugal	Stock	8 198	8 680	9 052	8 897	9 151
	Flow	318	523	290	-27	255
	Income	955	1 125	1 053	1 085	900
United Kingdom	Stock	3 155	2 727	4 022	4 045	4 580
	Flow	-313	-444	1 485	-274	-234
	Income	3 939	1 840	1 300	2 479	3 268

Stock, Flows and Income of Inward Direct Investment by Usual Residence of Direct Investors

MOP million (Cont.)

Usual residence of direct investors		2014[r]	2015[r]	2016[r]	2017[r]	2018
USA	Stock	2 325	2 736	5 401	2 981	3 186
	Flow	3 080	512	2 389	-2 422	209
	Income	126	142	164	127	202
Others	Stock	7 154	8 902	10 908	12 752	13 702
	Flow	-401	1 795	1 552	117	826
	Income	1 979	1 454	1 433	1 678	2 092

[r] *Revised figures*

As from 2017, the coverage of Direct Investment Statistics has been extended to "Real Estate Development, Leasing and Sale Activities" and the industrial classification of some enterprises has been adjusted; therefore, it is not appropriate to make a direct comparison of data from 2017 onwards with those of previous years.

Appendix 28

Demography

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Estimate of population (at year-end)	**646 800**	**644 900**	**653 100**	**667 400**	**679 600**
Male	317 000	305 500	307 000	312 800	317 400
Female	329 800	339 400	346 100	354 600	362 200
Growth Rate (%)	**1.6**	**-0.3**	**1.3**	**2.2**	**1.8**
Age Structure					
0-14	76 900	80 400	83 000	88 100	89 500
15-64	511 800	501 100	501 200	505 200	509 300
65 and over	58 100	63 400	68 900	74 100	80 800
Live-births	**76 900**	**7 146**	**6 529**	**5 925**	**5 979**
Male	511 800	3 733	3 382	3 197	3 083
Female	58 100	3 413	3 147	2 728	2 896
Deaths	**2 002**	**2 248**	**2 120**	**2 069**	**2 282**
Male	1 119	1 274	1 252	1 172	1 320
Female	883	974	868	897	962
Marriage (cases)	**3 719**	**3 891**	**3 883**	**3 842**	**3 724**
Divorce (cases)	**1 168**	**1 245**	**1 479**	**1 544**	**1 435**
Foreigners granted legal residency in Macao SAR	**1 784**	**1 447**	**1 527**	**1 074**	**967**
Non-resident workers granted legal admission into Macao SAR	**92 533**	**78 413**	**74 965**	**81 595**	**80 689**
Total non-resident workers residing in Macao SAR (at year-end)	**181 646**	**177 638**	**179 456**	**188 480**	**196 538**
Legal immigrants from the mainland	**8 468**	**6 327**	**4 206**	**3 532**	**3 757**

Appendix 29

Law and Order

No.

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Crimes registered	**13 653**	**14 387**	**14 293**	**14 365**	**14 178**
Property infringements	7 584	7 658	8 087	8 763	8 840
Personal violations	2 721	2 909	2 919	2 672	2 480
Social disturbance	813	989	1 227	841	755
Against the territory	1 136	1 585	1 013	965	957
Others	1 399	1 246	1 047	1 124	1 146
Prisoners (at year-end)	**1 280**	**1 271**	**1 284**	**1 458**	**1 636**
Male	1 068	1 085	1 105	1 248	1 435
Female	212	186	179	210	201

