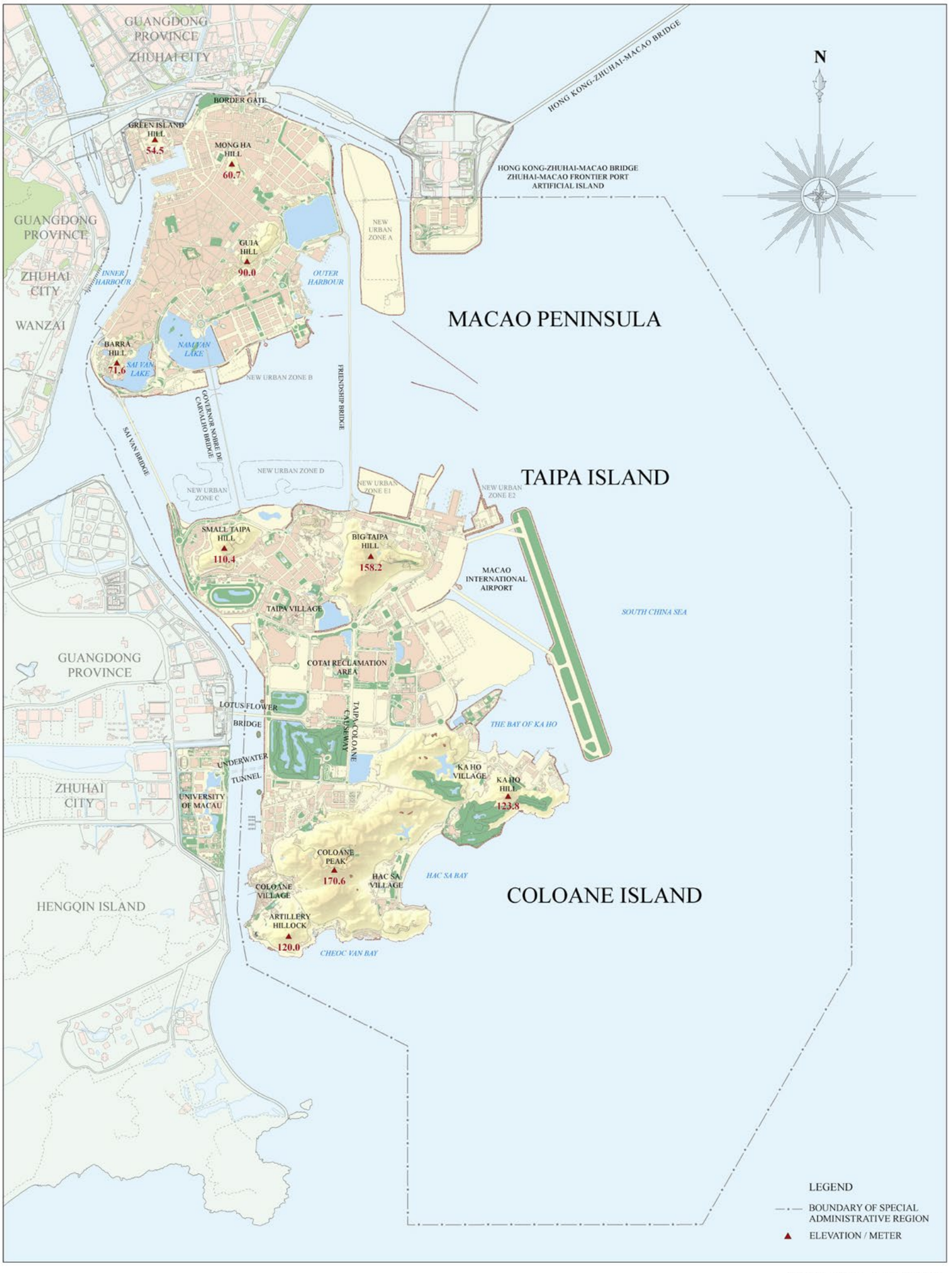
MACAO YEARBOOK 2021

MACAO SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION



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Cover Caption: Stranded residents are brought back to Macao by charter flight.

Macao Yearbook 2021

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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 2020 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* 2021 were provided by relevant departments and the Statistics and Census Service, and they correspond to the situation at the end of 2020. 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 2020): 683,100
Of whom 319,800 were males
363,300 were females
Age structure:
Under 14 years old: 13.3 percent
15 - 64 years old: 73.8 percent
65 years old and above: 12.9 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: 8.1 per 1,000 population
Crude death rate: 3.3 per 1,000 population
Marriage rate: 4.0 per 1,000 population
Divorce rate: 1.9 per 1,000 population
Ageing index: 97.1 percent
Total number of households (as at 31 December 2020): 199,700
Average persons per household: 2.99
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: 20,800 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: 23.3ºC
Total rainfall: 1,713.2 mm
Average relative humidity: 82 percent
Total sunshine: 1,856.3 hours

Employment

Employed population: 395,100
Of whom 6,400 were employed in manufacturing
37,600 in construction
12,800 in finance and banking
80,800 in gaming
Labour force participation rate: 70.5 percent
Unemployment rate: 2.5 percent
Underemployment rate: 3.5 percent

Motor Roads and Licensed Vehicles

Total length of motor roads: 453.4 kilometres
Newly registered vehicles: 12,380
Licensed vehicles: 244,110
Of which 118,632 were automobiles
125,406 were motorcycles

Major Economic Indicators

GDP at current prices: 194.398 billion patacas[p]
GDP (chain volume 2018): 189.925 billion patacas[p]
GDP per capita at current prices: 285,300 patacas[p]
Median monthly earnings: 15,000 patacas
Narrow money supply (M1): 81.186 billion patacas (at year-end)
Broad money supply (M2): 692.358 billion patacas (at year-end)
Residents' deposits: 673.778 billion patacas (at year-end)
Inflation rate (Composite CPI)**:** 0.81 percent
Total merchandise imports and exports
Total imports: 92.559 billion patacas
Total exports: 10.813 billion patacas
Inbound and outbound container movements by land: 28,355 tonnes
Inbound and outbound container movements by sea: 121,260 tonnes
Seaborne container throughput: 121,403 TEUs
Air cargo movements: 33,296 tonnes
Inbound commercial flights: 6,836

Tourism

Visitor arrivals: 5,896,848
By sea: 426,298
By land: 5,033,614
By air: 436,936
Hotel and guesthouse occupancy: 28.6 percent
Per-capita spending of visitors (excluding gaming):
2,025 patacas

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

Strengthening the foundation for consolidation Tackling challenges head on

Overall Direction of Administrative Policies and Policy Highlights for 2021 of the Macao Special Administrative Region

The world today is encountering profound changes unseen in a century. The global COVID-19 pandemic accelerated these changes. The global economic downturn and sharp drop in international trade and investment have plunged the world into turbulence. The major strategic achievements in China's anti-pandemic work and the long-term upward trend in its economy have created a new development pattern, with the country's overall economic cycle mutually enhanced by the dual domestic-international economic cycle. This year marks the commencement of the country's 14th Five Year Plan, bringing abundant opportunities for the development of Macao.

In 2021, facing the new situation and tasks, we strictly adhere to the principles of "One country, two systems", "Macao people governing Macao" and a high degree of autonomy, uphold the authority of the constitution and the Basic Law, and safeguard the comprehensive jurisdiction of the Central People's Government over Macao, to promote development of the Macao SAR.

On one hand, we continue paying close attention to developments with the pandemic, and make unremitting efforts to prevent its recurrence and stay alert to all potential risks. On the other hand, we converge strengths from all walks of life, strengthen the foundation for consolidation, support merchants and improve people's well-being, tackle challenges head on, revitalise the economy, support small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), protect local residents' employment, stabilise people's livelihoods, expedite the recovery of economic and social development, promote adequate economic diversification, facilitate public administration reform, actively participate in the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and participate in the overall national development, to strive to explore new horizons for the development of the Macao SAR.

Overall Direction and Major Tasks of the Government for 2021

Facing the complex and volatile situation regarding development and major issues, we take a pragmatic approach to coordinating anti-pandemic and socio-economic development work. The overall directions of administrative policies for 2021 comprise: pandemic prevention and control; revitalising the economy; caring for people's livelihoods; promoting economic diversification; facilitating reform; and innovative development. According to the overall direction of administrative policies, the Government's major tasks of 2021 are:

- Effectively prevent and control the pandemic – we are safeguarding against and containing the pandemic, to ensure residents' health and safety, and creating preconditions for restoring economic and social order and development;

- Expedite economic recovery – the Government is implementing an aggressive fiscal policy, supporting SMEs, and launching policies and measures to revitalise the economy in accordance with the prevailing situation;

- Continue optimising work for people's well-being – improving people's livelihoods has always been the focus of the MSAR Government. The Government expedites solving issues of public concern, such as employment, housing, transport, healthcare and education, and strives to provide a favourable and comfortable living environment to enhance people's sense of satisfaction and happiness;

- Promote sustainable, adequate economic diversification – we are maintaining the balance between the recovery and stable development of mainstream industries and promotion of adequate economic diversification. The recovery of mainstream industries is an important task for Macao's economic recovery, but we must not return to the old development path of over-reliance on gaming tourism while expediting economic recovery. We must promote adequate economic diversification and sustainability;

- Expedite public administration reform – public administration reform aims to build a modern, service-oriented Government, to strengthen the service consciousness of civil servants and enhance public administration quality and efficiency. We strengthen civil servant training, nurture and select outstanding talents and provide civil servants with more opportunities for promotion and professional development;

- Develop cultural education – we promote Macao's multicultural character, and encourage the cultural industry to explore the positioning and development direction of establishing Macao as a base for international multi-cultural exchanges and cooperation. We also raise the standards of education in Macao and cultivate a variety of talented people;

- Safeguard national security and social stability – the Government reinforces patriotic education, strengthens national awareness and patriotism, maintains social unity, persists in our inclusiveness, and consolidates and passes on our core value of our love for the country and for Macao; and

- Deepen regional cooperation – we proactively align with the country's 14th Five Year Plan, actively participate in the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and the "Belt and Road" initiative, and facilitate the establishment of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, to integrate into the overall national development plan.

Apart from the above-mentioned overall direction and major tasks, we established ten administrative priorities for this year's policy address.

Policy Highlights for 2021

(1) Normalise pandemic prevention and control

The Government persists with the pandemic prevention strategy of "preventing imported cases and a rebound of the pandemic in Macao", and normalises pandemic prevention and control through health quarantine at border checkpoints, disease prevention and control, diagnoses and treatments, and community-based prevention. While consolidating the anti-pandemic achievements, we further optimise the epidemic prevention and control mechanism and the major public health response mechanism; block any loopholes; avoid hidden risks; closely monitor the pandemic situation; make good use of digital epidemic prevention technology; continue improving capabilities for prevention, treatment, testing and coordination; ensure sufficient quarantine facilities, medicine and logistics resources; propose a plan for setting up a mobile modular hospital; strengthen the cultivation of healthcare professionals and structure of anti-epidemic teams; strengthen frontline work such as clinical work, healthcare and border checkpoints; learn from experiences of other countries; and establish a region- and risk-specific epidemic prevention management system, to continuously enhance the capabilities for epidemic prevention and control.

We reinforce regional joint prevention and control, especially coordination and collaboration with Greater Bay Area cities and other mainland China regions; plan and construct a sanitation and quarantine station at the Qingmau checkpoint; enhance the entry-exit health quarantine mechanism; strengthen inspection of refrigerated and frozen food to help prevent the novel coronavirus from entering Macao; enhance food safety; prevent the spread of infections; and facilitate vaccine procurement. The vaccines have arrived Macao and we are arranging vaccination services for the public in an orderly manner.

(2) Expedite economic recovery and revitalisation

With the new development pattern, in which the country's overall economic cycle is mutually enhanced by the dual domestic-international economic cycle, Macao is situated at the intersection of the two domestic and international cycles, bringing us not only opportunities and advantages, but also missions and responsibilities. We fully leverage Macao's roles, positioning and our unique advantages, to actively participate in the country's dual economic cycle. We expedite connecting with markets in mainland China, facilitate convenient flows of people, goods and funds, integrate into the country's domestic cycle, and leverage Macao's functions as a bi-directional service platform in the international cycle. We continue strengthening Macao's functions in the country's overall economic cycle and the dual domestic-international economic cycle, to contribute to the country's opening up and high-quality national development while promoting our own economic recovery.

We utilise the leading role of the integrated tourism industry as the pillar for expediting the development of Macao as a world tourism and leisure centre. During the new normal with the pandemic, we adjust the tourism master plan to strengthen Macao's positioning as a regional and international tourist city; extend the tourism industrial chain to boost the development of other

industries including hotels, food and beverage, retail and entertainment; foster synergy between tourism and related industries and deepen crossover of the tourism industry with convention and exhibition, cultural and creative, and Chinese medicine industries; foster the development of smart tourism and quality tourism; encourage the industry to launch more distinctive tourism products; emphasise the healthy image of Macao as a safe city for travel; and expedite the recovery of the tourism industry after the pandemic has stabilised, to boost Macao's overall economic recovery.

To adequately increase public investment, we are increasing investments in infrastructure, to boost investment demand. Based on the aggregate opinions of public consultations, we are considering implementing the construction of the Light Rail Transit (LRT) East Line, focusing on the implementation of transport infrastructure such as the LRT Hengqin Port Connection and the fourth Macao-Taipa cross-harbour route, implementing the expansion of Macau International Airport, and remodelling part of Taipa Ferry Terminal into the second airport passenger terminal; commencing construction of roads and infrastructure in New Urban Zone Area A; and commencing tender procedures for the Government archives project on lot O4 of Pac On Industrial Zone, and the Government offices on lots 12 and 25 of the Outer Harbour new reclamation area. We are expediting these construction projects, to solve the problem of the Government's long-term lease of commercial office buildings.

To improve the business environment, we expedite the review and revision of outdated laws and regulations which hinder economic development. We implement administration reform regarding the one-stop application for licences, and further optimise one-stop investment services. We intensify solicitation of investments, broaden channels for foreign investment to enhance its effectiveness, and introduce projects that facilitate Macao's adequate economic diversification.

To promote stable and healthy development of the gaming industry, we improve gaming legislation, commence preparatory and preliminary work for the new gaming concessions; urge gaming operators to operate in accordance with the law; and continue promoting responsible gaming, and combat illegal gaming.

(3) Promote adequate economic diversification

Based on Macao's development positioning of "One Centre, One Platform, One Base", we fully leverage Macao's unique status and advantages. While strengthening and enhancing the traditional tourism and leisure industry, we actively cultivate nascent industries, promote industrial upgrading and transformation, strive to establish a diverse and competitive industrial structure that dovetails with Macao's actual situation, strengthen the momentum for development and resilience of Macao's economy, enhance competitiveness, and achieve success in adequate economic diversification and sustainable development.

To facilitate repositioning of industrial development, we help enterprises to improve the quality of goods and services, facilitate upgrading of traditional industries, encourage the development of "Made in Macao" products and services; promote industrial transformation and innovation to broaden the scope of development, effectively implement an incentive scheme to encourage business upgrading and development, encourage enterprises' investment projects through bank

loans or financial leasing for upgrades and transformation, promote the development of enterprises to high-end and high value-added industries, and encourage Macao enterprises to develop Macao-branded products and services in Hengqin.

We expedite the development of a modern financial services industry; review and perfect financial laws and regulations, strengthen development of financial software and hardware infrastructure; expedite the establishment of a bond market, develop wealth management services, and expedite the construction of a stock market using Renminbi for settlement, to promote diverse financial services development.

To promote industrialisation of traditional Chinese medicine, we expedite legislation regarding the registration and supervision system for Chinese patent medicine; and enable more Chinese medicine products to be registered in Macao, and processed in Macao and Hengqin, and offered for sale in the Greater Bay Area and, in time, other regions. We leverage the functions of the State Key Laboratory for Quality Research in Chinese Medicine, to support branded pharmaceutical companies with establishing a Chinese medicine base in Macao; comprehensively reform and adjust the positioning and development model of Macau Investment and Development Limited, revitalise its investment projects to improve efficiency, and screen and merge its subsidiaries, to fully leverage the functions of the Traditional Chinese Medicine Science and Technology Industrial Park of Cooperation Between Guangdong and Macao (GMTCM Park) as a platform; promote the development and transformation of production based on the achievements in Chinese medical and scientific research in Macao and Hengqin; and explore international markets for Chinese medicine products and services.

To facilitate professional and market-oriented development of the convention and exhibition industry, we attract more large-scale, high quality international conventions and exhibitions to Macao, arrange for enterprises to participate in online-to-offline overseas conventions and exhibitions, to promote the synergy between the convention and exhibition industry and other industries; and launch international exhibition certification and vocational training courses, to enhance the competitiveness of the convention and exhibition industry.

To foster cross-border e-commerce businesses, we introduce renowned overseas e-commerce operators; continue enhancing and implementing incentive measures; assist in enterprise transformation and upgrades; strengthen online marketing capabilities; support organisation of e-commerce, including cross-border e-commerce activities; facilitate Chinese-Portuguese e-commerce, to in turn facilitate trade development; and support young people with exploring the e-commerce market, and develop online products and business models, thus supporting youth entrepreneurship and innovation.

To promote cultural and sport industrialisation, we foster economic development regarding cultural experiences, to facilitate the integration of cultural creativity and technological innovation; foster development of the film and television industry, to enhance the quality and quantity of local film and television productions; create branded cultural events to establish a promotion and marketing platform for the cultural creative industry; promote the diversified development of sports and tourism, while developing the sports industry, encourage organising international sports competitions and branded events, to gradually develop the sports industry chain; and encourage and support gaming operators to organise diverse cultural and sports activities.

To enhance support for SMEs, we optimise services for SMEs; effectively implement various assistance schemes to support SMEs with solving human resources and financial problems; strive to reduce the financing costs SMEs incur from banks; promote innovative development of SMEs; raise management standards and quality of services and products of Macao enterprises; support e-commerce development by micro, small and medium-sized enterprises; expedite popularising mobile payments; establish an SME risk fund to support the business sector; and develop a community-based economy, to create a favourable environment for SMEs.

We actively participate in the establishment of an international innovation and technology hub in the Greater Bay Area; perfect technological innovation mechanisms and systems; facilitate integration of the industrial, academic and research and development sectors; and strengthen the technological functions of the Economic Services Bureau, so it can assist in enterprise technological innovation.

We leverage the functions of the task force of the Tertiary Education Council on industrialisation based on research results, to integrate research strength in tertiary institutions and State Key Laboratories; introduce quality research resources; facilitate integration of the industrial, academic and research and development sectors and transformation of research results, to foster industrialisation based on the achievements in scientific research; make the best possible use of the State Key Laboratories in Macao, to develop applied hi-tech industries; promote integrated development of technological innovation with tourism, finance, conventions and exhibitions, and cultural and creative industries, to inject driving forces into development; develop a digital economy and a "Digital Macao", deploy short-, medium- and long-term plans for establishing a smart community; and expedite 5G applications and promote digitisation of public services.

(4) Continue optimising work for people's well-being

We continue optimising work to benefit people's well-being. The Government's austerity measures do not affect welfare and livelihood expenditures, especially the basic livelihoods and welfare of disadvantaged groups. We continue implementing existing basic beneficial measures, including the Wealth Partaking Scheme, personal income tax deduction, waiver of real estate stamp duty for residential properties owned by residents, water and electricity fee subsidies, health care vouchers and financial assistance to disadvantaged families registered with the Social Welfare Bureau. Based on the pandemic and economic situation, the Government makes adequate adjustments to or suspends the temporary financial relief measures.

Employment is fundamental to maintaining basic livelihoods. We safeguard prioritised employment for local citizens to maintain a low unemployment rate; continue monitoring the labour market, facilitate job matching; provide residents with more job and promotion opportunities; optimise the imported worker management mechanism; strictly implement the entry and exit mechanism for imported workers; adjust the number of non-local employees on a timely basis, according to the pandemic and economic situation; strengthen supervision of non-resident workers and combat illegal employment; based on the development direction of adequate economic diversification, strengthen occupational and vocational training, to improve workers' skills and

qualities; assist residents affected by the pandemic with re-entering the job market; expand the target groups for on-the-job paid training programmes; provide retraining to workers affected by the pandemic to strengthen their capability to change jobs; and continue enhancing occupational health and safety.

To ensure the basic living conditions of local residents and orderly implementation of the housing ladder policy, we expedite construction of public housing; establish the mechanism for applying for public housing on a regular basis; amend the supplementary regulations of the Home-Ownership Scheme Housing Law; and commence the Home-Ownership Scheme housing projects in the New Urban Zone Area A. The tender process for the second round of Home-Ownership Scheme Housing will be conducted in 2021, with the number of housing units no less than the number of housing units that were under construction in 2020. We are commencing the process for detailed assessment of the applications for the first batch of 3,011 Home Ownership Scheme housing units; commencing drafting the law on the Housing Plan for the Sandwich Class based on a public consultation; expediting the design and construction of the housing project for senior citizens at Lot P of Areia Preta based on public opinion; preparing a plan for the provision of smart elderly services; expedite the Venceslau de Morais and Toi San public housing projects; and completing the Mong Ha public housing project.

We improve medical and health care facilities and systems; enhance public healthcare standards; mitigate medical and healthcare issues; enhance community health care services and specialist medical services, catering for the needs of particular groups; facilitate smart healthcare development; strengthen cooperation with medical and health care services in mainland China, expedite cultivation of local healthcare workers; and facilitate the construction of the Islands District Medical Complex and the Public Health Specialist Building.

We launch policies and measures in response to the ageing population; progressively implement measures in the Ten-year Action Plan for the Elderly Services; strengthen the timely support carers of elderly persons by evaluating the effectiveness of respite services; continue reviewing and publicising the Carers Allowance Pilot Scheme; and expand outreach specialist medical services to more homes for the elderly, to provide strong protection for senior citizens' health.

We strengthen labour rights protection, commence legislative procedures regarding the Union Law, and conduct a related public consultation; fully leverage the functions of the Standing Council on Social Concerted Action, to promote harmonious labour relations; progressively develop a sustainable social security system with comprehensive coverage, and encourage public participation in the Non-mandatory Central Provident Fund System.

We protect the rights of women and children, facilitate the implementation of family-friendly policies, and fully realise the short-term measures regarding the development goals of women in Macao.

We protect consumer rights, ensure stable supplies and pricing of basic commodities; proceed with legislation regarding the public wet market management system; strictly follow the Consumer Rights Protection Law; combat price hikes, maintain market order on a level playing field; and create a trustworthy market environment.

(5) Continue optimising work for people's well-being

Based on our aim to build a modern, corruption-free, just and highly efficient service-oriented Government for the convenience of the public and businesses, we continue expediting reform of public administration and the legal system, continue improving governance of the Macao SAR; promote e-governance as an entry point for public administration reform, facilitate development of digital government, to enhance administrative effectiveness; continue to implement functional restructuring of public departments, review the functions and related legal system regulating public funds, and enhance the management system, to ensure effective use of public funds.

In 2021, we are amending the laws and regulations related to the mechanism for delegating authority. We also streamline administration and delegate power; review the current system for deploying civil servants; improve the ranking systems; facilitate internal transfers, and implement management of government human resources, to enhance governance capacity; enhance the mechanism for nurturing management talents in public administration; continue organising systematic civil servant training; and enhance the professional competence and management of civil servants, especially young counterparts, to cultivate talents who can become leaders and supervisors.

We implement data governance and sharing, expand the scope and functions of the One-stop Public Services Account; optimise the official communication, document and file management systems; and digitise management and movement of documents, to enhance the standard of electronic public services.

We strengthen legislation related to economic and social development and pressing issues regarding people's livelihoods, while facilitating the legislative processes regarding the Trust Law and amendments to the Financial System Act; formulating the Legal System Governing Urban Renewal; amending the Gaming Industry Regulatory Framework; amending Decree-Law No. 122/84/M; improving the systems for public works expenditure, and goods and services procurement; and formulating the Legal System on Immigration Control, Authorisation to Stay and Residence Permits in the Macao SAR, and the General System for Dangerous Goods Control and Supervision.

We optimise the legal system for corporations with public capital; strengthen the restructuring and auditing work of public corporations in which the Government is the major shareholder; discover problems, take corrective actions and ensure accountability in accordance with the law; strengthen supervision of autonomous funds; and reform the funding approval systems and system for disclosure of information of Macao Foundation as well as other autonomous funds.

We deepen legal and judicial cooperation in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area; jointly establish a mechanism for coordinating public legal services between mainland China, Hong Kong and Macao; and strengthen cooperation in notary services between Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, to realise electronic cross-border registration by trading companies in the Greater Bay Area.

We respect and safeguard judicial independence, support the establishment of software and hardware of the judiciary, and align with the judiciary's electronic governance work.

We continue reinforcing corruption-free governance; further enhance the mechanism for public monitoring of Government departments; facilitate cross-departmental collaboration in handling

complaints to the ombudsman; combat corruption and bribery in the public and private sectors; persist in resolute investigations and demand for accountability, with zero tolerance of impropriety; strengthen auditing and supervision; expedite the implementation of existing policies; expand the breadth and depth of auditing and supervision; and encourage public departments to optimise the use of public funds, to avoid wastage of public resources, improve performance and enhance transparency.

(6) Develop Macao through cultivating and importing talented people

Talented people are our fundamental resources. While strengthening the cultivation of local talents, we implement more open and scientific policies to attract talented people, and step up efforts to cultivate and import talents to meet the needs of Macao's adequate economic diversification and social development.

Adhering to the principles of "letting Macao thrive through education" and "building Macao with talented people", we promote talent cultivation and youth education; formulate the Medium-to-Long Term Plan for Non-tertiary Education (2021-2030) and the Macao Youth Policy (2021-2030); progressively facilitate related plans and policies; strengthen teacher training, and continue enhancing teaching quality. Apart from continuing to support the development of non-tertiary education, we strengthen the management of public expenditure on education, to ensure rational and effective use of public funds.

To enhance the quality of tertiary education, we implement the outline plan for medium-to-long-term development of tertiary education, and increase short- and medium-term enrolment of tertiary educational institutions, to promote sustainable development of tertiary education; support institutions with fostering scientific research and development through external cooperation; establish an innovative model for cooperation between the industrial, academic and research and development sectors; establish joint laboratories; and pragmatically facilitate industrialisation based on research results of tertiary institutions and establishment of the University Industrial Park.

We make use of tertiary institutions' experiences and advantages in tourism education and Portuguese language education; and further leverage Macao's functions as a Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area tourism education and training base and a cradle for cultivating talented individuals who are bilingual in Chinese and Portuguese, to step up efforts in cultivating tourism professionals and professionals who are bilingual in Chinese and Portuguese.

To leverage Macao's function as a patriotic education base for young people, we integrate resources of the community, history and patriotic education, further enhance patriotic education, and foster patriotism of students and young people, to boost their national pride and sense of responsibility.

We develop an innovative mechanism and policies on talent development, to create a more attractive and open environment for talent development; formulate the overall strategy on talent development and the laws and regulations related to importing talented people; launch policies to attract overseas talents to return to Macao; commence a new round of talent importation; and establish an impartial and transparent grading system and mechanism for talent assessment.

To strengthen youth development, we support youth entrepreneurship and innovative development, to create favourable conditions for the growth of young people. We enable young people to learn, work, exchange ideas and knowledge, and live in mainland China, to participate in the overall national development.

(7) Promote the development of a smart and liveable city

We make use of big data and cloud computing to foster smart city development, promote modernisation of the urban governance system and governance capacity; and expedite the development of technology infrastructure such as 5G network and big data centre, to create a favourable environment for developing a digital economy and realising smart governance, smart tourism, smart border crossing, smart transport and smart healthcare.

We will announce Macao's Urban Master Plan (2020-2040) in 2021, and commence detailed planning for all functional zones; draft planning conditions for land lots in New Urban Zone Area A; and commence tender procedures for planning the designs and constructing Home-Ownership Scheme housing, public housing and infrastructure including roads. We also implement urban renewal work in an orderly manner, and expedite the legislative process for the Legal System Governing Urban Renewal.

We implement a development strategy that integrates land, sea and air transport, and strengthen construction of transportation infrastructure facilities. To improve cross-harbour traffic between Macao and Taipa, we are commencing construction of the road networks surrounding the fourth Macao-Taipa cross-harbour route in phases, as well as study the construction and follow up work of the fifth Macao-Taipa cross-harbour route.

We are commencing the Macao Road Traffic and Transport Planning Study (2021-2030). Also, we monitor the two bus companies in accordance with the new bus concession contracts; optimise the bus network by reorganising and merging certain bus routes, and implement a "Public Transport First" policy. As a result of the pandemic, the 100 special taxis originally scheduled to commence service in 2020 will commence service in August 2021. We strengthen inspections and regulation of public car parks; and develop accessible and convenient walkways, to encourage green commuting.

We summarise and review the operating experience and deficiencies of the LRT Taipa line, and optimise hardware and software facilities, to provide stable, reliable and safe light rail services. The plan for the LRT east line will be finalised in the second half of 2021.

We establish a new system for the opening of Macao's air transportation market, and aim to commence the related legislative procedures in 2021.

We continue studying marine zoning based on the functions and planning of maritime areas; facilitate the legislative process for enacting the Law on Use of Maritime Areas; amend the by-laws on maritime passenger transportation; and strengthen the administration and use of Macao waters, to expand the living space and scope of development for Macao residents.

To strengthen prevention of and responses to disasters, we continue implementing a series of

flood prevention and drainage plans, and improve flood control and resilience in the Inner Harbour. The flood prevention work along the coast from Fai Chi Kei to Ilha Verde will be completed in 2021. We aim to commence the construction of drainage infrastructure in Praca de Ponte e Horta in the coming year. The rainwater pumping station and box culvert in the northern Inner Harbour is expected to be completed and fully operational before the rainy season in 2021. After completing the report on the simulation-based feasibility study regarding sluices in the Inner Harbour, we are proceeding with the follow-up work.

We intensify environmental protection and waste reduction, and strengthen conservation of the natural environment. We will complete drafting the Environmental Protection Plan of Macao (2010-2020) in 2021. The law on Macao Construction Waste Management System comes into effect in 2021, to regulate the use and charging of landfills, and strengthen the mechanisms for monitoring and penalising illegal disposal of construction waste. We further strengthen plastic restrictions, formulate regulations restricting the import of Styrofoam tableware; and facilitate kitchen waste reduction and recycling.

We are completing the improvement works for the Macao Peninsula Sewage Treatment Plant, and commencing the upgrade of the Coloane Sewage Treatment Plant and preliminary construction works of the Sewage Treatment Plant at the Macao border crossing area of Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge. The first phase of the Canal dos Patos improvement works is scheduled for completion during the year.

We are expediting equipment installation and trial operation of the Seac Pai Van Water Treatment Plant, constructing the cross-harbour natural gas pipeline network which connects Taipa and the Macao peninsula, and completing construction of the substation for the third Guangdong-Macao high-voltage electric power transmission channel, which is targeted to commence operations in the first half of 2022.

We make good use of idle land that is lawfully recovered, enhance land resources management and usage efficiency, align with local economic development, and expand open space for the public.

We enhance municipal development, beautify urban areas; construct a round-the-island leisure walkway on Coloane island, in phases; and construct new walking trails, to provide residents with a safe, comfortable and green walking route environment.

(8) Establish a base for cultural exchanges and cooperation

We progressively foster the building of “one base”, set up the Committee for Establishment of a Base for Cultural Exchanges and Cooperation, and proceed with the related planning, arrangements, coordination and facilitation; fully leverage our advantage of multiculturalism, strengthen Macao’s cultural image, deepen the establishment of Macao as a centre for cultural exchanges between China and Portuguese-speaking countries, host “Art Macao: 2021 International Art Biennial of Macao”, and expand international cultural exchanges.

Cultural heritage shapes the cultural genome of the city. We implement online promotion and education regarding the conservation of cultural heritage, including intangible cultural heritage;

enhance the promotion of cultural heritage tourism; create high-end cultural tourism routes; enhance public awareness of protecting our cultural heritage; and facilitate legislation on protection and management of the Historic Centre of Macao.

We make effective use of urban space resources to construct multi-functional cultural facilities; and enrich online resources to promote reading for all.

We merge the Culture Fund and the Cultural Industry Fund, enhance the subsidy scheme, promote culture and creativity, develop exquisite art and cultural projects, support arts talents, facilitate the professional development of art groups; and implement the construction of the black box theatre in Macao Cultural Centre, to provide more activity space for the arts and culture industry.

We support development of sports and emphasise both sport-for-all and competitive sports, nurture young sport talents, support Macao athletes to participate in international competitions; and revise the planning of and optimise selected sports facilities, to facilitate the building of Macao as a healthy city.

(9) Safeguard national security and social stability

To implement the constitutional responsibility in safeguarding national sovereignty, we strive to perfect the legal system and law enforcement system for safeguarding national security, strengthen law enforcement; expedite the drafting of laws regarding the system on confidentiality of the Macao SAR; enhance promotion of national security education to strengthen public awareness of national security; strengthen political and social cooperation and coordination, and a solid patriotic social and political foundation; take every effective measure to prevent infiltration and interference by external forces; and coordinate and rationalise the relations between development and security, to safeguard the overall stability of the Macao SAR and national security.

We continue promoting the Constitution and the Basic Law of the Macao SAR, make full use of modern media technology and online platforms to enhance legal awareness; and resolve various conflicts and disputes with a judicial mindset and legal means, to promote a rule-by-law administration.

We boost public awareness of the electoral system and clean elections, to ensure a fair, impartial, open and clean election for the seventh Legislative Assembly of the Macao SAR.

We enhance law enforcement capability and facilitate civil protection innovation; strengthen the police force through technology and expedite the development of smart policing; implement a new shore patrol model with smart maritime surveillance, to strengthen maritime law enforcement; strengthen cybersecurity protection capability to effectively prevent cyber risks; reinforce regional joint prevention and control with mainland China and neighbouring regions, to strengthen the regional police collaboration mechanism; and combat cross-regional crimes through a Greater Bay Area police cooperation mechanism, to maintain law and order in the Macao SAR.

(10) Proactively integrate into the overall national development plan

The country's 14th Five Year Plan marks an important phase for Macao to integrate into the

overall national development plan, for a new wave of development. We seize opportunities to proactively align with the country's 14th Five Year Plan.

The Government promotes the establishment of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin with Guangdong Province and Zhuhai City, to facilitate the development of Hengqin through the joint efforts of Zhuhai and Macao. Based on the planning by the Central People's Government, we are implementing the proposal for development of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone. With an open and innovative mindset, we create an innovative cooperation zone which combines the advantages of "two systems", strongly integrates with international standards, facilitates Macao's adequate economic diversification, and serves the country's opening-up.

We deepen cooperation with Hengqin in various aspects including tourism, innovation and technology, and people's livelihoods; encourage the tourism industry to develop more Macao-Hengqin tourism routes and explore tourism products with traditional Chinese medicine and healthcare services; gradually extend public services and social security to Hengqin; expedite the establishment of the Macao New Neighbourhood project in Hengqin, progressively implement arrangements for corresponding social services; and continue facilitating cooperation between Macao and Hengqin.

We pragmatically promote the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, bridge economic regulations and mechanisms of the three places, accelerate flows of resources; support the customs clearance mechanism under the Single Window initiative for trade between mainland China and Macao, and implement the Single E-lock Scheme of Guangdong and Macao Customs, to enhance border-crossing efficiency.

We enhance infrastructure interconnections, foster flows of people in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area; gradually perfect the policy regarding motor vehicles with only Macao licences entering and exiting Hengqin; and will commence operations of the Macao border crossing area at the Hengqin Port and part of the phase-two adjoining areas, including the passage for van-type light goods vehicles and their drivers, by the end of 2021. The new Guangdong-Macao border crossing checkpoint (Qingmau Checkpoint) will be inaugurated in 2021. We are conducting a study on allowing Macao vehicles to enter and travel in Guangdong via the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, to further facilitate Macao residents to enter and exit mainland China.

We improve policies and measures enhancing the convenience of Macao residents wishing to work and reside in mainland China; facilitate the mechanism for mutual recognition of vocational qualifications among Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao; expand the scope of occupation skills under the "One Examination, Three Accreditations" programme, to increase employment choices of Macao residents in the Greater Bay Area; and strengthen cooperation on consumer rights protection in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and Pan-Pearl River Delta (PPRD) region.

We implement the financial policies and measures of the Central People's Government supporting the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, to facilitate development of a modern financial services industry; continue monitoring the operations of the Guangdong-Macao Cooperation and Development Fund; optimise Renminbi liquidity facilities in the local money market and support steady development of offshore Renminbi businesses; encourage

financial and insurance institutions of mainland China to set up regional headquarters in Macao and explore markets in Portuguese-speaking countries; encourage enterprises in the Greater Bay Area to issue bonds in Macao; implement the cross-boundary Wealth Management Connect pilot scheme to facilitate cross-border investment; and realise interconnectivity of financial product markets between Macao and mainland China, to facilitate cross-border flows and use of Renminbi.

We are establishing a technology and innovation cooperation mechanism; and attract scientific research institutions and technology enterprises to establish their bases in Macao, work on tariff exemptions on equipment for scientific research institutions entering the nine mainland China cities of the Greater Bay Area; and actively align with national science and technology programmes. We are also conducting a study on enabling the national guide fund on the commercial application of technological achievements to set up a venture capital sub-fund in Macao.

We participate in and support the development of the "Belt and Road" initiative, establish key platforms such as the International Infrastructure Investment and Construction Forum; continue implementing the Arrangements Between the National Development and Reform Commission and the Government of the Macao SAR for Advancing Macao's Full Participation in and Contribution to the Belt and Road Initiative; actively participate in the country's high-level events such as the "Belt and Road" Forum for International Cooperation and China International Import Expo; implement the investment of fiscal reserves with the joint investment platform of Silk Road Fund - Lotus Fund; leverage the bridging role of the returned overseas Chinese in Macao to promote cooperation among countries along the "Belt and Road"; sign taxation agreements with more Portuguese-speaking countries and countries along the "Belt and Road", and properly manage the Belt and Road Initiative Tax Academy of Macao.

We pragmatically facilitate the establishment of the China-Portuguese-speaking Countries Commercial and Trade Service Platform; spare no effort in assisting with organising the Sixth Ministerial Meeting of the Forum for Economic and Trade Co-operation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries; optimise, enrich and leverage Macao's functions as a platform between China and Portuguese-speaking countries; and foster economic, trade and cultural cooperation and exchanges between China and Portuguese-speaking countries, to support the country's opening up in the new development pattern.

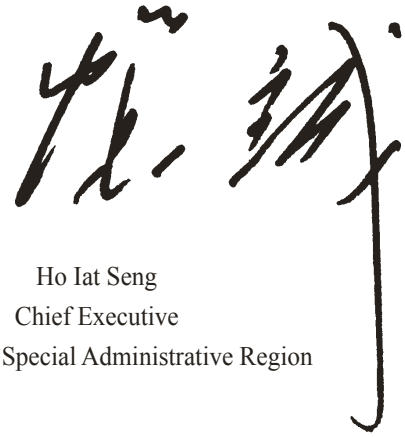
We pragmatically commence and steadily foster cooperation with other provinces in mainland China, Hong Kong SAR and Taiwan in culture, tourism, economy and trade, and finance; strengthen cooperation with the PPRD provinces and regions in economy and trade, tourism, Chinese medicine, conventions and exhibitions, and jointly explore markets in Portuguese-speaking countries and the European Union.

Conclusion

Facing the volatile internal and external environment, the impact of the pandemic and our economic restructuring, we should join hands to optimise the construction and development of the Macao SAR.

Macao's way forward is inseparable from mainland China. With the strong support from the Central People's Government and Chinese people, as well as the concerted efforts of Macao citizens,

we have full confidence of overcoming the challenges and forging ahead, towards new horizons for the implementation of "One country, two systems" with Macao characteristics.



Ho Iat Seng
Chief Executive
The Macao Special Administrative Region

Macao Yearbook 2021

CALENDAR OF EVENTS IN 2020

Calendar of Events in 2020

January

1 Various social security benefits and allowances are raised. The pensions and disability allowances are raised to 3,740 patacas per month, for an estimated 136,000 beneficiaries. The minimum subsistence index for single households is raised to 4,350 patacas.

The Interim Measures for Residents of Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan to Participate in Social Insurance in Mainland China comes into effect.

Pneumonia cases with unknown causes have been reported in Wuhan. The Health Bureau monitors the body temperature of passengers arriving at Macau International Airport from Wuhan.

Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China in the Macao SAR, Ms Shen Beili, to discuss external affairs of the Macao SAR.

5 In response to the situation with a new coronavirus (later named COVID-19), the Government has elevated the public emergency alert level to Level III (Severe). The Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture, Ao Ieong U, convenes a cross-departmental meeting to strengthen coordination on preventive measures.

12 The results of the 2020 Joint Admission Scheme of Recommended Macao Students to Mainland Higher Education Institutions are announced: out of 1,065 students who sat for the exam, 892 are admitted, representing an admission rate of 83 percent.

15 The Macao Government Tourist Office announces that there were 39.4 million visitors in 2019, representing a year-on-year increase of 10.1 percent. The numbers of tourist arrivals, visitors from Greater China, same-day visitors and overnight visitors have all increased.

21 The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes an executive order issued by the Chief Executive to establish the Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre, to formulate anti-epidemic measures in various stages in response to the severity of the situation; and supervise and coordinate with public and private entities in prevention, control and treatment of coronavirus.

22 A 52-year-old female tourist from Wuhan is confirmed with infection of the novel coronavirus, making this Macao's first imported case of the disease. The woman is sent to Conde S. Januario Hospital for treatment in isolation. Two women and one man who have been in close contact with the patient are sent to Coloane Public Health Clinical Centre for observation in isolation.

Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with Zhong Nanshan, member of the Chinese Academy of

Engineering and the head of the high-level expert group of the National Health Commission, to listen to his advice regarding epidemic prevention and control, in order to deploy scientific measures in Macao during Chinese New Year.

23 The Wanzai border checkpoint resumes customs clearance operations. The ferry service between the Inner Harbour Ferry Terminal and the Wanzai Ferry Terminal, which has been suspended for four years, also resumes operation, with significantly extended service hours at border checkpoints and increased sailings. On 27 March, the ferry service was suspended due to the pandemic. It was resumed on 19 August and only one sailing was offered per hour during the first two weeks of service resumption.

Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng and the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture, Ao Ieong U, convene a press conference to introduce the latest anti-epidemic measures. Body temperature screening has been implemented at checkpoints between Macao and Zhuhai. Anyone with symptoms of fever should not leave Macao and should undergo medical observation in isolation at local hospitals. All major events organised by Government departments during Chinese New Year have been cancelled, to avoid large crowds gathering.

The guaranteed face mask supply scheme for Macao residents is launched. Residents and non-local employees may purchase 10 face masks for eight patacas from 56 (later increased to 89) government-authorised pharmacies, upon presentation of their identity documents.

24 The Education and Youth Affairs Bureau (DSEJ) announces that all non-tertiary institutions will postpone the resumption of classes after the Chinese New Year holiday. The Higher Education Bureau announces that ten higher education institutions and non-local higher education programmes will postpone their classes.

26 The total number of imported cases of COVID-19 in Macao has increased to six, all of whom are Wuhan residents. According to the Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre, with effect from midnight on 27 January, visitors from Hubei province and visitors who have been to Hubei province within 14 days prior to arrival must present a certificate issued by recognised medical authorities proving non-infection, in order to enter Macao. The centre has contacted more than 1,000 tourists from Hubei Province who are still in Macao. They can leave Macao if they have no symptoms. Otherwise, they will have to relocate to a centralised location at 9am on 27 January. People who have been to Hubei Province within 14 days prior to arrival in Macao are denied entry to casinos.

27 Zhuhai and Macao have adjusted the operating hours of the Border Gate Checkpoint (including visitor and vehicle clearance) and the Gongbei Checkpoint (including clearance for passengers, vehicles and vehicles with passengers) from the previous 6am to 1am the next day, to the new schedule from 6 am to 10 pm.

28 To reduce the risk of the spread of the novel coronavirus, in accordance with an Executive Order issued by the Chief Executive, civil servants will be exempted from work on 30 and 31 January, 3-7 February and 8-16 February 2020. Government departments will only provide emergency and essential public services.

The Secretary for Administration and Justice, Cheong Weng Chon, announces in a press conference of the Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre that the central government has suspended issuing individual travel permits for visits to Macao from mainland China.

30 From this day to March, hotels temporarily designated as venues for medical observations are Pousada Marina Infante Hotel, Golden Crown China Hotel, Regency Art Hotel, Grand Coloane Resort, Metropole Hotel, Treasure Hotel, San Tung Fong Commercial Inn South Wing, Grand Lapa, Grand Harbour Hotel, Royal Dragon Hotel, Jai Alai Hotel, and the special isolation area in Sheraton Grand Macao.

31 The Secretary for Economy and Finance, Lei Wai Nong, announces that the Wealth Partaking Scheme will be implemented ahead of schedule, in April, involving 7.1 billion patacas. Starting from 1 February, rent for commercial premises leased by Government departments will be waived for three months. Owners of private enterprises are urged to tide over the difficulties with their tenants.

February

2 The first coronavirus infection of a Macao resident has been confirmed. The patient is a 64-year-old, retired woman. Her husband and two medical workers are considered close contacts, and require observation in isolation. Nearly 300 people need follow-up regarding their health condition.

3 Passengers using public transport must wear a mask from this date onwards.

4 The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes Executive Order No. 27/2020 issued by the Chief Executive, stipulating that to contain the spread of the coronavirus, casinos and other entertainment facilities will be closed from midnight on 5 February. Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng announces in a press conference that casinos will close for 15 days.

All gardens and parks, recreation areas, and country parks under the management of the Municipal Affairs Bureau are temporarily closed. Some of these facilities will reopen on 23 February, and operate in accordance with guidelines issued by the Health Bureau.

Maritime passenger transportation services (including airport transfer services) between Macao and Hong Kong are completely suspended. The Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge remains as the only transport connection between Macao and Hong Kong.

5 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng issues a public letter to thank all Macao people for their understanding, support and cooperation in the Government's efforts in combating the epidemic. He also expresses gratitude to medical and frontline staff for their selfless dedication.

6 The patient with the first confirmed case of coronavirus infection is discharged from hospital.

10 The Executive Council concludes its discussion of the draft by-law on Amendments to By-law No. 12/2019 on Establishment of Macau Urban Renewal Limited, adding "development of projects outside the Macao SAR to optimise the living quality and environment of Macao residents" to create legal conditions for the construction of the Macao New Neighbourhood project. The draft by-law will be effective from the following day.

13 The Vice Chairman and Secretary-General of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), Xia Baolong, is appointed as the Director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council, while the Director of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Hong Kong SAR, Luo Huining, and the Director of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao SAR, Fu Ziying, are appointed as the Deputy Directors of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office.

The Government announces a series of financial assistance measures to alleviate the financial pressures facing residents and all sectors of society, including tax and fee waivers and deductions; implementing assistance and interest subsidies for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises; strengthening welfare measures by issuing health care vouchers worth an additional 600 patacas, and providing three months of water tariff subsidies and electricity bill subsidies to all residential units in Macao; implementing "welfare-to-work schemes"; and issuing electronic consumer vouchers worth 3,000 patacas to every resident. The total budget including the Wealth Partaking Scheme totals around 27 billion patacas.

16 The electronic health declaration mobile phone app is launched for trial operation.

17 Government departments resume essential public services. Members of the public entering public departments are required to submit personal health declarations.

The Government announces that starting from midnight on 20 February non-resident workers who have been to mainland China in the 14 days prior to their arrival will only be permitted to enter Macao once they have completed a 14-day period of medical observation in designated places in Zhuhai, and have obtained a certificate issued by Zhuhai health authorities proving non-infection. Several casinos will also resume operations at midnight on 20 February.

20 Starting from midnight, Macao residents travelling to and from Macao and Zhuhai "multiple times" a day, and people visiting from places designated as high-risk for COVID-19, should undergo medical checks.

At midnight, 29 casinos reopen, while the remaining 12 extend their suspension of operations.

The ferry services to Shenzhen's Shekou port provied at the Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal and the Taipa Ferry Terminal are suspended. It was resumed on 10 September.

26 The Monetary Authority announces that the investment returns of fiscal reserves in 2019 amounted to 30.2 billion patacas, representing an annual return rate of 5.6 percent and a record high since the establishment of fiscal reserves in 2012.

March

2 In accordance with the Chief Executive's Order, the special measures imposed by Clause 2 of Article 1 of the Chief Executive's Order No. 27/2020 will be lifted. Related establishments including bars, health clubs, night clubs, karaoke lounges will reopen at midnight on 2 March 2020. Public departments fully resume services. Members of the public entering public departments are required to submit personal health declarations and undergo temperature checks.

5 The Government launches water and electricity fee subsidies for commercial properties, to subsidise electricity and water tariffs of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises for a period of three months, subject to monthly caps of 3,000 patacas and 10,000 patacas for water tariffs and electricity tariffs, respectively.

6 Ten coronavirus patients have been discharged from hospital. Macao achieves a record of zero severe cases of, zero deaths from and zero hospital transmissions of COVID-19.

7 The Government charters a flight to bring 57 Macao residents home from Wuhan. All returning Macao residents should be quarantined for 14 days.

8 The guaranteed face mask supply scheme is expanded to include Macao students studying abroad.

13 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends a working meeting with the Governor of Guangdong Province, Ma Xingrui, to exchange opinions on promoting development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and enhancing cooperation between Guangdong and Macao, especially expediting the establishment of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.

15 Macao reports a newly-confirmed, imported COVID-19 case. The patient is a 26-year-old Korean, non-local employee. This ends the 40-day streak of no new infections reported.

The Government announces that Macao residents returning via Hong Kong International Airport, and arriving in Macao in chartered coaches from 17; 22 March, should be quarantined in Macao for 14 days. The scope of returning residents qualified to register for the chartered coach service is subsequently expanded from Europe and America, to cover all countries, while the service period is extended to 31 March.

The Labour Affairs Bureau launches the first phase of the subsidised training scheme. Seven courses are open for registration. A maximum of 6,656 patacas per person will be disbursed as training allowance, upon course completion.

16 The Government decides to require all Macao residents, non-local employees and tourists who have been to other countries or regions apart from mainland China, Hong Kong and Taiwan within 14 days prior to their entry via any Macao checkpoint to undergo a 14-day quarantine at designated locations, in accordance with the assessment and requirements of the Health Bureau, from midnight on 17 March.

The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes the supplementary provisions of the by-law on the Loan Interest Subsidy Scheme for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs). Each SME can apply for an interest subsidy on bank loans for a maximum interest rate of four percent, up to a maximum amount of two million patacas, for up to three years.

17 The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes an Executive Order that all non-local residents and employees with non-resident ID cards, except residents of mainland China, Hong Kong SAR and Taiwan, will be denied entry to the Macao SAR starting from midnight on 18 March.

18 At midnight, the governments of Macao and Zhuhai hold a handover ceremony on the first floor of the passenger-clearance building of Hengqin Port. The Macao border crossing area and adjoining areas at the Hengqin checkpoint are under the jurisdiction of the Macao SAR. The new Hengqin Checkpoint will be operational on 18 August. The customs clearance employs an innovative clearance mechanism of "joint inspections for one-stop border crossing", to facilitate passenger clearance.

19 In response to the pandemic situation in Southeast Asia, the Government adjusts the inbound travel policy such that all employees with non-resident ID cards will be denied entry to Macao, other than non-local employees from mainland China, Hong Kong and Taiwan, with effect from midnight.

20 Six higher education institutions in Macao will conditionally resume classes on 1 April. The reopening will be in phases, and the first phase involves 22 programmes and 684 students, accounting for 7.3 percent of all programmes and 1.9 percent of all higher education students in Macao, respectively.

24 The Chief Executive announces in a press conference that all foreigners and residents of mainland China, Hong Kong and Taiwan who have travelled to foreign countries within 14 days prior to arriving in Macao will be denied entry. All people who have travelled to Hong Kong and Taiwan within 14 days prior to their entry to Macao must undergo a 14-day quarantine. Macau International Airport suspends all transit services.

26 According to the Guangdong provincial command for epidemic control and prevention, starting from 6am on 27 March, all inbound travellers (including travellers from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan, and transit passengers) arriving via Guangdong checkpoints are required to take nucleic acid tests and undergo a 14-day quarantine at designated locations.

27 The State Council appoints Yan Zhichan as the deputy director of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao SAR.

31 The Macao office of the Macao-Zhuhai Epidemic Prevention and Control Working Group announces that according to a notification from the Zhuhai Command Center for Coronavirus Prevention and Control, all motor vehicles with Guangdong-Macao or Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao licence plates will be denied entry to Zhuhai as of 10am on 2 April; there are exemptions for trucks, emergency government vehicles, funeral vans or coaches, and

vehicles with sanctioned Macao-only plates in Hengqin New Area and the Zhuhai-Macao Cross-Border Industrial Zone.

April

4 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng leads Government officials to observe a three-minute silence at the Government Headquarters, to mourn the victims of the novel coronavirus. The national flags and flags of the Macao SAR of all government buildings, buildings of legislative and judicial bodies, representative offices abroad, school premises, and public facilities are flown at half-mast. Public recreational activities and any events intended to be of either a celebratory or festive nature are suspended.

6 In compliance with COVID-19 prevention measures, the shuttle bus service linking Macao and Hong Kong via the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macau Bridge suspends operations at midnight until further notice. There is no longer any public transport linking Macao and Hong Kong.

8 The Government announces the second round of financial assistance measures, totalling 13.6 billion patacas, including transfers of 15,000 and 10,000 patacas to each eligible local employee and freelancer, respectively; transfers to enterprise ranging from 15,000 to 200,000 patacas, depending on the number of employees; and an additional electronic voucher of 5,000 patacas per resident. The amended budget is passed by the Legislative Assembly on 23 April.

9 Representatives of Zhuhai and Macao sign the Land Use Rights Transfer Contract for the Macao New Neighbourhood via an online mode. Macau Urban Renewal Limited, a public agency wholly owned by the Government, is responsible for land-use planning and construction.

12 Starting from midnight, Zhuhai exempts centralised quarantine for people who are considered essential to Macao's production and living. These people must take nucleic acid tests and strengthen health management, to ensure closed-loop operations.

14 Residents can collect their electronic consumption cards worth 3,000 patacas at 150 collection points in Government departments and banks.

15 The Government launches an online exhibition of photographs on the theme of national security.

16 Macao's joint university entrance examination of the school year 2020/21 commences, and is held for four consecutive days.

17 The Municipal Affairs Bureau will launch more than 60 municipal infrastructure projects in May; total funding will be around 100 million patacas, and the projects are expected to provide more than 700 positions.

20 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng delivers his Policy Address for the Fiscal Year 2020, followed

by a press conference at the Government Headquarters, where he answers questions from the press.

The DSEJ launches the face mask supply scheme for children, benefiting 6,400 children.

21 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends the plenary meeting of the Legislative Assembly, to answer questions from legislators concerning the Policy Address for the Fiscal Year 2020.

22 The Centre for Innovation and Entrepreneurship of the University of Macau is approved as a national-level mass innovation space.

25 The DSEJ announces that nucleic acid tests will be freely provided for teaching staff, non-teaching staff and cross-border students in phases starting from 27 April; it is anticipated the testing will involve around 5,000 people.

May

1 Both Zhuhai and Macao announce that starting from 6am on 3 May, the centralised quarantine restrictions will be lifted for cross-border students and school staff arriving via Zhuhai-Macao checkpoint. Students under the age of 18 can be accompanied by a parent. All those entering the territory must present valid travel documents and nucleic acid test certificates within seven days.

3 The Macao Health Code is launched at 9 am.

The Border Gate checkpoint and the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge checkpoint resume normal service hours.

4 Senior secondary and junior secondary students will resume classes on 4 May and 11 May, respectively. Primary 4 to Primary 6 and Primary 1 to Primary 3 will resume classes on 25 May and 1 June, respectively. On 7 May, Macao implements the Regular COVID-19 Nucleic Acid Testing Scheme, to arrange testing for Macao residents who cross the border for work or school. The test results will be valid for seven days.

In a joint operation, the Judiciary Police and mainland China public security authorities have solved their first case involving an online romance scam, which was led by Macao residents and involved about 2.9 million patacas. Two local men have been arrested.

13 With support from the National Health Commission, five members of the China International Emergency Medical Team (Macao) join the China Anti-Pandemic Medical Experts Group that otherwise comprises Chongqing medical experts, and head to Algeria and Sudan, to provide global medical emergency assistance in coping with the pandemic.

15 Sixteen libraries under the Cultural Affairs Bureau fully resume operation.

19 All 35 COVID-19 cases of the second wave infection have been discharged.

20 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng proceeds to Beijing, to attend the opening of the third plenum

of the 13th National People's Congress to be held on 22 May.

21 During the opening ceremony of the third session of the 13th National Committee of the CPPCC, chairman Wang Yang delivers the committee's work report. He stresses his support for Hong Kong CPPCC members giving their voices, avoiding violence and restoring order. He also promotes Macao's success in implementing the principle of "One country, two systems".

24 Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Vice Premier of the State Council, Han Zheng, has attended meetings of Macao and Hong Kong deputies to the National People's Congress, to exchange views and demonstrate his strong recognition of Macao's efforts in pandemic prevention and control, as well as safeguarding national security.

25 The International Congress and Convention Association (ICCA) has recently released its latest Annual Statistics and Rankings. In its 2019 report, Macao has jumped to 48th and 12th in the world and Asia-Pacific rankings, respectively, reflecting Macao's advantages and attractiveness in the international convention market.

26 The Amendment to Law No.7/2008 Labour Relations Law comes into effect, to increase the number of maternity leave days to 70, and introduce five days of paid paternity leave.

Stanley Ho Hung Sun dies at the age of 98, in Hong Kong. Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng, Vice Chairman of the National Committee of the CPPCC Edmund Ho Hau Wah, and the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao SAR, issue letters and telegrams of condolences to his family.

June

2 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng visits Guangzhou and meets with the Secretary of the CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee, Li Xi, and the Governor of Guangdong Province, Ma Xingrui, to exchange views on promoting development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, further enhancing cooperation between Guangdong and Macao, expediting the establishment of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, and promoting bilateral cooperation in pandemic prevention.

6 The Government launches the "Macao Ready Go!" e-platform, to promote special deals of local businesses and stimulate consumption.

Nine swimming pools under the Sports Bureau are reopened, with adjusted opening hours and limited capacity.

11 The online system for Macao residents to apply for exemption of centralised quarantine when entering Zhuhai is launched.

13 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng plants a sapling of local-variety Machilus chinensis at Taipa

Pequena 2000 Circuit, and officiates at an unveiling ceremony.

The Municipal Affairs Bureau cooperates with the Cultural Affairs Bureau, to list old and valuable trees in private areas in the Register of Old and Valuable Trees under Protection. The first four old and valuable trees that are listed are in Kun Iam Ancient Temple.

17 With coordination by Macao Government Tourist Office and sponsorship from the Macao Foundation, the "Macao Ready Go! Local Tours" project is launched. Each participant will receive a subsidy of 280 patacas per tour participation, and is entitled to a maximum subsidy of 560 patacas.

The special ferry service between Macao and Hong Kong International Airport starts operating twice a day, for one month, so that Macao residents abroad and foreigners stranded in Macao can return to their original places of origin. By 16 July, 1,767 residents returned to Macao.

19 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Secretary for Security of Hong Kong, John Lee Ka Chiu, to exchange views on the legal system and executive mechanisms for safeguarding national security, and share experiences in coping with the pandemic.

The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes an executive order issued by the Chief Executive, according to which, from 6am on 22 June, non-resident workers whose habitual residence is in Zhuhai are exempted from the 14-day quarantine by presenting valid proof of a negative COVID-19 nucleic acid test result within seven days of it being issued by the health authorities or other recognised institutions, as well as a green health code to enter Macao directly.

22 The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes an executive order issued by the Chief Executive, stipulating that various departments' budget expenditures in 2021 should not exceed 10 percent of the original budget for 2020, after deducting current expenditures.

23 The MSAR Government, the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the MSAR, and the Guizhou Provincial Government convene a working meeting on cooperation in poverty alleviation and an online signing ceremony, to sign a total of nine agreements on poverty alleviation in Congjiang county.

27 Members of civil protection authorities organise a typhoon drill – "Crystal Fish 2020", with participation by 2,383 individuals.

30 The Cultural Affairs Bureau has added 55 items to the list of intangible cultural heritage. Together with the first batch of items included in the list in 2017, a total of 70 items have been included in the list of intangible cultural heritage.

July

1 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with member of the Chinese Academy of Engineering,

Director of National Clinical Research Center for Respiratory Disease and the head of the high-level expert group of the National Health Commission, Zhong Nanshan, to exchange views on promoting the development of the scientific research and innovation industry and the Chinese medicine industry.

6 Starting from 8am, the 14-day-quarantine-exemption for Macao residents entering and leaving Zhuhai is expanded, to cover all the nine cities of the Greater Bay Area.

13 All people taking a shuttle bus service from Hong Kong to Macao via the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macau Bridge and arriving from noon onwards, and those who otherwise enter Macao via the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macau Bridge from 6pm, must present valid proof of a negative nucleic acid test result and undergo a 14-day quarantine.

14 Starting from 6 am, all ferry and air passengers departing from Macao must present valid proof of a negative nucleic acid test result.

15 Guangdong and Macao governments decide to exempt visitors to Guangdong arriving via Guangdong-Macao checkpoints from 14-day quarantine. Their visiting areas are limited to the nine cities of the Greater Bay Area, and are expanded to encompass all Guangdong Province on 29 July.

Starting from midnight, members of the public entering casinos must undergo temperature checks, present a valid health code and a valid proof of a negative nucleic acid test result.

19 Starting from 6am, non-resident workers can be exempted from quarantine when entering Macao, by presenting valid proof of a negative nucleic acid test result and a green health code.

20 The Macao Government Tourist Office adds 10 itineraries for the "Macao Ready Go! Local Tours" scheme: seven community-based tours and three leisure tours.

22 The Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre announces that 700 daily quotas will be provided for cars with Guangdong-Macao licence plates to cross the border (valid for seven days) starting from 6am on 24 July. Applications are subject to approval from the SAR Government and confirmation from Zhuhai. Cars can only circulate within the nine cities of Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Foshan, Huizhou, Dongguan, Zhongshan, Jiangmen and Zhaoqing. On 4 August, the quota for vehicles with Guangdong-Macao licence plates to cross the border is raised to 1,400, and the area they can travel in is expanded to encompass the entire Guangdong Province. Subsequently, on 26 August, Zhuhai-Macao land borders including Macao border crossing area of Hengqin checkpoint, Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge checkpoint and Border Gate checkpoint are opened for cars with Guangdong-Macao licence plates arriving from Guangdong and Macao.

23 The Executive Council concludes its discussion on the draft by-law on the Performance Evaluation System for Students Enrolled in Formal Education Curricula, which stipulates the modes of assessment and promotion / retention policy in schools. Primary one to four students should not be retained. The overall retention rate of primary five to six students and junior secondary levels in a school should not exceed four percent and eight percent,

respectively.

30 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends a working meeting with the Secretary of the CPC Zhuhai Municipal Committee, Guo Yonghang, and the Deputy Secretary of the CPC Zhuhai Municipal Committee and Mayor of Zhuhai, Yao Yisheng, to exchange views on facilitating the establishment of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, deepening Zhuhai-Macao cooperation, and strengthening bilateral cooperation in pandemic prevention.

31 There is a new phase of the guaranteed face mask supply scheme for the Macao public, with a period adjusted to 30 days. Eligible persons may purchase 30 face masks for 24 patacas.

August

1 The second round of the Consumption Subsidy Scheme (electronic consumption cards) is launched. Each eligible resident is entitled to receive 5,000 patacas. The subsidy is valid until 31 December 2020.

4 Starting from 6am, all people entering Macao from Hong Kong must present valid proof of a negative nucleic acid test result within 72 hours prior to arrival (the validity of negative test results is shortened to 24 hours on 7 August) and maintain a 14-day quarantine. Closed-loop management is implemented for crew members of cargo vessels commuting between Hong Kong and Macao, upon landing.

6 A total of 800 cameras of the fourth phase of the urban electronic surveillance system commences operation.

7 Organised by the Macao SAR Government and the Organisation of World Heritage Cities (OWHC), the Ceremony of the Affiliation of Macao SAR in the OWHC is held via video-conferencing in Macao. The OWHC presents the certificate of membership to the Macao SAR. Following Suzhou and Dujiangyan City, Macao becomes the third city in China to join the OWHC.

11 The 21st session of the Standing Committee of the 13th National People's Congress adopts the decision to authorise the State Council regarding the implementation of pilot measures for Hong Kong and Macao legal practitioners to obtain mainland China practice qualifications, and to practice as lawyers in the nine municipalities in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. The measures will be implemented on a three-year trial basis.

12 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Minister of Commerce, Zhong Shan, in Beijing, to further explore and exchange opinions on supporting Macao's economic development and facilitating the establishment of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.

As the coronavirus situation remains stable in mainland China and Macao, the Exit-Entry Administration Department of the Zhuhai Public Security Bureau resumes accepting Zhuhai

residents' travel permit applications for visiting Macao. In related developments, from 26 August, the Exit-Entry Administration Department of the Guangdong Provincial Public Security Department resumes accepting Zhuhai residents' travel permit applications for visiting Macao; and from 23 September, all Exit-Entry Administration Departments of mainland China resume accepting travel permit applications for visiting Macao.

13 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Minister of Water Resources, E Jingping, to exchange views on safety and development of water supplies in Macao.

Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Governor of the People's Bank of China, Yi Gang, and the Deputy Governor of the People's Bank of China and Director of State Administration of Foreign Exchange, Pan Gongsheng, to exchange views on strengthening financial cooperation between Macao and mainland China.

14 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Vice Minister of Public Security and Head of the National Immigration Administration, Xu Ganlu, to exchange views on Macao's adequate economic diversification, facilitating clearance, and combating cross-regional crimes.

Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Minister of the General Administration of Customs, Ni Yuefeng, to exchange views on pandemic prevention and control, and facilitating intensive cooperation with Hengqin.

Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Commissioner of the State Taxation Administration, Wang Jun, to exchange views on facilitating the establishment of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, and policies on tax incentives.

16 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Chairman of the National Development and Reform Commission, He Lifeng, to exchange views on Macao's adequate economic diversification and intensive cooperation between Guangdong and Macao in Hengqin.

Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng 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 state-owned enterprises and mainland China enterprises in Macao, and facilitating the establishment of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.

17 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Minister of Finance, Liu Kun, to exchange views on further enhancing Macao's adequate economic diversification and the establishment of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.

Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Minister of the National Health Commission, Ma Xiaowei, to exchange views on the prevention and control of COVID-19, and cooperation in future.

19 The Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau issues Typhoon Signal No. 10 and Red Storm Surge Warning during Typhoon Higos. The Civil Protection Operations Centre evacuates 2,700 people. More than 200 accidents are reported and 15 people are slightly injured. No significant damage is caused.

The ferry service between the Inner Harbour Ferry Terminal and the Wanzai Ferry Terminal resumes operations, and runs every hour during the first two weeks of operations.

26 The ceremony for commencing construction and pile foundations of the fourth Macao-Taipa cross-harbour bridge is held, marking the official commencement of construction of the bridge.

28 A plaque unveiling ceremony is held in the Traditional Chinese Medicine Science and Technology Industrial Park of Cooperation Between Guangdong and Macao (GMTCM Park) for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Chinese Medicine Policy and Technology Research Centre, jointly developed by the Guangdong Provincial Medical Products Administration, National Medical Products Administration Southern Medicine Economic Research Institute and the GMTCM Park.

September

1 The Continuing Education Programme for 2020-2023 is open for applications. Every resident is eligible for a maximum subsidy of 6,000 patacas. The application requirements for the new phase of the Continuing Education Programme are tightened, with strict vetting procedures.

In cooperation with Tencent, Alibaba and Air Macau, the Government launches a promotional campaign to provide visitors with promotional offers covering flight tickets, hotel accommodation and spending, in order to attract visitors, boost the economy and safeguard employment.

3 An exhibition commemorating the 75th anniversary of the victory of the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War opens.

The Xian Xinghai Memorial Museum in Macao is inducted into the third batch of state-level anti-Japanese war memorials and historical sites.

4 The public consultation on the draft Macao Urban Development Master Plan (2020-2040) and the LRT East line commences.

10 The ferry services between the Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal and Taipa Ferry Terminal and Shekou, Shenzhen, resume operations.

The new Macao Central Library will be located on the site of the former Estoril Hotel, and will be the largest library in Macao, with an area of more than 10,000 square metres.

14 The Public Administration Training Centre of the University of Macau commences operations, and starts the first Leadership Training Course for Civil Servants. Thirty trainees will participate in off-the-job training for three months.

16 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng leads a delegation to Sanya, Hainan, for the 2020 Pan-Pearl River Delta (PPRD) Regional Cooperation Chief Executive Joint Conference.

Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, Vice Premier of the State Council and head of the Central Leading Group on Hong Kong and Macao Affairs, Han Zheng, meets with a high-level delegation of the disciplinary forces led by the Secretary for Security, Wong Sio Chak.

17 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Secretary of Hainan Province and Chairman of the Standing Committee of Provincial People's Congress, Liu Cigui, to exchange views on enhancing cooperation on economy and trade, tourism and culture, and exchange views on building and maximising the functions of a free trade port, as well as developing the traditional Chinese medicine industry.

Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Governor of Jiangxi province, Yi Lianhong. Both parties hope to expand the scope of bilateral cooperation in the fields of Chinese medicine, tourism, technology and education, based on the existing solid foundation of cooperation.

Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Governor of Fujian Province, Wang Ning, to exchange views on jointly promoting the industrialisation of Chinese medicine science and technology betweeen Fujian and Macao, supporting the realisation of the "Belt and Road" initiative, as well as issues on economy, trade and cultural tourism.

The Third UNESCO Creative Cities Beijing Summit commences. Macao attends the Summit as a UNESCO Creative City of Gastronomy for the first time. During the main forum, the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture, Ao Ieong U, delivers a speech via video conferencing.

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Secretary of the Central Political and Legal Affairs Commission of the Communist Party, Guo Shengkun, and State Councillor and Minister of Public Security, Zhao Kezhi, meet with a high-level delegation of the disciplinary forces led by the Secretary for Security, Wong Sio Chak.

18 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends the 2020 PPRD Regional Co-operation Chief Executive Joint Conference, and shares his insights in a speech with the theme "Sharing the opportunities of Hainan free-trade port and promoting joint development of the Pearl River Pan-Delta Region".

Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Chairman of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Chen Wu, to exchange views on fostering the convention and exhibition and Chinese medicine industries in Macao and Guangxi.

Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Governor of Guizhou Province, Shen Yiqin, in Sanya, Hainan, to review the water supplies from Guizhou to Macao during salt tides, and exchange views on poverty alleviation and economic cooperation.

22 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends a working meeting with the Secretary of the CPC Zhuhai Municipal Committee, Guo Yonghang, and the Mayor of Zhuhai, Yao Yisheng, for an in-depth discussion on facilitating the establishment of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.

26 The Macao Light Festival 2020 – Light Carnival commences.

A series of promotional activities with the theme "Beijing Macao Week" commence in Beijing, to convey the message that mainland China residents are welcome to visit Macao.

28 The customs authorities of Macao and Guangdong officially commence the Single E-lock Scheme, to facilitate logistics flows through streamlined clearance services.

The National Immigration Administration announces that from 10 October 2020, Hong Kong and Macao residents can apply for renewal and reissuance of Home Return Permits in mainland China.

October

1 To celebrate the 71st Anniversary of the establishment of the People's Republic of China, the Government holds a flag-raising ceremony and a reception, and jointly organises the "Full Moon National Day Fireworks Celebration by Macao and Hengqin" with the Administration Committee of Hengqin New Area.

12 The amendment to Law No. 5/2006 on the Judiciary Police comes into effect, to clearly define the investigation of crimes against national security as the exclusive remit of the Judiciary Police. The Judiciary Police establishes a department dedicated to national security and counter-terrorism.

Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends a ceremony celebrating the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, in Shenzhen.

13 As Tropical Storm Nangka approaches in tandem with a northeast monsoon, Typhoon Signal No.8 is issued in Macao.

14 President Xi Jinping delivers a keynote speech in the ceremony celebrating the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, urging facilitation of the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area as a national strategic development, and fully utilising the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao cooperation platform to attract more Hong Kong and Macao youths to study, work and live in mainland China, and strengthen their sense of belonging to the motherland.

The Government extends the concession with Air Macau for three years.

The Government carries out the second phase of the inter-departmental joint clearing operations on the remaining national land of the former Yilong Fireworks Factory in Taipa, to vacate and resume a plot of land with an area of about 6,598 square metres. A total area of 24,571 square metres of land has been resumed.

15 The Monetary Authority of Macao and the China Securities Regulatory Commission sign a memorandum to strengthen cross-border financial cooperation.

22 The Plan for Construction of the Chinese Medicine Highlands in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (2020-2025) is announced in Guangzhou, to establish an action plan for facilitating the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and creating an advanced development zone for Chinese traditional medicine in the Greater Bay Area.

27 The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes the Amendments to the By-law No. 14/2009 on the organisation and operation of the Environmental Protection Bureau, to abolish the Office for the Development of the Energy Sector, which will be merged with the Environmental Protection Bureau on 1 January 2021.

29 The Housing Bureau conducts a computer ballot for Home-Ownership housing units, to formulate a priority list. The preliminary priority list of 3,011 families is drawn from more than 30,000 applications.

The Executive Council concludes its discussion on the draft by-laws on Organisation and Operation of Education and Youth Development Bureau, and Amendments to the By-law No. 18/2011 on Organisation and Operation of the Government Tourist Office. The Higher Education Bureau and the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau will be merged to become the Education and Youth Development Bureau, while the Tourism Crisis Management Office will be merged with the Government Tourist Office in February 2021.

November

1 The Law on Minimum Wage comes into effect. All job types, except for domestic helpers and workers with disabilities, are subject to a minimum wage of 6,656 patacas per month, 256 patacas per day, or 32 patacas per hour.

3 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng officiates at the unveiling ceremony of the Praia do Manduco Health Centre.

9 The Social Welfare Bureau launches the Carers Allowance Pilot Scheme, which covers care for individuals who suffer from severe to extremely severe intellectual disability, or who are bed-ridden and cannot stand or sit by themselves. The allowance amounts to 2,175 patacas per month.

The Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre announces that, starting from 1 December, non-local residents (foreigners) without residence permits of mainland China, Hong Kong SAR or Taiwan are allowed to enter Macao, if they have been in mainland China within 14 days prior to their entry and have obtained prior permission from the Health Bureau for exceptional reasons, including family reunions or other close relations with Macao.

Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with a delegation led by the Vice Chairman of the Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference, Zhou Xiaochuan, hoping to stimulate innovation in Macao through organising the International Science, Technology and Innovation Forum

of Boao Forum for Asia.

10 The First Conference of the International Science, Technology and Innovation Forum of Boao Forum for Asia opens in Macao. President Xi Jinping sends a congratulatory letter to the event. The Vice Premier of the State Council, Han Zheng, delivers a video address and proposes four initiatives. Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng says the Macao SAR will further enhance the top-down design of scientific innovation and development.

Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with a delegation led by the President of Bank of China, Wang Jiang, to exchange views on promoting the diversification of Macao's industries and leveraging Macao's advantageous position as a platform between China and Portuguese-speaking countries.

11 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with a delegation led by member of the Standing Committee of CPC Hainan Provincial Committee and Executive Vice Governor, Mao Chaofeng, to exchange views on promoting tourism and modern service industries in Macao and Hainan.

16 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng delivers the policy address for the fiscal year 2021, titled "Strengthening the Foundation for Consideration, Tackling Challenges Head On", and answers questions from the press at the Government Headquarters.

17 During a plenary meeting of the Legislative Assembly, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng responds to inquiries from legislators on the policy address for the fiscal year 2021.

18 The contract for design and construction of housing for senior citizens is directly awarded to China State Construction Engineering (Macau) Limited, with a project cost of over 2,098 million patacas and an anticipated duration of 860 days.

20 The 67th Macau Grand Prix begins, and is held for three consecutive days.

26 The foundation work of the first-phase expansion of the Public Health Specialist Building (i.e. Infectious Diseases Building) of the Conde S. Januario Hospital Public Hygiene Specialist Building is completed, and ready for inspection.

30 The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes an executive order issued by the Chief Executive to prohibit the import and trade of disposable utensils made of Styrofoam, starting from 1 January 2021.

Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with a delegation led by the President of Peking University, Hao Ping, to exchange views on talent cultivation and civil servant training.

December

1 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with a delegation led by the President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and President of the Alliance of International Science Organizations, Bai Chunli, to exchange views on promoting the development of traditional Chinese medicine in Macao and strengthening bilateral cooperation on science and technology.

3 Intelligent terminal systems must be installed in taxis for them to operate legally. Taxis operated illegally may be seized, with their taxi licences immediately suspended.

Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with a delegation led by the Secretary of the CPC Zhongshan Municipal Committee and the Chairman of the Standing Committee of Municipal People's Congress, Lai Zehua, to exchange views on fostering the economy, tourism, the Chinese medicine industry, and scientific research and development of Macao and Zhongshan.

