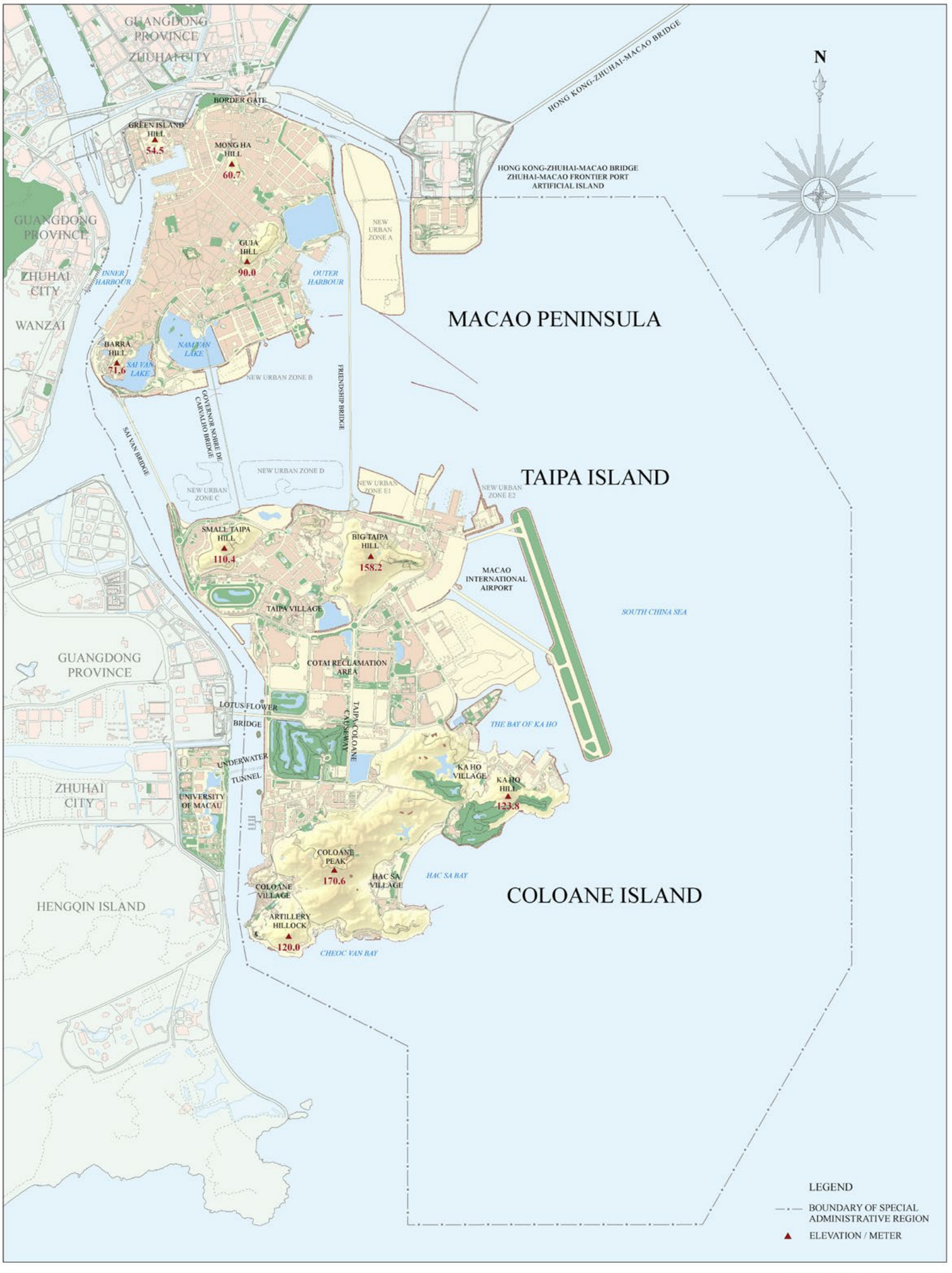


MACAO YEARBOOK 2022

MACAO SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION



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Cover Caption: The Seventh Legislative Assembly Election
of the Macau Special Administrative Region

Macao Yearbook 2022

Published by
the Government Information Bureau
of the Macao Special Administrative Region
October 2022

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 2021 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 2022* were provided by relevant departments and the Statistics and Census Service, and they correspond to the situation at the end of 2021. 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







春眠大地千山暮




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Macao at a Glance

Population and Households

Total population
(As at 31 December 2021): 683,200
Of whom 321,800 were males
362,200 were females
Age structure:
Under 14 years old: 14.5 percent
15 - 64 years old: 73.3 percent
65 years old and above: 12.2 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
Hong Kong: 3.3 percent
The Philippines: 4.4 percent
Vietnam: 2.5 percent
Portugal: 0.3 percent
Crude birth rate: 7.4 per 1,000 population
Crude death rate: 3.4 per 1,000 population
Marriage rate: 4.8 per 1,000 population
Divorce rate: 1.9 per 1,000 population
Ageing index: 83.7 percent
Total number of households (as at 31 December 2021): 202,700
Average persons per household: 2.95
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: 20,700 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: 33 sq. km
Macao peninsula: 9.3 sq. km
Taipa island: 7.9 sq. km
Coloane island: 7.6 sq. km
COTAI Reclamation Area: 6.1 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: 23.5ºC
Total rainfall: 2,206.2 mm
Average relative humidity: 78 percent
Total sunshine: 2,101.7 hours

Employment

Employed population: 378,400
Of whom 6,600 were employed in manufacturing
32,600 in construction
13,600 in finance and banking
89,100 in gaming and other services industries
Labour force participation rate: 69 percent
Unemployment rate: 2.9 percent
Underemployment rate: 4.1 percent

Motor Roads and Licensed Vehicles

Total length of motor roads: 462.5 kilometres
Newly registered vehicles: 12,489
Licensed vehicles: 247,603
Of which 120,334 were automobiles
127,197 were motorcycles

Major Economic Indicators

GDP at current prices: 239.460 billion patacas[p]
GDP (chain volume 2018): 241.755 billion patacas[p]
GDP per capita at current prices: 350,400 patacas[p]
Median monthly earnings: 15,800 patacas
Narrow money supply (M1): 75.874 billion patacas (at year-end)
Broad money supply (M2): 687.542 billion patacas (at year-end)
Residents' deposits: 667.654 billion patacas (at year-end)
Inflation rate (Composite CPI)**:** 0.03 percent
Total merchandise imports and exports
Total imports: 153.877 billion patacas
Total exports: 12.964 billion patacas
Inbound and outbound container movements by land: 31,224 tonnes
Inbound and outbound container movements by sea: 158,696 tonnes
Air cargo movements: 48,542 tonnes
Inbound commercial flights: 6,961

Tourism

Visitor arrivals: 7,705,943
By sea: 200,821
By land: 7,033,735
By air: 501,387
Hotel and guesthouse occupancy: 50.1 percent
Per-capita spending of visitors (excluding gaming): 3,173 patacas
Conventions and Exhibitions
Total number of events: 449
Total participants/ visitors: 1,401,300

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

Making Concerted Efforts to Open up New Horizons

Overall Direction of Administrative Policies and Policy Highlights for 2022 of the Macao Special Administrative Region

Looking forward to 2022, facing new circumstances and missions, we will intensively and persistently uphold the spirit of the series of instructions from President Xi, strictly adhere to the principles of "One country, two systems", "Macao people governing Macao" and a high degree of autonomy, seize all opportunities for development, and effectively implement the Central People's Government's supportive policies for the development of Macao, and the Second Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Macao Special Administrative Region (MSAR) Government (2021–2025). We will spare no effort in pandemic prevention and control, maintain the momentum for promoting adequate economic diversification, deepen public administration reform, and optimise people's livelihood projects. Keeping in mind our original intention and core value of promoting Macao's adequate economic diversification, we will make our best effort in the establishment of Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin. We will actively participate in the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and the "Belt and Road" initiative, and proactively integrate into the overall national development plan. We will make concerted efforts, and endeavour to go from strength to strength, to create a new landscape of successful implementation of "One country, two systems" with Macao characteristics.

Overall Direction of Administrative Policies and Policy Highlights for 2022

In the coming five years from 2021 to 2025, the Macao SAR will deepen its implementation of the principle of "One country, two systems", and seize the strategic opportunities of national development. The MSAR Government strictly followed the national 14th Five-Year Plan, in accordance with Macao's first Five-Year Development Plan, and based on the actual circumstances of Macao, the findings of research and studies, and public opinion, to compile the consultation document on the Second Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Macao Special Administrative Region (2021-2025) ("The 2nd Five-Year Plan of the Macao SAR").

The 2nd Five-Year Plan of the Macao SAR clearly defines the goals and directions of Macao's overall development in the next five years. By 2025, the contents of Macao as a world tourism and leisure centre will be enriched; the functions of Macao as an economic and trading service platform between China and Portuguese-speaking countries will be expanded; there will be steady progress with the establishment of a multi-cultural exchange and cooperation base with an emphasis on Chinese culture; adequate economic diversification will be substantially achieved; people's

livelihoods will continuously improve; cultural life will be enhanced; the quality of government administration will be optimised; and the laws and enforcement mechanisms for safeguarding national security will be perfected on an ongoing basis. Macao will further integrate into the overall national development plan, the interim goals for establishment of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin will be realised; the preliminary roadmap for integrating Macao and Hengqin will be created; and Macao's impetus for development, vitality and competitiveness will be strengthened on an ongoing basis. We will make our best efforts to realise the values of "exquisiteness, excellence, specialty, expertise, and beauty", and build a modern, beautiful, happy, safe and harmonious Macao.

Our nation always serves as solid support for Macao's stable development. In 2022, with the national achievements in sustainable pandemic prevention and control and socio-economic development, Macao's economy is expected to show steady recovery, consolidation, and stable growth. Against the backdrop of the national 14th Five Year Plan, Macao will align with the country's development strategy, actively participate in quality development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, leverage its advantages as an intersection of the country's dual economic cycle, and explore more opportunities and horizons for development. Also, the progress with establishment of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin creates more favourable development opportunities for Macao's nascent industries through adequate economic diversification.

The Government will seize opportunities in national development, spare no effort in pandemic prevention and control, actively promote stable economic recovery, resume work on enhancing employment and livelihoods of the public, comprehensively expedite all construction projects, converge strengths from all walks of life, and join hands to open new horizons for Macao's development. The general principles of administration for 2022 are: prevent the pandemic, stabilise economic recovery, protect livelihoods, promote diversification, strengthen cooperation, and explore development opportunities.

According to the general principles of administration, the main tasks of the Government in 2022 are: implementation of the Second Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Macao Special Administrative Region (2021-2025) and the Master Plan for the Development of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, with "six perseverances" and "six advancements":

- Perseverance in comprehensively and correctly upholding the principles of "One country, two systems", "Macao people governing Macao" and a high degree of autonomy; and making progress with implementing and perfecting the legal system and law enforcement mechanisms for safeguarding national security, safeguarding the comprehensive jurisdiction of the Central People's Government over Macao, safeguarding national sovereignty, safety and development interests, and maintaining social stability of Macao.
- Perseverance in expediting adequate economic diversification; and making progress with fostering and facilitating development of nascent industries, optimising the business environment, and cultivating and promoting major industries.
- Perseverance in implementing the administrative principle of "Putting people first"; and

making progress with optimising livelihood projects, putting people's life and health as the priority, continuously enhancing pandemic prevention, improving employment and people's wellbeing, actively responding to people's concerns, and launching relief measures to support the underprivileged.

- Perseverance in adopting problem-based solutions; and making progress with deepening public administration reform, and improving the efficiency of public services for the convenience of the public and businesses.
- Perseverance in upholding Macao's positioning of "One Centre, One Platform, One Base"; and making progress with building a modern, beautiful, happy, safe and harmonious Macao.
- Perseverance in integrating into the overall national development plan; and making progress with deepening regional cooperation, focusing on the establishment of Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, and actively participating in the development of the "Belt and Road" initiative and the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

In addition, the Policy Address for the Fiscal Year 2022 has laid down nine major policy goals.

Policy highlights for 2022

(1) Consolidate anti-pandemic mechanism, and promote stable economic recovery

The Government will persist with the anti-pandemic strategy of "preventing imported cases and a rebound of the pandemic in Macao", and normalise pandemic prevention and control. Based on earnestly reviewing and learning from experiences, the Government will block any loopholes and strictly and seriously implement pandemic prevention, strengthen our ability to combat the pandemic, and always remain vigilant.