Appendix 30

Labour Force

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Labour force participation rate (%)	**73.7**	**72.3**	**70.8**	**70.9**	**70.3**
Male	79.6	77.8	76.0	75.6	74.6
Female	68.0	67.2	66.3	67.0	66.7
Unemployment rate (%)	**1.8**	**1.9**	**2.0**	**1.8**	**1.7**
Male	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.1
Female	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.3
Underemployment (%)	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.5**
Active population ('000)	**403.8**	**397.2**	**387.4**	**392.5**	**394.6**
Male	212.8	205.8	192.9	191.9	192.7
Female	191.0	191.4	194.5	200.6	202.0
By age group and gender					
≦24	**31.4**	**29.2**	**26.4**	**26.1**	**24.7**
Male	15.8	15.4	12.4	11.3	12.8
Female	15.5	13.8	14.1	14.9	11.8
25-34	**125.0**	**123.8**	**119.5**	**118.9**	**115.4**
Male	65.0	63.6	59.9	57.5	56.7
Female	60.0	60.2	59.6	61.4	58.7
35-44	**94.5**	**93.9**	**92.3**	**94.8**	**99.1**
Male	48.4	47.6	43.5	46.0	47.0
Female	46.0	46.2	48.8	48.8	52.2
45-54	**93.7**	**90.3**	**86.8**	**85.1**	**84.3**
Male	46.5	43.7	39.3	37.6	35.7
Female	47.2	46.6	47.5	47.5	48.6
55-64	**51.4**	**51.7**	**53.3**	**58.3**	**60.4**
Male	31.4	29.7	31.4	33.1	33.5
Female	20.1	22.0	21.9	25.2	26.8
65 and over	**7.8**	**8.4**	**9.1**	**9.2**	**10.7**
Male	5.6	5.8	6.5	6.4	7.0
Female	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.7

Labour Force

(Cont.)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Employed population ('000)	**396.5**	**389.7**	**379.8**	**385.4**	**387.8**
Male	208.5	201.1	188.4	187.5	188.6
Female	188.0	188.5	191.4	197.9	199.2
By age group and gender					
≦24	**30.0**	**27.8**	**25.0**	**24.8**	**23.4**
Male	15.0	14.5	11.6	10.6	12.1
Female	15.0	13.3	13.5	14.2	11.3
25-34	**122.6**	**121.1**	**117.0**	**116.8**	**113.8**
Male	63.7	62.0	58.5	56.2	55.8
Female	58.9	59.1	58.5	60.6	57.9
35-44	**93.3**	**92.7**	**91.0**	**93.7**	**98.0**
Male	47.8	47.0	42.9	45.3	46.3
Female	45.6	45.7	48.1	48.3	51.7
45-54	**92.2**	**89.1**	**85.6**	**83.9**	**83.1**
Male	45.7	43.0	38.5	36.9	35.0
Female	46.5	46.1	47.1	47.0	48.0
55-64	**50.7**	**50.6**	**52.1**	**57.2**	**59.0**
Male	30.7	28.9	30.4	32.2	32.5
Female	19.9	21.7	21.7	25.0	26.6
65 and over	**7.7**	**8.3**	**9.0**	**9.1**	**10.6**
Male	5.6	5.8	6.5	6.4	6.9
Female	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.7
Unemployed population ('000)	**7.3**	**7.6**	**7.6**	**7.1**	**6.8**
Male	4.3	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.1
Female	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.7
By age group and gender					
≦24	**1.4**	**1.4**	**1.4**	**1.4**	**1.3**
Male	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7
Female	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5
25-34	**2.5**	**2.7**	**2.6**	**2.1**	**1.6**
Male	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.3	0.9
Female	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.8

Labour Force

(Cont.)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
35-44	**1.1**	**1.2**	**1.3**	**1.1**	**1.2**
Male	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7
Female	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5
45-54	**1.5**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.3**
Male	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7
Female	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6
55-64	**0.8**	**1.0**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.3**
Male	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.1
Female	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
65 and over	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0#**	**0#**	**0.1**
Male	0#	0.1	-	0#	0.1
Female	0#	0#	0#	-	0#

Due to rounding, total may not correspond to the sum of partial figures.