13 The Government holds a ceremony to commemorate the National Memorial Day for Nanjing Massacre Victims. Nearly 300 participants, including the Chief Executive, principal officials, officials of the Central People's Government in Macao and people from various sectors, attend the ceremony.

16 The youth patriotic education base is inaugurated. Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng officiates at the opening ceremony.

17 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with member of the Standing Committee of CPC Shandong Provincial Committee and Secretary of the CPC Jinan Municipal Committee, Sun Licheng, to exchange views on bilateral cooperation on the Chinese medicine industry.

18 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng officiates at the inauguration ceremony of the Public Prosecutions Office.

19 The Government announces Decorations, Medals and Certificates of Merit awarded for 2020. The former Chief Executive, Fernando Chui Sai On, and Zhong Nanshan, senior expert at the National Health Commission, are awarded Decorations of Honour – Grand Lotus, while the latter becomes the first non-local resident to receive the honour.

21 The Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre announces at a press conference that starting from 10pm, the quarantine period for all arrivals from countries and regions outside mainland China or Taiwan is extended from 14 days to 21 days.

22 The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes an executive order issued by the Chief Executive, stipulating that, with effect from midnight on 23 December, residents of mainland China, Hong Kong or Taiwan who have been to a foreign country or region within 21 days prior to their arrival in Macao will be denied entry to Macao.

26 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends a signing ceremony for a framework agreement on deepening strategic cooperation between China Media Group and the Government of the Macao SAR, and a ceremony to mark the beginning of filming a television documentary series titled "Aerial China: Macao".

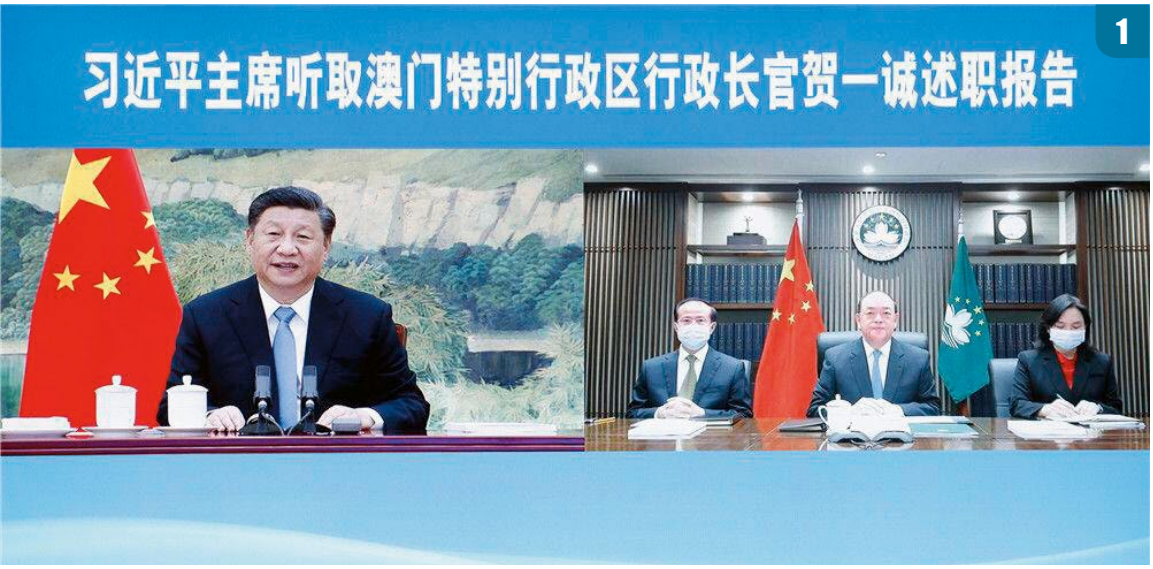
28 The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes an executive order issued by the Chief Executive stipulating that the amendments of the National Flag and National Emblem Law by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress will come into effect on 1 January 2021.

The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes an executive order issued by the Chief Executive to establish the Seventh Electoral Affairs Commission for the Legislative Assembly Election, with Tong Hio Fong as chairman, and members Lai U Hou, José Maria da Fonseca Tavares, Kou Peng

Kuan, Iong Kong Leong and Chan Lou. The inauguration ceremony will be on 29 December, and presided over by Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng.

The Higher Education Bureau announces the outline plan for medium-to-long-term development of tertiary education (2021-2030), to provide references for the development of higher education in the next 10 years.

29 The Judiciary Police and mainland China public security authorities have jointly smashed a cross-border illegal card-swiping gang and arrested 69 people. The ringleaders include eight Macao residents. The gang has operated for five years, and the case involves transactions totalling 11.6 billion yuan and profits totalling 70 million yuan.



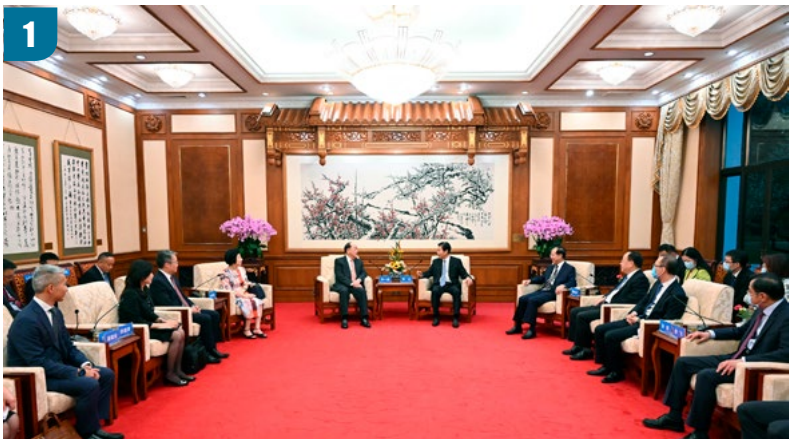
1. On 28 January 2021, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng presents his work report to President Xi Jinping via a video conference call. (Photo by Xinhua News Agency)
2. On 28 January 2021, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng presents a work report to Premier Li Keqiang through online video conferencing. (Photo by Xinhua News Agency)

1. On 23 January, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng hosts a press conference, stating that the Government will spare no effort in its anti-epidemic work.
2. On 22 January, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with Professor Zhong Nanshan, an academician of the Chinese Academy of Engineering and the head of the high-level expert group of the National Health Commission.
3. On 23 January, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng, accompanied by Secretary for Security Wong Sio Chak and other officials, visits the Border Gate checkpoint to gain a better understanding of crowd control, body temperature detection, and other epidemic prevention measures.

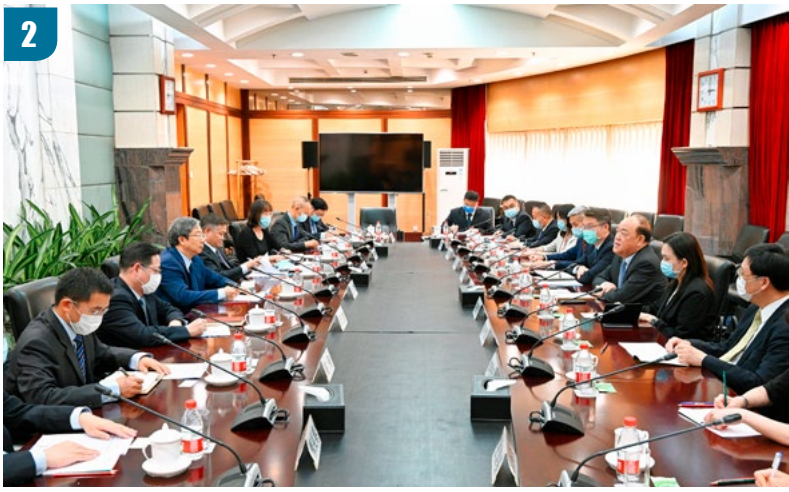
4. On 25 January, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng visits the Conde S. Januario Hospital to gain a better understanding of the implementation of epidemic prevention measures.

5. On 24 March, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng hosts a press conference about the COVID-19 epidemic and the latest response measures, saying that the Government will implement epidemic prevention and control at all costs.

6. On 15 December, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng chairs a meeting at the Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre, to review its work in the past and map out its future plans.



1. From 12 August to 17 August, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng leads a Government delegation to attend meetings and exchanges with related ministries of the Central People's Government in Beijing, on the development of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin and pandemic prevention and control. This photo shows the meeting held on 12 August: Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Minister of Commerce, Zhong Shan.



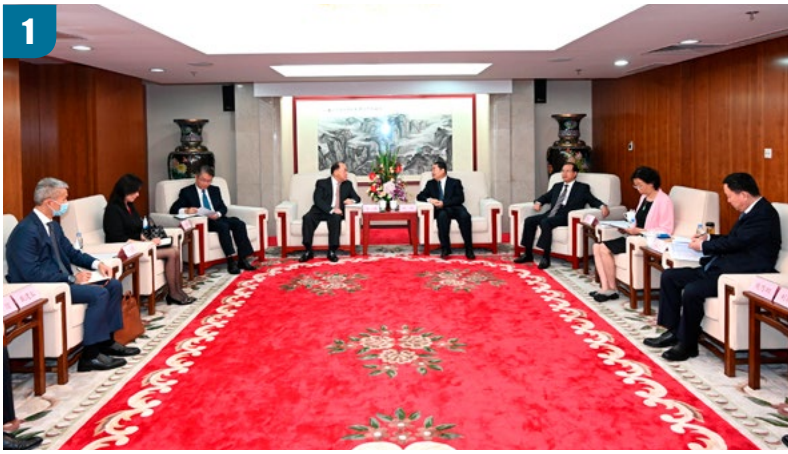
2. On 13 August Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Governor of the People's Bank of China, Yi Gang; and the Deputy Governor of the People's Bank of China and director of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange, Pan Gongsheng.

3. On 13 August, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Minister of Water Resources, E Jingping.

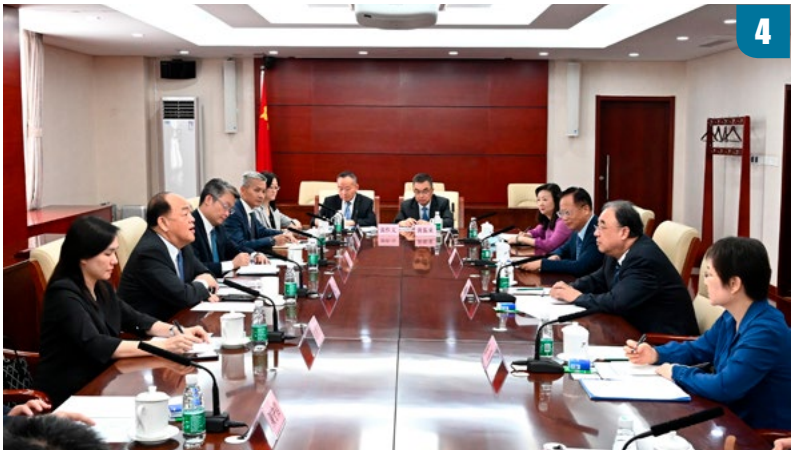
4. On 14 August, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Vice Minister of Public Security and Director of Exit and Entry Administration Bureau, Xu Ganlu

5. On 14 August, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Minister of the General Administration of Customs, Ni Yuefeng.

6. On 15 August, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Commissioner of the State Administration of Taxation, Wang Jun.



1. On 16 August, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Chairman and Secretary of the CPC of the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the State Council, Hao Peng.
2. On 16 August, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Chairman of the National Development and Reform Commission, He Lifeng.
3. On 17 August, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Minister of Finance, Liu Kun.



4. On 17 August, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Director of the National Health Commission, Ma Xiaowei.

5. On 18 September, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends the 2020 Pan-Pearl River Delta Regional Cooperation Chief Executives' Joint Conference in Sanya, Hainan.

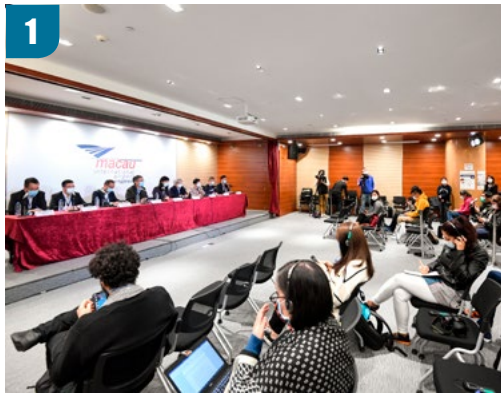
6. On 22 September, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Secretary of the CPC Zhuhai Municipal Committee, Guo Yonghang, to review the progress with and results of the establishment of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, and discuss the plan for future work.

1. On 21 January, Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture Ao Ieong U hosts a press conference regarding the Government's establishment of the Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre.
2. On 26 January, the Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre holds a press conference to announce the latest epidemic situation and various anti-epidemic measures implemented in Macao. During the epidemic, the centre holds regular press conferences to announce the latest situation and the most up-to-date guidelines.
3. On 20 February, the Health Bureau sets up stands at the Macao Federation of Trade Unions Workers Stadium, to provide medical checks for visitors arriving from high-risk regions for COVID-19 from midnight.

4. On 20 February, 29 casinos resume operations. Officials from the Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau, the Labour Affairs Bureau, and the Health Bureau pay visits to inspect the implementation of epidemic prevention measures at the casinos.

5. On 7 March, the Government sends a charter flight to Hubei, to bring back Macao residents who have been stranded there due to the pandemic.Before the flight departs, Secretary for Administration and Justice Cheong Weng Chon; Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture Ao Ieong U; Commissioner-General of the Unitary Police Service Leong Man Cheong; Chief-of-Office of the Chief Executive's Office Hoi Lai Fong; Chairman of the board of directors of Macau International Airport Company Limited; and Chairman of the executive board of directors and General Manager of Air Macau are photographed with medical staff, representatives of the MGTO and the crew members.

6. On 7 March, staff on board the charter flight make further preparations for receiving the stranded Macao residents.



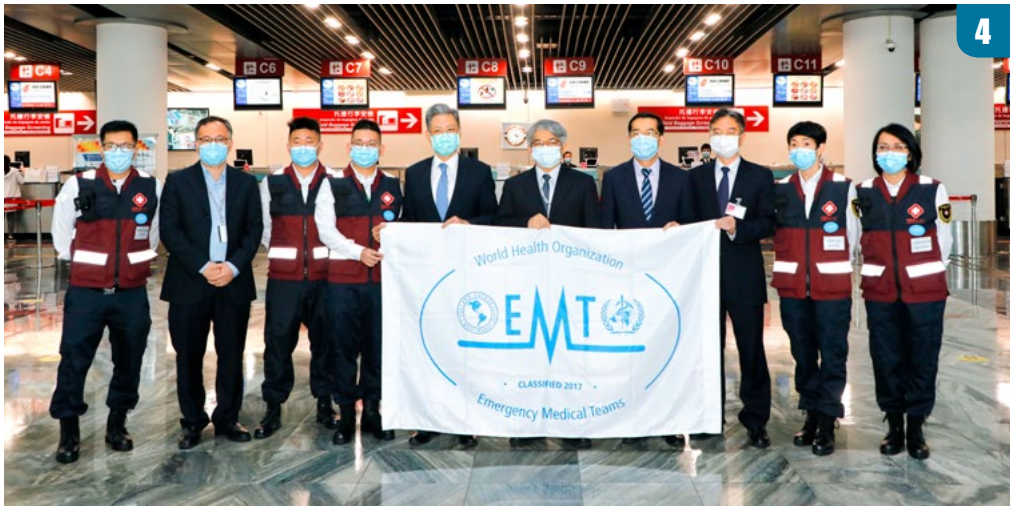
1. On 7 March, the charter flight sent by the Government successfully brings back the Macao residents who have been stranded in Hubei. A press conference is held at the Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre.
2. On 4 April, all flags of the MSAR Government agencies are flown at half-mast, to mourn those who sacrificed their lives for COVID-19 and those who died of the disease.
3. On 16 March, the Economic Services Bureau, the Monetary Authority of Macao, and the Social Welfare Bureau hold a joint press conference to announce the details of the Consumption Subsidy Scheme. Under the scheme, the Government will issue 3,000 patacas to every eligible Macao resident through electronic consumption cards, to stimulate domestic demand and boost the economy.

4. At a press conference on 8 April, Secretary for Economy and Finance Lei Wai Nong announces the plan for implementing a 10-billion-pataca community support fund, for overcoming the difficulties arising from the pandemic.

5. As the COVID-19 pandemic continues to stabilise, senior and junior secondary school students resume classes on 4 May and 11 May, respectively. All schools are well prepared for resuming classes by strictly implementing pandemic prevention measures, so that teachers and students can restore their normal campus activities.

1. From 25 May, primary schools in Macao resume classes in two phases. Primary 4 to primary 6 classes resume from 25 May, while primary 1 to primary 3 classes resume from 1 June. All schools implement their cleaning and class scheduling measures according to guidelines from the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau and the Health Bureau.

2. Macao and Zhuhai have mutually recognised their COVID-19 nucleic acid test results and health codes. From 6:00 a.m. on 11 May 2020, all passengers arriving in Macao from mainland China must produce a certificate of negative result of nucleic acid test for COVID-19, issued within seven days before arrival. The Health Bureau sets up nucleic acid test stands at the Taipa Ferry Terminal. Nucleic acid tests are conducted, to replace the six-to-eight-hour medical checks provided at the Macao Forum.



3. On 29 June, Professor Zhong Nanshan (left), academician of the Chinese Academy of Engineering, director of the National Clinical Research Center for Respiratory Disease and the head of the high-level expert group of the National Health Commission, attends an experience sharing session at the Government Headquarters, with medical staff and departmental staff engaged in anti-pandemic work.

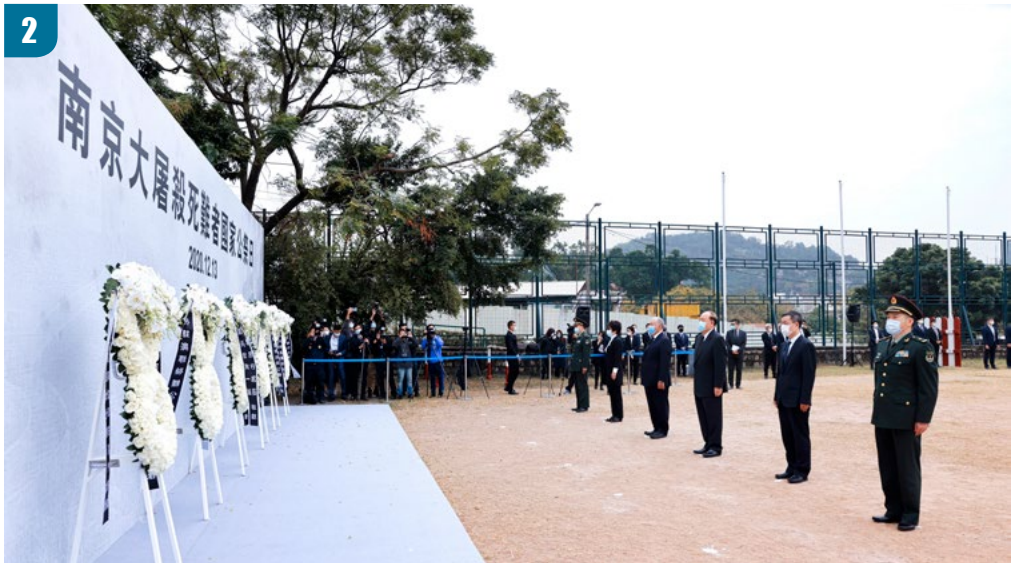
4. On 13 May, five members of the China International Emergency Medical Team (Macao) depart for an anti-pandemic mission of Chinese medical experts in Algeria.

1. On 17 January, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends the 2020 Spring Festival reception hosted by the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao Special Administrative Region.
2. On 20 December, the Government holds a reception to celebrate the 21st anniversary of Macao's return to the motherland.
3. On the morning of 1 October, to celebrate the 71st anniversary of the establishment of the People's Republic of China, a flag-raising ceremony is held at the Golden Lotus Square.

4. On 23 January, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng officiates at the ceremony for the resumption of operations of Wanzai checkpoint in Zhuhai. The resumption of operations of Wanzai checkpoint and the Macao Inner Harbour Ferry Terminal provide people of both Macao and Zhuhai with a more direct, convenient, and accessible option for cross-border transportation.

5. On 20 April, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets the media and answer questions from the press, after delivering the policy address for the fiscal year 2020.

6. On 16 November, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng delivers the Policy Address for the Fiscal Year 2021, which is titled, "Strengthen our Foundation for Consolidation to Tackle Challenges Head On".



1. On 29 December, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng officiates at the inauguration ceremony of the chairperson and members of the Electoral Affairs Commission for the seventh Legislative Assembly Election.
2. The Government holds a memorial event on 13 December, the National Memorial Day for Nanjing Massacre Victims.

3. On 9 May, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng hosts an exchange session with the leading officials of all public departments, on implementing the policy agenda for the fiscal year 2020. During this, the Chief Executive urges all departments to effectively implement and fulfil their administrative duties.

4. On 24 September, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng chairs the plenary meeting of the Commission for the Defence of State Security of the Macao Special Administrative Region.

1. On 26 December, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends the signing ceremony for a framework agreement on deepening strategic cooperation between China Media Group and the MSAR Government.
2. As Typhoon Higos is approaching, the Civil Protection Action Centre commences operation at 8:30 p.m. on 18 August. Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng arrives at the centre to listen to the briefing and give his instructions.
3. On 14 September, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng officiates at the inauguration ceremony of the Public Administration Training Centre of the University of Macau, and the launch ceremony of the first civil servant leadership skills training programme.

4. During the Government Headquarters Open Days on 17 and 18 October, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng poses for photos and exchanges views with members of the public.

5. On 13 June, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng plants a *Machilus chinensis* sapling, to advocate the significance of nature conservation.

6. On 3 November, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng officiates at the unveiling ceremony for the Praia do Manduco Health Centre.

1. At 0:00 a.m. on 18 March, the governments of the MSAR and Zhuhai jointly hold a ceremony for the handover of the Hengqin Port Macao border crossing area on the first floor of the new Hengqin Checkpoint.
2. The new Hengqin Checkpoint commences operation from 3:00 p.m. on 18 August. It employs an innovative clearance mechanism of "joint inspections for one-stop border crossing", to facilitate residents and visitors entering and exiting Macao through the Macao border crossing area.

3. On 14 October, the opening ceremony of the 2020/2021 Judicial Year of the Macao SAR is held at the Macao Cultural Centre.

4. The inauguration of the Macao SAR Public Prosecutions Office Building is held on 18 December. The building houses the Criminal Proceedings Office, the Office of the Prosecutor General, and the office for the Examining Magistracy under the Base Court.

1. On 10 November, the opening ceremony of the first International Science, Technology and Innovation Forum of the Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference is held in Macao.

2. The 11th International Infrastructure Investment and Construction Forum opens on 2 December.

3. The Eighth Macao International Travel (Industry) Expo opens on 6 November.
4. The Global Tourism Economy Forum (Macao) opens on 9 December, attracting online and offline visitors through its theme, “Solidarity and Innovation: Reshaping Tourism in the New Global Economy”.

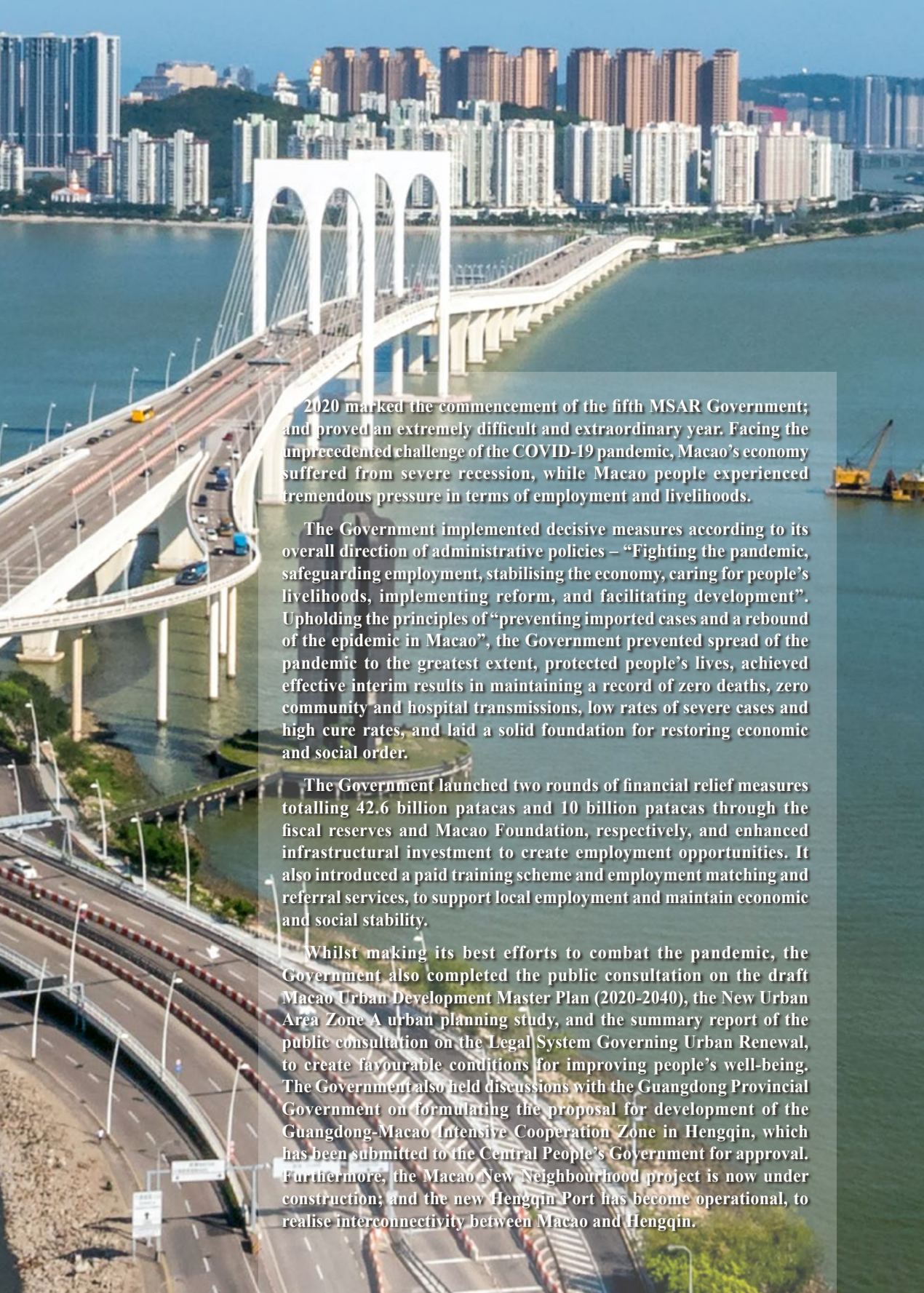
1. On 27 June, the Government holds the "Crystal Fish 2020" typhoon drill. Through testing the Evacuation Plan for Storm Surges in Low-lying Areas during Typhoons, and the effectiveness of implementation of departmental contingency plans, the civil protection authorities' command capabilities and ability to coordinate during and handle emergencies can be enhanced. This photo shows a drill for a bus rollover accident, which involves a joint rescue operation by the Fire Services Bureau and the Macau Construction Machinery Engineering Association.
2. By 29 September, in response to the resumption of visits to Macao under the Facilitated Individual Travel (FIT) scheme and the National Day Golden Week holiday, all related government departments are well prepared to receive visitors from various mainland China cities, in terms of border-crossing control and pandemic prevention.
3. The 67th Macau Grand Prix commences on 20 November. To ensure safety, the event organiser strictly implements various pandemic prevention measures.

4. On 5 December, the Secretary for Administration and Justice, Cheong Weng Chon, attends a ceremony concluding the series of activities to commemorate the 27th anniversary of the promulgation of the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region, and an awards presentation ceremony.

5. On 10 November, the Secretary for Economy and Finance, Lei Wai Nong, and the executive director of the Secretariat of the BOAO Forum for Asia, Cheng Qi, sign a memorandum of strategic cooperation on behalf of the MSAR Government and the Secretariat of the BOAO Forum for Asia, respectively.

1. On 23 July, the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture, Ao Ieong U, attends a work briefing and sharing session of the Chinese anti-pandemic medical expert team in Algeria and Sudan.
2. On 19 August, the Secretary for Security, Wong Sio Chak, visits the Civil Protection Action Centre and listens to a report summarising efforts to minimise damage from Typhoon Higos by staff of civil protection authorities.
3. On 4 December, the Secretary for Transport and Public Works, Raimundo Arrais do Rosario, attends a plenary meeting of the Legislative Assembly, to introduce the policy highlights related to transport and public works for the fiscal year 2021, and respond to legislators' questions.

OVERVIEW OF THE MACAO SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION IN 2020



2020 marked the commencement of the fifth MSAR Government; and proved an extremely difficult and extraordinary year. Facing the unprecedented challenge of the COVID-19 pandemic, Macao's economy suffered from severe recession, while Macao people experienced tremendous pressure in terms of employment and livelihoods.

The Government implemented decisive measures according to its overall direction of administrative policies – "Fighting the pandemic, safeguarding employment, stabilising the economy, caring for people's livelihoods, implementing reform, and facilitating development". Upholding the principles of "preventing imported cases and a rebound of the epidemic in Macao", the Government prevented spread of the pandemic to the greatest extent, protected people's lives, achieved effective interim results in maintaining a record of zero deaths, zero community and hospital transmissions, low rates of severe cases and high cure rates, and laid a solid foundation for restoring economic and social order.

The Government launched two rounds of financial relief measures totalling 42.6 billion patacas and 10 billion patacas through the fiscal reserves and Macao Foundation, respectively, and enhanced infrastructural investment to create employment opportunities. It also introduced a paid training scheme and employment matching and referral services, to support local employment and maintain economic and social stability.

Whilst making its best efforts to combat the pandemic, the Government also completed the public consultation on the draft Macao Urban Development Master Plan (2020-2040), the New Urban Area Zone A urban planning study, and the summary report of the public consultation on the Legal System Governing Urban Renewal, to create favourable conditions for improving people's well-being. The Government also held discussions with the Guangdong Provincial Government on formulating the proposal for development of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, which has been submitted to the Central People's Government for approval. Furthermore, the Macao New Neighbourhood project is now under construction; and the new Hengqin Port has become operational, to realise interconnectivity between Macao and Hengqin.

Achievements in combating the pandemic with decisive preventive and control measures

In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic posed a major challenge to the Macao SAR, which had just celebrated the 21st anniversary of its establishment. Facing the major challenge of the pandemic, the Government has taken timely and decisive measures with the care, guidance and strong support of the Central People's Government, to combat the pandemic hand in hand with all sectors in Macao.

In the early stages of the pandemic, the Government implemented many measures to protect the lives of Macao residents. Upon the normalisation of anti-pandemic measures, we strived to consolidate our achievements in pandemic prevention by upholding the principle of preventing imported cases and averting the re-emergence of domestic cases, while making our best efforts in planning and reviewing pandemic control measures and procedures.

As of 31 December 2020, there had been 46 confirmed cases. All patients were successfully treated by the Health Bureau, and had recovered and been discharged from hospital. We have achieved interim results in maintaining zero deaths, zero community and hospital transmissions, low rates of severe cases and high cure rates.

In early January, in response to the outbreak of pneumonia of unknown causes in Wuhan, the Government maintained close contact with the National Health Commission. Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng made daily phone calls to Zhong Nanshan, an academician of the Chinese Academy of Engineering, and Director of the National Clinical Research Center for Respiratory Diseases, and the head of the high-level expert group of the National Health Commission, to learn about the latest situation.

On 22 January, the first confirmed imported case of COVID-19 was recorded in Macao. Based on the already introduced series of preventive measures, the Government began deploying anti-pandemic measures. Under the leadership of Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng, the "Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre" was promptly established. With the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture, Ao Ieong U, serving as vice-chairman of the centre, the Government coordinated collaboration between relevant departments to reduce the threat of infection through health screening of all inbound visitors, timely tracking and quarantine of high-risk individuals and close contacts, and proper treatment of confirmed patients.

The Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre held daily press conferences from 22 January to 23 May, to report on the latest situation of the COVID-19 pandemic and the latest guidelines. After that press conferences were held as needed to provide updates on related developments.

The Government Information Bureau actively supported the implementation of anti-pandemic policies and measures through disseminating information and anti-pandemic publicity. From 21 January to 31 December, the bureau live-broadcast 186 press conferences at the Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre, and disseminated 1,948 news updates, which livestreamed the aforementioned press briefings in text format, as well as produced and disseminated infographics. At different stages of anti-pandemic work, the bureau leveraged the power of new media to produce a series of anti-pandemic promotional videos and infographics for publicity aimed at influencing public opinion. A total of 661 infographics, 39 promotional videos on anti-pandemic policies, and 32 sets of photos related to anti-pandemic measures were produced and published.

To enable the public to access the latest news conveniently and instantly about COVID-19, the Government Information Bureau established a special webpage for disseminating news from the Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre. As of 31 December 2020, this webpage was followed by 52,389 users, and received 46,759 likes. Of the 4,807 posts published during 2020 on the webpage, 4,448 were infographics and caption stories, and 359 were video clips (including 186 live broadcasts). As of 31 December 2020, the "COVID-19 news channel" Telegram Group received 8,490 subscriptions, while the "COVID-19 information clarification channel" Telegram Group received 645 subscriptions.

With the subsequent emergence of other imported cases, the Government fine-tuned its anti-pandemic measures.

The second imported case in Macao was confirmed on 23 January (the 29th day of December in the lunar calendar). As the Chinese New Year holiday was approaching, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng immediately held a press conference to announce the Government's decision to intensify its disease prevention measures and cancel all large-scale public events during the Chinese New Year period. At the same time, the Government also called on all community groups to cancel or postpone their cultural activities and spring banquets during the Chinese New Year period, in order to minimise the risk of infection among residents.

The Chief Executive also announced a guaranteed face mask supply scheme for Macao people, to ensure all residents would have priority in purchasing face masks. The Government ordered 20 million face masks, and the first batch of three million face masks arrived in Macao on the same

day. Approximately 173 million face masks had been sold by 31 December 2020.

Apart from ensuring supplies of face masks and sanitising products, the Government also maintained close contact with industries, to ensure adequate supplies of food and daily necessities, and strictly monitored the market situation, to prevent sudden price hikes.

On 30 January, the Government announced a postponement to commencement of classes in schools and other educational institutions across Macao after the Chinese New Year holiday. Online classes were encouraged, to avoid the risk of infection in schools, so that learning would not halt while classes were suspended.

All training courses, seminars and other activities – including civil servant trainings – were suspended or conducted online during the severe period of the pandemic. Training, cultural and recreational activities, and interest classes, organised by the Cultural Affairs Bureau, the Sports Bureau, the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau and the Municipal Affairs Bureau were temporarily suspended. The sports, recreation, cultural and entertainment, and exhibition venues administered by the Government were closed. As the pandemic began alleviating, these venues gradually reopened on a limited basis, strictly following guidelines for controlling the number of users, to avoid crowds forming.

Macao-Zhuhai joint prevention and control to strengthen anti-pandemic measures at border checkpoints

The Gongbei checkpoint between Macao and Zhuhai is China's busiest port in terms of traveller movement, with over 170 million people entering and exiting through there in 2019. In order to strictly avoid the risk of community infection, officials from both sides set up a Macao-Zhuhai COVID-19 prevention and control working group, co-headed by Secretary for Security Wong Sio Chak from Macao and Zhao Jianguo, Deputy Secretary of the Zhuhai Municipal Committee, from Zhuhai. The working group implemented a notification system to share the latest information on the pandemic, and provide testing, quarantine, and treatment services to residents on both sides, with the aim of jointly preventing and combating the pandemic.

In the early stage of the pandemic, the Public Security Police and the Health Bureau worked together to implement temperature screening at all border checkpoints, set up health declaration areas and special lanes for visitors from Hubei province, implemented crowd control measures at busy ports, and opened additional lanes to divert passenger flows as required, to reduce the risk of infection due to crowding. Also, electronic technology was introduced to strengthen pandemic prevention and control at the borders. The Government launched electronic health declarations and a health declaration system for the convenience of residents, and for facilitating tracking and detection of patients.

Targeting visitors from high-risk areas, the Macao Government Tourist Office collected information through the tourism industry, while the Public Security Police contacted visitors to closely follow up regarding their health conditions, and provided necessary guidance and assistance.

In response to confirmed COVID-19 infections of two Macao residents, the *Macao SAR Gazette* published Executive Order No. 27/2020 on 4 February: In order to minimise the risk of COVID-19 transmission, casinos and other entertainment facilities in Macao should be closed from 00:00 hours on 5 February. At a press conference, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng announced that operations of the gaming industry and related entertainment businesses would be suspended for half a month. He said that this was a difficult decision, but public health was the only consideration, and Macao could still afford the related economic losses.

The Government gradually stepped up its efforts to prevent the pandemic, by formulating and adjusting anti-pandemic measures such as requiring inbound visitors and residents from areas with a high incidence of COVID-19 cases to undergo medical examinations, and requiring non-local workers from mainland China to undergo 14-day quarantine and medical observation at a designated site in Zhuhai, to reduce the potential risk of infection and ensure that, if required, they receive timely medical treatment.

In the community, various government departments promoted pandemic prevention and conveyed health messages to the public through existing channels and networks, to raise public awareness of pandemic prevention. In order to prevent community infection, the Health Bureau and the Public Security Police closely tracked the movement of confirmed patients, looked for close contacts of confirmed patients, and investigated who might have been in contact with them. It took nearly two months for confirmed patients to undergo inpatient hospitalisation and rehabilitation quarantine before returning to the community, in order to effectively protect the health of patients and other residents.

The Fire Services Bureau was responsible for transporting patients suspected of being infected with COVID-19, and implemented a series of measures including deployment of designated service vehicles and personnel. Paramedics were strictly required to wear protective gear, and both personnel and vehicles were thoroughly cleaned and disinfected upon completion of the transportation tasks. Paramedics who transported patients who were confirmed to have COVID-19 were required to conduct personal health observation, to prevent the virus spreading. As of 31 December 2020, the Fire Services Bureau had provided transportation services for 2,406 suspected cases involving 3,157 people.

In the face of the first wave of the pandemic, the series of measures taken in Macao achieved

interim satisfactory results. After the tenth case, confirmed on 4 February, no new cases were confirmed in the next 39 consecutive days.

Achieved interim success in pandemic prevention and assisted residents who were stranded abroad to return to Macao

In March, the pandemic was basically under control in mainland China, and no new cases had been found in Macao for a relatively long time. On 7 March, the Government sent a chartered plane to Wuhan to pick up 57 Macao residents who were stranded in Hubei. They belonged to 31 families; the youngest of them was three months old and the oldest was 77 years old. After returning to Macao, they underwent 14 days of quarantine and medical surveillance at the public health clinical centre on Estrada do Alto de Coloane. After receiving three rounds of nucleic acid tests, all of them tested negative for COVID-19.

On 11 March, the World Health Organization characterised the outbreak of COVID-19 as a global pandemic, indicating that this infectious disease had broken out in several countries and regions. On 13 March, the Higher Education Bureau stated that in view of the global spread of COVID-19, especially in Europe and other places, and considering that there were more than 3,000 Macao tertiary students studying in various places overseas, the Government urged Macao tertiary students studying abroad to return to Macao as soon as possible. At the same time, the Health Bureau developed guidelines for students to stay in foreign countries, and guidelines for taking flights. The Higher Education Bureau emailed these to all Macao tertiary students studying abroad and related student associations.

On 15 March, a flight attendant working in Macao was confirmed to be infected with COVID-19 after returning from Portugal, breaking the 39-day streak of no new confirmed cases in Macao. At the same time, considering that Hong Kong required people who had been to the Schengen Area in Europe (comprising 26 countries), including Macao residents, to undergo 14-day medical quarantine measures, the Government sent vehicles to pick up Macao residents and students from the Hong Kong International Airport, and bring them back to Macao. The pick-up services lasted from 17 to 22 March. After arriving in Macao, the returnees had to undergo medical observation.

On 18 March, the National Health Commission announced that there were no new confirmed COVID-19 cases in Hubei province, where Wuhan is located. This was the first announcement of "zero confirmed cases" in Wuhan since the outbreak, but at the same time, the numbers of confirmed cases in Asia, Europe and America gradually increased. In response to the worldwide pandemic, the Government announced on 18 March that all non-local residents were prohibited from entering Macao, except for residents of mainland China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and employees with Macao non-resident ID cards, in order to continue blocking the sources of infection and avoid the risk of imported virus. On 25 March, the entry ban was extended to all residents of mainland China, Hong Kong and Taiwan who had visited a foreign country within 14 days prior to entry. Other persons coming from Taiwan and Hong Kong, including Macao residents, were subject to 14-day medical observation.

According to the new immigration measures, the scope of eligibility to register for the Government's service to pick up Macao students and outbound travellers from Hong Kong International Airport was expanded to encompass all countries, rather than just Europe and the United States. The pick-up period was extended, to last until 31 March rather than 22 March. From 17–31 March, more than 2,100 Macao residents returned to Macao via these measures. Between 17 June and 16 July, the Government deployed special ferry services to bring more than 1,700 people from Hong Kong International Airport back to Macao, and more than 1,100 people travelled through Macao's Pac On Ferry Terminal to Hong Kong International Airport for taking flights.

In order to prevent cases being imported from overseas, Zhuhai implemented further preventive measures by conducting nucleic acid tests of all persons entering through the borders, and keeping them under quarantine and medical observation for 14 days. Through coordination arranged by the collaborative working group, Macao residents holding Zhuhai residence permits, drivers of vehicles with both Macao and mainland China licence plates, and drivers of vehicles that only have Macao licence plates making them eligible to enter and leave Hengqin are exempted from quarantine if their nucleic acid test upon entering Zhuhai is negative.

In early May, the Health Bureau launched the Macao Health Code, to achieve "closed-loop management" from entry at the border to the community. Subsequently, the Macao Health Code and the Yuekang Code were mutually recognised. At the same time, a routine nucleic acid testing programme was launched, and the testing capacity was gradually increased through cooperation with third-party organisations, and aligned with the immigration and quarantine policies of mainland China and neighbouring regions, to ensure safe entry and exit through the borders, and to prepare for customs clearance. As of 31 December 2020, there were about 130 million applications for the Macao Health Code, and about 2.16 million nucleic acid tests had been performed.

The pandemic in mainland China gradually eases, allowing timely adjustments of border-crossing measures

In May, as the pandemic in mainland China began to ease, traffic and border crossing measures between Macao, mainland China, and Hong Kong gradually resumed, at a limited scale. On 15 July, people entering Guangdong province through the Guangdong-Macao border were no longer required to undergo quarantine for 14 days. After receiving a negative nucleic acid test and applying for the "Health Code" and "Yuekang Code", people entering Guangdong via Macao could also travel within nine cities: Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Foshan, Huizhou, Dongguan, Zhongshan, Jiangmen, and Zhaoqing. Starting from 12 August, Macao residents were exempted from medical observation and quarantine for entering mainland China provinces beyond Guangdong province.

On the day of this new measure was introduced, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng led a delegation of the MSAR Government to Beijing, to meet and exchange views with more than 10 national ministries on promotion of Macao's economic development, especially the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, and the pandemic prevention measures.

For mainland China residents coming to Macao, the immigration control departments of Zhuhai, Guangdong and the national public security authorities resumed accepting travel permit applications for visiting Macao on 12 August, 26 August, and 23 September, respectively.

On 17 July, the patient of the 46th case in Macao had recovered and was discharged from hospital, officially marking "zero infections" of COVID-19 in Macao. Primary and secondary schools resumed normal classes in May and June. This also marked the gradual return to normal of Macao's social and commercial activities and people's daily lives.

Public departments upholding anti-pandemic measures and adjusting services to resume normal life

During the COVID-19 pandemic, depending on the nature of their work, various government departments have adopted special countermeasures to protect the health of residents and employees.

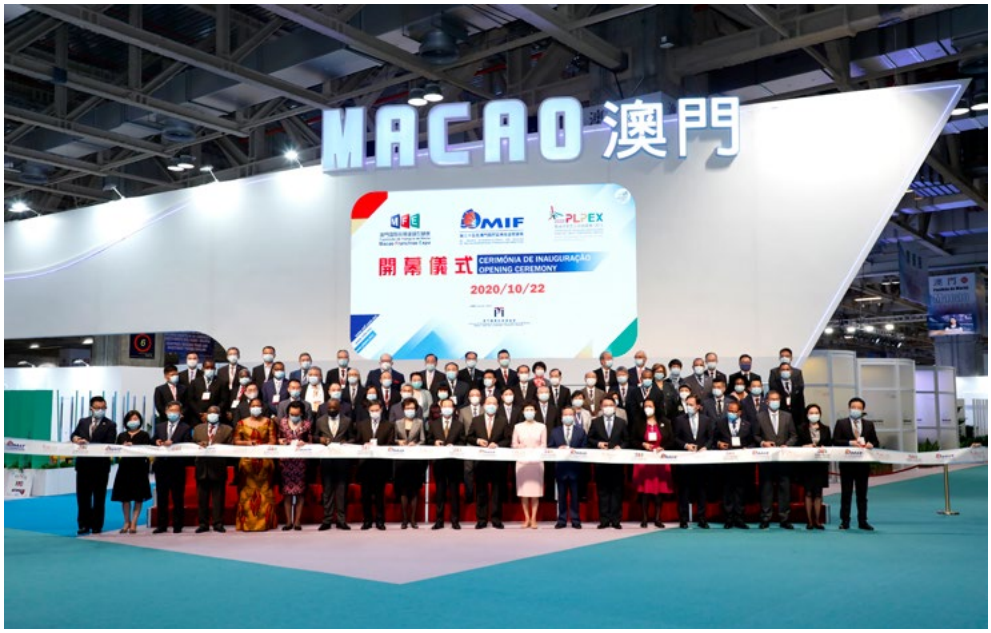
In response to the preventive and control measures implemented by the Government during the anti-pandemic period, the Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau issued 21 guidelines to public departments on pandemic prevention measures. The contents included exemption from work arrangements, maintaining emergency or essential services, and important notes on resumption of normal business. To align with the work of the Health Bureau, recommendations and guidelines issued by the bureau on prevention of COVID-19 were distributed to all public departments.

After gradually resuming public services, all departments have been strictly following guidelines and strictly enforce the cleaning and disinfection of workspaces, especially in residents' reception areas, and required staff to take their body temperatures and make health declarations at work.

In terms of services, the Government has been effectively implementing crowd control and encouraged residents to use self-services, along with online registration and appointments, to greatly reduce waiting times and numbers of people gathering. Also, all employees and residents are required to wear face masks when entering the premises of Government agencies and departments.

In terms of public transportation, the Transport Bureau required the bus, taxi, LRT and related management companies to maintain close communications, enhance the cleaning and disinfection of public transport and stations, pay attention to the health condition of employees, and enhance the protection of bus drivers. Also, wearing face masks is mandatory on public transportation, and passengers are urged to pay attention to personal hygiene.

Two rounds of financial relief swiftly launched to ensure people's well-being and economic stability



Struck by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, Macao experienced a serious economic recession. Gaming and tourism revenues suffered the most, with an earthward plummet. Macao's gross domestic product (GDP) for the year amounted to 194.4 billion patacas, shrinking by 56.3 percent in real terms. Enterprises of various sizes faced hardships and challenges, while Macao people suffered a great deal of pressure regarding employment and livelihoods.

Within a short period of time, the Government twice revised the budget for the financial year, to allocate 42.6 billion patacas from the fiscal reserve and 10 billion patacas from Macao Foundation in order to launch two rounds of anti-pandemic and financial relief measures, for safeguarding employment, stabilising economy and caring for people's livelihoods.

On 31 January, the Government announced a three-month rent waiver for commercial premises, such as shopping centres, service kiosks, restaurants and shops and stores in public housing estates leased by government departments. The Wealth Partaking Scheme was also implemented ahead of schedule, from April 2020. These measures involved 7.1 billion patacas.

On 13 February, the Government announced temporary financial relief measures in five areas, including cuts to and waivers of taxes and fees; allowance and interest subsidies for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises; an additional distribution of 600-pataca health care vouchers; a three-month water and electricity fee subsidy for residential households; and a 3,000-pataca electronic consumption card for each resident – amounting to a total budget of 27 billion patacas when taking into account the Wealth Partaking Scheme and other supportive measures.

The Government also introduced several special tax incentives:

- A six-month waiver of tourism tax on consumption at places related to tourism services;
- Up to 300,000 patacas of profit tax payable deduction for 2019, provided to businesses paying profit tax;
- An increase of personal income tax rebate for 2018 to 70 percent, with a ceiling of 20,000 patacas, and an upward adjustment of the fixed reduction rate of personal income tax to 30 percent;
- A waiver of real estate stamp duty payable in 2019 for residential properties and an additional 25 percent deduction of real estate stamp duty for hotels and similar activities, office premises, commercial and industrial properties;
- A stamp duty waiver on the issuance and renewal of licences and administrative permits;
- A waiver of vehicle licence tax for commercial vehicles in 2020; and
- All the cash and goods donated for combating the pandemic to be deemed as expenses or losses, and deductible from taxable revenue.

On 8 April, the Government announced the second round of financial relief measures to combat the pandemic. Through the 10 billion-pataca Community Support Fund, the Government extended the support to Macao residents, employees and enterprises as a supplement and extension to the first round of financial aid measures; including:

- One-off, three-round-financial aid totalling 15,000 patacas for eligible local employees;
- One-off financial assistance of 10,000 patacas for freelancers and interest subsidy on bank loans; financial support to businesses of 15,000 patacas to 200,000 patacas, according to number of employees;
- Scope of "paid training" extended from local unemployed to local working population; and
- An additional consumer subsidy of 5,000 patacas for all Macao residents from August to December.

Notably, the Government issued cash subsidies totalling over 6.4 billion patacas to 308,000 direct beneficiaries in various categories and shops through the Employee, Freelancer and Business Subsidy Scheme. The financial resources expended during the pandemic were equivalent to 12 percent of GDP in 2019.

Striving to secure local employment and enable large enterprises to shoulder their responsibilities

In the third quarter of 2020, Macao's overall unemployment rate was 2.9 percent, and the unemployment rate among local residents was 4.1 percent, with an underemployment rate of 4.7 percent, leading to the emergence of problems related to employment. The Government stepped up its efforts to promote employment and ensure prioritised and continued employment of local employees, and incorporated these with the exit mechanism for non-local employees, to increase

the chances of local job seekers being successfully employed.

The Government launched paid skills upgrading and vocational training programmes, to provide 2,000 training places for the unemployed, tourist guides, taxi drivers, coach drivers, convention and exhibition workers and other specific professions. Paid employment-oriented and career-oriented training programmes were also launched, to provide 60,000 training places, with the scope expanded to also include fresh university graduates and employees.

With concerns regarding the employment of fresh university graduates, a career experience programme was launched in collaboration with Macao enterprises for the first time. A total of 1,847 internship places were offered by the participating enterprises, and 1,618 applications were received. In all, 720 graduates were accepted for internships through the programme, and 568 graduates took up the internships, 382 of whom were guaranteed job offers, with 199 interns accepting the offers.

In addition, the Government urged and encouraged large enterprises to shoulder their social responsibilities, to ensure prioritised and continued employment of local employees. Through many large-scale infrastructure projects and "welfare-to-work schemes", the Government created more jobs and referred job seekers of suitable calibre to recruitment fairs for major infrastructure projects, in order to stabilise the employment of grassroots workers; expedited various public construction projects, particularly those involving transport infrastructure, public facilities and public housing that are closely related to economic development and livelihood improvements, and accelerated the approval of private construction work, to create job opportunities.

Implementing various measures to sustain vitality of SMEs

To help small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) survive the challenging time, the Government enhanced financial support for SMEs. The SME Assistance Programme was further revised in March 2020, to temporarily relax the application requirements, in order to accept applications from SMEs impacted by the pandemic, providing they had operated for at least one year and met the eligibility criteria. The programme with these temporary relaxation measures, implemented from 10 March to 10 September, received 1,204 applications. As of 31 December, 925 applications were approved, involving financial assistance amounting to 284 million patacas.

To enhance the cash flow of SMEs and effectively relieve their interest burdens, the Government launched a scheme to provide an interest subsidy for SMEs of up to four percent on bank loans of up to two million patacas. The interest subsidy period will last up to three years. The scheme, launched from 17 March to 17 September, received 4,997 applications. As of 31 December, 4,794 applications were approved, involving bank loan interest subsidies amounting to 6.081 billion patacas, and mainly benefiting retail, construction and public works, restaurant, and hotel businesses.

In addition, the Monetary Authority of Macao provided short-term "counter-cyclical" credit lines to banks with a large proportion of local businesses among their clients, increased allocation of reserves in Macao's banking system, and prudently adjusted the banks' mortgage loan asset requirements as a temporary measure, to enhance banking flexibility in response to lending needs.

To stimulate domestic consumption, the Government launched two rounds of the Consumption Subsidy Scheme, issuing consumer subsidies of 3,000 patacas and 5,000 patacas, respectively, to each eligible Macao resident through electronic consumption cards. The scheme concluded at the end of 2020, generating consumption of 5.16 billion patacas through 62 million transactions, benefiting many industries to varying degrees. In particular, the food and beverage and retail sectors accounted for approximately 25 percent and 69 percent of the total transactions, respectively. Over 63 percent of the consumer subsidies benefited SMEs. The figures showed that the scheme has helped to boost business operations and achieved the goal of increasing domestic demand and consumption, safeguarding enterprises and employment, and relieving livelihood hardships.

The Macao Government Tourist Office launched the "Macao Ready Go! Local Tours" local tour project and the "Macao Ready Go!" digital promotion platform, with the aim of resuming Macao tourism activities and promoting tourism-related products, in order to stimulate consumption throughout Macao, thereby benefitting SMEs.

From 17 June to 30 September, the "Macao Ready Go! Local Tour" project introduced 25 itineraries in total, with 13 routes for "Community-based Tours" and 12 for "Leisure Tours". The Government provided a subsidy of 280 patacas per tour to each eligible Macao resident, subject to a ceiling of 560 patacas per person. Nearly 140,000 residents joined more than 4,300 tours in Macao. According to preliminary data, the "Macao Ready Go! Local Tours" project has brought over 56 million patacas of economic benefits to the local market, about 38 million patacas of which was granted for tour participation, and about 17 million patacas was spent by tour participants (including tour fees and additional spending). Approximately 4.98 million patacas of community consumption was generated, boosted by the 100-pataca consumption cards

issued for the "Community-based Tours".

The "Macao Ready Go!" digital promotion platform is designed to provide residents and tourists with special offers and discounts from the participating merchants, covering themes of "Enjoyment, Dining, Accommodation and Transportation". Multiple promotional channels are utilised to attract residents and tourists to browse the merchant offers, thereby boosting consumption. From the launch of the scheme on 5 June 2020, to 31 December 2020, the platform registered 671 merchants with 2,053 special offer items, 243,625 coupon downloads, and over 7,477,000 online platform visits.

Rapid popularisation of electronic payment and upgrades of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises

Financial relief measures played an active role in stabilising the economy and safeguarding people's employment and livelihoods. Some innovative developments were also seen in certain areas, such as rapid popularisation of electronic payment. From January to the end of September 2020, the number of mobile payment devices and QR codes installed and deployed by local merchants increased by more than 22,900; and the number of devices that can accept mobile payments in Macao exceeded 63,000. The value of local mobile payment transactions reached four billion patacas in the first nine months, equivalent to 3.3 times the total value of 1.23 billion patacas in 2019.

To help SMEs to make good use of technology and strengthen their online application platforms, the Government launched a subsidy scheme at the end of the year, to financially support Macao SMEs to adopt electronic ordering operations; supported local chambers of commerce and associations with inviting key opinion leaders (KOL) to shoot promotional videos; published the Macao Gastronomy Map; supported online promotion of a Macao food festival featuring the best deal items; and supported production of variety shows and video clips to promote tourist attractions in various districts and SME shops on key social media platforms, thereby stimulating consumption in the community and revitalising the community economy.

In July 2020, the Government launched a programme for promoting accredited shops with local characteristics. This was a pioneering initiative in collaboration with local chambers of commerce, for supporting featured restaurants and retail businesses, aiming to enhance the attractiveness and visibility of shops and, in the long run, enhance enterprises' overall service standards and branding.

The first phase of the programme was launched as a pilot scheme in the Rua de Cinco de Outubro neighbourhood, with 50 accredited outlets in the area. The second phase of the programme was launched in the Islands District, with 50 newly added accredited outlets. Of these 100 accredited shops, 71 were restaurants and 29 were retailers. At present, all the accredited shops are included in popular living guide e-commerce platforms in mainland China, thus expanding online and offline promotional channels.

To enhance "Made in Macao" brands, the Government and the Industrial Association of Macau jointly launched the Macao Product Quality Certification Scheme, to provide technical support services to potential applicants, and continued supporting the six main tourism and leisure enterprises in prioritising the procurement of local SMEs' products and services.

Launching special offers to stimulate consumption and expedite economic recovery

The Central People's Government resumed the issuance of visitor permits to Macao in August 2020, thus helping to gradually boost Macao's consumption demand and improve the market atmosphere. However, the economy still experienced a significant downturn for the year. Given that the Government had ensured the safety of Macao's community, urban hygiene and public health, initiatives for boosting post-pandemic tourism were launched. Quality and preferential products were launched for tourists from targeted markets, to enhance Macao's post-pandemic tourism competitiveness.

The Macao Government Tourist Office also commissioned local production companies to produce tourism promotional videos and travel programmes. We cooperated with several local production companies, social media and TV stations, to produce some 60 themed video clips on Macao tourism, for promoting Macao tourism and SMEs via social media platforms and other media.

A scheme to expand visitor sources, boost the economy and safeguard employment was launched from 1 September, lasting till the end of the year. This utilised e-commerce to offer visitors to Macao discounts on transportation, accommodation, and shopping during their stay, to stimulate tourism spending, thereby boosting economic recovery and stabilising employment.

As of 31 December, 1,119,285 of the vouchers issued were for 50 percent off hotel rates, 85,424 of which had been reimbursed; 1,373,408 were offline vouchers, for which a value of 13,619,890 yuan was reimbursed. The scheme set a minimum spending of five times the value of the vouchers. Based on such data, 315 million yuan were spent by using the vouchers through the WeChat Pay platform, with effective gearing of 23 times. For flight tickets, 1,080,000 vouchers were issued and 17,514 sets were reimbursed.

To enhance the promotion of safe travel to Macao, the Macao Government Tourist Office launched a series of events for "Tour Macao Carnival" from October to November 2020, capitalising on the Macao Grand Prix, Macao Food Festival and other events.

During the Grand Prix, renowned mainland China sports commentators and travel experts were invited to Macao for multiple live broadcasts, and 160,000 promotional products were sent to mainland China visitors in collaboration with UnionPay. There was also collaboration with dianping.com, to arrange for mainland China travel experts to livestream and attend promotional activities in Macao.

In addition, "Beijing Macao Week" roadshows were held in Beijing during September, to introduce the latest developments in Macao tourism, culture, economy and trade to local residents, in the hope of attracting more visitors to Macao.

Bolstering intensive cooperation between Guangdong and Macao, for integration with national development

At the inauguration ceremony of the fifth MSAR Government, President Xi Jinping gave an important instruction – development of Hengqin through joint efforts of Zhuhai and Macao. Despite the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government pressed ahead with building the Guangdong-Macao intensive cooperation zone.

On 13 March, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng held a working meeting with the Governor of Guangdong province, Ma Xingrui, in Macao. They exchanged ideas about the development of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, further deepening Guangdong-Macao cooperation, and in particular expediting the establishment of Guangdong-Macao intensive cooperation zone in Hengqin.

The Chief Executive pointed out that the new MSAR Government attaches high importance to Guangdong-Macao intensive cooperation in the new era, and seeks to further advance it with new thinking and a new approach. He urged everyone to further open their minds, embrace changes and innovations, and be pragmatic in their work. It is important to fully leverage Macao's advantage of "One country, two systems", as well as Hengqin's advantages in geographical position, resources and spatial environment. We should also explore ways and mechanisms of connectivity, in promoting the establishment of Guangdong-Macao intensive cooperation zone in Hengqin.

The Governor of Guangdong province, Ma Xingrui, pointed out that Hengqin had long been a cornerstone of Guangdong-Macao cooperation, and it is the original aspiration to facilitate Macao's industrial diversification through development of Hengqin new zone. Mr Ma looks forward to seeking open-minded strategic reform with the new MSAR Government. It is important to faithfully realise the aspirations of President Xi Jinping, as conveyed through his series of important speeches

at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of Macao's Handover – to build Hengqin as a new platform and a new pilot zone for the implementation of "One country, two systems".

Under the support and guidance of the Central People's Government, the MSAR Government and the Guangdong provincial government jointly discussed and drafted the Master Plan for Guangdong-Macau Intensive Cooperation in Hengqin, and submitted it to the Central People's Government for approval in 2020. Meanwhile, a series of cooperative projects were implemented during the year. Gradually, there were assessments of and recommendations for Guangdong-Macao Cooperation Industrial Park projects.

Zhuhai and Macao governments signed a land use right assignment contract for the Macao New Neighbourhood project, which is now under construction. The passenger clearance zone at the new Hengqin port came into operation in August, adopting the innovative clearance mechanism of "Joint Inspection and One-Time Release", further realising mutual connectivity.

During 12-17 August, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng led a government delegation to Beijing, for meetings and exchanges with relevant ministries of the Central People's Government regarding issues related to promoting the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, and anti-pandemic measures.

During their visit to Beijing, the Chief Executive and the delegation met with more than ten ministries and commissions, including the Ministry of Commerce, People's Bank of China, National Immigration Administration, General Administration of Customs, State Taxation Administration, National Development and Reform Commission, National Health Commission and Ministry of Finance. They exchanged views on ways to promote Macao's economic development, especially regarding the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin and anti-pandemic measures. A task force was subsequently set up, to advance work on the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.

Integrating with national development is the major strategy for Macao's long-term development. The Government continued implementing the Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, gradually made progress with various specialised plans and measures required by the Central People's Government, strengthened cooperation among Greater Bay Area cities, and gradually advanced Macao's participation in the "Belt and Road" initiative.

The Government also made progress in cooperation with other provinces and regions in mainland China. On 18 September, the Chief Executive led a delegation to Sanya, Hainan, to attend the 2020 Pan-Pearl River Delta (PPRD) Regional Cooperation Chief Executive Joint Conference. The delegation met with the Secretary of the CPC Hainan Provincial Committee, Liu Cigui; the Governor of Hainan province, Shen Xiaoming; the Governor of Fujian province, Wang Ning, the Governor of Jiangxi province Yi Lianhong, the Governor of Guizhou province, Shen Yiqin; and the Chairman of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Chen Wu. They exchanged views in various areas including trade and economy, education, tourism and culture, development of traditional Chinese medicine and the pharmaceutical industry, poverty relief, and industrial cooperation, to continue strengthening communication and cooperation with the Pan Pearl River Delta provinces and regions.

Developing patriotic education and safeguarding national security

The Government strictly fulfilled its constitutional obligation to safeguard national security in accordance with the Constitution and the Basic Law of Macao. The Government completed the legislation on safeguarding national security in early 2009; and formulated the National Security Law, and established the Commission for the Defence of National Security of the Macao Special Administrative Region in 2018, to coordinate national security affairs, continuously enhance the legal system related to national security, and formulate and execute the law enforcement mechanisms.

In 2020, the relevant law enforcement work and study on legislation the support safeguarding national security commenced in an orderly manner. The Government also continued raising public awareness of national security through holding an online photo exhibition to introduce national security in schools, and establish a patriotic education base for young people.

Judicial Police forms new department to enhance national security law enforcement

On 23 March 2020, at the year's first plenary meeting of the Commission for the Defence of National Security, the Chairman of the Committee, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng, gave important instructions. He required all sectors to continue facilitating development of the national security system, and effectively carry out relevant law enforcement work. Afterwards, the Government amended the

relevant laws and regulations of the Judicial Police, which came into effect on 12 October.

According to the amended laws, the Judicial Police has exclusive authority to investigate crime against national security. Following organisational restructuring of the Judicial Police, guided by the overall national security perspective, one department and six divisions were added. These new units include the Security Department, which is responsible for national security law enforcement, and its four subordinate divisions: the National Security Intelligence Division, the National Security Crimes Investigation Division, the National Security Operations Support Division and the National Security Affairs Consolidation Division. These four divisions perform duties including intelligence gathering and analyses related to national security, case investigations, counterintelligence and counter-espionage, operational support, research on legal system establishment, and providing support for the Commission for the Defence of National Security of the Government and its office in accordance with the law.

In addition, the Judicial Police established the Terrorism Crimes Alert and Investigation Division, which reports to the Director of Judicial Police, to build an anti-terrorism intelligence system, organise relevant intelligence work, and perform duties such as monitoring terrorism activities, issuing anti-terrorism alerts, carrying out anti-terrorism operations, and facilitating joint anti-terrorism operations. The Judicial Police also established the Cyber Security Division under the IT and Telecommunications Management Department, for coordinating incident alerts and emergency responses regarding cyber security, to help construct a better organisational mechanism of cyber security management, thereby safeguarding the frontiers of national security.

The amendments to relevant laws and establishment of new units were important measures for the Government's perfection of the legal system and law enforcement regarding national security, which were conducive to enhancing law enforcement efficiency, thereby achieving the aims of strengthening prevention of and combating crime, and safeguarding social security and legitimate rights of the public.

Protecting cyber security and guarding the frontiers of national security

Given the rapidly changing internal and external security situation, safeguarding cyber security is undoubtedly an important task of the Government in safeguarding national security. To align with the Cyber Security Law that came into effect on 20 January 2020, the Government established the Cyber Security Committee, which held its first plenary meeting on 20 January 2020. The Chairman of the committee, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng, clearly requested all committee members to seriously fulfil their duties, assist the Government to continue enhancing the scientific basis and perspective of cyber security policies, to facilitate implementation of policies of the Cybersecurity Incident Alert and Response Centre and other supervisory authorities, and prompting key infrastructure operators to strictly comply with the statutory cyber security obligations, thereby ensuring the security of information networks of key infrastructure relevant to Macao people's wellbeing, with great effort and normal operation of the relevant facilities.

In 2020, according to the stipulations of Cyber Security Law, Internet operators were required to fulfil their obligations to check and register personal information of users when providing fixed-network and public mobile and wireless communication services. Before the law came into force

in early 2020, all telecommunication providers had already implemented post-registration of user identification upon activation of prepaid cards. In addition, the Cybersecurity Incident Alert and Response Centre commenced operation during the year, to protect Macao's Internet security through cooperation between participating entities.

In order to strengthen the centre's communications, coordination and technology, and enhance the capabilities of supervisory bodies and key infrastructure operators when coping with cyber security incidents, the Cyber Security Incident Alert and Emergency Response Centre joined hands with government departments responsible for cyber security supervision and 15 other institutions, including the Macao Water Supply Company and Companhia de Electricidade de Macau, to hold the 2020 Cyber Security Drill on 11 December, simulating the response to multiple key infrastructure operators' computer systems being hacked. This was the first cyber security drill since the Cyber Security Law came into effect.

Two approaches to strengthening youth patriotic education

To safeguard national security through orderly progress, it is important to continuously raise public awareness of the concept of national security. In 2020, the Government promoted youth patriotic education through innovative online promotions and the offline patriotic education base, enabling all sectors in society – especially the younger generation – to have a more comprehensive and deeper understanding of national security, thereby recognising their responsibility to the country and society, and make positive contributions.

Since 2018, the Government has been organising promotional and educational activities on national security on the annual National Security Education Day. In 2020, due to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and disease prevention, the Government adjusted the format of activities, from holding an annual National Security Education Exhibition in the past two years, to holding an online photo exhibition to promote national security in schools. Through an innovative promotional and education model, the Government introduced and presented to the public an overview of national security, the global security situation, as well as Macao's commencement and implementation of an online platform dedicated to national security.

In addition, the youth patriotic education base in Handover Gifts Museum of Macau was inaugurated in December. The permanent "Rooted to China" education exhibition in the base was divided into three main themes: "Chinese culture", "Save our nation from subjugation" and "Chinese modernisation achievements". The first phase was aimed at schools and youth organisations, serving to teach young people about Chinese history and culture, recent success in development of China, and the history of Macao through on-site guided tours and interactive multimedia presentations.

In order to pass on patriotism and fine traditions, the Government continued to strengthen Macao people's sense of responsibility in proactively safeguarding national security. The Legal Affairs Bureau and the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau jointly held a training programme on law for teachers in June 2020. Seminars for teachers of primary and secondary schools in Macao were organised, to enhance teachers' legal knowledge regarding the Constitution, the Basic Law of Macao, the Law on Safeguarding National Security and preventing juvenile delinquency, as well as to enrich their understanding of the history, spiritual connotations and

laws and regulations related to the national flag, national emblem and national anthem, thereby enabling teachers to better disseminate such knowledge to students in schools and strengthen their concept of nationality.

"Five-rung housing ladder policy" in response to demands for urban planning to create a liveable city

In 2020, facing the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government promptly implemented a series of anti-pandemic and relief measures, to protect public health and maintain social and economic stability. Meanwhile, a series of established livelihood-related projects was implemented, to lay a foundation for economic recovery and the long-term well-being of local residents.

Refining housing policies and taking care of the elderly

To rationalise Macao residents' housing demands in the long run, the Government has proposed a "five-rung housing ladder" policy, and expedited progress with related public consultations, optimisation of the legal system, commencement of planning, and implementation of construction projects.

In 2020, the Government further improved the housing allocation and supply system, based on its original public housing plan. The new Legal System for Public Housing and its supplementary laws and regulations came into effect in August, to establish the mechanism for applying for public housing on a regular basis. During the year, over 2,200 eligible families were allocated public housing units.

Regarding Home-Ownership Scheme Housing: the new round of applications for the Home-

Ownership Scheme Housing has successfully concluded. The Legislative Assembly passed the amendment to the Home-Ownership Scheme Housing Law, to optimise the application process and the mechanism for resale of Home-Ownership Scheme Housing. Penalties have been introduced for tenants who reside in their housing unit for less than 183 days a year, with the aim of fulfilling the purpose of Home-Ownership Scheme Housing units for helping Macao residents to solve their housing problems, and avoiding investment activities related to Home-Ownership Scheme Housing.

To ensure public housing supply is timely in meeting demand, the Government continues implementing the construction of Venceslau de Morais, Toi San and Mong Ha public housing projects. Open tenders for the pile foundation and basement work for the B4, B9 and B10 Home-Ownership Scheme Housing lots in Area A (3,011 units) were completed in 2020, and construction work commenced during the fourth quarter. Site formation of the public housing projects on Avenida Wai Long was also completed, followed by the compilation of building plans for the public facility buildings, the first phase of the public housing project and infrastructure construction. Invitation of tenders for the first phase of slope design and construction has also commenced.

To improve the living condition of mobility-impaired elderly people living in walk-up buildings, the Government has proposed to construct apartments for the elderly and continued to facilitate relevant preparatory work. We are collecting opinions from different social sectors, and on the other hand, planning for the construction of housing for senior citizens, and allocating land to expedite project implementation.

The Government is also committed to satisfying the housing needs of people whose income exceeds the ceiling for public housing application, but face difficulties in the private housing market. In 2020, the Government commenced a public consultation on the housing plan for the sandwich class. After the responses have been collected, a summary report will be released as soon as possible.

Besides housing, the Government also attaches considerable importance to the needs of the elderly and the underprivileged, especially elderly people with special care needs. In 2020, the Government set up two additional elderly day care centres, completed construction of a multi-service centre for the elderly in Praia do Manduco, prepared for the establishment of the first multi-service centre for patients with dementia, and launched the Carers Allowance Pilot Scheme in November.

Urban construction commences, to help build a full-featured, liveable community

During the year, in response to society's progress and residents' aspiration for a better life, the Government has completed the drafting of the Macao Urban Development Master Plan (2020-2040) and the related public consultation. The Government listened to the opinions from all sectors of society, and consolidated and analysed the views or suggestions collected during the consultation period. Related legislative work has commenced.

The master plan was drafted based on the Macao Special Administrative Region Urban Development Strategy (2016-2030). It proposes major urban planning concepts focusing on land use, space allocation, residential land, economically important industries, transportation, environmental protection, public facilities, infrastructure, cultural heritage, urban scenery, urban renewal, and disaster prevention; and integrates and utilises social resources to build a liveable

community. Also in 2020, the Government completed the Urban Planning Study of New Urban Zone Area A, to review and refine the original planning of New Urban Zone Area A and formulate guidelines for urban design. Moreover, the report on the consultation regarding the Legal System Governing Urban Renewal was completed. This system will facilitate ongoing promotion of orderly community revitalisation and renewal, to improve residents' quality of life.

Regarding progress with transportation infrastructure construction, work on the pile foundation for the fourth Macao-Taipa cross-harbour bridge commenced in August 2020. The public consultation on the LRT East line was completed during the year, while the project to connect the Macao peninsula and Sai Van Bridge along the LRT Taipa Line began at the end of the year. The construction of A-Ma transport interchange, and the preliminary design of the LRT Hengqin Line in connection with Taipa were completed, following by the commencement of construction of the Seac Pai Van line.

Construction of the fourth Macao-Taipa cross-harbour bridge commenced in March 2020, and the tender invitations for construction of the peripheral transport network will be conducted in phases in accordance with the bridge's construction schedule. The special report on the fifth Macao-Taipa cross-harbour passage, which will be a tunnel, is currently being reviewed by central government ministries.

To ensure proper and timely land development in Macao, the Government successfully recovered, according to the law, over 40 lots with a total area of more than 319,300 square metres of land, by the end of 2020. Among the land concessions being revoked, three have been reused for public facilities, including a government office building that has been completed and put into use, one building that is under construction, and one piece of land for a temporary fire station. The area of these three pieces of land recovered totalled approximately 6,400 square metres.

With the aim of optimising the environment, the Government adopted a two-pronged approach involving environmental protection and urban planning. Environmental pollution control was strengthened, and a series of construction projects were implemented, including a project regarding disposal and transportation of construction waste and marine clay to the landfill, and expansion of the incineration centre. Also, the preliminary design of the centralised food waste processing facility was completed at the end of 2020. On the other hand, environmental optimisation and improvement works in old districts have commenced. Idle land plots are being used to create more quality outdoor activity space. The construction of a green promenade along the south shores of the Macao peninsula commenced in 2020, and will be implemented in phases.

Exercising authority according to law, the Legislative Assembly passes 25 laws

During the third session of the sixth Legislative Assembly, from 16 October 2019 to 15 October 2020, a total of 35 plenary meetings and 159 committee meetings were held, with 25 laws, one resolution and 13 simple-majority resolutions passed during the plenary meetings.

Given the postponement of the legislative assembly's work in 2020 due to the impact of the

pandemic, and as proposed by the Executive Board, at the plenary meeting it was decided to extend the normal session by one month, until 15 September, in order to handle the bills being deliberated.

Fulfilment of legislative function

In regard to public administration and the judiciary, the Legislative Assembly passed:

- Law No. 19/2019 on the Arbitration Law, thereby integrating and simplifying the arbitration system that was originally licensed under Decree-Law No. 29/96M, and the specialised system on arbitration for external commercial affairs licensed under Decree-Law No. 55/98M, as well as introducing the regulations of the Model Law on International Commercial Conciliation of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, to better promote and popularise the arbitration system in Macao;
- Law No. 20/2019 on Determination of the Non-Effectiveness of Laws and Decree-Laws Published Between 1988 and 1999, to proclaim the abolition of the outdated laws and decrees, thereby explicitly protecting vested rights and retaining the established legal status;
- Law No. 2/2020 on e-Governance, to regulate the conduct and procedures of government departments by electronic means;
- Law No. 19/2020 on the Amendment to Law No. 8/2012 on Ancillary Remuneration of Public Security Forces and Security Departments, to ensure fair and reasonable compensation of the security forces and their staff because of the on-call job nature and long working hours; and

- Law No. 9/2020 on the Amendment to Law No. 13/2001 on Regulation of the Training Programme and Practical Session for Judicial Officers of Courts and the Public Prosecutions Office, to raise the entry requirements of judicial officers, thereby ensuring their high quality.

In regard to labour and housing, the Legislative Assembly passed:

- Law No. 5/2020 on the Minimum Wage, thereby ensuring the system on the minimum wage for two types of job in one industry can be extended to cover other industries;
- Law No. 8/2020 on the Amendment to Law No. 7/2008 on Labour Relations, to enhance the system of maternity leave and paternity leave, improve the compensation for overlapping leave and working on holidays, and raise the maximum amount of monthly basic remuneration used in calculating termination compensation, thereby responding to society's aspirations for labour rights;
- Law No. 16/2020 on the Employment Agency Law, thereby enhancing the regulations on the licensing, charges, supervision and related aspects of the industries concerned;
- Law No. 10/2020 on the Amendment to Law No. 21/2009, the Law on Employment of Non-Resident Workers, to introduce the policy on Entry Permits for Work Purposes, thereby solving the problem of non-residents being employed through entering Macao as tourists; and
- Law No. 13/2020 on the Amendment to Law No. 10/2011 on Home-Ownership Scheme Housing, to revise the regulations on the requirements and procedures for applying for, and reselling, public housing.