We will increase the overall vaccination rate among Macao residents, to strive to build herd immunity. We will strengthen and perfect our anti-pandemic system, ensure reserves of sufficient masks and other items for pandemic prevention, and consider importing new medicines for treatment. We will perfect our planning of region-specific and multi-level disease prevention and control and community-wide nucleic acid tests, and consider establishing more and larger quarantine facilities. Regarding food safety, we will safeguard the three anti-epidemic frontlines of cold chain food plus related workers and environments, and strengthen random sampling, disinfection, inspection, and contact tracing ability. The Government will fully utilise the infectious disease alert system and the advantages of information technology, to enhance its ability to implement quarantine at border crossing checkpoints and survey epidemiology in society, to prevent the virus spreading in the community. We will leverage the coordination function of the Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre, enhance public health information exchanges according to the regional joint prevention and control mechanism, and effectively implement anti-pandemic and quarantine measures at border crossing checkpoints.

We will implement multiple measures – including increasing investments, cutting taxes, supporting businesses, and stabilising employment – to facilitate stable economic recovery, safeguard local employment and livelihood stability, and keep society operating normally with a healthy and stable financial system.

We will implement vigorous fiscal policies, and increase public investment. With a preliminary budget of 18.32 billion patacas allocated to the Investments and Development Expenses of the Administration (PIDDA), the Government will proceed with a series of projects involving basic facilities, public housing, municipal service facilities, and new infrastructure, to expand domestic demand and boost the economy.

The Government will facilitate recovery of the integrated tourism industry and boost external demand. In the short- and mid-term future, integrated tourism is still the foundation of Macao's economy; hence, facilitating the gradual recovery of tourism is currently key to reviving Macao's overall economy. While implementing effective pandemic prevention and ensuring the pandemic is under control, we will resume normal flows of people with neighbouring regions, especially mainland China cities and Hong Kong, to attract more visitors to Macao.

The Government will actively promote Macao tourism and launch tourism products with specific themes; organise tourism roadshows in the Greater Bay Area and major tourist source cities; consider setting up "Macao tourism flagship webpages" on major e-commerce platforms in mainland China; and help businesses to expand their networking with visitor sources. We will also introduce new technological tourism elements on streets near border crossing checkpoints, enticing tourists to visit and shop in these districts.

We will strengthen assistance for stable development of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and encourage SMEs to seize the opportunities of Macao's economic recovery and the country's rapid development. The Government will also effectively implement policies to assist SMEs; and launch financial assistance measures as circumstances require, to afford businesses relief from difficulties related to capital, operating costs, human resources, and insufficient market demand; and provide specific support to SMEs affected by the pandemic. Industries also need self-reliance in adversity, while overcoming hardships, adjusting operating modes and proactively transforming their businesses, to enhance their competitiveness and resilience for new business development.

We will continue optimising the business environment. We have completed the legislation of the Tax Code, and are implementing the legislation of the Public Procurement Law. The Government will popularise the use of One-stop Public Services Accounts; broaden e-government services; optimise electronic declarations for external trade; and continue launching user-friendly registration and notarisation services.

We will enhance the functions of the information platform on business registration; improve online application procedures for registration and notarisation e-certificates; streamline procedures for property and business registration; and gradually realise paperless operations. We will also optimise one-stop service workflows for investors; and enhance the linkage between exhibitions and conventions and activities soliciting foreign investment, to increase the effectiveness of attracting investors through exhibitions.

(2) Foster and develop various industries to expedite adequate economic diversification

The basic directions for promoting adequate economic diversification are: fully leverage Macao's unique advantages; keep in mind and uphold Macao's positioning as "One Centre, One Platform and One Base"; actively foster and develop industries that support the development of Macao, while consolidating and upgrading advantageous traditional industries; and establish a sufficiently diverse and sustainable industrial structure. On one hand, we will leverage Macao's features as a world tourism and leisure centre, to enhance the quality of the comprehensive tourism and leisure industry, which includes elements such as gastronomy, vacations, sightseeing, shopping, entertainment, culture and creativity, healthcare, and sports. On the other hand, in accordance with the national development strategy, we will seize the development opportunities of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, strive to develop the "Big Health Industry" with Chinese traditional medicine research and development as an entry point, along with modern financial services, high technology, exhibitions and conventions, commerce and trade, and culture and sports. We will foster new economic growth points, facilitating rapid development of major nascent industries.

To facilitate lawful, orderly and healthy development of the gaming industry, the Government will perfect gaming laws and regulations, and optimise gaming monitoring procedures and workflows. In accordance with the features beneficial to Macao's positioning as a world tourism and leisure centre, stable development of the gaming industry, and ensuring employment and upward mobility for local employees, we will lawfully and appropriately implement work related to re-bidding for gaming concessions. We will actively explore more competitive non-gaming elements, while continuing to urge gaming concessionaires to bear their social responsibility in an appropriate manner.

To deepen "Tourism+" crossover synergy and promote recovery of the tourism services industry, we will enhance interactive development between tourism and related industries, such as conventions and exhibitions, sports, e-commerce, and cultural and creative industries; facilitate in-depth integration of tourism and the "Big Health Industry" to jointly develop innovative tourism products and foster quality enhancement of the tourism industry. We will consolidate and enhance our advantageous tourism resources – the Historic Centre of Macao on the World Heritage List and a Creative City of Gastronomy honoured by UNESCO. We will further utilise big data and intelligent information technology to convey targeted tourism promotion messages.

The Government will foster development of the "Big Health Industry", with traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) research and development as an entry point; strive for more Chinese patent medicine products to be approved for sale in Macao; and facilitate export of these products to the mainland China market. We will leverage the industrial agglomeration functions of the Guangdong-Macao Traditional Chinese Medical Science and Technology Industrial Park, expedite the development and transformation of production based on the achievements in Chinese medical and scientific research in Macao and Hengqin, and encourage prestigious pharmaceutical companies to establish bases in Macao. With the National Traditional Chinese Medicine Service Export Base as the platform, we will promote internationalisation of TCM using the model of promoting

medicines through medical treatment services; support leading research on "Big Health" and transformation of research results; actively perfect the hardware and software for developing the "Big Health Industry"; as well as using the construction of the Islands District Medical Complex as an opportunity, to explore and introduce high-end medical and healthcare projects and foster development of the "Big Health Industry".

The Government will pragmatically forge ahead with the development of the modern financial services industry; expedite fostering the bond market; actively develop wealth management and financial leasing businesses; facilitate the establishment of the cross-border Renminbi clearing centre; and expand green finance businesses. We will enhance construction of financial infrastructure; perfect financial laws, regulations, and guidelines; re-formulate the Financial System Act; revoke the existing bond issuance examination and approval system; and introduce a licence for investment banks.

We will expedite development of the science and technology industry, commence specific planning for the industry, and formulate a blueprint for sustainable development of the industry. The Government will restructure the Science and Technology Committee; optimise the inter-departmental cooperation mechanism under the committee; perfect the mechanisms, systems, and policies that are beneficial to transformation of scientific research results and development of the science and technology industry; and intensify efforts to attract technology enterprises, experts, and scientific research institutions to set up their bases in Macao, while encouraging them to transform the technological innovations and research achievements in Macao.

We will leverage the functions of tertiary education institutions, the State Key Laboratories in Macao and related scientific research strength, to facilitate integration of the industrial, academic and research sectors, and establish a science and technology industry development system under the Government's leadership, with enterprises as the core, and supported by close collaboration between the industrial, academic and research and development sectors. We will continue improving measures to support transformations; strive to attract more national science and technology innovation resources; and enhance our ability to innovate. We will promote development of a digital economy; commence preliminary studies on measures to support technology applications for SMEs; and support digital transformation of traditional SMEs.

The Government will facilitate professional and market-oriented development of the convention and exhibition industry; strengthen efforts to invite businesses and investments to Macao; and establish an exhibition and convention crossover platform, to enhance industrial synergy. We will take the opportunity arising through organising the 10th Macao International Travel (Industry) Expo to apply for exhibition accreditation from international exhibition organisations. We will support the convention and exhibition industry in all areas; continue implementing, reviewing, and optimising the subsidy system for the industry; develop online convention and exhibition activities to enhance the industry's effectiveness; and strengthen its functions in attracting investments.

Regarding fostering growth of the cultural and sports industries, the Government will formulate a development plan for the industries in accordance with the Policy Framework for the Development of the Cultural Industry of Macao (2020-2024); and further promote development of the film and television industry, to provide the industry with better post-production support services. We will continue organising the Macau Grand Prix and many other branded mega sports events;

enhance the synergy between sports events and the cultural and creative industry; and increase the economic and social effectiveness of sports. Macao will join hands with Guangdong and Hong Kong to commence the preparation work for the 15th National Games, leveraging the impetus of the National Games in promotion of the sports industry. The Travel Stimulus Programme also includes projects that support sports tourism, to attract overseas sports teams and audiences to visit Macao for participation in competitions, watching the events and sightseeing, and jointly promote the development of sports tourism.

We will assist with transforming and upgrading SMEs; continue providing financial support for the development of SMEs; optimise the application and approval process for measures supporting SMEs; help SMEs to enhance their management, operations, and technological levels; and support SMEs with making good use of new media platforms. Through multiple measures, the Government will boost economic growth and promote the consumption cycle in the community, and encourage consumption by visitors in the community.

To facilitate industrial transformation and diversification, we will leverage Macao's unique advantages according to the actual circumstances in Macao; and realise industrial transformation with a high value-added and low labour-intensive development approach. We will develop trade in rough diamonds, and gradually diversify Macao's jewellery industry chain. We will continue perfecting registration related to industrial property rights; continue negotiating with the Minister of Commerce on zero tariff measures under CEPA; assist with transformation and innovation of local industries; through regional cooperation, expand the horizons for industrial development; and enhance alignment of "Made in Macao", "Macao-branded" and "Macao designed" products with the mainland China market.

(3) Mutual discussions, joint construction, joint administration, and shared benefits for the pragmatic development of Hengqin

We will persist with the foundation of "One country" and leverage the advantage of "Two systems", strive to build a system that integrates Hengqin and Macao, and facilitate the establishment of the new system for mutual discussions, joint construction, joint administration, and shared benefits.

Under the leadership of the leading group for development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, the Government will join hands with Guangdong to perfect the management of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin and the operational mechanism of the executive body, to enhance policy making and efficiency execution. We will also do our best in drafting the plan on implementing the Master Plan for the Development of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.

The Government will communicate with relevant national ministries and commissions on policies and measures to be adopted in the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin; and expedite studying and drafting major supportive policies, such as the special measures for relaxing market entry requirements of the intensive cooperation zone, the list of the first batch of authorised items, the catalogue of encouraged industries, the opinions on financial support for the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and the hierarchical management solution

for customs control. In accordance with the new requirements for the development of the intensive cooperation zone, the Government will join hands with our Guangdong counterpart to revise the Hengqin Master Development Plan, and study formulation of the regulations for land transfer in the zone.

The Government will develop new industries that facilitate adequate economic diversification in Macao through developing Macao-branded industries, such as science and technology R&D and high-end manufacturing, traditional Chinese medicine, cultural tourism, conventions and exhibitions, commerce and trade, and modern financial services in the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, expedite deploying a batch of major industries, and aggregate technology and innovation platforms, to develop new technologies, new industries, new business structures, and new operating models. Given these aims, based on restructuring and optimising the existing industries in Hengqin, we will expedite formulating a series of goal-oriented and resource-rich supportive policies for industries, and consider compiling a catalogue of encouraged industries for the intensive cooperation zone.

We will focus on the direction of industrial development in the intensive cooperation zone and launch preferential policies and measures, to attract more domestic and overseas quality businesses and projects to set up their base in Macao, and boost development of key industries. At present, companies that have invested or are planning to establish operations in Hengqin include high-technology and financial enterprises.

Regarding promoting development of traditional Chinese medicine industry, the Government will comply with the Master Plan for the Development of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, and support the implementation of the Law of Pharmaceutical Activities in the Field of Traditional Chinese Medicine and the Registration of Traditional Chinese Medicines, to assist the traditional Chinese medicines, foods and healthcare products made in the intensive cooperation zone with undergoing the approval and registration process in Macao, and using the "Products inspected by Macao", "Production supervised by Macao" or "Designed by Macao" signs for marketing and sale in the Greater Bay Area markets. The Government will continue leveraging the platform functions and advantages of the Guangdong-Macao Traditional Chinese Medicine Technology Industrial Park in Hengqin; enhance cooperation and integrated development between the traditional Chinese medicine industries from Guangdong and Macao; and set up an innovative research and development and transformation platform for Chinese medicines, with ownership of intellectual property rights and Chinese characteristics. We will foster and develop the "Big Health Industry", with Chinese traditional medicine research and development as an entry point; promote market launches of pioneering "Big Health" projects, such as medical services and health preservation, showcases of traditional Chinese medicine culture, and healthcare tourism.