0# Less than half of the unit employed

- Absolute value = 0

Appendix 31

Industrial and Commercial Establishments

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Manufacturing	**996**	**977**	**1 012**	**1 014**	**1 001**
Textiles	17	14	13	12	13
Garments	148	138	125	118	118
Foods and beverages	358	372	399	420	448
Construction	**3 572**	**3 792**	**3 869**	**4 129**	**4 143**
Site preparation	76	73	60	55	55
Construction of buildings (whole or part) and civil engineering	507	502	544	550	445
Special installation	948	991	1 013	1 090	1 062
Completion of buildings	2 033	2 215	2 242	2 424	2 568
Hiring of construction and demolition equipment with operator	8	11	10	10	13
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	**16 249**	**16 861**	**17 686**	**18 255**	**19 040**
Sales, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; retail sales of automotive fuel	1 131	1 152	1 173	1 193	1 210
Wholesale trade	5 823	6 075	6 388	6 629	7 002
Retail trade	9 295	9 634	10 125	10 433	10 828
Transport, warehousing and communications	**3 018**	**3 262**	**3 343**	**3 503**	**3 678**
Transport and warehousing	2 938	3 179	3 261	3 420	3 596
Land transport	2 248	2 445	2 433	2 516	2 645
Sea transport	20	21	24	25	25
Air transport	20	18	20	21	21
Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	650	695	784	858	905
Communications	80	83	82	83	82
Financial activities					
Total number of banks	28	28	28	27	30
Number of branches	199	200	201	204	205
Total number of insurance companies	22	23	23	24	25

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.

Supporting and Auxiliary Transport Activities – Including travel agencies.

Branches - Including main office and branch offices in Macao.

Appendix 32

Employed Population by Industry

('000)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	**396.5**	**389.7**	**379.8**	**385.4**	**387.8**
Manufacturing	6.9	7.9	6.5	6.4	6.3
Electricity, gas and water	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9
Construction	54.8	44.4	32.7	31.1	30.5
Wholesale and retail trade	45.0	44.1	45.8	43.7	41.6
Hotels, restaurants and similar establishments	55.0	57.2	54.6	56.1	56.1
Transport, warehousing and communications	17.5	19.3	19.1	19.2	19.8
Financial activities	10.8	10.4	11.3	10.8	12.1
Real estate and business services	29.8	30.4	30.2	31.9	34.8
Public administration and compulsory social security	29.4	28.3	28.7	29.8	27.9
Education	16.6	15.9	17.0	17.5	17.3
Health and social work	11.3	12.1	12.9	12.4	12.6
Recreational, cultural, gaming and other services	94.2	92.7	92.3	96.4	97.0
Private households with employed persons (domestic servants)	23.6	25.3	26.8	28.5	30.3
Others and unknown	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8

Due to rounding, total may not correspond to the sum of partial figures.

Appendix 33

Health

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Doctor per 1,000 population	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7
Nurse per 1,000 population	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7
Hospital bed per 1,000 population	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
Clinics[1]					
Medical clinic	175	164	152	141	134
Chinese medicine clinic	135	120	118	109	104
Dental clinic	65	61	58	50	47
Comprehensive clinic	308	319	346	359	383
Registered health personnel[1]					
Doctors	1 674	1 726	1 730	1 754	1 808
Doctors of chinese medicine	468	512	526	534	538
Chinese medicine practitioners	191	187	172	162	152
Dentists	184	193	207	223	236
Odontologists	53	49	48	43	41
Nurses	2 279	2 342	2 397	2 464	2 491
Therapists	246	257	292	341	359
Masseurs	13	12	12	13	13
Acupuncturists	7	7	6	5	8
Main causes of death (%)					
Neoplasms	36.7	36.6	34.8	39.6	35.9
Diseases of the circulatory system	25.2	24.4	24.7	24.8	26.8
Diseases of the respiratory system	16.0	17.0	19.2	13.2	14.3
Diseases of the digestive system	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2
Diseases of the genitourinary system	3.2	3.7	2.7	3.1	4.0
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	2.9	2.2	2.4	4.2	3.4

[1] *Source: Administrative data from the Health Bureau*

Appendix 34

Education

	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
Students per 1,000 inhabitants	**162**	**166**	**168**	**168**	**172**
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	1	1	1	1	1
Secondary education	5	5	5	5	5
Kindergarten and primary	20	20	21	21	20
Secondary and kindergarten	-	-	1	1	1
Secondary and primary	7	7	7	7	7
Secondary, primary and kindergarten	32	32	30	30	31
Students enrolled					
Tertiary education	31 970	32 750	33 098	34 279	36 107
Secondary education	28 745	27 473	26 608	26 022	26 396
Primary education	26 436	28 438	30 169	32 530	33 961
Pre-primary education	16 789	17 757	18 802	18 626	19 265
Teachers					
Tertiary education	2 015	2 265	2 303	2 453	2 598
Secondary education	2 696	2 710	2 727	2 684	2 721
Primary education	1 908	2 105	2 235	2 402	2 540
Pre-primary education	1 038	1 212	1 297	1 320	1 395
Students per teacher					
Secondary education	10.7	10.1	9.8	9.7	9.7
Primary education	13.9	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.4
Pre-primary education	16.2	14.7	14.5	14.1	13.8
Special education	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.8	5.6