In regard to public security and monetary supervision, the Legislative Assembly passed:

- Law No. 4/2020 on the Amendment to Law No. 11/2009 Law on Combating Computer Crime, to strengthen criminal law related to protecting online security, and enhance the electronic certificate system;
- Law No. 11/2020 on the Civil Protection Legal System, to establish a permanent authority structure, operational mechanisms, and community support mechanism in related fields, thereby enhancing the safe governance of Macao;
- Law No. 14/2020 on the Amendment to Law No. 5/2006 on the Judiciary Police;
- Law No. 17/2020 on the Judiciary Police Special Ranking System, to provide protection of legal and human resources for the departments concerned, thereby enabling them to more effectively undertake law enforcement, such as safeguarding national security; and
- Law No. 21/2020 on the Amendment to Decree-Law No. 27/97M of 3 June, to enhance the regulations on the entry requirements, means of monitoring, reinsurance, and other aspects of the insurance industry.

In regard to professional accreditation system and education and health, the Legislative Assembly passed:

- Law No. 18/2020 on the System on Professional Qualifications and Licensing of Medical Workers, to unify the standard of entry and licence registration requirements of medical

workers in public and private sectors, thereby raising the professionalism and recognition of medical services;

- Law No. 20/2020 on the Professional and Practice Regime of Accountants, to formulate new regulations for professional accountancy, thereby supporting the development of Macao's economy and industries;
- Law No. 15/2020 on the Statute of Non-Tertiary Private Schools, to regulate the establishment and management of, and changes to, school sponsors, thereby forming a well-coordinated school sponsorship system with defined accountability; and
- Law No. 7/2020 Law on the Animal Health Control Law, to establish a mechanism for declaring disease outbreaks in animals, and various measures that can be adopted by the administrative authorities, thereby controlling diseases in animals in a systematic manner.

In regard to fulfilment of international duties, the Legislative Assembly passed Law No. 21/2019 on the Amendment to Regulations on Profit Tax, in response to Macao joining the Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting formulated by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, in order to implement Macao's commitment to the latest international tax standards of Base Erosion and Profit Shifting - Action 13.

Lastly, to implement the Resolution of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on Authorising the Macao Special Administrative Region to Exercise Jurisdiction over Macao's Port Zone at Hengqin Port and Related Extended Areas – thereby achieving interconnection of infrastructure between the Macao SAR and Zhuhai, Guangdong province – the Legislative Assembly passed Law No. 1/2020 on Authorisation of the Macao Special Administrative Region's Jurisdiction over the Macao's Port Zone at Hengqin Port and Related Extended Areas.

All the above-mentioned 21 laws were proposed by the Government.

Supervisory functions:

In accordance with the authority conferred by the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region, the Legislative Assembly oversaw the government budget and public finances. This involved tasks including:

- Passing Law No. 22/2019 on the 2020 Government Budget, which was amended by Laws No. 3/2020, 6/2020 and 12/2020;
- Deliberating the Government's Reports on Budget Implementation for 2018 and the Commissioner of Audit's Report 2018;
- Listening to the Review of the Government's Work in the Fiscal Year 2019 and the Financial Budget for the Fiscal Year 2020 delivered by the fourth Chief Executive; and
- Listening to and discussing the 2020 Policy Address delivered by the fifth Chief Executive.

To better listen to and collect legislators' opinions, the Government organised information seminars on the Legal Framework for Urban Renewal, the draft Macao Urban Development Master Plan (2020-2040), the Light Rail Transit (LRT) East Line Plan, and the New Macao Central

Library Plan and the related work on cultural facilities. During the session, the legislators visited the Pac On Civil Protection Action Centre (Taipa) and Taipa Ferry Terminal, to better understand the Government's civil protection management and progress with public works projects.

During the legislative session, legislators delivered 325 pre-agenda speeches, covering housing policy, public transport, medical and health, economy and culture, technological education, public administration, urban planning, and social security. Moreover, legislators raised 696 written and 85 oral questions, and called for 10 plenary meetings regarding the oral questions.

Lastly, the Follow-up Committee for Land and Public Concession Affairs, the Follow-up Committee for Public Finance Affairs and the Follow-up Committee for Public Administration Affairs strived for progress with important issues regarding public administration and the implementation of related laws, and compiled 17 reports.

Other responsibilities of the Legislative Assembly include listening to and fully reflecting different views, suggestions, and criticism from the public, and making prompt responses regarding public aspirations. During the session, six residents were personally received by legislators through the roster system. The Legislative Assembly also received 74 submissions and recommendations via personal visits, telephone and email. The Legislative Assembly received two petitions from citizens and groups, and handled these appropriately.

CCAC ensures integrity and efficiency, and CA emphasises optimal use of public funds

Looking back at 2020: there was a plan for long-term, multi-faceted development, and the Commission Against Corruption (CCAC) united at all levels and strived to forge ahead without fear

of unexpected changes, fully supported the Government's administrative policy of "strengthening anti-corruption and auditing for a corruption-free, efficient government", and pragmatically implemented each short, medium and long-term promotional and educational mission. The CCAC made great efforts in promoting fulfilment of social responsibility by filing real-name complaints and reporting corruption, strengthening public awareness of reporting corruption, and reported the progress with and results of case investigations to the public in a timely manner, in order to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of case follow-up work by related departments. The CCAC also continued combating crimes within its remit, especially by investigating cases involving attempts to fraudulently obtain government allowances and subsidies.

During the global pandemic, the CCAC maintained essential external work and exchanges by replacing the traditional way of holding meetings with technological communications, as well as maintaining close contact and exchanges with educational organisations and schools in Macao, to sustain integrity education. The CCAC also strived to enhance its structure and operation, and investigated the feasibility of developing its dedicated information system in future, to meet its needs and enable long-term development of electronic data integration. In addition, the CCAC commenced horizontal communication channels with other departments, including the judiciary, thus aligning with the Government's administrative policy of enhancing cooperation between departments, and laying a good foundation for formulating policies for the next fiscal year ahead of time.

In 2020, the CCAC received 479 complaints and reports. A total of 105 cases were transferred to the Anti-Corruption Bureau, including cases in which the Anti-Corruption Authority and the Directorate of Ombudsman Services intervened, and cases initiated and transferred to the CCAC for investigations by the judiciary [1]; 282 cases were transferred to the Directorate of Ombudsman Services to conduct special investigations, one of which was under full investigation; another 100 cases that did not meet the criteria for initiation were closed; and four cases falling under other organisations' remit were directly transferred.

In addition, the CCAC opened six co-investigation cases with regions outside Macao in 2020. Including cases transferred from 2019, the CCAC concluded 387 cases in 2020. Among the cases concluded by the anti-corruption authority, 18 were transferred to the Public Prosecutions Office, two were transferred to other departments, and 129 were closed. Among those concluded by the Directorate of Ombudsman Services, 60 were requested for follow ups by relevant departments and 178 were closed. The CCAC also received 1,521 inquiries of various kinds during the year, 1,200 of which involved criminal offences, while 321 were complaints to the Ombudsman.

Regarding promotion and education, the CCAC continued organising various promotional and educational activities for different sectors of society. In 2020, the CCAC organised 303 talks and seminars, which were attended by a total of 17,232 participants. These events mainly targeted civil servants, members of community organisations, private sector employees, young people, and secondary and primary school students.

In 2020, the CCAC held the "Integrity Lesson Plan Design Collection Activity" and a live show for children on the Children's Day (1 June). The CCAC also enriched the "Database of Education

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1 *These included four cases that were integrated into dossiers for follow-up, and not opened as individual dossiers.*

on Integrity" website for educators' use. Besides, to align with the long-term promotion plan of the CCAC, the "Civil Servant Section" of the anti-corruption publicity campaign was launched, to hold a prized quiz game on WeChat public account, and launch the "Integrity information network for civil servants", with the aim to enhance public awareness of the concept of civil servants stated in the Penal Code.

Regarding external affairs in 2020, the CCAC reduced participation in external exchanges and cancelled non-essential meetings due to the pandemic. However, the CCAC still organised delegations to visit the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the Supreme People's Court, the Ministry of Public Security and the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council in Beijing.

Regarding international conferences, the CCAC attended the international conference organised by the Asia Development Bank and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the 24th Steering Group International Meeting of the ADB/OECD Anti-Corruption Initiative for Asia and the Pacific, and the 11th Working Group Meeting on the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, through video conferencing.

In November 2020, the CCAC received a reply from the Office of the Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Central People's Government, regarding the self-assessment checklist for implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption. After collecting comments from mainland China's ministries and commissions and the MSAR Government, the CCAC adjusted the length of the checklist and added details of the cases cited, aligning with the review of the convention by the Central People's Government.

As the seventh Legislative Assembly Election of the Macao SAR will be held in 2021, maintaining integrity of the Election is of great importance for the year. The CCAC devoted its full effort to anti-corruption, by adopting a multi-pronged approach to preventing and combating bribery and relevant crimes. Meanwhile, the CCAC is continuing with the anti-corruption publicity campaign, to comprehensively promote a clean election. Moreover, the CCAC will enhance staff training, especially for popularising electronic publicity activities for the election, update and strengthen staff's technological skills for investigating bribery crimes arising with the advent of new technologies.

In response to plans for the development of the Guangdong–Hong Kong–Macao Greater Bay Area and Macao's development approach of "One Centre, One Platform and One Base", the CCAC will strive to commence integrity-related communication channels with sister cities of the Greater Bay Area, to enhance communications and exchanges between relevant law enforcement authorities of the Greater Bay Area, deepen interregional cooperation on corruption-free governance, learn from other regions' experiences, improve operations and join forces to promote the development of corruption-free governance, in order to create an atmosphere of integrity in the Greater Bay Area.

In addition, the CCAC will continue to attach importance to preventing and combating bribery in the private sector, to promote sustainable development of businesses weakened by the pandemic. The CCAC will continue to focus on integrity education as the cornerstone for building a corruption-free society, encourage the public to be proactive in reporting corruption, and join hands with the

CCAC and all sectors of society to maintain a corruption-free environment in Macao.

In 2020, the Commission of Audit (CA) released seven audit reports comprising the Commissioner of Audit's Report 2019 and the following six performance audit reports:

1. The performance audit report "Operation of the Macau International Airport Company Limited" – reviewed the management and operation of the Macau International Airport, explored whether the management model was properly managed, and analysed the effectiveness of the inspection mechanism, to ensure optimal use of public resources invested by the Government.

2. The performance audit report "Follow-up of Previous Audit Reports" – comprehensively assessed all special and performance audit reports released from 20 December 1999 to 20 March 2017, focusing on 26 projects of high and medium risk. It involved nine audit reports, and aimed to explore whether the bodies involved have responded with measures to redress issues in the reports. The results show that many departments ignored the problems pointed out in the previous audit reports, leaving long-term mistakes and loopholes within the scope of their work unresolved. As the improvements to three projects – Greening Works of the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau, Subsidies Granted by Macao Foundation to Associations, and Continuing Education and Development Plan – were rather unsatisfactory, these projects are subject to individual follow up through intensive investigations.

3. The performance audit report "Follow-up of Previous Audit Reports - Greening Works of the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau" – detailed problems that have not been improved by the Municipal Affairs Bureau after some years of being highlighted in an audit report. Although in 2010 the Municipal Affairs Bureau responded to the initial audit report by introducing some measures to improve tree care, the follow-up audit revealed that there were still deficiencies in standardisation and practical implementation of recording data on trees and the mechanism for inspecting trees.

4. The performance audit report "Follow-up of Previous Audit Reports – Subsidies Granted by Macao Foundation to Associations" – revealed that from immediately after the release of the

audit report in June 2012, to December 2018, there were only unsatisfactory improvements to supervision of the obligation of grantees to submit activity reports, sanctions against violators, and follow up and monitoring work after issuance of subsidies.

5. The performance audit report "Follow-up of Previous Audit Reports – Continuing Education and Development Plan" – revealed there were shortcomings in three of four issues that the Education and Youth Development Bureau had to follow up, i.e. the implementation of on-site inspections, the backup plan for enrolment and the fee guarantee system.

6. The performance audit report "Management of Macao Investment and Development Limited (MID)" – explored whether MID had used public funds in a reasonable manner in the process of selecting the development and business model for planning the Traditional Chinese Medicine Science and Technology Industrial Park of Cooperation Between Guangdong and Macao (GMTCM Park). MID set up the "for rent only and not for sale" principle, applying for grants from the MSAR Government with the anticipation that construction of the entire park would be self-funded. However, MID had not analysed the pros and cons of various development models, or estimated the funds involved in different models, before the decision to make construction self-funded. MID adopted the self-funded construction model – the most expensive development model, due to the "not for sale" principle; however, it simultaneously arranged some measures for preparing land sales in future, showing a contradiction between decision and practice. For the resort-themed hotel business model, MID never considered or compared the pros and cons of self-management and management by enterprises in the park. Its rationale for opting for self-management instead of management by enterprises was contradictory. As a corporation with public capital, MID had to clearly explain how to earn back the original investment cost and make a profit, to prove that public investment is valuable, before deciding to use a large sum of public funds. Since it remains uncertain whether the current development model can pay back the investment or make a profit, MID should review each potential problem.

The Commissioner of Audit, Ho Veng On, emphasised in the text for his speech at the first special video conference of the Supreme Audit Institutions of the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (OISC/CPLP) that, through exchanging experience and sharing knowledge of public audit theories and practice, the institutions play an important role in promoting improvement of technical auditing capabilities, and especially enhancing the public governance of external monitoring and independence, and the efficiency, effectiveness and transparency of the use of public resources.

The Commissioner of Audit believed that the future challenges and opportunities of public audit will include the challenges in supporting the implementation of the various goals of the United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, those faced by audit in the digital environment, and those arising from higher requirements for institutional capabilities and professional proficiency of auditors.

In 2020, the CA completed the upgrading and modification of the "Auditor Office" system. The system was tested with support from the Computer Technology Centre of the National Audit Office, to ensure it is ready for use. The CA also held four video training courses for relevant staff – including system managers, audit project managers, account auditors and non-account audit auditors, to comprehensively strengthen their ability to process data, reform and optimise working

procedures, and facilitate the development of electronic governance in the Government's auditing work. The upgraded "Auditor Office" will be fully deployed for account auditing in 2021.

Regarding publicity and promotion, the CA continued organising talks on auditing culture for public department workers, cadets of the Academy of Macao Public Security Forces who were attending promotion preparation programmes, and newly recruited public administration workers, to promote optimised use of public funds.

Courts uphold fairness and justice, procuratorate safeguards Macao's interests

Numbers of cases admitted by the three-tier court system

2020	Court of Final Appeal	Court of Appeal	Base Court (including the Examining Magistracy)	Administrative Court	Total
Cases admitted	216	1,206	16,861	135	18,418
Cases concluded	165	1,276	16,896	134	18,471
Cases pending	99	526	12,342	120	13,087

The majority of the cases in the three-tier court system were criminal cases and criminal labour cases, which totalled 6,207 (excluding Examining Magistracy cases). Ranking second were civil and labour cases, which totalled 4,190. There were also 415 administrative cases, and 7,606 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 2020, an accumulated total of 741 articles had been released, 96 of which were released in 2020.

Summary of consulting services provided by the Base Court in 2020:

2020	Criminal Courts	Civil Courts	Small Claims Court	Total
Total number of inquiries	1,646	4,264	1,699	5,910
Number of cases	1,765	4,025	1,699	5,790
Number of cases handled directly	1,703	3,782	1,699	5,485
Number of cases transferred to the Public Prosecutions Office	59	197	---	256
Number of cases transferred to other departments	3	46	---	49
Number of telephone inquiries	404	969	---	1,373

Legal assistance and enforcement

Regarding delivery of judicial writs and assistance in investigations and evidence collection in civil and commercial cases, in 2020 the Court of Final Appeal received 220 judicial writs from mainland China courts, and delivered 86 judicial writs to mainland China courts on behalf of courts in Macao.

In 2020, the Court of Appeal received 19 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.

The MSAR Government and the HKSAR Government signed the Arrangement Concerning Reciprocal Recognition and Enforcement of Arbitral Awards between the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Macao Special Administrative Region on 7 January 2013; this came into effect on 16 December 2013. As at the end of 2020, the Court of Appeal had admitted four cases requesting an endorsement of an arbitral decision.

Besides, the MSAR Government and the HKSAR Government signed the Arrangement for Mutual Service of Judicial Documents in Civil and Commercial Cases between the Macao Special Administrative Region and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region on 5 December 2017; this came into effect on 1 August 2020. As at the end of 2020, the Court of Final Appeal had received two judicial writs from Hong Kong courts, and delivered six judicial writs to Hong Kong courts on behalf of courts in Macao.

Declarations of assets and interests

In 2020, 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 213 individual dossiers, received 2,055 documents for the declaration of assets and interests that involved 1,537 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 2020, the disclosure documents (Part IV) of 588 individual dossiers involving 382 people were published online. In all, there are 3,665 disclosure documents, involving 841 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 2020/2021, giving a comprehensive summary of the work of the courts of the Macao SAR in the Judicial Year 2019/2020.

Due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the three-tier court of the Macao SAR operated at a limited scale, within a restricted time period. Meanwhile, many litigation parties or witnesses who do not reside in Macao could not attend court proceedings as scheduled, due to entry and exit restriction measures. Thus, there were delays in the commencement of some trials, affecting the courts' case admission work. With the prompt implementation of measures in response to the pandemic, and the joint efforts of the judicial sector, the courts were able to maintain normal operations. The conclusion rates of various types of cases of the three-tier court were not affected, and the number of pending cases constantly decreased.

Besides, with the influence of the epidemic, there was a change in terms of type and form of crimes. For example, the proportion of phone fraud and Internet fraud cases increased, especially cases related to fraudulently selling medical products. Moreover, due to restrictions on transportation

between Macao and its neighbouring cities, especially Hong Kong, there was an increase in drug trafficking through waterborne transport, or other clandestine ways such as parcels sent directly by post.

It is worth noting that during the COVID-19 pandemic, to support the Government's anti-pandemic efforts and promptly deal with behaviour violating infection control measures, the Base Court accepted and quickly admitted several COVID-19 pandemic-related cases. For instance, the Civil Courts and Criminal Courts accepted many cases related to compulsory quarantine for infectious disease patients, submission of false health declaration forms, leaving designated quarantine sites, and surgical mask e-shopping scams.

This year marked the 21st anniversary of the return of Macao to the motherland. The implementation of "One country, two systems" in Macao entered an interim phrase. Mr Sam Hou-fai, the President of the Court of Final Appeal, believed that apart from summarising the experience and inadequacies in Macao's implementation of the "One country, two systems" principle, challenges and issues faced throughout the legal adaptation process should also be seriously examined and investigated, given the judiciary system in Macao originated from Portugal, due to historical reasons.

As Portugal is in continental Europe, its judiciary system is affected by many aspects, such as its entrenched ethic and morality, values and attitudes, and customs and traditional culture. In comparison, Macao, an oriental community with a millennium-long history of traditional culture, which is mainly Chinese, is very different. And in fact, the system, which was originally applicable to a population of more than ten million, was transferred from a distant country with an area of approximately 100,000 square kilometres, to a micro jurisdiction, a special administrative region of China with an area of only 32 square kilometres and a population of approximately 0.6 million. Therefore, this difference can only be addressed by being exceptionally prudent throughout the process of formulating and implementing laws.

For example, the avoidance system in relation to conflict of interests that is in force under the public law is a specific system established with a view to ensuring impartiality and justice, and to prevent transfer of benefits. In the light of the stipulations of the laws currently in force in Macao, the avoidance system is established in the operational systems of administration, legislation, and judiciary. Despite some differences in regulatory details, public officials must avoid conflict of interests in exercising their authority in the event that they are considered to have a certain degree of connection to the addressed aim or involved party.

Implementing this system within a large jurisdiction may have limited influence on the functioning of jurisdictional agencies, and the probability of violating this system may also be smaller due to its vast geographic size and large population. But the problem becomes evident in Macao, as it is a small, closely-knit Chinese community with intricately linked interests among community organisations.

Given Macao's social features and environment, law enforcement must be stricter and with higher criteria, in order to safeguard impartiality and justice. Only in this way can the administrative, legislative and judicial agencies in Macao gain people's trust and respect, to uphold their dignity, and effectively safeguard and protect the public interest and fairly ensure justice.

Operations of the MSAR's Public Prosecutions Office in 2020 are summarised as follows:

1. Given the fact that the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in a decrease in the population flow, there was a drop in the number of cases handled by the Public Prosecutions Office in 2020, compared with the previous year's figure. However, there was an increase in the number of cases for which the Public Prosecutions Office participated in the Court of Final Appeal proceedings, with around 30 percent of these cases involving disputes over land acquisitions. Upholding the principle of impartiality and subjectivity, the Public Prosecutions Office will strive to safeguard the national land resources and benefits of MSAR's public properties.

2. There were varying declines in numbers of cases initiated regarding various kinds of crime; the decrease was particularly marked for crimes related to illegal gambling. However, there were notable increases in numbers of cases initiated regarding "pornography related to minors" and suspected sexual offences against minors. Hence, the Public Prosecutions Office will step up the efforts to crack down on criminal activities violating the rights of minors, increase protection of minors' sense of social awareness, and set up a safety net for minors.

3. During the COVID-19 pandemic, different countries imposed anti-pandemic measures strictly prohibiting group gatherings, which resulted in corresponding changes in types and forms of crime. For instance, there was a decrease in the cases of incoming criminals involved in drug trafficking in Macao. However, drug trafficking was found being conducted in new, rarely seen ways, such as using express parcel services or using boats to deliver drugs. Meanwhile, there was also a rise in the number of cases initiated for cybercrime and fraud cases using "fake notes for bank use".

4. With regard to illegal behaviour which disrupts the anti-pandemic order, the Public Prosecutions Office expedited investigations and made prompt prosecutions. The office also disclosed progress with investigation of related cases to the public in a timely manner, and strengthened protection of the public interest regarding the MSAR's anti-pandemic efforts through litigation procedures.

5. To prevent and curb domestic violence, the Public Prosecutions Office closely cooperated with various departments and related community organisations to provide legal protection for harmony and care in families, and promote social harmony and stability.

6. To safeguard the safety and stability of Macao's financial system, the Public Prosecutions Office closely cooperated with finance-related departments to prevent and curb money laundering. The overall rate of money laundering remained controllable.

7. To ensure the stability and sound utilisation of the human resources comprising judges and judicial support staff, the Public Prosecutions Office will closely cooperate with the legal departments to facilitate the establishment of mechanisms for ongoing occupational training, induction training and internship of judges, to improve the mechanism for managing judicial support staff.

8 Deploying scientific means for improving the quality and efficiency of its work, the Office of the Public Prosecutor-General continues developing and refining the internal case management system of the Public Prosecutions Office. Meanwhile, the Public Prosecutions Office will also closely cooperate with legal departments to consolidate judicial resources, promote e-judicial litigation and develop a digital platform for sharing litigation information in a timely manner.

In 2020, 10,852 criminal cases were initiated by the Public Prosecutions Office, 27 percent less than the 14,923 cases in the previous year. The number of cases concluded was 13,302, 13.87 percent less than the cases in 2019, with 3,658 prosecutions made upon investigation, and 9,378 cases filed; these figures were down 11.39 percent and 14.61 percent, respectively, from 2019. The Public Prosecutions Office initiated 48 criminal case appeals, and 410 replies to criminal case appeals – down by 35.14 percent and 6.82 percent respectively, from 2019.

Breaking down the statistical information on cases initiated in 2020, the five types of crimes with the most investigations were:

1. Theft, robbery and property damage – 3,359 cases (down 33.18 percent year on year)
2. Fraud and extortion – 1,182 cases (down 35.20 percent year on year)
3. Offences involving physical assault – 1,173 cases (down 19.44 percent year on year)
4. Crimes related to traffic accidents – 1,002 cases (down 11.01 percent year on year); and
5. Illegal immigration and immigration-related crimes – 853 cases (down 16.54 percent year on year).

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

- Forgery – 566 cases (down 25.82 percent year-on-year);
- Cybercrimes – 372 cases (up 27.40 percent year-on-year);
- Crimes against public authority – 222 cases (down 27.45 percent year-on-year);
- Crimes against sexual freedom and sexual consent – 220 cases (up 44.74 percent year-on-year); and
- Illegal gambling and related crimes – 181 cases (down 78.78 percent year-on-year).

With regard to civil and labour litigation cases, the Office of the Administrative Court participated in handling 588 civil labour cases in 2020, 4.85 percent less than the figure of 618 cases in the previous year; conducted 62 maternity or paternity investigations; initiated 709 civil and labour litigation cases, 8.87 percent less than the figure of 778 cases in 2019; initiated 1,067 pre-suite cases, 15.79 percent less than the figure of 1,267 cases in 2019; and completed 1,372 pre-suite cases, 0.29 percent more than the figure of 1,368 cases in 2019.

With regard to labour cases, there were 367 newly initiated cases involving labour accidents and occupational diseases, and 412 such case were successfully mediated, while 24 cases required litigation due to failure to agree on mediation; 221 ordinary labour litigation cases were newly initiated, with 238 such cases successfully mediated, while further litigation was required for 12 cases; 650 workers were involved in successful mediation procedures conducted by the Public Prosecutions Office, and 137 workers were involved in cases initiated following failure to achieve mediation.

In 2020, the Prosecutorial Office at the Administrative Court received 114 new cases, 50.65 percent less than the figure in the previous year, including four cases of claims involving land concessions forfeited by the Government.

The Prosecutorial Office at the Court of Final Appeal and the Court of Appeal participated in 1,248 proceedings of the Court of Appeal, 10.54 percent less than the figure of 1,395 cases in the previous year, with 14 of these cases related to land; participated in 194 cases of the Court of Final Appeal, 22.78 percent more than the figure of 158 cases in the previous year, with 58 of the processed cases related to land.

Macao Yearbook 2021

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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 subject to the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region;
- 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 Government policies and issuing executive orders;
- Formulating by-laws and promulgating them for implementation;
- Nominating candidates for the Central People's Government's appointment of the following principal officials: Secretaries, Commissioner Against Corruption, Commissioner of Audit, and leading officials of the Police and Macao Customs Service;
- 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;
- Appointing or removing presidents and judges of the court at all levels and public prosecutors through legal procedures;
- Nominating candidates for the Central People's Government's appointment of the Public Prosecutor-General and recommending his or her removal;
- Appointing or removing civil servants through legal procedures;
- Executing the orders on related affairs issued by the Central People's Government in accordance with the Basic Law of the Macao SAR;
- Addressing external affairs and other affairs on behalf of the MSAR Government as authorised by the Central People's Government;
- Approving the motions regarding fiscal revenue and expenditure proposed to the Legislative Assembly;
- Deciding whether government officials and other civil servants concerned shall testify and give evidence before the Legislative Assembly or its subordinate committees in accordance with the needs of the security and major public interests of the country and the Macao SAR;
- Awarding decorations of medals and honorary titles of the Macao SAR according to the law;
- Pardoning persons convicted of criminal offences or commuting their penalties according

to the law; and

- Handling petitions and complaints.

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 first- and second-term Chief Executive 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.

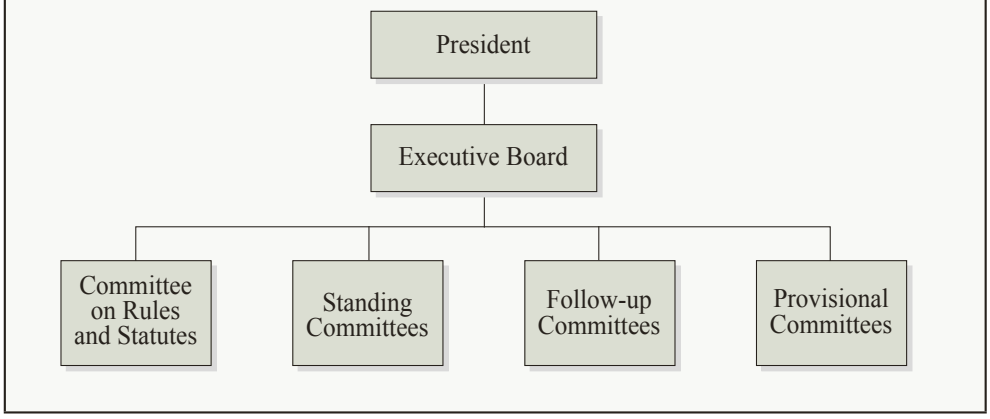
The Legislative Assembly has one president and one vice president, elected by and from among its members. The president and vice president shall be permanent Chinese residents who have lived continuously in Macao for at least 15 years.

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.

Organisation Chart of the Legislative Assembly



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 Base Court, a Court of Appeal and a Court of Final Appeal. The power of final adjudication is vested in the Court of Final Appeal.

The Base Court 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 2020 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;
- Law of the People's Republic of China on the Immunity of the Property of Foreign Central Banks from Judicial Compulsory Measures; and
- Law of the People's Republic of China on the National Anthem.

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:

- Handling foreign affairs issues related to the MSAR that are the responsibilities of the Central People's Government;
- 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;
- 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;
- 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
- 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.

According to By-law No. 6/1999 on Organisation, Authority and Functioning of Public Departments and Entities amended and re-promulgated by By-law No. 2/2021, the authority held by each Secretary in various areas are as follows:

Secretary for Administration and Justice

The Secretary for Administration and Justice holds authority in areas including:

- Public administration and civil servant affairs;
- Legislative affairs, legal promotion, legal aid, international and regional legal affairs;
- Regulation of the registration and notarisation system;
- Civil and criminal records;
- Municipal affairs;
- Production and publication of the *Macao SAR Gazette*; and
- Legal and judicial training.

Secretary for Economy and Finance

The Secretary for Economy and Finance holds authority in areas including:

- Supervision of industry, commerce, technology development and external trade (except those under the jurisdiction of other secretaries);
- Administration of public finances and the tax system;

- Gaming and tourism;
- Labour, employment and vocational training;
- The currency, foreign exchange and monetary system (including the insurance sector);
- Statistical data; and
- Consumer rights protection.

Secretary for Security

The Secretary for Security holds authority in areas including:

- Civil protection;
- Internal security of the Macao SAR;
- Customs affairs;
- Criminal investigations;
- Immigration control;
- Fire services;
- Correctional services;
- Public security forces and officer training for public security departments; and
- Financial intelligence.

Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture

The Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture holds authority in areas including:

- Education and youth development;
- Culture and cultural industry development;
- Sport;
- Healthcare;
- Social work;
- Social security; and
- Social rehabilitation.

In 2020, the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture attended:

- The 73rd Session of the World Health Assembly (virtual conference) as a member of the government delegation of the People's Republic of China;
- The plaque presenting ceremony of the Macao SAR joining the Organization of World Heritage Cities (virtual conference) in the name of "Macao, China";

- The 3rd UNESCO Creative Cities Beijing Summit (via online and offline platforms), and
- The opening ceremony of Global Tourism Economy Forum 2020 on behalf of the Chief Executive of the MSAR.

Secretary for Transport and Public Works

The Secretary for Transport and Public Works holds authority in areas including:

- Land management, urban planning and cadastre management;
- Infrastructure, public and private projects;
- Waters and water resources management and port affairs;
- Environmental protection and energy development;
- Land transport, maritime and civil aviation management;
- Postal affairs and telecommunications;
- Public housing; and
- Meteorology.

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:

- Preventing and suppressing corruption and corruption-related fraud in public departments and the private sector;
- Investigating, in accordance with criminal law and criminal procedural law, corruption and corruption-related fraud committed by civil servants, without prejudice to the duties conferred by law on other bodies to investigate such matters;
- Investigating, in accordance with criminal law and criminal procedural law, corruption and corruption-related fraud in the private sector, without prejudice to the duties conferred by law on other bodies to investigate such matters;
- Investigating, in accordance with criminal law and criminal procedural law, corruption and corruption-related fraud in voter registration and elections, without prejudice to the duties conferred by law on other bodies to investigate such matters;
- Handling complaints to the ombudsman to promote the protection of human rights, freedom, legal guarantees, and legitimate rights and interests, and aims to ensure the legitimacy of the exercise of power, and justice and efficiency of public administration through approaches as stated in organisational law and other unofficial approaches.

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:

- Monitoring the implementation of the Government budget;
- Compiling an audit report on the overall Government accounts;
- Monitoring 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
- Conducting "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 2020, the Commissioner of Audit attended the first Special Video Conference held by the Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries (OISC/CPLP), as an observer.

Unitary Police Service

The Unitary Police Service is responsible for:

- Commanding police units in the performance of their duties;
- Effectively allocating operational resources of police units;
- Centralising and coordinating all criminal investigations of police units;
- Collecting, analysing, processing and disseminating by lawful means all information, including inter-connected data, and all necessary intelligence and information for performing its functions;
- Overseeing execution plans, instructions and tasks of police units;
- Inspecting and coordinating operational capability of police units; and
- Planning, coordinating and monitoring work on the civil protection system, and providing technical, administrative and logistical support to security committees.

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).

Government Headquarters Affairs Office

The Government Headquarters Affairs Office (DSASG) is a public department established under By-law No. 44/2020, to provide assistance and support to the Chief Executive's Office, all secretaries' offices and various departments of the Government Headquarters, including the entities designated by the Chief Executive, regarding administration, finance, technology, protocol, logistics and other affairs essential to the normal operations of the Government Headquarters. The DSASG is directly under the Chief Executive.

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.

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 the wake of COVID-19 outbreak, the Office of the Macao Special Administrative Region in Beijing strictly complied with the anti-pandemic guidelines of the Central People's Government and the MSAR Government, and actively implemented pandemic prevention and disease control measures. Against the backdrop of strict pandemic prevention, limited external exchanges were maintained to promote and publicise Macao's achievements in politics, economy, culture and tourism under the implementation of "One country, two system".

The events attended by the Government included:

- Air Macau's Macao to Beijing Daxing Inaugural Flight Ceremony;
- Briefing on China's Experiences in Response to COVID-19, jointly organised by the National Health Commission and the World Health Organisation;
- 2020 ZGC Forum - Beijing, Hong Kong and Macao Science and Technology Innovation Cooperation Event;
- Colloquium for the Commemoration of the 600th Anniversary of the Forbidden City and the 95th Anniversary of the Founding of the Palace Museum;
- Photo Exhibition entitled "Women at the Forefront in the Fight Against COVID-19" organised by the All-China Women's Federation;
- Opening ceremony of Intellectual Perceptual-2020 Virtual Forum of Hong Kong-Macao Visual Art Biennale;
- Accession Ceremony Marking the Return of the Bronze Horse Head to Yuanmingyuan;
- Participating in holding an online exchange session on "Work together to revive businesses in Beijing, Hong Kong and Macao";
- Tianjin, Hong Kong and Macao Joint Working Conference; and
- The Forum on Commemoration of the 25th Anniversary of the World Conference on Women and the Fifth Anniversary of Global Leaders' Meeting on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.

The Government organised large scale promotion activities for the "Beijing Macao Week" from 26 to 29 September 2020. The Office of the Macao Special Administrative Region in Beijing actively cooperated with the relevant departments of the Beijing Municipal Government in the preparatory work of organising the Beijing-Macao Joint Work Conference, to ensure effective communication between the two places. The MSAR Government also participated in coordination and logistics for other participating departments of the MSAR Government at the "Beijing Macao Week".

The office attached great importance to student and youth affairs and enhanced its communications with Macao students studying in tertiary institutions in mainland China. Since the COVID-19 outbreak, the office maintained communication with students through online channels, such as recording video messages and holding a concluding session for the 2020 Hong Kong and Macao University Student Cultural Practice Activity, and joining a live broadcast of the "First Lesson of the Semester" for new students from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan in Beijing in 2020.

After the pandemic had subsided and entered the stage of normalised pandemic prevention, and provided that safety was ensured, the office assisted the Beijing (College) Macau Students Association in organising a Cantopop singing competition for Beijing students, and held a seminar with the key members of the Beijing (College) Macau Students Association to learn about the students' life and studies during the pandemic.

The number of followers of the office's Weibo account (http://weibo.com/draemp) has increased to more than 880,000 since 2011, while the number of followers of its WeChat account (macaubeijing) has risen to more than 14,000 from the second half of 2013 to 2020. 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. During the pandemic, the office timely answered enquiries from Macao residents regarding the pandemic and assisted in cases referral.

Macao Economic and Trade Office in Lisbon

The Macao Economic and Trade Office in Lisbon, which represents and supports the Chief Executive in trade relations and cooperation between Macao and Portugal.

In 2020, the office attached great importance to the situation of COVID-19, closely followed the pandemic prevention policies of the MSAR Government, the Portuguese Government and the Chinese Embassy in Portugal, and implemented corresponding anti-pandemic measures.

During the pandemic, the office maintained close contact with relevant departments of the MSAR Government, such as Higher Education Bureau, Education and Youth Affairs Bureau, Identification Services Bureau, Transport Bureau, Social Welfare Bureau and the Social Security Fund Authority, to assist Macao residents in Portugal to apply for proof of life, renew MSAR Passports, apply for certificates of driver's licence particulars; and assisted students studying in Portugal to negotiate with tertiary institutions the arrangements of online courses, application for renewal of expired Portuguese residence permits, handled house rental issues and arrangement of flights back to Macao.

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 2020, the office received a delegation of the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office.

The office attached great importance to the situation of COVID-19, closely followed the pandemic prevention policies of the MSAR Government, Chinese Embassy in the Kingdom of Belgium, ambassadors of China to the European Union, institutions of the European Union and the Belgium Government, and implemented corresponding anti-pandemic measures.

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 2020, the office participated in three rounds of negotiations and meetings regarding the appointment of Director-General of the World Trade Organization.

As part of the MSAR Government delegation, the office participated in the preparation for and attended the fifth Trade Policy Review of Macao, China of the WTO in the form of virtual conferencing. The members at the conference praised the support and commitment of Macao to the multilateral trading system, as well as its excellent reporting records (including COVID-19 related measures).

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 Affairs Bureau holds public sessions every month to allow Macao residents to give suggestions and raise queries regarding the duties and functions of the bureau. Ten public sessions were held in 2020 (sessions in January and February were cancelled due to the pandemic). The management of the Municipal Affairs Bureau also hosts community seminars in various community centres and districts to introduce municipal works in the districts. Local organisations and residents of the districts are invited to attend and express their opinions on municipal affairs. Six community seminars were organised in 2020, attended by representatives from 85 associations and organisations and some 200 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.

Affected by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, Macao Foundation's funding allocated from the gaming revenue plummeted. In this regard, the foundation strictly adhered to the requirement of tightening its expenditure on operational costs, holding activities and financial assistance granting, to significantly reduce non-essential expenditure.

At the same time, in order to alleviate the impact on Macao economy brought by the pandemic, the foundation supported the administrative policy of the Government and allocated 10 billion patacas for setting up an anti-pandemic assistance fund, to provide financial support for the relief measures launched by various public departments. In addition, the foundation focused on its funding reform in 2020, and actively followed the Government's direction of optimising and consolidating autonomous funds.

Subsidies and Charity Work

In 2020, the Board of Trustees and Executive Committee of the Macao Foundation approved 689 sponsorship applications, with the Executive Committee executing 65 projects, each with funding that exceeded 500,000 patacas. In total, the approved subsidies reached nearly 893 million patacas, representing a decrease of 51.67 percent over 2019, for projects mainly to support people's livelihoods (51.33 percent) and cultivation of talented young individuals (36.46 percent).

The Macao Foundation continued to launch many special schemes with grassroots service

organisations to address specific needs and difficulties of the underprivileged, including Climbing Ladder Service and "Listen, Talk, & Care" Scheme, as well as gift distribution to the underprivileged through community groups during festive seasons.

The foundation continued supporting China Soong Ching Ling Foundation, the Chinese Foundation for Lifeline Express and other charities in launching various charity projects in mainland China. It also launched poverty alleviation measures projects in Congjiang county, Guizhou through the China Foundation for Disabled Persons.

Scholarships

In 2020, the Macao Foundation continued to grant scholarships to Macao and mainland China students. A total of 12,203 students were awarded with tertiary scholarships and scholarships for secondary and primary schools, totalling 68.08 million patacas. It also continued to grant scholarships of nearly 8.3 million patacas to students from Portuguese-speaking countries and Asian regions, to facilitate talent cultivation and enhance education and academic exchanges and cooperation with different regions.

History and Cultural Affairs

In 2020, the Committee of History and Culture of the Macao Foundation continued to launch funding schemes for schools to support diverse and lively promotion of Chinese culture in schools, and strengthened promotion of Chinese culture in communities.

Promotion of Culture and Art

In 2020, the Macao Foundation organised 40 performances, exhibitions and workshops through the branded activities of Macao Artists Promotion Project, Macao Young Artists Promotion Project and the Macao Foundation Citizens' Concert, to provide local artists with a platform for presenting and exchanging ideas. The foundation also organised multiple competitions, lectures and publications to promote literature, encourage creative writing and identify literary talents.

Academic Research

In 2019, online thematic exhibitions, photo collections and quizzes were launched through the cultural and historical website of Macau Memories, with several on campus lectures held, to raise public awareness of local history and culture.

The Macao Foundation continued compiling the major national culture project of *The Macao Volume of Ten Arts Collections*, of which the *Collection of Chinese Quyi Music* has been granted final approval.

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 2020, the office received 170 complaints regarding, or reports of, leaks or mishandling of personal data; 55 requests for advice; 1,056 notifications concerning personal data processing; 64 applications for authorisation of data sharing; and 2,391 legal inquiries. It held or co-organised 26 briefing sessions, 15 seminars and talks, and 31 training sessions (16 classes) on the Personal Data Protection Act. In all, there were 2,211 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.

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.

Continuous Enhancement on Service Models and Functions of Inter-departmental Cooperation

Amid the impact and challenges brought by COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, the Government continued to reinforce inter-departmental collaboration mechanism and proactively facilitated establishment of public e-services in line with the Government policy on smart city development.

The enactment of Law No. 2/2020 on Electronic Governance and its related laws and regulations provide more favourable conditions for optimising inter-departmental workflows, reduce the burden of filling in information and submitting documents through inter-departmental data exchange, and provide the public with more convenient and quality services through the newly launched electronic certificates and digital licences.

The Integrated Government Services Centre and the Islands District Integrated Government Services Centre are important service outlets for one-stop integrated services, which provide over 300 services from 26 public departments, respectively.

In 2020, the Integrated Government Services Centre and the Islands District Integrated Government Services Centre processed more than 955,000 cases in total, with 677,00 cases handled by the former and 278,000 cases by the latter. The two centres received a total of 1,240,000 visitors, with each centre receiving 901,000 visitors and 339,000 visitors respectively.

E-Governance

E-governance is an important component of the public administration reform. The Government is implementing and commencing work on e-governance as planned, steadily promoting e-governance in terms of laws and regulations, external services, internal management and infrastructure to achieve anticipated goals.

In terms of laws and regulations, with Law No. 2/2020 on Electronic Governance and By-law No. 24/2020 on Rules for the Implementation of the Electronic Governance Law coming into force on 27 September 2020, the Government has commenced a new phase of e-governance. The laws

and regulations regulate the application of official communications, electronic notices, electronic certificates and digital licences, as well as simplification of service procedures, to reduce the number of visits to departments and duplication of document summited by applicants.

In terms of infrastructure and facilities, the Government's cloud computing centre commenced at the end of 2019 to meet the needs for future development of smart applications in public departments. As a core foundation of digital government, the cloud computing centre is equipped with technology and management for high confidentiality, integrity and availability. In terms of security compliance, it is managed according to the provisions of Law No. 13/2019 on Cyber Security Law of the Government, to provide a secure and stable basic operating environment for each department to develop secure e-services.

In line with the implementation of the Cyber Security Law, the Cyber Security – Management Standard Regulations and the Cyber Security – Incident Alert, Response and Notification Regulations introduced in 2020 allow various departments to build their own cyber security management system in an orderly manner, establish security management requirements for computer systems and data of public departments, and formulate procedures for responding to cyber security incidents, so as to provide standards for departments to carry out cyber security work.

As for internal management optimisation, the Government completed the internal flow of official documents and case file management system in phases as planned to achieve fully digitalised document flow. With the enactment of the Electronic Governance Law, the Document and Case File Management System was launched to achieve complete digitalised transmission and management of official correspondence between all public departments using cloud technology, thereby reducing administrative expenses and improving management quality. In addition, the mobile version of Civil Servant Management and Service Platform was launched for personalised services, to continuously improve the efficiency of departmental personnel management and administration.

In terms of external services, the Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau streamlined the account opening procedures for the One-stop Public Services and added online remote account opening function, so that the residents do not have to visit the departments in person. In addition, a simplified version of the One-stop Public Services was launched to cater for the convenience and the needs of users from different groups, and provide a more concise and clearer interface for the citizens.

The One-stop Public Services have covered over 60 government services of multiple public departments, including services embedded on the One-stop Public Services and provided on department websites using the identification technology of the One-stop Public Services, covering areas of social security, education, healthcare, entrepreneurship and business, and notarisation and registration.

The Government continues encouraging public departments to prioritise the digitalisation of services of public concern, interest and with high utilisation rate, and to include them in the One-stop Public Services for citizens' convenience. Meanwhile, new electronic certificates, digital licences and other projects will be continuously introduced, to facilitate more common services to go digital in an orderly manner, and create an environment for rationalising administrative structure, benefitting the public and facilitating businesses.

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 2020, the Chief Executive had signed administrative orders to award decorations of honour, medals and certificates to 20 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).

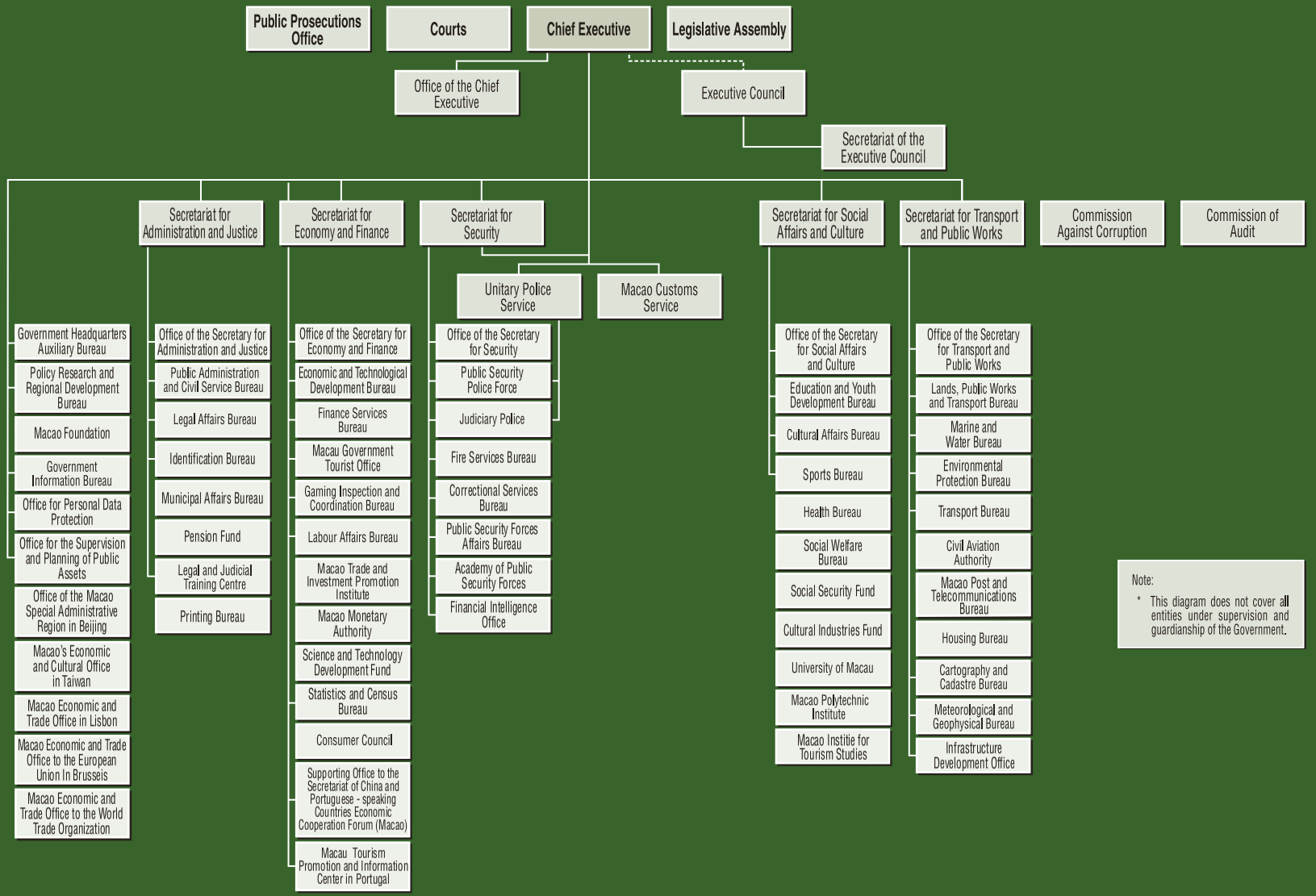
The Flag of the MSAR

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 *



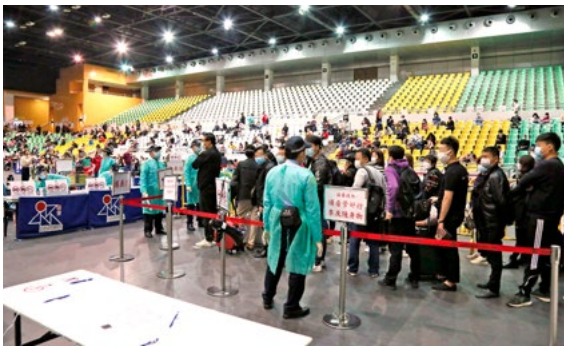
Note:

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

United to combat the pandemic

To combat the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government implements effective policies and measures, and swiftly activates major public hygiene control and health protection mechanisms at district levels, to prevent community transmission of coronavirus. Under the caring guidance and strong support of the Central People's Government, all sectors in Macao are united as one, to achieve results in maintaining a record of zero deaths, zero community and hospital transmissions, low rates of severe cases and high cure rates through COVID-19 prevention and control efforts. Society at large maintains stability, while the economy is gradually recovering. In 2020, the Government and all residents of Macao passed the test of the COVID-19 pandemic with flying colours.

消防局救護車
Ambulância do C.B.



每次一人進入 請勿進門

Macao Yearbook 2021

2

THE LEGAL SYSTEM AND THE JUDICIARY

The Legal System and the Judiciary

The Legal System

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

Pre-Handover Laws Remain Largely Unchanged

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

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

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

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

Improving the Laws of the Macao SAR

Some of Macao's original laws needed to be revised, in order to conform to the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region and reflect Macao's new status as a special administrative region. The Legal Statute Research and Adaptation Working Group was established for this purpose in 2001. 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, 12 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 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 Base Court

With the establishment of the MSAR, two new courts came into being as constituent parts of the Base Court. 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 Base Court.

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.

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. Information Centres have been established in Criminal Courts and Civil Courts of the Base Court, as well as enquiry services provided in the Small Claims Court, to enable citizens and individuals involved in litigation to learn 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 2020, 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 has the power to hear criminal cases at various stages of criminal proceedings. 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 has the power to hear civil cases, minor violations, incidental matters and problems in relation to labour laws, to which the Labour Procedure Code can be applied. However, it shall not prejudice other jurisdictions attributed by law.

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; litigations regarding disputes about maternity and presumed paternity; and incidental matters and problems in the above-mentioned cases.

In 2020, the Base Court of the Criminal Court, Civil Court Information Centre and the Small Claims Court admitted 5,910 enquiries from citizens, involving a total of 5,790 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 one judge, who also oversees the office of the Administrative Court and assumes the posts defined by Items 2 to 5 of Clause 4 of Article 33 of the Judicial Organisation Framework Law. Each post is occupied for a three-year term and is assumed on a rotation basis, according to descending seniority.

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.

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 2020, there were 40 serving magistrates in the Public Prosecutions Office (one Portuguese magistrate left the office on 2 April 2020 due to expiry of contract), including one Prosecutor-General, nine Assistant Prosecutors-General and 30 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

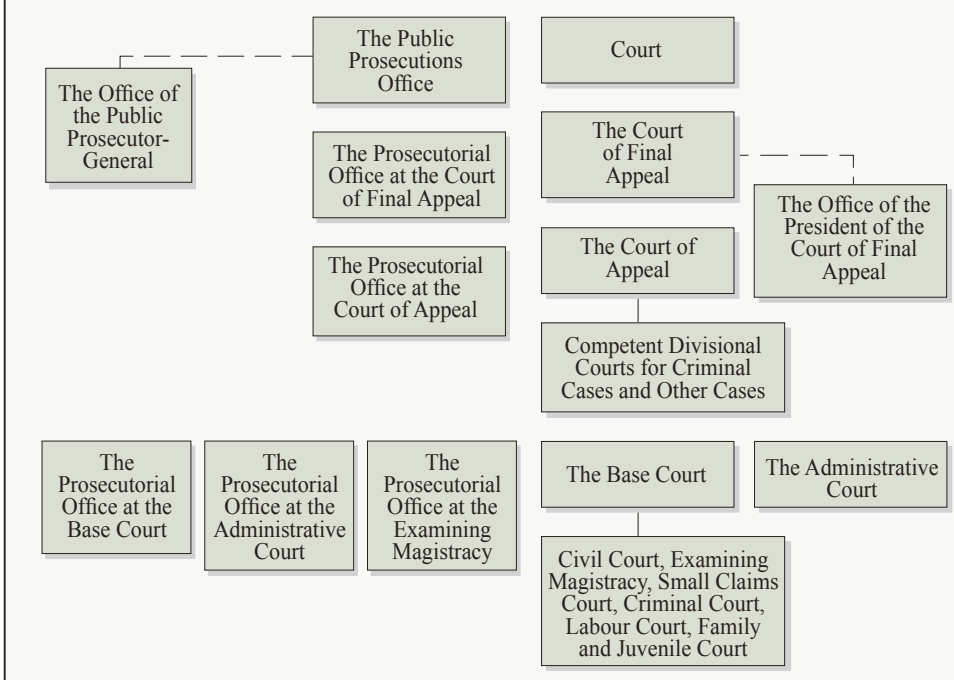
The Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region provides that every resident of Macao shall have certain inalienable legal rights. These include the right to appeal to the law, the right to initiate a court action, the right to seek assistance from a lawyer in protecting his or her legitimate 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 2020/2021 academic year, 622 students were enrolled in undergraduate law programmes, 350 graduate students were studying for master's degree in law programmes, 20 students were enrolled in postgraduate certificate programmes, and 77 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 2020/2021 academic year, a total of 699 students were enrolled in Bachelor of Law degree programmes, of whom 670 came from overseas and 29 were Macao residents. There were 385 students working towards a Master of Law degree, and 131 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.

In November 2020, the training centre commenced the sixth Magistrate Training Programme and prepared for the internship admission test, with 20 places available.

As for continued training courses for judges and public prosecutors, the joint programmes scheduled to be organised by the centre 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 in 2020 were postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

As for induction training courses for judicial clerks, the training centre organised five one-year judicial clerk induction programmes. A total of 400 participants completed the programmes, 323 of whom have been appointed as judicial clerks in the courts or the Public Prosecutions Office as of December 2020.

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 22 promotion preparation programmes for judicial support staff of the courts or the Public Prosecutions Office. In 2020, the centre organised the Promotion Training Course for Clerk Specialists of the Public Prosecution's Office, with a total of 210 teaching hours.

To complement the examinations organised by the Legal Affairs Bureau, in 2020 the Training Centre completed the 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 2020, as Macao's pandemic situation stabilised, the centre launched various legal training programmes in phases, starting from April, in accordance with the class resumption guidance announced by the Health Bureau. The programmes covered topics including the Constitution and the Basic Law, civil service laws and regulations, administrative procedures, laws on procurement and provision of services, and public financial management systems. Events held outside Macao

or involving non-Macao instructors were suspended.

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 2020, there were 441 practising lawyers and 132 trainee lawyers in Macao.

The Legal Affairs Bureau

The Legal Affairs Bureau is a public department of the MSAR. It conducts research into judicial policy and centralised legislative coordination, and provides technical support; implements policies relating to legal drafting and translation, international and regional legal affairs, and promotion of laws; coordinates and supports registries, notary public offices and private notaries; and supports the operation of the general legal aid system.

The Legal Affairs Bureau is also responsible for providing technical, logistical and administrative assistance to the Law Reform Consultative Committee, the Legal and Judicial Training Centre, the Legal Aid Committee, the Treasury for Legal Affairs, the Registration and Notary Committee, the Committee for the Protection of Victims of Violence, and other organisations. It is also responsible for monitoring the legality of the establishment and continuance of voluntary arbitration institutions, managing the database of legal officers, and performing other duties as assigned by law.

The Legal Affairs Bureau also supervises registries and notary public offices, including the Real Estate Registry, the Commercial and Movable Goods Registry, the Civil Registry and the notary public offices.

Real Estate Registry

The Real Estate Registry is responsible for the registration of property in Macao, and publishing the legal status of real estate through the registration of acquisitions, mortgages and transfers, to ensure the security of transactions.

Commercial and Movable Goods Registry

The Commercial and Movable Goods Registry is responsible for the registration of businesses, motor vehicles and aircraft in Macao, and publishing the legal status of companies and their owners, motor vehicles and aircraft, to provide legal protection and security for transactions.

Civil Registry

The Civil Registry is responsible for the civil registration of births, parentage, adoption and custody, marriages, marriage agreements, deaths and the legal deaths of missing persons, and for issuing relevant certificates.

Notary Public Offices

The three notary public office – the First Office of the Notary Public, the Second Office of the Notary Public and the Islands Office of the Notary Public – are authorised to act as notaries, especially in the verification of signatures and documents, and the issuing of certificates, warranties, letters of authorisation, notarial testaments and notarial deeds.

Private Notaries

Macao's Private Notary system was established to undertake part of the work previously handled by the Notary Public Offices. The Legal Affairs Bureau is responsible for coordinating and supervising licensed private notaries. At the end of 2020, there were 91 private notaries in Macao.

Macao Yearbook 2021

Macao as a patriotic education base

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The Youth Patriotic Education Base, housed in the Handover Gifts Museum of Macao, combines exhibitions, training sessions, multi-media displays and audio-visual shows under one roof. It is designed to provide a venue for schools and community groups to conduct patriotic educational programmes, allowing young people to know more about the country and Macao from various perspectives, thereby building a stronger sense of national identity and love for the country and Macao.

A permanent exhibition, titled "Rooted to China", is centred around the three themes of "Chinese culture", "Save our nation from subjugation" and "Chinese modernisation achievements", serving to teach young people about Chinese history and culture, achievements in the development of modern China, and the history of Macao. There is also an auditorium that supports short video screenings, cultural and arts presentations and performances, as well as training activities for teachers and young people.

Macao Yearbook 2021

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EXTERNAL RELATIONS

External Relations

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

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

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

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

Mutual Exemption from Visa Requirements

One of the Government's major tasks is to promote the Macao Passport and other travel permits. With the Central People's Government's support and assistance, it has made substantial progress in negotiating with other countries and regions to grant visa-free access to holders of Macao Passports and travel permits. By March 2021, 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, 14 countries have agreed to grant visa-free access or visas on arrival to holders of MSAR travel permits.

The Government also grants visa-free access to nationals or citizens of 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 2020, 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.

Sixty 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, Dominican 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, the Republic of Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam and Zimbabwe. (Note: Antigua, Barbuda, Samoa, the Bahamas and Denmark have not yet established consulates general in Hong Kong, but their agreements with China on provision or expansion of consulate services are still in force.)

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

Seventeen countries with honorary consulates in Hong Kong cover or extend services to Macao: Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Iceland, Kenya, Lithuania, Maldives, Morocco, Namibia, Norway, Rwanda, San Marino, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sudan 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 2020, Macao attended several international virtual conferences as a member of Central People's Government delegations, including:

- The 73rd Session of the World Health Assembly;
- Thematic Discussion Meeting on WHO Advice Regarding Cannabis and Cannabis-related Substance Recommendations by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;
- The 2020 Asian-Pacific Postal Union (APPU) Executive Council Meeting;
- The Second Session of the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) Assembly; and
- The 31st Meeting of the Asia/Pacific Air Navigation Planning and Implementation Regional Group of the ICAO.

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

- The Fifth Trade Policy Review of Macao, China;
- The 43rd Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission;
- The 76th Session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP);
- The Belt and Road Initiative Tax Administration Cooperation Forum (BRITACOF);
- The 32nd Joint Meeting and Regional Conference of the World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO) Commission for East Asia and the Pacific and the UNWTO Commission for South Asia;
- The WorldSkills General Assembly 2020;
- The Asia-Pacific Business Forum 2020;
- The Annual Meetings of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank Group;
- The 16th APEC Policy Partnership on Science, Technology, and Innovation (PPSTI) Meeting;

- The 15th Representative Conference and the 20th Session of Technical Committees Meeting of the Asian Schools Sports Federation in 2020;
- The 52nd Session of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) / World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Typhoon Committee;
- The Sixth World Metropolitan Transport Development Forum;
- The Sixth Asia-Pacific Spectrum Management Conference; and
- The Eco Expo Asia 2019.

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 2020, 711 multilateral treaties were applicable to Macao: 61 treaties on foreign affairs and national defence; 15 on civil aviation; 10 on customs; 18 on drugs; eight on economics and finance; seven on education, science and technology, culture and sport; 39 on the environment and conservation; six on health; 17 on human rights; nine on intellectual property; 16 on international crime; two on international trade; 36 on labour; 400 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 2020, the Law Reform and International Law Bureau commented on 21 international treaties or amendments. The bureau also received notifications from the Central People's Government regarding 95 international instruments applicable to the MSAR: 68 multilateral treaties and 27 UN Security Council resolutions and/or sanction lists.

The Law Reform and International Law Bureau announced 28 international documents: nine multilateral treaties (with one instrument translated into Portuguese), four bilateral treaties and 17 UN Security Council resolutions.

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 took part in the virtual conference on The Fifth Trade Policy Review of Macao, China, under the name of "Macao, China".

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 Programme (2013-2016); 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 2020, the total value of Macao's exports to the EU was 1.8 million patacas, while imports from the EU were worth 28.54 billion patacas.

Visa-free Access

Currently, MSAR Passport holders are allowed to remain for 90 days or six months without a visa in the 28 EU member countries. These countries are: Denmark, Belgium, Lithuania, Spain, Hungary, Greece, Croatia, Poland, Finland, France, Latvia, the United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Ireland, Czech Republic, the Netherlands, Slovenia, Slovakia, Austria, Italy, Cyprus, Estonia, Sweden, Portugal, Germany, Luxembourg, Romania and Malta.

To enhance relations with EU member countries and increase economic and trade relations with them, the first- and second-term Chief Executive Edmund Ho Hau Wah led delegations to visit Portugal, France, Belgium and Germany in 2000, 2001 and 2004. During 2006, Edmund Ho Hau Wah led a delegation to Portugal and Belgium, including the EU headquarters in Brussels. In 2012, Chief Executive Chui Sai On led a delegation to visit the EU.

Macao and Portugal

Macao has remained on good terms with Portugal since the establishment of the MSAR. It has

established the Macao Economic and Trade Office in Lisbon, further strengthening the relationship between Portugal and Macao.

The Agreement on the Mutual Encouragement and Protection of Investment between the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and the Portuguese Republic, the Cooperation Framework Agreement between the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and the Portuguese Republic, as well as the series of specific cooperation protocols with Portugal, covering administration and justice, medicine and hygiene, science and technology, sports and auditing have enhanced cooperation and communication between the two sides and promoted greater cooperation between Macao and Portugal in the areas of economics, finance, science, technology, culture, internal public security and justice.

In May 2014, Portuguese President Anibal Cavaco Silva visited Macao and signed the Amendment of the Cooperation Framework Agreement between the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and the Portuguese Republic, to further enhance the mechanism for cooperation between the two places by changing the biennial bilateral meeting to an annual one.

In 2010, 2016 and 2019, Chief Executive Chui Sai On led delegations to visit Portugal.

Macao's imports from Portugal during 2020 totalled 263 million patacas. Its exports to Portugal totalled 10.54 million patacas.

Macao and the United States

Since the Handover, both Macao and the United States have expressed readiness to promote trade and investment. The value of Macao's gross exports to the United States during 2020 accounted for 554 million patacas, while Macao's total imports from the United States were valued at 8.319 billion patacas.

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. 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.

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.

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 2020, the value of Macao's exports to Portuguese-speaking countries was 12.3 million patacas, while imports from Portuguese-speaking countries were worth 700 million patacas.

The Government also remained committed to strengthening its relations with East Asia, particularly Southeast Asian countries. The first- and second-term Chief Executive, Edmund Ho

Hau Wah, led delegations to countries including Singapore, Japan, Korea, Vietnam, Thailand, and Malaysia. The Chief Executive of the third and fourth MSAR Governments, Chui Sai On, led Government delegations for visits to Singapore, Cambodia and Thailand.

Anti-pandemic support for Africa

Five members of the China International Emergency Medical Team (Macao) were selected to join the Chinese anti-pandemic medical expert team that otherwise comprised medical experts from Chongqing, and took on the mission of anti-pandemic support for Africa in May 2020. The expedition takes them to Algeria and Sudan to participate in the local anti-pandemic efforts, marking the China International Emergency Medical Team (Macao)'s first overseas mission to provide onsite emergency medical assistance.

With a strong sense of responsibility and mission, the team is fully devoted to paying onsite visits, conducting seminars, and setting up online video connections to share experiences in anti-pandemic measures with local health department officials, medical organisations, and World Health Organization (WHO) representatives, helping to raise the standards of pandemic prevention and control. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs sends a letter expressing gratitude for the efforts made by the MSAR Government.

The China International Emergency Medical Team (Macao) is China's fifth and the world's 25th team recognised by the WHO, and is one of the few that can provide support using Cantonese, Mandarin, English, and Portuguese languages.

AIR ALGERIE
الخطوط الجوية الجزائرية
中国政府赴苏丹抗疫医疗专家组
فريق الخبراء الطبيين الصينيين للحكومة الصينية لمكافحة الوباء إلى السودان

MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES

MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES
أطباء بلا حدود

Macao Yearbook 2021

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 2020 (as at end of Q4)

Type of industry	Percentage (%)[1]	Approved subsidy amount (MOP) [2]	Approved cases [2]
Construction and public works	23.80%	51,682,869.70	10
Wholesale	23.69%	51,444,885.00	7
Services to Companies	10.88%	23,633,280.67	5
Transportation and warehousing, travel agencies	10.21%	22,163,160.00	7
Retail	8.77%	19,038,673.23	5
Food, beverage and tobacco products	7.96%	17,277,625.00	2
Restaurants and hotels	4.63%	10,056,582.00	2
Recreational, cultural and sports activities	4.61%	10,000,000.00	1
Personal Services including automobile and motorcycle repair, hair salons and beauty salons	2.59%	5,615,000.00	1
Education, healthcare, and social welfare	1.48%	3,218,900.00	2
Import and Export	1.38%	3,000,000.00	1
Total	**100.00%**	**217,130,975.60**	**43**

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

In 2020, the global economy declined significantly due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Though Macao did not experience the spread of the virus, its tourism and gaming industries were severely hit, with annual gaming revenue of approximately 61 billion patacas, of which the gross revenues from games of fortune was approximately 60.4 billion patacas, representing a decrease of 79.3 percent compared with 2019.

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 99.01 percent of the industry's gross takings in 2020.

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 2020, there were 41 casinos operating in Macao (including four casinos with temporary suspension of operation), 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 dropped from 6,739 in 2019 to 6,080 at the end of 2020, representing a decrease of 9.8 percent. Meanwhile, the number of slot machines decreased from 17,009 to 8,906, representing a drop of 47.6 percent.

At the end of 2020, there were only 26 jobs vacancies in the gaming industry, representing a year-on-year decrease of 417 vacancies. There were 56,613 gaming industry employees, representing a year-on-year decrease of 1,612 employees, or 2.8 percent.

Regarding breakdown by job, there were 25,164 dealers, 295 less than the previous year.

Regarding salaries (excluding incentive bonuses and rewards), the average monthly wage for full-time employees in the gaming industry at the end of 2020 was 23,440 patacas, 4.9 percent lower than the 2019 figure. The average wage of dealers was 19,800 patacas, 6.1 percent lower 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.

The DICJ actively supported the Government's pandemic prevention and control measures by closely monitoring the operations of casinos, maintaining close communication with gaming operators, and strictly implementing anti-pandemic measures – which included setting up temperature detection devices at more than 400 entrances and exits and 47 staff access routes in

all casinos. Casinos also required those who entered to wear face masks, pass body temperature screening, and present valid health codes and proof of negative nucleic acid tests for COVID-19; and ensured adequate ventilation and air quality standards.

During the pandemic, the DICJ continues monitoring the social problems brought about by the development of the gaming industry 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.

The DICJ continued to perform its gaming monitoring functions and expedite optimising relevant legal and regulatory requirements of the gaming industry, in particular by following up the amendment to Law No. 16/2001 on "Gaming Industry Regulatory Framework", By-law No. 6/2002 on "Regulation of Casino Gaming Promotion Activities", By-law No. 26/2002 on "Supply System and Requirements on Gaming Machines, Equipment and Systems", and By-law No. 34/2003 on "Organisation and Operations of the Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau".

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

1. Strictly enforced Law No. 10/2012 – Regulations on Conditions for Entering, Working and Gaming in Casinos amended by Law No. 17/2018, which stipulates that employees of gaming concessionaires, including those who work at gaming tables and gaming machines; cashiers; public relations, catering, cleaning and security staff, and surveillance workers, as well as gaming promoters who work in casinos, are prohibited from entering casinos during off-duty periods. In 2020, the DICJ created a total of 20 dossiers/documents on gaming practitioners who violated the above law.

2. Continued to review the actual situation of gaming operators' implemention of the guidelines for combating money laundering, especially on strengthening customer due diligence measures on transactions with related parties, and conducting on-site reviews/ examinations of concessionaires and submitting audit reports, to promote the healthy and orderly development of the industry.

3. Continued to conduct background checks on gaming promoters across Macao, and collect background information on new gaming promoters' license applicants through various channels for thorough analysis. Also, strengthened the prudent measures on gaming promoters by reviewing their financial accounts, financial standing, transaction receipts and related accounting accounts, and records of gaming chip inventories.

4. In regard to registration of gaming promoters' licences, a total of 85 licences were issued in 2020, representing a decrease of 10.5 percent on the figure for 2019. Of these, 76 were issued to coporate entities and nine were issued to individuals.

5. Jointly developed by the DICJ, other government departments and academic institutions, the Responsible Gambling Implementation Indicators will be implemented in phases as planned. Related actions and supportive measures on "Responsible Gambling" for gaming operators will be implemented, the level of compliance will be reviewed, and plans for improvement will be provided, with on-going regular follow-ups. These actions aim to promote healthy and orderly development of the gaming industry, while protecting gaming operators' rights, and reducing the adversity and impact on personal and family lives arising from gaming.

6. The DICJ provided a self-exclusion application service to the public. It accepted and handled 283 applications in 2020, representing a decrease of 49.8 percent compared with the figure in 2019. More than 80 percent of the applicants were Macao residents and non-local employees.

7. The DICJ continued monitoring gaming operators to ensure they post clear notices at casino entrances and properly verify visitors' ages, to prevent people under the legal age from entering a casino. As at the end of December 2020, there were 42,994 cases of security staff preventing persons under the age of 21 from entering casinos. Also, there 13 cases of persons under the age of 21 being found to have entered casinos illegally were discovered and documented.

8. For more effective monitoring of casino operators' performance regarding their obligations in concession contracts, and promotion of adequate economic diversification, the DICJ has been continuously urging gaming operators to enhance investment in non-gaming components. In 2020, the DICJ continued gathering financial information on non-gaming components, data related to local procurements, and SME facilities operating within the gaming venues, for systematic analysis and sorting. By doing so, the DICJ could help SMEs to seize opportunities arising from the development of gaming tourism.

9. Regarding administrative penalties for prevention and handling of illegal gambling, there were 47 cases of illegal gambling in 2020, 4.7 times more than in 2019. A total of 270 individuals were involved. The DICJ would continue educating the public, while stringently combating and preventing illegal gambling. In addition, the DICJ will continue reviewing the situation regarding implementiion of internal operational regulatory guidelines of pari-mutuel concessionaires.

10. The DICJ joined hands with other government departments to continue combating all kinds of illegal gaming websites or platforms that are suspected of posing as DICJ or Macao gaming operators. After preliminary verification, suspected cases that were found were referred to the Judiciary Police for follow-up investigations. In 2020, there were 941 such suspected illegal gaming websites or platforms referred for investigation, 5.7 times more than in 2019.

Contribution of Gaming to Gross Revenue of Games of Fortune in 2020

(100 million Pataca)

Items	2020
Gross Revenue of Games of Fortune	604.41
Gross Gaming Revenue	610.47
Proportion of Contribution	**99.01%**

Source: DICJ

Gross Revenue From Different Gaming Activities in 2020 (100 million Pataca)	
Items	**Gross Revenue**
Roulette	1.88
Black Jack	4.97
VIP Baccarat	262.80
Baccarat	269.36
Fantan	1.32
Cussec	13.33
Paikao	0.22
Mahjong	0.14
Slot Machines	34.75
3-Card Poker	0.53
3-Card Baccarat Game	0.84
Lucky Wheel	0.01
Live Multi Game	9.23
Stud Poker	2.02
Casino War	0.22
Craps	0.52
Texas Holdem Poker	0.35
Fortune 3 Card Poker	1.92
Total	**604.41**

Source: DICJ

Manufacturing

Macao's manufacturing industry now faces changes in the worldwide manufacturing supply chain and disparities in regional manufacturing costs. Since the 1990s, Macao has gradually transformed into a more service-oriented economy. As a result, the manufacturing industry's share of GDP decreased from 20.6 percent in 1989 to 0.6 percent in 2019.

In 2020, the total exports of Macao was 10.8 billion patacas, representing a year-on-year decrease of 15.5 percent, with Macao's domestic product exports amounting to 1.56 billion patacas, up 3.4 percent year-on-year. The value of re-exports was 9.25 billion patacas, down 18 percent year-on-

year. Hong Kong continued to be the major export market for Macao, with a 69 percent share of Macao's total exports. Mainland China accounted for 14.9 percent of Macao's total exports. The United States accounted for 5.1 percent.

In 2020, the value of products exported under the Mainland and Macao Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement ("CEPA") was 78.95 million patacas. Tax with a total value of 4.08 million patacas was waived. During the past 17 years, the cumulative total value of zero-tariff goods entering mainland China in accordance with CEPA provisions was 1.126 billion patacas, with 76.07 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 2020, among financial institutions authorised to operate in Macao, there were 31 banks (including one Government-owned Postal Savings Office), 25 insurance companies, two pension-fund management companies, one representative office of an overseas reinsurer, one finance company, two lease finance companies, two financial intermediary companies, 11 bureaux de change, six bureaux de change counters, three cash remittance companies[1], one non-banking credit agency, two payment institutions, one financial asset trading company and one representative office of an overseas financial institution.

Note 1: One of the companies was granted permission 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 2020, the 31 banks in Macao owned assets with a total value of 2,220.4 billion patacas. Deposits in Macao's banking system amounted to 1,260 billion patacas, while loans totalled almost 1,173.4 billion patacas; the loan-to-deposit ratio was 93.1 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 2020, 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, 11 of these companies were locally established, and the other 14 were branches of overseas companies. In addition, two fund-management companies were authorised to conduct pension-fund businesses in the MSAR, one of which is a representative office of a reinsurer with an overseas headquarters. Also at the end of 2020, Macao's insurance industry employed 672 people. There were 7,628 authorised insurance intermediaries: 5,874 individual agents, 1,662 salespersons, 80 corporate agents, and 12 insurance brokers.

In 2019, total insurance premium income was 29 billion patacas, 1.9 percent more than that in 2019. Life insurance premium income accounted for 90.5 percent of the insurance market's total income, with the remaining 9.5 percent coming from non-life insurance. Life insurance premiums totalled 26.3 billion patacas, up by 2.7 percent from the previous year. Non-life insurance premiums totalled 2.8 billion patacas, representing a negative growth of 4.5 percent.

Regarding pension funds, at the end of 2020, seven life insurance companies and two pension-fund management companies were providing pension fund management services. So far, 60 pension funds have been established under the Legal Framework for Private Pension Funds, of which three are closed-end funds and 57 are open-end funds. To date, 1,834 private pension fund schemes and approximately 63,000 non-mandatory central provident fund schemes have been established by businesses or individuals, benefiting more than 216,000 people. The assets of the managed funds totalled about 36 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 Legal System for Insurance Business, the Legal Framework for Private Pension Funds, and the Legal System on Insurance Intermediaries have been formulated to regulate insurance companies, private pension fund management companies, and insurance intermediaries, respectively.

The amendments to the Legal System for Insurance Business, which stipulates the terms and conditions of insurance and reinsurance activities in Macao, were completed in 2020, thus aligning the regulatory levels of Macao's insurance activities with international standards. The amendements to the law cover raised professional entry requirements for engaging in the insurance business, enhanced supervision of insurance companies, and an optimised penalty system. The amended legal system came into effect on 22 September 2020.