To promote development of a modern financial services industry, we will support the establishment of an electronic fence system, and strive for capital account liberalisation, in phases, for enterprises in the intensive cooperation zone, given the proviso of not affecting national financial security and foreign exchange control. Based on the principle of being a service economy with risks under control, the Government will seek the Central People's Government's policy to support the development of a modern financial services industry in the intensive cooperation zone, focusing on promoting

cross-border investment and financing and facilitating capital exchanges between Macao and the intensive cooperation zone, to attract high value-added enterprises to set up operations in the zone. To support the financial sector's participation in development of the intensive cooperation zone, the Government will implement a development model requiring physical operations by privately-owned institutions, and specify the standards for assessment of physical operations, to encourage privately-owned institutions to support the development of key industries in the zone.

We will enhance cooperation between Macao-Hengqin tourism and related industries; encourage businesses to develop and promote Macao-Hengqin-Islands tours, traditional Chinese medicine health maintenance tours, and other distinctive tour routes; support integrated development of Macao-Hengqin tourism and cultural and sports events; launch incentive projects, such as the Travel Stimulus Programme, targeting group applicants holding conventions, joining incentive travel, and participating in sports events in Hengqin.

The Government will implement the tax protection policy; commence negotiations with taxation departments in mainland China to strive for gradual convergence of the taxation environment of the intensive cooperation zone with that of Macao; and enhance cooperation with audit departments in mainland China, to commence preliminary studies on the statistical approaches and standards for the zone's major social and economic statistical benchmarks.

We will actively participate in establishment of a legal system for the intensive cooperation zone; and join hands with Guangdong in planning and formulating laws and regulations to provide institutional protection for the long-term development of the zone. We will deepen legal and judicial exchanges and cooperation between Guangdong and Macao and perfect the diverse dispute resolution mechanism, to provide effective and efficient legal services for the development of the intensive cooperation zone, and develop a stable, fair, transparent, and internationalised business environment with rule by law.

We will establish an international mechanism for attracting capital and investment; achieve synergy with relevant departments of Guangdong province to promote major policies for the intensive cooperation zone; commence global business invitation exercises focusing on various industries and business development factors; and highlight the investment advantages of Macao, the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, and the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area to branded enterprises in Portuguese-speaking countries, to attract more investors and entrepreneurs to develop their businesses in the intensive cooperation zone. The Government will also compile and announce a list of the kinds of high-end talented people who are in short supply, and formulate policies and measures to attract international high-end talented people.

The Government will make every effort to build a new home for Macao residents that is favourable for living and work. We will gradually realise cross-border coordination of public services and social security in the intensive cooperation zone; and introduce more quality education, medical and health and other livelihood resources, to gradually expand Macao's education, healthcare, elderly care, and other livelihood supportive services into Hengqin.

We will expand favourable living space for Macao residents, provide convenient living conditions, create a favourable environment for living and work akin to Macao, and provide Macao people

– especially young people – with more opportunities for studying, employment, innovation and operating businesses, and a broader platform for development.

The Government will expedite implementing a series of policies and measures that are beneficial for livelihoods, to enhance Macao residents' satisfaction. We will facilitate the establishment of the Macao New Neighbourhood project in Hengqin, including by commencing construction of the main structures and auxiliary projects, educational facilities, health centres, family and community service centres and elderly service centres, striving for completion by August 2023. We will accelerate the construction of public services facilities, including the Hengqin Hospital of the First Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University and the Cultural Integrated Services Centre; expedite the completion and inspection of Ziqi Primary school and Kindergarten, to ensure it commences operation on schedule; speed up the process for encrypted direct transmission of foreign TV channels through a cable network in the intensive cooperation zone; and implement innovative measures to relax the policy regulating hiring of foreign domestic helpers.

Regarding enhancing inter-connection of infrastructure, the Government will facilitate construction of the LRT extension line connecting Macao Lotus Flower Checkpoint to Hengqin Port, and commence construction of LRT stations, tunnels and elevated bridges. To align with the progress with the second phase of Hengqin Port construction project, we will proceed with constructing the main structure of the bridge linking Hengqin Port and the University of Macau. We will accelerate the phase-2 construction of Hengqin Port, which is expected to be completed by the end of 2022; and expedite the construction of Shizimen Tunnel, the Macao LRT extension line, the Hengqin Hill Tunnel (phase one), and the passage connecting the University of Macau and Hengqin Port.

Given the proviso of ensuring overall security of Hengqin Port, the Government will actively facilitate convenient border crossing movements of passengers, vehicles, and goods. We will closely cooperate with Guangdong on the project to construct Hengqin Port (phase two); establish a new "mega one-stop" cross-border vehicle clearance system; and formulate and perfect a working plan to facilitate fully opening the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin for inbound and outbound Macao-licensed motor vehicles.

(4) Optimise social and livelihood-related work to enhance quality of social services

Improving people's livelihoods is one of the Government's major policies. We will strive to solve the issues of public concern – including housing, healthcare, social security, employment, and education – to provide Macao residents with a better environment for living and development, and enhance Macao people's sense of satisfaction and happiness.

Housing policy affects hundreds of thousands of families. It is the current administration's basic housing policy to ensure housing for everyone, along with basic living conditions. In recent years, Macao's total housing market demand has basically attained a balance, but there is a problem of structural imbalance. To respond to the housing demand of residents with different financial abilities, the Government implements the "five-rung housing ladder" policy, helping people to solve their

housing problems according to their own financial abilities and housing needs. The Government's major tasks for 2022 are:

1. Complete the Bairro Tamagnini Barbosa public housing construction project; commence construction of the superstructure of the Venceslau de Morais public housing project; commence construction of 4,000 public housing units in New Urban Zone Area A; complete the allocation process for public housing applications submitted in 2017; and assess regular applications for public housing, while making arrangements for successful applicants to move in to public housing.

2. Commence construction of the superstructure of the Home-Ownership Scheme housing on plots B4, B9 and B10 in New Urban Zone Area A, followed by commencement of work on plots A1, A2, A3, A4, and A12; in accordance with the housing ladder policy, resume drafting the plan to build public housing on Wai Long Avenue, with consideration of the situation regarding applications and actual demand; continue with detailed assessment of Home-Ownership Scheme housing applications submitted in 2019; and compile the priority list for Home-Ownership Scheme housing applications submitted in 2021.

3. Implement the Sandwich Class Housing Scheme, to provide a home ownership option for citizens whose income exceeds the ceiling for Home-Ownership Scheme housing eligibility but cannot afford a private property, or for Home-Ownership Scheme housing applicants who are queued far below the top of the waiting list. To achieve these goals, the Government will expedite the legislative process, and plan to construct Sandwich Class Housing units in phases.

4. Construct the main structure of the senior housing complex; commence design and decoration work for social service facilities and procurement of related equipment; conduct research on the system for management of elderly housing; draft elderly housing by-laws; and strive to complete the senior housing complex in 2023.

5. Commence planning private housing land use in accordance with the situations of individual districts and the actual needs for social development; and continue selecting appropriate land for open tender processes in future.

The Government is implementing urban renewal works in an orderly manner. We will accelerate the legislative progress of the Legal System Governing Urban Renewal. To properly prepare for urban renewal, the Government will proceed with construction of interim housing in Areia Preta Zone P, to provide temporary units for households affected by building renewal projects.

We will improve the medical and healthcare system, to mitigate problems related to seeking medical consultations, and respond to the public needs for medical and healthcare services. We will also increase provision of and continue elevating the standards of specialist services. The Seac Pai Van Health Centre has commenced operation. The construction of the general hospital, auxiliary building, general administration building, and staff dormitory building of the Islands District Medical Complex will be completed in 2022. The Government will establish the development positioning and operational mechanism of the Islands District Medical Complex as soon as possible, and introduce a new management model and a high-calibre management team, to enhance the standards of medical and healthcare services.

Regarding increasing public spaces for sports and leisure activities, we will adopt the approach of constructing sports parks for the public, follow up regarding progress with planning the land for sports facilities at the original site of Macao (Yat Yuen) Canidrome Club, to create more sports and leisure space for public use. The construction of sports facilities in New Urban Zone Area A will also commence.

To strengthen social services, we will actively respond to the needs of the elderly in view of the ageing population trend, increase the number of service centres for supporting carers, and implement a day respite service pilot scheme at the existing day care centres for senior citizens. To ensure the basic quality of life of the underprivileged, the Government will conduct two assessments on the minimum subsistence index according to the related assessment mechanism; plan to establish an integrated services centre for the disabled; review the Caregivers Allowance Pilot Scheme; and formulate related policies and development direction. We will promote the development of women and children affairs, perfect and facilitate implementation of family-friendly policies, continue developing family life education, and formulate the next phase of the child-care services development plan.

Regarding perfecting social security, the Government will implement a mechanism for regular adjustments of social security benefits; follow the principle of keeping the aggregate of the pensions and Old Age Allowance above the minimum subsistence index; review pensions and other benefits in a timely manner; continue encouraging public participation in the Non-mandatory Central Provident Fund System; and perfect the double-tier social security system.

To safeguard local employment and protect workers' rights, we will maintain the supply-demand balance of the employment market; facilitate voluntary job matching between employers and employees; continue organising multi-disciplinary vocational training courses; develop tests for various skills; and assist companies with assigning staff to participate in on-the-job paid training programmes. In 2022, the Government will increase investment in public infrastructure, and strive to provide more jobs for Macao residents, to achieve the goal of the "welfare-to-work scheme". We will strengthen protection of labour rights, perfect labour laws and regulations, and continue following up regarding the amendments to the Law of Occupational Safety and Health in the Construction Sector. Based on the results of a public consultation and opinions collected from all sectors, the Government will proceed with the legislative procedures of the Union Law. We will continue combating illegal employment, optimise non-local worker control; flexibly adjust the number of non-local workers; and enhance occupational safety and health promotion, education, and inspection. We hereby hope that all residents of Macao will overcome the difficulties due to the pandemic, keep abreast of the times, pragmatically respond to changes, and continue enhancing our competitiveness.

Regarding enhancing protection of consumer rights, the Government will raise shopowners' and consumers' awareness of the Consumer Rights Protection Law; regulate "Certified Shops", and optimise the "Online Certified Shop" system. To align with the public wet market management system coming into effect, we will implement a series of tasks to optimise public wet market management, maintain orderly business operations and environmental hygiene, and strengthen supervision of wet markets.

To secure food safety, we will continue implementing food safety assurance work, and proceed

with the implementation of the "Registration System for Establishments of Takeaway Foods" by-law.

(5) Safeguard and sustain national security and safety of Macao

National security is the premise and protection for Macao's long-term prosperity and people's wellbeing. Safeguarding national security is a matter of the basic interest of Macao people, and our duty and responsibility. The Macao SAR upholds the holistic approach to national security; comprehensively fulfils our constitutional responsibility to safeguard the sovereignty, safety, and development interests of our country; consolidates the favourable conditions under the principle of "patriots governing Macao"; and perfects the laws and institutional protection under the principle of "patriots governing Macao".

To perfect the legislation for safeguarding national security, the Government will strive to complete the amendments to the "Law on the Defence of National Security", and the legislation of the "Legal System for Interception and Protection of Communications"; ensure perfection of the legal system for anti-terrorism; and proceed with the legislation regarding the system on confidentiality.

To strengthen law enforcement for safeguarding national security, the Government will optimise the operation of designated units; continue perfecting the internal administration and the mechanism concerning the national security law enforcement bodies and anti-terrorism units; enhance crisis management and prevention and inter-departmental collaboration and support; strengthen connections and cooperation with mainland China, especially the cities in the Greater Bay Area, to prevent and suppress activities endangering national security; enhance prevention of infiltration and interference by external forces; effectively combat terrorism-related crimes; and actively prevent and resolve all types of security risks and crises.

To strengthen and broaden national security publicity and education, the Government will develop initiatives to promote and publicise the Constitution and the Basic Law of the Macao SAR; and enhance the effectiveness of raising legal awareness. We will deepen cross-departmental collaboration; continue enhancing national security publicity and education in an innovative way; consolidate the patriotic social and political foundation; and continue strengthening public awareness of national security.

Security is the foundation and bottom line for the development of a city. The Government will strengthen the establishment of the urban security system, and improve the overall standards of protection, to safeguard the lives and properties of Macao people and ensure social stability. We will perfect the legal system for safeguarding Macao; complete the legislative process of the "Legal System for the Control of Hazardous Substances" for prevention of serious accidents; and commence the relocation of the provisional fuel depot and construction of a permanent storage for hazardous substances. We will fully implement civil protection laws and the legal system, and continue perfecting the application platform enabling effective overall command during emergencies, to enhance the effectiveness of synergy between the Government and society.

To strengthen the police force through technology, we will deepen the establishment and application of smart policing, optimise the overall distribution of "sky eye" CCTV surveillance cameras, expand the coverage of smart maritime surveillance, and expedite improvements of cyber

security management and infrastructure, to strengthen alertness, prevention and control, and law enforcement, and comprehensively prevent and combat all types of crimes.