- Absolute value = zero

Appendix 35

Construction

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Buildings with licence of use issued (completion of buildings) in Private Sector					
Buildings	98	60	69	66	58
Units	4 364	498	4 525[r]	4 268[r]	3 013
Gross floor area (m^2)	2 577 817	192 191	839 517	1 293 667	474 123
No. of parking spaces for cars	8 232	551	2 839	5 281	2 182
No. of parking spaces for motorcycles	2 433	143	1 557	1 879	2 175
Buildings with construction permit issued (construction of new buildings) in Private Sector					
Buildings	82	81	47	68	67
Units	3 688	5 122	3 226[r]	1 674[r]	405
Gross floor area (m^2)	1 694 829	868 422	410 902	575 816	442 050
No. of parking spaces for cars	4 400	3 882	1 797	2 105	1 452
No. of parking spaces for motorcycles	2 020	1 095	2 014	699	401
Building units and parking spaces transacted as per record of stamp duty	**9 771**	**14 108**	**13 985**	**15 073**	**11 022**
Residential	5 976	10 170	10 581	10 822	8 277
Commercial and office	889	752	873	894	651
Industrial	74	84	117	235	87
Parking spaces	2 752	3 013	2 284	3 084	1 989
Others	80	89	130	38	18
Value of building units and parking spaces transacted as per record of stamp duty (MOP million)	**51 660**	**74 129**	**85 228**	**89 604**	**62 237**
Residential	33 449	58 755	69 442	69 426	51 049
Commercial and office	11 025	9 136	9 739	13 503	7 109
Industrial	1 008	1 068	1 543	1 963	1 130
Parking spaces	4 687	4 194	3 498	4 104	2 797
Others	1 492	975	1 006	608	151

"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.

[r] *Revised figures*

Appendix 36

Transport

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Vehicles in circulation (No.)					
Cars	118 984	118 900	114 927	115 659	116 838
Industrial vehicle	412	411	410	408	70
Motorcycles	129 644	131 139	126 274	124 078	123 838
Density of vehicles in circulation					
No. of vehicles per km	279	278	269	258	257
No. of motorbikes per km	304	307	295	276	273
Traffic accidents					
No. of accidents	15 804	15 342	14 717	13 764	13 691
Persons injured and/or dead	5 306	4 622	4 714	4 390	4 512
Total cross-border vehicle traffic (No. of trips)					
In	2 564 804	2 529 495	2 413 017	2 463 860	2 674 191
Out	2 567 193	2 541 379	2 405 777	2 463 508	2 684 392
Vehicle traffic through the Border Gate (No. of trips)					
In	2 018 774	1 942 755	1 770 291	1 700 433	1 648 691
Out	1 960 772	1 894 411	1 713 676	1 658 702	1 616 637
Vehicles traffic through the COTAI Checkpoint (No. of trips)					
In	527 569	567 486	622 315	732 842	790 905
Out	586 719	626 264	669 523	772 349	839 722

Transport

(Cont.)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Vehicles traffic through the Crossborder Industrial Zone (No. of trips)					
In	18 461	19 254	20 411	18 951	18 022
Out	19 702	20 704	22 578	20 517	18 758
Vehicles traffic through the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Checkpoint[a] (No. of trips)					
In	..	..	..	11 634	216 573
Out	..	..	..	11 940	209 275
Ferry trips (No.)[b]					
In	72 105	68 299	69 446	65 866	55 334
Out	73 280	69 865	69 440	65 874	55 329
Commercial flights at the Macau International Airport (No.)					
Arrival	26 092	26 809	27 415	31 016	36 796
Departure	26 090	26 808	27 427	31 032	36 798
Container flow by sea (No.)					
In	61 877	54 884	56 064	57 859	56 583
Out	38 885	34 106	34 131	36 067	34 127
Transit	165	46	123	328	400
Seaborne containerised cargo (Tonne)					
In	228 556	156 588	137 440	134 875	120 683
Out	15 980	18 766	20 270	31 398	19 490
Transit	7 624	4 203	2 774	4 753	6 122