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 more effectively protect the interests of retirees, the legal framework also includes 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 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 2020, a total of 13,498 candidates sat the Insurance Intermediary Qualification Examination, with a pass rate of 86.5 percent.

According to the requirements of the Continuing Professional Development Programme for Insurance Intermediaries, all intermediaries must complete and declare sufficient training hours before renewal of licences. During the pandemic, the Monetary Authority of Macao urged the Macau Institute of Financial Services ("IFS") to establish diverse training channels, and encourage insurance companies to provide online professional training courses.

The Construction and Real Estate Industry

The average sales price for residential units in 2020, calculated in terms of usable floor area, was 105,064 patacas per square metre, 2.3 percent lower than the previous year's figure. The prices in the Macao peninsula (102,097 patacas), Taipa (107,771 patacas) and Coloane (120,240 patacas) decreased by 2.2 percent, 2.7 percent and 4.4 percent, respectively. The average price for completed units (97,721 patacas) was 3.2 percent lower than the previous year's figures, while the average price for uncompleted units (148,024 patacas) was 3.9 percent higher.

In 2020, the unit prices per square metre of offices and industrial units were 110,973 patacas and 47,855 patacas, respectively; representing an increase of 2.4 percent and a decrease of 13 percent, respectively.

In 2020, the number of housing units and parking space transactions totalled 9,002, down 18.3 percent year-on-year. The transaction value totalled 51.11 billion patacas, down 17.9 percent year-on-year.

There were a total of 6,483 residential unit transactions during the year, representing a year-on-year decrease of 1,794 transactions, with a total value of 42.96 billion patacas, representing a decrease of 15.9 percent. The transaction values of completed units (totalling 5,485) and uncompleted units (totalling 998) were 34.26 billion patacas and 8.7 billion patacas, respectively.

In 2020, construction permits were granted for 162 residential units, while occupancy permits were granted for 2,365 residential units, 2,069 of which were on the Macao peninsula.

The price index of construction materials for residential buildings in 2020 rose by 1.4 percent year-on-year, to 111.5.

The real wage index for construction workers, discounted for inflation, was 90.8, down 1.2 percent year-on-year, while that of local construction workers decreased by 3.5 percent, to 91.6.

Employment and the Labour Market

In 2020, the annual unemployment rate was 2.5 percent, while the unemployment rate among local residents was 3.6 percent, representing year-on-year increases of 0.8 and 1.3 percent percentage points respectively.

In 2020, Macao recorded a labour force of 405,400 people, and a labour force participation rate of 70.5 percent. The labour participation rates for males and females were 74.9 percent and 66.8 percent, respectively.

Employment

In 2020, Macao's employed population increased 1.86 percent over the previous year and totalled 395,100, of whom 48.79 percent were male and 51.21 percent were female. Broken down by industries, the working population was mainly engaged in recreational, cultural, gaming and other services (23.1 percent); hotels, restaurants and similar activities (13.8 percent); construction (9.5

percent); and wholesale and retail (11.7 percent). Classified by occupation, clerical workers, service and sales workers, and non-technical workers accounted for 25.8 percent, 19.9 percent and 18.6 percent, respectively, of the entire working population.

Of the employed population, 10.9 percent had attained primary education, 19.5 percent had completed junior secondary education, 29.3 percent had completed senior secondary education, and 38 percent had completed tertiary education. The main age group in the employed population was 25 to 34, accounting for 28.29 percent of the working population, while the age groups of 35 to 44 and 45 to 54 accounted for 26.44 percent and 21.43 percent, respectively.

Unemployment

In 2020, Macao recorded an unemployed population of around 10,300. Among the unemployed, 11.65 percent had completed only primary education; 22.20 percent had completed junior secondary, 28.20 percent had completed senior secondary, and 34.71 percent had completed tertiary education.

Among the unemployed, 28.54 percent were from the recreational, cultural, gaming and other services sector, 18.74 percent from the wholesale and retail sector, 16.31 percent from the construction industry, and 10.91 percent from the hotels, restaurants and similar activities sector.

Monthly Earnings

In 2020, the median monthly employment earning of Macao's employed population was 15,000 patacas, representing a year-on-year decrease of 2,000 patacas, while that of local residents was 20,000 patacas, which remained at the 2019 level. The median monthly employment earnings of the recreational, cultural, gaming and other services sector, which employed the largest number of workers, were 19,300 patacas. Sectors with the highest median monthly employment earnings were, in descending order, public administration and social security (43,000 patacas), the education sector (25,500 patacas), and health and social welfare (23,300 patacas).

Non-Resident Workers

To alleviate local labour shortages, at the end of December 2020, Macao had 177,661 non-resident workers, representing a decrease of 9.6 percent compared with the figure in 2019. The hotel and catering industry accounted for the largest share of non-resident workers (25.1 percent), followed by the domestic work sector (16.6 percent), the construction sector (15.2 percent), the real estate and business activities sector (13.1 percent), and wholesale and retail trade (12.4 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 of the Government Budget of the Financial Year 2020 in accordance with Law No. 22/2019, in 2020, 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 2020 approved by Law No. 22/2019, the allowance for exemption from profit tax in 2019 is 600,000 patacas. Also, according to Article 22 of Law No. 22/2019, the Budget of the Financial Year 2020, amended by Law No. 3/2020, the amount for exemption from profit tax in 2019 is set at 300,000 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 2020 approved by Law No. 22/2019, 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 2020 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 2020 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 2020, approved by Law No. 22/2019, in 2020, tourism tax was 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. Moreover, pursuant to Article 16 of Law No. 22/2019 - the Budget of the Financial Year 2020, amended by the Law No. 3/2020, from 1 May to 31 October 2020, the services provided at venues related to the tourism industry – such as hotels, ballrooms, bars, saunas, and gyms – were exempted from tourism tax, but taxpayers were not exempt from the obligation to file tax returns.

Real Estate Tax

Regulations on Urban Real Estate Tax require that real estate tax be levied on the revenue of local housing properties, and that the tax rate shall be six percent on the taxable revenue for non-leased

properties, while that for leased properties shall be ten percent.

Note: Pursuant to Article 21 of the Budget of the Financial Year 2020 approved by Law No. 22/2019, the tax rate on taxable revenue of leased properties was reduced to eight percent in 2020. Moreover, pursuant to Article 20 of Law No. 22/2019 – the Budget of the Financial Year 2020, amended by Law No. 3/2020, (1) Property tax levied on residential units of Macao residents is exempted; (2) There is a a tax deduction of 3,500 patacas on property tax levied on hotels and similar properties, offices, commercial and industrial properties, while a 25-percent deduction is granted for the remaining property tax; and (3) Macao residents enjoy a property tax deduction of 3,500 patacas for properties that are not mentioned above. If the properties in (1) and (3) are owned by two or more natural persons (individuals), these persons are also eligible for the above-mentioned tax deductions, provided at least one of them is a Macao resident. However, the deductions are not applicable to legal persons, individual business owners or who are not Macao residents.

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 2020 approved by Law No. 22/2019, in 2020, stamp duty was exempted for eligible taxpayers who purchased residential properties worth up to three million patacas; (2) Legal persons, individual business owners or non-local residents purchasing residential properties were subject to an additional 10 percent 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 2020, there were 14 registered auditing companies, three registered accounting firms, 123 registered auditors and 195 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 December 2020, the Mainland-Macao Commission on Economic and Trade Cooperation convened its third meeting. Consensus was reached on the future direction of economic and trade cooperation between mainland China and Macao. Mainland China and Macao will drive high-quality economic and trade cooperation by focusing on developing the Guangdong-Hong Kong-

Macao Greater Bay Area, implementing the Mainland and Macao Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA) and expanding opening-up, underpinning Macao's role as a platform between China and Portuguese-speaking countries, supporting adequate economic diversification in Macao, and encouraging Macao to join in cooperation under the Belt and Road Initiative.

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 2020, a delegation of the convention and exhibition industry organised by the Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute ("IPIM") participated in the 16th China Expo Forum for International Cooperation (CEFCO 2020).

In April 2020, the IPIM joined the Online Exchange Meeting for Entrepreneurs from Xian and Macao.

In April 2020, the IPIM joined the 2020 Mainland-Macao Business Associations Joint Conference cum Forum on Exchanges and Co-operation between Mainland and Macao Enterprises and the 2020 China International Fair for Trade in Services. In the same month, the Beijing Macao Week was held in Beijing. The IPIM set up exhibition zones, namely "MinM made in Macao and local brands" and "Products from Portuguese-speaking countries", to showcase products from 22 Macao enterprises.

In November 2020, the third China International Import Expo was held 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 41 exhibitors and more than 70 entrepreneurs participated in the event.

In November 2020, the 17th China-ASEAN Expo was held in Nanning, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, and the IPIM set up a 60-square-metre "Macao Pavilion".

In the same month, the Dynamic Macao Business and Trade Fair was held in Qingdao, Shandong province. The exhibition venue occupied 5,500 square metres, with more than 200 booths set up, attracting some 300 participating entrepreneurs.

Relationship with Guangdong Province

In 2020, the IPIM continued to deepen cooperation with the commerce department / bureau of Guangdong at provincial and municipal levels, including by jointly organising the Guangdong and Macao Branded Products Fair 2020 (GMBPF) with the Department of Commerce of Guangdong Province, signing the agreements on Joint Organisation of the Macao-Guangzhou Fine Products Fair 2021 and the Macao-Guangzhou Fine Products Fair 2022 with the Guangzhou Municipal Commerce Bureau, and signing a framework agreement on strategic cooperation with the Jiangmen Federation of Commerce and Industry (the General Chamber of Commerce).

Besides, the IPIM and Guangdong Federation of Industry and Commerce enhanced connections and actively developed a cooperation framework covering commerce, conventions and exhibitions,

investment projects, and mutual visits and study tours, which contribute to economic and trade investment cooperation between the two parties.

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 2020, 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. As of 16 January 2020, when applications closed, 133 project applications were received, covering medicine and health, trade, commerce and business services, and science and technology research and development. The applications were followed up by the Assessment Committee for the Macao Projects for Hengqin Development, and the evaluation process was completed for 123 eligible projects.

In January 2020, the Macao-Guangzhou Fine Products Fair 2020 was jointly organised by the IPIM and the Guangzhou Municipal Commerce Bureau in Guangzhou Municipality. The exhibition venue occupied 11,000 square metres and had 163 exhibition booths, 79 of which were for Macao exhibitors. The IPIM organised a delegation of 55 Macao entrepreneurs to participate in the event.

The IPIM also held the Macao-Guangzhou Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Cooperation Commercial and Trade Fair 2020 and business matching sessions, which facilitated 125 business matching negotiations.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the 127th China Import and Export Fair in June 2020 and the 128th China Import and Export Fair in October 2020 were held online. The IPIM arranged for 15 and 14 Macao enterprises to participate in the two online fairs, respectively.

In September 2020, the Sixth IE Expo Guangzhou and the Guangdong 21st Century Maritime Silk Road International Expo were held in Guangzhou. The IPIM set up a 36 square-metre Macao Pavilion for each of the exhibitions.

In November 2020, the IPIM and the Department of Commerce of Guangdong Province organised a delegation of 70 Macao entrepreneurs to join a business trip for visits and exchanges in Hengqin New Area, Zhuhai. In the same month, the IPIM organised a delegation of 30 people to participate in the China (Zhuhai and Macao) International Traditional Chinese Medicine Expo in Zhuhai.

In November 2020, the IPIM held the Portuguese-speaking Countries Product Promotion and Business Matching Sessions. A delegation of 29 Macao entrepreneurs was formed, for visits and exchanges in Guangzhou, Zhongshan and Zhuhai.

In December 2020, the IPIM and the Department of Commerce of Guangdong Province jointly organised the Guangdong and Macao Branded Products Fair 2020 in Macao. The exhibition venue occupied 9,000 square metres, accommodating almost 400 booths, and attracted participation by

340 exhibitors. In the same month, the IPIM set up a 24-square-metre Macao Pavilion at the First Jiangmen-Macao Lifestyle Expo, held in Jiangmen.

Also in December 2020, the Office of the Secretary for Economy and Finance of the MSAR Government and the People's Government of Zhuhai Municipality jointly organised the Macao-Zhuhai Entrepreneur Summit 2020. The IPIM organised a delegation of some 100 representatives from government departments and entrepreneurs to participate in the event.

Relationship with Fujian Province

In 2020, the IPIM and the Department of Commerce of Fujian Province signed the Agreement on Deepening Fujian-Macao Cooperation in the Convention and Exhibition Industry, to strategically improve the effectiveness of cooperation in the convention and exhibition industry, enhance cooperation on conventions and exhibitions with Portuguese-speaking countries, and develop cooperation in online exhibitions. Meanwhile, the IPIM also strengthened cooperation between Macao and Fujian on information exchanges, venue standardisation and personnel training, to facilitate the development of the convention and exhibition industry.

In September 2020, the IPIM set up a 90-square-metre Macao Pavilion at the 2020 China International Fair for Investment and Trade cum Silk Road Investment Conference in Xiamen.

In October 2020, the IPIM and the Department of Commerce of Fujian Province jointly organised the Fujian-Macao Portuguese Speaking Countries Economic Exchange Networking Session during the 25th Macao International Trade and Investment Fair (MIF). More than 80 representatives of enterprises and related business associations in Macao, Fujian, and Portuguese speaking countries attended the event. There were multiple discussions and potential agreements regarding cooperation and sales.

In November 2020, the 2020 Straits MICE Cooperation Forum and Xiamen International MICE Week was held in Xiamen. The IPIM arranged for two representatives from the convention and exhibition industry to join the event.

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 ten consecutive years. The two sides have 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 October 2020, Jiangsu province, as a partner province of the 25th MIF, set up a 270-square-metre exhibition area with 30 booths. A total of 18 exhibitors participated in the off-line exhibition, while 19 exhibitiors participated the online MIF exhibition. Jiangsu province also organised several events during the same period, including the 10th Industrial and Commercial Summit between Jiangsu, Macao and Portuguese-speaking Countries and a Zhenjiang Promotion Session, the Macao International Culture and Art Expo, the Third Council Meeting of the Industrial and Commercial Summit between Jiangsu-Macao-Portuguese-speaking Countries, and the Conference on Special Promotions of Jiangsu Hairy Crabs.

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.

Pursuant to By-law No. 45/2020, the Economic Services Bureau will be restructured and renamed as the Economic and Technological Development Bureau from 1 February 2021.

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 2020, the Economic Services Bureau issued seven general-system industrial licences and 20 special system/special activity industrial licences. In addition, eight general-system industrial unit licences and 30 special-system/special-activity industrial unit licences were issued, 43 industrial licences and 46 industrial unit licences were revoked, and 1649 industrial licences were re-issued due to renewal, subsequent change to full licences, 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 2020, the Economic Services Bureau issued 4,253 general certificates of origin; major export destinations included the United States and the European Union, accounting for 71 percent and 6.7 percent of the total issuance, respectively. It also issued 480 CEPA certificates of origin.

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 2020, the Economic Services Bureau issued 826 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 programmes, audiovisual products;
9. Law No. 17/2009 prohibiting the illegal production, trafficking and consumption of narcotics and psychoactive drugs, amended by Law No. 10/2016 dated 28 December, Law No. 10/2019 dated 27 May, and Law No. 22/2020 dated 3 November; 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) (stipulated in Chief Executive Notice No. 5/2020);
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 equal to or higher than 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) (stipulated in Chief Executive Notice No. 5/2020);
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 2020, 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 2020, the Economic Services Bureau issued 6,905 import licences and 1,556 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 2020, the Intellectual Property Department of the Economic Services Bureau accepted 13,475 applications for trademark licences, representing a decrease of 12.45 percent from the 15,391 applications processed in 2019. Applications were mainly from mainland China, Macao, the United States, Hong Kong, Japan and other countries or regions. As at 31 December 2020, the Economic Services Bureau had received a cumulative total of 192,829 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. In 2020, they also signed the Arrangements for Deepening Exchanges and Cooperation in Intellectual Property between the State Intellectual Property Office and the Economic Bureau of the Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region, which came into effect on 16 June 2020. The above arrangements included an agreement to extend the applicability of SIPO patent approvals to Macao.

In 2020, the Economic Services Bureau accepted 628 applications for patent extensions for inventions, 109 patent registration applications, and applications for registration of 207 designs and new products. These applications were mainly from countries or regions including mainland China, the United States, Japan and Switzerland. As at 31 December 2020, the Economic Services Bureau had received a cumulative total of 4,608 applications for patent extensions for inventions, 2,023 applications for patents, and applications for the registration of 2,616 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, and dealing with financial difficulties due to force majeure. The maximum amount of the aid is 600,000 patacas. The maximum period for repayment of the loan is eight years.

From the commencement of the scheme till the end of December 2020, a total of 18,840 applications had been received, with 16,044 applications approved, and provided with a total of 5.136 billion patacas of financial aid. Enterprises receiving the loans are primarily engaged in retail, construction and public works, restaurants and hotels, wholesale, 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 Government provides eligible enterprises with credit guarantees of up to 70 percent of bank loans of up to 4.9 million patacas, with a maximum repayment period of five years.

From the scheme's commencement to the end of December 2020, the Government received 1,596 applications, involving a total loan amount of 3.224 billion patacas; 818 of the applicants obtained government credit guarantees totalling 1.454 billion patacas. Most successful applicants were from the construction and public works sector, retail, wholesaling, company services, imports and exports, transportation and warehousing, travel agencies, Chinese restaurants or 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, with a maximum repayment period of five years.

Since the scheme's implementation, as of late December 2020, the Government received 89 applications, involving a total credit guarantee of 74.14 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 December 2020, a total of 2,275 applications had been received, 1,685 of which were approved, involving a total amount of 378 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 2020 increased by 12.6 percent over 2019, amounting to 200.8 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 to 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.

Macao 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 2020, the Economic and Trade Co-operation and Human Resources Portal between China and Portuguese-Speaking Countries had 35,812 registered accounts, with 4,064 registered suppliers and agents; 32,622 entries of information on food of Portuguese-speaking countries were published. There were 1,256 talents who are bilingual in Chinese and Portuguese, 2,700 professional service suppliers, and 439 entries of published information on investment projects of Portuguese-speaking countries.

The Portuguese-speaking Countries Food Products Exhibition Centre in Macao Tap Siac 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.

As at the end of 2020, the IPIM cooperated with Macao organisations and commercial associations to set up 18 exhibition venues for food products of Portuguese-speaking countries 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 2020, the IPIM invited a representative of Portuguese-speaking countries from the Permanent Secretariat to the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation Between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries to join the Online Seminar on Business Opportunities for Portuguese-Speaking Countries.

In November 2020, the IPIM held the Portuguese-speaking Countries Product Promotion and Business Matching Sessions in Guangzhou, Zhongshan and Zhuhai, and facilitated participation by 19 suppliers trading in products from Portuguese-speaking countries.

The IPIM provided China-PSC Business Compass services to enterprises aiming to establish businesses in mainland China and Portuguese-speaking countries, via Macao as a platform. Services included business matching, promotion and publicity, and provision of office facilities.

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 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 2020, through its representative offices in mainland China, the IPIM publicised Macao's anti-pandemic measures – such as quarantine-free entry into Macao – to relevant tourism departments and industries in various mainland China cities, to strengthen promotion of Macao's image as a safe city. The IPIM also provided support for Macao enterprises developing businesses in mainland

China cities. Enterprises operating two projects successfully applied for anti-pandemic assistance in mainland China, with the help of IPIM's mainland China representative offices.

In November 2020, the IPIM assisted in holding the First Conference of the International Science, Technology and Innovation Forum of Boao Forum for Asia (ISTIF) in Macao.

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; establishing an online business matching service platform (https://bm.ipim.gov.mo/), 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.

During the pandemic, the IPIM supported Portuguese-speaking countries with combating the pandemic by adding the "Business Matching for Epidemic Prevention Supplies" column to the "Online Business Matching Service Platform"; referring information on suppliers of anti-pandemic items to Portuguese-speaking Countries through "China-PSC Business Compass"; and successfully facilitating the procurement of anti-pandemic protective supplies by the Government of Mato Grosso, Brazil.

The IPIM organised or co-organised themed workshops and exchange sessions to help businesses with understanding the situation and development of Macao's industries, and with promoting business exchanges.

The IPIM also organised an online training session on the application of ICCA's database, to help businesses in Macao's convention and exhibition industry with enhancing their ability to bid for projects. The IPIM also organised three other online training sessions related to the latest trends in the convention and exhibition industry, to facilitate exchanges within the industry.

Besides, the IPIM provided public office facilities to investors preparing to set up their businesses, to reduce the investors' operational start-up costs in Macao. The IPIM also provided "e-Commerce Promotion Incentive Measures" and an "e-Commerce Promotion (B2C) Incentives Scheme" to assist Macao enterprises with promoting their businesses through e-commerce.

Macao Ideas

Macao Ideas, established by the IPIM, is a merchandise exhibition centre in Macao dedicated to all things "Macao-manufactured", "Macao-branded" and "Macao designed". Macao Ideas acts as a bridge between domestic and overseas buyers and agents and Macao enterprises, through online and offline product displays.

Major Exhibitions and Events Hosted and Organised by IPIM

As the pandemic stabilised in Macao, the IPIM organised a series of conventions and exhibitions during the second half of 2020, including the 25th Macao International Trade and Investment Fair

(MIF), Macao Franchise Expo 2020 (MFE), 2020 Product and Service Exhibition of Portuguese-speaking Countries (Macao) (PLPEX), the 11th International Infrastructure Investment and Construction Forum (IIICF), and the 2020 Guangdong and Macao Branded Products Fair (GMBPF).

The exhibition venue of the 25th Macao International Trade and Investment Fair occupied an area of 20,000 square metres, providing 979 booths, to facilitate 1,135 online and offline exhibitors and 392 business matchings and negotiations.

The exhibition venue of Macao Franchise Expo 2020 (2020MFE) occupied an area of 5,000 square metres, providing 171 booths, to facilitate 310 online and offline exhibitors and 194 business matchings and negotiations.

The exhibition venue of the 2020 Product and Service Exhibition of Portuguese-speaking Countries (Macao) (2020 PLPEX) occupied an area of 1,100 square metres, with 75 booths, to facilitate 473 online and offline exhibitors and 92 business matchings and negotiations.

The exhibition venue of the 2020 Guangdong and Macao Branded Products Fair (2020 GMBPF) occupied an area of 9,000 square metres, with 387 booths for 338 exhibitiors.

A total of 108 contracts were signed during the 25th MIF, 2020 MFE and 2020 PLPEX. During the 11th IIICF, the Belt and Road Infrastructure Development Index (2020) and its 2020 Index Analysis 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: attracting leading overseas conventions and exhibitions to organise events 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 colLabourative conventions and exhibitions.

One-Stop Service for Investors

The One-Stop Service for Investor provides investors with comprehensive support and assistance for implementing their investment projects in Macao. Apart from serving investors through face-to-face discussions, the Internet, phone calls, and video conferencing, designated personnel are assigned to assist investors from the very beginning until the launch of their investment projects in Macao, to attract foreign investors to establish their headquarters and sustain their businesses in Macao.

During the pandemic, the IPIM received several economic and trade inquiries involving anti-pandemic supplies and services businesses. Through the One-Stop Service for Investors, the IPIM managed to assist three mask production factories and four disinfectant factories to apply for and

obtain related operating licences.

As for significant investments or investments involving complicated administrative procedures, the Investment Committee – comprising 12 departments: 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 regarding all the necessary administrative procedures involved in launching and implementing investment plans in Macao.

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

Transferencia Electronica de Dados–MACAU EDI VAN S.A. (TEDMEV) established the Parafuturo de Macau Investment and Development Limited on 24 November 2015, with equity shares of 99 percent and one percent, respectively, to lay the foundation for future work in colLabouration 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 colLabouration with secondary schools and tertiary institutions, youth vocational and creativity training programmes organised in colLabouration with schools and youth organisations, and a start-up workshop for Entrepreneurship Competition under the Innovation Development Scheme for Young Entrepreneurs.

In 2020, the CPTTM held 858 training programmes comprising 15,594.4 learning hours. The number of students totalled 17,861.

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 2020, a total of 3,258 candidates applied for examinations via the Resources Unit.

At present, there are five types of public examinations available at the Professional Examination Resources Unit: information technology, commerce and management, languages, vocational skills and admission examination. In 2020, the centre became Macao's examination centre for Financial Risk Managers (FRM®) established by the Global Association of Risk Professionals (GARP), and the International Board of Certified Lactation Consultants (IBCLC®) accredited by the International Board of Lactation Consultant Examiners (IBLCE).

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.

In 2020, the CPTTM again organised the 12th Office Software Competencies Competition for Macao Students, the Seventh Multimedia Design Software Competencies Competition for Macao Tertiary Students, and the Second Professional English Competition.

Technical Training and Support

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 2020, the CPTTM continued providing varied technological support to the industry. During the year, it assisted in 185 cases that resulted in almost 10,000 items of final products; these figures are 13 percent and 370 percent higher, respectively, than those for 2019.

In 2020, the CPTTM again held the Ma Consef fashion training programme, and organised or jointly organised several fashion and design competitions with local public departments and gaming operators, to provide a platform for local designers to showcase their works.

To assist Macao brands in exploring mainland China markets, the CPTTM organised participation by designers in the 2020 Guangdong Fashion Week (Autumn) – Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Designers Joint Release; the 2020 Zhuhai International Design Week; the Online Exhibition of China Fashion Week; and the CENTRESTAGE Online Platform.

The CPTTM also supported and encouraged young designers from Macao to participate in international competitions held in mainland China, including: Dalian Cup International Youth Fashion Design Contest, Hempel Award – the China International Young Fashion Designers Contest, the Humen Cup Internation Youth Design Contest, and the First Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Qipao Design Contest. Three Macao participants received awards for being shortlisted.

The CPTTM continued cooperating with the IPIM, to hold the Macao Fashion Festival 2020 during the 25th Macao International Trade and Investment Fair (MIF). The festival attracted participation by 45 designers and brands targeting Macao and the key cities of the Greater Bay Area.

The CPTTM continued holding professional make-up certificate courses and examinations in 2020, with 80 percent more candidates sitting for the examinations than in 2019. The CPTTM also became a certified examination venue for the Level-3 Award in Asian Bridal Makeup.

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 2020, the Macao Fashion Gallery hosted five fashion shows, and provided a venue for sales and display for 34 fashion brands, providing great potential at the multi-brand store.

In 2020, on the invitation of the Labour Affairs Bureau, the CPTTM participated in the 11th Guangzhou-Hong Kong-Macao-Chengdu Youth Skills Competition (GHMCYSC) as project representative for merchandise exhibitions, and was responsible for selecting and training competitors, as well as delegating three professional representatives to compete in the competition on behalf of Macao.

In addition, on the invitation of Caritas Macau, the CPTTM took the role of coorganiser of the Third Macau Abilympics, responsible for seven vocational skills competitions: tailoring of men's clothing, tailoring of women's clothing, hand knitting, crochet, manicure, poster design, and English-language word processing.

In 2020, the CPTTM provided the Economic Services Bureau with training programme consultancy solutions for the Programme for Accrediting Shops with Local Characteristics, to help operators of accredited shops understand how to improve and optimise the customer service experience during shop management and operation.

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 2020, a total of 116 cases were resolved via management system consulting services. There were 63 applications under the assistance scheme for the International Management System Certification/Labouratory Accreditation. From the commencement of the scheme in October 1996 to the end of 2020, a total of 470 applications were awarded certification. There were 10 test categories under the External Testing Relay Service. A total of 2,201 applications were filed. The Macau Product Quality Certification Scheme (MPQC), organised by the CPPTM and the Industrial Association of Macau, received 13 applications. By the end of 2020, 10 applications were approved and 18 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 again held the 14th Envirokids Program – Children's Environmental Protection Action. The CPTTM also issued the Good Management Series on food safety management, retail 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 2020, the CPPTM organised five IT-related competitions for 689 secondary students and 46 tertiary students.

The CPPTM is committed to assisting SMEs to adopt information technology, providing information system application support services, promoting the application of freeware, and providing related support services. In 2020, it provided technical support for various enterprises on 85 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 2020, it handled a total of 81 support cases.

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 the application deadline on 30 June 2020, there were 703 applications for the SME Funding Scheme for Lifting Platforms to Safeguard Against Flood Damage, and 3,527 applications and the SME Funding Scheme for Flood Gates and Water Pumps to Safeguard Against Flood Damage.

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, with the CPTTM as one of its members. Due to the pandemic in 2020, the CPTTM published two forums in the form of video recordings at the event opening ceremony. In November, the CPTTM welcomed a visiting delegation from the Guangdong Productivity Centre. With CPTTM's assistance, Macao enterprises applied for the 2019 Productivity Awards organised by the China Association of Productivity Promotion Centres (CAPPC), and won a second-class award and a third-class award.

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 programmes, projects and funding;
- To find and connect with potential business partners across Europe;
- Facilitating business co-operation among SMEs; and
- To act as an interface between SMEs and European institutions.

Macao Industrial Parks Development Company Limited

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 Limited (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 Limited (SPIC) to form Macao Industrial Parks Development Company Limited, 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.

During the year, Macao's employment environment and labour market were impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. From September 2020 to the end of the year, the Labour Affairs Bureau organised 15 job matching sessions for specific industries, including construction, retail, food and beverage, hotel, and transportation. During that period, 913 people attended these job matching sessions, with 354 of them succeeding in their interviews and becoming employed.

The Government created job opportunities through various major infrastructure projects and "welfare-to-work schemes", in which the Labour Affairs Bureau referred suitable candidates to job fairs of major infrastructure projects, with the aim of stabilising grassroots employment. The bureau also sent representatives to attend major job fairs, to gain a better picture of the employment situation.

In 2020, the bureau attended 16 job fairs, and recorded 749 successful cases, including with 218 candidates who were employed through the bureau's referral. During the year, the bureau also monitored 122 job fairs and related activities held by different enterprises.

To support youth employment, the department continued to organise various activities, including seminars on career planning, themed talks on interview skills or communication skills in the workplace, as well as mock interview workshops. The bureau also organised the youth career expo, to provide a platform for matching young people and enterprises. In 2020, more than 4,200 people attended the expo. More than 60 enterprises offered over 3,100 job vacancies.

The bureau also provided tailored employment and referral services to the elderly. Four employment talks for senior citizens were held in 2020, and 1,154 candidates were employed through the job referral service.

The Labour Affairs Bureau continued to pay attention to the employment situation during the impact of the pandemic, and provided a one-stop service to residents who were laid off due to business closures. During 2020, the bureau provided the one-stop service to 19 people.

In 2020, the Employment Department of the Labour Affairs Bureau recorded 20,843 job-seeking applications. A total of 53,830 referrals and matches were made according to the requirements of employers and the qualifications of job seekers, resulting in 21,255 people attending employment interviews, and 3,940 successful matchings. Successful matchings involved 99 different occupations.

Moreover, the Labour Affairs Bureau set up dedicated task force to follow up regarding referrals and job matchings for disabled persons. In 2020, the task force assisted 67 disabled persons with job applications, 19 of whom succeeded in job matching and became employed.

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 enterprises and organisations 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 2020, the Labour Affairs Bureau responded to changes and needs in the economy and the labour market by organising vocational courses that aimed at upgrading skills, certification-linked training, on-the-job paid training and subsidised training. The department continued reviewing and optimising course design and provision through course evaluation and questionnaires. The courses offered in 2020 were attended by 14,273 persons.

In response to the impact of the pandemic on the job market in Macao, subsidised training programmes were launched from March 2020, including the "Skills Upgrading and Employment Training Programme", the "Employment Oriented Subsidised Training Programme" and the "Skills Upgrading Oriented Training Programme". Through organising training programmes, the bureau aimed to assist unemployed residents affected by the pandemic, fresh graduates of teritary institutions, working persons and freelance workers to improve vocational skills or re-enter the job market, as well as provide subsidies to relieve economic pressure caused by the pandemic.

Statistics on Vocational Training Department Students 2020

Training system	Training Mode	Target Participants	Number of Courses	Number of Students	Number of Completed Courses	Number of Students who Completed the Courses
Pre-employment Training	Apprentice Training (2 years Full Time)	F.3 graduates or above, aged 14-24; to foster young people's skills and knowledge. required by various professions	2	11	2	10
	Pre-employment training programme	F.3 graduates or above, aged 15-24. To help young people acquire a vocational skill within 6 months; and to offer comprehensive pre-employment counselling for young people to better prepare them for entering the labour market.	5	66	5	47
Education Training	General Courses	The currently employed. To enhance the knowledge and skills of industry professionals and promote professional development along career paths.	120	2,441	110	1,952

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Statistics on Vocational Training Department Students 2020						
Training system	**Training Mode**	**Target Participants**	**Number of Courses**	**Number of Students**	**Number of Completed Courses**	**Number of Students who Completed the Courses**
Education Training	Facility Maintenance Skills Training (on-the-job paid training)	Lower-ranking staff and newly-recruited repair workers; and the currently employed who wish to change jobs. To provide multiple-skill training in facility maintenance.	12	162	12	159
	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	80	4	77
	Gaming Industry Occupational Quality 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.	249	6,166	249	5,735
	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.	1	24	1	24
Educational Training	Domestic helper training	Designed for domestic helpers. To enhance their professional knowledge and service quality in taking care of families.	1	24	1	18

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Statistics on Vocational Training Department Students 2020

Training system	Training Mode	Target Participants	Number of Courses	Number of Students	Number of Completed Courses	Number of Students who Completed the Courses
Educational Training	Fishing moratorium training programme	A 96-hour course, mainly to alleviate the financial pressure faced by fishermen during the moratorium, and to provide assistance in developing other occupational skills.	17	392	17	364
	Skills Upgrading and Employment Training Program	Provide subsidised training for the unemployed and specific occupations affected by the pandemic; provide employment referrals to relevant positions based on students' preferences.	96	1,721	96	1,551
	Employment-oriented Subsidised Training Program	Assist unemployed persons affected by the pandemic and graduates of higher education institutions to upgrade their vocational skills and re-enter the job market through subsidised training, and to relieve the economic pressure caused by the pandemic.	44	1,408	44	1,258
	Skills-upgrade oriented Training Program	Designed for working Macao residents, employees recommended by employers to participate in training, to encourage employees to participate in courses during normal working hours or during unpaid leave, to enhance the employment competitiveness of employees and the companies' development potential.	28	682	27	606

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Statistics on Vocational Training Department Students 2020						
Training system	**Training Mode**	**Target Participants**	**Number of Courses**	**Number of Students**	**Number of Completed Courses**	**Number of Students who Completed the Courses**
Educational Training	Skills Competition Enhancement Training Programme	To provide skills enhancement training for shortlisted skills competition contestants, and to identify strong performers to represent Macao in skills competitions	5	40	5	26
	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.	78	1,056	78	1,056
Total*			**662**	**14,273**	**651**	**12,883**

*Note: * The following training programmes are not included in the above table: The All-round Food and Beverage Management Programme (one semester, 13 students) and Youth Skills Promotion Programme (2 semesters, 33 students).*

Skills Evaluation

In 2020, the Labour Affairs Bureau issued a total of 3,277 vocational skill certificates of various kinds. Breaking the figure down by sectors, the certificates mainly involved the real estate industry, the engineering and maintenance industry and personal care industry, accounting for 48.1 percent, 27.4 percent and 12.1 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.

In 2020, a total of 109 people applied to sit for the junior and intermediate Chinese and Western Culinary "One Examination, Two Accreditations" vocational examinations; 98 people of them obtained the accreditation.

In compliance with the stipulations of the "Employment Agency Law", the Labour Affairs

Bureau launched the "Employment Service Adviser" skills test in 2020. A total of 16 test sessions were held, and 164 people obtained certificates for their vocational skills.

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.

In late December 2020, the Labour Affairs Bureau led a Macao delegation to Foshan, to participate in the Third Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Cantonese Culinary Competition.

Labour Regulations

In terms of labour laws and regulations, through Law No. 8/2020 "Amendments to Law No. 7/2008 "Labour Relations Law", the following amendments were made, including:

- Paternity leave for men was introduced, paid maternity leave was increased to 70 days, and there were provisions on handling overlapping weekend and mandatory holidays. By-law No. 20/2020 "Supplementary Allowance for Paid Maternity Leave" was formulated, to define the process for applying for and receiving payments for maternity leave supplementary allowance;
- Formulation of Law No. 10/2020 "Amendments to Law No. 21/2009 - Law on Employment of Non-Resident Workers", to clearly define non-residents' purposes for entering Macao, thus strengthening supervision of the import of non-resident workers, and accordingly amending the application process stipulated in By-law No. 8/2010 – The Rules for the Implementation of the Law on Employment of Non-Resident Workers;
- Formulation of Law No. 5/2020 - Law on Minimum Wage, setting the legal system for regulating the minimum wage for employees in all sectors (except for domestic helpers and employees with disabilities), to ensure employees are entitled to the utmost basic wage protection, and prevent wages from being set too low. Law No. 7/2015 - Minimum Wage for Cleaning and Security Workers of Property Management Sector, and Decree Law No. 43/95/M – Establishment of Rules to be Observed in the Suspension of Labour Relations between Employers - Workers and the Reduction of Working Hours dated 21 August were abolished, so that the same regulations on compensation for suspension of work will be applied to all employees of all sectors;
- Formulation of By-law No. 39/2020 – Supplementary Income Subsidy Scheme for Disabled Workers, to provide income subsidies to Macao residents who are holders of Disability Assessment Cards, to ensure that the wages of employees with disabilities will not be lower than the minimum wage, thus supporting and encouraging disabled persons with pursuing employment;

- Formulation of Law No. 16/2020 - Employment Agency Law, to regulate the operation of employment agencies, enhance the service quality of this sector, promote healthy development of the industry, and provide better protection to the rights and interests of service users. Decree-Law No. 32/94/M – Employment Agencies Licensing System dated 4 July, and Decree-Law No. 152/94/M – Definition of Service Charges of Licensed Employment Agencies dated 4 July were abolished; and
- To alleviate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Macao's employment market, By-law No. 33/2020 "Subsidised Training Scheme" was formulated, to assist the unemployed with re-entering the job market, and improve their work skills through subsidised training.

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, conducts preventive labour monitoring in conjunction with law promotion measures, monitors enterprises' compliance with labour regulations and handles applications for business licences of employment agencies. To effectively monitor the employment conditions of foreign workers and curb illegal employment, and improve the exit mechanism for non-resident workers, 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 2020, the Labour Inspection Department provided 5,208 consultations about labour regulations to enquirers visiting the office. Of the individuals who sought assistance, 85 percent were employees and 15 percent were employers. Most enquiries were from cultural, entertainment and gaming industries, as well as other service industries, mostly hotel and food and beverage industries. Consultation topics were mainly related to dismissal compensation, wages, and contract termination, which accounted for 17.9 percent, 10.4 percent, and 9.9 percent of all enquires, respectively. There were 30,724 enquiries via telephone.

A total of 1,457 complaints in person from 2,614 employee enquiries were handled, 15.1 percent less than in 2019. Most complaints involved wages (23.3 percent), dismissal compensation (10.3 percent) and overtime compensation (9.2 percent). Categorised by industry, most complainants were from construction (33.2 percent), followed by wholesale and retail (15.5 percent), and hotel and food and beverage (14.8 percent).

In 2020, 2,671 complaints related to employment disputes, illegal employment and other cases were settled, involving 4,903 employees and 2,065 employer entities. There were 1,505 cases related to rights of creditors involved in the employment disputes, involving totals of 69.25 million patacas and 3,149 employees, with 150 of these cases transferred for trial by the judiciary, accounting for 10 percent of total creditors' rights issues – mainly concerning wages, dismissal compensation and annual leave, with the rest being resolved by the department itself.

In 2020, the Labour Inspection Department received notifications of 214 cases of agreement on lowering basic remuneration. One of the cases required filing and follow-up due to violation of employment permit approval conditions.

In the department's efforts to combat illegal employment, 556 cases of illegal employment were

filed in 2020, 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, 684 offenders were penalised for breaches of the law, with fines imposed totalling 8.66 million patacas. In these cases, 105 non-local residents were found to be working for others in Macao without permits. Also, 112 non-local residents were found to be engaged in activities for their own benefit. Individuals in the two groups were fined a total of 2.78 million patacas.

In 2020, 211 applications for business licences by employment agencies were processed. A total of 49 cases involving alleged breach of law by employment agencies were filed. These cases involved 54 activities, which included eight penalties of operating without a licence, registration for employment of non-residents, and collection of agency charges, with a total of 140,000 patacas in fines being imposed.

According to Law No. 10/2015 "Labour Creditor's Rights Protection Scheme", the administrative and technical support for the Labour Creditor's Rights Protection Fund should be provided by the Labour Affairs Bureau. In 2020, 206 employees applied for protection of labour creditor's rights. Advice on each application that involved advance payment was provided within 60 days, as required by the law.

In 2020, 74 and 20 inspections were conducted, respectively, on major construction sites and hotels, to monitor employers' compliance with labour laws. Six briefing sessions on exit mechanisms were held for contractors and employees working in construction sites. In all, 17 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, in reponse to several laws coming into effect – including the Labour Relations Law, Law on Minimum Wage, Law on Employment of Non-Resident Workers, and Employment Agency Law – the Labour Affairs Bureau promoted related laws through interactive and diverse ways. In 2020, the bureau cooperated with various organisations and associations to hold 71 special briefing sessions attended by 3,530 people, explaining to them the newly revised labour laws and regulations. An online game related to labour rights was launched, attracting participation by 35,715 players.

Functionality of mobile apps and websites providing simulated calculations of labour benefits, and templates of written labour contract documents, has been updated. The Labour Affairs Bureau also produced promotional leaflets and infographics in Chinese, Portuguese, English, Vietnamese and Indonesian languages, and published information about labour laws and regulations through various media, including WeChat, Facebook, television and radio commercials.

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 promotional booths on occupational safety and health for different industries. The department continued organising occupational safety and health equipment promotion programmes, to promote self regulation of occupational safety and health in the industry and raise occupational safety and health standards. The department also organised online games with occupational safety and health as the theme, and other public activities, to convey messages about occupational health and safety.

The Occupational Safety and Health Department conducts occupational safety and health inspections in different industries, and pays close attention to industries that may experience frequent industrial accidents that can have serious consequences. Take the construction industry for example: in response to the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, three comprehensive, in-depth inspections were carried out on construction or work sites across Macao, to coordinate, provide guidance and express concern about the resumption of work during the pandemic.

Furthermore, the department helped the industry to create a safety alert atmosphere through diverse measures. It joined forces with public works departments to include the "Safety Project Investment Plan" into the tendering requirements of specific public works projects. It also organised four workshops for relevant personnel, enabling them to better understand the implementation and rating criteria of the plan.

In 2020, 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	1,121 Construction sites	3,342	1,241	1. Penalty procedures were instituted 97 times on construction sites that violated relevant regulations (minor violations), with penalties of 559,500 patacas imposed. It was ordered that work be suspended in 15 cases due to high risk. 2. No employers and individuals were found violating the regulations regarding occupational safety cards of the construction industry.

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Work item	Target	Number of Inspections	Number of Suggested Improvements	Other Actions
Routine Safety and Health Inspection	208 retail premises	208	0	--
	32 gaming premises	32	0	--
	61 hotels	63	99	--
Safety Inspection Jointly Conducted with Other Departments	229 enterprises	265	127	--
Industrial Accident	4,233 victims in industrial accidents	--	--	--

Occupational safety and health training in 2020:

Course/activity	Number of classes	Number of participants	Number and types of certificates awarded
Occupational safety and health seminar	213	5,954	--
Occupational safety and health training module	113	1,936	1,917 (Certificate of Competency)
Construction Sector Occupational Safety Card Training Course and Open Exam	772	14,214	13,571 (Construction Sector Occupational Safety Card)
Construction Sector Occupational Safety Card Refresher Course and Renewal Exam	821	14,054	13,538 (Construction Sector Occupational Safety Card Renewal)

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Course/activity	Number of classes	Number of participants	Number and types of certificates awarded
Construction safety designated training courses	89	1,555	1,433 (construction safety designated training certificate)
Hotel and catering sector occupational safety cards training courses	615	29,899	28,809 (Hotel and Catering Sector Occupational Safety Card)
Assistant construction safety supervisor certificate courses (organised jointly with Macau Construction Safety Association)	9	315	166 (Assistant Construction Safety Supervisor Certificate) *Examination of classes 7-9 yet to be held
Construction safety supervisor certificate courses (organised jointly with the University of Macau)	4	130	34 (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	31 (Occupational Safety and Health Officer certificate) *Examination of class 2 yet to be held

Occupational safety and health promotional activities in 2020

Activity	Number of participants	Number of participating individuals
Occupational safety and health promotional activities	127 construction sites	3,525
	6 hotels	18,125
	3 schools	811
Safety shoes promotion	31 enterprises	243 (provided with safety shoes)
First-aid kit promotion	74 enterprises	--

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Activity	Number of participants	Number of participating individuals
Temporary anchor devices promotion	10 enterprises	50 (attended the relevant training)
Safety harness, fall-arresting device and independent rescue line (kit) promotion programme	13 enterprises	61 (attended the relevant training)
Construction industry occupational safety and health management – promotion programme on working on mobile platforms	35 enterprises	152 (attended the relevant training)
Portable residual current device promotion programme	13 enterprises	56 (attended the relevant training)
Cut- and heat-resistant gloves promotion programme	25 enterprises	--
Sun protection clothing and hat promotion programme	27 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 non-resident 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 2020, the Non-resident Workers Employment Department handled 28,726 applications for work permits for importation and renewal of permits of non-resident workers including professionals, non-professionals, domestic helpers, etc, transfer of professional non-resident employees, and activities for personal interest. Of these applications, 20,501 were for non-professional employees, 2,671 were for professional employees and 5,545 were for domestic helpers. Also, there were nine 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 December 2020, there were 177,661 employees with non-resident ID cards in Macao, including 142,479 non-professional employees, 5,777 professional employees, and 29,405 domestic helpers, 579 of whom were from mainland China.

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, Brazil, Singapore and Korea. In 2014, the Consumer Council joined the International Consumer Organization for Portuguese-speaking Countries as an observer. Regarding cooperation with China, it has signed consumer rights protection cooperation agreements with 34 consumer councils of various mainland China provinces and cities, the Hong Kong SAR and Taiwan region, to exchange relevant information and undertake various cooperation programmes by 2020.

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 Mediation and Arbitration Centre

The Consumer Arbitration Centre was established in Macao in 1998, and was renamed the Consumer Mediation and Arbitration Centre according to Chief Executive Order No. 228/2020 dated 14 December 2020. The centre aims to resolve minor consumer disputes that occur within the territory through mediation and arbitration. It only handles consumer disputes of a civil nature, without a ceiling for the dispute amount.

The centre comprises a council of directors, an executive committee, and a secretariat. After negotiation, the two parties of a dispute may choose to resolve the dispute by either mediation and arbitration or both. If the latter is chosen, the dispute will be dealt with through a procedure of "mediation first, arbitration later". The arbitration award is as effective as a court decision.

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 through video conferencing.

Businesses that value their reputations and wish to resolve potential customer disputes are invited to apply to become Certified Shops, to solve consumer disputes involving amounts of less than 100,000 patacas with the customers.

By the end of 2020, 1,441 active companies were Certified Shops. 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 2020, the 326th issue was published, with a monthly circulation of 4,600 copies.

Consumer Complaints

In 2020, the Consumer Council received 4,846 complaints and 2,048 enquiries. The number of cases handled totalled 6,894. The complaints mainly involved disputes arising from consumer activities related to food and beverage, personal care products and services, tourism, and public transports.

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 around 6,900 complaints and enquiries received, about 7.2 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"

In 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 China Chamber of Tourism, to enhance the protection of consumer rights in Macao and promote "good faith tourism".

To qualify for membership of the Consumer Mediation and 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 2020, the Consumer Council had issued the "Certified Shop" emblem to a total of 1,169 establishments.

The council has enhanced the regulation of Certified Shops by requesting these shops to abide by the following additional rules:

- To offer consumers after-sales service, and provide accurate information about the products and services they sell;
- To list the specific prices of products and services on their invoices; and
- To settle disputes with consumers within 14 days of receiving complaints, either through refunds, replacement of goods or submission to the Arbitration Centre.

The Consumer Council has also formulated a code of practice for each industry sector in keeping with social developments. At present, 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.

Reinforce Inspections to Stabilise Prices and Protect Consumer Rights

During the pandemic, the Consumer Council put the priority on ensuring stable supplies and prices, continued reinforcing market pricing inspections, and strived to enhance pricing transparency. In 2020, more than 5,500 price inspections were conducted, and 500 price survey reports on supermarkets, disinfectant products, and many other goods and services were published. The price comparison function of Macau Price Information Platform is continuously improved and upgraded. The Platform app recorded more than 26,700 downloads and more than 414,500 views during the year – seven times and 2.3 times more, respectively, than in 2019.

In response to mainland China's gradual resumption of issuance of travel permits to Macao, starting from mid-July 2020, the Consumer Council cooperated with relevant departments to distribute the Health Bureau's pandemic prevention guidelines for retail businesses to more than 1,850 shops in various districts, urging shop operators to follow all pandemic prevention procedures. This helps to strengthen tourists' confidence in spending and shopping in Macao, and facilitates Macao's economic recovery.

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 and 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.

In 2020, the Statistics and Census Service strictly followed the pandemic prevention guidelines. At one time, it suspended data collection for its passenger consumption surveys at all border checkpoints, and advised household survey respondents to fill in electronic questionnaires and provide their data by phone.

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.

Data Collection for 2021 Trial Census Successfully Completed

The DSEC conducts a census every 10 years, and the next census will be conducted in August

2021, to collect up-to-date information on Macao's population and households. To ensure effective testing of questionnaire design and workflows for the 2021 population census, the DSEC launched a 15-day trial census for data collection in August 2020.

Aproximately 100 temporary workers were recruited for conducting the trial, and more than 9,000 residential, industrial and commercial units in designated areas near Estrada da Areia Preta and Avenida de Venceslau de Morais were chosen for data collection. The survey's overall response rate was 94.9 percent, with 21.8 percent of the households submitting their data through the online system.

Launch of New Official Website

The DSEC launched a new official website in 2020. Using responsive web design, the new website has improved its classification of statistical data, strengthened visualisation of information, which is enriched by more interactive charts, and has additional sharing functions.

Launch of New Greater Bay Area Statistical Website

After the initial launch of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Statistical Website by the DSEC in 2018, the newly designed Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Statistical Website was launched in September 2020. The new version features interactive statistical charts to enrich its basic information about the cities in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. A mobile version of the website was simultaneously launched, allowing public users easy access to relevant statistical data of the Greater Bay Area.

Launch of Statistical Geographic Information System Website

The DSEC launched the Statistical Geographic Information System website in September 2020, to allow public users fast and flexible access to statistical data displayed in geospatial form. At present, the system provides statistics on the numbers of residential units in Macao based on the age of buildings, distribution of high- and low-rise buildings, and occupancy. Users may enquire regarding the number of residential units in a single building or a group of buildings within a specified range using points, lines or polygons the system displays on a map. In addition, users may search for information on a residential unit based on criteria such as street, building name, or statistical district.

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 Strategic Plan for 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 2020, 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 to support implementation of the Strategic Plan for Economic and Trade Cooperation 2017-2019, the Memorandum of Understanding on Promotion Capacity Cooperation signed in the Fifth Ministerial Conference, and 18 new measures announced by China.

In 2020, affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Support Office continued supporting the Permanent Secretariat with actively participating in economic and trade activities, seminars and promotion conferences through online platforms, such as the 127th China Import and Export Online Fair, Dynamic Macao Business and Trade Fair in Qingdao, setting up the Portuguese-speaking Countries Pavilion at the 25th Macao International Trade and Investment Fair (MIF), organising the Fourth Product and Service Exhibition of Portuguese-speaking Countries (Macao) (PLPEX), and organising Portuguese Speaking Countries Promotion Session during the 11th International Infrastructure Investment and Construction Forum, to promote economic and trade exchanges between mainland China, Macao and Portuguese-speaking countries with a new model, leveraging the role of Macao as a platform.

The Supporting Office of the Permanent Secretariat organised a series of online activities for the 12th China-Portuguese-speaking Countries Cultural Week. Artists, cultural performing groups and chefs from participating countries were invited to join the forum, creating an online cultural exchange platform through the official website that was integrated with the offline exhibition. The themed website attracted more than 35,000 viewers, and there were more than 700 on-site participants at the offline exhibition. The "China-Portuguese Cultural Visit" event was also held during the cultural week, with more than 200 young students participating, to promote cultural exchanges.

The Supporting Office continued to support and encourage local students, and mainland China students and Portuguese-speaking countries students studying in Macao, to participate in the forum's events. The office made arrangements for students studying in Portuguese-language faculties in Macao's tertiary institutions to actively participate in related activities and voluntary work; and for some students to work as interns in the office, to improve their bilingual ability through practice.

The Supporting Office actively supports the Permanent Secretariat in assisting Portuguese-speaking countries to cope with the pandemic, such as through setting up a webpage with anti-pandemic information on the official website of the secretariat, including Portuguese-language anti-pandemic videos; joined forces with chambers of commerce and associations to donate health protection supplies, including 180,000 masks and more than a thousand protective gowns, to eight Portuguese-speaking countries; supported and participated in 11 online seminars series on strengthening international anti-pandemic cooperation; and organised two traditional Chinese medicine web seminars focusing on combating the pandemic.

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 suggestions on 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.

The Standing Committee for the Coordination of Social Affairs

The Standing Committee for the Coordination of Social Affairs (hereinafter referred to as "the standing committee") 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 standing committee 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 president of the standing committee.

The standing committee holds two plenary meetings each year. Special meetings may be called by the president or at the request of one third of the members.

In 2020, the standing committee held 14 meetings: three plenary meetings and 11 executive committee meetings.

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Consumption subsidy

To counter the pandemic's impacts on Macao, the Government launches a series of measures to aim at "safeguarding employment, stabilising the economy, and caring for local people's livelihoods". They include a Consumption Subsidy Scheme that is launched in two phases, offering 3,000 and 5,000 patacas, respectively, through an e-consumption card to each eligible Macao citizen. The two phases of consumption subsidy effectively stimulate consumption, bolster enterprises' confidence, relieve the financial burden of citizens, and help to further popularise electronic payment.

4 月 14

領取消費卡
Levantamento do cartão de consumo
優先通道
一般輪候區

消費卡查詢餘額機
Leitor do saldo dos
cartões de consumo

WE ACCEPT
WE ACCEPT

Macao Yearbook 2021

5

TOURISM

Tourism

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

Overview of Tourism in Macao

Macao's tourism in 2020 was hard hit by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. According to the Statistics and Census Service, the total number of tourists visiting Macao in 2020 was 5,896,848 – representing a decrease of 85 percent from the 2019 figure. The number of overnight visitors during the year totalled 2,822,037, representing a decrease of 84.9 percent, and accounting for 47.9 percent of visitors to Macao. The average length of stay of overnight visitors was 2.8 days, representing an increase of 0.6 days, while the overall figure was 1.4 days; representing an increase of 0.2 days.

Major Markets

In 2020, the ten major source markets of visitors were:

Country / Region	No. of Visitors	Percentage (%)
Mainland China	4,754,239	80.6%
Hong Kong	843,165	14.3%
Taiwan	104,124	1.8%
South Korea	44,457	0.8%
Philippines	32,018	0.5%
Japan	15,200	0.3%
The United States of America	13,489	0.2%
Indonesia	12,883	0.2%
Malaysia	9,455	0.2%
Australia	7,915	0.1%

In 2020, tourists from Greater China (mainland China, Hong Kong and Taiwan) comprised 96.7 percent of the total; and tourists from the international market comprised 3.3 percent. Mainland China continued to be the largest market for visitors to Macao, accounting for 80.6 percent of the total number of visitors, which was 83 percent lower than in 2019. Among the mainland China visitors,

1,865,152 (39.2 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 decreased by 88.5 percent, and those from Taiwan decreased by 90.2 percent, compared with 2019.

Regarding the international market, South Korea remained at the top of the list of sources of international visitors, albeit with a decrease of 94 percent from the figure of 2019.

Regarding the Southeast Asia market, visitors from both Indonesia and Philippines decreased by 92.4 percent.

Visitors from Japan also decreased, by 94.9 percent. Visitors from the United States and Australia, the long-distance sources of visitors on the top ten list, also recorded decreases of 93.2 percent and 90.6 percent, respectively.

The Hotel Industry

According to Macau Government Tourist Office (MGTO) statistics, at the end of 2020, Macao had a total of 132 hotel premises, of which 90 were star-rated hotels and 42 were guesthouses, supplying a total of 41,884 guest rooms.

Star Rating	Number of Hotels	Number of Rooms
Five-star Luxury Hotels	11	5,798
Five-star Hotels	26	19,211
Four-star Hotels	18	8,102
Four-star Apartment Hotels	1	289
Three-star Hotels	16	5,743
Three-star Apartment Hotels	1	208
Two-star Hotels	17	1,402
Sub-total	**90**	**40,753**
Guesthouse	42	1,131
Total		**41,884**

* *The average room rate of three- to five-star member hotels was 920.4 patacas in 2020, 32.4 percent lower than in 2019, according to the Macau Hotel Association.*

The total number of guests who stayed in hotels in Macao during 2020 was 3,874,307, representing a decrease of 72.5 percent from the figure in 2019. The average year-round occupancy rate of hotels decreased by 62.2 percent to 28.6 percent. The average length of stay was 1.7 nights, representing an increase of 0.2 nights.

Travel Agencies

At the end of 2020, there were 220 licensed travel agencies in Macao, six less than in 2019. A total of 1,931 people held tourist guide licences issued by the MGTO, 41 (2.1 percent) fewer than in 2019. 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 2020, 243,556 tourists visited Macao on package tours, representing a decrease of 97 percent from 2019. Most package tourists, totalling 166,662, came from mainland China, representing a decrease of 97.3 percent. The second and third-largest sources of tourists were Taiwan and South Korea, with numbers plummeting by 94.7 percent to 36,050 visitors and 96.3 percent to 21,483 visitors, respectively.

In 2020, a total of 125,020 Macao residents engaged with travel agent services to travel abroad. Of these, 40,656 joined outbound group tours. The most popular destination was mainland China, with 34,303 (84.4 percent) residents visiting. South Korea was the second most-popular package tourism destination for Macao residents, attracting 1,503 visitors, or 3.7 percent of the total. Hong Kong ranked third, attracting 1,010 visitors, or 2.5 percent of the total. A total of 84,364 residents engaged with travel agent services without joining guided tours, 93 percent less than in 2019.

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, the Taiwan region, 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.

The number of tourists visited Macao in 2020 dropped sharply due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To align with the anti-pandemic measures implemented by the Government, the MGTO commenced several special tasks to provide the industry with anti-pandemic guidelines, hold briefing sessions, and engage 13 hotels as quarantine locations. By 31 December 2020, 23,123 people had been isolated for quarantine in hotels. Macao residents stranded in foreign countries were also transported back to Macao through charter flights and special coach, bus routes and ferry services. Meanwhile, the Government launched other measures, such as tax relief and waiver of licence fees, to provide timely financial support to the tourism industry.

Tourism Planning and Study

The Macao Tourism Industry Development Master Plan, which was released in 2017 by the MGTO. 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.

In 2020, the MGTO continued implementing the action plans of the Macao Tourism Industry Development Master Plan, and commenced a review and study regarding the plan with consideration of the developments and changes in the global tourism industry, thereby promoting sustainable development of the tourism industry.

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 2020, the MGTO participated in and organised several smart tourism seminars, introducing the tourism information interchange platform and sharing the benefits of using open data. In November 2020, the "Smart Trip Planner" webpage and a new mobile app were launched to integrate three official mobile apps – "Experience Macao", "What's On, Macao" and "Step Out, Macao" into one, thereby providing tourists with more comprehensive information on travelling. The "Smart Trip Planner" applies artificial intelligence technology and big data, and combines smart visitor flow forecasts and public transportation information, to create customised travel itineraries for users with different preferences.

To keep pace with the development of e-governance, in January 2020 the MGTO launched a one-stop account management system, through integrating the login accounts for various online services. In September 2020, it launched an online account renewal service for hotels, restaurants, clubs, bars and travel agencies, integrating online payment platforms for use by the travel industry.

Licensing and Industry Management

In 2020, the MGTO issued 6 licences for hotels and catering premises, and followed up regarding the applications for various kinds of licence. In 2020, the MGTO conducted 1,947 inspections of licensed premises and activities under its supervision, 787 inspections of border crossing checkpoints and tourist attractions, and 800 random inspections of "Macao Ready Go! Local Tours" groups. Regarding combating illegal accommodation, 82 units were closed to visitors in 2020.

Tourism Products

The MGTO further enriched the resources of Macao's maritime tourism products, supported the introduction of cultural and creative products featuring the Macao Tourism Mascot "Mak Mak", and provided subsidies to community groups for organising events under the Community Tourism Plan.

Macao Aquatic Trek

The MGTO supported the long-term development of Macao's maritime tourism products, enhanced the hardware facilities of related projects, and enriched the content of combo products. Regarding the increase of Aquatic Trek berths, the construction at Barra pier was completed in the fourth quarter of 2020. Meanwhile, after a cross-departmental conference and the opinions from the industry were heard, the MGTO also considered building a temporary pier in the Northern District, in order to facilitate and enrich the Aquatic Trek itinerary and cruise routes.

Macao Tourism Mascot "Mak Mak"

The MGTO cooperated with the Cultural Industry Fund to jointly implement the Specific Financial Support Programme for the Cultural Tourism Brand Building, with the Macao tourism mascot "Mak Mak" as the theme. In 2020, the MGTO supported Macao enterprises to launch 70 related cultural and creative products, for promoting synergy between tourism and cultural and creative industries.

Promotional Scheme for Community Tourism

The Promotional Scheme for Community Tourism continued supporting local organisations with holding a variety of activities to promote tourism on the Macao peninsula and the Islands District, to create a diverse tourism environment in order to foster the recovery of Macao's tourism and community economy. In 2020, it subsidised 28 activities organised by 19 organisations, attended by over 919,000 participants.

Grand Prix Museum

The expansion of the Grand Prix Museum has been completed, with a solar power generation system added to the infrastructure, along with an energy management system and a building management system installed, in the hope of achieving the objectives of energy conservation and resources recycling, thereby leading Macao's tourism facilities to adopt a sustainable operating mode. The expansion of the Grand Prix Museum has earned LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) Gold certification in the building design and construction category for new construction projects.

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, displaying exhibits on various types of car races with evolution over time as the main axis, and using interactive multimedia equipment and racing scene displays to introduce the development of and information on Macao

Grand Prix from multiple perspectives, thus creating an educational and fun museum experience.

Besides the elevator built according to the General Guidelines on Design and Construction of Accessibility Facilities of the Macao SAR, the museum has installed various accessibility features that facilitate access and information exchanges. The museum also cooperated with Macao tertiary educational institutions to create a tactile, accessible formula racing exhibition hall.

Business Tourism

Travel Stimulus Programme

In 2020, the Government continued with the Travel Stimulus Programme, which combines elements of incentive travel, wedding travel and student travel facilitation programmes. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, just two cases involving 128 visitors benefited in 2020.

The Eighth Macao International Travel (Industry) Expo

The Eighth Macao International Travel (Industry) Expo was held from 6 November to 8 November 2020. 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, and there were more than 660 exhibition booths and a total of 398 on-site and online exhibitors, attracting approximately 23,000 visitors. This was the first time that the Travel Expo combined virtual and physical exhibitions, with more than 40 on-site exhibitors participating in 12 Live Cloud Broadcast sessions, attracting up to 262,000 concurrent online viewers and over 120 million playback counts.

Global Tourism Economy Forum – Macao 2020

The Global Tourism Economy Forum – Macao 2020 was held on 9 December 2020, with Gansu as the major partner province. It was hosted by the Secretariat for Economy and Finance, and co-organised by the MGTO. The forum, with "Solidarity and Innovation: Reshaping Tourism in the New Global Economy" as the theme, initiated discussions on the post-pandemic tourism economy and how to leverage the technology and innovation of the Greater Bay Area to upgrade and transform the tourism industry. There were 32 sessions in the forum, and two memorandums on strategic cooperation were signed. During the forum, the United Nations World Tourism Organization and the Global Tourism Economy Research Centre delivered their seventh joint research report on Asia Tourism Trends.

The forum was held both physically and virtually for the first time, to gather members of the tourism industry from all over the world by using innovative technology. It attracted about 436,000 participants from 60 countries and regions across six continents to watch online.

Events and Festivals

The MGTO resumed organising various large-scale events in the second half of 2020, including

Macao Light Festival 2020, celebration events for World Tourism Day, Full Moon National Day Celebration Fireworks by Macao and Hengqin, and the Eighth Macao International Travel (Industry) Expo.

Macao Light Festival 2020

From 26 September to 31 October 2020, the MGTO held the "2020 Macao Light Festival — Light Carnival" from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. each night. Four routes were featured, to link parishes throughout Macao and Taipa. They were decorated with light installations, and together with 3D mapping, and interactive games, showed residents and visitors the fascinating side of Macao. The large-scale 3D mapping performance of the Macao Light Festival was held at the Tap Seac Square for the first time, using four heritage sites as the backdrop, and combining images with music to present a unique 3D mapping experience. The event attracted 243,258 participants.

Full Moon National Day Fireworks Celebration by Macao and Hengqin

On the night of 1 October 2020, the MGTO and the Administrative Committee of Hengqin New Area co-organised the "Full Moon National Day Fireworks Celebration by Macao and Hengqin", to celebrate the 71st anniversary of the establishment of the People's Republic of China. The fireworks show lasted for about 20 minutes, with three sessions: "Meet in Macao", "Macao Emotions" and "Sounds of Macao and Hengqin", aiming to promote the tourism industry in Zhuhai and Macao, and the development of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area as a world-class tourism destination.

Ongoing promotion of Macao · Creative City of Gastronomy

The MGTO published a travel guide and a food guide to introduce the gastronomy of Macao, and distributed them through information counters and hotels in Macao; regularly promoted local cuisine through newspapers; introduced time-honoured shops and distinctive shops in Macao; and continuously shared posts about Macao's gastronomy and cooking video clips on social media platforms of MGTO's outreach market representatives.

The MGTO worked with local TV stations and social media platforms to explore the delicacies and touching human stories about Macao amid local streets and lanes, as well as produce a special publication about gastronomy, and promote Macao's diverse gastronomic culture. It also worked with social media platforms to produce a Macanese cuisine cooking video. In collaboration with Macau Catering Industry Association, the MGTO invited local chefs to create cooking videos to promote Macao's delicacies, Macanese cuisine and desserts, and infuse the other promotional videos produced by the MGTO with gastronomic elements, thus enhancing the promotion of Macao as a Creative City of Gastronomy.

Tourism Promotion

As mainland China resumed accepting travel permit applications for visiting Macao, the MGTO

invited over 50 travel experts from mainland China to visit Macao in the second half of 2020, and promoted the event through various popular social media platforms in the form of videos, infographics, and travel tips. At the same time, the MGTO strengthened cooperation with online tourism platforms by launching special packages with airlines and travel agencies, and participated in large-scale travel exhibitions in mainland China, to promote Macao as a healthy city favourable for tourism, and widely disseminate the important notes on entering Macao to visitors from mainland China.

In 2020, the MGTO created official accounts on social media platforms Xiaohongshu and Douyin, named "Experience Macao" and "Macao Government Tourism Office of Macao Special Administrative Region Government", respectively. It launched the "Discover Macao (Douyin in Macao) Challenge" contest during the Macao Light Festival, with short videos attracting over 300 million views on the video sharing app.

The promotional events of Macao Week in Beijing were held from 26 September to 29 September 2020. The campaign was organised by several government departments of Macao and Beijing, and attracted participation by many enterprises, institutions and merchant associations, and six major tourism complexes. The event attracted 800,000 visits, 75 million views of livestreams by travel experts, 27.69 million views on Weibo, more than 30 on-site live interviews by news media, and over 6,500 visits to the outdoor cafe activities.

Regarding the international market, in 2020 the MGTO participated in various online seminars and symposiums to maintain the popularity of Macao among foreign markets and connections with the industry.

Information Counters

The six information counters under the MGTO were awarded to the Macau Tourist Guide Association and relevant organisations in 2020, in the form of job opportunities offered in lieu of welfare, to support local tourist guides.

Quality Tourism Services Accreditation Scheme

Due to the pandemic, applications for and assessments of the Quality Tourism Services Accreditation Scheme were suspended, but the qualifications of the awarded merchants were retained. In 2020, 269 food and beverage businesses and 36 travel agencies retained their Star Merchant Awards. A collaborative project for the retail sector was launched by the MGTO and the Consumer Council. In 2020, 155 certified shops retained their Star Merchant Awards.

Regional and International Cooperation

Regarding international cooperation, the conferences, seminars, and training courses originally scheduled by international tourism organisations were held online/virtually in 2020. Macao actively participated in various conferences, seminars and events organised by international tourism organisations, thereby enhancing Macao's participation and popularity in international tourism-

related activities.

As an associate member of the UNWTO, the MGTO attended various events, including the 32nd Joint Meeting and Regional Conference of the UNWTO Commission for East Asia and the Pacific and the UNWTO Commission for South Asia (in June), and the international conference on Restarting International Tourism (in November) hosted by the government of Spain, and co-organised by the UNWTO and the World Travel and Tourism Council.

The virtual event "Dream to Travel Festival" was held in July by the Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA), and the PATA Gold Awards Dinner and Presentation 2020 sponsored by the MGTO was held virtually for the first time in September.

Regarding Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the MGTO attended the 56th Meeting of APEC's Tourism Working Group as a guest economy in September.

Regarding regional cooperation, 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 2020 Annual Work Meeting in Beijing in September. 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.

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 2020" as the best higher education institution in Macao in the field of hospitality and leisure management, the second best

higher education institution in Asia, and the 14th best higher education institution in the world in this field. In the 2020 Shanghai Ranking's "Global Ranking of Academic Subjects", the IFT was ranked the 50th best in the world in the field of hospitality and tourism management.

Tertiary Education

August 2019, besides bachelor programmes, the institute also offered postgraduate diploma, master's degree and doctoral degree programmes, and has become an all-round institution of higher education, to serve the development of tourism and meet Macao's tourism industry's future demands for human resources.

The enrolments in the programmes held during the 2019/2020 academic year were as follows:

IFT's diploma and degree programmes admitted 455 students during the 2019/2020 academic year, with a total of 1,709 students (including 35 exchange students in the first semester) enrolling in the following degree programmes:

Degree Programmes	**Diploma and Degree Programmes**
(Taught in daytime, English as medium of instruction)	(Taught in the evening, Chinese as medium of instruction)
(1) Culinary Arts Management	(1) Hotel Management
(2) Heritage Management	(2) Tourism Event Management
(3) Hotel Management	(3) Tourism Retail and Marketing Management
(4) Tourism Business Management	
(5) Tourism Event Management	
(6) Tourism Retail and Marketing Management	
Postgraduate Diploma Programme (Taught in the evening, English as medium of instruction)	**Master's Degree Programmes** (Taught in the evening, English as medium of instruction)
(1) International Hospitality and Tourism Management	(1) Hospitality and Tourism Management (2) International Food and Beverage Management (3) International Hospitality Management
Doctoral Degree Programme (English as medium of instruction)	
(1) Hospitality and Tourism Management	

Vocational Education

A total of 10,649 students took various vocational and continued education courses during the 2019/2020 academic year, with 188 of them enrolled in the Western Culinary Skills and Pastry and Bakery programme; 1,029 enrolled in assessment under the Macao Occupational Skills Recognition System (MORS); and 1,760 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 2020, the IFT had built connections with 155 schools (120 of which are non-local), organisations and institutions in 33 countries and regions, including Macao, mainland China, Hong Kong and Taiwan, countries in the Asia-Pacific region, Europe, America and Canada, to actively promote academic and cultural exchanges.

During the 2019/2020 academic year, in addition to exchange programmes and global internships, there were over 36 students participating in exchange courses and international conferences in mainland China, Austria, Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Finland, South Korea, Sweden, Australia and the United States, through scholarships supported by the IFT. The IFT also signed agreements to develop academic and cultural exchanges with the Ho Chi Minh City University of Technology, William Angliss Institute, University of Social Sciences & Humanities, Vietnam National University, Ho Chi Minh City, Duy Tan University and Shenzhen University.

Due to the pandemic, in response to the requirements of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the school held 11 free online training lectures for tourist guides from March to July 2020, with participation by 1,340 tourist guides from the Greater Bay Area.

In November, commissioned by the Department of Culture and Tourism of Guangdong Province, the school held an advanced training course for officials of the Department of Culture and Tourism of Guangdong Province and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, as well as representatives of the industry from various Greater Bay Area cities.

In December, the school sent a delegation in the name of the "Alliance for Developing Macao into the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Tourism Education and Training Base" to attend the plaque unveiling ceremony of the Macao Institute for Tourism Studies' Training Base in Hengqin (Training Centre), and visited the Macao Institute for Tourism Studies Tourism Education Collaboration Centre for Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and Entrepreneur Incubation (Training) Base in Zhuhai, Guangdong Province.

Since 2016, IFT's Global Centre for Tourism Education and Training has regularly collaborated with UNWTO, organising ten professional training sessions, which targeted government agencies, tourism industry professionals and educators. These were attended by 220 participants from 33 countries and regions, including about 146 students from the Belt and Road regions, and with 14

students from Portuguese-speaking countries.

In July and December 2020, the IFT collaborated with UNWTO to organise two online training programmes with the themes of "Handling, Coping and Dealing with COVID-19" and "Rural Development and Community-based Tourism for Sustainable Recovery", designed for decision makers in government tourism departments in Asia recommended by UNWTO. Participants from the tourism industry and education sector from 19 countries and regions joined online.

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.

Gathering at dusk on Senado Square

Tourism in Macao gradually resumes in tandem with the anti-pandemic efforts. In line with "Macao Ready Go!" Local Tours programme, an al fresco area selling snacks and drinks outdoors is set up at the Senado Square, offering European-style street leisure to the public. Jazz performances are staged every evening, as people enjoy food and beverages while admiring the sunset at Senado Square. In summer 2020, people rediscover the beauty of the city.

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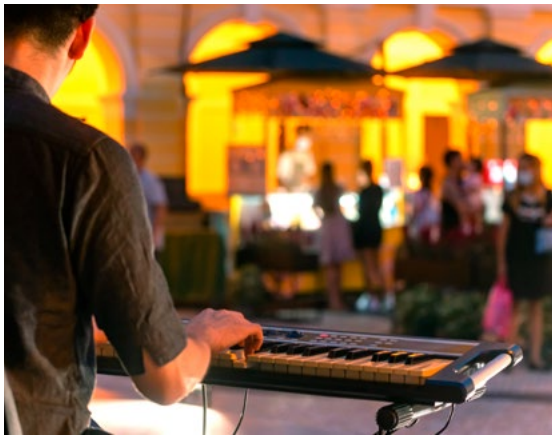

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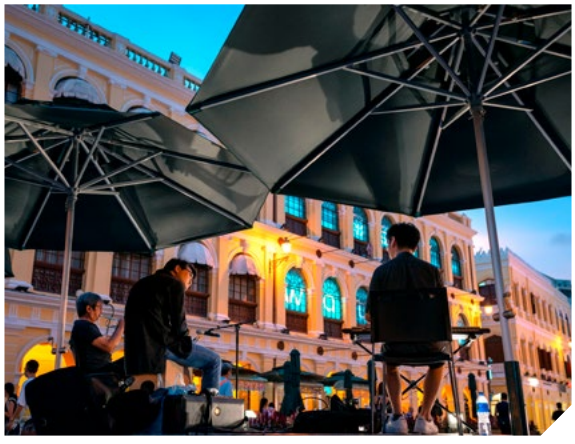


Macao Yearbook 2021

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.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, the Unitary Police Service fully supported the Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre by assisting in the operation of the 24-hour enquiry hotlines of the centre, compiling and collating information, and collaborating with other departments to provide more information dissemination channels for anti-pandemic publicity through electronic displays, mobile broadcast vehicles and other means throughout Macao.

On 23 January 2020, Macao and Zhuhai set up a COVID-19 prevention and control working group, to strengthen cooperation in pandemic prevention and control. The Chief Executive assigned the Secretary for Security, Wong Sio Chak, to lead the Macao members, and the Commissioner-General of the Unitary Police Service, Leong Man Cheong, to be Macao's liaison officer for the working group. Together with representatives from the Health Bureau and Public Security Police, the working group shared information about the latest pandemic developments, prevention and control measures, and cross-border connectivity on a daily basis, to ensure public health and safety in Macao and Zhuhai.

In response to the first confirmed COVID-19 case in Macao, the Unitary Police Service coordinated with the Public Security Police, the Judicial Police, and Macao Customs Service to jointly hold the Winter Precaution Operation. The Unitary Police Service adjusted the operation plans of the three departments, to investigate suspected virus cases, step up inspection of illegal hotels, casinos and their peripheral premises, and conduct stop-and-searches on streets.

In 2020, while implementing pandemic prevention and control measures, the Unitary Police Service continued coordinating and launching a series of joint operations to prevent and combat crime, such as Thunderbolt Operation 2020, to maintain public order and social stability.

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.

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.

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 were installed throughout Macao in four phases, the last of which was completed in 2020.

The test for applying for Facial and Licence Plate Recognition in "Background Mode" has commenced, after it was granted approval by the Office for Personal Data Protection.