We will continue strengthening joint prevention and control with mainland China and the neighbouring regions, deepen the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao policing collaboration mechanism, and develop a quick-response joint prevention and control system, to combat cross-border crimes and build a safe and peaceful Greater Bay Area.

(6) Deepen public administration reform, and strengthen legislation in major areas

Deepening public administration reform is one of the major administration directions of the Government. Based on the results of preliminary work, the Government will continue adopting a problem-based approach, to rationalise and solve deep-rooted problems in public administration.

The Government will review and improve the authorisation and accountability system, and strengthen the public administration system so duties are fulfilled according to the law, with distinct powers and responsibilities, a streamlined structure and high effectiveness. Based on the review of duties and authority of officials at different rankings, the Government will propose amendment solutions on related laws and regulations, to define the powers and responsibilities in personnel and financial administration of officials at all rankings, and avoid unnecessary delegation of power. We will also consider establishing and preparing for legislation of a specific disciplinary system for department heads and supervisors.

The Government will strengthen and improve the civil servant management system. Given the proviso of strictly controlling the total headcount of civil servants, we will reform the management system related to ranking, recruitment, promotion and transfer, and build a team of efficient civil servants in the service of the public. We will continue with the principles of "streamlining ranking structure, reducing special rankings, and rationally allocating duties", to perfect the civil servant ranking system. The Government will organise recruitment examinations as scheduled, to invite talented people to join our public service team. We will propose a practical cross-ranking promotion mechanism, to broaden civil servants' career development. We will also revise the regulations for civil servant deployment, to facilitate transfers between positions and talent cultivation.

Regarding enhancing civil servant training, we will perfect our training system and mechanism; arrange for civil servants at all levels to participate in a series of courses on "The Constitution and the Basic Law of the Macao SAR", the "Law on the Defence of National Security", "National, the Greater Bay Area, and Regional Affairs", and "Chinese Culture", to raise civil servants' political consciousness, national awareness, alertness regarding the overall situation, and passion for public service. We will continue strengthening the capability of civil servants, and organising civil servant leadership skills training programmes, and develop an induction programme for future department heads and supervisors, to form an appropriate talent cultivation and reserve system.

We will continue promoting e-governance. Following the "user-oriented" and "personalised" approaches, we will restructure the "One-stop Public Services Account" service. We will launch the

2.0 version of the "One-stop Public Services Account", to gradually integrate all the government information that is currently provided separately through individual departmental websites or applications into the "One-stop Public Services Account". We will expedite digitisation of internal administration in government departments, proceed with making government data publicly accessible, enhance the development of digital government, and commence the study on issuing a new version of ID cards for Macao residents.

The Government will enhance communications and collaboration with the Legislative Assembly. We will implement the 17 duties stipulated by the legislative plan, such as formulation of the "Legal System for Corporations with Public Capital", the "Legal System for Treatment of Water Leakage in Buildings", the "System for Import of Talented People", and the "Legal System for Housing for the Sandwich Class"; as well as revision of Law No. 2/2009 - "Law on the Defence of National Security".

Regarding enhancing regional and international legal and judicial cooperation, the Government will discuss with the Supreme People's Court on the arrangement concerning mutual assistance in court-ordered interim measures in aid of arbitral proceedings, to perfect the judicial mutual assistance mechanism in arbitration. We will join hands with Guangdong and Hong Kong to establish and promote the application of a mediation platform for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area; and commence legal and judicial cooperation with Portuguese-speaking countries and neighbouring countries.

We will respect and uphold judicial independence, and actively support the hardware and software development of the judiciary.

To continue optimising anti-corruption and auditing work, we will improve the assets declaration data processing mechanism, enhance monitoring of individual cases, and continue promoting integrity education to all walks of life. We will perfect the auditing workflow, implement performance audits and special audits with a prudent and objective professional attitude, strengthen audit-related information technology infrastructure, and perfect the audit quality control mechanism. We will also enhance cooperation with the National Audit Office, to commence staff training and technical exchanges.

Regarding supervision of public corporations and autonomous funds, we will commence reformation and rectification of the legal system for public corporations and the legislation process, to preserve and boost the value of public financial investment, as well as restructure and optimise the functions of autonomous funds.

(7) Enhance education, youth development, cultural and sport affairs, and perfect the system for importing talented people

The Government will promote comprehensive and coordinated development of education. We will strengthen development of the education system, secure investment of education resources, optimise the education system and operating mechanism with information technology, and improve the hardware and software environment for teaching. We will plan to build schools in New Urban Zone Area A, to solve the problems of schools established on podiums; and

implement the outline plan for medium-to-long-term development of tertiary education and the medium-to-long-term plan for non-tertiary education, to continue enhancing the overall quality of education. We will also improve education for pupils with special needs and increase the provision of related facilities.

Regarding facilitating innovative development of tertiary education, we will enhance the transformation of industry-academia-research results, and promote market-oriented and high-quality development of higher education institutions in Macao. We will cooperate with outstanding education institutions in the Greater Bay Area and other mainland China cities, to organise more new courses and joint talent cultivation programmes.

The Macao Polytechnic Institute will be renamed as Macao Polytechnic University, with the aim of developing as a leading university adopting an applied academic approach in the Asia Pacific region. We will continue leveraging our advantages as a tourism education and training base in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and a professional training and internship platform in the Greater Bay Area.

We will continue enhancing patriotic education, to cultivate and strengthen young people's and students' love for the country and Macao. In secondary schools, we will comprehensively implement the "Framework of Formal Education Curriculum", promote curriculum reform, and strengthen patriotic education and national security education. We will fully leverage the functions of the youth patriotic education base, develop extended education activities to promote patriotism, deepen students' knowledge of history, organise "One country, two systems" study camps in summer for mainland China college students and young people, and explore the possibility of establishing a "One country, two systems" research base.

We will implement all work detailed in the Macao Youth Policy for the growth and success of the younger generation; support young people with pursuing studies, internships, and integration into the development of the Greater Bay Area; and create a favourable environment for young people to demonstrate their talents and broaden their horizons. The Government will subsidise community associations and organisations to hold more activities for young families and young people of different races; and foster young volunteers to pass on the Chinese traditional virtues through caring for society.

As a city enjoying a history of more than 400 years of exchanges and co-existence of Chinese and foreign cultures, Macao is given the position of "One Base" in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. The Government will strive to develop this "One Base", commence compilation of *Ao Men Tong Zhi* (Chronicles of Macao); organise the First Macao International Cultural Forum in 2022 with "Maritime Silk Road" as the theme; jointly organise an exhibition of relics with the Palace Museum and Guangdong Museum of Art; and facilitate digitisation of cultural products.

We will perfect the cultural heritage conservation system. The Macao World Heritage Monitoring Centre will commence operation by the end of 2022, facilitating protection of World Heritage buildings and sites. We will expedite restoration of the former Iec Long Firecracker Factory site; complete the revitalisation of the Lai Chi Vun Shipyard area; and launch the "Guidelines for Intangible Cultural Heritage Management", to enhance conservation and inheritance of intangible

cultural heritage.

We will organise a variety of cultural and sports events; facilitate development of sport-for-all and competitive sports; organise diverse sport-for-all activities; and support Macao athletes with participating in the 19th Asian Games. We will also participate in the preparations for the 15th National Games; plan construction of the auxiliary building of the Athletes Training Centre; and continue implementing the Training Subsidy Programme for Elite Athletes.

We will establish a new system for importing talented people. While strengthening cultivation and use of local talents and enhancing local talents' competitiveness and upward mobility, we will also import talented people in consideration of the needs of development. According to our policy, we will establish a high-level talent importing assessment system; an open, impartial, and scientific assessment mechanism; and a rigorous and highly effective assessment process. The standards for importing talented people will be developed separately for different disciplines, and align with the needs of Macao's adequate economic diversification; and the quota for importing talented people each year will be assessed through scientific methods. In the first phase, we will import high-end and outstanding talented people for four key developing industries: "Big Health", modern financial services, high technologies and culture and sports, as well as senior professionals who are especially in demand in Macao. We will develop a mechanism to regularly examine the effectiveness of the system, based on experience with importing talented people and public opinion, to proceed with the legislation regarding the talent importing system.

(8) Perfect urban planning, to build a smart and liveable city

Smart city is the major trend of urban planning and development in the 21st century, with value and significance in sustainably promoting integration of science and humanity, planning and construction, and ideas and technology. It is an important strategy for a city's development, and a medium for people's wellbeing.

The Government will expedite construction of new infrastructure facilities, and enhance urban governance capacity; and strengthen the establishment of the Government's cloud computing centre, to provide all public departments with safer and stabler information services. We will issue 5G licences in 2022, to expedite the construction of 5G networks; install optic fibre systems in all new public buildings; replace old electric meters with smart meter systems; install smart water meters on a trial basis; and facilitate development of Internet of Things (IoT) applications. We will promote smart applications in administration, healthcare, education, cultural and museum, tourism, municipal services, maritime, and transport, to gradually establish a smart city.

We will commence detailed urban planning in an orderly manner. Within the framework of Macao's Urban Master Plan, we will first draw up detailed planning for Eastern District-2 (i.e. New Urban Zone Area A) in 2022, and set up construction benchmarks for the land for public housing in New Urban Zone Area A.

The Government will implement major urban infrastructure projects. To relieve traffic pressure, enhance commuting capacity between the Macao peninsula and Taipa and Coloane, and to meet the transportation needs for the development of New Urban Zone Area A, we will proceed with

the construction of the fourth Macao-Taipa cross-harbour bridge; and expedite the construction of LRT Barra Station, Seac Pai Van line, Hengqin line, and East line. We will also complete the reclamation for New Urban Reclamation Zone C.

To perfect the transport network, we will finish compiling the Macao Road Traffic and Transport Planning Study (2021-2030); maintain the annual vehicle growth rate at a level of three percent; implement the "Public Transport First" policy; continue monitoring the effectiveness of bus services operating under the new contracts; and commence an open bidding exercise for taxi licences.

We will expedite implementation of the Master Development Plan for Macau International Airport; follow up regarding the application for use of waters for land reclamation for the airport expansion project; commence restructuring of certain facilities of the Taipa Ferry Terminal as part of the construction project of the second airport passenger terminal of Macau International Airport; and commence operation of Ka-Ho Tunnel.

Regarding enhancing management and use of maritime areas, we will effectively utilise marine resources, broaden the scope for development, and optimise the regional development strategy, to facilitate population growth and socio-economic changes. We will facilitate legislation of the Law on Use of Maritime Areas; strive to finish drafting the bill on marine zoning based on functions, and the planning of maritime areas; deepen cooperation in Guangdong-Macao smart maritime application; and strengthen regulation of maritime traffic and vessels.

We will perfect our disaster prevention and mitigation system; expedite the establishment of disaster prevention and mitigation projects; commence the preliminary design of sluices in the Inner Harbour and engineering investigations; and proceed with the flood prevention and drainage projects from the Outer Harbour and Fai Chi Kei to Ilha Verde, Praca de Ponte e Horta and the west shore of Coloane, to resolve Macao's flood and drainage problems as soon as possible. We will also enhance weather monitoring and forecasting services, and improve the scientific approach, accuracy, and timeliness of weather forecasts.

We will implement all environmental protection projects and works; facilitate studies on long-term carbon reduction strategies; follow the carbon reduction goal of the Macao SAR to phase out the public buses of Euro 4 emission standard, and gradually apply more advanced standards to all heavy passenger vehicles. The Government continues taking the lead in using electric vehicles; and is formulating an electric vehicle promotion plan, to provide electric charging facilities for all parking spaces in newly built car parks and public buildings. The Government will proceed with the expansion of the Macao Peninsula Sewage Treatment Plant, and complete construction of the new Macao Special and Hazardous Waste Treatment Centre. From 2022 onwards, we will prohibit the import of non-degradable disposable plastic straws and beverage stirrers, optimise the resources recycling network, and commence construction of a recycling centre for organic resources. We will implement a "reclaimed water reuse" project, targeting completion of the plan for constructing water reclamation facilities and related pipe networks in 2022, and then commencing the preparations for network installation. We will commence construction of a sewage treatment plant on the Zhuhai-Macao Port Artificial Island of Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge; complete the tender process for the project to upgrade Coloane Sewage Treatment Plant; commence operation of the temporary sewage treatment plant near the Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal; and strengthen cooperation in environmental protection with the cities in the Greater Bay Area.

We will optimise the land management information system; perfect the land management mechanism; make good use of recovered land; and continue selecting appropriate virgin land for building community facilities, such as temporary playgrounds or parks. We will make rational use of land resources, support economic diversification, and optimise living space for residents.

We will continue constructing municipal facilities; create a community environment with leisure and comfort; continue developing accessible and convenient walkways to encourage green commuting; complete the construction of the pedestrian system around Guia Hill; enhance management of the public drainage system; construct more stormwater pumping stations; and step up efforts to combat illegal sewage discharges.