Transport

(Cont.)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Seaborne containerised throughput (TEU)					
In	91 932	80 922	81 958	86 943	84 618
Out	57 508	48 413	47 631	51 119	47 699
Transit	287	82	209	577	722
Container flow by land[c] (No.)					
In	1 538	2 070	1 717	1 670	2 592
Out	1 062	800	454	402	718
Transit	1 571	961	558	429	539
Gross weight of containerised land cargo (Tonne)					
In	14 183	14 204	8 077	9 688	14 188
Out	2 534	2 343	2 642	1 860	1 585
Transit	9 323	4 202	3 173	4 495	5 755
Gross weight of cargo at the Macau International Airport (Tonne)					
In	7 410	6 427	6 643	7 083	7 219
Out	16 278	19 622	23 356	27 521	29 549
Transit	6 370	6 842	7 494	6 877	5 448

[a] *The Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Checkpoint started operation on 24 October 2018.*

[b] *Data have been provided by the Marine and Water Bureau since 2016 while those for and prior to 2015 were obtained from the Macao Customs Service.*

[c] *Refers to the total number of laden and empty container trips entering and exiting Macao*

.. *Not applicable*

TEU - Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit

Appendix 37

Communications

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Telephone lines at year-end	147 074	139 154	131 076	124 101	116 383
Mobile telephone users at year-end (Prepaid cards included)	1 896 097	1 969 972	2 249 124	2 181 194	2 793 474
Telephone fixed lines per 1,000 inhabitants	227	216	201	186	171
Mobile telephone users per 1,000 inhabitants	2 932	3 055	3 444	3 268	4 110
Internet subscribers[a]	338 899	363 372	396 596	543 161[r]	589 632
Hours of Internet usage ('000 hours)	1 063 685	1 166 937	1 241 939	1 268 795	1 585 404
Postal services ('000 units)					
Ordinary mail	32 308	31 970	31 072	31 907	29 740
Registered mail	1 119	1 188	1 113	1 120	1 052

[a] *Registered Internet subscribers include main and supplementary Wi-Fi accounts as from 2018, whereas data for 2017 and prior years*

[r] *Revised figures*

'000 thousand

Appendix 38

Consumption of Energy and Construction Materials, and Liquid and Gas Fuel

Consumption of Energy and Construction Materials

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Water ('000 m^3)	84 939	86 703	88 436	90 944	92 815
Electricity (million kwh)	5 016.6	5 293.7	5 416.6	5 567.2	5 805.8
L.P. gas (tonnes)	44 374	44 607	41 936	42 297	40 905
Natural gas ('000 m^3)	1 931	10 050	178 251	94 595	136 720
Liquid fuel ('000 litres)*	389 002	386 546	347 353	269 390	258 303
Cement (tonnes)	686 800	573 953	371 744	362 808	346 097

Liquid and Gaseous Fuel Statistics

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Petrol ('000 litres)					
Imports	100 224	102 027	103 885	112 688	106 481
Consumption	100 198	102 311	104 132	109 049	110 965
Kerosene ('000 litres)					
Imports	3 057	2 801	2 472	2 256	1 986
Consumption	3 181	2 777	2 466	2 245	2 026
Gas oil and diesel ('000 litres)					
Imports	220 385	209 539	198 187	183 867	161 177
Consumption	135 039	122 429	117 863	114 127	110 865

Liquid and Gas Fuel Statistics

(Cont.)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Fuel oil ('000 litres)					
Imports	159 108	155 536	134 930	38 500	21 800
Consumption	150 584	159 030	122 893	43 970	34 447
L.P. gas (tonnes)					
Imports	44 916	42 954	41 511	41 353	39 511
Consumption	44 374	44 607	41 936	42 297	40 905
Natural gas ('000 m^3)					
Imports	2 124	9 492	175 480	93 126	133 725
Consumption	1 931	10 050	178 251	94 595	136 720