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. In 2020, in addition to the "Crystal Fish 2020" civil protection drill, exercises in response to "suspicious school intruder" incidents were also conducted.

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 under the leadership of the Secretary for Security, to deepen public understanding of the duties and law enforcement rationale of the police through multichannel policing, dissemination of civil protection and pandemic prevention information, and enhanced 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 2020, the Public Security Police Force had 6,355 staff, with 5,147 personnel in service, 1,208 vacancies and 449 clerical staff.

In 2020, with regard to pandemic prevention, the Public Security Police Force assisted in tracing the travel records of confirmed cases and close contacts, and reinforced surveillance and inspections related to the pandemic; deployed officers to escort people entering and leaving isolation sites, and assisted in arrangements for people to depart for their place of residence or leaving Macao upon completion of quarantine; guarded and maintained order at isolation sites, medical checkpoints and nucleic acid test stations; and joined the Government's effort to arrange for Macao residents

stranded in Hubei to return by a chartered flight.

With regard to social prevention and control, the Public Security Police Force conducted a special joint operation to address potential security risks; patrolled and maintained order at face mask and other protective items sales outlets, and electronic consumption card collection points, and handled cases of unlawful purchases of protective items and theft of electronic consumption cards; supported the operation of the Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre enquiry hotline service; disseminated anti-pandemic information through the official broadcasting system, in response to the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture's requirements for publicising pandemic prevention measures; assigned staff to urge people gathering at various places to conform with the Government's anti-pandemic measures; and joined hands with various departments to conduct inspections of hygiene management and illegal workers at construction sites.

With regard to immigration control, the Public Security Police Force assisted the health departments in body temperature screening at various cross-border checkpoints, set up health declaration areas and channels, adjusted clearance service hours of cross-border checkpoints, and assisted in the implementation of various quarantine measures for inbound travellers from high risk locations; implemented crowd control at busy cross-border checkpoints; sent vehicles to bring Macao residents and students back from Hong Kong International Airport; provided assistance to persons who were unable to return to their place of origin due to the pandemic; and assisted in code conversion for immigration clearance.

The Public Security Police Force also established a psychological support mechanism for frontline officers, and disseminated information on pandemic prevention to all communities through the community policing liaison mechanism.

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 336,380 emergency calls during 2020.

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. The 800 video cameras installed in the fourth phase commenced operations on 6 August 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 staff of the Operations and Communication Centre to ensure public security and order, especially to prevent crime and assist in criminal investigation.

Police Tactical Unit

The Police Tactical Unit was officially established in 1979, and currently has 675 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 amended by Law No. 14.2020, the Judiciary Police has exclusive authority to deal with 13 categories of serious or specific crimes through eight departments, with specialties in criminal investigation, safeguarding national security, 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 2020, there were 1,362 permanent staff positions in the Judiciary Police, with 1,259 serving staff.

In 2020, the Judiciary Police opened 9,291 case files, of which 3,883 were designated for special criminal investigations, 95 were indictments, 2,018 were preliminary investigations and the remaining 3,295 were investigations that had been requested. During the year, 11,427 case investigations were completed, of which 4,021 were designated as special investigations, 95 were indictments, 1,661 were preliminary investigations and the remaining 5,650 were investigations that had been requested.

During 2019, investigations of criminal cases (cases designated as special investigations and indictments) included: two homicides, 45 arson cases, 90 extortion cases, 22 robberies, 419 thefts, 57 cases of narcotic drug trafficking, 13 cases of narcotic drug taking, zero human trafficking case, 12 cases of prostitution exploitation, 31 cases of gang crimes and 11 cases of domestic violence. There were 413 gambling-related cases, including 72 loan-sharking cases and 32 cases involving infringement of freedom of movement arising from loan-sharking. Additional cases included 60 cases of passing counterfeit currency (including using counterfeit credit cards), 380 fraud cases (of which 31 were phone fraud cases, but excluding casino, computer and Internet fraud cases), and 1,247 cases of cyber crime.

In 2020, to support the overall pandemic prevention deployment by the Government and security related departments, the Judiciary Police activated a 24-hour crisis response mechanism, utilising its criminal investigation expertise and experience to help trace the travel records of confirmed cases and close contacts, and collect information on risks affecting public security, pandemic prevention, and public confidence in pandemic prevention. With the coordination of senior officials, the Judiciary Police conducted intensive inspections of suspected illegal hotels and stationed officers at designated hotels to prevent persons in isolation from breaching pandemic prevention measures, as well as adjusted policing deployment to prevent new criminal practices arising from the pandemic, thereby achieving pandemic and crime prevention.

The Judiciary Police disseminated the latest accurate information on the pandemic and clarified false rumours through new media; organised youth volunteer activities to combat the pandemic, and collaborated with community organisations to visit communities and publicise pandemic prevention guidelines, to gather public support for the Government's pandemic prevention work.

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, School Security Network and Crime Prevention Alliance for Women, 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 2020, the Crisis Negotiation Unit handled 11 requests for crisis negotiations involving suicide attempts, all of which were satisfactorily resolved. The unit also handled 20 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 2020, the FSM had a total of 7,673 staff members, with 6,678 disciplined services staff and 995 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.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the DSFSM worked closely with Public Security Police Force and Health Bureau to swiftly deploy information technology staff to optimise and urgently modify the immigration system, and make adjustments to customs clearance equipment, to assist in performing border management duties.

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 2020 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
28th	2,581	96	12	108[a)]
29th	2,510	126	39	165[b)]

a) The number of students who assumed office on 24 August 2020, of whom 54 are police officers, and 47 are fire service officers;

b) 48 qualified applicants from the 28th Training Programme for Public Security Cadets of the Macao Public Security Forces were approved to transfer to the 29th Training Programme for Public Security Cadets of the Macao Public Security Forces, and they, together with 117 qualified applicants for the 29th Training Programme for Public Security Cadets of the Macao Public Security Forces, would become police officers or fire service officers on 18 May 2021.

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 2020, the DSFSM received 115 cases: 16 complaints, 15 suggestions and opinions, 77 enquiries, five crime reports, and two cases that was irrelevant to the FSM. Of the 16 complaints, seven concerned officers and staff, six concerned equipment and facilities, two concerned internal administration, and one concerned the environment.

Disciplinary Cases

The FSM requires rigorous disciplinary compliance from all its officers. According to information provided by the FSM, during 2020, investigations were completed regarding 247 disciplinary cases involving 290 people, 225 of whom were in the Public Security Police, 48 in the Fire Service, six in the DSFSM and 11 in the Academy of Macao Public Security Forces. Most disciplinary actions were in response to minor offences. However, 31 Public Security Police officers and three Fire Service officers were disciplined for criminal offences.

Fire Services Bureau

The core functions of the Fire Services Bureau are to assist in cases of fire, flooding, building collapses, and other situations threatening life and property. It takes measures to prevent fires and provides assistance in emergency cases involving illness or danger. The Fire Services Bureau also participates in civil protection and emergency management.

At the end of 2020, the Fire Services Bureau had a staffing level of 1,589 posts, with 1,420 serving personnel and 169 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 42,966 incidents during 2020.

Appliances and Equipment

The Fire Services Bureau currently has 252 fire vehicles, including 24 with large water pumps, eight with 18-metre and 20-metre aerial ladder pumps, 10 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 16 motorcycles.

Fire Fighting

In 2020, the Fire Services Bureau handled one No. 3 alarm fire, 20 No. 2 alarm fires, 582 No. 1 alarm fires, and 206 miscellaneous fires. Classified by cause, 157 fire incidents were due to unattended cooking, 52 were the result of electrical short circuits, 152 were accidental false alarms, one was hoax calls, 99 were due to suspected cases of kindling left behind by negligent people, one was due to suspected arson, 15 were unusual cases and the remaining 332 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 2020, the Fire Services Bureau handled 5,335 emergency and special service calls concerning above-mentioned incidents.

Ambulance Service

The Fire Services Bureau is also responsible for all emergency assistance work in Macao. Its emergency ambulance team comprises 1,204 paramedics. In 2020, the Fire Services Bureau responded to 36,822 emergency requests for ambulances, and dispatched ambulances on 40,166 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 2020, the Fire Services Bureau examined 4,677 construction plans, conducted 1,573 site inspections, performed 2,265 fire-fighting-equipment tests and undertook 8,040 fire-prevention and safety patrols. It handled 622 complaints and appeals, and awarded 448 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 2020, the academy trained 339 officers in its Police/Fire Service Officers' Training Programme. There are 34 officers taking part in the Police/Fire Service Officers' Training Programme during year 2020/2021. A total of 8,434 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 2020. In 2020, 101 cadets attended and completed the Training Programme for Public

Security Cadets. Moreover, the academy organised 36 short-term courses, talks and seminars in 2020, with participation by 3,441 people.

Traffic Accidents

According to statistics provided by the Public Security Police, 10,194 traffic accidents occurred in Macao during 2020, resulting in 3,589 injuries and five 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 2020, Macao Customs detected and solved 73 cases of illegal border crossings, arresting 259 illegal immigrants and 32 human smuggling ring leaders. It also seized a large quantity of undeclared imports, including 139.97 kilogrammes of orchids, 70,792 kilogrammes of meat and vegetables, 8,811 litres of alcoholic beverages, 1,440,869 cigarettes, 73,815.35 grammes of cigars, and 90,920 grammes of tobacco. In addition, 730 tablets of psychiatric drugs, 25 kilogrammes of poppy seeds and 1,920 millilitres of Codeine cough syrup were seized at various checkpoints.

As regards intellectual property and industrial property protection, items seized included 188 counterfeit handbags, 74 pairs of counterfeit shoes, 705 items of counterfeit clothing, 122 counterfeit watches, three counterfeit mobile phone accessories, 157 counterfeit cosmetic items and five pairs of counterfeit eyeglasses.

Moreover, 4,904 indictments were lodged by Macao Customs, including 4,638 cases involving infringement of the External Trade Law; nine cases involving Marine and Water Bureau regulations; one case involving drugs; one case involving illegal immigration; 17 cases involving the Penal Code; five cases involving infringement of intellectual property rights; 17 cases involving non-compliance with the Regulations on the Prohibition of Illegal Employment; 33 cases involving

non-compliance with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora; seven cases involving the violation of Control of Cross-border Physical Transportation of Cash and Bearer Negotiable Instruments, and 119 cases referred by other departments.

As a member of the Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre, Macao Customs fully supported the implementation of the pandemic prevention and control measures during the fight against the pandemic. Macao Customs jointly established a fast clearance communication mechanism for anti-pandemic items with customs departments in mainland China, to ensure the items could be promptly cleared and released to Macao market. It also stationed officers at hotels for medical isolation and quarantine; maintained order and security at medical checkpoints and nucleic acid test stations; assisted in monitoring and managing vessels and crew members that returned to Macao; strengthened law enforcement at ports with a high incidence of parallel traders; and combated illegal immigration and safeguarded the frontline of pandemic prevention.

Marine Supervision

The Marine Enforcement Department of the Macao Customs is responsible for patrolling Macao's coastal waters. In 2020, the new anti-smuggling and customary waters brigades, jointly established with Zhuhai Public Security Bureau, built a communication mechanism to combat illegal immigration and smuggling activities in Zhuhai and Macao.

In 2020, the Macao Customs Fleet and the Frontier Defence Brigade and Marine Police of the Zhuhai Public Security Bureau conducted 1,360 synchronised operations in Macao and mainland China waters. Along the coast of Macao, six synchronised operations and two drills were jointly conducted with the Armed Police Corps No.2, to ensure order and safety at sea. The Macao Customs Fleet also conducted three joint sea patrols and nine 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. It participated in and 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;
- The Drug Seizure Immediate Notification System For International Airport since 2008;
- The Drug Seizure Immediate Notification System For Sea Cargo since 2015;
- The liaison mechanism set up with WCO since 17 March 2020;
- RILO AP's operations against illegal cross-border transportation of waste in Annex 1 of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes

and Their Disposal, from 1 December 2019 to 30 November 2020;

- WCO's operations against trafficking of counterfeit, illegal or substandard medicines and pandemic prevention items (related to COVID-19) that threaten public health and safety, from 11 May to 24 June 2020;
- RILO AP's operations against drug trafficking, from 22 June to 5 July 2020; and
- WCO's operations against hazardous waste trafficking, from 14 September to 11 October 2010, and, during the same period, INTERPOL operations against wild fauna and flora smuggling, illicit financial flows and document forgery, and prevention of prohibited article transfers and related crimes.

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 2020, the office received 1,069 reports from the public. The topics included violation of external trade policies, intellectual property infringements, illegal immigration, violation of marine safety regulations, illegal labour, and drug-related activities. In all, there were 152 complaints, concerning service procedures, the conduct of customs officers, environment and noise pollution, and equipment and facilities. It also handled 5,191 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 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 2020, it received more than 2,200 reports from financial services, gaming and retail trade industries.

Macao is a member of the Asia-Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG). At the Asia-Pacific Group on Money Laundering Annual Meeting in August 2019, Macao 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.

In late April 2020, the Director of the Financial Intelligence Office was appointed as the Co-Chair of the regional subgroup Asia/Pacific Joint Group (APJG) of the International Cooperation Review Group (ICRG) responsible for developing the watch list under the international anti-money laundering organisation Financial Action Task Force (FATF). The MSAR continued assigning officers to participate in international anti-money laundering organisation affairs, to improve the image of MSAR, kept abreast of the latest FATF assessment requirements and policies, and actively participated in international efforts to combat money laundering and terrorism financing.

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 28 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, the Kyrgyz Republic, Kazakhstan, Brazil, Cape Verde and India.

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).

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 Civil Protection Law came into effect on 15 September 2020. It provided solid legal support to the modernisation of civil protection in Macao, improved the management and operation of civil protection affairs, and boosted the public awareness of and ability to implement disaster prevention. One of the related major tasks was to establish a voluntary joint defence system, to coordinate various operations fully realise the active and supportive roles of volunteers in post-disaster recovery, in order to restore the normal life of society through joint efforts.

In 2020, the civil protection authorities again organised the major civil protection drill “Crystal Fish”, to enhance the synergy in disaster responses between civil protection system members; facilitated collaboration with community groups and residents in disaster prevention and mitigation; and promoted the Evacuation Plan for Storm Surges in Low-lying Areas during Typhoons.

In 2019, the Unitary Police Services, the Public Security Forces Affairs Bureau and the expert panel from mainland China launched official mobile apps and WeChat accounts to strengthen command and coordination capabilities, and enable residents to more easily receive real-time information and civil protection notifications from the Civil Protection Action Centre.

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. 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 wards. Each has its own sub-sections for inmates on remand and convicted inmates.

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 1,941 inmates. As at 31 December 2020, it held 1,548 inmates, of whom 153 were on remand and 1,395 were convicted. There were 1,337 male inmates and 211 female inmates.

Returning to Society

To assist inmates in returning to society and rebuilding a new life, Coloane Prison provides education and occupational training. Inmates can apply to study according to their educational level, interests and needs.

Youth Correctional Institution

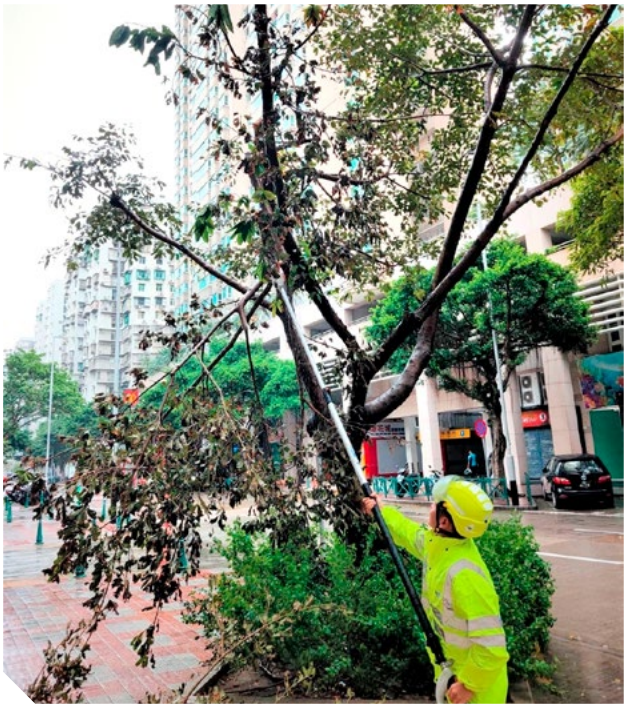
The Youth Correctional Institution is an educational institution responsible for the enforcement of court-ordered containment measures. The institution is divided into separate areas for boys and girls, with an Observation Centre, an Educational Centre, and an Education and Training Centre in each area. There is a team of counsellors working round-the-clock, together with 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 eight boys and one girl in the institution at the end of 2020.

Legal system on civil protection comes into effect

民防行動中心
CENTRO DE OPERAÇÕES
DE PROTECÇÃO CIVIL



The Civil Protection Legal System comes into effect on 15 September.

The Civil Protection Legal System reinforces civil protection coordination and management by the Government, enhances disaster prevention and self-salvation awareness and abilities in society, and ensures effective dissemination of major information about civil protection. It is conducive to enhanced synergies, facilitating participation in civil protection by the Government and the community, thus leading to more effective disaster prevention and response.

On 13 October, typhoon signal no. 8 is issued by the Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau (SMG) in response to the approach of Tropical Storm Nangka. This is the first time the civil protection framework is activated since the Civil Protection Legal System came into effect. The Government and all sectors of Macao respond in a serious yet calm manner, and various anti-typhoon measures are implemented

Macao Yearbook 2021

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EDUCATION

Education

Since its establishment, the Macao SAR Government has actively optimised non-tertiary and tertiary education in Macao, with a view to implementing the administration directions of "developing Macao through education" and "cultivating talents for the development of Macao" in various aspects, including institutions, resource allocation and planning. In addition, in adhering to the principle of diversity in tertiary education, the Government supports the autonomy of tertiary institutions, and coordinates the development of different tertiary institutions, to train talented persons who are internationally competitive.

Non-tertiary Education

Macao is the first region in Greater China to provide 15 years of free education.

Since the promulgation of the Fundamental Law on Non-tertiary Education in 2006, non-tertiary education in Macao has been classified into two types: formal education and continuing education. The former includes kindergartens, primary schooling, secondary schooling, and special education; the latter includes family education, recurrent education, community education, vocational training and other education activities. Vocational and technical 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 78 schools in Macao during the 2020/2021 academic year, of which 11 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 75 schools (including 11 public schools and 64 private schools) that offered formal education, 70 were in the free education network, four were in the paid education network and one followed a non-local education system. There were 108 schools in the free education system, and the coverage rate has reached 95.6 percent.

During the 2020/2021 academic year, 83,894 students received non-tertiary education, with 82,876 of them receiving formal education. Of these, 18,908 (22.5 percent) attended kindergartens, 35,450 (42.2 percent) attended primary schools, 27,627 (32.9 percent) attended secondary schools, 768 (0.9 percent) received vocational and technical education, and 891 (1.1 percent) attended special schools (excluding integrated education). Some 1,108 students were receiving recurrent education, including 71 primary school pupils (0.1 percent) and 1,037 secondary school students (1.2 percent), and 324 (0.4 percent) vocational school students.

During the 2020/2021 academic year, there were 7,562 teaching staff for non-tertiary education, representing an increase of 2.1 percent over the 2019/2020 academic year.

Education and Youth Affairs Bureau

The DSEJ is a government department responsible for developing, directing, coordinating, administering and evaluating non-tertiary education. According to By-law No. 40/2020 on the Organisation and Operation of Education and Youth Development Bureau that came into force on 1 February 2021, the Higher Education Bureau and the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau were merged as the Education and Youth Development Bureau, to develop, coordinate, execute and evaluate education and youth policies in Macao.

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 2020/2021, the Education Development Fund provided subsidies amounting to about 525 million patacas through the School Development Scheme. There were two categories of the School Development Plan for the 2020/2021 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 and motivate 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 2020/2021 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 1:13.4, 1:13.4 and 1:10.0, respectively.

The Ten-year Development Plan for Non-tertiary Education (2021-2030)

The Ten-year Development Plan for Non-tertiary Education (2011-2020) came to an end in 2020. Thus, the Education and Youth Development Bureau began formulating the Medium-to-Long Term Development Plan for Non-tertiary Education (2021-2030) as a policy document, to plan for the long-term development of education. The public consultation on the document was conducted from 5 December 2020 to 22 January 2021. The planning focuses on cultivating students with good conduct, who are truth-seeking, pragmatic and innovative. The four key directions are: cultivating students' patriotism and international vision, developing students' soft power, enhancing students' sense of well-being, and strengthening creativity and technology education.

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	2020/2021 Academic Year Free Education Subsidies (patacas)	2020/2021 Academic Year Tuition Fee Subsidies (patacas)
Kindergarten	1,063,800 per class	20,970 per student
Primary	1,159,100 per class	23,140 per student
Junior Secondary	1,396,800 per class	25,480 per student
Senior Secondary	1,584,300 per class	25,480 per student

In addition, during the 2020/2021 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 2,400 patacas, 3,000 patacas and 3,550 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 Stationery Allowance was also introduced in the 2019/2020 academic year.

The maximum school fee 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. Each secondary student and primary and kindergarten pupil receives a stationery allowance of 1,700 patacas, 1,450 patacas and 1,150 patacas, respectively. 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 response to the COVID-19 pandemic, summer courses during the 2019/2020 academic year were conducted online. In 2019/2020, 5,896 students were granted tuition fee subsidies amounting to about 37.19 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 2019/2020 academic year, 397 students received subsidies to study in the programmes, and the subsidies totalled about 34.2 million patacas. No beneficiary quotas were added from the starting of the 2020/2021 school year.

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 2020/2021 academic year, a total of 29 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 2020/2021 academic year, subsidies for vocational and technical education courses totalling over 16 million patacas were granted to nine schools, which organised 82 classes in 36 programmes. The "Comprehensive Applied Learning Education" pilot programme also supported 26 schools to organise courses on 52 subjects related to applied skills. A total of 275 classes were organised; subsidies totalling over 6.04 million patacas were granted.

In-depth discussions on the Vocational and Technical Education System with institutions offering vocational and technical education courses continued in 2020, to collect views from the public and ensure that legal amendments meet society's expectations.

Education for Pupils with Special Needs

During the 2020/2021 academic year, there were 2,922 pupils in Macao with special needs; 2,031 of them were inclusive students, and 891 studied in small special education classes and special needs classes. In 2020, the DSEJ completed the Portuguese and English translations of the Supplement to the Special Education Curriculum Guide for Mathematics, General Studies, Science and Humanities, Physical Education and Health, Information Technology and Fine Art. The translations were uploaded to the website of DSEJ, for reference by schools.

In 2020, the DSEJ organised 11 parent talks and 44 speech therapy / group training, providing 450 parent training places and 320 pairs of parent-child training places, respectively, to help parents conduct training for their children at home.

To support the announcement of By-law No. 29/2020 on Special Education System, the DSEJ had organised 16 briefing sessions with more than 1,000 attendees by December 2020.

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 2019. Over 140,000, 160,000 and 180,000 Macao residents participated in the first, second and third phases, respectively. The first, second and third phases involved subsidies of about 520 million patacas, 740 million patacas and 850 million patacas, respectively.

The fourth phase of the Continuing Education Development Plan (2020-2023) was launched on 1 September 2020. By 31 December 2020, this phase entailed subsidies totalling around 4.6 million patacas to more than 13,000 eligible residents.

During the 2020/2021 academic year, two public schools and five 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 899,600 patacas, 1,073,800 patacas and 1,210,690 patacas per class for primary, junior secondary and senior secondary schools, respectively.

In November 2020, the DSEJ joined hands with the Cultural Affairs Bureau in organising the 2020 Life-long Learning Week, featuring 95 activities.

In 2020, the Life-long Learning Incentive Award Scheme organised more than 1,900 learning activities of various types, providing more than 58,000 places. With a network of 491 organisations joining the scheme, the cumulative total of participants reached 4,338.

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 2020/2021 academic year, there were 15 schools participating in the campaign.

Curriculum Reform and Development

In the 2020/2021 academic year, History, Geography, Visual Arts and Music must be provided as independent and compulsory subjects in junior secondary one and senior secondary one. The systematic curriculum design strengthens the history, culture, and art education for secondary students, and continues to enhance learning and teaching effectiveness.

In 2020, teaching resources continued to be developed, including by completing the publication of the full trial version of the textbook History for secondary students, the trial version of General Studies extending to primary two, and a new trial version of Chinese Language for primary one and four. A teaching resource depository for Moral and Civic Education has been developed, 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 2019/2020 academic year, 652 teaching staff training activities were organised, providing 30,470 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 2019/2020 academic year, 21,101 teachers participated in the Subvention Scheme for School-based Training.

In 2020, subsidies were given to 190 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 2020, attracting participation by 14 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.

In 2020, drawing on the research results of PISA 2018 and relevant issues, the research team organised 72 symposiums, attracting some 4,600 teaching staff participants, to deepen the understanding of the rationale and latest development directions of PISA.

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.

PIRLS 2021 marked the second attempt of Macao participating in the study. A total of 1,200 pupils from 21 schools participated in the study.

National Education

Since 2018, the DSEJ has actively encouraged schools and youth organisations to visit the National Security Education Exhibition, to motivate students and young people to join hands with the Government to safeguard national security. Starting from 15 April 2020, schools and youth organisations were encouraged to visit the online exhibition about national security, to deepen the understanding of young people and students regarding national security.

To strengthen education on the Constitution and the Basic Law, the Speech Contest on the Constitution and the Basic Law was held in 2020, to commemorate the 27th anniversary of the promulgation of the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the event was held through both online and face-to-face modes, attracting nearly 3,400 participants from 18 schools.

To celebrate the Constitution Day, the DSEJ organised a series of educational activities on the Constitution Day, from November to December 2020. A total of 61 schools held 112 activities related to the Constitution of the People's Republic of China and 142 activities related to the Basic Law, attracting more than 61,600 participants.

To further develop patriotic education, the DSEJ rolled out a wide array of activities, such as the Promotion of Diplomatic Knowledge Campaign, National Education Programme for Teenagers in Macao, Understanding and Loving China Study Tour Subsidy Scheme, and National Defence Education Camp. In the 2019/2020 academic year, the activities attracted more than 31,300 participants.

Arts Education

In 2020, the DSEJ continued implementing the Students Popular Arts Education Scheme, covering primary six students to senior secondary three students. In the 2019/2020 academic year, only 21 arts education activities were held due to the COVID-19 pandemic, attracting participation by 7,236 students. From May to July 2020, an online visual arts activity was held in collaboration with the Macao Museum of Art, to enable students to enjoy various art exhibitions during class suspension. The DSEJ also continued organising various arts education schemes and activities, including the Arts Education Snowball Project and the Chinese Culture and Artist in Campus Series.

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 5,939 students in the 2019/2020 academic year. The DSEJ also joined hands with banks to launch its Interest Subsidies for Student Loans Scheme, which benefited some 420 students in the 2019/2020 academic year 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 2019 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 2020, the Government continued promoting youth work through various channels. The public consultation on Macao Youth Policy (2021-2030) was completed. Five public consultation sessions and eight seminars targeting different sectors were conducted, attracting more than 650 participants and 120 written opinions.

The cross-departmental follow-up group of the Macao Youth Policy continued leveraging synergy of government departments. In 2020, we continued exchanging views and discussing the consultation documents on Macao Youth Policy (2021-2030), and jointly organising the "Basic Law for Teens" – law promotion month targeting teenagers, which featured 16 events with the Basic Law as the theme, and attracted more than 52,000 participants.

Besides, the Government managed to keep a close track of the development needs of young people through regular consultations and monitoring by the Youth Affairs Council.

Youth Indicators and Studies

To understand the situation of young people in Macao and promote the development of youth studies, the DSEJ continuously follows up on research and collection of information related to Macao Youth Indicators. The investigations and studies of the Social Survey on Macao Youth Indicators 2020 were completed during the year.

Youth Activities and Sponsorships

The DSEJ actively promotes youth exchange activities between Macao and Portugal. In 2020, it subsidised community groups to form an art delegation of Macao, China, enabling 47 teachers and students to visit Portugal for participation in a Chinese New Year celebration event.

In 2020, the DSEJ created a platform for young people to contribute their opinions and

suggestions, and raise their ability to participate in and discuss political matters. The "Dream Comes True" youth leadership programme continued, to strengthen the training of young leaders. Some 30 communication activities with young people were held, to listen to the voices of young people. A total of 389 awards of the 2019 Young Volunteers Award Programme were presented to 365 youth volunteers.

In 2020, the organising committee of the youth activity series in commemoration of the May Fourth Movement, which was formed by the DSEJ and various youth organisations in Macao, jointly organised a series of activities to commemorate the May Fourth Movement online due to the COVID-19 pandemic. These attracted more than 200 participants, and the online page recorded more than 7,600 visits. Five young people who achieved considerable success were interviewed by the May Fourth Youth Interview programme, to share their experience in striving for accomplishments.

In 2020, subsidies totalling around 10.13 million patacas were provided to 84 youth organisations or associations which applied for funding under the Annual Subsidy Scheme for Activities of Youth Groups, to organise 474 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 81 activities organised by 39 groups. The subsidies totalled about 4.5 million patacas. The Greater Bay Area Youth Information Platform was enriched with a Facebook page, an Instagram page "Bay Chit Chat" and a WeChat official account, to share information with young people such as on life in the Greater Bay Area, cultural and recreational activities, employment, entrepreneurship, and major policies.

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, the 14th National Student Sports Games was postponed to 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Some of the preliminary events were held from October to December 2020. The DSEJ sent school delegations to mainland China to participate in the three preliminaries of table tennis, volleyball and basketball.

Regarding activities related to mathematics and popular science, the International Mathematical Olympiad, China Girls Mathematical Olympiad and Chinese Chemistry Olympiad (Final) were held online. Macao school delegations won a silver medal and three bronze medals in China Girls Mathematical Olympiad 2020, as well as two bronze medals and three honourable mentions in the 61st International Mathematical Olympiad.

Macao student representatives won the first-class award and the best style award in the senior secondary group, and the champion of the junior secondary group in the final of the fifth national constitution activity for students.

Youth Facilities and Services

Under DSEJ's administration, there are two youth hostels and four youth centres. As Cheok Van Youth Hostel and Hac Sa Youth Hostel reopened on 2 September, with the local COVID-19 pandemic situation easing, 1,776 people stayed in the two hostels in 2020. 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 response to the local pandemic situation, the youth centres were reopened on 22 June. During the year, about 275,000 people participated in the activities and used the facilities. The Bairro do Hipodromo Youth Centre continued providing night services till 2 am, to meet the different needs of young people using the facilities.

The Pavilion of Patriotism was reopened on 11 May 2020, and attracted some 2,106 visitors during the year. The patriotic education base for young people commenced operation in December. The base integrates exhibitions, training, multimedia, and audiovisual presentations, to showcase five thousand years of Chinese history and culture, as well as the historical development and achievements of modern China and Macao, to serve as a base collaborating with other educational resources in Macao and organising a variety of history learning activities for students.

In December 2020, the Language Teaching Activity Centre commenced operation. Institutions are commissioned to organise Portuguese language learning activities.

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 2020, the Juvenile Arts Exhibition and Performance Hall held 10 exhibitions and four performances (five sessions), attended by 5,200 people.

In 2012, the DSEJ began providing subsidies for schools to set up wellness centres. By December 2020, 30 fitness centres had been set up.

COVID-19 epidemic prevention and control

In line with the Government's overall epidemic prevention policy, the DSEJ and the education sector jointly launched measures for students to study at home, set up a corresponding thematic website, a website providing guidance and student guidance hotlines; and adjusted teacher and student learning and exchange programmes that were affected by the pandemic.

A one-off grant was issued through the Education Development Fund. Every school received subsidies totalling from 16,800 patacas to 117,600 patacas, to support them with procuring sanitary products and improving public health equipment. As the coronavirus situation stabilised, secondary students and primary and kindergarten pupils resumed classes in phases from 4 May to 1 June.

In July, the DSEJ held six working meetings on the "School Operations Guide" for the 2020/2021 school year, to provide guidelines on the "Notes for Schools in the 2020/2021 School Year" and require schools to formulate preparations for class suspension and related support measures. In

addition, after coordinating with the Health Bureau and mainland China health authorities, free nucleic acid testing was arranged for about 4,000 cross-border teachers and students every Saturday, at five designated hospitals in Zhuhai.

Tertiary Education

Macao's modern tertiary education is flourishing. 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 2020/2021 academic year, there were 2,645 teaching staff and 39,093 registered students in Macao's tertiary education institutions, where 342 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 19 tertiary educational programmes in Macao in 2020.

Higher Education Bureau

The Higher Education Bureau (DSES) is responsible for assisting in, following up on and developing tertiary education in Macao.

In accordance with the By-law No. 40/2020 on Organisation and Operation of Education and Youth Development Bureau which came into effect on 1 February 2021, the DSES was merged with the Education and Youth Development Bureau.

In 2020, the DSES disseminated the latest epidemic information to tertiary institutions, and made every effort to assist and support tertiary institutions in epidemic prevention and control. During class suspension, tertiary institutions followed DSES guidelines to launch online teaching and adhered to the principle of "suspending classes without suspending learning" to ensure that students' learning remained unaffected. As the coronavirus situation stabilised, 10 tertiary institutions resumed classes in phases from 1 April.

The Tertiary Education Fund disbursed special subsidies to private institutions for epidemic prevention and control and the launch of online teaching; launched the Specialised Subsidy Scheme in Research in Infectious Disease Preparedness and Emergency Response, with 27 projects

approved; increased the amount of post-graduate scholarships for 2020/2021 academic year, and specially added 20 quotas, to encourage local fresh university graduates to pursue their master's degrees in tertiary institutions in Macao; and sold masks to non-local teachers and students in tertiary institutions in Macao.

The DSES assisted Macao students studying abroad with purchasing and receiving delivery of masks; set up hotlines and several contact groups to answer enquiries and provide information for tertiary students and parents; launched an online registration system to collect information and the number of affected students, in order to make appropriate arrangements; and assisted in following-up regarding chartered coach services and special ferry services for Macao residents to return Macao from Hong Kong International Airport, attracting more than 4,000 registered people.

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 2020, the Tertiary Education Fund disbursed grants and subsidies totalling about 172 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, Revise and Register Programmes

In 2020, the DSES processed 19 applications by Macao tertiary educational institutions intending to launch new programmes or revise old ones; 14 of these applications were approved, and five were in progress. The bureau also handled 10 applications from overseas tertiary educational institutions seeking to establish, revise or continue running programmes. A total of six such applications were approved, two were cancelled and two were in progress. The bureau completed the processes for

47 course registration applications during the year.

Promoting Exchanges and Cooperation in Tertiary Education

The DSES 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 DSES invited the Hunan Provincial CPPCC to arrange a science and education delegation to visit Macao tertiary institutions and relevant Government departments in December 2020.

During the visit, the University of Macau, Institute for Tourism Studies, Macau University of Science and Technology, Kiang Wu Nursing College of Macau, and City University of Macau signed a cooperation agreement with Hunan Normal University, Hunan University of Chinese Medicine and Hunan University of Technology, 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. Starting from 2020, tertiary institutions in Taiwan adopted the results of the Joint Admission Examination for Four Higher Education Institutions in Macao.

To support the "Belt and Road" initiative and promote Macao tertiary education to Southeast Asian countries, in October 2020, the Higher Education Bureau organised a Macao tertiary institution delegation to participate in the Talk Global Study – South-East Asia.

Recognition of Portugal's Higher Education Qualifications in Macao SAR

To implement 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 signed with Portugal in May 2019 for establishing the mechanism for mutual recognition of higher education

degrees and diplomas, the MSAR Government promulgated By-law No. 27/2020 on Automatic Recognition of Diplomas and Academic Degrees of Portugal. Holders of higher education qualifications awarded by tertiary institutions in Portugal can enjoy the same rights as holders of corresponding higher education degrees and diplomas awarded by tertiary institutions in the Macao SAR.

Coordination of Student Enrolments in Programmes of Macao Tertiary Educational Institutions Conducted on the Mainland

During 2020, 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 2020/2021 academic year, 52,036 mainland China students applied to the above-mentioned six tertiary educational institutions in Macao. Of the 8,074 newly registered students, 978 enrolled in doctorate degree programmes, 3,033 in master's degree programmes, 3,749 in bachelor's degree programmes and 314 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 2020/2021 academic year, 98 and 1,065 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, 36 and 966 students were admitted, respectively. In 2020, 97 students were admitted to mainland China universities, through their results in the Joint Admission Examination for Four Higher Education Institutions in Macao. Also, 371 students sat the examination for admission to postgraduate programmes in tertiary educational institutions in mainland China; 199 of them were admitted.

Tertiary Education Information and Admission Services

The Higher Education Bureau provides information about tertiary education, public examinations and employment to the public. It also provides telephone and e-mail enquiry services. In 2020, it handled 307 relevant cases, with 85 enquiries made in person, 175 by telephone and 47 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 2020, there were 8,085 visitors, 40.67 percent of whom were tertiary students.

Tertiary Student Activities and Subsidies

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.

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 2020, two institutions, 44 organisations and one tertiary student were subsidised to organise and participate in 170 tertiary student activities. The subsidies amounted to more than 18 million patacas.

Disbursing Postgraduate Scholarships

During the 2020/2021 academic year, the Tertiary Education Fund continued to launch several scholarships. There were 156 new recipients of post-graduate scholarships, of which 25 were doctorate scholarships, five were for integrated master's and doctorate programmes, 125 were for master's degree scholarships, and one was for integrated bachelor's and master's programmes. There were 24 new recipients of the Scholarship for Outstanding Students Studying in Macao (Portuguese-speaking and ASEAN countries).

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). There were 25 students granted scholarships.

The Tertiary Education Fund also launched the Scholarship Scheme for University of Porto, Portugal for the first time. Five students received the scholarships.

The Tertiary Education Fund continued cooperating with the Talent Development Committee to jointly launch the Postgraduate Degree Course Scholarship Program – Association of Principals of Portuguese-speaking Universities. Eight students received the 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 2020, 33,919 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 July and December 2020, with a total of 524 candidates

sitting for the tests in July, including 302 sitting for the CET4 test and 222 candidates sitting for the CET6 test; while 3,209 candidates sat for the tests in December, including 1,646 candidates sitting for the CET4 test and 1,563 candidates sitting for the CET6 test. Test centres in Macao included University of Macau, Macao Polytechnic Institute, Macau University of Science and Technology and City University of Macau.

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. 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 2020, 31 applications for the Programme Review Evaluation, 23 applications for review exemption and one application for course accreditation were completed. Also, 21 applications for the Programme Review Evaluation and two applications for review exemption were in progress.

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 2020, the Higher Education Bureau handled four written queries and 10 telephone queries from government departments. It also handled a total of 219 queries from the public, of which 11 were made in person, 166 by telephone, and 42 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 2020, subsidies were granted for 13 projects on the optimisation of teaching equipment and improvement of teaching and scientific research quality, four projects by Macao Academic Library Alliance for procuring an electronic database, related system maintenance and service charge of MALA HUB, as well as six projects on professional development of teaching staff. The subsides totalled approximately 34.47 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 3.37 million patacas to 16 eligible projects that applied for funding in 2020.

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 2020, 14 projects received subsidies totalling about 2.78 million patacas.

Specialised Subsidy Scheme for Macao Higher Education Institutions Covering Research in Humanities and Social Sciences

The Tertiary Education Fund continued to launch the Specialised Subsidy Scheme for Macao Higher Education Institutions in the Area of Research in Humanities and Social Sciences in 2020, 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 2020, 50 research projects received subsidies totalling about 10 million 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 2020, the Tertiary Education Fund continued supporting the alliance's procurement of an electronic database and service charge for MALA HUB, with a subsidy of 17.39 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). In 2020, the University of Macau was ranked among top 301-350 World Universities and ranked 37th in the Asia University Rankings by the Times Higher Education; and ranked 387th by the QS World University Rankings.

During the 2020/2021 academic year, the University of Macau offered 109 doctorate programmes, master's degree programmes, bachelor's degree programmes, and postgraduate diploma programmes. It had 729 full-time teaching staff and 11,416 registered students.

Macao Polytechnic Institute

Established in 1981, the predecessor of the Macao Polytechnic Institute (MPI) was the Polytechnic Institute of the University of East Asia, which was renamed the Macao Polytechnic Institute in 1991. The 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 of the Ministry of Education in Hong Kong and Macao. 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 and scientific research institutions to establish joint laboratories and develop research projects 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.

During the 2020/2021 academic year, the institute offered 31 doctorate, master's and bachelor's degree programmes. It had 419 teaching staff and 3,687 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 2020, the IFT ranked 14th globally 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.

During the 2020/2021 academic year, the institute offered 17 doctorate, master's degree programmes, bachelor's degree programmes, postgraduate diploma programmes and higher diploma courses. It had 161 teaching staff and 1,700 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 2020/2021 academic year, the school offered two bachelor's degree programmes. There were 13 teachers on campus and 34 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.

In 2020, the University ranked 89th in the 2019 Shanghai Ranking. The doctoral, master's and bachelor's degree courses in tourism management was awarded the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) TedQual Certification.

During the 2020/2021 academic year, the university offered 44 doctorate, master's and bachelor's degree programmes. It had 408 teaching staff, and 6,166 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 Arts and Humanities, Social Sciences and Education, Business and Law, Religious Studies and Philosophy, and Institute of Science and Environment. All bachelor's degree programmes are taught in English, except the Master of Arts in Portuguese Studies programme, which is taught in Portuguese.

In the 2020/2021 academic year, the university offered 38 doctorate, master's and bachelor's degrees, as well as postgraduate diploma and higher diploma (associate degree) programmes. It had 165 teaching staff and 1,291 registered students.

Kiang Wu Nursing College of Macau

The Kiang Wu Nursing College of Macau was formerly the Kiang Wu Nursing and Midwifery School. It was established in 1923, and became a private institute in 1999, to cultivate talents in nursing and health sciences. 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.

During the 2020/2021 academic year, the college offered three master's degree, bachelor's degree, and postgraduate diploma programmes. It had 33 teaching staff and 389 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 Liberal Arts and Department of General Education.

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, the Macau Research Centre for International Standard of Chinese Medicines and the Macao Institute of Fintech Innovation. 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 2020, the MUST ranked 17th 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 2020/2021 academic year, the university offered 90 doctorate, master's and bachelor's degree programmes. It had 657 teaching staff and 14,005 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 2020/2021 academic year. It had 28 teaching staff and 266 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 2020/2021 academic year, the college offered two bachelor's degree and higher diploma (associate degree) programmes, taught by 32 teaching staff, with 139 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 2020/2021 academic year were collected on 31 October 2020.

Nature education

The Seac Pai Van Country Park serves the purposes of education, ecological studies, scenery appreciation and scientific research. In 1981, it was designated as a nature reserve, marking the dawn of Macao's nature education. In 1984, it became Macao's first country park. Now, the park is home to various species of primates, birds and reptiles, a cow that escaped from the Slaughter House in Ilha Verde, the four giant pandas dubbed the "happy family" in Macao Giant Panda Pavilion, and the red pandas and golden monkeys in the Pavilion of Rare Animals. The park also features several themed zones introducing a variety of plants. All these, together with children's amusement facilities, make Seac Pai Van Country Park a scenic spot for leisure activities for local residents and tourists, and for education about nature, and flora and fauna conservation.

Macao Yearbook 2021

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CULTURE AND SPORT

Culture and Sport

Eastern and western cultures have co-existed in Macao for over 400 years. A wide variety of cultural traditions, languages, values, religious beliefs, and customs have all existed side by side and influenced one another. Out of this melting pot, a regional culture unique to Macao has gradually developed into its present richness. Macao's culture is thus a diverse mixture, with traditional Chinese culture as its heart, and it has assimilated Western, particularly Portuguese, cultural influences in perfect harmony.

Following its policy of promoting Chinese culture while preserving the unique pluralistic cultural heritage of Macao, the Government has hosted various cultural and artistic activities invited art troupes from mainland China and overseas, as well as Macao, to perform. These have created opportunities for audiences to learn more about the history, society, and culture of different regions, as well as enhancing cultural exchange and the quality of cultural life of Macao's residents.

Cultural Affairs Bureau

The Cultural Affairs Bureau is a Government department that sets out the Government's key objectives in cultural matters. The bureau is responsible for protecting cultural heritage, giving guidance on aesthetic appreciation, supporting community organisations, nurturing talent in arts and culture, developing local cultural industries, as well as organising cultural entertainment programmes, such as concerts, exhibitions, seminars, music classes, dance, drama courses, Macao International Parade, Macao International Music Festival, Macao Arts Festival, Macao City Fringe Festival, Art Macao, Arts and Cultural Festival Between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries, Chinese Culture and Natural Heritage Day, Macao Youth Music Competition and Macao Annual Visual Arts Exhibition. It also launches the Art Space Rental System and provides subsidies for different cultural and art programmes as well as scholarships to support the publication of research and advanced studies about arts.

In 2020, to mitigate the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, the bureau adjusted arrangements for activities and premises, including by cancelling activities during the Lunar New Year and suspending access to cultural premises, launching a series of "Fight the Pandemic with Culture" promotions through new media, and launching an e-reading platform, online exhibitions, performances and features on anti-pandemic poetry. To comply with the guidelines issued by the Health Bureau, the Cultural Affairs Bureau reopened cultural premises in phases, providing appropriate cultural services and restarting arts and cultural events. The bureau also launched various relief policies in accordance with the "welfare-to-work" policy implemented by the Government, to support arts development and cultural performances.

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 2020, the bureau launched subsidy programmes for albums of original songs, fashion design sample making and feature films, and the Open Call for Proposals for Online Handicraft Teaching; produced the documentary film–Interpretation of Images; provided external services at the Cinematheque · Passion and the Macao Fashion Gallery; organised the Tap Siac Craft Market in autumn, the "Style • Encounter Moment" Fashion Parade of Subsidy Programme for Fashion Design on Sample Making and the New Music Wave concert; organised delegations to participate in cultural and museum fairs in mainland China, film activities in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, and visited the Forbidden City in Beijing for exchanges on cultures and creativity.

Cultural Industry Fund

The Cultural Industry Fund was established according to Law No. 26/2013 amended by By-law No. 11/2019 by 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 31st Macao Arts Festival

The 31st Macao Arts Festival (MAF) was held from 8 May to 6 June 2020. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, border checkpoints and performance venues in Macao were closed. After carrying out a risk assessment, in early March the Cultural Affairs Bureau announced the postponement of the 31st Macao Arts Festival until 2021.

The 34th Macao International Music Festival

The 34th Macao International Music Festival was held from 22 August to 30 December 2020, with a total of 23 performances featuring 15 concerts and events, with the theme "For a Special Year", performed by about 500 musicians and music professionals from 25 performing groups from Macao and four performing groups from mainland China, attracting 9,264 participants.

The music festival commenced with the Macao Chinese Orchestra's season concert 2020-2021 "A Century of Chinese Music", which saw performances by Chinese Pipa player Zhang Hongyan and contemporary outstanding Guzheng player Luo Jing. Other performances included Mahler Symphony No. 1 jointly performed by the Macao Orchestra and Shenzhen Symphony Orchestra, and percussionist Andrew Chan and saxophonist Lee Chi Pok's performance in Bravo Macao, a

platform for local young musicians to showcase their talents. All 823 tickets for these three concerts were sold.

In addition, the festival featured a number of community music events and workshops, including Chinese Music Camp, Late-Summer Music Camp, Family Music Camp and the eco-friendly Musical Instruments DIY Workshop, to bring entertainment to the community in a diverse way.

The Street Piano Programme toured eight locations, to provide the public with a platform to showcase their piano skills.

The Enjoying Music in Cinema screening programme featured four movies related to music, each with a post-movie discussion for audience and speakers to exchange views.

Music Director and Principal Conductor of the Macao Orchestra Lu Jia gave a pre-show talk on Mahler Symphony No. 1, and Chinese Pipa performer Zhang Hongyan taught a Pipa Masterclass.

The 19th Macao City Fringe Festival

The 19th Macao City Fringe Festival was held from 10 January to 19 January 2020. Over 70 percent of the tickets for 58 performances in 17 programmes were sold, for an audience of about 5,400 people. There were 13 satellite events, including workshops, exhibitions, seminars, art reviews and sharing sessions on art festivals.

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, Spain, Canada, Portugal and South Korea. Performances including drama, dance, physical theatre, live art and immersive theatre were staged.

During the 10-day festival, a series of programmes – including Binaural Dinner Date, The Cinematic Duo and Macao Murder Tour – were staged in 27 venues in Macao, such as cafes, buses and cinemas.

There were two subthemes in the Crème de la Fringe series, to provide a better platform for cultivating local curators. The festival also held the Fringe Exchange: Connect with Festivals, to offer useful information to local artists who intend to perform abroad, thereby strengthening art exchanges between regions.

2020 Macao International Parade

Due to the pandemic, the 2020 Macao International Parade scheduled for December 2020 was cancelled.

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.

The orchestra continued infusing music education and community promotions with creativity and energy, by organising numerous Music for All concerts to connect with schools, communities and the underprivileged, thus expanding the classical music audience.

In 2020, due to the pandemic, the orchestra halted performances, only resuming them in July. A total of 76 concerts and outreach activities were held in Macao in 2020, attracting about 10,348 visitors.

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.

The Macao Chinese Orchestra continued organising arts education, arts promotion and care and concern concerts in schools and communities.

In response to the pandemic, the Macao Chinese Orchestra produced short videos, such as the online concerts Strolling in the Garden, Listening to Music, Music Inheritance, Museum Concerts, Music in World Heritage and On the Cloud, and shared these with the public through the orchestra's Facebook page and WeChat account, achieving a total hit rate of 23,800.

During the 2020/2021 season, the Macao Chinese Orchestra continued promoting and passing on Chinese traditional culture, to enhance young people's understanding of and interest in the art and culture of Chinese music. The Cultural Affairs Bureau and the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau (DSEJ) co-organised the "Savour Traditions, Appreciate Chinese Music Together" art education popularisation programme for students, to combine music education and appreciation, enlightening students on Chinese music. A total of 40 concerts, 11 outreach activities and five performances were held in 2020, attracting 7,783 participants.

The 38th 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 38th Macao Young Musicians Competition was held in 2020, and was dedicated to Chinese music, Western music, and vocals. In all, 678 young musicians/groups participated in 62 competition categories. Music teachers and performers from mainland China, Hong Kong and Taiwan were invited to join the panel of professional judges for the competitions, which were held from 15 August to 29 August in the form of video recordings. The competitions were divided into elementary,

intermediate, and advanced levels, with 62 competition categories and 67 sessions; there were 717 winners in total. A Special Prize Competition was held on 19 December, with ten special awards presented and one contestant receiving the Cultural Affairs Bureau Prize.

"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 online and at various venues in Macao, including Macao Contemporary Art Centre – Navy Yard No.2, Macao Science Center Square, Ponte 9 Rooftop and Tap Seac Square, from 27 June to 23 August 2020. Bands that were mostly from Macao were invited to entertain audiences during this major music event, by giving marathon music performances.

The concert also featured music workshops, a cultural and creative fair, the "HUSH!! 300 Seconds" short video competition and a market selling various cultural and creative products and delicacies. The event attracted an audience of about 15,000.

Performances in the sphere of the Insightful Cultural Excursion in the Inner Harbour area and Taipa

The Cultural Affairs Bureau launched the "Performances in the Sphere of the Insightful Cultural Excursion in the Inner Harbour Area and Taipa" from late June to December. The event was held every Saturday from June to September at Largo do Pagode da Barra, Carmo Fair and Taipa Houses-Museum, to connect different forms of art with the public and the community, with booths and interactive activities in parallel with the performances. A total of 75 performance sessions were held, featuring 98 performing groups, for a total audience of 14,435 people.

On Saturdays and Sundays from October to December, the bureau also held performances created by Macao's art groups in the Inner Harbour and the Taipa Houses-Museum; these performances reflected stories of the community and explored history behind the scenes. Seven programmes with 84 performances – including dances, guided tours and dramas – were held to entertain about 12,000 participants in total.

From November to December, eight sessions of "Revisit Scenes Captured in Paintings – In-depth Travel to Experience the Bay Culture of Macao" were held, to offer on-site visits to the Inner Harbour and Nam Van, the Museum of Macau, and the Macao Museum of Art, highlighting exhibits related to the scenery of Inner Harbour and Nam Van collected by the two museums. These activities attracted 55 participants.

In addition, the bureau installed murals from the Inner Harbour to Barra and in the Armazem Nam Kuong, as well as the outdoor art installations in Taipa.

Performance to Celebrate the 71st Anniversary of the National Day of the People's Republic of China and Haojiang Moonlight Night – Ethnic Dance Drama Awakening Lion

On 1 October 2020, the Guangdong Song and Dance Ensemble performed the large-scale dance

drama Awakening Lion, featuring the story of the Sanyuanli Incident that witnessed the Chinese people's first spontaneous fight against foreign colonial invasion in modern history. The dance drama attracted an audience of 654 people.

Moreover, before the festival, a parent-child workshop, four rounds of campus publicity and two community performances were held, attracting some 1,400 participants.

The 23rd Lusofonia Festival

The 23rd Lusofonia Festival was held from 18 October to 20 October 2020 at the Taipa Houses-Museum. It enabled participants to understand the cultures of various Portuguese-speaking countries.

Cultural booths were set up by nine 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 local Portuguese-speaking art groups performed music and dances on two stages. The three-day festival attracted some 20,000 participants.

Visual Arts Exhibition

The Visual Arts Exhibition organised by the Cultural Affairs Bureau aims to showcase outstanding art from around the world, stimulate creativity among Macao artists, enable public appreciation of various types of visual artworks, and promote arts exchanges.

In 2020, about seven 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 Mong-Ha Villas, the Former Municipal Cattle Stable (Ox Warehouse) and Monte Fort Corridor.

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. Four busking spots – the Anim'Arte NAM VAN, Taipa Houses-Museum, Mount Fortress Garden and Largo do Pagode da Barra – are made available every Friday to Sunday and Public Holidays under the programme for busking performances.

In 2020, about 40 new busker cards were issued. More than 200 buskers performed at the busking spots, attracting a total audience of over 20,000 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 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 International Music Festival, and the Tap Siac Craft Market. In 2020, the website received 5,178,480 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 2020, the three websites received 855,260, 548,160, and 1,190,080 visits, respectively.

The Cultural Affairs Bureau published arts and cultural posts on new media platforms to increase exposure of its activities, thereby spreading knowledge of arts and culture and enhancing Macao's image as a cultural city. The official Facebook fan page of the Cultural Affairs Bureau, "IC Art", attracted 5,502,182 views of its posts; while the official Wechat service account "ICMacao" and the subscription account "IC", which opened in May 2020, attracted 184,878 and 94,412 views of their posts during the year, respectively.

Culture Lectures

Culture Lectures is a cultural and arts 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 2020, the Culture Lectures held small class interactive seminars on campus, for ongoing promotions to various institutions and organisations and holding public sessions in the community. In all, 74 activities were organised during the year, with around 2,017 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 ongoing 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 theatre performances, giving its students the opportunity to display their skills and gain stage experience. At present, it has 1,639 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 scope and manner, the mechanism and standards for evaluations, and the legal responsibilities and obligations, as well as establishing the Cultural Heritage Committee as a consultant authority, to formulate a system for protecting cultural heritage in Macao.

By the end of 2020, 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. The Government formulates protection measures according to the value and characteristics of the heritage, and actively safeguards and promotes Macao and its cultural heritage, which is characterised by unique multicultural diversity and harmony.

The Intangible Cultural Heritage of Macao

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.

In June 2020, 55 items were added to the Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage. At present, Macao has 70 items included in the Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage.

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. In 2020, the "Cultural Heritage Carnival" and workshops were enriched with interesting elements. In all, 79 events were held during the year, attracting 6,370 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. Four persons were awarded scholarships in 2020.

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 1,096,000 books and multimedia items, including 1,029,000 books, 67,000 multimedia items, electronic books in 15,000 categories, about 1,900 items of 848 types in the microfilm section, about 5,400 latest journal articles of 890 types, about 4,100 magazines of 792 types, and about 1,300 newspapers of 98 types. There are 25 databases for electronic resources.

In 2020, a total of 2,185,000 visitors were received. The lending volume was 390,000 books/items, and electronic resources received about 1,602,792 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 2020, there were 759 applications for ISBN and two applications for ISRC.

In 2020, 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 2020, the Macao Public Library organised 437 reading promotion activities, attracting 248,000 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, 6,000 types of 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 500-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 Historic District, 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 2020, the gallery received 11,031 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 about 90 persons.

In 2020, more than 83 performances under 17 programmes and three exhibitions and arts and cultural events were held in the Old Courthouse, with more than 7,000 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 2020, 153 performances and activities were held in the theatre; most were musical performances. As this is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, it received 8,363 visitors in 2020.

Macao Contemporary Art Centre – Navy Yard No.1

Situated in Zona da Barra, the Macao Contemporary Art Centre – Navy Yard No.1 (formerly known as D. Carlos I dock mechanical room) is the former mechanical room of the Government Dockyard. 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. In 2020, it received 1,738 visitors.

The Macao Contemporary Art Centre – Navy Yard No.2

Situated in Barra district, the Macao Contemporary Art Centre – Navy Yard No.2 was originally the dockmaster office of Carlos I. The Navy Yard No.2 was lent to local societies and individuals as a performance venue for free, so they could organise musical and drama events. A total of 172 workshops, performances and competitions were held in 2020, with 6,499 participants.

The Mong-Ha Villas

The Mong-Ha Villas are at 55 to 69 Avenida do Coronel Mesquita, and were formerly dormitories for civil servants, comprising single houses. The Mong-Ha Villas are used for holding visual arts exhibitions and related activities, to promote community art development. The Mong-Ha Villas received 3,122 visitors in 2020.

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 2020, the Former Municipal Cattle Stable received 274 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. Moreover, the Youth Patriotic Education Base managed by the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau was also set up, receiving 41,222 visitors in 2020.

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 2020, the Museum of Macau held three special exhibitions. During the year, it received 84,136 visitors, and provided 654 guided tours to 7,053 participants. It also held 25 activities, which attracted 506 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 2020, it received 129,608 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 1993, closed for expansion in July 2017, and partly reopened in March 2021. After expansion, the four-storey Grand Prix Museum occupies about 16,000 square metres of gross floor area. The exhibition areas and experience zones in the museum are divided according to different competitions. There are also racing cars and motorcycles that participated in past Grand Prix events that have collected by the museum, providing visitors with knowledge, entertainment, leisure and a learning experience related to the Macau Grand Prix.

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 2020, the Macao Museum of Art received 116,581 visitors. It held six exhibitions and conducted 157 guided tours, which attracted 2,738 participants. In addition, the museum organised 74 activities including art courses, lectures, workshops, photograph experiences and galas, which attracted 2,373 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 5,184 visitors during 2020.

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 2020, it received 1,307 visitors.

Ruins of St. Paul's College

The Ruins of St Paul's refers to the surviving facade of the old church of Mater Dei (St Paul's Church), which was built between 1602 to 1640, and was attached to St. Paul's College. Both the church and the college were destroyed by fire in 1835. The space behind the Ruins of St. Paul's is the ruin of the church, which includes the Crypt, and the Museum of Sacred Art that was built in 1996. A total of 284,013 visitors was received in 2020.

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 11,439 visitors in 2020.

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 82,490 visitors in 2020.

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 philately and telecommunications, there were 24 related guided tours, seven science demonstration sessions, 27 workshops and five electronic courses available for advanced registration in 2020. The museum received a total of 21,990 visitors, and provided schools and other groups with visit services by appointment on 360 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. The Center received a total of 309,177 visitors in 2020.

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.

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 11,613 visitors in 2020.

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.

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.

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 5,015 visitors in 2020.

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 46,534 visitors in 2020.

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 2020, it received 40,053 visitors.

Zheng Guanying Memorial Museum

The museum has four sections – "Ideas on Reform", "Practice in Self-Strengthening Movement", "One Hundred Years of Change in the Mandarin House" and "Charity Work" – which present the relics related ti Zheng Guanying and his family, to introduce Zheng Guanying's life history and his role in the development of modern Chinese national enterprises, as well as the history of the Zheng family, and the family's contributions to charity. In 2020, it attracted 7,512 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 7,329 visitors during 2020.

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 2020, it received 9,306 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 12,184 visitors in 2020.

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 3,362 visitors in 2020.

Guia Fortress, Chapel and Lighthouse

The Information Centre at Guia Fortress opened to the public in June 2015, to further promote the cultural value of Guia Fortress (including Guia Chapel and Lighthouse), and offer tourism information services on tourists. It received 68,152 visitors in 2020.

Patane Night Watch House

The Patane Night Watch House is the only remaining watch house in Macao. The Cultural Affairs Bureau and the Tou Tei Mio Patane Mercy and Charity Association collaborated in revitalising the Patane Night Watch House as an exhibition centre, to showcase Macao's night watch history and the culture of Chinese communities in the past. It received 2,107 visitors in 2020.

The Na Tcha Exhibition Room

The time-honoured Na Tcha Customs and Beliefs of Macao were inscribed on the National Intangible Cultural Heritage List in 2014. The Na Tcha Exhibition Room, jointly constructed by the Cultural Affairs Bureau and the Na Tcha Temple Association, was inaugurated in 2012, to present and display precious items and documentary materials about Na Tcha Customs and traditional beliefs. In 2020, it received 14,829 visitors.

Macao Cultural Centre

The Macao Cultural Centre is situated on Xian Xing Hai Avenue in NAPE. Completed and opened in March 1999, the complex comprises the Auditoria Building, the Macao Museum of Art Building, Macao Cultural Centre Square and the Handover Gifts Museum of Macao.

The Auditoria Building contains two performance venues. One is a 1,076-seat multipurpose complex theatre, while the other is a 389-seat mini-theatre.

During 2020, the Macao Cultural Centre organised 26 programmes with a total of 275

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, 129 programmes and 461 performances or activities were organised by the centre and its tenants, receiving 38,291 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.

In 2020, to support anti-pandemic measures, the Sports Bureau closed its sports facilities from the afternoon of 24 January. After the bureau communicated and coordinated with the Health Bureau, the sports facilities were reopened in phases from 2 March, and completely reopened to the public by July. At the same time, the bureau actively adjusted the plans for various events and resumed organising popular sports and athletics activities in an orderly manner.

Major Sports Events

Major sports events in Macao include the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Cup Regatta & Macao Cup International Regatta, the Macao International Dragon Boat Races, Macau Grand Prix, WTT Macao, 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.

Eleven teams from mainland China, New Zealand, Russia, France, Estonia, the Philippines, Italy, Hong Kong and Macao were invited to compete with 11 teams from the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area in the 2020 Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Cup Regatta & Macao Cup International Regatta. A total of 15 teams from China, New Zealand, Germany, Thailand, Hong Kong and Macao participated in the International Catamaran Invitational.

In 2020, 108 teams participated in the Macao International Dragon Boat Races 2020.

As for the 67th Macau Grand Prix, 119 race drivers from six countries and regions participated

in the event, in front of an audience of 50,000 people.

A total of 32 top table tennis players from all over the world, notably the top 16 players in the world ranking, participated in the 2020 WTT Macao. The competition was divided into two categories: men's singles and women's singles.

The 39th Macao International Marathon attracted participation by a total of 12,000 athletes, in three categories — Marathon, Half-Marathon and Mini Marathon.

Sport for All

In 2020, a total of 35,098 people took part in the 14 activities organised by the Sports Bureau, with 31,185 of them participating in the 1,390 Sport for All Fitness and Recreational Classes. In 200, the annual summer activities accommodated a total of 27,001 people, with 7,895 places for sport activities. In all, 94 activities and 410 classes were arranged.

Competitive Sport

During 2020, the Sports Bureau sponsored the organisation of and participation in 159 competitions, 111 training programmes, and three international conferences.

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 at the end of 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 2020, the Sports Medical Centre provided medical services to 8,080 people. It provided medical assistance to 25 competitions and activities and offered medical services to 818 people.

In 2020, the centre organised the fourth Macao Residents Physical Fitness Assessment, with participation by 11,415 people, while 3,726 people took part in fitness tests at the sports health information centre.

Furthermore, 1,248 people participated in the Anti-doping Outreach Education Campaign co-organised by the Sports Bureau and the China Anti-doping Agency (CHINADA).

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 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 Basketball Court, the basketball court of Keang Peng Secondary School, Ginasio 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, 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, 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. Fourteen trails covering a total length of 34 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 14 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), Long Chao Kok Coastal Trail in Hac Sa (1,200 metres), and Oscar Trail (1,150 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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The Athletes Training Centre

The Athletes Training Centre comprises three parts: two multi-purpose gymnasiums, a five-storey training hall and a nine-storey dormitory, providing simultaneous training in multiple sports. The centre helps athletes to raise their skills in a more professional and desirable training environment. Athletes of martial arts, Taekwondo, karate, judo, sport dancing and other sports have gradually settled in. In March 2020, China's national table tennis team chose to conduct closed-door training in Macao, where the pandemic was under control. This is a testimony to the professionalism and comprehensiveness of the Macao Athletes Training Centre facilities, as recognised by the national team.

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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 2020, the ratio of doctors to residents was 2.6 per thousand residents; that of nurses to residents was 3.8 per thousand residents; and that of hospital beds to residents was 2.5 per thousand residents. The general mortality rate was 3.3 per thousand inhabitants, while the mortality rate for infants under one year old was 0.7 per thousand live births. The average life expectancies for men and women in Macao were 81.1 and 86.9 years (2017-2020), 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 2020, these three categories accounted for 38.9 percent, 26.1 percent and 12.1 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 specialised health and social hygiene health care services, disease prevention measures and hygiene promotion work.

During the pandemic prevention and control period, the major work of the Health Bureau has included:

- Patient treatment and patient management: By 31 December 2020, there were totals of 46 confirmed cases and 46 discharged cases; no deaths, community infections nor hospital infections, and a low severe case rate and high cure rate. It required around two months from patients being hospitalised and isolated, to being rehabilitated and eventually discharged to the community, in order to protect the health of patients and other residents;
- Isolation facilities: Isolation wards were modified and renovated to provide 266 high standard

isolation beds. A plan for establishing a mobile cabin hospital was also formulated;

- Picking up Macao residents stranded in Hubei and Hong Kong International Airport, and transporting them back to Macao;
- Launching a guaranteed face mask supply scheme for the Macao public;
- Enhancing port quarantine measures;
- Introducing electronic technology to enhance border control and disease prevention, and launching the Macao Health Code;
- Enhancing community publicity on disease prevention and control, to strengthen residents' health education and awareness of precautions, and encouraging all sectors of society to join hands in preventing the spread of coronavirus in the community;
- Launching a special medical subsidy scheme to provide additional health care vouchers worth 600 patacas;
- Commencing a regular nucleic acid test programme; and
- Purchasing COVID-19 vaccines and implementing a vaccination programme: The bureau negotiated vaccine procurement with vaccine manufacturers, and signed an agreement with the WHO and the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI) on joining the global collective vaccine procurement programme. Sufficient vaccines would be purchased for all Macao residents. The vaccination plan was also formulated.

Medical Benefits

The Government devotes considerable resources to medical and health care to optimise medical services and various health care facilities. In 2020, total expenditure on medical and health services was about 8.88 billion patacas, representing an increase of 15.46 percent over the 2019 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 Healthcare Services

Conde S. Januario Hospital is a modern medical institution with advanced and comprehensive

facilities. The hospital has received international accreditation for its management. It has 27 specialist departments providing 73 types of specialist outpatient services, including specialist outpatient, specialist medical examination and treatment outpatient services, and consultations and lectures organised by the outpatient department.

The specialist medical services provided by Conde S. Januario Hospital and the primary medical services provided by various health centres in Macao are fully coordinated through two-way referrals, to provide appropriate medical services to the public. The hospital also provides 24-hour emergency medical services, including specialists on rotating rosters, surgeries and specialist in-patient services.

The hospital has also established the Island Emergency Station, the Community Rehabilitation Ward, the Dementia Medical Centre, the Children's Integrated Assessment Centre, and the Emergency Service Building, to optimise medical services and the consultation environment.

According to statistics provided by the Health Bureau, in 2020 Conde S. Januario Hospital had 439 doctors, 1,032 nurses and 1,020 beds (913 inpatient beds and 107 outpatient beds). It received 469,911 outpatients and 224,994 emergency cases and 21,593 inpatient cases. The bed occupancy rate was 61.18 percent, and patients stayed in the hospital for an average of 10.59 days. The daytime hospital treated 54,033 patients, surgical operations were performed on 8,528 occasions, and 2,627 women gave birth in the hospital. A total of 6,389,872 diagnoses and medical examinations were conducted.

Community Health Care and Medical Services

To realise the objective of "Health for All" advocated by the World Health Organisation (WHO), the Health Bureau has established Health Centres throughout the territory. The establishment of a community health care and medical services network, with health centres as its operational units, provides Macao people with easy access to community 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 2020, there were 190 doctors (including general practitioners, dentists and Chinese medicine practitioners) and 252 nurses providing social hygiene health care services to 816,751 outpatients. The most sought-after outpatient services were adult health care, non-scheduled consultations, and Chinese medicine, which accounted for 41.05 percent, 24.91 percent and 8.61 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, colorectal

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 Organisation 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 2020, there were a total of 5,739 cases of infectious diseases requiring mandatory declaration, the top three of which were influenza (3,417 cases), Salmonella infection (751 cases) and tuberculosis (287 cases). There were 51 cases of human immunodeficiency virus infections, 46 cases of other coronavirus-related severe respiratory infections (COVID-19), four cases of rubella, one imported case of dengue fever, one case of pertussis, and six cases of legionnaires disease. There was no case of Avian influenza A (H7N9), Middle East Respiratory Syndrome coronavirus (MERS) or Ebola virus.

To ensure public health, the Public Health Laboratory conducts chemical and microorganism tests for food safety, water quality, medicine, cigarettes, and clinical samples, as well as diagnostic services for some infectious diseases. In 2020, it tested 357,238 samples, and conducted a total of 525,296 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 2020, the law enforcement team patrolled 182,220 establishments, a decrease of 152,426 establishments (45.5 percent fewer) compared to the figure in 2019; and there were 2,372 prosecutions, including 2,349 cases of violating the smoking ban, 22 cases of illicit labelling of tobacco products and one case of illegal selling of e-cigarettes. There were 2,969 fewer penalty

tickets (a 55.8 percent decline) issued to violators of the smoking ban than in 2019. In 2020, 1,754 hotline calls were received: 640 enquiries, 1,073 complaints and 178 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 2020, a total of 13,387 residents registered as blood donors, and the centre collected 16,541 units of blood and prepared 43,031 units of blood components for 3,536 patients. Professional inspections and related consultation services were provided to 215 cases of non-common blood types referred by hospitals.

Pharmaceutical Affairs

By the end of 2020, a total of 33,415 kinds of western medicine had been approved by the Health Bureau for sale in the local market; of these, 10,816 were over-the-counter medicines, 20,714 were prescription medicines and 1,885 could only be used by hospitals. A total of 7,448 kinds of Chinese and traditional medicine were licensed for sale in the local market. There were 710 pharmacists and 299 pharmacy technicians registered with the Health Bureau. There were 155 licensed wholesale stores with authorisation from the Health Bureau for conducting pharmaceutical import and export business. There were 283 licensed pharmaceutical stores, 130 Chinese herbal stores, 22 pharmaceutical dealers and seven pharmaceutical factories.

Private Healthcare Services

In 2020, there were 3,656 health care professional licensees, 407 health care establishments and three centres registered under the Health Bureau, constituting a total of 4,066 issuances of private health care licences, representing an increase of 4.28 percent as compared to the figure in 2019.

The number of health care establishments increased 6.27 percent. The increases were highest for licences issued for nurses, therapists, and Chinese medicine practitioners, which rose by 95, 29 and 17 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 150-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 2020, the hospital had 2,160 staff: 377 doctors, 616 nurses, 217 technical professionals and 950 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, family 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 2020, its emergency and outpatient departments treated over 1,258,628 patients, an average of 3,824 each day. Its emergency department and outpatient department on the Macao peninsula treated over 1,147,549 patients during 2020, an average of around 3,470 per day; the Taipa Medical Centre received patients seeking emergency and outpatient services on 111,079 occasions, an average of 354 patients per day. A total of 27,620 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, haemodialysis centre, and Medical Cosmetology Centre.

The hospital's inpatient department has 60 beds, and an intensive care unit (ICU). The haemodialysis centre has 42 beds.

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 handled 5,311 complaints in 2020.

During January and February 2002, the Municipal Affairs Bureau dispatched personnel to support the hotline operation at the Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre, in accordance with the Government's anti-pandemic arrangements. During the pandemic, the Municipal Affairs Bureau assisted the Health Bureau in arranging the 14-day quarantine for people entering Macao.

Aligning with the Health Bureau's pandemic prevention work, the Municipal Affairs Bureau thoroughly cleaned and disinfected the buildings where there were confirmed COVID-19 cases and neighbouring public streets. The Municipal Affairs Bureau also commenced a special project with local organisations, to conduct sanitation inspections and advocacy work in buildings and housing estates in various districts. During the year, the Municipal Affairs Bureau inspected 5,929 buildings, coordinated cleaning work 323 times and cleared up 3,446 kilogrammes of garbage.

In response to the country's pandemic prevention guidelines and the local prevention measures initiated following risk assessments, the Municipal Affairs Bureau continued strengthening preventive measures related to imported cold chain food, including environments and employees – especially inspections, monitoring and disinfection at ports. In 2020, over 15,000 samples of imported cold chain food, internal and external packaging, storage environments and equipment underwent coronavirus nucleic acid tests.

In 2020, the Municipal Affairs Bureau released five food safety guidelines related to COVID-19, and launched a special web page on the Food Safety Information website, providing pandemic prevention guidelines, publicity and educational information for the food industry and the public, as well as an operational platform aligning with preventive measures for the cold chain food industry.

In 2020, the Municipal Affairs Bureau developed the Advance Booking System for Visiting Green Facilities, to effectively control the flow of IAM facility users.

In February 2020, the Municipal Affairs Bureau called on the catering industry through mobile phone text messages, to comply with the pandemic prevention guidelines formulated by Health Bureau, to enhance public confidence in resuming consumption at food and beverage establishments.

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 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 2020, the bureau conducted 101 bone cremations and 49 tree burials.

Public Toilets

The Municipal Affairs Bureau has implemented various measures to optimise the distribution and services of Macao's public toilets. At present, the bureau manages 82 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 originally had two environment information and education centres: the Flora Garden Environment Information Centre and the Mong Ha Environment Information Centre. The Flora Garden Environment Information Centre had to be demolished due to the Lands, Public Works and Transport Bureau's plan for construction of the Guia pedestrian tunnel, and ceased opening to public on 5 March 2020. The Mong Ha Environment Information Centre continued providing space for environmental education for schools, groups, and the public, regularly organising workshops and activities for schools and groups. In 2020, the two centres received 13,486 visitors.

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.

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 one of the places in Macao where livestock (pigs, cattle, and sheep) can be seen. It employs organic farming and avoids using pesticides or synthetic fertilisers. It usually collects the faeces of raised livestock and green waste (dead branches and leaves), puts them through a wood grinder, and then regenerates them into natural organic fertiliser through composting. It is one of few organic farms and education sites in Macao.

Oscar Farm first opened to the public in August 2020. It is a good place for local residents and tourists to enjoy a relaxing holiday, free of charge.

It has facilities including leisure huts, camp sites, alfresco and 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, during which participants can

experience harvests and share organic crops. 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. After expansion work that commenced in mid 2020, the total area is now 22,995 square metres. Expanded facilities include arable land, which accounts for one-third of the whole farm. It provides an activity venue for hands-on experience of organic farming. The environment is a green farming area, with an aromatic herb garden, a flower field area that changes through the seasons, a fruit tree garden with various species of fruit trees, a display area for seasonal vegetables, a natural water conservation area and an insect museum – established in the hope of allowing visitors to escape from the hustle and bustle of the city, as if walking into the tranquil and pleasant countryside.

The expanded farm is near Hac-Sa Beach, adjacent to Hac Sa Park. It opened to the public in November 2020, and is an ideal place for families to enjoy suburban activities on weekends, free of charge.

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 can be applied for online, by individuals or groups. Successful applicants only need to pay a small administrative fee to join various greening workshops, and bring the products home; or become "city farmers" for four months. They can access the farm for planting and taking care of their crops every day. Participants can enjoy pure organic farming and their own harvests.

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 2020, the Government had established 12 sets 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 Maximum Limits for Pesticide Residues in Foodstuffs. It also updated the Maximum Residues of Veterinary Medicines in Food. To date, 54 sets of Food Safety Guidelines have 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 2020, three sampling tests on seasonal foods – Chinese New Year confectionery, sticky rice dumplings of the Dragon Boat Festival and Mid-Autumn Festival mooncakes – were conducted, and the pass rate was 100 percent. Three sampling tests were also conducted: an investigation of the content of heavy metals and mycotoxins in foods for infants and young children; an investigation of pathogenic microorganisms of roast food, braised food and Chinese cold dishes; and a special investigation of barbecued foods. For each, the pass rate was 100 percent. Routine sampling tests on food sold on the market were conducted throughout the year, with 2,575 samples tested, achieving a pass rate of 99.8 percent.