(9) Actively promote regional cooperation to integrate Macao into the overall national development plan

The Government will leverage the functions of the Working Committee for Integration into National Development, to better coordinate regional cooperation. While focusing on the establishment of Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, we will actively and pragmatically cooperate with mainland China in various areas, to integrate into overall national development.

The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is the region in China enjoying the highest openness and strongest economic vitality. To promote high-quality construction projects in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is the core value to promote innovative systems and mechanisms, and more efficient flows of people, goods, and capital. With the guidance and support of the Central People's Government, we will reinforce policy coordination and innovation, expedite promoting cooperation in finance, trade, innovative technology, customs clearance, livelihoods, and other key areas. We will implement various financial policies and measures in the Greater Bay Area; help Macao businesses to make good use of their free trade accounts to process cross-border fund exchanges; and optimise cross-border payment and settlement systems. We will perfect the policies and measures for the convenience of Macao residents to pursue development and living in mainland China; enhance cooperation in consumer rights protection in the Greater Bay Area; continue improving the occupational skills recognition system between Guangdong and Macao; and promote the application of mediation services in the Greater Bay Area.

We will actively participate in cooperative projects of the technological innovation corridor of the Greater Bay Area; continue attracting more outstanding technology enterprises to establish their bases in Macao; fully utilise national technology resources to enhance Macao's scientific research capabilities and standards; and encourage and assist local scientific research teams to apply for engagement in national scientific research projects.

We will implement an innovative customs clearance policy, and jointly establish a "Single Window" integrated services platform at border checkpoints, to provide customs clearance for goods between Guangdong and Macao with a single customs clearance form. We will also implement policies regarding Macao drivers entering mainland China, construct an information management platform, and continue promoting cross-border vehicle insurance applicable under the "unilateral

recognition" policy.

We will commence steadfast cooperation with other mainland China provinces and regions and the Hong Kong SAR in the areas of culture, tourism, trade, and finance; and will enhance cooperation with sister provinces and regions in the Pan-Pearl River Delta region in trade, tourism, traditional Chinese medicine, and conventions and exhibitions.

We will leverage Macao's advantages in promoting the "Belt and Road" initiative and our positioning as "One Centre, One Platform, One Base", with unimpeded trade, financial integration and people-to-people bonds as major goals. We will also actively arrange for Macao enterprises to participate in the China International Import Expo and other major national trade events. We will perfect the "Belt and Road" scholarship policy; promote exchanges and cooperation with the countries and regions along the "Belt and Road" in education, tourism, healthcare, sports, culture, and talent cultivation; continue striving for cooperation on taxes with more Portuguese-speaking countries and countries and regions along the "Belt and Road"; and sign the Agreement for Elimination of Double Taxation and Prevention of Tax Evasion and Avoidance.

We will expand and leverage our functions as a platform between China and Portuguese-speaking countries; assist in preparations for the Sixth Ministerial Meeting of the Forum for Economic and Trade Co-operation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries; and facilitate the establishment of the China and Portuguese-speaking Countries Science and Technology Exchanges and Results Transformation Centre. We will enhance cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking countries in medical and healthcare services; provide assistance to the permanent secretariat to the forum to support Portuguese-speaking countries in combating the pandemic and jointly promoting economic recovery; make use of online platforms and offline activities to bridge the mainland China market and Portuguese-speaking countries, to promote cooperation in various areas; and support industries and society with leveraging their functions in promoting cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking countries.

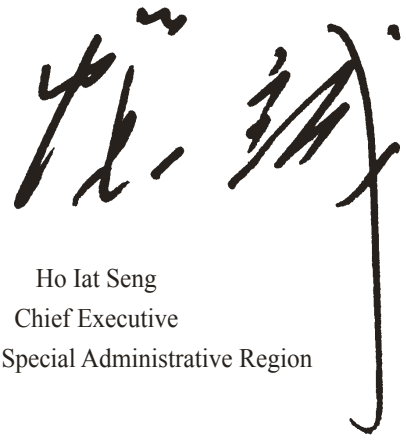
Conclusions

Hardships always come with opportunities, and challenges always co-exist with hope. Despite the global impact of the pandemic, mankind will ultimately overcome and emerge from this crisis. We must have every confidence and work together to conquer all difficulties, explore and seize opportunities, to realise new development for Macao.

We will persist with our administrative principle of sharing development and prosperity, with the concept of serving for the benefit of the people; improve and safeguard people's wellbeing; actively respond to the concerns of the public; strive to resolve problems related to housing, transportation, healthcare, education, and elderly care; pay special attention to assisting and supporting disadvantaged groups; and continue enhancing Macao people's sense of satisfaction and happiness.

The development of the Macao SAR relies on the hard work of Macao residents. With the strong leadership of the Central People's Government, we have full confidence and determination to overcome difficulties, strive for success, and converge the wisdom and power of the community,

to jointly move forward through challenges, and continue expediting the development of Macao in all areas, to open up a new chapter of the successful implementation of "One Country, Two Systems" with Macao characteristics, and make our due contributions to realise the Chinese dream of national rejuvenation in this historic era.



Ho Iat Seng
Chief Executive
The Macao Special Administrative Region

Macao Yearbook 2022

CALENDAR OF EVENTS IN 2021







春眠大地千山暮




Calendar of Events in 2021

January

4 The Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre announces that the new functionality of adding addresses to the Macao Health Code system is to be launched the following day. On 9 March, the Macao Health Code system displays COVID-19 vaccination records. On 18 November, the Macao Health Code mobile app is available for download, with two additional functions including venue codes and risk checking. On 20 December, the venue code function is expanded to cover all social service facilities.

5 The Monetary Authority and financial institutions hold a joint briefing on integrated electronic payment integrated platform. The first phase of the platform – Simple Pay – is launched on 8 February. On 31 March, the second phase is launched and runs smoothly.

8 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng leads an MSAR Government delegation to eight cities in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, for four days from 8 January to 11 January, to meet with leading officials of the municipal governments and visit local real estate development projects, to continue promoting the development of the Greater Bay Area. Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng also meets with the Secretary of the CPC Zhongshan Municipal Committee and the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Municipal People's Congress, Lai Zehua; the Deputy Secretary of the CPC Zhongshan Municipal Committee and the Mayor of Zhongshan, Wei Weihan; the Secretary of the CPC Jiangmen Municipal Committee and the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Municipal People's Congress, Lin Yingwu; the Deputy Secretary of the CPC Jiangmen Municipal Committee and the Mayor of Jiangmen, Liu Yi; the Secretary of the CPC Zhaoqing Municipal Committee and the Chairman of the Standing Committee of Municipal People's Congress, Fan Zhongjie; the Deputy Secretary of the CPC Zhaoqing Municipal Committee and the Mayor of Zhaoqing, Lu Yuyin; the Deputy Secretary of the CPC Foshan Municipal Committee and Secretary of the CPC Shunde District Committee, Guo Wenhai; the Secretary of the CPC Dongguan Municipal Committee and the Chairman of the Standing Committee of Municipal People's Congress, Liang Weidong; the Deputy Secretary of the CPC Dongguan Municipal Committee and the Mayor of Dongguan, Xiao Yafei; and the Secretary of the CPC Huizhou Municipal Committee, Li Yiwei, to deepen exchanges and collaboration on the development of the Greater Bay Area.

10 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Secretary of CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee, Li Xi; and the Governor of Guangdong Province, Ma Xingrui, to exchange views on COVID-19 prevention and control, joint efforts in facilitating the development of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, and Macao's participation in the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

11 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Deputy Secretary of the CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee and Secretary of the CPC Shenzhen Municipal Committee, Wang Weizhong, to promote cooperation in the fields of innovative technology, education, and cultural and creative industries.

18 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends the 2021 Spring Festival reception hosted by the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao SAR.

19 The Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau begins displaying the register of voters for 10 consecutive days. According to the Bureau's statistics, among the 325,000 voters eligible for the Seventh Legislative Assembly Election, 15,903 were newly registered in 2020.

Mainland China universities announce the admission lists for recommended Macao students; 1,108 Macao students are admitted.

21 A total of 109 Macao residents departing from 14 countries in Europe and the United States return to Macao via two chartered connecting flights in Tokyo. At midnight on 22 January, a 43-year-old woman who returns to Macao from Dubai is tested positive by Rapid Antigen Test, making her the 47th confirmed case of COVID-19 in Macao.

27 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with President Xi Jinping and Premier Li Keqiang of the State Council via video conferencing, to report on the work of the Macao SAR Government in the past year and the current situation of the Macao SAR.

28 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng; the Secretary of the CPC Zhuhai Municipal Committee and the Chairman of the Standing Committee of Municipal People's Congress, Guo Yonghang; and the Deputy Secretary of the CPC Zhuhai Municipal Committee and the Mayor of Zhuhai, Yao Yisheng, hold a working meeting on issues including optimising the Zhuhai-Macao joint prevention and control mechanism, and expediting the development of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.

February

1 Various government departments are merged or restructured. The changes include merging the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau and the Higher Education Bureau, to form the Education and Youth Development Bureau; merging the Government Head Office Auxiliary Bureau and the Protocol, Public Relations and External Affairs Office, to form the Government Headquarters Affairs Bureau; incorporating the Tourism Crisis Management Office into the Macau Government Tourist Office; transferring tourism-related institutions from the area of social affairs and culture to the area of economy and finance; and merging the Economic Services Bureau, the Science and Technology Development Fund and Macau E-Commerce Ltd - (TEDMEV), to form the Economic and

Technological Development Bureau.

6 The first batch of 100,000 doses of Sinopharm COVID-19 vaccine arrives in Macao. Witnessed by the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture, Ms Ao Ieong U, and the Deputy Director of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao SAR, Ms Yan Zhichan, the Health Bureau conducts inspections and holds a reception ceremony for the vaccines at the Zhuhai-Macao Cross-border Industrial Zone.

8 The COVID-19 Vaccination Programme of the Macao SAR commences. The first phase of vaccinations is open to priority groups. On 9 February, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng leads principal officials of the Government to receive vaccinations. On 22 February, vaccinations are open to all Macao residents.

10 The Macau Government Tourist Office announces that there were nearly 5.9 million tourist arrivals in 2020, representing a decrease of 85 percent from the figure in 2019. The average length of stay was 1.4 days, 0.2 days more than in the previous year.

13 During Chinese New Year, the Chief Executive visits the underprivileged and the elderly, and care workers stationed on site, and extends his greetings to frontline public servants who are on duty during holidays. He also visits the Islands District to learn about the current situation with local businesses.

18 The Financial Services Bureau announces the Government's central accounts. The recurring revenue of the MSAR Government in 2020 is 45.98 billion patacas, representing a substantial 65 percent drop compared with 2019.

19 According to the information from the Infrastructure Development Office, the Government commissions Nam Kwong (Group) Company Limited to construct the LRT Hengqin Line through regional collaboration. The total investment in the civil engineering works involves approximately 3.5 billion patacas, which covers design costs, re-routing work, foundation improvements, and construction of an underwater tunnelling shield, an elevated bridge and two stations. On 18 March, simultaneous project commencement ceremonies are held at the Macao Lotus Flower Checkpoint and in Hengqin, Zhuhai, marking the official launch of the LRT Hengqin Line construction.

24 The Monetary Authority of Macao announces that the investment return of Macao's fiscal reserve in 2020 amounts to 31.06 billion patacas. The annual return rate is 5.3 percent, reaching a record high.

26 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the newly appointed Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China in the MSAR, Liu Xianfa, to exchange views on external affairs of the Macao SAR and promote residents' awareness and sense of national identity.

27 More than 100,000 doses of BioNTech mRNA COVID-19 vaccine arrive in Macao from Germany. Vaccinations are available for residents from 3 March onwards.

March

1 The ferry service between the Taipa Ferry Terminal and the Jiuzhou Port in Zhuhai commences. Ten sailings are operated every day during the initial stage of operation.

The Nucleic Acid Test Station at the Macao Federation of Trade Unions Workers Stadium, which is the first testing service point set up at a border crossing in Macao, becomes operational.

2 The Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre announces that the mandatory requirement for showing negative nucleic acid test results for entering casinos will be lifted from midnight on 3 March.

The Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the Office of the Leading Group for the Development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and the People's Government of Guangdong Province jointly promulgate the Culture and Tourism Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. The SAR Government considers the plan highly significant, and will promote its implementation.

4 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng sets off for Beijing, to attend the opening ceremony of the Fourth Session of the 13th National People's Congress, to be held the following day.

6 Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Vice Premier of the State Council, Han Zheng, meets with members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in Hong Kong and Macao. He cites three expectations, and acknowledges Macao's efforts in pandemic prevention.