* *The amount of aviation kerosene is not included.*

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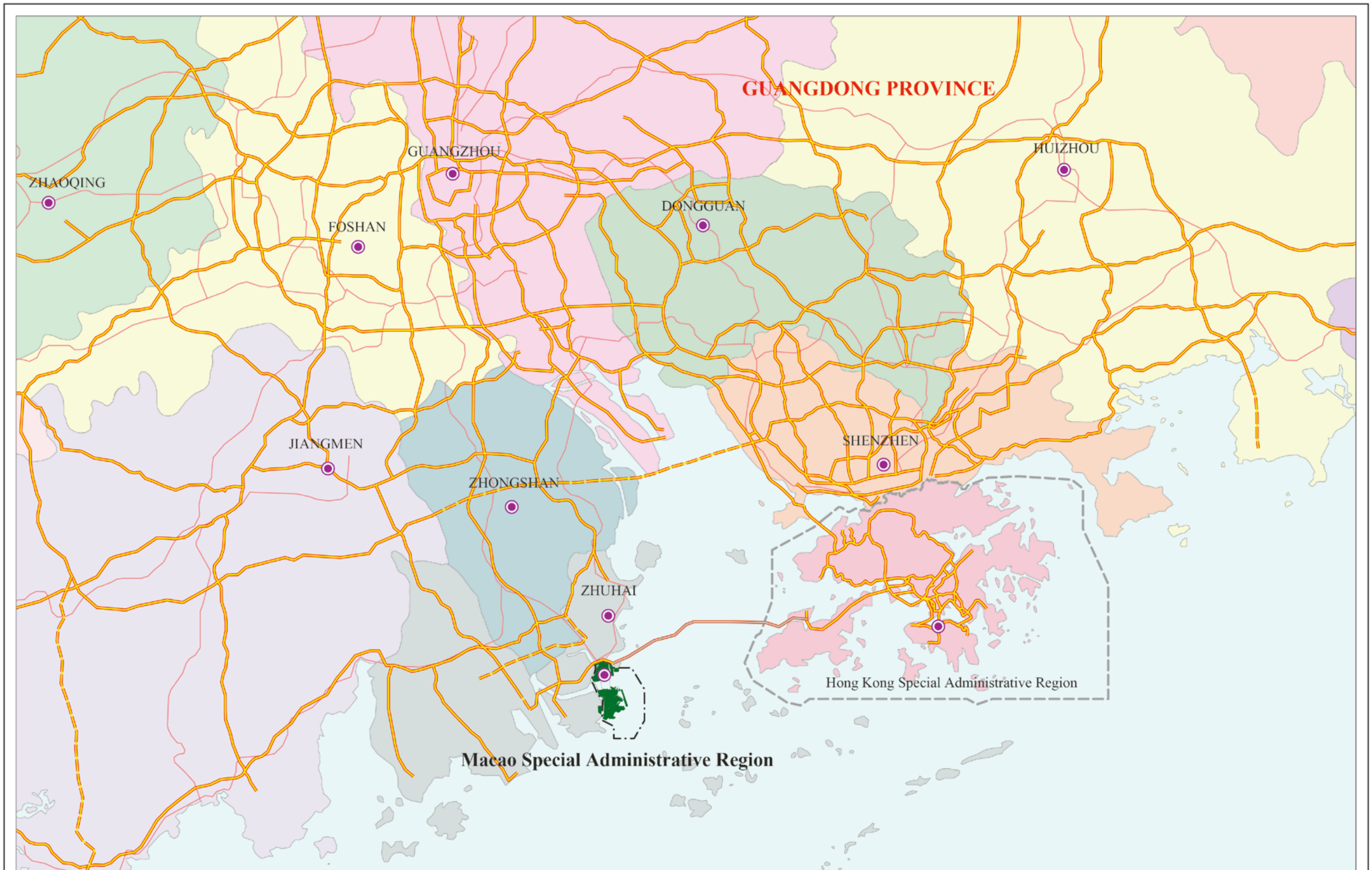

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