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 2020, 44 food safety alerts were issued, and a fax service, 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 2020, the Bureau focused on guiding the industry to effectively manage corporate pandemic prevention and food safety, and requiring the industry to strictly implement various cold chain food pandemic prevention arrangements. During the year, 130 talks and outdoor advocacy activities, 14 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 2020, the bureau continued organising food safety education talks, establishing a total of 25 themes in three categories: risk prevention, risk awareness, and food and nutrition. In all, 183 seminars and activities were organised for the public.

To support the annual Food Safety Day in 2020, with the theme “Everyone is responsible for food safety”, the Municipal Affairs Bureau launched an online game with prizes, titled “Five Tips for Food Safety”, to increase public awareness of food safety through a series of educational activities.

Veterinary Health

Monitoring animal hygiene is an important integral part of preventing animal pandemics 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 pandemic animal diseases, quarantine of imported and exported animals and animal food, and publicity, promotion and civic education regarding animal protection and animal hygiene.

For maintaining public hygiene, public safety, and animal protection, the Municipal Affairs Bureau vaccinated 6,939 dogs and 545 cats against rabies for 3 years, issued 9,925 dog licences, and captured 420 stray dogs and 353 stray cats in 2020. It also prosecuted 622 cases violating Law No. 4/2016 - Animal Protection Law.

To prevent avian flu, the Municipal Affairs Bureau collects wild bird carcasses from all around Macao on an on-going basis, and in 2020 a total of 409 carcasses were collected. It also collected faecal samples at the habitats of migratory birds and aviaries for avian flu screening, and in 2020 a total of 851 wild bird carcasses and faecal samples were screened. Results of all such screenings were negative and no avian flu virus was found.

To enhance veterinary health in Macao and support the implementation of Law No. 4/2016–Animal Protection Law, the Government formulated Law No. 7/2020–Animal Pandemic Prevention Law, legally stipulating the control measures for preventing and responding to the risk of spreading animal diseases. The related law and Executive Order No. 160/2020–List of Animal Epizootic diseases came into effect on 1 September 2020; meanwhile, the bureau was drafting the bill on Veterinary, Animal Diagnosis and Treatment Activities and Business Involving Animals.

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 867 market stalls.

In 2020, 752 market stalls were rented on a monthly basis, involving a total of 1,832 operators, of whom 746 were stall tenants, 60 temporary mobile stall licensees, 427 were stall assistants and 599 were employees. The Municipal Affairs Bureau is responsible for wet market management and tenant management.

The current legislation on public markets and the hawker management system has been employed for many years in Macao. Aligning with the development of society, at the beginning of 2020, when the coronavirus outbreak started, the Government strived to provide the public with a market management method compatible with the current situation as soon as possible. The Executive Council completed discussions on the Public Wet Markets Management Regime Law in November, and the Law passed its first reading in the same month. The Municipal Affairs Bureau is now drafting related by-law and working guidelines, implementing publicity and promotion of the standardised weights and measures system, and conducting tests on smart electronic scales, as planned.

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 2020, the bureau issued 950 hawkers' licences, including 182 cooked food stall licences and 72 special permits to flower hawkers from Wanzai District of Zhuhai – 48 less licences or 5.32 percent less than in 2019.

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 2020, the Slaughter House butchered 1,642 head of cattle and 79,396 pigs; 81,038 in total.

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 2020, 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 99,472 eligible cases (including 2,584 backdated cases from prior years), and the allowances amounted to 895 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 2020, for a total of 15,966 eligible cases (including 1,281 backdated cases of prior years), involving a total of 194 million patacas.

In 2020, the Social Welfare Bureau subsidised 257 social service organisations/facilities/programmes, involving over 4,200 workers and a total of 1.584 billion patacas. Overall, the Social Welfare Bureau spent 2.979 billion patacas on social services in 2020, representing an increase of 4.83 percent over the previous year, including the various subsidies mentioned above, as well as assistances and benefits.

During the pandemic, the Social Welfare Bureau (IAS) issued various pandemic prevention guidelines provided by the Health Bureau to 240 social service facilities, completed a pandemic prevention plan and conducted a desk-top exercise. In February 2020, the IAS coordinated the suspension of operation of all nurseries, and community and day social service facilities in Macao until gradual resumption of operations in June. In March and September 2020, the IAS released an extra full grant of financial aid to beneficiary families, as compensation for the extra expenditure resulting from the pandemic. In all, 5,900 families benefited, with subsidies totalling 32 million patacas.

The IAS strengthened emotional support to citizens by providing psychological counselling services via hotlines and video counselling. By the end of December, 669 cases were handled. In addition, the IAS coordinated with social service facilities to provide senior citizens and disabled persons with home support services, including home delivery of meals, household cleaning and personal care, serving around 5,700 people. Caring and consultation were also provided through telephone calls, home visits and online communication, serving some 300,000 people.

The IAS coordinated several departments to deliver donations from various sectors of society to the needy and disadvantaged groups. The IAS and social service organisations supported mask selling, and deployed the five social work centres to assist over 9,000 people to register and deliver electronic consumer cards; coordinated 70 social service organisations to help people in need with health code conversions; opened eight IAS venues and introduced phone numbers to provide consultations and assistance regarding health code conversions and nucleic acid test bookings to residents including senior citizens who were unfamiliar with online operation. By the end of December, 30,230 people were served.

The IAS has been supporting temporary medical examination centres, providing material support and counselling services. By the end of December, the IAS assisted in the handling and delivery of around 810,000 materials; and produced six promotional videos and six packages with images and text.

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 2020, a total of 3,388 cases were handled by four social services centres and one branch centre, and various services were provided on 9,554 occasions, resulting in 3,364 families receiving regular subsidies, involving 5,127 individuals.

In 2020, 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, the majority of them being subsidised by the Social Welfare Bureau and operated by non-governmental organisations.

During 2020, 28 people were admitted to the Ilha Verde shelter; 310 people used the winter and heat shelter services. The 10 integrated family and community services centres provided services to 1,058,377 people; the 12 community centres provided services to 844,602 people; 12 project-based services were provided to 1,245,039 people, and the five shelters and temporary shelters provided services for 412 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 2020, the scheme had 588 participants. Additionally, by the end of 2020, the Positive Life Programme, which was launched to encourage employment, attracted participation by 1,071 individuals, 421 of whom had already received employment counselling and accepted job referrals.

In 2020, the IAS received 2,651 cases involving enquiries and notifications/requests for assistance through the Family Crisis Hotline. After eliminating duplicate cases, 1,787 cases were identified, including 1,249 involving family disputes, family conflicts and initial suspected domestic violence, and 538 other cases. A total of 38 cases of suspected domestic violence were assessed and identified, 23 of which involved spouses, ten involved children, one involved the elderly and four involved violence between other family members.

Children's and Youth Services

In 2020, Macao had 66 child-care centres, 41 of which received regular subsidies from the Social Welfare Bureau. By December 2020, child-care services in Macao offered 10,138 quotas. One of the centres was funded by the bureau, and provided parent-child centre services to 4,016 people during 2020, 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 2020, these homes housed 299 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 2020, 11,443 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 2020, the centres had 27,352 members enjoying these services.

The Social Welfare Bureau is the only authorised organisation in Macao that deals with adoption services. It handled 12 such cases in 2020. The bureau is responsible for providing assistance to minors who become involved in judicial actions, in accordance with the social protection system. During 2020, the bureau processed 295 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 2020, 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 2018, 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 141 of the medium-term measures (2018-2020) under the Plan for the Elderly Services for 2016-2025. The measures were implemented and completed in full, ahead of schedule, in October 2020.

In 2020, Macao had 23 homes for the elderly, providing residential care services for weak elderly persons; 13 of them are subsidised by the Social Welfare Bureau, providing around 2,500 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 nine other elderly day-care centres, and 25 neighbourhood social centres providing entertainment services for the elderly.

In 2020, 1,933 senior citizens were housed in homes for the elderly, 560 senior citizens enjoyed services at day care centres, 6,258 senior citizens enjoyed services at elderly day centres, and 6,276 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 daycare 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 2020, a total of 1,236 cases were handled, of which 453 involved senior citizens living alone, and 783 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 2020, the two services were provided to 3,729 and 934 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, which provided assistance to 5,134 senior citizens in need during 2020, of whom 2,229 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 2020, household safety instructions were given to 825 households, and equipment was installed in 809 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 2020, the Social Welfare Bureau had issued a cumulative total of 85,248 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. The total number of mid-term measures was increased from 125 to 130. Among them, five were of the long-term phase but completed ahead of schedule together with the mid-term measures. By December 2020, the 130 measures were implemented and completed in full.

In 2020, 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 2020, the 11 rehabilitation homes provided services to 745 people, while the 10 day care

centres offered services to 1,899 people. One non-subsidised day activity centre provided services to 211 people.

In 2020, there were six sheltered workshops, vocational training centres and supported employment centres in Macao. Services were provided to 389 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 2020, the four pre-schools/education centres served 425 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. 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 2020, the two agencies served 29,584 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 2020 served 21 people by providing independent living skills training; and providing family resources services to the mentally handicapped and their families, with 10,854 people served in 2020.

The other centre is a comprehensive rehabilitation service centre providing vocational training and rehabilitation services which served 125 people in 2020. 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 105 cases of providing these services in 2020.

As at the end of 2020, the Disability Assessment Cards attracted 24,061 new applications and 9,588 renewal applications, and 18,894 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 2020, 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 3,852 people participated in its activities. The Healthy Life Education programme, which was conducted especially for students aged from 5 years to 12 years, attracted participation by 7,847 primary school students from 31 schools, while

an education programme targeting junior secondary school students attracted participation by 1,231 junior secondary school students from six secondary schools.

The IAS subsidised organisations to hold the Macao College Students Healthy Campus 2020 promotion activities, with 111 trainings and activities were organised serving 5,442 participants. The IAS also distributed 12 messages about drug abuse prevention reaching 9,389 students through tertiary institutions and social platform groups.

To celebrate the 20th anniversary of the launch of Health Life Education in Macao, the IAS and non-governmental institutions jointly organised a series of activities attracting participation by some 35,000 people.

The IAS 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 2020, a total of 455 drug addicts sought help, 95 of whom were seeking help for the first time.

In 2020, there were two drug-treatment rehabilitation service shelters, providing inpatient treatment services to 58 people; 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 8,319 people; outreach services designed for drug-dependent youngsters and problem juveniles were used by 1,530 people; and services designed for the family members of drug addicts were provided to 484 people. In 2020, the Bureau cooperated with a non-governmental institution to commence a youth employment assistance and family support programme, organising nine training courses with attendance by 210 people, providing internships for 52 participants, 18 of whom were employed, and providing a range of support to 255 family members.

In addition, a free outpatient service to help people quit smoking provided services to 66 people.

To strengthen the follow-up support for rehabilitated drug abusers reintegrating into society, the IAS cooperated with private organisations to launch special community support and career planning projects, including the Methadone Case Support Programme in 2020. The IAS also cooperated with the Cultural Affairs Bureau to launch the " Hold On To Hope" Vocational Training Internship Programme and the Drug Abused Youth Support Programme.

Regarding promotion of drug rehabilitation services, the IAS held a sharing session on cooperation in drug abuse prevention services, and launched the Healthy Community Partnership training programme which attracted participation by 119 people, to further consolidate cooperation and exchanges with relevant organisations. The IAS continued enhancing the public's knowledge of the harm caused by drugs and the ways to seek help through the Know Drugs mobile app and the WeChat public account "Smart Parents". In 2020, the IAS also jointly launched the Go Go Goal mobile app with non-governmental organisations, to integrate network resources for sharing information about drug abuse prevention and treatment.

Prevention and Treatment of Problem Gambling

The Chi Ai Hin of the Social Welfare Bureau is a service unit responsible for providing counselling services and professional training to problem gamblers, and implementing community education

promoting responsible gambling.

In 2020, the Central Registry System of Individuals with Gambling Disorders received 77 new cases of people seeking assistance. Community organisations were also commissioned to provide a round-the-clock gambling counselling hotline and online counselling service, which received 1,168 and 2,157 requests for assistance through telephone calls and online platforms, respectively.

To strengthen community education, nine community talks regarding prevention of gambling disorder were organised, and attended by 301 participants.

The centre collaborated with community organisations in launching the Smart Money Management Programme, and organised 72 classroom sessions for 1,774 students. Starting from 2020, the IAS is subsidising "Bosco Youth Service Freeland" of the Bosco Youth Service Network, to implement secondary preventive work for young people, focusing on gambling disorders. During the year, 22 sessions were organised, serving 579 participants and reaching 49,147 viewers online.

To promote responsible gaming, the IAS, the Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau and the University of Macau held a series of activities with the theme "Lose Control, Lose Family", including a press conference, a series of advertising and promotional activities, an interactive game on WeChat, a community activity programme and a sharing session upon completion.

An interactive game on WeChat, "Responsible Gaming Maze", attracted 9,578 players. Regarding the community activity programme, the IAS subsidised gambling disorder prevention and treatment agencies to hold events for promoting responsible gaming and family education, which were attended by some 28,000 people and reached more than 90,000 people online. At the sharing session upon completion on responsible gaming promotion in 2020, gaming operators and social service agencies were invited to share the results of the promotional activities. In addition, four "community version" responsible gambling online information kiosks were added during 2020. The 55 kiosks recorded 9,739 user logins.

The IAS commissioned the Institute for the Study of Commercial Gaming of the University of Macau to commence the Responsible Gaming Awareness Survey 2020. The results revealed that the awareness level of citizens aged 18 or above regarding responsible gaming increased from 16.2 percent in 2009 to 64.4 percent in 2020.

Social Rehabilitation Services

Provided mainly by the Social Welfare Bureau, social rehabilitation services 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 2020, 664 and 135 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 23 and 20 people, respectively.

In order to execute each non-custodial penalties/measure effectively, the IAS established three systematic correction course and activities in 2020: the Life College, Legal College and Leading College. The Life College is for discharged offenders; the Legal College is for young offenders; and the leading College is for offenders involved in crimes of special nature. In 2020, 188 correction course and activities were held and attended by 1,704 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, three percent of the central executive budget balance by the end of every fiscal year, and the income of the investment of the Social Security Fund.

Contribution

The Social Security System comprises an obligatory contribution system and an arbitrary contribution system. Employees and their employers are required to make obligatory contributions to the Social Security Fund, at an amount 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 2020, a total of 361,000 beneficiaries made their contributions. They included around 296,000 employees and 65,000 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, birth allowance, marriage allowance, funeral allowance, and compensation for respiratory occupational diseases.

In 2020, various benefits were given to 132,000 people, 123,000 of whom received pensions. Besides, allowances were given to 25,000 people. Social security payments totalled about 5.1 billion patacas, including around 4.56 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

If the Government's budget implementation in previous fiscal years allows, account holders who are alive on 1 January in the allocation year, and meet the following requirements within the year prior to the allocation at the same time, are eligible for the Special Allocation from the Budget Surplus:

1. Permanent residents of the Macao Special Administrative Region;
2. Aged 22 or above; and
3. Resided in Macao for at least 183 days.

Account holders who initially fulfil the above requirements may receive a one-off Incentive Basic

Fund of 10,000 patacas and special allocation of funds if there is a budget surplus. These amounts are recorded in sub-accounts managed by the Government. The funds provided may be kept for accumulation, or transferred to the contributor's account or preserved sub-account for investment through proper transfer application.

In 2020, there were 603,000 Provident Fund Individual Account holders, of whom 387,000 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 11,000 people. At the end of 2020, the maximum accumulated appropriation and interest income of an account holder's sub-account managed by the Government were 77,000 and 9,910 patacas, respectively (the interest income in 2020 was distributed in January 2021).

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 Minimum Wage for Workers.

In 2020, 247 employers and a total of around 23,000 employees joined the non-mandatory CPF scheme; and about 61,000 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 2020, 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 2020, there were 82,000 approved applications for withdrawals, resulting in a disbursement of 1.34 billion patacas.

Special Measures during the Pandemic

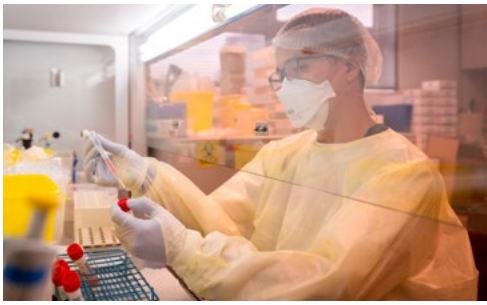
In January 2020, the Government announced measures for prevention and control of COVID-19. As this was also the month for contributions to the social security system for the fourth quarter of

2019, and employment fees for non-local employees and casual workers in December 2019, it was decided the deadline of the contribution period for the Social Security Fund would be extended to 28 February, with exemption from related deferred interest and fines; subsequently, the deadline was further extended to 16 March 16, to avoid gathering of crowds. The processing of Proof of Life certificates for pensions and disability allowance receivers was extended to the end of March, while payment in April was unaffected.

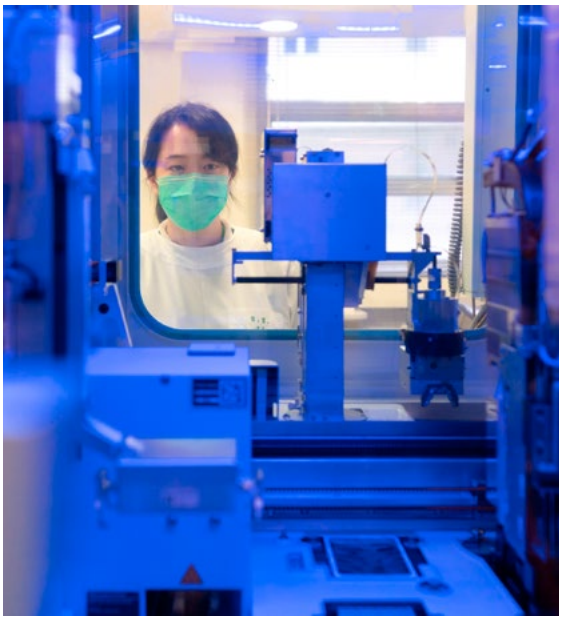
Meanwhile, the service arrangements for the Social Security Fund were adjusted, including through providing limited services at designated locations and encouraging citizens to apply for social security services through electronic methods.

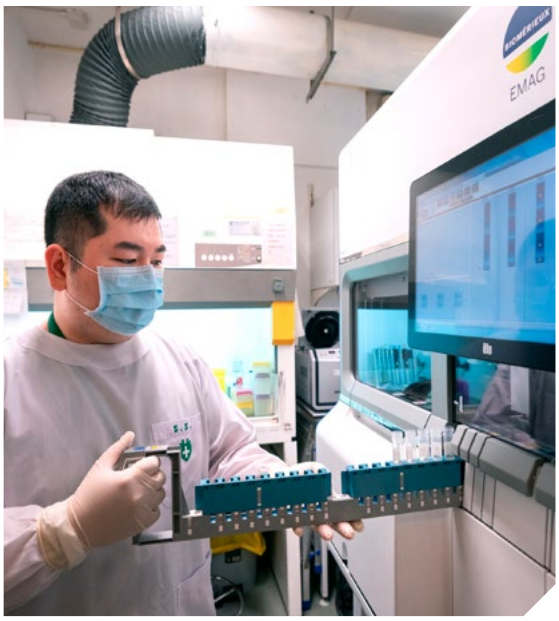
Macao Yearbook 2021

Nucleic acid testing



The Public Health Laboratory of Health Bureau is responsible for handling emergencies related to public health; monitoring the quality of food, water, drugs and tobacco; prevention and diagnosis of infectious diseases; and providing efficient and quality-guaranteed examination services. During the anti-pandemic journey, the Public Health Laboratory worked incessantly to increase its nucleic acid testing abilities through improving equipment, personnel training and increased purchase of reagents. On 7 May 2020, as testing areas were expanding, the Health Bureau started to join hands with private screening organisations, to raise the daily screening capacity to 6,000 people, contributing to the normalisation of anti-pandemic prevention and control.

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Macao Yearbook 2021

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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 13 digital channels include the two round-the-clock channels (Chinese and Portuguese), sports, information, high definition (HD), TDM Entertainment, Macao Radio, 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. The Radio Macau features two channels: one in Chinese, the other in Portuguese.

Macau Cable TV has been broadcasting since July 2000, and offers 97 channels (73 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 17 Chinese-language daily newspapers, which currently print a total of 200,000 copies each day. Macao also has several Chinese-language weeklies.

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. There are two Portuguese-language and two English-language weeklies.

There are two English-language daily newspapers in Macao.

Daily newspapers and magazines published in Hong Kong, mainland China and overseas are also available in Macao. In addition, Macao residents also 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; 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, and the Macau Portuguese and English Press Association.

Government Information Bureau

The Government Information Bureau (GCS) is a bureau-level administrative entity under the

supervision of the Chief Executive. It assists government departments and the media by coordinating and conducting research regarding public communication, disseminating government information and arranging media interviews.

The GCS regularly publishes *Macao Magazine*, the *Macao Information* booklet and the *Macao Yearbook* in Chinese, Portuguese and English; and is gradually increasing the release of new information through new media and mobile networks.

The GCS is committed to expanding its services in social media and other new media, offering a variety of information to the media and the general public, including the Macao Gov News mobile app, an official Macao Gov Info WeChat account, a YouTube channel, a Facebook page, a Telegram channel, an Instagram account, MSAR Release Weibo and Wechat accounts, and a Toutiao account Macaugcscn, which is published in Macao and the Greater Bay Area. *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.

As at 31 December 2020, the GCS Facebook Page had 47,720 followers. A total of 6,597 posts was published in 2020.

The GCS re-registered its official Wechat account Macao Gov Info and obtained official account certification in April 2019. In 2020, the number of followers soared to 30,108. Macao Gov Info published a total of 1,385 posts in 2020. Compared with the figures in 2019, the total page views soared, reaching over two million.

During the epidemic, the general public had an increasing demand for information. The publication frequencies of the official Wechat account in mainland China, Weibo official account and Toutiao account of the GCS increased. There was notable growth in the numbers of subscriptions and views recorded.

Among them, number of subscriptions for the official Wechat account increased from around 17,000 to 60,000, with a growth rate at 251 percent. By the end of 2020, there were 79,036 subscriptions for the official Wechat account, and the official Toutiao account had a total of 6,544 subscribers.

The GCS continues its partnership with the People's Daily Online (Hong Kong), and has produced a series of "Macao-scope" videos. The videos were published on the People's Daily Online website and its subsidiary platform. Each episode attracted nearly 20 million hits.

In 2020, the official Wechat account published 980 posts in total, attracting up to 26,338 views. The official Weibo account published around 1,100 posts in total, attracting up to 939,900 views. A total of 843 posts was published using the Toutiao account, attracting up to 97,886 views.

Disseminating Government Information

The GCS launched self-developed systems, such as the news information submission system (E-info Submit), news information management system (E-info Management) and news information dissemination system (GovInfo Hub), thus building a reliable, safe way for the receiving and release of official MSAR Government news. This also accelerates the news release process, and strengthens

the mechanism for exchanging information.

Also, the GCS introduced a mechanism for the receiving and release of civil defence and automatic information. Meanwhile, the weather alert notification service from the Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau commenced, to send messages to news reporters through instant messaging applications, and publish the messages on public websites, to help with enhancing the timeliness and effectiveness of the release of important news from the government.

In 2020, the GCS created and released – and assisted various departments in releasing – 15,450 news-related items (press releases, press invitations, six important notices, and speeches) in Chinese, Portuguese and English, 172 video clips together with 429 sets of photographs.

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.

Eleven new publications were registered with the GCS in 2020, including 11 publications appearing weekly, fortnightly quarterly and yearly. During the year, 17 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 2020, the Government Printing Bureau had established an online database containing the full text of 28,900 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 2020, the bureau's official website recorded an average of more than 413,000 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.

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.

The Science and Technology Development Fund (FDCT) was established under By-law No. 14/2004 of the Macao SAR and is supervised by the Chief Executive. (Administrative regulation No. 1/2021 was effective from February 2021, with partial amendments to the above-mentioned administrative regulation. These include bringing the Science and Technology Development Fund under the purview of the Secretary for Economy and Finance.)

In line with Macao's policies on science and technology, the fund provides subsidies for various kinds of projects which help to boost Macao's capability for technological research and innovation, and its competitiveness.

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 officially began.

Many new services have been introduced since the establishment of Macao Post and

Telecommunications Bureau. Alongside traditional postal services and Macao Postal Savings, established in 1917, the Macao Post took over the operation of telephone and wireless telegraph services in 1927. In response to social development, some of these services were transferred 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

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, local mail traffic was ten percent lower than in 2019.

Regarding international mail, several operating airline carriers suspended their flights due to the epidemic, impacting postal transportation for outbound mail. Compared to 2019, the outbound international surface mail and international airmail in 2020 recorded a nine percent and a 34 percent drop, respectively. Inbound international surface mail and international airmail also decreased, by six percent and 38 percent, respectively.

The main destinations of outbound mail were mainland China, Hong Kong, Portugal, Taiwan, the United States, the United Kingdom, Singapore, Australia, Germany, the Philippines and Malaysia. The main sources of inbound mail were Hong Kong, mainland China, the United Kingdom, Taiwan, Portugal, the United States, Japan, Singapore, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Sweden, Canada and France.

Regarding registered mail, in 2020 the volume of local mail was 13 percent lower than in 2019. The volumes of outbound and inbound international airmail decreased by 18 percent and 58 percent, respectively. The volume of outbound and inbound international surface mail increased by one percent and 39 percent, respectively, as postal transportation in several countries and regions was sustained during the epidemic.

Direct Mail aims to deliver promotional leaflets to residents in various districts in an accurate and timely manner. It is implemented by a professional CTT delivery team that provides a professional, cost-effective, high performance promotion channel – enabling companies, organisations and government departments to promote their products and services. Facing competition from new media marketing promotional platforms and the influence of the COVID-19 epidemic, the volume of local direct mail promotions in 2020 was 41 percent lower than in 2019.

A sharp increase in the volume of inbound and outbound mail was generated through the general public posting and receiving items for protecting from the coronavirus. In 2020, the volume of

outbound Express Mail Service (EMS) items substantially increased, by approximately 96 percent. The volume of inbound EMS items also increased by seven percent. 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, the Netherlands and Taiwan. At present, the EMS covers about 200 countries and regions.

In 2020, the volume of parcels also increased, likewise due to the demand for items to protect against coronavirus. The numbers of outbound and inbound parcels increased by around 35 percent and around 24 percent, respectively, compared to 2019. The main destinations of outbound parcels were Australia, the United Kingdom, mainland China, Taiwan and the United States. The main sources of inbound parcels were mainland China, Germany, the United States, Taiwan and Japan.

In the light of a significant rise in residents' demand for posting protective items, the CTT provided a limited service at some branch post offices from 1 February 2020, and resumed normal operations from 2 March. To align with the Government's "Ensure Mask Supply for Macao Residents Scheme", the CTT set up a special mailing counter at a face mask retail outlet in the Polytechnic University, to provide assistance with mailing face masks to Macao students studying abroad.

Secure Electronic Postal Services

The 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, such as promoting the acceptance of e-bills via the Safe Electronic Post Box (SEPBox) with the Macao Water Supply Company Limited and the Companhia de Electricidade de Macau (CEM), as well as launching magazine advertisements to enhance public understanding of the Secure Electronic Postal Services.

In addition, the CTT launched the "e-Advice" Service, through which the electronic version of the Delivery Advice for EMS mail or parcels can be received. Currently, the Safe Electronic Post Box (SEPBox) service registration points covers organisations including the Directorate for Identification Services, the Science and Technology Development Fund (FDCT), the Public Administration, the Financial Services Bureau, the Macao Water Supply Company Limited, the Cultural Industries Fund, the Companhia de Electricidade de Macau (CEM) and the Social Security Fund, the Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau (General Post Office), the Macao Postal Savings, Fai Chi Kei Post Office, Red Market Post Office, Mong Ha Post Office, Rua do Campo Post Office, Nova Taipa Post Office, Ocean Gardens Post Office, Coloane Post Office, Seac Pai Van Post Office, Carmo Post Office, Hac Sa Wan Post Office, University of Macau Post Office and eSignTrust Registration Authority.

In 2019, the Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau, the Municipal Affairs Bureau (IAM) and the Labour Affairs Bureau were added to the list of organisations assisting with registration for the SEPBox service. Apart from registering for the Common Access for Public Services ("Common Access"), which is a one-stop public services account, applicants can also apply for the CTT Safe Electronic Post Box (SEPBox) and eSignCloud service at the same time. Citizens can directly use

the SEPBox service through the Common Access mobile app.

In 2020, CTT participated in providing a service for updating contact information, launched by the Directorate for Identification Services. When citizens update the information, they can authorise the bureau to provide information to CTT and update the SEPBox concurrently.

Philately

In 2020, the CTT issued stamps with 15 different themes, mainly focusing on people's livelihoods and global affairs. The year also saw the fourth launch of the Macau Zodiac stamp series.

The Year of the Rat was the first Zodiac sign appearing in the fourth Chinese Zodiac series launched by the CTT. Using the four seasons – "spring, summer autumn and winter" – as the design concept, the CTT also launched thematic packs and two new philatelic products – a stamp booklet and a stamps with tea bowl gift set, featuring two sets of purple sand tea bowls with the themes "spring-summer" and "autumn-winter", representing the Year of the Rat, along with a stamp booklet.

During the epidemic, the CTT issued the "Fight Against the Epidemic Together" philatelic product. With everyone sharing the same boat, this showcased the spirit of combating the disease as the Government combined with the efforts of Macao citizens.

Philatelic products related to culture and arts included "Literature and its Characters – Luo Shen Fu", "Chinese Classical Poetry – Tang Dynasty Poems", "Jin Yong's Novels" and "250th Anniversary of the Birth of Beethoven"; themes related to Macao included "Gastronomy and Sweets III – Traditional Popular Delicacies", "Regional Medicinal Plants" and "70th Anniversary of the Macao Federation of Trade Unions".

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 2020, CEP approved loans worth nearly 180 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 around the globe 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 2020, approximately 460,000 payment transactions were settled.

To achieve the sharing of consumer credit data between various bank in Macao and lower credit risks, in 2018 the CEP obtained prior approval from the Chief Executive to build and operate the Central Credit Reference Agency (later renamed as the Credit Reference Platform). Construction of the platform is now being underway, and the service is expected to be provided from the second quarter of 2022.

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. The electronic certificate is regarded as a legally binding electronic signature tool. Along with the commencement of the e-governor under Law No. 2/2020, it will further assist government departments and corporations to launch more e-services.

From 27 September 2020, eSignTrust "eSignCloud" service was fully implemented as equivalent to physical signatures for electronic government documents that are not used for approval process. In October, members of the Legislative Assembly used "eSignCloud" to sign documents on written questions and verbal questions submitted to the Legislative Assembly. The "eSignCloud" is also applicable for corporate purchases, signing contracts or managerial documents. As at December, the overall annual growth of valid "eSignCloud" electronic certificates reached 84 percent; the most substantial growth – a 255-percent increase – was recorded government accounts. The annual growth for individual users was 38 percent.

Given that the Government develops digital reception, electronic certifications and a digital passport photo service, the server system supported by eSignTrust is used for providing electronic authentication signatures. Application of the certificate for issuing qualified electronic signatures and licenses is also becoming popular.

In January 2020, the Municipal Affairs Bureau expanded the application of qualified electronic signatures to also cover license extensions for long term advertisements. In September, the Legal Affairs Bureau further expanded the application of qualified electronic signatures to cover eight kinds of certification, including property registration, business registration, birth registration and marriage registration. In December, the Transport Bureau used qualified electronic signatures to sign the "Cross-border Vehicle Information Certificate".

Qualified electronic signatures are also widely used for electronic declarations, tax returns, trademark applications, physical governmental application services, e-banking services, and public and private healthcare facilities.

To simplify processes and increase convenience, "eSignCloud" personal users can use CTT

"eLocker" self-service machines to process renewal applications. In 2020, three service locations were added, in the General Post Office, the Nova Taipa Post Office and the Ocean Garden Post Office.

To facilitate the certificate application process for government department officers and employees on overseas postings, an online video conference function was added for verifying identities, to assist with remote registration of "eSignCloud" accounts.

In 2020, CTT continues approving internationally recognised WebTrust for Certification Authorities, and acquiring WebTrust Seal.

To align with the Government's effort to ensure that Mutual Recognition of Electronic Signature Certificates can be utilised in administration arrangements related to promoting the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Greater Bay Area information technology infrastructure, eSignTrust participated in the "Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Mutual Recognition of Electronic Signature Certificates task force" and completed drafting the "Administrative Measures governing the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Mutual Recognition of Electronic Signature Certificates" and "Strategy for Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Mutual Recognition of Electronic Signature Certificates" consultation document, thus making progress with the work on mutual recognition of electronic signature certificates.

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 2020, there were four operators of mobile communications services or in Macao. In November 2020, the Government approved an application from Kong Seng Paging Limited to discontinue its mobile network service operation, and revoke its permit for mobile network operations. Also, the Government amended the 4G licence of Companhia de Telecomunicacoes de Macau (CTM). In 16 December 2020, the company was given approval to stop using LTE-TDD technology to construct and operate a 4G network and service, and continue using LTE-FDD technology to operate the 4G network and service.

At the end of 2020, there were 1,621,217 mobile telecommunication users, with the per capita mobile penetration rate at 237 percent[1]. Besides, after the commencement of the Cybersecurity Law No. 13/2019 on 22 December 2019, prepaid cards must be registered with a real name. Subsequently, the number of users dropped dramatically.

Mobile Communication Service Information			
Year	No. of radio paging users	No. of mobile phone users	No. of rechargeable mobile phone cards
2003	3,453	198,696	165,335
2004	2,728	228,296	204,154
2005	2,513	259,336	273,422
2006	1,891	301,512	334,835
2007	2,782	356,117	438,206
2008	2,780	395,943	536,653
2009	3,097	420,098	617,282
2010	3,204	459,330	662,931
2011	3,101	525,209	827,985
2012	1,886	564,576	1,048,881
2013	1,278	597,012	1,125,233
2014	865	638,725	1,217,728
2015	722	677,018	1,219,079
2016	701	700,609	1,269,363
2017	546	743,261	1,505,863
2018	334	764,085	1,417,109
2019	58	802,220	1,991,254
2020	0	832,949	788,268

Internet and Broadband Services

At the end of 2020, there were 202,007 registered broadband subscribers, one percent more than in 2019. Among these subscribers, 179,725 were residential broadband services subscribers, representing approximately 90 percent of all households[2].

Moreover, the urban wireless broadband network project commenced in 2009, and began providing services to residents and tourists in September 2010. As at the end of 2020, there were 182 WiFi Go service spots, and over 150 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. To enable Macao residents and tourists to more easily identify the free public Wi-Fi service in Macao, starting from December, 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. At the end of 2020, there were 575 locations providing the service.

Since the Cybersecurity Law was promulgated, the CTT, as a designated cybersecurity monitoring entity, has the responsibility of monitoring the private operators of critical infrastructure in four categories: regulating audio-visual broadcasting, operating fixed or mobile telecommunication networks, and providing Internet connection services, wholly owned public corporations, and non-profit public legal bodies for managing activities limited to scientific and technological areas, and continues to supervise effective implementation of the real name registration and preservation of records of changes 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 provide the service assisting residents has been renewed for two years, from 1 April 2020. As at December 2020, underground cable networks covered over 88 percent of residential buildings, enabling residents to receive basic TV channel signals. The underground cable project is scheduled for completion in 2021.

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 for receiving television channels for private viewing. This enables the public to conveniently access television programmes via satellite signals.

Convergence Regime for Telecommunications Networks and Services

Upon completion of the consultation on the legislative framework of "Convergence Regime for

Telecommunications Networks and Services" (later renamed as the Telecommunications Law) in 2019, and this framework gaining broad agreement and support from the telecommunications service operators, the Government actively proceeds with legislative work on the Telecommunications Law, and constantly reviews and refines the bills and provisions of the Telecommunications Law. The bill was introduced to the legislative process in the same year. In future, the Government will further facilitate telecommunications convergence in Macao, 5G, and the development of next generation networks.

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" and supported 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.

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 been maintaining 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. Under the influence of the

COVID-19 epidemic in 2020, the CTT organised Macao-operated independent surveys, to oversee and continue improving the cross-boundary overspill signal, in accordance with the agreement.

Note 1: The calculation was based on figures from the 2020 population census in the fourth quarter of 2020 – 683,100, as announced by the Statistics and Census Service.

Note 2: According to the results of the 2020 population census announced by the Statistics and Census Service, there were 199,700 households at the end of 2020.

Popular science education

The Macao Science Center aims to promote popular science education for young people, support tourism development, and serve as a regional base of popular science education and conventions and exhibitions. In 2020, to celebrate its 11th anniversary, Macao Science Center held the "Fun Science Carnival", launching several series of popular science activities, allowing the public to learn about science in a fun and vibrant way.

Macao Yearbook 2021

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.

Macao Urban Planning

Master Plan

The DSSOPT completed the draft of Macao's Urban Master Plan (2020-2040) in August 2020, and launched a 60-day promotion, display and public consultation from September to November in 2020, to collect opinions and suggestions from different sectors of the community. The opinions and suggestions collected during the consultation period were subsequently sorted, categorised, and analysed.

New Urban Zone Planning

In 2020, the New Urban Zone Area A planning refinement and design direction study was launched, with a view to optimising the land zoning, roads and open spaces in the area, stipulating urban city design directions, and making suggestions regarding execution and regulation. The study report was completed and approved in 2020, and would serve as a reference for future development.

The New Urban Zone Area B East Wing planning modification and design direction study was also launched, with a view to planning the land use, transportation network and public infrastructure layout in the area, determining directions for urban city design and the actual development of various land zones in the next phase.

The DSSOPT continued to deepen the planning of New Urban Zone Area E and, based on the study results, gradually implemented the land zone positioning and layout of various road networks, public facilities and infrastructure, granulised land function, and pressed forward with compiling the draft New Urban Zone Area E planning conditions.

Project Plans

As regards the revision of the overall planning of Macao border checkpoints and their neighbouring regions, the research unit finished compiling the final study report, providing overall recommendations as well as execution plans regarding land use, transportation planning, public facilities and infrastructure planning, and public open space.

Regarding the planning of the Coloane Lai Chi Vun and Rua dos Navegantes Promenade, the results of immobile heritage assessments by the cultural authorities were merged into the Report on the Overall Plan for Flood Prevention and Drainage on the west side of Coloane, providing suitable refinements and suggestions for modifications of the land layout and urban planning of

two zones – the Lai Chi Vun Shipyards and the west of Rua dos Navegantes. A revised report on study results was submitted by the research unit.

Regarding the study on optimising the Taipa-Coloane Causeway (Cotai Strip), the final study report submitted by the research unit by the end of 2020 was approved. The report mainly focused 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 advised 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 2020, 144 sets of planning conditions for urbanisation management were issued.

To alleviate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the construction industry, the Government launched a street beautification (facade renovation) project in the first half of 2020, with a view to boosting employment. This focused on renovating building facades. The DSSOPT mainly assumed responsibility for Coloane old urban district, and launched the Ho Yin Garden pedestrian expansion and Taipa Avenida Padre Tomas Pereira pedestrian optimisation projects in the second half of the year.

Construction Companies and Contractors

According to DSSOPT statistics, as at the end of 2020, a total of 1,442 companies (urban construction), companies or individual business owners (urban construction and urban planning), companies (gas) and construction contractors (urban construction) were legally registered or had their registration renewed, with details as follows:

Category		New registration	Renewed registration	Total
Companies (urban construction)	Construction	100	925	1,025
	Fire	5	77	82
	Sub-total	105	1,002	1,107
Companies or individual business owners (urban construction and urban planning)	Plan drafting Construction supervision Construction monitoring	17	90	107
	Fire	0	10	10
	Sub-total	**17**	**100**	**117**

(Cont.)

Category		New registration	Renewed registration	Total
Companies (gas)		0	36	36
Construction contractors (urban construction)		12	170	182
Total		134	1,308	1, 442

Technicians

Technicians, including engineers and architects, are categorised according to their professions in the above-mentioned law. By the end of 2020, the number of valid registrations for ten types of technicians and engineers totalled 990 person-times, with six people who each held two professional titles. Details are as follows:

Category		New registration	Renewed registration	Total
Technicians (construction and urban planning)	Architects	2	194	196
	Landscape Architects	0	1	1
	Civil Engineers	7	454	461
	Fire Engineers	0	5	5
	Electrical Engineers	4	77	81
	Electrical and Mechanical Engineers	0	144	144
	Mechanical Engineers	1	87	88
	Chemical Engineers	0	5	5
	Industrial Engineers	0	0	0
	Fuel Engineers	0	1	1
	Engineering Technicians	0	8	8
	Total	**14**	**976**	**990**

Infrastructure Projects

Private Construction Projects

According to statistics from the Lands, Public Works and Transport Bureau, in 2020, 30 building projects providing 2,365 residential flats with a total floor area of 179,523 square metres, 105

commercial units with a total floor area of 16,242 square metres, and 1,729 parking spaces (1,328 for private cars and 401 for motorcycles) in car parks, with a total area of 54,166 square metres, were completed. No office or industrial/warehouse unit was completed during the year.

During 2020, construction commenced on 22 private projects providing 812 units with a total floor area of 47,527 square metres, 49 commercial units with a total floor area of 15,060 square metres, and 501 parking spaces (399 for private cars and 102 for motorcycles) in car parks, with a total area of 15,060 square metres. No office unit or industrial/warehouse project commenced during the year.

By the end of 2020, 4,314 units were under construction, of which 4,058 were residential units with a total floor area of 306,673 square metres, 238 were commercial units with a total floor area of 31,429 square metres, 16 were office units with a total floor area of 5,501 square metres; as well as 2,647 parking spaces (1,993 for private cars and 654 for motorcycles) in car parks, with a total area of 82,739 square metres.

During the year, a total of 9,563 units were still in the design phase, of which 8,705 were residential units with a total floor area of 661,354 square metres, 832 were commercial units with a total floor area of 184,623 square metres, 22 were office units with a total floor area of 8,419 square metres, and four were industrial warehouses with a total floor area of 30,138 square metres; as well as 8,519 parking spaces (6,084 for private cars and 2,435 for motorcycles) in car parks, with a total area of 265,238 square metres.

In 2020, 9,331 applications were received for private construction projects, of which 2,225 were for simple projects in common parts of buildings, food and beverage establishment integrated construction projects, and construction licences, 2,160 were for demolition/maintenance/renovation, and 617 were for construction/expansion. During the year, 9,745 applications from 2020 and the previous year were handled, a majority of which were in the above-mentioned three major categories: 2,409 applications for demolition/maintenance/renovation projects, 2,203 applications for simple projects in common parts of buildings/integrated construction projects for food and beverage establishments/construction licences, and 756 applications for construction/expansion projects.

Construction Document Certification

In 2020, the DSSOPT's general archive unit handled 5,427 applications for review of construction plans (i.e., certification of construction documents with approved licences).

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 2020, with 73 projects commenced and 76 projects completed during the year. Among them, 61 projects cost below 2.5 million patacas, and 12 projects cost over 2.5 million patacas.

Projects completed in 2020 included: many follow-up projects that commenced the previous year and continued into 2020; a relatively large project that involved phase 2 of the community

services complex at Rua da Praia do Manduco, and commenced in 2017; renovation of 105 Avenida do Conselheiro Ferreira de Almeida, which commenced in 2018; and the construction of the Public Prosecutions Office (Phase 2), which commenced in 2019.

In 2020, a total of 15 services were launched, two of which involved compilation of project plans, including for the renovation of Qingmao Checkpoint joint inspection building, and repair of the infrastructure of the Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal. Two public tenders were issued, involving cross-harbour bridge services.

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 2020, four studies were completed, two studies commenced, four design projects were completed, four design projects commenced, 21 construction projects were completed, and 31 constructions projects commenced. Two of these projects were relatively large-scale and involved public tenders.

To eliminate flood and drainage problems of Macao in the long-term, the Lands, Public Works and Transport Bureau finished drafting the plan for the project to construct a Flood Storage Pond for Rainwater and Improvement of Drainage System at the Inner Harbour, and completed the feasibility study on building a storage pond and a sewage pump station at the original site of Macao (Yat Yuen) Canidrome Club. The DSSOPT issued a report on Real Time Digital Modelling for Effectiveness Certification of the Sluices in the Inner Harbour, providing analyses of simulations and scientific arguments on the effectiveness of the sluices.

Other smaller districts also started flood prevention and drainage projects, including the completion of Overall Plan for Flood Prevention and Drainage at the Outer Harbour, and the launch of Feasibility Study on Flood Prevention and Drainage at West Coloane. Meanwhile, the Flood Prevention Work along the Coast from Fai Chi Kei to Ilha Verde has already commenced.

The infrastructure work involving sewers, road transport networks, cross-harbour bridges and slopes mainly comprises:

1. Studies, including:

- Nobre de Carvalho Bridge – Preliminary Design, Engineering Investigations and Study on the Construction of Two Cross-harbour Tunnels; and
- Seac Pai Van Reservoir expansion works – study on reservoir deepening and soil probe.

2. Project plans, including:

- Construction of a cross-harbour tunnel in New Urban Zone Area A and Area B – preliminary design;
- Construction of a bridge connecting New Urban Reclamation Zone A and Macao Peninsula (A2);
- Lift construction at the flyover on Avenida do Dr. Rodrigo Rodrigues;

- New Urban Zone Area E1 Eastroad and drainage network construction – compilation of project plan;
- Avenida Dr. Sun Yat-Sen tunnel exit project – preliminary design; and
- Road construction near Avenida da Harmonia – compilation of project plan.

3. Monitoring projects, including:

- Monitoring Structural Safety of Sai Van Bridge and Friendship Bridge;
- Newly added monitoring of the structural integrity of Nobre de Carvalho Bridge; and
- On the slope front, slope data collection continued through the automatic monitoring system at Taipa Grande and Mount Fortress slope.

4. Construction works, including:

- Continued works on new roads near Avenida Marginal Flor de Lotus, Taipa;
- Construction of the Skywalk at Avenida de Guimaraes on Taipa;
- Maintenance of girders and bolstering the base of Friendship Bridge;
- New coastline flood prevention project from Fai Chi Kei to Ilha Verde;
- New project involving design and construction of a pedestrian system around Guia Hill; and
- New project on improved pedestrian flows along Taipa Avenida Padre Tomas Pereira.

Infrastructure project	Number of projects commenced	Number of projects completed
Study	2	4
Design	4	4
Construction	31	21

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 construction work is underway. The construction of neighbouring road networks at both ends of the bridge commenced in 2020, in tandem with the works at Taipa-side Pac On link and at Avenue Wai Long link.

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 restarted 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; Avenida de Venceslau of Morais Public

Housing project, and B4, B9 and B10 of New Urban Zone Area A public housing phase 1. There was also progress with the design and preliminary work on the public housing project at Avenue Wai Long, Taipa.

To implement the housing scheme for senior citizens proposed in the policy address, construction of around 1,800 studio apartments (T0) and the auxiliary social service facilities commenced at the end of 2020, on a piece of land of 6,828 square metres adjacent to Av. Nordeste in Areia Preta.

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 (Qingmao Checkpoint), a border crossing channel, and the Canal dos Patos improvement works

The construction of the Qingmao checkpoint buildings on the Macao side and Zhuhai side, together with the crossing, were completed, with interior works and electrical and mechanical system tests underway. There was progress with the Canal dos Patos improvements works.

LRT Project

The LRT Taipa line commenced operations in 2019. Construction of the Taipa line linkages to Macao peninsula, Barra Station, Seac Pai Van line and works of Hengqin Extension is underway.

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 allocate public rental housing resources to underprivileged families in need; provide technical coordination and assistance for strata-title buildings management; issue licences to and regulate enterprise owners engaged in strata-title buildings management in accordance with the law; monitor the real estate agency business; and issue relevant licences 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.

Pursuant to Law No. 10/2011 – "The Home-Ownership Scheme Housing Law" re-promulgated by Executive Order No. 200/2020, 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.

Home-Ownership Scheme 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 2020, a total of 1,870 family applicants were allocated housing units.

General application for 3,011 housing units began at the end of November 2019. As at 29 October 2020, a sorted list of applicants was randomly generated by computer. Substantial examination of accepted applicants is underway.

Public Housing

Public housing units are distributed in the form of leasing by the Government to families of weak financial standing or with special difficulties. Families of weak financial standing are defined as those whose monthly household incomes and net asset values fall beneath the legally stipulated levels as stipulated by Executive Order. The allocation and leasing of public housing are regulated by Law No. 17/2019 – Legal System for Public Housing and By-law No. 30/2020 – By-law of Rules for the Implementation of the Legal System for Public Housing.

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 in February 2019, covering 6,351 households. As at 31 December 2020, 2,518 households had been allocated housing, and 1,326 households gave up their applications or were delisted.

Public housing was open for ongoing application from 20 August 2020 onwards. As at 31 December 2020, the Housing Bureau received a total of 2,561 applications.

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 2020, the bureau handled 4,937 cases of Hope-Ownership Scheme management-related affairs, fostered 86 management organs of Home-Ownership Scheme housing that are already in place and operating effectively, and handled 3,812 cases involving convention of owners of strata-title buildings under the Home-Ownership Scheme and affairs regarding the operations of management organs. There were 4,303 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 2020, a total of 102 licences and 191 temporary licences for commercial management of strata-title buildings had been issued.

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.

As at 31 December 2020, 356 applications for the seven schemes under the Property Maintenance Fund were approved, with subsidies totalling over 35 million patacas. A total of 4,482 applications have been approved since the establishment of the fund, granting subsidies totalling 449 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 2020, 1,788 cases were filed for investigations; and there was follow up work on 2,538 cases*, 1,268 of which were completed**.

** Total number of new and old cases pending processing to date.*

*** Total number of cases completed in 2020.*

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 2020, 11 squatter dwellings were demolished. By the year-end, 416 squatter dwellings remained, of which 186 were on the Macao peninsula and 230 in the Islands District. Moreover, there were still 15 squatter camps holding a temporary occupation licence of water-affiliated public assets, which were under the management of the Marine and Water Bureau.

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

As at 31 December 2020, the numbers of licences issued for real estate agents and brokers totalled 2,336 and 8,895, respectively.

Supervision

To facilitate the implementation of laws and various tasks, during 2020 about 1,744 inspections were conducted in business premises of real estate agents, and about 93 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 2020, 52 cases involving real estate agents, six cases involving real estate brokers, and 31 cases 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, 11 land grant contracts were completed and four orders of land return were issued in 2020. These contracts were as follows:

1. Leases and grants: A total of seven contracts, with newly granted area of 502 square metres and returned area of 2,263 square metres, involving a total floor area of 11,918 square metres;
2. Long-term leases: There were three contracts in total, two of which were long-term leasing concession contracts, and one involved the setting up of public servitude, involving a total floor area of 3,992 square metres;
3. Gratuitous concessions: One contract, which is a new land concession involving a total floor area of 1,104 square metres; and
4. Returned land: Four contracts in total, all being annulled contracts involving a total floor area of 34,503 square metres.

There was no special-purpose concession handled during the year.

The land granted in 2020 was mainly for residential, commercial, car parking, social facility and other development uses. The premiums under land grant contracts during the year totalled 983,517,857 patacas. Actual income received from land premiums during the year totalled 82,263,636 patacas, with 3,654,435 patacas being overdue payments.

The Council of Architecture, Engineering and Urbanism

The Council of Architecture, Engineering and Urbanism (CAEU) has been established according to Law No.1/2015 – "Qualification System for Urban Construction and Town Planning", in order

to accredit and register holders of 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 2020, 56 people were approved for professional registration after second review; they were from architecture, civil engineering, mechanical engineering, and electrical and mechanical engineering disciplines. In total, since the enforcement of the law till the end of 2020, accredited professionals in the 13 disciplines totalled 2,601, with the breakdown as follows:

Professions	Numbers of registered professionals (2020)	Numbers of registered professionals (2015-2020)
Civil Engineering	38	1,054
Architecture	7	414
Electrical and Mechanical Engineering	7	315
Electrical Engineering	4	313
Mechanical Engineering	0	275
Environmental Engineering	0	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	**56**	**2,601**

In 2020, a total of 140 practitioners of various professional disciplines received council approval to join internships. At the end of 2020, the number of practitioners since the law came into effect was over 552, with details as follows:

Professional Discipline	Number of Interns (2020)	Number of Interns (2015-2020)
Civil Engineering	69	310
Architecture	17	85
Electrical and Mechanical Engineering	21	77
Electrical Engineering	10	37
Mechanical Engineering	17	28
Environmental Engineering	3	8
Urban Planning	2	3
Fire Engineering	1	2
Landscape architecture	0	2
Total	**140**	**552**

In 2020, a total of 73 practitioners of various professional disciplines received council approval to register themselves as internship instructors. At the end of 2020, the number of instructors since the law came into effect was 542, with details as follows:

Professional Discipline	Number of internship instructors (2020)	Number of internship instructors (2015-2020)
Civil Engineering	21	232
Architecture	5	102
Electrical and Mechanical Engineering	211	91
Electrical Engineering	10	48
Mechanical Engineering	11	44
Environmental Engineering	1	9
Urban Planning	1	6
Fire Engineering	2	6
Chemical Engineering	1	1
Landscape architecture	0	1

(Cont.)

Professional Discipline	Number of internship instructors (2020)	Number of internship instructors (2015-2020)
Fuel Engineering	0	2
Total	**73**	**542**

In 2020 a total of 64 practitioners of six professional disciplines were eligible for qualifying examinations. At the end of year, the total number since the law came into effect was 164, with details as follows:

Professional Discipline	Number of practitioners eligible for qualifying examinations (2020)	Number of practitioners eligible for qualifying examinations (2015-2020)
Civil Engineering	39	102
Architecture	7	27
Electrical and Mechanical Engineering	10	20
Electrical Engineering	3	9
Mechanical Engineering	3	4
Total	**64**	**164**

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 CAEU held the first qualifying examination in 2019, which saw 56 candidates passing the examination and obtaining professional qualifications. The 2020 qualifying examination – a written test – was held in December, and was attended by 92 candidates from six professions: architecture, civil engineering, electrical engineering, electrical and mechanical engineering, mechanical engineering, and environmental engineering. Only those who passed the written test would be eligible for the second-phase professional 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 2020, the Urban Planning Committee followed up on and discussed planning conditions in 149 cases. Moreover, it appointed new committee members in accordance with Executive Order No. 71/2020.

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.

In 2020, the Urban Renewal Committee discussed the opinions collected and advice from consultancy companies, and provided feasible suggestions regarding a study report.

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.

The Transportation Infrastructure Office was rescinded, and the composition of cross-departmental committees was modified accordingly. Pursuant to Executive Order No. 103/2020, the number of members was reduced from nine to eight, with a tenure of three years. Committee members include the head of Lands, Public Works and Transport bureaus, who take on the role of coordinator, and senior management representatives from the Municipal Affairs Bureau, the Cultural Affairs Bureau, the Transport Bureau, the Infrastructure Development Office, the Environmental Protection Bureau, the Housing Bureau and Macao Government Tourist Office.

In 2020, the government pushed forward with the public consultation on drafting the urban development master plan. In September, the committee launched a series of promotional activities, presentations and a public consultation for the draft master plan, including a number of consultation sessions.

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	105,035.43	109,105.84	62,037.15	18,729.28	16,818	11,801	185	26	29
Taipa	28,129.21	60,884.67	432.67	26,609.31	5,174	3,602	77	1	24
Coloane	30,133.85	29,434.14	0	15,742.42	1,696	1,725	65	1	18
Total	**163,298.49**	**199,424.65**	**62,469.82**	**61,081.01**	**23,688**	**17,128**	**327**	**28**	**71**

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 2020, the Drainage Division received 2,405 complaints, five percent more than in 2019. Among them, 1,867 cases were the responsibility of the Drainage Division, and the other 538 involved drainage blockage of private areas or were under the purview of other public departments. Moreover, the Drainage Division commenced 59 prosecutions concerning violation of the General Regulations Governing Public Places, and 254 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 areas for strengthening and maintenance. Regarding private slopes, the DSSOPT liaises with the related property owners, in order to implement measures in accordance with the advice of the slope safety task force.

The slope safety task force mainly comprises engineers from the DSSOPT, the Municipal Affairs Bureau and the Macao Civil Engineering Laboratory. The DSSOPT and Municipal Affairs Bureau are responsible for maintenance of roads and slopes, respectively.

According to the DSSOPT records , there were 248 risky slopes throughout Macao in 2020. During the year, the DSSOPT conducted one slope improvement project, and the Municipal Affairs Bureau followed up on five slope improvement projects.

Number of slopes / risk	High	Medium	Low	Total
Macao peninsula	0	33	81	114
Taipa island	0	25	41	66
Coloane island	0	14	54	68
Total	**0**	**72**	**176**	**248**

In 2014, the DSSOPT began setting up an automatic slope monitoring system at Taipa Grande. The system effectively provides real-time monitoring of 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.

The second monitoring system in Macao was set up at Mount Fortress slope slot. It commenced operations in 2020.

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 landowners 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 2020, the website had received over 1.37 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. In 2020, Macao 3D Map was launched. This supports mobile devices, allowing the public to visualise a three-dimensional picture of the whole of Macao from multiple viewing angles. Since its launch in 2001 till the end of 2020, the online map has received more

than seven 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, followed by an updated version for Android in 2020, 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 Environmental Protection Bureau, the Marine and Water Bureau, the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau (DSEJ), the Social Welfare Bureau and the Municipal Affairs Bureau. It provides 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.

An updated version was launched in 2020, with newly added advance planning of the nearest route to a shelter on foot, information on temporary garbage collection points during emergencies, updated information on water supplies, environmental hygiene instructions during storm surges, and real time rainstorm warnings.

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.

By Amendment of By-law No. 14/2009 on the Organisational Structure and Operations of Environmental Protection Bureau, the functions of the Office for the Development of the Energy Sector (GDSE) were merged into Environmental Protection Bureau effective from January 1, 2021.

Electric Power

In 2020, 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, 2020 saw the start of substation construction, targeted for completion and operations as soon as possible, to meet needs until 2025.

At the end of 2020, 11 outdoor transmission facilities had been installed and were already operational in Macao. The Government will continue identifying appropriate locations in old districts for installation of transmission facilities. The Government is also working with the Municipal Affairs Bureau to proceed with the joint construction of three landfills and substations.

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, added sources of power as well as complementary supplies. Underground works for major power supply routes from mainland China to Macao were launched, to further increase the reliability of cross-border power supplies. Moreover, the Government continued to press forward with an initiative on using a new system for generating electricity from natural gas. As regards the enhancement of transmission networks in low-lying areas, over 205 substations were improved in 2020.

In 2020, to lower burdens on residents, the Government continued to offer the electricity fee subsidy of 200 patacas per month per household.

Moreover, to cope with the pandemic, the Government introduced ab electricity fee subsidy for three months for residential and commercial users, sponsoring the fees charged in the March, April and May bills. For commercial users, the subsidy was capped at 10,000 patacas per month each. The cost of electricity bill subsidies for residential and commercial users totalled over 450 million patacas.

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 2020, 16 kilometres of the Macao peninsula's main natural gas pipeline (about 34 kilometres) was installed (representing 47 percent completion). The plan for construction of Macao-Taipa cross-harbour gas supply pipeline was confirmed, and related works soon commenced.

Utility Tunnels

Following the signing of a concession contract regarding management of government utility tunnels, work proceeded on utility tunnel construction at New Urban Zone Area A.

Energy Efficiency and Conservation

Since the launch of the initiative to install light-vehicle charging spaces at public carparks in 2016, the objective of installing 200 public charging spaces as specified in The Five-Year Development Plan of the Macao Special Administrative Region was met by 2020. These light-vehicle charging spaces span 42 public carparks and seven public roads, providing a free charging service to citizens.

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 2020, LED street lights already accounted for about 50 percent of Macao's street lights.

Macao Energy Saving Week was again held during the year.

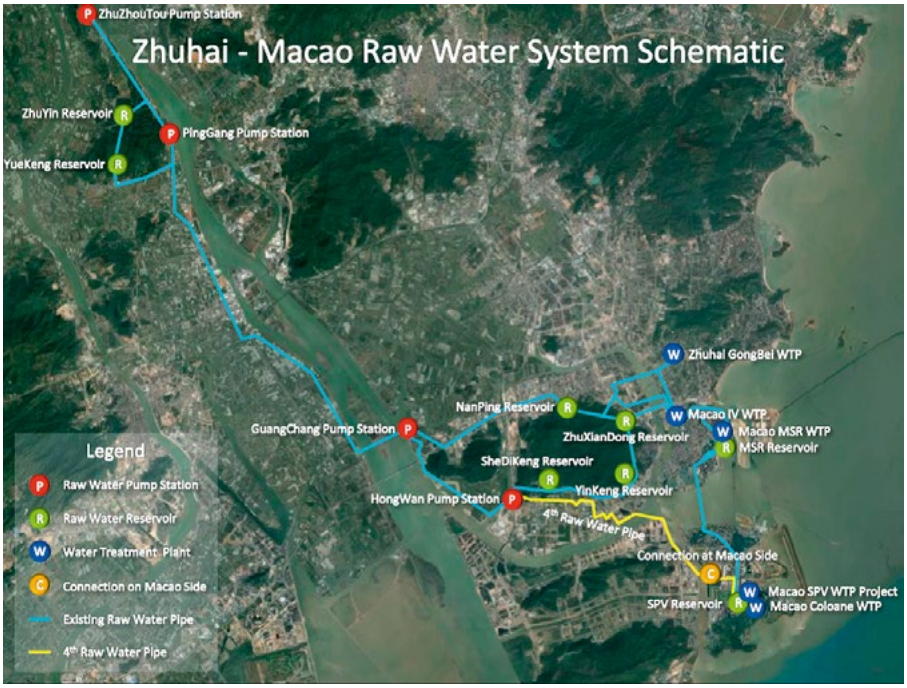
Drinking Water

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 four major raw water booster pumping stations, for which Zhuzhoutou, Pinggang and Guangchang are the major water inlets. 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 2020, Zhuhai supplied about 263,000 cubic metres of water to Macao each day, totalling 96.25 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 520,000 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 2020, the total length of main pipelines was 628 kilometres.

At the end of 2020, 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 1.92 million cubic metres, including 1.68 million cubic metres in the reservoir near the Outer Harbour.

A total of 93.03 million cubic metres of water were supplied in 2020, 7.6 percent less than in 2019. The daily average volume supplied in 2020 was around 254,000 cubic metres, with a maximum of 298,000 cubic metres recorded on 16 January. In 2020, the total capacity of water sales was 85.52 million cubic metres, with a daily average of 234,000 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 website, QR codes in water bills, electronic billing, a safe email box co-established with the Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau, and an official WeChat account, allowing residents to easily handle water supply services.

Macao Water has set up a customer liaison group and a customer service unit to facilitate closer liaison with customers.

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 2020, Macao Water had 263,465 customer water metres, in 231,295 households, 29,837 companies and 2,333 Government institutions.

Supporting Sustainable Development

As a public enterprise, Macao Water has taken up the social responsibility of caring, environment protection and sustainable development. Its corporate social responsibility committee is responsible for leading and supervising the consistent execution of sustainability initiatives in the company's operations and decision making. Since 2010, Macao Water has published annual sustainable development reports in line with international standards, as specified in the core requirements of the G4 Guidelines of the Global Reporting Initiative, leading to Macao Water being awarded the "Services Institution with Verified Disclosure" logo. In 2020, Macao Water was honoured with the Best Sustainability Report for Non-listed Company in Hong Kong ESG Reporting Awards 2020.

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 Macao 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 Energy Asia Consultancy Limited, 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 2020, CEM's capacity peaked at 955 MW on 16 July, ten percent lower than the peak capacity in 2019.

The Macao electricity transmission network comprises 26 primary substations, eight high-voltage substations and 1,010 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 1,584 user transformer rooms (11 kV/400 V) and 43 mid-voltage substations, and is connected by cables with a total length of 2,450 kilometres. The low-voltage transmission network comprises 977 kilometres of cable, while the street lighting network comprises 578 kilometres of cable and 15,910 streetlights. CEM's power network almost entirely comprises underground cables.

Electricity Output and Consumption

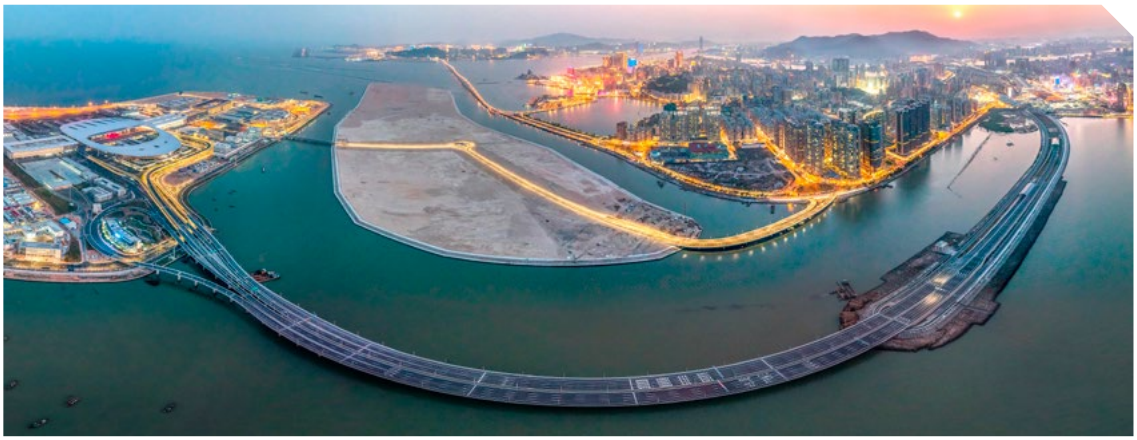
CEM generated 373 GWh of electricity during 2020, a decrease of 39.1 percent from 2019. The amount of electricity imported from mainland China was 4,853 GWh, an increase of 2.5 percent over 2019, accounting for 90.2 percent of total electricity consumption; and electricity purchased from the Macao Central Incineration Centre totalled 152 GWh. CEM's sales for 2020 totalled 5,182 GWh.

Customer Services

CEM established the CEM Customer Liaison Committee in 2000. With its 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 2020, CEM was providing services to 272,346 households. The Macao peninsula accounted for 80.57 percent of the total customer base; Taipa, 13.86 percent; Coloane, 5.51 percent; Cotai, 0.01 percent; and Hengqin, 0.05 percent.

Including 11,350 light poles and 4,560 wall-mounted streetlights.

A bird’s eye view of my home



Appreciating the beauty of Macao from different angles under a blue sky – a panoramic view of the sea and scenery around the Macao peninsula, the Islands District, Hengqin and Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge.

A scenic overlook at New Urban Zone Area A, where 28,000 public housing units are under construction and will help meet Macao's housing needs.

Coastal reclamation work is progressing at New Urban Zone Area C in the former sea area off Taipa Ocean Garden and at New Urban Zone Area E1 and E2 in the north-east corner of Taipa.

The Cotai and Coloane, balancing Macao's development and nature conservation.

Overlooking Macao from the sky, one sees hopes and visions.

Macao Yearbook 2021

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TRANSPORT

Transport

Roads and Bridges

Macao has 340.3 kilometres of roads and highways, including 189.4 kilometres on the Macao peninsula; 85.8 kilometres on Taipa Island and Cotai; 44.7 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; 4.6 kilometres in the campus of the University of Macau (including the cross-river tunnel); and 1.5 kilometres in the Macao border crossing area and related extension zones of the Hengqin checkpoint.

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 800-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 453.4 kilometres of roads for motor vehicles. This figure includes 201.9 kilometres on the Macao peninsula; 145.6 kilometres on Taipa island and Cotai; 65.3 kilometres on Coloane island; five kilometres on Nobre de Carvalho Bridge; 10.2 kilometres on the Friendship Bridge; 4.2 kilometres on the Sai Van Bridge; 1.6 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 15.9 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 (including the cross-river tunnel) and three kilometres in the Macao border crossing area and related extension zones of the Hengqin checkpoint.

Public Transport

Macao has a well-established public transport network connecting the Macao peninsula and the two islands. A variety of vehicles, including buses, taxis and light rail transit, 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 2020, there were 1,000 buses in service, including 228 minibuses, 135 medium-sized buses and 637 large buses, on 85 routes. In 2020, a total of 166,422,166 passengers were served, representing a decrease of 27.31 percent over the 2019 figure, covering a total distance of 44.71 million kilometres, representing a decrease of 11.04 percent over the 2019 figure.

The Government signed the amendment to the concession contract regarding the Public Service of Road Mass Transport for the first and fourth tender sections and the amendment to the concession contract regarding the Public Service of Road Mass Transport for the third tender section with Transportes Urbanos de Macau, S.A.R.L. (Transmac) and Sociedade de Transportes Colectivos de Macau, S.A. (TCM), respectively, on 11 September 2020. The two companies provide bus services under the new contracts starting from 1 January 2021, for a period of six years.

Sociedade de Transportes Colectivos de Macau, S.A.

Sociedade de Transportes Colectivos de Macau, S.A. (TCM) (previously known as Companhia de Transporte de Passageiros entre Macau e as Ilhas) originally provided maritime passenger transportation services between Macao and the two islands. During the 1950s, it acquired several bus companies that served residents of Taipa and Coloane, and began to operate public buses. In 1986, Companhia de Transporte de Passageiros entre Macau e as Ilhas was restructured as TCM and became fully responsible for all public buses serving Macao and its islands.

In 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 57 bus routes offered by the TCM, including: seven night routes, accounting for about 65 percent of all bus routes in Macao. These 57 routes are operated by more than 500 vehicles, serving over 330,000 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 422 buses that serve 34 bus routes covering Macao, Taipa and Coloane islands. During 2020, 78,734,315 passengers were carried and 21.60 million kilometres covered.

To keep in line with the Government's environmental protection policies, Transmac introduced the first extended range electric bus in Macao in 2018.

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.

Light Rail Transit (LRT) system

Macao Light Rapid Transit Corporation Limited

The Government 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 facilities necessary for the operations of the Light Rapid Transit system, as well as the LRT operation management and provision of passenger services. Other extended services include advertising and commercial services. The company is committed to supporting the Government's public transportation policy, thereby elevating people'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, linking Macao's three major ports of entry by sea, land and air. The Taipa line officially commenced operations in December 2019. The company provided free services during the first two months of operation, with a peak of 33,000 passengers being served on average per day. Since then, about 1,100 to 2,200 passengers were served on average per day.

Taxis

At the end of 2020, Macao had 1,587 licensed black taxis and 200 special taxis. There were 23,510 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 2020, there were 244,110 vehicles on Macao's roads, including 125,406 motorcycles, 111,369 light vehicles and 7,263 heavy vehicles. During the year, 12,380 new vehicles were registered, 0.84 percent less than in 2019. Of these, 7,115 were motorcycles and 5,028 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, 579 video cameras, 60 speed monitoring radar units, and a comprehensive system of 89 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 2020, the monitoring systems identified 14,858 cases of speeding on highways, 1,022 cases of speeding along the bridge, 3,424 cases of jumping red lights, and 14,381 cases of illegal parking.

Parking

As at 31 December 2020, Macao had 57 public car parks, which together provided 24,715 parking spaces for light vehicles, 727 spaces for heavy vehicles, and 17,275 spaces for motorcycles.

Public Car Parks in Macao

Name of car park	Available parking spaces
Pak Lane Car Park	507 light vehicles
Pak Tou Car Park	211 light vehicles
Pak Lai Car Park	355 light vehicles
Pak Lik Car Park	417 light vehicles
Pak Lok Car Park	411 light vehicles, 300 motorcycles
Pak Vai Car Park	502 light vehicles
Pak Kai Car Park	208 light vehicles
Pak Wai Car Park	1,019 light vehicles
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

(Cont.)

Public Car Parks in Macao	
Name of car park	**Available parking spaces**
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
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, 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

(Cont.)

Public Car Parks in Macao	
Name of car park	**Available parking spaces**
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
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	788 light vehicles, 800 motorcycles
Bairro da Ilha Verde Building Car Park	1,427 light vehicles, 1,628 motorcycles
Joao Lecaros Car Park	46 light vehicles, 56 motorcycles

As at 31 December 2020, there were 8,015 parking meters for light vehicles, of which 215 were one-hour parking meters, 5,982 were two-hour parking meters and 1,818 were four-hour parking meters. There were 1,793 non-metered parking spaces. There were 2,923 parking meters

for motorcycles, of which 1,729 were two-hour parking meters and 1,194 were four-hour parking meters. There were 29,681 non-metered parking spaces for motorcycles.

Road Safety

According to statistics provided by the Public Security Police, 10,194 traffic accidents occurred in Macao during 2020, resulting in 3,589 injuries and five fatalities.

The Transport Bureau launched a "Road Signs Online Quiz", which aimed at increasing residents' knowledge of road signs and awareness regarding abiding the law. In addition, the Transport Bureau, the Public Security Police, and the Legal Affairs Bureau continued co-organising the Safe Driving Programme 2020, with "Respecting Others on Roads and Putting Safety First" as the activity slogan.

A Road Safety promotional campaign held in 2020 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 2020, a total of 23 schools and organisations participated in the road safety seminars and workshops co-organised by the Transport Bureau and Traffic Department; 6,249 people participated.

Prevention and Control of the Pandemic and Work to Support the Industry

To accord with the Government's anti-pandemic work, buses, taxis, light rail and related management companies are required to strengthen the cleaning and disinfection of public vehicles and stations, thereby protecting industry employees.

To mitigate the impact of the pandemic on the taxi industry, the Transport Bureau opened the West Car Park of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, for taxis to park for free, from 5 February to 30 September 2020, benefiting over 16,000 taxis. The Government also waived the special administrative charges on land transport for 2020. Refunded special administrative charges to taxi drivers included:

Types	Administrative charges
Taxi-driving licence	Issue (including annual fee)
	Annual fee, renewal or change
Taxi meters	Inspection

Validities of all valid taxi permits or licences were extended by six months, while the validities of current taxis were extended by six months.

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 Macao border crossing area of Hengqin checkpoint (which commenced operations at 3 pm on 18 August 2020, while the Cotai checkpoint suspended operations at the same time).

During 2020, there were 5,913,820 visitor arrivals by land, representing a decrease of 79.81 percent from the previous year's figure.

Of these, 3,861,306 entered via the Border Gate; tourists from mainland China and Hong Kong represented 91.3 percent and seven percent of the total, respectively.

There were 5,510,234 visitors who arrived via Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge checkpoint; tourists from mainland China and Hong Kong accounted for 26.7 percent and 64.4 percent of this total, respectively.

The number of visitors who arrived via the Macao border crossing area of Hengqin checkpoint was 669,670, while 8,580 arrived via the Zhuhai-Macao Cross-border Industrial Zone.

During the year, there were 12,527,268 arrivals of Macao residents via the Border Gate, 760,282 via Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge checkpoint, 609,310 via the Macao border crossing area of Hengqin checkpoint and 334,147 via Zhuhai-Macao Cross-border Industrial Zone.

Cross-Border Marine Transportation Services

The Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal, Taipa Ferry Terminal and Inner Harbour Ferry Terminal provide cross-border transportation services for passengers travelling between Macao and Hong Kong and mainland China. Scheduled passenger ferries to Hong Kong and mainland China are operated by the Shun Tak China Travel — Companhia de 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.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the cross-border ferry services between Macao and Hong Kong and between Macao and mainland China were suspended from January to March 2020; some cross-border ferry services between Macao and mainland China resumed from August to September of the same year; by the end of 2020, the cross-border ferry services between Macao and Hong Kong had not yet resumed.

Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal

The Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal, which commenced operations in 1993, is one of Macao's most important checkpoints. 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, 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

The Taipa Ferry Terminal commenced operation in 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, which commenced operation in 2008, has two berths, providing maritime passenger transportation services between Inner Harbour Ferry Terminal and Wanzai in Zhuhai. The ground floor is the arrival floor and the first floor is the departure floor. The maritime passenger transportation services between Macao and Wanzai in Zhuhai were suspended on 17 January 2016, and resumed on 23 January 2020.

Maritime Passenger and Cargo Transportation

During 2020, there were 6,531 scheduled ferry sailings between Macao and Hong Kong, and 14,851 scheduled ferry sailings between Macao and mainland China.

During 2020, 426,298 passengers arrived in Macao by sea, representing a decrease of 93.2 percent compared with the 2019 figure. Of these, 218,111 entered Macao via the Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal, 11,592 via the Inner Harbour Ferry Terminal, and 196,595 via the Taipa Ferry Terminal.

In 2020, 83,324 containers, holding 121,403 TEUs (twenty-foot equivalent units) were shipped into and out of Macao by sea, representing decreases of 8.14 percent and 8.75 percent, respectively, on the 2019 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.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Macao Aquatic Trek was suspended from February to May 2020; it resumed services in June.

2020 Sightseeing Maritime Routes

	No. of Sails	No. of Passengers
January 2020	78	1,450
February 2020	0	0
March 2020	0	0
April 2020	0	0
May 2020	0	0
June 2020	35	1,007
July 2020	243	12,061
August 2020	241	13,493
September 2020	188	11,130
October 2020	130	2,783
November 2020	102	1,578
December 2020	84	667

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. To keep in line with the Government's anti-pandemic policies, the helicopter services between Macao and Hong Kong and between Macao and Shenzhen have been suspended since 5 February 2020, to reduce the risk of community spread of COVID-19.