8 The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes an Executive Order to set 12 September as the day for the seventh Legislative Assembly Election. The Chief Executive issues an executive order to set the election expenses limit for each candidate list for the Legislative Assembly Election at 3,549,622 patacas. On 12 July, the Chief Executive issues an executive order to appoint the public prosecutor, Kuok Kin Hong, as the Chairman of the General Audit Committee for the Legislative Assembly Election. On 21 July, the Electoral Affairs Commission publishes a summary of the candidate lists. There are a total of 128 candidates from 14 candidate lists for the direct election, and 12 candidates from five candidate lists for the indirect election.

The Cultural Affairs Bureau announces the results of selecting proposed designs for the new Macao Central Library. The proposal submitted by the Dutch architecture firm Mecanoo is selected. The project has an estimated cost of around 500 million patacas, and will be completed by the end of 2024 at the earliest.

10 The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes an Executive Order to grant Lot P of Areia Preta, which is the land originally occupied by Pearl Horizon, to Macau Urban Renewal Limited, to construct replacement housing, temporary housing and public facilities.

15 The Government holds a press conference on the "2021 Scheme to Guarantee Employment,

Stabilise the Economy and Care for People's Livelihoods" and announces the measures to be launched in April, including the Wealth Partaking Scheme, a programme to boost local consumption (the Electronic Consumption Benefits Plan, consumption benefits for the elderly and the "Stay, Dine and See Macao" programme), an upgrade to arrangements for occupational skills training, and measures to benefit employees and businesses (tax relief and other measures related to people's welfare).

17 The Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre, the Unitary Police Service and members of civil protection authorities carry out drills at Lok Kuan Building, Seac Pai Van and tabletop exercises at the Civil Protection Action Centre for region-specific and multi-level disease prevention and control, involving around 550 participants from 29 departments.

23 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends the reception marking the assumption of office by the new Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China in the MSAR, Liu Xianfa,

26 A mega roadshow, "Macao Week in Hangzhou", takes place over four consecutive days, to promote Macao as a healthy, safe and quality destination.

29 Macao detects its first COVID-19 case of the British N501Y variant. The carrier is a 24-year-old female student who previously tested positive in the United Kingdom, and returned to Macao after recovery. She tests positive again during medical observations.

30 The 27th session of the Standing Committee of the 13th National People's Congress adopts the decision on the Amended Annex I to the Basic Law - Method for the Selection of the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong SAR and the Amended Annex II to the Basic Law – Method for the Formation of the Legislative Council of the Hong Kong SAR and Its Voting Procedures. The Macao SAR Government strongly supports the decision.

April

12 The Government announces the Electronic Consumption Benefits Plan, involving a budget of 5.88 billion patacas. Every Macao resident is entitled to a start-up fund of 5,000 patacas and an instant grant of 3,000 patacas. They can choose to either use mobile payment or an electronic consumption card to enjoy the benefits. The registration period is from 7 May to 10 December, and the period for using the funds is from 1 June to 31 December. On 29 April, the draft bill on revising the budget passes its second reading in the Legislative Assembly.

14 The Macao Government Tourist Office announces the "Stay, Dine and See Macao" programme. Six local tour itineraries are launched in the first stage. Every resident is entitled to a one-time subsidy for a local tour and a hotel staycation. The maximum subsidy is 580 patacas. On 25 April, the first tour sets off. On 16 June, the second stage of the "Stay, Dine and See Macao" programme offers a total of 19 tour itineraries for residents.

15 The National Security Education Exhibition co-organised by the MSAR Government and

the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao SAR Region opens. By the end of the exhibition, on 16 May, the exhibition has attracted a total of 42,000 visitors and the related website has recorded over 330,000 page views.

Fitch Ratings revises the Macao SAR's rating outlook to "stable" from "negative" and affirms its credit ratings (long-term foreign and local currency issuer default ratings) at "AA".

20 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends the opening ceremony of the Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference 2021 in Hainan. During the forum, the Chief Executive also meets with the Secretary of the CPC Hainan Provincial Committee, Shen Xiaoming; the Governor of Hainan Province, Feng Fei; and the Chairman and Secretary of the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the State Council, Hao Peng.

22 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends a meeting of the Leading Group for the Development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, to listen to instructions from Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, Vice Premier of the State Council and Chairman of the Leading Group for the Development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, Han Zheng, regarding the major tasks for the development of the Greater Bay Area.

23 On behalf of the Macao SAR, the Secretary for Economy and Finance, Lei Wai Nong, signs the Agreement for Elimination of Double Taxation and Prevention of Tax Evasion and Avoidance between the MSAR Government and the Kingdom of Cambodia with – on behalf of the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economy and Finance of the Kingdom of Cambodia, Aun Pornmoniroth, through postal exchange.

24 A typhoon drill – "Crystal Fish" – is organised through the civil protection mechanism system, to strengthen command, coordination and contingency management among members, and enhance residents' awareness regarding contingency measures.

28 The summary report on the public consultation on the Housing Plan for the Sandwich Class is announced. A total of 28,608 views have been received through 2,307 submissions. The public generally supports the Government's introduction of the sandwich class housing policy.

30 The summary report on the consultation regarding the draft version of Macao's Urban Master Plan (2020-2040) is announced.

The report on the public consultation on the LRT East Line is announced. The public generally supports the construction of the LRT East Line, and is mostly concerned about two main issues: station design and route plans.

May

1 The Kun Iam Statue Waterfront Leisure Area is opened to the public.

4 The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes an executive order establishing the Working Committee for Integration into National Development, which is supervised and chaired by the Chief Executive.

The Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre announces that, starting from the following day, foreign residents who have not travelled to any place outside mainland China or Macao within 21 days prior to their entry to Macao may enter Macao in exceptional cases involving family reunions or having a close connection with Macao, provided that they are granted advance approval by the Health Bureau. On 9 September, the restrictions on the entry of non-resident foreigners who have stayed in Hong Kong are relaxed. Five exempted groups of non-resident foreigners who have not travelled to any place outside mainland China, Macao or Hong Kong for at least 21 days prior to their intended arrival in Macao may apply for entry, starting from 15 September.

11 The first Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Health Quarantine, Animal and Plant Quarantine and Food Safety Control Video Conference is held. The three parties sign the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Health Quarantine, Animal and Plant Quarantine and Food Safety Control Cooperation Memorandum.

14 The four-day Jiangsu Macao Week is held in Nanjing.

18 The COVID-19 vaccination station set up at Macao Forum by the Health Bureau is available for vaccination bookings starting from 20 May. A daily quota of 2,000 inactivated vaccine shots is provided in the first phase. On 21 August, the station also begins providing mRNA vaccines, with a daily quota of 1,000.

24 An inauguration ceremony for a research and development centre for Chinese medicine and translational medicine under Zhuhai UM Science and Technology Research Institute and a signing ceremony for an agreement to conduct projects at the University of Macau-Huafa Group Joint Laboratory are held at the Traditional Chinese Medicine Science and Technology Industrial Park of Cooperation Between Guangdong and Macao (GMTCM Park).

26 The Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre announces that a Macao resident who has travelled abroad is infected with the coronavirus variant B.1.617; this is the 51st confirmed imported asymptomatic case.

June

1 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng presides over the opening ceremony of the Macao Grand Prix Museum.

3 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng presides over the opening ceremony of the five-day Shanghai Macao Week.

Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Secretary of the CPC Shanghai Municipal

Committee, Li Qiang, to exchange views on enhancing cooperation in the economy, trade and tourism.

4 The First Shanghai-Macao Cooperation Joint Conference is held in Shanghai. Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng and the Mayor of Shanghai, Gong Zheng, lead delegations to the meeting, marking the official establishment and launch of the mechanism for high-level cooperation and platform for dialogue between the two cities.

The Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre announces that all individuals who have been to Brazil, India, Nepal, Pakistan or the Philippines within the 28 days prior to their entry into Macao must, before boarding a non-stop flight or the first flight of an interline itinerary, present proof of three negative COVID-19 nucleic acid tests conducted within seven days, each at least 24 hours apart, and proof of negative IgM serum antibody test or COVID-19 vaccination, with effect from midnight on 5 June 2021.

10 The State Council inscribes Macanese Gastronomy, Macanese Patua drama, and Belief and Customs of Tou Tei in the fifth batch of the "National List of Representative Items of Intangible Cultural Heritage".

Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends the reception celebrating the Day of Portugal Day, Camoes and Portuguese Communities. He expresses his thanks to all Portuguese residents in Macao and Macao residents, including Macanese, for their contributions to pandemic prevention and control.

15 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng and the Governor of Guangdong Province, Ma Xingrui, lead delegations to attend the Guangdong-Macao Cooperation Joint Conference through teleconferencing. The parties agree to jointly implement national strategies and enhance people's welfare in both places.

16 The temporary nucleic acid test station at Hengqin Port commences operation.

17 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng sends a congratulatory message to the Central People's Government on the successful launch of the Shenzhou-12 spacecraft.

The Chief Executive issues an executive order to lower the minimum age for receiving mRNA vaccine to 12 years old.

21 The large community vaccination station in Mong-Ha Sports Centre begins providing inactivated vaccines, with a daily quota of 1,000.

23 A photo exhibition to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China opens. The exhibition attracts 43,735 visitors, and concludes on 15 July.

26 The 700-metre Footbridge at Avenida de Guimaraes on Taipa – connecting parks, schools, sports venues and light rail stations – opens for public use.

28 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng arrives in Beijing to attend a series of events celebrating the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China.

July

1 A new aquatic tour linking Barra and Coloane sets sail.

2 Various sectors of Macao society hold a seminar in celebration of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China, which is attended by Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng; the Vice Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Edmund Ho Hau Wah; and the Director of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao SAR, Fu Ziying.

14 The Home-Ownership Scheme 2021 opens for applications. This round of applications is for 5,254 flats in the New Urban Zone Area A, which comprise the first batch of Home-Ownership Scheme Housing units after the amended Home-Ownership Scheme Housing Law takes effect.

16 The ferry route linking the Macao Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal and Jiuzhou Port, Zhuhai, commences operation, providing the second ferry route between Macao and Jiuzhou Port.

18 A ceremony is held to advance strategic cooperation between the China Media Group and the Macao SAR Government. The Asia-Pacific headquarters of the China Media Group and the University of Macau sign a framework agreement on strategic cooperation. The China Media Group headquarters authorises Teledifusao de Macau to broadcast the Tokyo 2020 Olympics and the Beijing 2022 Winter Olympics in Macao. The China Media Group headquarters begins broadcasting a series of its productions on the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China, in Macao.

22 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng sends a letter to the Governor of Henan province, Wang Kai, to express condolences for the casualties caused by the unusually severe rainstorms in Zhengzhou, Henan.

27 The Amendment to By-law 5/2019 on Provisions Regarding the Use of National and Regional Flags and Emblems and the Instrumental and Vocal Performance of the National Anthem and the amended Law on Use and Protection of the National Flag, National Emblem and National Anthem come into effect simultaneously.

The Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau issues the first orange hot weather alert of the year, with the temperature reaching over 37°C at noon.

31 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends a reception held by the People's Liberation Army Macao Garrison, to commemorate the 94th anniversary of the founding of the People's Liberation Army.

August

3 The Zhuhai health department reports that two Macao residents have tested positive for

COVID-19 at a testing centre in Zhuhai on 2 August. The Chief Executive issues an executive order to declare that Macao has entered a state of immediate COVID-19 prevention, with effect from 3:30 p.m. The Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre commences region-specific and multi-level disease prevention and control, sealing off areas with confirmed cases as red-code zones, while areas in the vicinity are considered as yellow-code zones. The state of immediate prevention ends at 10 p.m. on 10 August. The lockdown of red- and yellow-coded zones is lifted at midnight on 18 August.

4 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng holds a press conference at the Government Headquarters regarding pandemic prevention and control.

A community-wide nucleic acid testing programme launches at 9 a.m. A total of 41 testing stations are set up across Macao, operating 24 hours a day. On the following day, the large community vaccination station in the Mong-Ha Sports Centre is converted into a testing station. Thus, there are a total of 42 testing stations across Macao.

The Chief Executive issues an executive order to close certain entertainment facilities after the midnight on 5 August. The order is lifted at midnight on 18 August.

With effect from 6 a.m., all individuals crossing the Guangdong-Macao border must hold proof of a negative nucleic acid test issued within 12 hours, except for cross-border truck drivers carrying daily essential supplies between Zhuhai and Macao. From 6 a.m. on 10 August, the time limit for the nucleic acid test is extended to 48 hours. From midnight on 25 August, the time limit returns to seven days.

5 While the community-wide nucleic acid testing programme is underway, all vaccination stations in Macao suspend operations until 8 August.

7 The 16th Population Census and the Sixth Housing Census officially commence.

Zhuhai announces the new entry and exit requirements for Macao residents. Individuals who enter Zhuhai via Macao from 25 July must undergo 14 days of centralised quarantine and four nucleic acid tests if they have been in red-code and yellow-code zones; while individuals from outside the red-code and yellow-code zones are required to undergo two nucleic acid tests within three days and 14 days of quarantine at home after entering Zhuhai. Those who enter and leave Zhuhai on the same day are not affected.