Ports

Outer Harbour

The Outer Harbour is located on the east coast of the Macao peninsula, which is primarily the Outer

Harbour Ferry Terminal and 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.

To accord with the pandemic prevention and control work, the services of the North Sampan Pier were suspended from midnight on 11 April 2020.

The Macao Channel (commonly known as 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 2020, Ka Ho Harbour handled 6,065 inbound TEUs (twenty-foot equivalent units) and 6,070 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

The Marine and Water Bureau was created through a restructuring of the former Maritime Administration, and is under the Secretariat for Transport and Public Works of the MSAR Government. It is a public department with administrative autonomy, and is responsible for exercising maritime authority, promoting the development of maritime activities, and coordinating water resources management and water supply.

To promote and assist economic development of the fishery sector, in 2007 the Government promulgated By-law No. 3/2007 to establish the Fisheries Development and Support Fund. The Fisheries Development and Support Fund started to receive applications on 30 April 2007. The loans approved by the end of 2020 totalled around 78.77 million patacas.

To accord with the anti-pandemic work, the Marine and Water Bureau implemented a series of related measures and work. Regarding the maritime passnger transportation, the Marine and Water Bureau designated part of the Taipa Ferry Terminal as a Government medical surveillance site and COVID-19 regular nucleic acid testing collection station; implemented remuneration waivers spanning a total of 11 months (from February to December 2020) for the Outer Harbour and Taipa Ferry Terminal grant recipients; and resumed services of some of the routes starting from the second half of 2020, and strengthened cleaning and disinfection of the public facilities in the ferry terminals and the ferries.

Regarding the fishery sector, the Government required fishermen returning to Macao after midnight on 29 April 2020 to undergo quarantine on fishing vessels or in designated hotels for 14 days. Fishermen who returned to Macao beforehand were required to take a nucleic acid test. When the fishing moratorium ended, non-local fishermen were prohibited from entering Macao when their fishing vessels re-entered the port, after previously leaving. Crew members must hold a certificate of negative result for COVID-19 nucleic acid test, and provide an electronic tracking record of the fishing boat.

Crew members who have been to medium to high risk areas are subject to quarantine for 14 days, and can only enter Macao through the South Sampan Pier. Fishing vessels are not allowed to berth at Inner Harbour piers other than those designated for loading and unloading fish (including Piers 5B2, 28, 31A and 33). The Marine and Water Bureau extended the annual inspection period of the fishing vessels, and expedited approval of the emergency assistance applications that the Fisheries Development and Support Fund had received, in order to relieve the burden of fishermen.

Regarding the water supply, households and commercial enterprises were exempt from water bills from March to May and May to July, respectively.

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 2020, including one that was 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 60 registered vessels in this category at the end of 2020, including four 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 2020, a total of 54 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 2020, the Government Dockyard built seven new vessels – two 19-metre tugboats, two small rescue ships, one 11-metre hydrographic vessel, one nine-metre hydrographic vessel and one 38-metre beacon vessel for the Marine and Water Bureau. It also carried out 179 vessel maintenance projects, 143 of which were completed. The shipyard carried out 1,712 projects concerning examination, maintenance and repair of 1,833 vessels.

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 2020, 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
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

(Cont.)

Signatories of Air Services Agreements with Macao	
Vietnam	07/08/1996
Germany	05/09/1996
DPR Korea	08/12/1996
Denmark	11/12/1996
Sweden	11/12/1996
Norway	11/12/1996
South Korea	03/04/1997
The Philippines	18/07/1997
India	11/02/1998
Nepal	19/02/1998
South Africa	04/04/1998
Brunei	24/05/1998
United Arab Emirates	06/12/1998
Russia	21/01/1999
Myanmar	12/03/1999
Australia	24/08/1999
Poland	22/10/1999
Pakistan	15/11/2000
Czech Republic	25/09/2001
Cambodia	12/12/2001
United Kingdom	19/01/2004
Iceland	13/07/2004

(Cont.)

Signatories of Air Services Agreements with Macao	
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 2020, 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	6 x Airbus A320 4 x Airbus A320neo 10 x Airbus A321 1 x Airbus A321neo	Shanghai (Pudong, Hongqiao), Beijing (capital, Daxing), 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)	4 x Agusta AW139	Hong Kong, Shenzhen
Macau Jet International (Commercial Charter Services)	1 x Dassault Falcon 2000LX	Global destinations

The numbers of pilots licensed by the Civil Aviation Authority, as at 31 December 2020, were:

Airline	Number of licensed pilots
Civil Aviation Authority	0
Air Macau Company Limited	234
Sky Shuttle	17
Macau Jet International (Commercial Charter Services)	4
Total	**255**

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 1,173,230 passengers during 2020, 87.8 percent less than in 2019. Its cargo volume was 33,347 tonnes, representing a decrease of 21 percent. A total of 16,962 flights took off or landed, representing a decrease of 78 percent.

The number of private and commercial air charters decreased from 2,694 in 2019 to 453 in 2020, representing a decrease of 83 percent.

During 2020, 436,440 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 2021

The new Hengqin Port

中国边检
CHINA IMMIGRATION INSPECTION
CHINA CUSTOMS

入 境 车 道

The new Hengqin Port is another 24-hour checkpoint that adopts the "Joint Inspection and One-Time Release" principle to customs clearance, following the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Zhuhai-Macao port. The new checkpoint facility will not only facilitate movement of people and of goods between Guangdong and Macao, but also makes it easier for Macao citizens to work, invest or live in Hengqin. These activities will help forge ties between Macao and Zhuhai in social, livelihood and economic aspects.

Macao Yearbook 2021

13

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 the time is eight hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time. The MSAR comprises the Macao peninsula and two islands: Taipa and Coloane. Its origin point is located at latitude 22º22'40"N and longitude 113º32'22"E. 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 22º04'36.0"N, and to the north 22º13'01.33"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 2020. 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 1991 and 2020 was more than 1,966.6 millimetres, with most rainfall occurring between April and September. June had the most precipitation – an average of 373.7 millimetres; while December had the least – an average of 31.3 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 2020, Macao's average annual temperature and the relative humidity were slightly higher than the climate normal, the total rainfall was slightly lower than the climate normal, while the total hours of sunshine were higher than the climate normal, and the total evaporation level was slightly below the climate normal.

Five tropical cyclones affected Macao in 2020. They were: Tropical Storm Nuri from 12 June to 14 June, Tropical Storm Sinlaku from 31 July to 2 August, Typhoon Higos from 17 August to 19 August, Severe Tropical Storm Nangka from 11 October to 14 October, and Typhoon Saudel from 22 October to 24 October.

During Typhoon Higos, Typhoon Signal No. 10 was issued and gale force 8 or above winds were recorded over Macao, while hurricane force 12 winds were recorded over the cross-harbour bridges. The maximum 10-minute mean wind speed was 138.6 kilometres per hour. During Severe Tropical Storm Nangka, Typhoon Signal No. 8 was issued.

Regarding storm surge warnings, blue storm surge warnings were issued as a result of Tropical Storm Sinlaku and Tropical Storm Nangka, and yellow, orange and red storm warnings were issued during Tropical Storm Higos, which caused flooding in extensive areas of the Inner Harbour, with the maximum flood height of 0.82 metres recorded on 19 August.

Summary of Severe Weather Warnings Issued in 2020

Warning / Signal Type		Frequency	No. of Warning Reports Issued
Tropical Cyclone Warning	No. 1 Alert Signal	4	16
	No. 3 Strong Wind Signal	5	41
	No. 8 Northeast Gale Signal	2	14
	No. 8 Southeast Gale Signal	1	3
	No. 8 Southwest Gale Signal	0	0
	No. 8 Northwest Gale Signal	0	0
	No. 9 Increasing Gale Signal	1	3
	No. 10 Typhoon Signal	1	3
	All Signals Lowered	5	5
Strong Monsoon Warning (Black Ball)		19	23
Rainstorm Warning		10	16

(Cont.)

Summary of Severe Weather Warnings Issued in 2020			
Warning / Signal Type		Frequency	No. of Warning Reports Issued
Thunderstorm Warning		110	72
Storm Surge Alert		0	0
Storm Surge Warning	Blue Storm Surge Warning	2	14
	Yellow Storm Surge Warning	1	2
	Orange Storm Surge Warning	1	5
	Red Storm Surge Warning	1	1
	Black Storm Surge Warning	0	0
	All Warnings Lowered	3	3

Temperatures

Macao had an average annual temperature of 23.3ºC during 2020, which was 0.7ºC higher than the climate normal. The highest and the lowest average temperatures were 29.1ºC in July and 16.4ºC in December, respectively. The hottest day was 14 July, when the temperature rose to 35.5ºC; whereas the coldest day was 31 December, when the temperature fell to 6.7ºC.

Relative Humidity

The average relative humidity during 2020 was 82 percent, which was three percent higher than the climate normal. March saw the highest monthly average relative humidity, at 91 percent; whereas the lowest was 68 percent in December.

Rainfall

Total rainfall during 2020 was 1,713.2 millimetres, which was 344.9 millimetres, or about 17 percent below climate normal. The highest monthly rainfall was 442.0 millimetres, recorded in August, 98.9 millimetres above normal. Only 0.2 millimetres of rainfall were recorded in December, marking the lowest monthly rainfall of the year. The highest daily rainfall was 152.2 millimetres, recorded on 30 May.

Evaporation

The total evaporation level in 2020 was 816.7 millimetres, which was 128.4 millimetres less than

the climate normal. Except for February, April and July, the evaporation levels of the remaining months were slightly lower than the climate normal.

Sunshine

During 2020, Macao had 1,856.3 hours of sunshine, 82.4 hours above normal. The most hours of sunshine were recorded in July, totalling 276.7 hours, which was 53.5 hours above normal, followed by June totalling 222.9 hours of sunshine, which was 67.6 hours above normal. The least hours of sunshine were recorded in March, amounting to 57.3 hours, which was 14.2 hours less than normal.

Wind

During 2020, Macao was subject to predominantly easterly winds in January, March and September; north-northeasterly winds in February, April, October and November; southerly winds from May to July; south-southeasterly winds in August, and northerly winds in December. Wind speeds averaged 10.6 kilometres per hour.

Weather Services

Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau

The Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau (SMG) is supervised by the Secretary for Transport and Public Works. It provides weather reports, monitors air quality and 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 1,824 weather forecasts and 732 weather forecasts for the Macao coastal area during 2020.

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).

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 apps, SMS and the Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau Telegram Channel.

In addition, a new alert service for hot and cold weather was launched in December 2020, to allow residents to prepare in advance for high or low temperatures.

The SMG continued providing Weather Forecasts for Holidays with vivid and interesting images, while adding "Special Push Notifications" before the occurrence of special weather conditions and notable days, such as the first day of school, Chinese solar terms, and before significant temperature drops.

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.

The SMG also worked with relevant departments to show the latest weather warnings on electronic display screens in the Border Gate checkpoint building and the Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal, such as tropical cyclone and rainstorm warnings, to keep passengers informed of the weather. The bureau also set up a "Weather Services Centre" at the Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal to provide tourists with the latest weather advice and meteorological information.

To enhance rainstorm warnings and allow various groups in society to take proper contingency measures, the Rainstorm Warning System approved by Executive Order No. 17/2020 came into effect on 1 September 2020. The new rainstorm warning system has three main levels: amber, red and black, to reflect the impact and risk level of rainstorms with different intensities. At the same time, the safety alerts in the Thunderstorm Warning Signals were enhanced.

To enhance public understanding of the new Rainstorm Warning System, the SMG launched a series of publicity activities, including promotional videos, advertisements and briefing sessions.

The SMG 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 2020, the SMG held a four-panel comic drawing competition and worked with the Science Museum to organise various activities such as Campus Weather Monitoring Competition, a weather drama – "Storm Chasing Guardians", and a "Little Weather Reporters" summer course, to enhance students' knowledge of meteorological science and disaster prevention through interactive, diverse approaches.

The SMG also added the "Weather Fun Facts" column to the website, to provide the public with knowledge of meteorology, air quality, earthquakes, radiation, and tsunamis in a light-hearted way, explaining and exploring the causes of various weather phenomena. Due to the pandemic, the number of visits in 2020 decreased significantly. From October to December 2020, seven school classes and groups visited the SMG, totalling 173 visitors.

During 2018, the SMG posted Storm Surge Alert labels onto the Civil Protection CCTV poles in low-lying areas. By 2020, labels had been posted on 130 poles. The SMG worked with the Social Welfare Bureau to post Storm Surge Alert Labels outside more than 40 of its local social service facilities in low-lying areas, and design new Storm Surge Alert Labels. In addition, the SMG produced promotional videos and launched advertisements on some buses to promote storm surge warnings and response measures to the public.

The SMG has established the Aeronautic Meteorological Center at Macau International Airport to provide aviation weather services for airport operators and flight crews.

All international flights departing Macao can receive the most up-to-date, international standard aeronautical meteorological documents via the Aviation Weather Information System (AWIS). In 2020, the system typically operated at 99.8 percent efficiency.

In addition to the existing airport warning services (including thunderstorm and strong wind warnings), an Aerodrome Severe Convective Weather Tips (ASCWTips) service was introduced in June 2020, to help users make work arrangements before adverse weather conditions, and minimise the impact on overall airport operations.

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.

In 2020, the SMG developed a series of contingency plans to ensure the basic and emergency services of the 24-hour Meteorological Monitoring Centre would continue during the special circumstances arising from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Monitoring Network

The SMG collects weather data 24 hours a day via its Automatic Weather Station Network of 16 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-2G satellite information, respectively; two dual-polarisation Doppler weather radars; three low-level wind profilers; two microwave radiometers; two cloud height meters; four 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 20 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 effectively measure major pollutants that jeopardise Macao's air quality. Macao has six automatic air quality monitoring stations and a light detection and ranging (LIDAR) system for monitoring suspended particulates and mixing layers above Macao.

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. In 2020, the SMG Taipa Grande headquarters was equipped with a strong motion seismograph, and introduced an earthquake-induced tsunami forecast system.

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 then 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. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, all

meetings and exchange activities were conducted through video conferencing.

Domestic meetings included 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.

Regional and international meetings included:

- The 52nd Session of ESCAP/WMO Typhoon Committee;
- The First Session of the Commission for observation, infrastructure and information systems (INFCOM) of WMO;
- The 16th Session of the Forum on Regional Climate Monitoring-Assessment-Prediction for Asia (FOCRAII);
- WMO RA II Hydrological Advisers Forum;
- Webinar on the implementation of the ICAO Meteorological Information Exchange Model (IWXXM);
- The 24th Meeting of the Meteorology Sub-group of the Asia Pacific Air Navigation Planning and Implementation Regional Group;
- The Third Session of the Meeting of Meteorological Working Group of the Typhoon Committee; and
- The 15th Typhoon Committee Integrated Workshop and Roving Seminar.

Environment

Environmental Protection Bureau

The Environmental Protection Bureau (DSPA) is a public department in charge of 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 the 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 different social sectors regarding Macao's environmental protection, and providing recommendations on the study, formulation, implementation, coordination and promotion of environmental policies.

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 2020, roadside monitoring stations in Macao recorded "good" air quality on 69 percent of days, and "acceptable" air quality on 31 percent of days. In the high-density residential areas of the Macao peninsula, the air quality was "good" on 81 percent of days, and "acceptable" on 19 percent of days.

In the high-density residential area on Taipa, the air quality was "good" on 84 percent of days, and "acceptable" on 16 percent of days. Ambient monitoring stations on Taipa recorded "good" air quality on 53 percent of days, "acceptable" air quality on 43 percent of days, and "poor" air quality on four percent of days (15 days). Ambient monitoring stations on Coloane recorded "good" air quality on 60 percent of days, "acceptable" air quality on 37 percent of days, and "poor" air quality on three percent of days (10 days). The Ka Ho roadside monitoring station recorded "good" air quality on 52 percent of days, "acceptable" air quality on 44 percent of days, and "poor" air quality on four percent of days (16 days).

In 2020, ozone (O_3) was the main pollutant that led to "poor" air quality in Macao, primarily affecting Macao in autumn. The ambient monitoring stations on Ka Ho roadside monitoring station recorded most of the "poor" air quality, on four percent of days respectively (16 days). Overall, over 96 percent of days met the air quality standards ("good" to "acceptable") across different districts in 2020. As compared to 2019, concentrations of various types of pollutants were largely unchanged.

Average Pollutant Concentrations in 2020

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	38.9	18.6	---	53.1	---	1.0
High-density residential area of Macao peninsula	47.9	17.2	3.2	30.9	29.8	0.7
High-density residential area of Taipa island	50.8	18.4	3.6	27.2	34.1	0.6
Taipa ambient	28.9	13.6	2.1	21.3	60.4	0.6
Coloane ambient[(i)]	33.6	17.8	4.0	26.6	56.5	0.7
Ka Ho roadside[a]	36.4	18.4	3.5	22.2	60.6	0.6

Comparisons between Pollutant Concentrations and the Daily Air Pollution Index (adopted since 2 July 2012)						
Air quality index	**Respirable suspended particulates 24-hour average ($\mu g/m^3$)**	**Fine suspended particulates 24-hour average ($\mu g/m^3$)**	**Sulphur dioxide 24-hour average ($\mu g/m^3$)**	**Nitrogen dioxide 24-hour average ($\mu g/m^3$)**	**Ozone 8-hour average ($\mu g/m^3$)**	**Carbon monoxide 8-hour average (mg/m^3)**
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	100	35	40	100	80	5
100	150	75	125	200	160	10
200	350	150	660	750	350	17
300	420	250	1,300	1,500	600	34
400	500	350	1,700	2,000	800	46
500	600	500	2,120	2,500	1,000	57

Air Pollution Index						
Air quality index	**0 ~ 50**	**51 ~ 100**	**101 ~ 200**	**201 ~ 300**	**301 ~ 400**	**401 ~ 500**
Air quality level (Macao standards)	Good	Acceptable	Poor	Bad	Severe	Harmful
Symbol						

Noise

There are many reasons for noise pollution in Macao. Urban characteristics – such as population density, busy traffic, narrow streets and the large number of high-rise buildings – create conditions for noise transmission.

In 2020, the Environmental Protection Bureau and the Public Security Police received 13,202 complaints about ambient noise, about 47.2 percent more than the 2019 figure. The Environmental

Protection Bureau received 1,925 of these complaints, representing an increase of 42.3 percent compared with 2019; whereas the Public Security Police received the remaining 11,277 cases, a figure that was 48.1 percent more than in 2019.

Complaints received by the Environmental Protection Bureau and the Public Security Police were primarily related to "activities of daily life and pets in residential buildings" (35.8 percent or 4,724 cases), "public areas" (35.1 percent or 4,630 cases), and "industry, commerce and services" (12.4 percent or 1,636 cases).

Environmental Noise Monitoring Network

In order to assess the ambient noise level in different districts, the DSPA has set up six environmental noise monitoring stations – 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.

In 2020, the DSPA finished upgrading the equipment of each monitoring station and launched the fourth flow-induced noise survey.

Apart from the monthly release of the data on these noise readings in the Environmental Geographic Information System and on the Environmental Protection Bureau's website, the 2019 Annual Report on Data Collected by Environmental Noise Monitoring Stations of Macao was also published in March 2020.

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

In 2020, the Environmental Protection Bureau extended the water quality monitoring from the coast

to the entire 85 square kilometres of managed waters of Macao. Regarding the environmental water quality monitoring network, the Environmental Protection Bureau has set up three automatic water quality monitoring stations at Ilha Verde Dockyard, Inner Harbour and Cotai Nature Reserves. Round-the-clock monitoring of water quality is conducted through an automated network. In 2020, the Environmental Protection Bureau finished updating the equipment of each monitoring station, and continued optimising the automated water quality monitoring network.

Also, apart from the monthly release of data on the water quality readings in the Environmental Geographic Information System and on the Environmental Protection Bureau's website, the 2019 Annual Report on Data Collected by Automatic Water Quality Monitoring Stations of Macao was published in March 2020.

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 156 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 2020, the Macao Peninsula Sewage Treatment Plant handled 54,486,217 cubic metres of sewage; Taipa Sewage Treatment Plant handled 9,032,396 cubic metres; Coloane Sewage Treatment Plant handled 11,906,987 cubic metres, and the Crossborder Industrial Zone Sewage Treatment Plant handled 883,097 cubic metres.

In 2020, the Environmental Protection Bureau continued to push forward with the enhancement of the Macao Peninsula Sewage Treatment Plant. The main construction of the new sewage treatment facility was completed, and the installation of electrical and mechanical equipment was underway, with the entire construction expected to be completed in the first half of 2021.

In addition, a grease trap wastewater receiving system and an odour processing system at the Coloane Sewage Treatment Plant were completed; these can improve the efficiency of treating grease trap wastewater and further minimise the impact on the surrounding environment. Also, the preliminary design and ground investigation for the in-situ enhancement of the Coloane Sewage Treatment Plant were completed. The tender documents were being prepared.

To tie in with the latest planning of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Macao Port Management Area, after adjusting the location of the new sewage treatment plant at Macao port, the Environmental Protection Bureau started revising the preliminary design and supplementary ground investigation for the construction of the new sewage treatment plant, which would be followed by the tendering process.

In November 2020, the Environmental Protection Bureau launched an open tender for the project "Design, Construction, Operation and Maintenance of Temporary Sewage Treatment Facilities near Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal". The work is expected to commence in the first quarter of 2021, aiming for completion and commencement of operations in the fourth quarter of 2021.

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 2020, the CSR collected about 293,703 tonnes of household waste in Macao during the year, an average of about 803 tonnes a day.

Work continued 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 to subsidise the recycling industry for purchasing certain recycling equipment, with the application deadline extended to 25 November 2021 according to Order No. 48/2020 from the Secretary for Transport and Public Works. The Subsidised Equipment Annex was also amended according to Executive Order No. 54/2020, to extend the scope of subsides to span nearly 30 categories, with the subsidy ceiling raised from 1.5 million patacas to three million patacas.

The Municipal Affairs Bureau continued its glass bottle recycling programme. A total of 162 tonnes of waste glass were recycled during 2020. In addition, a total of 9.5 tonnes of food waste during the year; about 671.9 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, with a total of 90 restaurants participating by the end of 2020, recycling industrial and commercial food waste from small to medium-size restaurants through centralised treatment. After treatment, the food waste is converted to organic fertiliser to be distributed to the public and landscaping companies for free. Over 39,000 bags (100 grammes per bag) and 2,600 (20 kilogrammes per bag) of free fertiliser were distributed by the end of 2020.

The Environmental Protection Bureau again organised the "Recycling Red Packets is Easy" event during Chinese New Year in 2020, setting up more than 800 collection points across Macao.

About 510,000 red packets were collected (weighing over 1.5 tonnes). After sorting, about 230,000 red packets (weighing over 0.7 tonnes) could be distributed to the public for free in the following year for reuse, while the rest were sent for recycling.

The Environmental Protection Bureau continued organising the "Recycling Mooncake Boxes is Easy" event during Mid-Autumn Festival in 2020, setting up over 850 mooncake box collection points across Macao, During the campaign, 17,500 used mooncake boxes (weighing approximately 6,340 kilogrammes) were collected and 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 2020, the centre processed 509,026 tonnes of solid waste, of which municipal solid waste amounted to 437,592 tonnes.

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 2020, the incineration centre supplied 15,204 units (10,000 kWh) of electricity to the public grid.

In 2020, the Environmental Protection Bureau commenced the third-phase expansion of the incineration centre. The Government planned to build an organic resources recycling centre at the construction waste landfill, mainly using anaerobic digestion to generate biogas for electricity. The preliminary design was completed in 2020, and an open tender is expected to be carried out in 2021.

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 2020, the waste treatment centre processed a total of 2,730 tonnes of waste (including medical waste), with discarded tyres comprising 19 percent of the total.

In 2020, the Environmental Protection Bureau expanded the scope of Electronic and Communication Equipment Recycling Programme and launched Electronic and Electrical Equipment Recycling Programme, to facilitate the recycling of used electronic and electrical equipment from households. Apart from the 20 fixed collection points and mobile collection vehicles, the programme also offered free appointment-based pick-up services for large appliances from residents, schools, government departments, public corporations, public utilities, and non-profit organisations, providing a more convenient way of recycling. By the end of 2020, over 114,000 items of used electronic and electrical equipment were collected.

Since the Environmental Protection Bureau introduced the Used Battery Collection Scheme, over 1,280 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. By the end of 2020, over 86,000 kilogrammes of used batteries had been collected through the scheme.

By the end of 2020, over 840 collection points had been set up for used lamps, including fluorescent tubes and lamps, LED lamps, incandescent lamps, halogen lamps, high-intensity discharge (HID) lamps and other mercury-containing lamps under the "Disposing Used Lamps is Easy" event. The treated lamps will be exported to qualified treatment plants for recycling to harmless materials. More than 19,000 kilogrammes of used lamps were collected through the scheme.

By the end of 2020, a total of 110 organisations had participated in the "Recycling Glass Bottles is Easy" event. Crushed glass from recycled bottles will be used as road construction material in Macao, and the remainder of the bottles will be 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 2020, about 4.06 million cubic metres of construction waste were disposed of in the landfill.

The By-law No. 22/2020 on Macao's Construction Waste Management System, promulgated on 20 July 2020 and enacted on 17 January 2021, regulates the use and charging system of construction waste landfill, and strengthens the mechanism for monitoring and punishment of illegal disposal of construction waste, encouraging waste producers to economically reduce construction waste at source.

The Environmental Protection Bureau also conducted ground improvement work on construction waste landfills, reused selected inert construction and demolition (C&D) materials, and adopted a series of short-term measures including sediment dumping and transport from the landfills, to relive the pressure on construction waste landfills and extend their lifespan.

Legislation and Pollution Control

Legislation enacted in 2019 covering environmental issues included:	
1.	Amendment to Schedule of By-law No. 32/2018 on Recycling Industry Equipment and Vehicles Subsidy Scheme and the subsidy ceiling stated in Clause 1 of Article 6 (Executive Order No. 54/2020);
2.	Replacement to Standard for Acoustics as approved by Executive Order No. 248/2014 (Executive Order No. 96/2020);
3.	Replacement of Table II in Schedule of By-law No. 30/2016 on the Limit for Exhaust Gas Emissions from In-use Vehicles and Methods of Measurement as amended by Executive Order No. 130/2018 (Executive Order No. 23/2019);

Legislation enacted in 2019 covering environmental issues included:	
4.	Macao Construction Waste Management System (By-law No. 22/2020);
5	Prohibition on Import and Transhipment of Certain Goods to the MSAR, such as recycled (waste and shredded) paper or cardboard (Executive Order No. 166/2020);
6.	Approval of the form of dumping permit for the Environmental Protection Bureau in accordance with the provisions in Clause 3 of Article 7 of By-law No. 22/2020 on Construction Waste Management System (Executive Order No. 175/2020);
7.	Stipulation of disposal charges for inert, special and other construction and demolition (C&D) materials in accordance with the provisions in Clause 2 of Article 12 of Law No. 22/2020 on Construction Waste Management System (Executive Order No. 176/2020);
8.	Application deadline for Recycling Industry Equipment and Vehicles Subsidy Scheme extended to 25 November 2021 in accordance with the provisions in Article 7 of By-law No. 32/2018 on the Recycling Industry Equipment and Vehicles Subsidy Scheme (Order No. 48/2020 of the Secretary for Transport and Public Works);
9.	Prohibition on Import and Transhipment of Disposable Styrofoam Utensils to the MSAR (Executive Order No. 222/2020);
10.	Prohibition on Import, Export and Transhipment of Certain Goods listed in the Minamata Convention on Mercury, including mercury and amalgam (Executive Order No. 231/2020).

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

Several international agreements and treaties to address global environmental problems have been made applicable to Macao, including:	
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, 2017 and 2019)
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, 2016 and 2019)
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 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 received over 7,600 applications for subsidies during the application period. As at the end of 2020, all applications were handled, of which over 5,000 were approved, involving subsidies of more than 410 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 2021 by Order No. 48/2020 of the Secretary for Transport and Public Works; also, the Subsidised Equipment Annex was amended according to Executive Order No. 54/2020, with the subsidy ceiling raised from 1.5 million patacas to 3 million patacas. As at the end of 2020, a total of 22 applications were received. All applications were handled and approved, involving subsidies of approximately 7 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 521 diverse events during 2020, attended by 161,289 participants.

The by-law on Construction Waste Management System came into effect on 17 January 2021. The Environmental Protection Bureau continued to promote the regulation before its enactment. Apart from organising briefings on the regulations for construction and transport industries, associations and government departments, the bureau also worked with Macao Federation of Trade Unions to assist members in applying for dumping permits.

Executive Order on the Prohibition on the Import and Transhipment of Disposable Styrofoam Utensils to the Macao SAR came into effect on 1 January 2021. The Environmental Protection Bureau held a briefing session for the industry, to ensure the effective implementation of the measure.

Since the law on Restrictions on Using Plastic Bags came into effect, Macao communities have increased awareness of plastic reduction and developed the habit of bringing their own shopping bags. By the end of 2020, 244 related talks and law promotion activities had been held, involving more than 2,440 participants and approximately 4,960 merchants.

The Environmental Protection Bureau has actively built a platform to encourage the donation of "plastic bag fees" to environmental protection or social welfare organisations, by more than ten enterprises and businesses including six hospitality and entertainment enterprises, supermarkets, restaurants, and department stores.

Since the Green School Project was introduced in 2010, 92 schools have participated, while a series of related environmental education events and the Green Award Project have been organised. The theme for 2020 was "Reduce and Recycle Together", with a total of 28 award-winning schools. In addition, seven schools were awarded the new Green School Platinum Award for their continued efforts in promoting environmental production in schools, while 26 teams and 38 groups were awarded the Environment Education Pedagogical Project Award and Green Campus Fun Awards,

respectively.

In 2020, the Environmental Protection Bureau organised the Macao Green Hotel Award for the thirteenth time since its inception. The number of awarding-winning hotels hit a record high, totalling 31, of which eight hotels received gold awards, five more than the previous year; 11 received silver awards; six received bronze awards, and two received merit awards, together with four budget hotels receiving awards. In all, there are now 56 award-winning hotels (as awards remain valid for three years), accounting for nearly half of all hotels in Macao. The award-winning hotels have made significant improvement in waste reduction and recycling, food waste management, and energy saving and emission reduction.

In 2019, the Environmental Protection Bureau introduced the Scheme for Recognition of Eco-Supermarkets, which includes gold, silver, bronze, and participation awards. A total of 83 supermarkets participated in the first year of the plan, with one winning the gold award, 11 winning the silver awards and 49 winning the bronze awards. The participating supermarkets were required to have promoted environmental initiatives, such as waste reduction, plastic reduction, energy saving and recycling, over the past year. By the end of 2020, a total of 118 supermarkets had participated in the scheme.

Since the launch of the Environmental Protection Fun Bonus Points Scheme, the number of members exceeded 15,000 by the end of 2020. In 2020, apart from working with community groups and estates to set up collection points, the Environmental Protection Bureau also set up Environmental Protection Fun corners and Environmental Protection Fun Clean Recycling Street Stations, and expanded the scope of materials collected by the mobile recycling vehicles. A total of 46 collection points was set up in communities. In addition, 32 plastic bottle recycling machines were set up in several stadiums, Light Rail Transit stations and border checkpoints, bringing the total of plastic bottle recycling machines to 42.

In addition, starting from November 2020, mobile recycling vehicles would provide Environmental Protection Fun recycling services in addition to the recycling of small and large appliances, computers, communication equipment, used batteries and lamps, expanding the scope of service to cover plastic bottles, aluminium/iron cans, paper, and glass bottles. The vehicles park in 16 different locations on a monthly rotating basis, to encourage recycling among the public.

In addition to the Environmental Protection Fun corners in Seac Pai Van and Bairro da Ilha Verde, the Environmental Protection Bureau set up the third Environmental Protection Fun corner in Edifício Dª. Julieta Nobre de Carvalho, Toi San, with the first 24-hour recycling area (with plastic bottle recycling machines, and bins for fluorescent tubes and batteries), to provide more convenient recycling situations and environmental protection information for the local communities. Most facilities in the corner were for reused furniture and equipment.

The Environmental Protection Bureau launched the "Recycling in Buildings is Easy" programme in early 2020, to promote the installation of three-coloured bins and glass bottle recycling bins, thereby further promoting clean recycling. The programme has been well received by the community. By the end of 2020, over 780 buildings participated in the programme, and the number of participating buildings continued to grow.

Since the Environmental Protection Bureau introduced the "Reducing Plastic is Easy" event

in 2018, it has been well received. As at the end of 2020, the event had received about 810,000 customer requests for "plastic reduction" and saved an estimated 1,780,000 sets of disposable utensils. In 2020, this became an annual event.

Since the launch of "Bringing Your Own Water Bottles is Easy", the Environmental Protection Bureau has gradually installed drinking water dispensers in Macao and government departments. By the end of 2020, 13 drinking water dispensers had been installed, saving more than 309,000 plastic bottles.

The Environmental Protection Bureau has been promoting the Scheme on Food Waste Reduction in Macao Food Festival for 11 consecutive years. Apart from making requests for the use of eco-friendly utensils and food waste recycling in food stalls, waste separation bins were also set up, and staff were assigned to help residents recycle properly. Environmental messages including reducing the use of plastic bags and disposable utensils, bringing your own reusable bags and saving food were also promoted to the public. Also, nearly 30 students, teachers and parents took part in the Enjoying Food Festivals with DSPA Mascot event, to practice reduction at source in their daily lives.

In addition, the bureau 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

Regarding environmental cooperation in the Pan-Pearl River Delta Region, the Environmental Protection Bureau attended the 16th Coordinator Working Meeting of the Joint Conference on Pan-Pearl River Delta Regional Environmental Protection Cooperation, and the 16th meeting of the Joint Conference on Pan-Pearl River Delta Regional Environmental Protection Cooperation in July and August 2020, respectively. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, these events were held through video conferencing.

In July 2020, Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao jointly announced the 2019 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 fifth Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Wetland Ecological Conservation Symposium in December 2020, which facilitated connections within the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and established a communication mechanism, thereby jointly protecting the wild fauna and flora in the Greater Bay Area.

Under the Framework Agreement on Cooperation Between Guangdong and Macao in Environmental Protection, the parties convened the 2020 Guangdong-Macao Environmental Protection Cooperation Task Force Meeting in December 2020, to continue deepening Guangdong-Macao cooperation in environmental protection, improving regional environment quality through joint efforts, and continue moving forward with the design and construction work for the pre-treatment site for waste and used vehicles.

Regarding Hong Kong-Macao environmental cooperation, bureau officials visited the

Environmental Protection Department of Hong Kong in January 2020. They also attended the 12th Meeting on Environmental Protection Cooperation between Hong Kong and Macao, through video conferencing, in September 2020; and attended Eco Asia Video Conference 2020 of Eco Expo Asia.

Under the framework of the Zhuhai-Macao Environmental Protection Cooperation Agreement, the Zhuhai-Macao Environmental Cooperation Working Group Meeting 2020 was held in October 2020. The two parties reviewed the environmental cooperation projects in the past year, and exchanged views on marine pollution governance, atmospheric environment quality and 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.

Environmental Protection Planning in Macao

The Environmental Protection Bureau continued implementing the long-term tasks in the Environmental Protection Plan of Macao (2010-2020) and conducted a study on concluding the implementation of the plan in 2020. At the same time, a preliminary draft of the Environmental Protection Plan of Macao (2021-2025) was prepared for formulating the environmental protection policies for the next five years.

Environmental Data

Complaints received by the Environmental Protection Bureau in 2020:

Category	Number of cases
Noise	1,770
Air pollution	497
Noise and air	101
Noise and other	54
Air and other	43
Environmental hygiene	79
Other	114
Total	**2,658**

Technical advice provided at the request of other departments in 2020:

Department	Premises and projects	Nos.
Tourist Office	Premises including karaoke bars, bars, hotels, restaurants, sauna and massage establishments, dance halls and health clubs.	375
	Inspections before issuance or renewal of licences	147
Economic Services Bureau	Technical advice	23
	Inspection of industrial sites	3
	Technical advice on applications for import of HCFCs defined as controlled substances under Decree-Law No. 62/95/M	2
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	158
	Urban conditions maps	117
Municipal Affairs Bureau	Technical advice on licensed premises	292
	Site inspections	172

Moreover, the Environmental Protection Bureau provided 404 technical recommendations on environmental impact assessment areas, and received seven environmental impact assessment reports on new projects and related information in 2020.

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*).

Woodland Recovery

Macao was hit by strong typhoons Hato and Mangkhut in 2017 and 2018 respectively, which caused severe damage to forest ecosystems.

In the fourth quarter of 2018, with support from the Chinese Academy of Forestry of Guangdong Province, which is directly under the Forestry Administration of Guangdong Province, the Municipal Affairs Bureau commenced the first stage of woodland recovery.

The recovery work was completed in two phases. In the first phase of the woodland recovery, guided by the Forestry Administration of Guangdong Province, with the assistance of Chinese Academy of Forestry of Guangdong Province, a total of 35,000 saplings were replanted or transplanted. Damaged woodland within five metres of 11 trails was restored, covering a total area of 35 hectares. The recovery work was completed in September 2019, with a remarkable result of over 98 percent survival rate of the saplings, which bloomed and grew fruits in spring and summer 2020.

The second phase of woodland recovery commenced in the fourth quarter of 2019, as planned by the Municipal Affairs Bureau, covering an area of about five hectares. In all, 5,000 saplings were replanted or transplanted.

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*) and Ornate Pygmy Frog (*Microhyla ornata*). 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. A total of over 270 species of birds in 15 orders and 57 families has been recorded from 2006 to the present. Dominant species were Chinese bulbul (*Pycnonotus sinensis*, terrestrial) and Little Egret (*Egretta garzetta*, waterbirds). There were 11 common species, five of which were terrestrial birds – Spotted dove (Spilopelia *chinensis*), Swinhoe's 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*). Among common species, waterbirds outnumbered terrestrial birds.

In 2020, a total of 126 species of birds in 15 orders and 57 families were recorded in Macao, 52 of which were residents, and 74 of which were migrants. Jungle Nightjar (*Caprimulgus indicus*) and Black Baza (*Aviceda leuphotes*) were newly recorded species in 2020.

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 enacted on 4 May 2019 designated part of Coloane island with an altitude of 80 metres or above as a buffer zone. Under the same law, Executive Order No. 216/2020 List of Protected Old and Valuable Trees promulgated on 16 November 2020 provides effective protection for the listed trees;
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;
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 2020, the Cotai Nature Reserve's known plant species included 268 species of planktonic algae, four species of bryophyte, 20 species of pterophyte, 11 species of gymnosperm, and 350 species of flowering plants. Regarding animal species, 142 plankton species, 133 zoobenthos species, 518 species of insects, 85 species of fish, five species of amphibians, 21 species of reptiles and 10 species of mammals were recorded. The abundant food sources attracted 186 species of birds to forage and roost in the nature reserve, including the globally rare Black-faced Spoonbill (Platalea minor).

To enrich education on ecology, a series of events in nature reserves were held monthly, including the Cotai Nature Reserves Open Day, the "Nature School" family workshop, and bird watching in nature reserves during migratory bird seasons from November to April the following year, while Ichthyology Workshops were held in other seasons to raise public awareness of environment protection.

During the seasons with few migratory birds in 2019 and 2020, the Environmental Protection Bureau completed the tide flat enhancement work in Ecological Zone I, to improve the habitats for waterbirds, benthos, and fish. The number of migrating birds occurring in Macao has remained stable in recent years.

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

Situated to the west of Coloane, Seac Pai Van Country Park is bounded by quarries to the north, Seac Pai Van Road to the west, Estrada do Alto de Coloane to the south, and Estrada do Militar to the east, covering an area of approximately 198,000 square metres. The park was established by legislation as a reserved zone in 1981 for its educational, ecological, scenic and scientific values, pioneering nature education in Macao. In 1984, it became the first country park in Macao.

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 between Ponta da Cabrita Road, Governador Nobre de Carvalho Avenue and Padre Estevao Eusebio Situ Road. The park is famous for its sunrise and sunset views, along with views of herons, and planes landing and take-offs. It has an observation deck, a viewing pavilion, a children's playground, a barbecue area, a circular plaza, a green promenade, a grass skiing slope, and Taipa Grande Trail, while serving as 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. The total area is approximately 559,000 square metres.

Hac Sa Reservoir Country Park

Hac Sa Reservoir Country Park is situated in a hilly forest area on the south-eastern slopes of the central mountain of Coloane. The park occupies 377,000 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.

As work proceeded on expansion of Ka Ho Reservoir, Ka Ho Reservoir Country Park – including Ka Ho Reservoir Trail, Outdoor Experimental Camp and the Freshwater-Wetland Ecological Zone, which are managed by the Municipal Affairs Bureau – closed to the public from 17 September 2019 until completion of the project.

Population

Macao's resident population was 683,100 at the end of 2020, representing an increase of 3,500 or 0.5 percent over the previous year. An estimated 46.8 percent of Macao's population were males, and 53.2 percent were females.

The local population was 564,100 at the end of the year, representing an increase of 9,100 or 1.6 percent over the previous year. The number of foreign employees residing in Macao declined by 6.1 percent to 102,700, while the number of foreign students residing in Macao increased by 7.2 percent to 16,300.

Natural factors are among the reasons for the increase in population. In 2020, there were 5,545 new-born babies, 7.3 percent fewer than in 2019, and 2,230 deaths, 2.3 percent fewer that in 2019. Hence, the natural population growth rate was 0.48 percent, representing a drop of 0.07 percent compared to the growth in 2019.

On top of this increase, there was a change in immigration, another factor influencing population. The net number of immigrants was 200 in 2020, representing a drop of 8,300 from 8,500 immigrants in 2019, largely attributed to 6,700 fewer foreign employees residing in Macao.

Regarding the population distribution by parish, most residents lived in Our Lady of Fatima Parish, with 264,800 residents, comprising 38.5 percent of the total population. Coloane District saw the largest rise in population, which increased by seven percent year-on-year to 32,300 residents.

Birth and Death Rates

In 2020, the birth rate was 0.81 percent, representing a drop of 0.08 percentage points, while the death rate was 0.33 percent, 0.01 per million lower than the previous year.

Population Ageing

Macao's population is ageing because of the increasing life expectancy. Senior citizens (aged 65 or above) made up 12.9 percent of the population, one percent more than in 2019; the number of other adults (aged 15-64) dropped by 1.1 percentage points, representing 73.8 percent of the population. The ageing index increased by 6.8 percentage points to 97.1 percent of the population over the previous year, marking the 24th consecutive year this index has increased.

The ageing in the population of Macao people is more significant, with 88,300 senior citizens (aged 65 or above), 9.3 percent more than in the previous year; the number of other adults (aged 15-64) slightly increased by 0.1 percent to 384,900. The elderly dependency ratio of the population of Macao people was 22.9 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.

In 2020, to prevent and control the spread of COVID-19, the Identification Bureau followed the Government's pandemic prevention policies and provided services including enquiry hotlines, urgent documents and certificates handling and issuance while maintaining public departments' emergency services. In response to the pandemic, the bureau gave priority to persons with special circumstances, provided 24-hour self-service kiosks and online applications, and set up a waiting area reserved for birth registrations and fast-track processing channels.

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 2020, the Identification Bureau had issued 770,807 MSAR Passports and 55,696 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 448,278 such permits as at 31 December 2020.

The Identification Bureau is also responsible for issuing Macao SAR Resident ID cards. As at 31 December 2020, there were 735,672 Macao SAR Resident ID card cardholders. Between 1 January and 31 December 2020, 9,666 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 2020, 1,266 applications for naturalisation were approved; 557 people restored their Chinese nationality; 98 renounced their Chinese nationality; 3,457 successfully applied to adopt Chinese nationality; 72 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 2020, the Identification Bureau issued 83,211 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 2020, the bureau issued a total of 61,380 certificates of criminal record. Of these, 44,144 were public applications, and 17,236 were agency applications. Among the 41 certificates of special record for minors that were issued, four were to public bodies,

and 37 were to minors applying through an agency.

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 2020, 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 certain countries 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

In 2020, the number of new immigrants from mainland China holding one-way permits decreased by 784 from the previous year, to 2,973, with the number of new immigrants from Guangdong province decreasing by 491 to 2,110, 66 percent of whom were female. New immigrants aged below 30 comprised 35.3 percent, representing a drop of 0.8 percentage points.

Overstaying and Illegal Entry

In 2020, 10,613 overstayers were repatriated. They included 9,715 mainland China residents, 55 Taiwan (China) residents, 42 Hong Kong residents, 801 foreign nationals, and 8,675 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 5,613 registered births during 2020.

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 2,755 marriages were registered during 2020.

Death Registration

Family dependents or other relatives of a deceased person may register his or her death with the Civil Registry. There were 2,330 death registrations during 2020.

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 593 divorce applications during 2020.

Macao Yearbook 2021

The new look of Luis de Camoes Garden

The Luis de Camoes Garden is a popular destination for local citizens, as one of the historic gardens of Macao. To enhance its overall facilities and environment, the Municipal Affairs Bureau (IAM) launched improvement works to build more shelters and exercise equipment and to revamp the children's playground, thereby providing better sports and leisure spaces for local people.

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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 16,858 Catholic residents at the end of 2020. In addition, around 15,155 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 32,013 Catholics in Macao.

The clerics registered in the Macao Catholic Diocese include one diocesan bishop, one bishop emeritus, 13 priests and 19 contributing priests. In addition, one priest from the Macao Catholic Diocese currently works in other dioceses.

There are also 62 priests and 28 brothers in male religious congregations that serve the community in Macao. In addition, there are 163 sisters and 176 dedicated voluntary workers.

Statistics from the Macao Catholic Diocese show that, in the 2019-2020 school year, it managed and maintained 31 educational institutions with 30,927 students, 1,390 of whom were in tertiary education, 9,919 in secondary schools, 13,231 in primary schools and 6,387 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, 1,785 people – 1,031 residents and 754 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 in troduced 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.

The Dragon Boat Parent-Child Carnival

Dragon boat racing is among the 55 items that were added to the Intangible Cultural Heritage List by the Cultural Affairs Bureau in 2020. The 2020 Macao International Dragon Boat Race is held with anti-pandemic safety fully observed. The race features a new parent-child carnival, with dragon boat racing as the theme, attracting many people to join in the festive mood at the Nam Van Lake Nautical Centre.

粽子大作戰

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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 known variously. 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 known written record of the name "Macau" in a foreign language is in a letter dated 20 November 1555.

In the 15th century, the Portuguese began to expand their trade to the Far East, taking control of 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 broadly representative Selection

Committee comprising 200 members, all of them 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.

A year of anti-pandemic efforts

2020 was an extraordinary year, when all Macao people united to combat the COVID-19 pandemic and achieved initial success.

Thanks to the strict execution of normalised anti-pandemic control, the city gradually resumed its hustle and bustle:

Citizens going to work and to school;

People busy earning a living;

Travel entry arrangements for mainland citizens coming to Macao resume;

Racing continues at the Guia Circuit;

The International Trade and Investment Fair, the Macao Franchise Expo and the Portuguese-speaking Countries Products and Services Exhibition are launched so participants can compete for business opportunities….

All these images tell us one thing: Macao is a safe and healthy city.

「抗疫專頁」

榴槤雪糕
大利來記

Macao Yearbook 2021

APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Principal Officials of the Macao SAR

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 Executive Council of the Macao SAR

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)

Kou Hoi In (President)

Chui Sai Cheong (Vice-President)

Chan Hong (First Secretary)

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

Members (by Direct Vote)

Ho Ion Sang (Second Secretary)

Ng Kuok Cheong

Au Kam San

Jose Maria Pereira Coutinho

Leong On Kei

Mak Soi Kun

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 Fourth Session of the Sixth Term Legislative Assembly

(From 16 October 2020 to 15 October 2021)

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:	Lam Peng Fai
	Cheong Un Mei
	Kan Cheng Ha
	Lou Ieng Ha
	Leong Fong Meng
	Cheong Weng Tong
	Jeronimo Alberto Goncalves Santos
	Seng Ioi Man

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
	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

Judge:	Rong Qi

Appendix 5

Prosecutors of the Public Prosecutions Office of the Macao SAR (as of 15 March 2021)

Prosecutor- General:	Ip Son Sang
Assistant Prosecutors- General*:	Ma Iek
	Vong Vai Va
	Kuok Un Man
	Mai Man Ieng
	Paulo Martins Chan
	Kok Sio Peng
	Kong Chi
	Choi Keng Fai
	Cheng Lap Fok
Prosecutors:**	Lai U Hou (Prosecutor Coordinator)
	Kuok Kin Hong (Prosecutor Coordinator)
	Tam I Kuan (Prosecutor Coordinator)
	Alvaro Antonio Mangas Abreu Dantas (Prosecutor Coordinator)
	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

Jorge Manuel Vaz Monteiro Dias Duarte

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: Avenida da Praia Grande, Headquarters of the Macao SAR Government, 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 6582

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 Office of the Legislative Assembly

Secretary-General: Ieong Soi U

Deputy Secretary-General: Pun Kam Peng

Address: Aterros da Baia da Praia Grande, Praca da Assembleia Legislativa, Edf. da AL , 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 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 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 Criminal Courts at the Lower Court

Address: Avenida Doutor Stanley Ho, No. 347, Edf. dos Juizos Criminais do Tribunal Judicial de Base, Macao

Tel: (853) 8597 0278

Fax: (853) 2897 3013

Office of the Examining Magistracy

Address: Avenida do Dr Rodrigo Rodrigues, No. 683, Edf. do Ministerio Público, 4° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 8796 6527

Fax: (853) 2872 8275

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

Public Prosecutions Office

Prosecutor-General: Ip Son Sang

Chief of the Office of the Prosecutor General: Tam Peng Tong

Deputy Chief of the Office of the Prosecutor General: Wu Kit I

Address: Avenida do Dr Rodrigo Rodrigues, No. 683, Edf. do Ministerio Público, 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

Under the Supervision of the Chief Executive

Government Headquarters Auxiliary Bureau

Director: Lao Kuan Lai da Luz

Deputy Director: Lei Ut Mui

Address: Rua da Imprensa Nacional, Edf. da DSASG, Macao

Tel: (853) 2856 5555 / 2872 6886

Fax: (853) 2872 5212

Website: https://www.dsasg.gov.mo

E-mail: dsasg@raem.gov.mo

Policy Research and Regional Development Bureau

Director: Cheong Chok Man

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

Macao Foundation

President of the Board of Directors: Wu Zhiliang

Vice-President of the Board of Directors: Zhong Yi Seabra de Mascarenhas

Directors: Ho Kuai Leng, Au Weng Chi and Lai Chan Keong

Address: Avenida de Almeida Ribeiro, Nos. 61-75, Circle Square, 7º-9º andares, Macau

Telephone: (853) 2896 6777

Fax: (853) 2896 8658

Website: http://www.fmac.org.mo

E-mail: info@fm.org.mo

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

Office for Personal Data Protection

Coordinator: Yang Chongwei

Deputy 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

Office for the Supervision and Planning of Public Assets

Director: Chan Hoi Fan

Deputy Director: Lio Chi Hon

Address: Calcada da Barra, Quartel dos Mouros , Macao

Tel: (853) 2886 6800

Fax: (853) 2886 6665

Website: http://www.gpsap.gov.mo

E-mail: info@gpsap.gov.mo

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 Cultural Office in Taiwan

Director: ---

Address: (The Office suspended operations from 19 June 2021. Please see the notices on the website of the Office for the arrangement of services.)

Tel: ---

Fax: ---

Website: http://www.decm.gov.mo

E-mail: ---

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

Macao Economic and Trade Office to the European Union in Brussels

Director: Tam Chon Weng

Address: Avenue Louise, 326 - 6e, 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 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

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: Lo Kin I

Deputy Director: Ng Wai Han

Address: Rua do Campo, No. 162, Edf. Administracao Publica, r/c, 11°- 12° andares e 21°- 29° andares, Macao

Tel: (853) 2832 3623

Fax: (853) 8987 1722

Website: http://www.safp.gov.mo

E-mail: info@safp.gov.mo

Legal Affairs Bureau

Director: Liu Dexue

Deputy Director: Carmen Maria Chung

Deputy Director: Lou Soi Cheong

Acting Deputy Director: Leong Weng In

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, 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: 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 in Islands, 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

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

Pension Fund

President of Administrative Committee: Ermelinda M. C. Xavier

Vice President of Administrative Committee: Diana Maria Vital Costa

Address: Avenida Panoramica do Lago Nam Van, Nos. 796-818, Edf. Fortuna Business Centre (FBC), 14° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2835 6556

Fax: (853) 2859 4391

Website: http://www.fp.gov.mo

E-mail: fp@fp.gov.mo

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

Printing Bureau

Director: Leong Pou Ieng

Deputy Director: Chan Iat Hong

Address: Aterros de Pac On, Lote O1, Edf. Multifuncional do Governo, Taipa, Macao

Tel: (853) 2857 3822

Fax: (853) 2859 6802

Website: http://www.io.gov.mo

E-mail: info@io.gov.mo

Under the Supervision of the Secretary for Economy and Finance

Economic and Technological Development 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.dsedt.gov.mo

E-mail: info@dsedt.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

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

Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau

Director: Adriano Marques Ho

Deputy Director: Lio Chi Chong

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

Labour Affairs Bureau

Director: Wong Chi Hong

Deputy Director: Chan Un Tong

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

Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute

President: Lau Wai Meng

Executive Director: Lei Chou Sam

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

Members of the Board of Directors: Lei Ho Ian, Vong Lap Fong, Vong Sin Man, Lau Hang Kun

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

Science and Technology Development Fund

President of Administrative Committee: Chan Wan Hei

Address: Avenida do Infante D. Henrique, Nos. 43-53A, Edf. The Macau Square, 8° andar C e 11º 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

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

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, Macao Government Services Centre, 1° andar, Zone M, Macao

Tel: (853) 8988 9315

Fax: (853) 2830 7816

Supporting Office to the Permanent Secretariat of Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and the Portuguese-speaking Countries (Macao)

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

Unitary Police Service

Commissioner-General: Leong Man Cheong

Assistant to Commissioner-General: Lao Wan Seong

Assistant to Commissioner-General: Wong Kin

Assistant to Commissioner-General: Vong Chi Hong

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

Acting Deputy Director-General: Lei Iok Fai

Address: Rua S. Tiago da Barra, Doca D. Carlos I, 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

Public Security Police Force

Commissioner: Ng Kam Wa

Deputy Commissioner: Vong Vai Hong

Deputy Commissioner: Leong Heng Hong

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) 2831 2780

24-hour hotline: 993

Website: http://www.pj.gov.mo

E-mail: nar@pj.gov.mo

Fire Services Bureau

Commissioner: Leong Iok Sam

Deputy Commissioner: Au Io Weng

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

Correctional Services Bureau

Director: Cheng Fong Meng

Deputy Director: Chio Song Un

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

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

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) 2887 1117 / 8899 0589

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

Education and Youth Development Bureau

Director: Lou Pak Sang

Deputy Director: Kong Chi Meng

Deputy Director: Teng Sio Hong

Deputy Director: Iun Pui Iun

Address: Avenida de D. Joao IV, Nos. 7-9, 1° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2855 5533

Fax: (853) 2871 1294

Website: http://www.dsedj.gov.mo

E-mail: webmaster@dsedj.gov.mo

Cultural Affairs Bureau

President: Mok Ian Ian

Vice President: Leong Wai Man

Vice President: Cheong Lai San

Address: Praca do Tap Siac, 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

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

Health Bureau

Director: Lo Iek Long

Deputy Director: Kuok Cheong U

Deputy Director: Cheang Seng Ip

Deputy Director: Chan Weng Wa

Address: Rua Nova a Guia, No. 335, Edf. do 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

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

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

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

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

Address: Avenida da Universidade, Taipa, Macao

Tel: (853) 2883 8833

Fax: (853) 2883 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: Loi Kim Ieng

Acting Vice President: Diamantina Luiza do Rosario Sa Coimbra

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

Under the Supervision of the Secretary for Transport and Public Works

Land, Public Works and Transport Bureau

Director: Chan Pou Ha

Deputy Director: Lai Weng Leong

Acting Deputy Director: Wong Chiu Man

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

Marine and Water Bureau

Director: Wong Soi Man

Deputy Director: Chou Chi Tak

Deputy Director: Kuok Kin

Address: Calcada da Barra, Edf. da Direccao dos Servicos de Assuntos Maritimos e de Agua, Macao
P.O. Box: P.O. Box 47, Macao

Tel: (853) 2855 9922

Fax: (853) 8988 2599

Website: http://www.marine.gov.mo

E-mail: info@marine.gov.mo

Environmental Protection Bureau

Director: Tam Vai Man

Deputy Director: Ip Kuong Lam

Deputy Director: Hoi Chi Leong

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

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

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

Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau

Director: Lau Wai Meng

Deputy Director: Lao Lan Wa

Acting Deputy Director: Ip Chong 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

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

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

Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau

Director: Leong Weng Kun

Deputy Director: Tang Iu Man

Address: Rampa do Observatorio, Taipa, Macao

Tel: (853) 8898 6223

Fax: (853) 2885 0557

Website: http://www.smg.gov.mo

E-mail: meteo@smg.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

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 D, 19/F, Ford Glory Plaza, 37-39 Wing Hong Street, Cheung Sha Wan, Kowloon, Hong Kong

Tel: (852) 2838 8680

Fax: (852) 2838 8032

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: 3F-2-14-1, Kojimachi, Chiyoda-ku,Tokyo 102-0083, 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: 9th Floor, Tower A, Urmi Estate, 95, Ganpatrao Kadam Marg, Lower Parel (W), Mumbai 400013, India

Tel: (91) 22 6728 9000

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 45, Regus World Square, 680 George 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) 424 309 0805

E-mail: macao@myriadmarketing.com

New York

Address: 360 Lexington Ave., 10th floor, New York, NY 10017, USA

Tel: (1) 212 228 1500

Fax: (1) 646 589 0172

E-mail: macao@myriadmarketing.com

Europe

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 2020, 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. Sixty 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, Dominican 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, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam and Zimbabwe.

   * *China has reached agreement on the establishment of the Consulates-General of Antigua and Barbuda, Samoa, the Bahamas and Denmark in Hong Kong (which have not yet opened); however the relevant agreements on the establishments and expansion of consulates are still valid.*

3. Nine countries have appointed honorary consuls to the Macao SAR. In alphabetical order, they are:

   Cape Verde, Estonia, Grenada, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Nigeria, Peru, Tanzania and United Kingdom.

4. Seventeen countries with honorary consuls in Hong Kong cover or extend services to the Macao SAR. In alphabetical order, they are:

   Cote d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Iceland, Kenya, Lithuania, Maldives, Morocco, Namibia, Norway, Rwanda, San Marino, Seychelles, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sudan 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*	---
Nepal	e)	---
Oman	10 days z)	---
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	---
Uzbekistan	10 days bb)	10 days bb)

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)]	---
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)]	---
Namibia	30 days [Agreement*]	30 days [Agreement*]

Africa

(Cont.)

Country	Macao SAR Passport Maximum Period of Stay	Macao SAR Travel Permit Maximum Period of Stay
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	---
Belarus	---	30 days [Agreement*]
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 [aa)]	---
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) *Travellers holding a passport with a validity of 6 months or more can enter Oman without visa for a maximum stay of 10 days . Besides, travellers are also required to have a return ticket, proof of hotel reservation and health insurance.*

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.*

bb) *Starting from 1 March 2021, travellers can enter Uzbekistan without visa by holding a return ticket in 10 days or an onward ticket to the third country. Travellers are required to present a return ticket in 10 days of any airline company or an onward ticket to the third country to the border checkpoint officials when entering Uzbekistan.*

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
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

Europe

Country	Maximum Period of Stay
Albania	90 days
Andorra	90 days
Austria	90 days
Belgium	90 days
Bosnia and Herzegovina	90 days
Bulgaria	90 days

Europe

(Cont.)

Country	Maximum Period of Stay
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
Serbia	90 days
Slovak Republic	90 days

Europe

(Cont.)

Country	Maximum Period of Stay
Slovenia	90 days
Spain	90 days
Sweden	90 days
Switzerland	90 days
The Netherlands	90 days
United Kingdom	6 months

America

Country	Maximum Period of Stay
Brazil	90 days
Canada	30 days
Chile	30 days
Dominica	90 days
Grenada	90 days
Mexico	90 days
The United States of America	30 days
Uruguay	90 days

Africa

Country	Maximum Period of Stay
Cape Verde	90 days
Egypt	90 days
Mali	90 days
Mauritius	90 days
Morocco	90 days
Namibia	30 days
Seychelles	30 days

Africa

(Cont.)

Country	Maximum Period of Stay
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. Decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs regarding the update of the Schedules of the 1961 Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol (on 2-6 March 2020)
33. Convention on Psychotropic Substances, concluded at Vienna on 21 February 1971
34. 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)
35. 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)
36. 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)
37. 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)
38. Decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs regarding the update of the Schedules of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 (on 2-6 March 2020)
39. United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, concluded at Vienna on 20 December 1988
40. Updated tables of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, as at 6 October 2014
41. 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)
42. 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)
43. 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 2-6 March 2020)

IV – Economic and Financial

44. Convention Providing a Uniform Law for Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (with Annexes and Protocol), done at Geneva on 7 June 1930
45. 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

46. Convention on the Stamp Laws in Connection with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (and Protocol), done at Geneva on 7 June 1930
47. Convention Providing a Uniform Law for Cheques (Annexes and Protocol), done at Geneva on 19 March 1931
48. Convention for the Settlement of Certain Conflicts of Laws in Connection with Cheques (and Protocol), done at Geneva on 19 March 1931
49. Convention on the Stamp Laws in Connection with Cheques (and Protocol), done at Geneva on 19 March 1931
50. Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, done at Washington on 18 March 1965
51. 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

52. 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
53. 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
54. Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, done at Paris on 23 November 1972
55. Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, done at Paris on 17 October 2003
56. International Convention Against Doping in Sport, done at Paris on 19 October 2005
57. Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, done at Paris on 20 October 2005
58. Intergovernmental Educational Cooperation Agreement of Shanghai Cooperation Organization Member States, signed at Shanghai on 15 June 2006

VI – Environment and Conservation

59. 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)
60. Plant Protection Agreement for the Asia and Pacific Region, adopted at Rome on 27 February 1956 as amended in 1967, 1979 and 1983

61. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, done at Washington on 3 March 1973 (CITES)
62. 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)
63. 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)
64. Updated versions of Appendices I, II and III of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), effective on 2 January 2017.
65. Updated versions of Appendices I, II and III of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), effective on 26 November 2019.
66. Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (with Annex), concluded at Canberra on 20 May 1980
67. Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, concluded at Vienna on 22 March 1985
68. Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, concluded at Montreal on 16 September 1987
69. Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted at London on 29 June 1990 (London Amendment)
70. Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted at Copenhagen on 25 November 1992 (Copenhagen Amendment)
71. Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted at Montreal on 17 September 1997 (Montreal Amendment)
72. Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted at Beijing on 3 December 1999 (Beijing Amendment)
73. 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
74. Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, concluded at Basel on 22 March 1989 (Basel Convention)
75. 1998 Amendments to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal
76. 2003 Amendments to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal
77. 2005 Amendments to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal

78. 2013 Amendments to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal

79. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, concluded at New York on 9 May 1992

80. Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, done at Kyoto on 11 December 1997

81. Convention on Biological Diversity, done at Nairobi on 22 May 1992

82. 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)

83. 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

84. 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

85. 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

86. 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

87. 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

88. 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

89. 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 2019

90. Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, adopted at Stockholm on 22 May 2001 (Stockholm Convention)

91. Amendments to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, adopted on 8 May 2009

92. Amendments to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, adopted on 29 April 2011

93. Amendments to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, adopted on 13 May 2013

94. Paris Agreement, done at Paris on 12 December 2015

95. Minamata Convention on Mercury, done at Kumamoto, Japan on 10 October 2013

96. Southern Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement, done in Rome on 7 July 2006

97. Convention on the Conservation and Management of High Seas Fishery Resources in the South Pacific Ocean, done at Auckland on 14 of November 2009

VII – Foreign Affairs and Defence

98. Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, done at The Hague on 29 July 1899

99. Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, done at The Hague on 18 October 1907

100. 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

101. Protocol regarding the Immunities of the Bank for International Settlements, done at Brussels on 30 July 1936)

102. Charter of the United Nations, done at San Francisco on 26 June 1945, as amended on 20 December 1971

103. Statute of the International Court Of Justice, signed at San Francisco on 26 June 1945

104. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, adopted at London on 13 February 1946

105. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialised Agencies, adopted at New York on 21 November 1947

106. 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

107. 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

108. Geneva Convention (III) relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, done at Geneva on 12 August 1949

109. Geneva Convention (IV) relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, done at Geneva on 12 August 1949

110. 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

111. 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

112. 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

113. 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)

114. Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Atomic Energy Agency, done

at Vienna on 1 July 1959

115. The Antarctic Treaty, done at Washington on 1 December 1959

116. Protocol on Environment Protection to the Antarctic Treaty (and its Annexes I, II, III, IV and V), done at Madrid on 4 October 1991

117. Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, done at Vienna on 18 April 1961

118. Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, done at Vienna on 24 April 1963

119. 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

120. Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, done in triplicate, at London, Moscow and Washington on 1 July 1968

121. Convention on the Law of Treaties, done at Vienna on 23 May 1969

122. 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

123. 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

124. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons, Including Diplomatic Agents, adopted at New York on 14 December 1973

125. 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

126. Protocol relating to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization Privileges, Exemptions and Immunities, done at Washington on 19 May 1978

127. 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

128. 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

129. Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments, done at Geneva on 10 October 1980 (Protocol I)

130. 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)

131. Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons, done at Geneva on 10 October 1980 (Protocol III)

132. 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)

133. Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War, done at Geneva on 28 November 2003 (Protocol V)

134. Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Maritime Satellite Organization, done at London on 1 December 1981

135. United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, done at Montego Bay, Jamaica, on 10 December 1982

136. 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

137. Additional Protocols II and III to the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty, done at Suva on 8 August 1986

138. 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

139. 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.