8 The Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre announces that a cumulative total of 614,465 people have been tested under the community-wide nucleic acid testing programme, and a total of 101,786 people have voluntarily taken additional tests since 3 August. All 716,251 specimens collected test negative for COVID-19.

Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng sends a congratulatory message to the 32nd Olympic Games Mainland China Olympians delegation for their outstanding results in various events.

20 The Executive Council concludes discussions on the draft by-law on the Registration System for Takeaway Food Establishments. All establishments providing takeaways are required to apply to the Municipal Affairs Bureau for registration before commencing business, and to operate in a physical store, with effect from 15 November.

26 The Central People's Government announces on their web portal (www.gov.cn) that the State Council has agreed that Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao can jointly host the 15th National Games in 2025.

30 The Chief Executive issues an executive order to prohibit the import and transhipment of non-degradable disposable plastic straws and beverage stirrers, with effect from 1 January 2022.

The Macao SAR delegation competing in the 14th National Games of the People's Republic of China says goodbye to Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng before departing. On 18 September, Ho Iat Seng sends a congratulatory message to the delegation, as Kwok Kin Hang has won the first medal since Macao began participating in the National Games.

September

2 An expert team from the National Health Commission has been visiting Macao from 30 August to 2 September, to inspect and provide guidance regarding the Government's work on epidemic prevention and control. The team affirms Macao's achievements in this regard, and gives the Government advice on optimising the work.

5 The Central People's Government announces the Master Plan for the Development of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, marking a new stage of full cooperation, mutual discussions, joint construction, joint administration and shared benefits between Guangdong and Macao for the development of Hengqin.

8 The new Guangdong-Macao border crossing checkpoint (Qingmau Checkpoint) is inaugurated. It implements 24-hour services and employs a clearance mechanism based on "joint inspections for one-stop border crossing".

9 The Information Office of the State Council holds a press conference in Beijing to introduce the development of Hengqin and Qianhai. The Secretary for Administration and Justice, Cheong Weng Chon, says the MSAR Government and Guangdong province will work together to create favourable conditions for cooperation in reaching mutually beneficial outcomes, fully implement various tasks and optimise the development of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.

10 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng and five Secretaries jointly attend the press conference on the Master Plan for the Development of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, and answer questions from the media.

The People's Bank of China, the People's Government of Guangdong Province, the Hong Kong SAR Government and the Macao SAR Government jointly hold an online opening ceremony for Cross-boundary Wealth Management Connect in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. Residents of the Greater Bay Area, including Macao, can make cross-boundary purchases of investment products through the banking system.

12 The Seventh Legislative Assembly Election of the Macao SAR is held. A total of 37 polling stations and three mobile polling stations for voters under medical observation are set up across Macao from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Voters cast their ballots to elect 14 directly elected members of the Legislative Assembly on a one-person, one-vote basis. The preliminary vote count for the election is completed at 2:05 a.m. on 13 September. There are 137,279 ballots cast for the direct election, representing a voter turnout rate of 42.38 percent. On 14 September, the General Audit Committee for the Legislative Assembly Election announces the names of the 14 directly elected members and the numbers of votes they received.

13 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng issues a letter of condolence for the passing of the former President of Portugal, Jorge Sampaio.

The Health Bureau issues guidelines in accordance with the Law on Prevention, Control and Treatment of Infectious Diseases, according to which two groups of individuals – staff who must be in contact with service users during work and those who share a confined workplace with others – should undergo nucleic acid testing at least once every seven days if they have not been vaccinated.

15 The Government announces the Final Report on Execution of the Five-year Development Plan of the Macao Special Administration Region (2016-2020).

17 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng leads a delegation to attend the Plaque Unveiling Ceremony of the Administrative Body of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin. Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Vice Premier of the State Council, Han Zheng, meets with Ho Iat Seng and shows full recognition of the MSAR Government's work. He also offers congratulations for the smooth organisation of the Seventh Legislative Assembly Election of the Macao SAR in accordance with the law.

18 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng chairs a session to study the policies outlined in the Master Plan for the Development of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.

23 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng appoints seven members to the Seventh Legislative Assembly of the Macao SAR: Ma Chi Seng, Iau Teng Pio, Pang Chuan, Wu Chou Kit, Kou Kam Fai, Chan Hou Seng and Cheung Kin Chung.

Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Chairman of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Lan Tianli; the Governor of Hunan Province, Mao Weiming; and the Governor of Jiangxi Province, Yi Lianhong, in Chengdu, Sichuan Province, to exchange views on the traditional Chinese medicine industry, economic and trade cooperation, and cultural tourism.

24 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends the 2021 Pan-Pearl River Delta Regional Cooperation Chief Executive Joint Conference in Chengdu, Sichuan Province, and officiates at the opening ceremony of Macao Week in Sichuan, Chengdu.

Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Governor of Hainan Province, Feng Fei; and the Governor of Guizhou Province, Li Bingjun, to exchange views on the economy and

trade, cultural tourism, deepening cooperation in poverty alleviation between Macao and Guizhou, and talent cultivation.

The Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre announces that a Macao resident who departed from Turkey and arrived in Macao via Singapore on 18 September has tested positive in a nucleic acid test, making the 64th confirmed imported case of COVID-19 in Macao. On the same day, another import-related case – a Nepalese security guard of Golden Crown China Hotel, is confirmed. According to an executive order issued by acting Chief Executive, the Macao SAR enters a state of immediate COVID-19 prevention, with effect from midnight on 25 September 2021. The Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre activates region-specific and multi-level disease prevention and control plans, and seals off red code and yellow code zones. The state of immediate prevention terminates at 12 noon on 15 October.

25 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Secretary of the CPC Shaanxi Provincial Committee and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress, Liu Guozhong; and the Deputy Secretary of the CPC Shaanxi Provincial Committee and Governor of Shaanxi Province, Zhao Yide, to exchange views on promoting collaboration in commerce, trade and investment, cultural exchanges and youth exchanges between Macao and Shaanxi.

With effect from midnight on 25 September, all individuals crossing the Guangdong-Macao border must hold proof of a negative COVID-19 nucleic acid test issued within 48 hours. With effect from midnight on 26 September, the time limit for the nucleic acid test is tightened to 24 hours. Individuals must undergo 14 days of centralised medical observations in isolation after entering Zhuhai (excluding Zhuhai-Macao cross-border truck drivers, funeral home staff and healthcare workers treating critically ill patients).

All tertiary and non-tertiary institutions in Macao suspend classes, cancel or postpone outdoor excursions and close the campuses. On 25 October, all non-tertiary institutions resume classes, while tertiary institutions resume face-to-face classes.

The second round of the citywide nucleic acid testing programme is launched at 3 p.m. A total of 52 testing stations are set up across Macao and are open 24 hours a day, with a total of 367 sampling booths. As at 28 September, 689,766 people have been tested. All of the test results are negative.

27 The 14th National Games closes. Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng, the Governor of Guangdong Province, Ma Xingrui; and the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong SAR, Carrie Lam, attend the flag handover ceremony of the 15th National Games.

28 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng holds an online work meeting with the Secretary of the CPC Zhuhai Municipal Committee, Guo Yonghang; the Mayor of Zhuhai, Huang Zhihao; and the Vice Mayor of Zhuhai, Zhang Yisheng. The parties discuss issues including customs clearance arrangements, the latest pandemic prevention measures, and the implementation of the Zhuhai-Macao joint prevention and control mechanism.

October

1 The Macao SAR Government hosts a flag-raising ceremony and a reception to celebrate the 72nd Anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

3 The Zhuhai authorities responsible for Macao-Zhuhai COVID-19 prevention and control announce that all individuals entering Zhuhai from Macao must hold proof of a negative COVID-19 nucleic acid test issued within 48 hours, and must have received COVID-19 vaccination (individuals who are not suitable for vaccination must hold a COVID-19 Vaccination - Medical Assessment Certificate; the measure excludes children under 12 years old, who are not required to get vaccinated), with effect from noon on 4 October. Individuals from red and yellow code zones, employees in high-risk roles in quarantine hotels and staff of hospitals designated for COVID-19 patients are temporarily prohibited from entry.

4 The Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre announces that a pooled sample involving 10 individual samples from Kiang Wu Hospital has produced a positive result. The Education and Youth Affairs Bureau announces that arrangements for class resumption are suspended. The cross-border arrangements for the Zhuhai and Macao ports that were to be effective from 12 noon are cancelled.

In response to the 72nd COVID-19 case recorded in Macao, the Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre refers to the region-specific and multi-level disease prevention and control plan, and prescribes new red and yellow code zones. The third citywide nucleic acid testing programme is held from 9 p.m. to 9 a.m. on 7 October. All 681,579 people sampled test negative.

5 The Chief Executive issues two executive orders to close certain entertainment facilities in Macao after midnight on 6 October. Individuals are required to present proof of a negative nucleic acid test issued by organisations recognised by the Health Bureau within 24 hours, in order to leave Macao via the checkpoint. These restrictions are lifted on 19 October.

Civil servants are exempted from work from 5 October to 7 October.

9 As Tropical Storm Lionrock approaches, the Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau issues the first Typhoon Signal No. 8 of the year at 6 a.m. Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng visits the Civil Protection Action Centre, to receive a briefing and give instructions regarding rescue and relief work.

The Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre announces the launch of multiple rounds of nucleic acid testing for renovation workers, laundry workers, security guards, and Nepalese and Vietnamese non-resident workers who are required to be tested four times, with each test conducted one day apart.

10 A total of 780 residents of San Mei On Building (Phase 1) are moved to Treasure Hotel for medical observation. The moving exercise takes 17 hours. Residents return home as the quarantine order ends on 19 October.

The Education and Youth Affairs Bureau is notified by Zhuhai that over 500 cross-border

students and parents can return to Zhuhai for home quarantine by transportation that is exclusively for them, after completing a nucleic acid test with negative results on 11 October and 12 October.

11 The Government launches eight supportive measures to commence with immediate effect, including financial assistance to businesses, rent waivers for government-owned properties, concessionary tax benefits, and support to business owners and employees.

12 As Tropical Storm Kompasu approaches, the Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau issues Typhoon Signal No. 8 at 10:30 p.m. Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng at visits the Civil Protection Action Centre, to give instructions regarding rescue and relief work.

14 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends the opening ceremony of the 130th China Import and Export Fair and the Pearl River International Trade Forum, and meets with Guangzhou municipal and leading officials to exchange views on anti-pandemic work in the two places and promote cooperation between Guangdong and Macao.

16 The Nucleic Acid Test Station at Qingmau Checkpoint commences operation.

17 The Government launches the Nucleic Acid Testing Programme for Key Areas, with 12 general public sampling stations and one priority sampling station for which prior booking is not required. A total of 56,130 samples are collected in key areas, and 24,322 samples are collected from targeted groups including those in the High Frequency Nucleic Acid Testing Programme and red and yellow code zones. All 80,452 samples test negative.

18 The Chief Executive issues an executive order to lower the minimum age for receiving inactivated vaccines to 12 years old. On 22 November, the minimum age for inactivated vaccines is further lowered to three years old.

The Zhuhai authorities responsible for Macao-Zhuhai COVID-19 prevention and control announce that all individuals entering Zhuhai from Macao must hold proof of a negative COVID-19 nucleic acid test issued within 48 hours, with effect from noon on 19 October. Workers in high-risk roles are temporarily prohibited from entering Zhuhai while in these roles, and for 14 days afterwards. Starting from 1 a.m. on 23 November, the time limit for the nucleic acid test reverts to seven days.

The Monetary Authority announces the list of banks in Macao which have been approved for the Cross-boundary Wealth Management Connect Scheme. These banks can start providing related services on the following day.

19 The MSAR Government and Fudan University in Shanghai sign an agreement for a strategic cooperation framework focusing on scientific innovation, microelectronics, artificial intelligence, financial bonds, economics, public health and cultural studies, to strengthen institutional support for cooperative development between the two parties.

20 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends the opening ceremony of the 2021/2022 Judicial Year.

22 The first meeting of the Administrative Committee of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin is held in Guangzhou. The parties discuss the preparatory

work for the cooperation zone, approve the Working Rules of the Administrative Committee of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin (trial version) and hold an appointment ceremony.

27 The working group for the Islands District Medical Complex holds a press conference to introduce the partners for the medical facility. The Islands District Medical Complex plans to collaborate with the Peking Union Medical College Hospital, which will assist in the operation, management and provision of services of the Islands District Medical Complex, and nurture healthcare professionals, to support the development of the medical industry in Macao.

30 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng sends a congratulatory message to the Macao sports delegation for the excellent results obtained in the 11th National Games for Persons with Disabilities and the Eighth National Special Olympics Games.