140. 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

141. Convention on the Safety of the United Nations and Associated Personnel, adopted at New York on 9 December 1994

142. 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)

143. Agreement on Regional Anti-Terrorism Structure between the Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, done at St. Petersburg on 7 June 2002

144. 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

145. 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

146. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, adopted at Tashkent on 17 June 2004

147. 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)*

148. 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

149. Agreement among the Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation on Conducting Joint Military Exercises, done at Bishkek on 27 June 2007

150. 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

151. 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

152. 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

153. Framework Agreement for International Collaboration on Research and Development of Generation IV Nuclear Energy Systems, done at Washington on 28 February 2005

154. 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

155. 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*

156. Asean Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve Agreement, done at Jakarta, Indonesia, on 7 October 2011

157. Protocol to the Central Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free-Zone (CANWFZ) Treaty, done at New York, on 6 May 2014

158. The Arms Trade Treaty, adopted by the UN assembly on 2 April 2013

VIII – Health

159. 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

160. International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, (ICD-9), of 1 May 1976

161. International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision, (ICD-10), of 17 May 1990

162. 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

163. International Health Regulations, revised by the 58th World Health Assembly on 23 May 2005 (IHR (2005))

164. World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, done at Geneva on 21 May 2003

IX – Human Rights

165. Slavery Convention, signed at Geneva on 25 September 1926

166. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, adopted at Paris on 9 December 1948

167. 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

168. Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, signed at Geneva on 28 July 1951

169. Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, done at New York on 31 January 1967

170. Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, signed at Geneva on 7 September 1956

171. Convention Against Discrimination in Education, adopted at Paris on 14 December 1960

172. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, adopted at New York on 21 December 1965

173. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted at New York on 16 December 1966

174. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, adopted at New York on 16 December 1966

175. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, adopted at New York on 18 December 1979

176. Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted at New York on 10 December 1984

177. Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted at New York on 20 November 1989

178. Amendment to Article 43(2) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted at New York on 12 December 1995

179. 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

180. 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

181. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, adopted at New York on 13 December 2006

X – Intellectual Property

182. 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)

183. 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)

184. Universal Copyright Convention, done at Geneva on 6 September 1952 and as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971

185. 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)

186. 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

187. International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks, Eighth Edition, adopted on October 2000

188. 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)

189. WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT), adopted in Geneva on 20 December 1996

190. WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT), adopted in Geneva on 20 December 1996

XI – International Crime

191. Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963 (Tokyo Convention)

192. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, done at The Hague on 16 December 1970 (Hague Convention)

193. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation, done at Montreal on 23 September 1971 (Montreal Convention)

194. 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

195. International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages, adopted at New York on 17 December 1979

196. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted at New York on 15 December 1997

197. International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted at New York on 9 December 1999

198. United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, adopted at New York on 15 November 2000 (Palermo Convention)

199. 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

200. Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism, done at Shanghai on 15 June 2001

201. United Nations Convention Against Corruption, adopted at New York on 31 October 2003

202. Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia, done at Tokyo on 11 November 2004

203. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted on 26 October 1979, Vienna

204. Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted on 8 July 2005, Vienna

205. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988

206. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988

XII – International Trade

207. Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft, done at Geneva on 12 April 1979

208. 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

209. 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)

210. 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)

211. 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)

212. Convention concerning Workmen's Compensation for Accidents, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Geneva, 10 June 1925 (ILO No. 17)

213. Convention concerning Workmen's Compensation for Occupational Diseases, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Geneva, 10 June 1925 (ILO No. 18)

214. 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)

215. Convention concerning Seamen's Articles of Agreement, 1926, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Geneva, 24 June 1926 (ILO No. 22)

216. Convention concerning the Repatriation of Seamen, 1926, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Geneva, 23 June 1926 (ILO No. 23)

217. 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)

218. 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)

219. Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Geneva, 28 June 1930 (ILO No. 29)

220. 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)

221. Convention concerning the Certification of Ships' Cooks, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Seattle, 27 June 1946 (ILO No. 69)

222. Convention concerning the Medical Examination of Seafarers, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Seattle, 29 June 1946 (ILO No. 73)

223. Convention concerning the Certification of Able Seamen, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Seattle, 29 June 1946 (ILO No. 74)

224. Final Articles Revision Convention, Montreal, 9 October 1946 (ILO No. 80)

225. Convention concerning Labour Inspection in Industry and Commerce, Geneva, 11 July 1947 (ILO No. 81)

226. Convention concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise, San Francisco, 9 July 1948 (ILO No. 87)

227. Convention concerning the Organisation of the Employment Service, San Francisco, 9 July 1948 (ILO No. 88)

228. Convention concerning Crew Accommodation on Board Ship (Revised 1949), Geneva, 18 June 1949 (ILO No. 92)

229. Convention concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively, Geneva, 1 July 1949 (ILO No. 98)

230. Convention concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal

Value, Geneva, 29 June 1951 (ILO No. 100)

231. Convention concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour, Geneva, 25 June 1957 (ILO No. 105)

232. Convention concerning Weekly Rest in Commerce and Offices, Geneva, 26 June 1957 (ILO No. 106)

233. Convention concerning Seafarers' National Identity Documents, Geneva, 13 May 1958 (ILO No. 108)

234. Convention concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation, Geneva, 25 June 1958 (ILO No. 111)

235. Convention concerning the Protection of Workers Against Ionising Radiations, Geneva, 22 June 1960 (ILO No. 115)

236. Convention concerning Hygiene in Commerce and Offices, Geneva, 8 July 1964 (ILO No. 120)

237. Convention concerning Employment Policy, Geneva, 9 July 1964 (ILO No. 122)

238. Convention concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment, Geneva, 26 June 1973 (ILO No. 138)

239. Convention concerning Tripartite Consultations to Promote the Implementation of International Labour Standards, Geneva, 21 June 1976 (ILO No. 144)

240. 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)

241. Convention concerning Labour Administration: Role, Functions and Organisation, Geneva, 26 June 1978 (ILO No. 150)

242. Convention concerning Occupational Safety and Health and the Working Environment, Geneva, 22 June 1981 (ILO No. 155)

243. Convention concerning Safety and Health in Construction, Geneva, 20 June 1988 (ILO No. 167)

244. 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

245. International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law with Respect to Collision between Vessels, done at Brussels on 23 September 1910

246. Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law Relating to Assistance and Salvage at Sea, done at Brussels on 23 September 1910

247. International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law Relating to Bills of Lading, done at Brussels on 25 August 1924

248. International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Concerning Civil Jurisdiction in Matters of Collision, done at Brussels on 10 May 1952

249. 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

250. International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to the Arrest of Sea-Going Ships, signed at Brussels on 10 May 1952

251. International Convention Relating to the Limitation of the Liability of Owners of Sea-Going Ships, done at Brussels on 10 October 1957

252. Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, done at London on 9 April 1965 (FAL (amended) 1965); as amended

253. 2005 Amendments to the Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965, done at London, on 7 July 2005 – FAL.8(32)

254. 2009 Amendments to the Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965, done at London, on 16 January 2009 – FAL.10(35)

255. International Convention on Load Lines, done at London on 5 April 1966 (LL 1966)

256. 2005 Amendments to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted on 1 December 2005

257. 2013 Amendments (ANNEX II) to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted on 4 December 2013 – A.1082(28)

258. 2013 Amendments (ANNEX I and ANNEX IV) to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted on 4 December 2013 – A.1083(28)

259. Protocol of 1988 relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, done at London on 11 November 1988

260. 2003 Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted on 5 June 2003

261. 2004 Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted on 9 December 2004

262. 2006 Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted on 8 December 2006

263. 2008 Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted on 4 December 2008

264. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, as amended, done at London, on 24 May 2012

265. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, as amended, done at London, on 30 November 2012

266. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines,

1966, as amended, done at London, on 21 June 2013

267. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, as amended, done at London, on 22 May 2014

268. International Convention on Tonnage Measurements of Ships, 1969, done at London on 23 June 1969 (TONNAGE 1969)

269. Amendments to the International Convention on Tonnage Measurements of Ships, 1969, done on 4 December 2013 – A.1084(28)

270. International Convention Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties, done at Brussels on 29 November 1969 (INTERVENTION 1969)

271. Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, done at London on 20 October 1972 (COLREG 1972)

272. Amendment to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, (COLREG 72), adopted at London on 19 November 1981

273. Amendments to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, adopted at London on November of 1987

274. 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

275. Amendments to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, adopted on 4 November 1993

276. Amendments to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, adopted on 29 November 2001

277. Amendments to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, adopted on 29 November 2007

278. Amendments to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, adopted on 4 December 2013

279. International Convention for Safe Containers, 1972, as amended, adopted at Geneva on 2 December 1972 (CSC 1972)

280. Amendments to the International Convention for Safe Containers (1972), as amended, on 3 December 2010

281. 2013 Amendments to the International Convention for Safe Containers (1972), as amended, on 21 June 2013

282. 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)

283. 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)

284. 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)

285. 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)

286. International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, done at London on 1 November 1974 (SOLAS 1974)

287. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 20 November 1981 - MSC.1(XLV)

288. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 17 June 1983 - MSC.6(48)

289. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 21 April 1988 - MSC.11(55)

290. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 28 October 1988 - MSC.12(56)

291. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 11 April 1989 - MSC.13(57)

292. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 25 May 1990 - MSC.19(58)

293. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 23 May 1991 - MSC.22(59)

294. 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)

295. 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)

296. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 11 December 1992 - MSC.27(61)

297. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 23 May 1994 - MSC.31(63)

298. 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

299. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 9 December 1994 - MSC.42(64)

300. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 16 May 1995 - MSC.46(65)

301. 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

302. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 4 June 1996 - MSC.47(66)

303. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 5 December 1996 - MSC.57(67)

304. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 4 June 1997 - MSC.65(68)

305. 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

306. 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)

307. 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)

308. 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)

309. 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)

310. 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)

311. 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)

312. 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)

313. 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

314. 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)

315. 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)

316. 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)

317. 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)

318. 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)

319. 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

320. 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

321. 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)

322. 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)

323. 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

324. 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

325. 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

326. 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)

327. 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)

328. 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)

329. 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

330. 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

331. 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)

332. 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)

333. 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)

334. 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)

335. 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)

336. 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)

337. 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)

338. 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)

339. 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)

340. 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)

341. 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)

342. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted on 21 November 2014, as amended - MSC.386(94)

343. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted on 11 June 2015, as amended - MSC.392(95)

344. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted on 19 May 2016, as amended - MSC.404(96)

345. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted on 26 November 2016, as amended - MSC.409(97)

346. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted on 15 June 2017, as amended - MSC.421(98)

347. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted on 24 May 2018, as amended - MSC.436(99)

348. 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)

349. 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)

350. 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)

351. 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)

352. 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)

353. 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)

354. 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)

355. 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)

356. 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)

357. 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)

358. 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)

359. 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)

360. 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 2018 - MSC.440(99)

361. Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), adopted at London on 13 June 2019 - MSC.460(101)

362. 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)**

363. 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)

364. 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)

365. 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)

366. 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)

367. 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)

368. 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)

369. 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)

370. 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)

371. 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)

372. Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk (IGC Code), adopted at London on 25 November 2016 - MSC.411(97)

373. 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 2016 - MSC.441(99)

374. 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

375. 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)

376. 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)

377. International Code for the Safe Carriage of Grain in Bulk, adopted at London on 23 May 1991 - MSC.23(59)

378. Code of Safe Practice for Cargo Stowage and Securing, adopted at London on 6 November 1991 - A.714(17)

379. Guidelines for the Authorization of Organizations Acting on Behalf of the Administration, adopted at London on 4 November 1993 - A.739(18)

380. 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)

381. 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)

382. Amendments to the International Safety Management (ISM) Code, adopted at London on 5 December 2000 - MSC.104(73)

383. Amendments to the International Safety Management (ISM) Code, adopted at London on 10 December 2004 - MSC.179(79)

384. Amendments to the International Safety Management (ISM) Code, adopted at London on 20 May 2005 - MSC.195(80)

385. Amendments to the International Safety Management (ISM) Code, adopted at London on 4 December 2008 - MSC.273(85)

386. Amendments to the International Safety Management (ISM) Code, adopted at London on 21 June 2013 - MSC.353(92)

387. 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)

388. 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)

389. 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

390. 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)

391. 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)

392. 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)

393. 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)

394. 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)

395. International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 20 May 1994 - MSC.36(63)

396. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 6 June 2001 - MSC.119(74)

397. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 10 December 2004 - MSC.174(79)

398. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 8 December 2006 - MSC.221(82)

399. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 16 May 2008 - MSC.259(84)

400. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 21 June 2013 - MSC.351(92)

401. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 15 June 2017 - MSC.423(98)

402. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 24 May 2018 - MSC.438(99)

403. International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 4 June 1996 - MSC.48(66)

404. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 18 May 2006 - MSC.207(81)

405. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 8 December 2006 - MSC.218(82)

406. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 4 December 2008 - MSC.272(85)

407. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 21 May 2010 - MSC.293(87)

408. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 20 May 2011 - MSC.320(89)

409. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 22 May 2014 - MSC.368(93)

410. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 15 June 2017 - MSC.425(98)

411. International Code for Application of Fire Test Procedures (FTP Code), adopted at London on 5 December 1996 - MSC.61(67)

412. Amendments to the International Code for Application of Fire Test Procedures (FTP Code), adopted at London on 5 December 2000 - MSC.101(73)

413. Amendments to the International Code for Application of Fire Test Procedures (FTP Code), adopted at London on 10 December 2004 - MSC.173(79)

414. 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)

415. 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)

416. 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)

417. 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)

418. 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)

419. International Code of Safety for High-Speed Craft, 2000 (2000 HSC Code), adopted at London on 5 December 2000 - MSC.97(73)

420. 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)

421. 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)

422. 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)

423. 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)

424. 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)

425. 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)

426. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High-Speed Craft, 2000 (2000 HSC Code), adopted at London on 15 June 2017 - MSC.424(98)

427. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High-Speed Craft, 2000 (2000 HSC Code), adopted at London on 24 May 2018 - MSC.439(99)

428. International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 5 December 2000 - MSC.98(73)

429. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 18 May 2006 - MSC.206(81)

430. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 8 December 2006 - MSC.217(82), Annex 1

431. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 8 December 2006 - MSC.217(82), Annex 2

432. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 21 May 2010 - MSC.292(87)

433. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 3 December 2010 - MSC.311(88)

434. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 25 May 2012 - MSC.327(90)

435. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 30 November 2012 - MSC.339(91)

436. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 22 May 2014 - MSC.367(93)

437. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 19 May 2016 - MSC.403(96)

438. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 25 November 2016 - MSC.410(97)

439. International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 24 May 2002 - MSC.122(75)

440. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 20 May 2004 - MSC.157(78)

441. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 18 May 2006 - MSC.205(81)

442. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 16 May 2008 - MSC.262(84)

443. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 21 May 2010 - MSC.294(87)

444. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 24 May 2012 - MSC.328(90)

445. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 22 May 2014 - MSC.372(93)

446. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 19 May 2016 - MSC.442(99)

447. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 24 May 2018 - MSC.442(99)

448. 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

449. 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)

450. Technical Provisions for Means of Access for Inspections, adopted at London on 12 December 2002 - MSC.133(76)

451. Amendments to the Technical Provisions for Means of Access for Inspections, adopted at London on 20 May 2004 - MSC.158(78)

452. Standards and Criteria for Side Structures of Bulk Carriers of Single-Side Skin Construction, adopted at London on 9 December 2004 - MSC.168(79)

453. Standards for Owners' Inspection and Maintenance of Bulk Carrier Hatch Covers, adopted at London on 9 December 2004 - MSC.169(79)

454. 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)

455. 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)

456. 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)

457. International Code on Intact Stability, 2008 (2008 IS Code), adopted at London on 4 December 2008 - MSC.267(85)

458. Amendments to the International Code on Intact Stability, 2008 (2008 IS Code), adopted at London on 25 November 2016 - MSC.413(97)

459. Amendments to the International Code on Intact Stability, 2008 (2008 IS Code), adopted at London on 25 November 2016 - MSC.414(97)

460. Amendments to the International Code on Intact Stability, 2008 (2008 IS Code), adopted at London on 24 May 2018 - MSC.443(99)

461. Amendments to the International Code on Intact Stability, 2008 (2008 IS Code), adopted at London on 24 May 2018 - MSC.444(99)

462. International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code (IMSBC Code), adopted at London on 4 December 2008 - MSC.268(85)

463. Amendments to the International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code (IMSBC Code), adopted at London on 20 May 2011 - MSC.318(89)

464. Amendments to the International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code (IMSBC Code), adopted at London on 21 June 2013 - MSC.354(92)

465. Amendments to the International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code (IMSBC Code), adopted at London on 11 June 2015 - MSC.393(95)

466. Amendments to the International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code (IMSBC Code), adopted at London on 13 June 2019 - MSC.462(101)

467. International Goal-Based Ship Construction Standards for Bulk Carriers and Oil Tankers, adopted at London on 20 May 2010 - MSC.287(87)

468. Performance Standard for Protective Coatings for Cargo Oil Tanks of Crude Oil Tankers, 2010, adopted at London on 14 May 2010 - MSC.288(87)

469. 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)

470. 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)

471. International Code for Application of Fire Test Procedures, 2010, (2010 FTP Code) adopted at London on 3 December 2010 - MSC.307(88)

472. Amendments to the International Code for Application of Fire Test Procedures, 2010 (2010 FTP Code), adopted at London on 24 May 2018 - MSC.437(99)

473. International Code on the Enhanced Programme of Bulk Cargo and Oil Tanker (2011 ESP CODE), adopted on 30 November 2011 – A. 1049(27)

474. 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)

475. 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)

476. Amendments to the International Code on the Enhanced Programme of Bulk Cargo and Oil Tanker (2011 ESP CODE), adopted at London on 19 May 2016 - MSC.405(96)

477. Amendments to the International Code on the Enhanced Programme of Bulk Cargo and Oil Tanker (2011 ESP CODE), adopted at London on 13 June 2019 - MSC.461(101)

478. Code on Noise Levels on Board Ships, adopted at London on 30 November 2012 - MSC.337(91)

479. Code for Recognized Organizations (RO Code), adopted at London on 21 June 2013 - MSC.349(92)

480. IMO Instruments Implementation Code (III CODE), adopted on 4 December 2013 – A.1070(28)

481. International Code for Ships Operating in Polar Waters (POLAR CODE), adopted on 21 November 2014 – MSC.385(94) (see also MEPC.261(68))

482. International Code of Safety for Ships Using Gases or Other Low-Flashpoint Fuels (IGF CODE), adopted on 11 June 2015 - MSC.391(95)

483. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for Ships Using Gases or Other Low-Flashpoint Fuels (IGF Code), adopted at London on 15 June 2017 - MSC.422(98)

484. Requirements for Maintenance, Thorough Examination, Operational Testing, Overhaul and Repair of Lifeboats and Rescue Boats, Launching Appliances and Release Gear, adopted on 19 May 2016 – MSC.402(96)

485. 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

486. 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)

487. 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

488. 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)

489. Amendments to the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, adopted at London on 11 June 2015 – MSC.394(95)

490. 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, adopted at London on 11 November 1988 (SOLAS PROT (HSSC) 1988)

491. 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)

492. 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)

493. 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)

494. 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)

495. 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)

496. 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)

497. 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)

498. 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)

499. 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)

500. 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)

501. 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)

502. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, adopted at London on 11 June 2015 – MSC. 395(95)

503. International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, adopted at London on 2 November 1973

504. 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)

505. 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)

506. 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)

507. 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)

508. 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)

509. 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)

510. 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)

511. 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)

512. 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)

513. 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)

514. 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)

515. 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)

516. 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)

517. 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)

518. 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)

519. 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)

520. 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)

521. 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)

522. 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)

523. 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)

524. 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

525. 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)

526. 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)

527. 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)

528. 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)

529. 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)

530. 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)

531. 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)

532. 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)

533. 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)

534. 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)

535. 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)

536. 2004 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 15 October 2004 - MEPC.118(52)

537. 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)

538. 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)

539. 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)

540. 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)

541. 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)

542. 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)

543. 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)

544. 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)

545. 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)

546. 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)

547. 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)

548. 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)

549. 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)

550. 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)

551. 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)

552. 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 4 April 2014 - MEPC.248(66)

553. 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 October 2014 - MEPC.256(67)

554. 2013 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 17 October 2014 - MEPC.257(67)

555. 2015 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 15 May 2015 - MEPC.265(68)

556. 2015 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 May 2015 - MEPC.266(68)

557. 2016 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 22 April 2016 - MEPC.270(69)

558. 2016 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 22 April 2016 - MEPC.274(69)

559. 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)

560. 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)

561. 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 Annexes I, II and V), adopted on 17 May 2019 – MEPC. 314(74)

562. 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 17 May 2019 – MEPC. 315(74)

563. 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

564. 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)

565. 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)

566. 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)

567. 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)

568. 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)

569. 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)

570. 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)

571. 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)

572. 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)

573. 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)

574. 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)

575. 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)

576. 2016 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, adopted on 22 April 2016 - MEPC.271(69)

577. 2016 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 (amendments to the NOx Technical Code 2008), adopted on 22 April 2016 - MEPC.272(69)

578. 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 28 October 2016 - MEPC.278(70)

579. 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 13 April 2018 - MEPC.301(72)

580. 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 MARPOL Annex VI), adopted on 26 October 2018 - MEPC.305(73)

581. 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 MARPOL Annex VI), adopted on 17 May 2019 - MEPC.316(74)

582. 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 (NOx Technical Code 2008), adopted on 17 May 2019 - MEPC.317(74)

583. International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), adopted on 5 December 1985 - MEPC.19(22)

584. 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)

585. 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)

586. 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)

587. 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)

588. 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)

589. 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)

590. 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)

591. 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)

592. 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)

593. 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)

594. 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)

595. 2018 Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), adopted on 13 April 2018 - MEPC.302(72)

596. 2019 Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), adopted on 17 May 2019 - MEPC.318(74)

597. Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (BCH Code), adopted on 5 December 1985 - MEPC.20(22)

598. 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)

599. 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)

600. 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)

601. 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)

602. 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)

603. 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)

604. 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)

605. 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)

606. 2018 Amendments to the Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (BCH Code), adopted on 13 April 2018 - MEPC.303(72)

607. 2019 Amendments to the Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (BCH Code), adopted on 17 May 2019 - MEPC.303(72)

608. Condition Assessment Scheme (CAS)(as stated in Annex I of the MARPOL 73/78, adopted on 27 April 2001 - MEPC.94(46)

609. 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)

610. 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)

611. 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)

612. 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)

613. 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)

614. 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)

615. International Code for Ships Operating in Polar Waters (POLAR CODE), adopted on 15 May 2015 –MEPC.261(68) (see also MSC.385(94))

616. Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, adopted at London on 7 July 1978 (STCW 1978)

617. 1991 Amendments to the Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, adopted at London on 22 May 1991

618. 1994 Amendments to the Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, adopted at London on 23 May 1994

619. 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

620. 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

621. 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

622. Amendments to the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, adopted on 22 May 2014 – MSC.373(93)

623. Amendments to the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, as amended, adopted on 11 June 2015 – MSC.396(95)

624. Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code, adopted at London on 7 July 1995

625. 1997 Amendments to the Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code, adopted at London on 4 June 1997

626. 1998 Amendments to the Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code, adopted at London on 9 December 1998

627. The Manila Amendments to the Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code, adopted at London on 25 June 2010

628. Amendments to the Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code, adopted on 22 May 2014 – MSC.374(93)

629. Amendments to the Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code (Part A), adopted on 11 June 2015 – MSC.397(95)

630. Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea (PAL CONVENTION 1974), done at Athens on 13 December 1974

631. 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

632. International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, 1979, adopted at Hamburg on 27 April 1979 (SAR 1979)

633. 1998 Amendments to the International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, 1979, adopted at London on 18 May 1998

634. International Convention on Salvage, 1989, done at London on 28 April 1989 (SALVAGE 1989)

635. International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation, done at London on 30 November 1990 (OPRC 1990)

636. 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)

637. 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

638. Protocol on Preparedness, Response and Co-operation to Pollution Incidents by Hazardous and Noxious Substances, 2000, done at London on 15 March 2000

639. International Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage (Bunker Convention), adopted at London on 23 March 2001

640. International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-fouling Systems on Ships, done at London on 5 October 2001

641. International Convention for the Control and Management of Ship's Ballast Water and Sediments, 2004 (BWM 2004), done at London on 13 February 2004

642. Amendments to the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ship's Ballast Water and Sediments, 2004 (BWM 2004), adopted at London on 13 April 2018 – MEPC.296(72)

643. Amendments to the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ship's Ballast Water and Sediments, 2004 (BWM 2004), adopted at London on 13 April 2018 – MEPC.297(72)

644. Amendments to the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ship's Ballast Water and Sediments, 2004 (BWM 2004), adopted at London on 13 April 2018 – MEPC.299(72)

XV – Private International Law

645. Convention relating to Civil Procedure, done at The Hague on 1 March 1954

646. Convention on the Law Applicable to Maintenance Obligations Towards Children, done at The Hague on 24 October 1956

647. Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of the Decisions Relating to Maintenance Obligations Towards Children, done at The Hague on 15 April 1958

648. Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, done at New York on 10 June 1958

649. 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

650. Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents, done at The Hague on 5 October 1961

651. Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters, done at The Hague on 15 November 1965

652. Convention on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters, done at The Hague on 18 March 1970

653. Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, done at The Hague on 25 October 1980

654. Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Intercountry Adoption, done at The Hague on 29 May 1993

XVI – Road Traffic

655. Convention on Road Traffic, done at Geneva on 19 September 1949

656. 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

657. Intergovernmental Agreement on the Trans-Asian Railway Network, done at Jakarta on 12 April 2006

XVII – Telecommunications and Postal

658. 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

659. 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)

660. International Agreement on the Use of INMARSAT Ship Earth Stations within the Territorial Sea and Ports, adopted at London on 16 October 1985

661. International Telecommunications Regulations, signed at Melbourne on 9 December 1988 (WATTC-88)

662. Universal Postal Union General Regulations, adopted respectively in Beijing on 15 September 1999 and in Bucharest on 5 October 2004

663. First Additional Protocol to the Universal Postal Union General Regulations, done at Geneva, 12 August 2008

664. Universal Postal Convention and the Final Protocol, adopted respectively in Beijing on 15 September 1999 and in Bucharest on 5 October 2004

665. Agreement concerning the Postal Payment Services, launched respectively in Beijing on 15 September 1999 and in Bucharest on 5 October 2004

666. Operating Agreement relating to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization, done at Washington on 20 August 1971

XVIII - Treaties Establishing International Organizations

667. (ILO) Constitution of the International Labour Organisation, done at Versailles on 29 June 1919, as amended

668. (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

669. (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

670. (UNESCO) Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, signed at London on 16 November 1945 as amended

671. (WHO) Constitution of the World Health Organization, done at New York on 22 July 1946 as amended

672. (WMO) Convention of the World Meteorological Organisation (with Annexes and Protocol concerning Spain), done at Washington on 11 October 1947 as amended

673. (IMO) Convention on the International Maritime Organization, done at Geneva on 6 March 1948 as amended

674. (CCC/WCO) International Convention Establishing a Customs Co-operation Council, done at Brussels on 15 December 1950

675. (HCCH/HAGUE CONFERENCE) Statue of The Hague Conference on Private International Law, done at The Hague on 31 October 1951

676. Amendments to the Statue of The Hague Conference on Private International Law, on 30 June 2005

677. (INTERPOL) Constitution and General Regulations of the International Criminal Police Organization, adopted at Vienna on 13 June 1956 as amended

678. (UPU) Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, signed at Vienna on 10 July 1964

679. First Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, signed at Tokyo, 14 November 1969

680. Second Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Lausanne, 5 July 1974

681. Third Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Hamburg, 27 July 1984

682. Fourth Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Washington, 14 December 1989

683. Fifth Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Seoul, 14 September 1994

684. Sixth Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Beijing, 15 September 1999

685. Seventh Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Bucharest, 5 October 2004

686. Eighth Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Geneva, 12 August 2008

687. (WIPO) Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization, done at Stockholm on 14 July 1967 as amended

688. (WTO) Statutes of the World Tourism Organization (with Annex), done at Mexico City on 27 September 1970 as amended

689. (Former INTELSAT, at present ITSO) Agreement relating to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization, done at Washington on 20 August 1971 as amended

690. (APT) Constitution of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity, adopted at Bangkok on 27 March 1976 as amended

691. (Former INMARSAT at present IMSO) Convention on the International Mobile Satellite Organization, done at London on 3 September 1976

692. 1985 Amendments to the Convention on the International Mobile Satellite Organization, done at London on 16 October 1985

693. 1989 Amendments to the Convention on the International Mobile Satellite Organization, done at London on 19 January 1989

694. 1998 Amendments to the Convention on the International Mobile Satellite Organization, done at London on 24 April 1998

695. (AIBD) Agreement Establishing the Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development, adopted at Kuala Lumpur on 12 August 1977 as amended on 21 July 1999

696. (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

697. (ICGEB) Statutes of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, done at Madrid on 13 September 1983

698. (ITCB) Arrangement Establishing the International Textiles and Clothing Bureau, done at Geneva on 21 May 1984

699. (APPU) Constitution and Convention of the Asia-Pacific Postal Union and Final Protocol, done at Bangkok on 4 December 1985 as amended

700. (ITU) Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union, adopted at Geneva on 22 December 1992 as amended

701. (SCO) Charter of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, done at St. Petersburg on 7 June 2002

702. Protocol Amending the Charter of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, done at Tashkent on 5 September 2003

703. Protocol Amending the Charter of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, done at Shanghai on 15 June 2006

704. 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

705. (WTO) Marrakech Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization and Final Act, done at Marrakech on 15 April 1994

706. Protocol Amending the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization, which contains the Trade Facilitation Agreement

707. Protocol Amending the TRIPS Agreement

708. (APSCO) Convention of the Asia-Pacific Space Cooperation Organization, done at Beijing on 28 October 2005

709. (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

710. Agreement for the Establishment of the International Anti-Corruption Academy as an International Organization, done at Vienna on 2 September 2010

711. Agreement Establishing the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Institute, done in Islamabad, Pakistan on 26 October 2016

* *Is it bilateral agreement? To be confirmed by CPG.*

** *The Central Government has notified of its application to the Macao SAR through the letter "Ou Chu Ngoi Fat No. 【2016】354". However, the Government of Macao SAR replied to the Central Government in 2015 that the amendments in question were not in a position to be applicable to Macao SAR.*

Source: Legal Affairs Bureau of the MSAR Government

Appendix 12

Decorations, Medals and Certificates of Merit Conferred by the Macao SAR in 2020

The Macao SAR Government held the "2020 Decorations, Medals and Certificates of Merit Awards Ceremony of the Macao SAR of the People's Republic of China" on 22 January 2021 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng conferred a number of decorations, medals and certificates of merit on 34 individuals and entities in recognition of their outstanding achievements, contributions and distinguished services rendered to the Macao SAR.

Decoration of Honour – Grand Lotus

Chui Sai On

Zhong Nanshan

Decoration of Honour – Golden Lotus

The Chinese Educators' Association of Macau

Lau Si Io

Leong Vai Tac

Ma Io Kun

Decoration of Honour – Silver Lotus

Bank of China Limited Macau Branch

Viriato Manuel Pinheiro de Lima

Medal of Merit

Medal of Merit – Professions

Health Bureau

Medal of Merit – Industry and Commerce

The Macau Chinese Enterprises Association

The United Association of Food and Beverage Merchants of Macao

Medal of Merit – Tourism

Association of Macau Tourist Agents

Macau Travel Agency Association

Travel Industry Council of Macau

Medal of Merit – Culture

Seng Kwong Bookshop Limited

Kuan Kun Cheong

Ng Wai Kin

Medal of Merit – Philanthropy

Lei Chin Ion

Medal for Distinguished Service

Medal for Bravery

Centre for Disease Control and Prevention of the Health Bureau

Department of Respiratory Medicine of Conde S. Januário Hospital of the Health Bureau

Tourism Crisis Management Office

Checkpoint Surveillance Department of the Customs Service of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China

Infectious Disease Response Ambulance Team of the Fire Services Bureau

Immigration Department of the Public Security Police Force

Intelligence and Support Department of the Judiciary Police

Medal for Dedication

Department of Environmental Hygiene and Licensing of the Municipal Affairs Bureau

Department of Food Safety of the Municipal Affairs Bureau

Fong Hou In

Medal for Community Service

Lo Iek Long

Lam Chong

Leong Iek Hou

Certificate of Merit

Honorific Title – Merit

The team to Africa for anti-pandemic support work

The team to assist homecoming of Macao residents stranded in Hubei Province via a chartered flight

The team to assist homecoming of Macao residents stranded on cruise ship Diamond Princess in Japan

Appendix 13

The Macao SAR General integrated budget for 2021

Revenue Items	Proposed budget for 2021
Recurring revenue	**65,903,870,800.00**
01 - Direct tax	7,572,127,400.00
02 - Indirect tax	3,675,278,300.00
03 - Fees, fine and othter monetary penalties	1,597,376,600.00
04 - Asset revenue	887,750,000.00
05 - Franchise and concession revenue	50,414,434,500.00
06 - Financial revenue	384,156,900.00
07 - Sale of items and labour	938,146,300.00
08 - Transfer	247,961,800.00
09 - Contribution to Social Security System	85,531,700.00
19 - Other recurring revenue	101,107,300.00
Capital revenue	**30,159,228,700.00**
21 - Sales of facilities and equipments	851,100.00
22 - Financial assets	705,456,600.00
24 - Sales of stocks and other equities	101,000.00
29 - Other capital revenue *	29,452,820,000.00
General integrated budget of revenue	**96,063,099,500.00**
Turn overleaf	96,063,099,500.00

Expenses items	Proposed budget for 2021
101 Macao SAR Government	22,305,500.00
102 Office of the Chief Executive	316,019,300.00
103 Executive Council	25,765,000.00
104 Office of the Secretary for Administraiton and Justice	44,183,700.00
105 Office of the Secretary for Economy and Finance	46,910,900.00
106 Office of the Secretary for Security	36,907,100.00
107 Office of the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture	61,653,200.00
108 Office of the Secretary for Transport and Public Works	26,820,000.00
201 Judiciary Police	1,104,435,200.00
202 Finance Services Bureau	607,855,400.00
203 Macao Economic Services Bureau	242,321,800.00
204 Identification Bureau	283,800,000.00
205 Statistics and Census Service	240,978,000.00
206 Cartography and Cadastre Bureau	85,956,300.00
207 Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau	304,442,200.00
208 Macao Government Tourism Office	369,302,300.00
209 Labour Affairs Bureau	512,447,500.00
210 Land, Public Works and Transport Bureau	466,106,400.00
211 Public Adminstration and Civil Service Bureau	472,222,100.00
212 Government Information Bureau	153,768,100.00
213 Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau	159,267,000.00
215 Judicial Council	311,000.00
216 Legal Affairs Bureau	277,471,600.00
217 Unitary Police Service	48,076,000.00
219 Transport Bureau	2,752,525,000.00
220 Environmental Protection Bureau	960,430,200.00
222 Talents Development Committee	14,789,900.00
223 Medical Incident Assessment Committee	8,076,700.00
224 Medical Dispute Arbitration Centre	2,766,600.00
225 Policy Research and Regional Development Bureau	72,218,000.00
301 Infrastructure Development Office	76,565,500.00
302 Supporting Office to the Permanent Secretariat to the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries	208,767,800.00
304 Financial Intelligence Office	34,379,300.00
305 Office for Personal Data Protection	48,633,500.00
309 Protocol, Public Relations and External Affairs Office	67,166,900.00
310 Office for the Planning of the Supervision of the Public Assets of the Macao Special Administrative Region	24,985,000.00
501 Cultural Affairs Bureau	1,033,118,000.00
502 Sports Bureau	248,095,300.00
503 Macao Economic and Trade Office in Lisbon	12,763,300.00
504 Public Security Forces Affairs Bureau	5,816,315,900.00
505 Education and Youth Affairs Bureau	7,469,802,800.00
506 Marine and Water Bureau	942,128,600.00
507 Macao Economic and Trade Office to the European Union in Brussels	4,390,300.00
508 Correctional Service Bureau	678,553,100.00
509 Office of the Macao SAR in Beijing	24,503,300.00
510 Macao Customs Service	1,041,776,200.00
511 Macao Economic and Trade Office to the World Trade Organization	11,587,000.00
512 Macao Economic and Cultural Office in Taiwan	16,337,300.00
Turn overleaf	27,480,001,100.00

** "Other capital revenue" includes utilisation of an excessive amount of 26,581,305,900.00 patacas from the fiscal reserve.*

The Macao SAR General integrated budget for 2021

(Cont.)

Revenue Items	Proposed budget for 2021
Con't.....	96,063,099,500.00
Total	**96,063,099,500.00**

Expenses items	Proposed budget for 2021
513 Higher Education Bureau	107,005,100.00
601 Investments and Development Expenses of the Administration	18,510,892,300.00
611 Pension and retirement compensation	7,752,400.00
612 General expenses	16,965,784,100.00
613 Designated appropriations, shared allocations and transfer budget	4,678,395,000.00
701 Health Bureau	8,626,257,800.00
702 Social Welfare Bureau	3,549,765,200.00
703 Government Printing Bureau	92,569,000.00
704 Housing Bureau	480,265,900.00
705 Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Insititute	652,207,800.00
706 Civil Aviation Authority	88,499,700.00
707 Macao Polytechnic Institute	841,367,000.00
708 University of Macau	2,577,073,500.00
709 Coffer of Legal Affairs	200,383,000.00
710 Consumer Council	50,290,000.00
711 Macao Institute for Tourism Studies	413,089,000.00
712 Public Security Police Force Welfare Association	54,487,900.00
713 Fire Services Welfare Association	8,314,800.00
714 Commission of Audit	162,115,700.00
715 Office of the Prosector General	445,747,600.00
716 Office of the President of the Court of Final Appeal	643,896,700.00
717 Commission Against Corruption	346,766,600.00
718 Legislative Assembly	183,787,300.00
720 Customs Welfare Association	3,462,500.00
721 Marine and Water Bureau Welfare Association	2,117,300.00
722 Judiciary Police Welfare Association	5,629,600.00
723 Municipal Affairs Bureau	3,068,733,900.00
801 Industrial and Commercial Development Fund	988,405,400.00
802 Fund for Home Ownership Scheme Housing Loans	1,883,500.00
803 Student Welfare Fund	386,754,000.00
804 Sports Fund	944,227,000.00
805 Culture Fund	360,878,400.00
806 Tourism Fund	671,270,700.00
807 Macao Public Administration Welfare Fund	46,830,700.00
808 Correctional Service Fund	5,171,600.00
809 Science and Technology Development Fund	361,568,900.00
810 Education Development Fund	697,997,500.00
811 Fisheries Development and Support Fund	10,000,000.00
812 Property Maintenance Fund	44,525,100.00
813 Giant Panda Foundation	3,172,000.00
814 Environmental Protection and Energy Conservation Fund	12,537,800.00
815 Cultural Industry Fund	208,758,800.00
816 Labour Creditor's Rights Protection Fund	23,635,800.00
817 Higher Education Fund	202,067,800.00
General integrated budget of expenditure	**95,216,342,800.00**
General integrated budget balance	
Central budget balance	-
Balance of budget implementation of autonomous entities	846,756,700.00
General integrated budget balance	**846,756,700.00**
General integrated budget expediture and balance	**96,063,099,500.00**

Appendix 14

Summarised budget and investment budget of special organisations for 2021

Revenue Items	Proposed budget for 2021
Recurring revenue	**15,405,795,800.00**
03 - Fees, fine and othter monetary penalties	626,613,100.00
04 - Asset revenue	86,217,100.00
05 - Franchise and concession revenue	1,570,880,000.00
06 - Financial revenue	5,956,071,300.00
07 - Sale of items and labour	577,987,900.00
08 - Transfer	4,682,888,000.00
09 - Contribution to Social Security System	1,891,196,700.00
19 - Other recurring revenue	13,941,700.00
Summarised budget revenue of special organisations	**15,405,795,800.00**

Expenses items	Proposed budget for 2021
901 Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau	573,805,700.00
902 Postal Savings Office	61,681,900.00
903 Macao Pension Fund	3,022,113,400.00
904 Monetary Authority of Macao	2,681,439,700.00
905 Social Security Fund	6,324,242,100.00
906 Automobile and Maritime Security Fund	8,715,800.00
907 Macao Foundation	2,672,408,400.00
908 Deposit Protection Fund	3,010,000.00
Summarised budget expenditure of special organisations	**15,347,417,000.00**
Net value of operational profit and loss of special organisations	58,378,800.00
Summarised budget expenditure and net value of operational profit and loss of special organisations	**15,405,795,800.00**
Investment budget of special organisations	
901 Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau	136,403,000.00
902 Postal Savings Office	-
903 Macao Pension Fund	1,150,500.00
904 Monetary Authority of Macao	343,395,700.00
905 Social Security Fund	14,180,000.00
906 Automobile and Maritime Security Fund	-
907 Macao Foundation	6,646,700.00
908 Deposit Protection Fund	-
Summarised investment budget of special organisations	**501,775,900.00**

Appendix 15

External Trade Statistics

MOP thousand

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Imports	71 351 640	75 851 109	90 102 580	90 125 446[r]	92 559 159
Exports	10 046 624	11 283 145	12 192 556	12 796 739	10 812 924
Balance of trade (Exp.-Imp.)	-61 305 016	-64 567 965	-77 910 024	-77 328 707[r]	-81 746 235
Coverage rate (%)	14	15	14	14	12
Temporary exports	1 014 478	1 110 227	812 075	1 058 997	856 859
Re-imports	596 713	721 381	676 758	732 589	1 045 854
Direct transhipment	11 252 963	13 006 674	13 667 101	16 138 018	19 731 074

[r] *Revised figures*

Appendix 16

Imports from Major Countries and Territories

MOP thousand

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	**71 351 640**	**75 851 109**	**90 102 580**	**90 125 446[r]**	**92 559 159**
European Union	**17 033 844**	**19 085 075**	**22 532 728**	**24 915 807[r]**	**28 536 420**
of which: France	5 625 509	5 656 819	7 539 731	9 194 126	15 685 803
Italy	5 589 621	7 082 468	7 790 097	9 379 570	8 613 060
Germany	1 560 436	1 657 598	1 835 189	1 739 031	1 662 673
The Netherlands	1 349 074	1 872 145	1 664 254	892 459	584 637
Ireland	632 952	402 837	398 242	444 655	358 554
Spain	370 759	534 982	547 869	488 774	332 873
Portugal	276 147	267 130	329 131	325 761	262 501
United Kingdom *	975 614	919 242	1 587 067	1 489 861	106 129
EFTA	**5 411 500**	**5 675 038**	**7 044 735**	**6 948 620**	**5 124 282**
Other European countries	**144 436**	**120 457**	**162 229**	**229 208**	**1 680 110**
of which: United Kingdom *	..	..	..	..	1 480 319
Africa	**195 838**	**171 751**	**283 333**	**219 554**	**121 285**
America	**4 273 176**	**4 263 974**	**4 707 510**	**5 418 357**	**9 322 626**
of which: USA	3 430 780	3 318 672	3 671 528	4 350 059	8 319 837
Canada	296 101	312 283	297 974	341 100	284 927
Asia	**43 124 509**	**45 366 244**	**54 056 358**	**50 904 827**	**46 748 431**
of which: The mainland	25 844 286	25 696 125	31 518 492	30 647 491	27 612 780
Hong Kong	6 211 422	6 799 063	7 042 533	5 645 597	2 912 328
Taiwan	1 254 105	1 473 093	1 454 758	1 304 081	1 568 801
Japan	4 517 760	5 451 182	7 304 879	6 178 949	9 588 908
South Korea	1 470 364	1 951 750	2 034 290	2 133 194	1 324 037
Thailand	844 307	904 424	1 094 200	1 137 535	1 053 988
Malaysia	561 804	572 221	673 392	732 371	575 206
Singapore	1 066 878	1 010 938	868 339	961 482	570 743
Australia, Oceania and other territories	**1 168 337**	**1 168 570**	**1 315 686**	**1 489 073**	**1 026 006**
of which: Australia	871 739	884 431	957 595	998 653	738 351

[r] *Revised figures*
.. *Not applicable*
* *The United Kingdom left the European Union on 31 January 2020*

Appendix 17

Exports to Major Countries and Territories

MOP thousand

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	**10 046 624**	**11 283 145**	**12 192 556**	**12 796 739**	**10 812 924**
European Union	**174 553**	**189 640**	**208 541**	**196 558**	**177 558**
of which: The Netherlands	34 403	31 401	30 545	52 424	58 121
France	32 406	63 352	54 098	57 124	44 018
Germany	49 165	38 970	47 349	34 214	23 794
Belgium	11 675	20 227	27 899	8 215	11 679
Portugal	5 615	413	24 245	353	10 537
Italy	5 011	4 698	5 431	10 430	10 505
Hungary	10 839	9 722	2 259	4 946	8 892
United Kingdom *	10 594	19 548	11 065	19 239	1 733
EFTA	**5 120**	**4 420**	**6 907**	**9 810**	**20 756**
Other European countries	**164**	**-**	**1 508**	**-**	**6 136**
of which: United Kingdom *	..	..	..	..	6 047
Africa	**7 189**	**5 873**	**5 989**	**3 318**	**9 960**
America	**182 159**	**206 394**	**167 676**	**325 179**	**595 469**
of which: USA	156 115	185 626	129 224	294 297	554 394
Canada	11 602	16 033	21 781	20 610	25 742
Asia	**8 247 172**	**9 272 489**	**9 992 121**	**10 202 174**	**9 505 050**
of which: The mainland	1 751 113	2 121 403	2 012 821	1 577 643	1 616 329
Hong Kong	5 559 003	6 598 563	7 569 837	8 162 501	7 464 027
Taiwan	47 392	37 123	21 575	18 557	20 834
India	34 082	76 036	54 243	34 635	89 173
Vietnam	30 152	36 316	115 326	59 641	63 589
Japan	310 984	173 090	53 486	79 967	55 224
Singapore	80 345	55 103	75 182	68 374	50 403
Philippines	290 601	26 060	20 375	44 399	49 984
Oceania and other territories	**27 023**	**21 261**	**28 337**	**17 441**	**19 826**
of which: Australia	22 390	13 485	21 028	14 350	17 006

.. *Not applicable*

\- *Absolute value =0*

* *The United Kingdom left the European Union on 31 January 2020*

Appendix 18

Domestic Exports to Major Countries and Territories

MOP thousand

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	**1 962 856**	**1 785 557**	**1 530 620**	**1 512 688**	**1 563 428**
European Union	**147 914**	**155 725**	**164 256**	**145 852**	**155 823**
of which: The Netherlands	33 505	31 296	27 170	50 146	54 637
France	25 126	42 611	31 625	45 654	37 804
Germany	44 891	38 786	37 484	17 237	23 009
Belgium	11 675	19 169	26 842	7 914	11 679
Portugal	4 711	272	23 764	132	9 996
Hungary	10 839	9 722	2 259	4 946	8 892
Italy	2 591	1 367	1 789	3 088	1 573
United Kingdom *	7 906	12 100	10 811	7 766	1 281
EFTA	**4 919**	**3 145**	**1 791**	**4 975**	**331**
Other European countries	**-**	**-**	**36**	**-**	**5 531**
of which: United Kingdom*	..	..	..	..	5 463
Africa	**7 189**	**5 813**	**5 893**	**3 238**	**9 256**
America	**165 312**	**193 166**	**134 300**	**301 077**	**558 071**
of which: USA	139 869	172 466	108 835	272 129	521 891
Canada	11 001	15 965	21 200	19 285	24 970
Asia	**1 613 487**	**1 408 743**	**1 203 849**	**1 048 341**	**823 715**
of which: The mainland	351 386	337 247	338 579	270 894	212 899
Hong Kong	675 893	814 603	747 396	618 846	461 079
Taiwan	5 070	8 228	1 632	6 135	2 477
India	33 588	75 989	54 228	34 458	80 677
Philippines	245 258	7 990	11 395	25 146	20 286
Japan	144 577	95 358	6 488	9 306	11 864
Vietnam	12 266	12 526	10 723	9 525	8 694
Sri Lanka	22 070	16 096	5 627	42 367	100
Oceania and other territories	**24 036**	**18 964**	**20 495**	**9 206**	**10 701**
of which: Australia	19 477	11 291	13 326	7 162	10 378

.. *Not applicable*
- *Absolute value =0*
* *The United Kingdom left the European Union on 31 January 2020*

Appendix 19

Tourism

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Visitor arrivals	**30 950 336**	**32 610 506**	**35 803 663**	**39 406 181**	**5 896 848**
By sea	10 777 447	11 236 083	10 355 396	6 267 619	426 298
By land	17 759 572	18 629 788	22 152 467	29 291 186	5 033 614
By air	2 413 317	2 744 635	3 295 800	3 847 376	436 936
Visitor departures	**30 858 442**	**32 528 051**	**35 708 935**	**39 356 912**	**5 943 772**
By sea	8 715 855	8 666 480	8 480 226	6 324 531	429 358
By land	19 739 752	21 149 708	24 067 955	29 313 237	5 063 707
By air	2 402 835	2 711 863	3 160 754	3 719 144	450 707
Average length of stay of visitors (day)	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.4**
Visitor arrivals in package tours	**7 552 148**	**8 622 769**	**9 130 432**	**8 332 187**	**262 507[p]**
Outbound travel in package tour by Macao residents	**496 343**	**561 227**	**526 805**	**565 111**	**40 656[p]**
Hotel occupancy rate (%)	**83.31**	**87.17**	**91.05**	**90.79**	**28.58**
5-star hotels	83.69	87.79	92.39	92.18	25.11
4-star hotels	86.27	89.39	91.34	90.20	32.95
3-star hotels	82.27	86.20	91.55	92.24	37.32
2-star hotels	68.38	75.08	73.15	73.87	30.24
Guesthouses	56.55	59.48	62.12	63.81	34.66
Available guest rooms	**36 278**	**36 682**	**38 809**	**38 282**	**35 142**
Total overnight guests	**11 999 734**	**13 155 173**	**13 955 891**	**14 102 425**	**3 874 307**
Average length of stay (night)	**1.43**	**1.48**	**1.52**	**1.53**	**1.70**
Total spending of visitors[a] (MOP million)	**52 662**	**61 324**	**69 687**	**64 077**	**11 938**
Visitors' expenditure survey per-capita spending[a] (MOP)	**1 701**	**1 880**	**1 946**	**1 626**	**2 025**
Overnight Visitors	2 681	2 883	3 041	2 681	3 468
Same-Day Visitors	693	754	777	680	700

[a] *Excluding gaming expenses*
[p] *Provisional figures*

Appendix 20

Visitor Arrivals by Place of Residence

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	**30 950 336**	**32 610 506**	**35 803 663**	**39 406 181**	**5 896 848**
The mainland	20 454 104	22 196 203	25 260 556	27 923 219	4 754 239
Hong Kong	6 419 839	6 165 129	6 327 925	7 354 094	843 165
Taiwan	1 074 525	1 060 107	1 060 968	1 063 355	104 124
India	165 278	148 121	147 870	127 351	5 049
Indonesia	182 467	197 139	173 836	169 957	12 883
Japan	300 613	328 990	325 798	295 783	15 200
Malaysia	222 809	218 301	227 854	206 277	9 455
Philippines	287 025	307 139	312 072	423 106	32 018
South Korea	662 321	874 253	812 842	743 026	44 457
Singapore	155 763	143 068	134 840	115 742	6 002
Thailand	236 169	198 222	181 379	151 521	7 421
Vietnam	11 103	6 895	6 846	6 243	494
Other Asian countries	70 551	73 620	106 171	106 907	7 426
Brazil	9 974	11 012	11 629	12 770	1 111
Canada	75 173	74 287	74 268	75 060	6 181
USA	190 885	186 378	201 810	199 800	13 489
Other American countries	23 817	24 422	27 222	27 788	2 293
France	42 650	40 374	38 910	36 624	2 347
Germany	29 977	28 719	29 469	29 825	1 880
The Netherlands	11 395	10 854	11 686	12 158	648
Italy	13 802	13 861	14 625	15 451	933
Portugal	15 624	16 259	15 594	15 967	1 141
Russia	25 147	27 037	30 784	31 307	4 112
Spain	9 659	9 303	10 578	10 305	709
Switzerland	7 719	7 445	6 817	6 460	428
United Kingdom	61 301	57 121	58 319	59 284	3 682
Other European countries	55 159	57 078	60 649	60 453	4 475
Australia	93 286	88 988	90 914	84 030	7 915
New Zealand	13 731	13 707	14 381	14 909	1 443
Other Oceanian countries	1 372	1 388	1 566	1 448	140
South Africa	5 218	5 416	6 359	6 567	647
Others	21 880	19 670	19 126	19 394	1 341

Appendix 21

Restaurants, Hotels, Travel Agencies and Service Sector Establishments

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Restaurants and similar establishments	**2 254**	**2 332**	**2 364**	**2 423**	**2 487**
Restaurants	217	229	239	240	246
Eating places	1 835	1 891	1 927	1 988	2 039
Drinking places	202	212	198	195	202
Hotels	**76**	**80**	**83**	**85**	**88**
5-star hotels	32	33	36	36	36
4-star hotels	17	17	17	17	19
3-star hotels	15	16	16	17	17
2-star hotels	12	14	14	15	16
Guesthouses	**33**	**34**	**35**	**39**	**42**
Travel agencies	**273**	**284**	**294**	**276**	**260**
Advertising businesses	**782**	**823**	**865**	**902**	**937**
Conference and exhibition organising services	**188**	**206**	**230**	**261**	**277**
Real estate agencies	**1 773**	**1 863**	**1 901**	**1 887**	**1 890**
Real estate management	**324**	**322**	**343**	**335**	**348**

Note: Data on establishments derived from administrative records.

Appendix 22

Consumer Price Index

(from April 2018 to March 2019 = 100)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
CPI (Composite)	**95.00**	**96.16**	**99.05**	**101.78**	**102.60**
Foodstuffs and non-alcoholic beverages	94.82	96.28	98.94	102.71	106.17
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	97.15	100.06	99.97	99.53	99.23
Clothing and footwear	93.56	94.51	100.72	100.66	94.01
Housing and fuels	98.59	97.82	99.92	101.68	102.40
Household goods and furnishings	94.34	96.35	99.03	101.27	102.55
Health	90.53	94.53	99.08	102.55	106.67
Transport	88.89	92.23	97.14	101.86	100.73
Communications	113.64	108.32	99.14	97.50	87.15
Recreation and culture	97.67	98.88	101.40	102.35	97.36
Education	85.43	90.83	95.15	100.53	104.09
Other goods and services	94.43	95.85	99.11	101.72	103.63
CPI (A)[a]	**95.08**	**96.22**	**99.13**	**101.79**	**102.71**
CPI (B)[b]	**94.37**	**95.71**	**98.48**	**101.77**	**102.45**
Inflation rate					
CPI (Composite)	2.37	1.23	3.01	2.75	0.81
CPI (A)[a]	2.30	1.20	3.02	2.69	0.90
CPI (B)[b]	2.98	1.43	2.89	3.34	0.67

[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

	2016	2017	2018	2019[r]	2020[p]
Money supply					
M1	**63 674.3**	**72 392.9**	**80 757.9**	**88 162.0**	**81 185.6**
MOP	36 756.1	42 132.1	45 236.1	47 063.7	48 111.3
HKD	25 503.9	28 784.3	34 181.5	38 657.1	30 672.7
RMB	73.7	17.2	22.3	23.8	59.4
USD	1 029.6	1 155.7	929.5	2 078.9	1 924.3
Other currencies	311.0	303.7	388.5	338.5	417.9
M2	**532 475.3**	**591 465.6**	**651 452.1**	**687 520.6**	**692 358.4**
MOP	163 022.5	182 789.4	198 507.4	210 628.9	235 406.1
HKD	289 233.5	320 296.7	341 967.8	331 009.1	338 238.5
RMB	22 469.4	24 001.8	27 559.9	30 872.8	35 094.0
USD	45 694.9	52 951.1	70 293.1	103 095.7	71 390.8
Other currencies	12 055.0	11 426.6	13 123.9	11 824.1	12 229.0
Resident deposits					
Total	**518 919.5**	**576 557.2**	**635 445.0**	**670 644.4**	**673 778.5**
Time deposits	299 096.7	326 216.8	378 065.9	405 969.4	383 206.0
MOP	56 963.4	60 336.8	71 424.6	77 408.9	86 483.2
HKD	185 196.9	201 053.5	218 897.2	207 730.6	209 242.0
RMB	18 416.1	20 041.2	22 751.2	25 684.8	28 894.6
USD	32 986.9	39 136.1	58 367.5	89 151.8	53 305.9
Other currencies	5 533.2	5 649.3	6 625.3	5 993.3	5 280.4
Non-resident deposits	**248 080.5**	**254 210.9**	**240 627.4**	**243 823.3**	**322 136.2**

Money and Finance

MOP million (Cont.)

	2016	2017	2018	2019[r]	2020[p]
Credit by domestic companies and individuals					
Total	**423 033.9**	**458 700.5**	**506 219.1**	**531 969.7**	**551 919.6**
Loans and advances	418 071.2	451 688.5	501 141.9	515 533.4	530 126.7
MOP	123 842.4	136 949.2	157 189.5	176 769.8	188 428.8
HKD	276 866.2	295 406.3	327 722.4	322 499.5	320 869.5
RMB	2 716.2	266.1	291.6	2 547.4	7 970.0
USD	13 824.2	16 089.2	13 081.5	12 440.0	12 121.8
Other currencies	822.1	2 977.7	2 856.9	1 276.7	736.6
Distribution of domestic credit (MOP thousand)	**422 691 120**	**458 367 078**	**505 094 846**	**518 100 349**	**534 227 972**
of which:					
Manufacturing industry	11 600 840	13 359 821	10 550 993	7 783 697	5 453 374
Electricity, gas and water	1 144 935	1 419 356	2 225 835	2 459 187	2 420 760
Construction and public works	47 468 752	54 692 224	44 903 136	54 994 601	64 707 094
Trade (wholesale and retail)	29 326 277	30 927 271	31 719 520	29 634 726	28 486 572
Hotels and restaurants	33 473 139	35 793 835	50 092 703	37 966 682	35 273 127
Transport, warehousing and communications	1 327 449	984 039	1 113 873	861 596	1 327 326
Personal housing loans	138 565 145	148 156 901	166 801 253	183 320 387	191 488 529

End-year figures

[r] *Revised figures*

[p] *Provisional figures*

Appendix 24

Gross Domestic Product and Main Expenditure Components

At Current Prices - MOP Million					
	2016[r]	**2017[r]**	**2018[r]**	**2019[r]**	**2020**
Gross domestic product	360 460.2	404 966.4	446 429.2	445 118.4	194 398.4
Growth rate (%)	0.2	12.3	10.2	-0.3	-56.3
Private consumption expenditure	96 050.8	99 557.2	106 798.5	111 333.5	93 578.1
Government final consumption expenditure	37 472.0	39 347.6	42 047.7	44 933.7	51 374.2
Gross fixed capital formation	78 878.9	80 166.5	74 656.7	61 537.4	52 493.6
Changes in inventories	-153.6	-977.0	2 186.4	1 312.2	1 169.7
Exports of goods and services	276 151.2	325 640.5	368 272.1	366 019.2	121 020.0
Imports of goods and services (-)	127 939.1	138 768.4	147 532.3	140 017.6	125 237.2
Chain volume measures of GDP at chained (2018) dollars - MOP Million					
	2016[r]	**2017[r]**	**2018[r]**	**2019[r]**	**2020**
Gross domestic product	381 257.0	419 315.5	446 429.2	434 693.0	189 924.8
Growth rate (%)	-0.7	10.0	6.5	-2.6	-56.3
Private consumption expenditure	99 651.0	102 325.7	106 798.5	109 729.1	91 790.5
Government final consumption expenditure	40 365.6	40 652.6	42 047.7	43 490.0	48 440.4
Gross fixed capital formation	85 435.2	82 773.6	74 656.7	61 351.2	52 104.8
Changes in inventories	-153.0	-981.8	2 186.4	1 309.8	1 165.7
Exports of goods and services	287 072.9	335 328.7	368 272.1	358 453.4	119 974.0
Imports of goods and services (-)	130 452.4	140 641.0	147 532.3	139 640.5	124 302.5
	2016[r]	**2017[r]**	**2018[r]**	**2019[r]**	**2020**
GDP per capita (MOP – current prices)	558 118	623 985	676 152	660 903	285 314
GDP per capita (USD – current prices)	69 810	77 743	83 756	81 893	35 714

[p] *Provisional figures*
[r] *Revised figures*

Appendix 25

Public Finances

MOP million

	2016	2017	2018	2019[r]	2020[p]
Total public revenue	**110 501.9**	**126 366.7**	**141 313.2**	**140 730.2**	**94 699.6**
of which: direct taxes	88 456.7	103 263.4	115 963.6	10 537.5	9 791.1
indirect taxes	4 076.2	5 119.3	5 693.2	4 929.2	3 586.2
Total public expenditure	**82 629.1**	**81 303.5**	**83 030.3**	**84 683.4**	**91 299.5**

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

		2015[r]	2016[r]	2017[r]	2018[r]	2019
Total	**Stock**	**236 880**	**250 490**	**270 071**	**286 042**	**346 628**
	Flow	**8 283**	**15 660**	**10 068**	**20 159**	**53 990**
	Income	**52 623**	**49 345**	**60 933**	**73 975**	**80 330**
Industrial manufacturing	Stock	3 918	4 995	5 203	5 359	6 049
	Flow	329	771	139	19	493
	Income	772	868	776	774	996
Construction	Stock	9 173	11 382	11 073	11 823	12 195
	Flow	2 765	2 636	205	810	639
	Income	2 415	3 275	2 657	2 895	1 551
Wholesale and retail	Stock	26 189	28 325	31 267	30 064	31 566
	Flow	3 355	1 801	-1 363	2 177	1 834
	Income	6 379	4 443	4 973	8 124	8 282
Hotels and restaurants	Stock	1 983	2 488	1 236	1 447	2 385
	Flow	-698	529	202	229	874
	Income	237	146	241	417	661
Transport, storage and communications	Stock	6 541	7 557	4 667	5 252	5 431
	Flow	1 028	560	203	536	180
	Income	1 658	1 530	1 176	1 547	1 421

Stock, Flows and Income of Inward Direct Investment by Industry

MOP million (Cont.)

		2015[r]	2016[r]	2017[r]	2018[r]	2019
Gaming	Stock	120 054	120 125	112 220	132 120	181 208
	Flow	-6 959	1 887	-4 007	18 972	43 307
	Income	29 144	27 222	37 005	42 569	45 185
Banks and securities	Stock	46 456	50 789	56 413	61 295	70 287
	Flow	7 784	4 939	4 013	6 143	6 795
	Income	10 821	11 520	11 457	12 320	12 983
Insurance	Stock	5 240	8 703	11 682	12 315	12 746
	Flow	873	3 589	1 332	1 340	1 729
	Income	390	1 173	437	1 344	1 393
Real estate development, leasing and sale activities	Stock	~	~	22 514	21 301	19 531
	Flow	~	~	3 159	-1 201	-1 691
	Income	~	~	2 276	3 963	7 673
Other services	Stock	17 326	16 125	13 796	5 065	5 230
	Flow	-194	-1 053	6 185	-8 866	-170
	Income	807	-833	-66	22	187

[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

		2015[r]	2016[r]	2017[r]	2018[r]	2019
Total	**Stock**	**236 880**	**250 490**	**270 071**	**286 042**	**346 628**
	Flow	**8 283**	**15 660**	**10 068**	**20 159**	**53 990**
	Income	**52 623**	**49 345**	**60 933**	**73 975**	**80 330**
British Virgin Islands	Stock	54 986	59 028	70 330	81 895	89 304
	Flow	2 680	4 114	7 526	10 430	10 195
	Income	6 995	6 804	14 596	19 209	20 647
Hong Kong	Stock	59 432	68 633	85 335	79 649	86 769
	Flow	3 325	9 729	11 605	-2 561	3 482
	Income	14 852	13 903	14 167	18 686	18 358
Cayman Islands	Stock	64 875	54 375	41 857	45 747	80 077
	Flow	-7 315	-9 014	-9 728	5 244	30 745
	Income	16 625	14 389	17 190	17 541	21 059
The mainland	Stock	34 543	39 071	46 918	51 177	59 194
	Flow	7 207	5 115	3 328	6 193	7 948
	Income	9 590	10 299	9 661	12 142	14 047
Portugal	Stock	8 680	9 052	8 897	9 153	9 739
	Flow	523	290	-32	276	555
	Income	1 125	1 053	1 085	924	1 094
United Kingdom	Stock	2 727	4 022	4 045	4 580	6 368
	Flow	-444	1 485	-274	-234	1 311
	Income	1 840	1 300	2 479	3 268	2 896

Stock, Flows and Income of Inward Direct Investment by Usual Residence of Direct Investors

MOP million (Cont.)

		2015[r]	2016[r]	2017[r]	2018[r]	2019
USA	Stock	2 736	5 401	2 981	2 924	2 735
	Flow	512	2 389	-2 422	-59	-1 677
	Income	142	164	127	214	225
Others	Stock	8 901	10 909	9 706	10 918	12 441
	Flow	1 794	1 551	66	869	1 431
	Income	1 453	1 433	1 627	1 993	2 005

[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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Estimate of population (at year-end)	**644 900**	**653 100**	**667 400**	**679 600**	**683 100**
Male	305 500	307 000	312 800	317 400	319 800
Female	339 400	346 100	354 600	362 200	363 300
Growth Rate (%)	**-0.3**	**1.3**	**2.2**	**1.8**	**0.5**
Age Structure					
0-14	80 400	83 000	88 100	89 500	90 900
15-64	501 100	501 200	505 200	509 300	503 900
65 and over	63 400	68 900	74 100	80 800	88 300
Live-births	**7 146**	**6 529**	**5 925**	**5 979**	**5 545**
Male	3 733	3 382	3 197	3 083	2 866
Female	3 413	3 147	2 728	2 896	2 679
Deaths	**2 248**	**2 120**	**2 069**	**2 282**	**2 230**
Male	1 274	1 252	1 172	1 320	1 267
Female	974	868	897	962	963
Marriage (cases)	**3 891**	**3 883**	**3 842**	**3 724**	**2 754**
Divorce (cases)	**1 245**	**1 479**	**1 544**	**1 435**	**1 319**
Foreigners granted legal residency in Macao SAR	**1 447**	**1 527**	**1 074**	**967**	**730**
Non-resident workers granted legal admission into Macao SAR	**78 413**	**74 965**	**81 595**	**80 689**	**51 544**
Total non-resident workers residing in Macao SAR (at year-end)	**177 638**	**179 456**	**188 480**	**196 538**	**177 663**
Legal immigrants from the mainland	**6 327**	**4 206**	**3 532**	**3 757**	**2 973**

Appendix 29

Law and Order

No.

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Crimes registered	**14 387**	**14 293**	**14 365**	**14 178**	**10 057**
Property infringements	7 658	8 087	8 763	8 840	5 428
Personal violations	2 909	2 919	2 672	2 480	2 102
Against the territory	989	1 227	841	755	469
Social disturbance	1 585	1 013	965	957	601
Others	1 246	1 047	1 124	1 146	1 457
Prisoners (at year-end)	**1 271**	**1 284**	**1 458**	**1 636**	**1 544**
Male	1 085	1 105	1 248	1 435	1 337
Female	186	179	210	201	207

Appendix 30

Labour Force

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Labour force participation rate (%)	**72.3**	**70.8**	**70.9**	**70.3**	**70.5**
Male	77.8	76.0	75.6	74.6	74.9
Female	67.2	66.3	67.0	66.7	66.8
Unemployment rate (%)	**1.9**	**2.0**	**1.8**	**1.7**	**2.5**
Male	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.9
Female	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.3	2.2
Underemployment (%)	**0.5**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**3.5**
Active population ('000)	**397.2**	**387.4**	**392.5**	**394.6**	**405.4**
Male	205.8	192.9	191.9	192.7	198.6
Female	191.4	194.5	200.6	202.0	206.8
By age group and gender					
≦24	**29.2**	**26.4**	**26.1**	**24.7**	**22.1**
Male	15.4	12.4	11.3	12.8	11.1
Female	13.8	14.1	14.9	11.8	11.0
25-34	**123.8**	**119.5**	**118.9**	**115.4**	**114.7**
Male	63.6	59.9	57.5	56.7	57.2
Female	60.2	59.6	61.4	58.7	57.4
35-44	**93.9**	**92.3**	**94.8**	**99.1**	**106.5**
Male	47.6	43.5	46.0	47.0	50.7
Female	46.2	48.8	48.8	52.2	55.8
45-54	**90.3**	**86.8**	**85.1**	**84.3**	**86.1**
Male	43.7	39.3	37.6	35.7	37.3
Female	46.6	47.5	47.5	48.6	48.8
55-64	**51.7**	**53.3**	**58.3**	**60.4**	**63.5**
Male	29.7	31.4	33.1	33.5	33.9
Female	22.0	21.9	25.2	26.8	29.6
65 and over	**8.4**	**9.1**	**9.2**	**10.7**	**12.4**
Male	5.8	6.5	6.4	7.0	8.3
Female	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.7	4.2

Labour Force

(Cont.)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Employed population ('000)	**389.7**	**379.8**	**385.4**	**387.8**	**395.1**
Male	201.1	188.4	187.5	188.6	192.8
Female	188.5	191.4	197.9	199.2	202.3
By age group and gender					
≦24	**27.8**	**25.0**	**24.8**	**23.4**	**20.3**
Male	14.5	11.6	10.6	12.1	10.0
Female	13.3	13.5	14.2	11.3	10.3
25-34	**121.1**	**117.0**	**116.8**	**113.8**	**111.8**
Male	62.0	58.5	56.2	55.8	55.5
Female	59.1	58.5	60.6	57.9	56.2
35-44	**92.7**	**91.0**	**93.7**	**98.0**	**104.4**
Male	47.0	42.9	45.3	46.3	50.1
Female	45.7	48.1	48.3	51.7	54.4
45-54	**89.1**	**85.6**	**83.9**	**83.1**	**84.6**
Male	43.0	38.5	36.9	35.0	36.7
Female	46.1	47.1	47.0	48.0	48.0
55-64	**50.6**	**52.1**	**57.2**	**59.0**	**61.7**
Male	28.9	30.4	32.2	32.5	32.4
Female	21.7	21.7	25.0	26.6	29.2
65 and over	**8.3**	**9.0**	**9.1**	**10.6**	**12.2**
Male	5.8	6.5	6.4	6.9	8.1
Female	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.7	4.2
Unemployed population ('000)	**7.6**	**7.6**	**7.1**	**6.8**	**10.3**
Male	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.1	5.8
Female	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.7	4.5
By age group and gender					
≦24	**1.4**	**1.4**	**1.4**	**1.3**	**1.8**
Male	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.1
Female	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7
25-34	**2.7**	**2.6**	**2.1**	**1.6**	**2.9**
Male	1.6	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.7
Female	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.2

Labour Force

(Cont.)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
35-44	**1.2**	**1.3**	**1.1**	**1.2**	**2.1**
Male	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
Female	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.5
45-54	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.3**	**1.5**
Male	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Female	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8
55-64	**1.0**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.3**	**1.9**
Male	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.5
Female	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
65 and over	**0.1**	**0#**	**0#**	**0.1**	**0.2**
Male	0.1	-	0#	0.1	0.2
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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Manufacturing	**977**	**1 012**	**1 014**	**1 001**	**1 002**
Textiles	14	13	12	13	15
Garments	138	125	118	118	116
Foods and beverages	372	399	420	448	449
Construction	**3 792**	**3 869**	**4 129**	**4 143**	**5 081**
Site preparation	73	60	55	55	53
Construction of buildings (whole or part) and civil engineering	502	544	550	445	447
Special installation	991	1 013	1 090	1 062	1 363
Completion of buildings	2 215	2 242	2 424	2 568	3 203
Hiring of construction and demolition equipment with operator	11	10	10	13	15
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	**16 861**	**17 686**	**18 255**	**19 040**	**20 299**
Sales, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; retail sales of automotive fuel	1 152	1 173	1 193	1 210	1 244
Wholesale trade	6 075	6 388	6 629	7 002	7 642
Retail trade	9 634	10 125	10 433	10 828	11 413
Transport, warehousing and communications	**3 262**	**3 343**	**3 503**	**3 678**	**3 874**
Transport and warehousing	3 179	3 261	3 420	3 596	3 789
Land transport	2 445	2 433	2 516	2 645	2 648
Sea transport	21	24	25	25	24
Air transport	18	20	21	21	23
Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	695	784	858	905	1 094
Communications	83	82	83	82	85
Financial activities					
Total number of banks	28	28	27	30	30
Number of branches	200	201	204	205	205
Total number of insurance companies	23	23	24	25	26

Notes: Data on establishments derived from administrative records.

Land Transport - including taxis, school buses and trucks 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)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	**389.7**	**379.8**	**385.4**	**387.8**	**395.1**
Manufacturing	7.9	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.4
Electricity, gas and water	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.2
Construction	44.4	32.7	31.1	30.5	37.6
Wholesale and retail trade	44.1	45.8	43.7	41.6	46.2
Hotels, restaurants and similar establishments	57.2	54.6	56.1	56.1	54.4
Transport, warehousing and communications	19.3	19.1	19.2	19.8	18.0
Financial activities	10.4	11.3	10.8	12.1	12.8
Real estate and business services	30.4	30.2	31.9	34.8	35.6
Public administration and compulsory social security	28.3	28.7	29.8	27.9	27.4
Education	15.9	17.0	17.5	17.3	18.2
Health and social work	12.1	12.9	12.4	12.6	13.5
Recreational, cultural, gaming and other services	92.7	92.3	96.4	97.0	91.3
Private households with employed persons (domestic servants)	25.3	26.8	28.5	30.3	31.5
Others and unknown	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0

Due to rounding, total may not correspond to the sum of partial figures.

Appendix 33

Health

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Doctor per 1,000 population	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6
Nurse per 1,000 population	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8
Hospital bed per 1,000 population	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5
Clinics[1]					
Medical clinic	164	152	141	134	111
Chinese medicine clinic	120	118	109	104	95
Dental clinic	61	58	50	47	45
Comprehensive clinic	319	346	359	383	407
Registered health personnel[1]					
Doctors	1 726	1 730	1 754	1 808	1 789
Doctors of chinese medicine	512	526	534	538	551
Chinese medicine practitioners	187	172	162	152	149
Dentists	193	207	223	236	243
Odontologists	49	48	43	41	40
Nurses	2 342	2 397	2 464	2 491	2 568
Therapists	257	292	341	359	414
Masseurs	12	12	13	13	13
Acupuncturists	7	6	5	8	7
Main causes of death (%)					
Neoplasms	36.6	34.8	39.6	35.9	38.9
Diseases of the circulatory system	24.4	24.7	24.8	26.8	26.1
Diseases of the respiratory system	17.0	19.2	13.2	14.3	12.1
Diseases of the digestive system	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.0
Diseases of the genitourinary system	3.7	2.7	3.1	4.0	3.4
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	2.2	2.4	4.2	3.4	3.1

[1] *Source: Administrative data from the Health Bureau*

Appendix 34

Education

	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
Students per 1,000 inhabitants	**166**	**168**	**168**	**172**	**179**
Establishments					
Tertiary education	10	10	10	10	10
Pre-primary, primary and secondary education	70	70	70	70	71
Kindergarten	5	5	5	5	5
Primary education	1	1	1	1	1
Secondary education	5	5	5	5	5
Kindergarten and primary	20	21	21	20	21
Secondary and kindergarten	-	1	1	1	-
Secondary and primary	7	7	7	7	7
Secondary, primary and kindergarten	32	30	30	31	32
Students enrolled					
Tertiary education	32 750	33 098	34 279	36 107	39 093
Secondary education	27 473	26 608	26 022	26 396	27 627
Primary education	28 438	30 169	32 530	33 961	35 450
Pre-primary education	17 757	18 802	18 626	19 265	18 908
Teachers					
Tertiary education	2 265	2 303	2 453	2 598	2 653
Secondary education	2 710	2 727	2 684	2 721	2 768
Primary education	2 105	2 235	2 402	2 540	2 642
Pre-primary education	1 212	1 297	1 320	1 395	1 412
Students per teacher					
Secondary education	10.1	9.8	9.7	9.7	10.0
Primary education	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.4	13.4
Pre-primary education	14.7	14.5	14.1	13.8	13.4
Special education	5.3	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.8

- Absolute value = 0

Appendix 35

Construction

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Buildings with licence of use issued (completion of buildings) in private sector					
Buildings	60	69	66	58	57
Units	498	4 525	4 268	3 013	2 521
Gross floor area (m^2)	192 191	839 517	1 293 667	474 123	287 170
No. of parking spaces for cars	551	2 839	5 281	2 182	1 396
No. of parking spaces for motorcycles	143	1 557	1 879	2 175	477
Buildings with construction permit issued (construction of new buildings) in private sector					
Buildings	81	47	68	67	55
Units	5 372	3 226	1 674	405	233
Gross floor area (m^2)	868 827	410 902	575 816	442 050	881 296
No. of parking spaces for cars	3 891	1 797	2 105	1 452	1 890
No. of parking spaces for motorcycles	1 100	2 014	699	401	618
Building units and parking spaces transacted as per record of stamp duty	**14 108**	**13 985**	**15 073**	**11 022**	**9 002**
Residential	10 170	10 581	10 822	8 277	6 483
Commercial and office	752	873	894	651	497
Industrial	84	117	235	87	66
Parking spaces	3 013	2 284	3 084	1 989	1 928
Others	89	130	38	18	28
Value of building units and parking spaces transacted as per record of stamp duty (MOP million)	**74 129**	**85 228**	**89 604**	**62 237**	**51 111**
Residential	58 755	69 442	69 426	51 049	42 957
Commercial and office	9 136	9 739	13 503	7 109	4 446
Industrial	1 068	1 543	1 963	1 130	944
Parking spaces	4 194	3 498	4 104	2 797	2 432
Others	975	1 006	608	151	332

"Licence of use issued" refers to projects that were issued the licence of use (also known as occupation permit) during the reference period. It was referred to as "Completion of buildings" prior to 2017.

"Construction permit issued" refers to projects that were issued the construction permit to start construction, expansion and superstructure works during the reference period. It was referred to as "Construction of new buildings" prior to 2017.

Appendix 36

Transport

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Vehicles in circulation (No.)					
Cars	118 900	114 927	115 659	116 838	118 632
Industrial vehicle	411	410	408	70	72
Motorcycles	131 139	126 274	124 078	123 838	125 406
Density of vehicles in circulation					
No. of vehicles per km	278	269	258	257	262
No. of motorbikes per km	307	295	276	273	277
Traffic accidents					
No. of accidents	15 342	14 717	13 764	13 691	10 194
Persons injured and/or dead	4 622	4 714	4 390	4 512	3 594
Total cross-border vehicle traffic (No.)					
In	2 529 495	2 413 017	2 463 860	2 674 191	1 255 143
Out	2 541 379	2 405 777	2 463 508	2 684 392	1 261 909
Vehicle traffic through the Border Gate (No.)					
In	1 942 755	1 770 291	1 700 433	1 648 691	499 780
Out	1 894 411	1 713 676	1 658 702	1 616 637	486 004
Vehicles traffic through the checkpoint of Macao Port Area at Hengqin Port [a] (No.)					
In	567 486	622 315	732 842	790 905	338 085
Out	626 264	669 523	772 349	839 722	370 149

Transport

(Cont.)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Vehicles traffic through the checkpoint of Zhuhai-Macao Crossborder Industrial Zone (No.)					
In	19 254	20 411	18 951	18 022	12 238
Out	20 704	22 578	20 517	18 758	27 207
Vehicles traffic through the checkpoint of Macao Port Administration Area of Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Checkpoint [b] (No.)					
In	..	..	11 634	216 573	405 040
Out	..	..	11 940	209 275	378 549
Ferry trips[c] (No.)					
In	69 684	69 446	65 866	55 334	10 683
Out	69 686	69 440	65 874	55 329	10 691
Commercial flights at the Macau International Airport (No.)					
Arrival	26 809	27 415	31 016	36 796	6 836
Departure	26 808	27 427	31 032	36 798	6 840
Container flow by sea[d] (No.)					
In	54 884	56 064	57 859	56 583	55 773
Out	34 106	34 131	36 067	34 127	27 551
Transit	46	123	328	400	80
Seaborne containerised cargo (Tonne)					
In	156 588	137 440	134 875	120 683	104 177
Out	18 766	20 270	31 398	19 490	14 685
Transit	4 203	2 774	4 753	6 122	2 397

Transport

(Cont.)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Seaborne containerised throughput (TEU)					
In	80 922	81 958	86 943	84 618	83 365
Out	48 413	47 631	51 119	47 699	37 883
Transit	82	209	577	722	155
Container flow by land [d] (No.)					
In	2 070	1 717	1 670	2 592	2 202
Out	800	454	402	718	2 810
Transit	961	558	429	539	1 012
Gross weight of containerised land cargo (Tonne)					
In	14 204	8 077	9 688	14 188	12 908
Out	2 343	2 642	1 860	1 585	2 412
Transit	4 202	3 173	4 495	5 755	13 036
Gross weight of cargo at the Macau International Airport (Tonne)					
In	6 427	6 643	7 083	7 219	3 694
Out	19 622	23 356	27 521	29 549	28 194
Transit	6 842	7 494	6 877	5 448	1 408

[a] *The checkpoint of the Macao Port Area at Hengqin Port opened on 18 August 2020, while the Checkpoint of COTAI was closed on the same day.*

[b] *The checkpoint of Macao Port Administration Area of Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge commenced operation on 24 October 2018, whereas the freight passage of this checkpoint opened on 16 August 2020.*

[c] *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.*

[d] *Refers to the total number of laden and empty container trips entering and exiting Macao*

.. *Not applicable*

TEU - Twenty-foot Equivalent Uni

Appendix 37

Communications

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Telephone lines at year-end	139 154	131 076	124 101	116 383	107 340
Mobile telephone users at year-end (Prepaid cards included)	1 969 972	2 249 124	2 181 194	2 793 474	1 621 217
Telephone fixed lines per 1,000 inhabitants	216	201	186	171	157
Mobile telephone users per 1,000 inhabitants	3 055	3 444	3 268	4 110	2 373
Internet subscribers[a]	363 372	396 596	543 161	589 632	632 175
Hours of Internet usage ('000 hours)	1 166 937	1 241 939	1 268 795	1 585 404	1 654 276
Postal services ('000 units)					
Ordinary mail	31 970	31 072	31 907	29 740	25 353
Registered mail	1 188	1 113	1 120	1 052	929

[a] *Registered Internet subscribers include main and supplementary Wi-Fi accounts as from 2018, whereas data for 2017 and prior years*

Appendix 38

Consumption of Energy and Construction Materials, and Liquid and Gas Fuel

Consumption of Energy and Construction Materials

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Water ('000 m^3)	86 703	88 436	90 944	92 815	85 515
Electricity (million kwh)	5 293.7	5 416.6	5 567.2	5 805.8	5 414.9
L.P. gas (tonnes)	44 607	41 936	42 297	40 905	34 426
Natural gas ('000 m^3)	10 050	178 251	94 595	136 720	73 900
Liquid fuel ('000 litres)*	386 546	347 353	269 390	258 303	209 041
Cement (tonnes)	573 953	371 744	362 808	346 097	355 907

Liquid and Gaseous Fuel Statistics

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Petrol ('000 litres)					
Imports	102 027	103 885	112 688	106 481	88 612
Consumption	102 311	104 132	109 049	110 965	92 664
Kerosene ('000 litres)					
Imports	2 801	2 472	2 256	1 986	1 506
Consumption	2 777	2 466	2 245	2 026	1 529
Gas oil and diesel ('000 litres)					
Imports	209 539	198 187	183 867	161 177	87 975
Consumption	122 429	117 863	114 127	110 865	82 138

Liquid and Gas Fuel Statistics

(Cont.)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Fuel oil ('000 litres)					
Imports	155 536	134 930	38 500	21 800	43 560
Consumption	159 030	122 893	43 970	34 447	32 711
L.P. gas (tonnes)					
Imports	42 954	41 511	41 353	39 511	34 180
Consumption	44 607	41 936	42 297	40 905	34 426
Natural gas ('000 m^3)					
Imports	9 492	175 480	93 126	133 725	72 371
Consumption	10 050	178 251	94 595	136 720	73 900

* *The amount of aviation kerosene is not included.*

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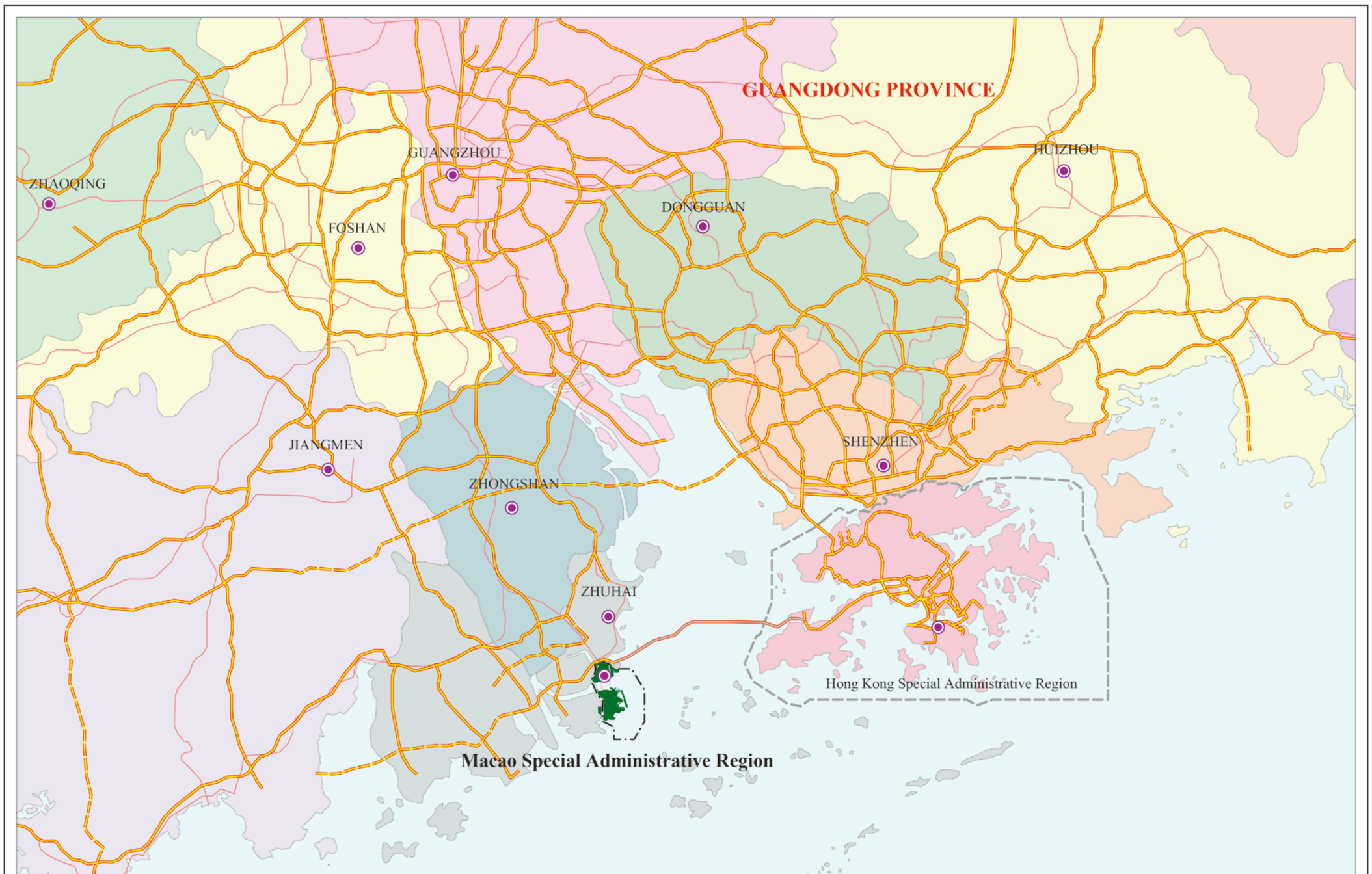

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