November

3 The National Academy of Economic Strategy of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences announces the China Urban Competitiveness Report No. 19. Macao is ranked 15th, the same as in 2020.

4 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng is invited by the Minister of Commerce to attend the opening ceremony of the Fourth China International Import Expo in Shanghai, followed by a four-day visit to Shanghai and Hangzhou. He meets with leading officials of Zhejiang Province, to exchange views on deepening bilateral cooperation.

The Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre announces the COVID-19 booster vaccine programme. Individuals who completed a COVID-19 vaccination course at least six months previously are eligible. The programme is conducted in two phases, with the first phase commencing on 9 November. On 15 November, the programme is extended to include individuals aged 18 or above who have completed two doses of inactivated vaccine at least six months previously, and who do not have contraindications.

11 The Macao Government Tourist Office announces that the Treasure Hotel will serve as a designated medical observation hotel for people arriving from medium- and high-risk countries. The hotel will introduce machines to provide contactless services, such as temperature scans, disinfection and distribution of supplies. It will begin operating in this role on 1 December.

13 The Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin launches a nucleic acid detection station (Hengqin Port) to provide testing services for cross-border students.

15 The launch ceremony is held for a six-month online exhibition regarding Macao's support for poverty alleviation projects in Congjiang county, Guizhou province.

16 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng delivers the Policy Address for the Fiscal Year 2022, and holds

a press conference to answer questions from the media.

17 At a plenary meeting of the Legislative Assembly, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng responds to inquiries from legislators regarding the Policy Address for the Fiscal Year 2022.

18 To align with the anti-pandemic measures, the Bus Passenger Name Registration Scheme stipulates that name registration must be completed for all Macau Pass cards used for taking public buses, and bus fare discounts can only be enjoyed after name registration.

19 The 68th Macau Grand Prix is held for three consecutive days.

20 All individuals heading for Macao who are required to stay at a medical observation hotel must present a booking confirmation issued by the medical observation hotel, in order to board their flights or the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Shuttle Bus (Golden Bus).

23 The 11th Forum on Higher Education Management in Portuguese-speaking Countries and Regions commences at the Polytechnic Institute of Setúbal in Portugal and the Macao Polytechnic Institute on 22 November. Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng delivers a speech during the online opening ceremony, saying he hopes to enhance China-Portugal relations.

24 The Unitary Police Service and 13 organisations establish the mechanism for communications regarding civil protection in the community.

25 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends the opening ceremony of the Forum on China's Internet Media 2021 in Guangzhou, and delivers a speech.

27 The Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre announces that, in order to reduce the risks to Macao's public health arising from the new coronavirus variant – Omicron B.1.1.529, civil aircraft are prohibited from carrying any persons who have been to South Africa, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique or Malawi to Macao, with effect from midnight on 28 November.

December

2 The Macao Week in Chongqing roadshow is held for five consecutive days, with the aim of facilitating the recovery of tourism and the economy in Macao.

The Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre announces that asymptomatic infections will be counted and announced separately from confirmed cases with symptoms. Related epidemic measures and follow-up actions remain unchanged.

4 The Macao Government Tourist Office organises the first Light-up Macao Drone Gala.

6 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends the second meeting of the Administrative Committee of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, participates in the ground-breaking ceremony for the Customs Supervision Building serving the "second-tier" tariff area of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, and witnesses the

signing of agreements to undertake 12 key investment projects and a plaque unveiling for four livelihood projects in the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone.

The Monetary Authority announces the Faster Payment System jointly established by 31 banks in Macao is commencing trial operation, providing customers with fast local interbank transfer services for small funds through the Easy Transfer system.

10 The 500-metre-long Coloane Ka-Ho Tunnel opens for two-way traffic, with four vehicular lanes, to improve the road network in the Cotai area and provide a direct connection between the east of Coloane and Taipa.

The 26th Macao International Trade and Investment Fair, Macao Franchise Expo 2021 (2021MFE) and the 2021 Product and Service Exhibition of Portuguese-speaking Countries (Macao) (2021PLPEX) are held concurrently in the same venue, over three consecutive days. Agreements regarding more than 80 projects are signed, and about 700 online and offline business pairings are lined up. The live broadcast attracts nearly 3.6 million views.

13 The Roadshow and Session of Exchange of Contacts of Industry-University-Research Cooperation between Mainland China and Macao is held in Macao for the first time, during and in the same venue as the 2021 Science and Technology Week and Exhibition of Achievements in Science and Technology Innovation, to leverage synergy and promote developments arising from scientific research achievements in Macao.

The Government holds a memorial ceremony to commemorate the victims of the Nanjing Massacre.

The *Macao SAR Gazette* published the Amendment to By-law 22/2018 on the Committee for Safeguarding National Security of the Macao Special Administrative Region. The Central People's Government establishes the post of National Security Adviser and three National Security Technical Adviser posts. The by-law comes into effect the following day.

15 The Macao Central Securities Depository is officially launched.

16 The Government officially announces the Second Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Macao Special Administrative Region (2021–2025).

On behalf of the MSAR Government and the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, respectively, the Secretary for Transport and Public Works, Raimundo Arrais do Rosario; and the Minister of Ecology and Environment, Huang Runqiu, sign the Cooperation Agreement in Environmental Protection between Mainland China and the Macao SAR.

17 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng and the President of the Supreme People's Court of China, Zhou Qiang, witness the signing of the record of a meeting concerning further strengthening judicial and legal exchanges and cooperation.

19 The delegation of Elite National Olympic Athletes (elite athletes from the Chinese team that competed in the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games) arrives in Macao for a three-day visit.

20 A flag-raising ceremony and a reception celebrating the 22nd anniversary of the establishment

of the Macao Special Administrative Region are held.

A 4K-definition documentary, *Crunch and Munch in Macao*, co-produced by China Media Group and the Macao SAR, is debuted in celebration of the 22nd anniversary of the establishment of the Macao Special Administrative Region.

Tropical Storm Rai breaks the record for the latest issuance of a tropical cyclone signal in a year.

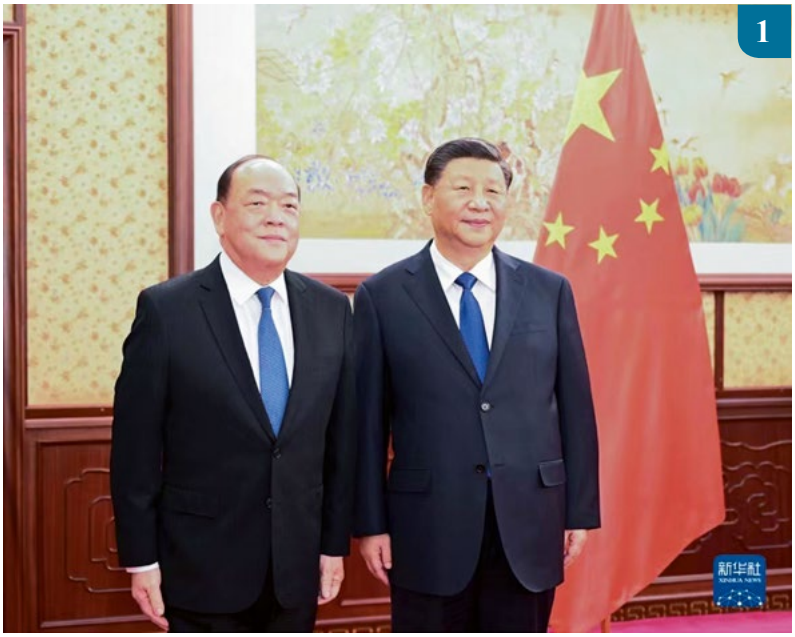
22 During his duty visit to Beijing, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng reports to President Xi Jinping and Premier Li Keqiang regarding the Government's work and Macao's situation during the year.

24 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng returns to Macao and meets the media. He says the state leaders recognise Macao's anti-pandemic efforts and support adequate economic diversification in Macao.

27 Macao reports its first case of the Omicron variant of COVID-19. The case is a 23-year-old male resident who has returned to Macao from the United States.

31 The Chief Executive issues an executive order that the medical insurance scheme for Macao residents living in mainland China is expanded from Zhuhai to also cover Zhongshan and Jiangmen, to enable more Macao residents to gain access to basic medical insurance in mainland China.

Macao Yearbook 2022





1. On 22 December, President Xi Jinping meets with Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng during Ho's duty visit to Beijing.(Photo by Xinhua News Agency)
2. On 22 December, Premier Li Keqiang meets with Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng during Ho's duty visit to Beijing.

1. On 17 September, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Vice Premier of the State Council, Han Zheng, and the Secretary of the CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee, Li Xi, unveil the plaque of the administrative body of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin. The Vice Chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Edmund Ho Hau Wah; the Director of the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, Xia Baolong; the Chief Executive of the Macao SAR, Ho Iat Seng; and the Deputy Secretary of the CPC Guangzhou Municipal Committee and Governor Ma Xingrui, witness the ceremony on stage.
2. On 17 September, the unveiling ceremony of the plaque for the administrative body of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin is held. This photo shows Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Vice Premier of the State Council, Han Zheng, with key members of the administrative body of the intensive cooperation zone.
3. On 9 September, the Information Office of the State Council holds a press conference in Beijing to introduce the development and construction of Hengqin and Qianhai. The Secretary for Administration and Justice, Cheong Weng Chon, is invited to attend, through video conferencing, on behalf of the Macao Special Administrative Region Government. (Photo by Xinhua News Agency)



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4. On 10 September, the MSAR Government holds a press conference on the "Master Plan for the Development of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin".

5. On 18 September, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng holds a meeting on the study on implementing the "Master Plan for the Development of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin".

6. On 22 October, the Administrative Committee of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin holds its first meeting, which is co-hosted by the Governor of Guangdong Province, Ma Xingrui, and Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng.

1. On 6 December, the Key Projects Signing cum Community Projects Unveiling Ceremony is held at the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.

   Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng, and the Governor of Guangdong province, Ma Xingrui, witness the event. Ho and Ma are also directors of the Administrative Committee of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.

2. On 8 September, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng, the Governor of Guangdong Province, Ma Xingrui, and other officiating guests attend the opening ceremony of the New Guangdong-Macao Border Crossing (Qingmau Checkpoint).

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3. On 19 April and 20 April, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng leads an MSAR Government delegation to Hainan province, to attend the opening ceremony of the Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference 2021, and hear the keynote speech delivered by President Xi Jinping via video conferencing. This photo shows a meeting between Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng and the Secretary of CPC Hainan Provincial Committee, Shen Xiaoming, on 19 April.

4. On 24 September, the 2021 Pan Pearl River Delta Regional Cooperation Chief Executives Joint Conference is held in Chengdu, Sichuan province.







1. On 3 June, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng visits Shanghai and meets with the Secretary of the CPC Shanghai Municipal Committee, Li Qiang.
2. Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng, the Secretary for Economy and Finance, Lei Wai Nong, and the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture, Ao Ieong U, attend the opening ceremony of "Macao Week in Shanghai" on 3 June.
3. On 4 June, the first Shanghai-Macao Cooperation Conference is held in Shanghai, marking the official establishment and commencement of a high-level cooperation mechanism and a platform for dialogue between the two cities, and an important new starting point for cooperation between Shanghai and Macao. This photo shows the members of both delegations after the conference.







4. On 24 September, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends the opening ceremony of "Macao Week in Chengdu, Sichuan".

5. On 24 September, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng and the Secretary of the CPC Sichuan Provincial Committee, Peng Qinghua, and other officials witness the signing ceremony of the memoranda of cooperation on "Sichuan Perception Tour for Macao Students" and "Strengthening Cooperation in Tourism Between Sichuan and Macao" at the second meeting of the Sichuan-Macao Cooperation Conference.

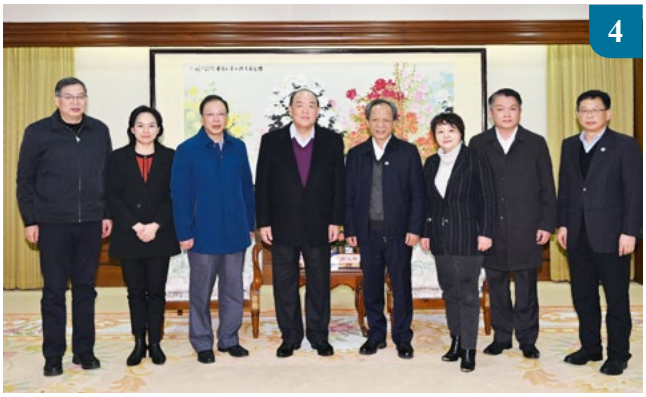
6. Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng visits Shanghai and Hangzhou from 4 November to 7 November, to attend the opening ceremony of the Fourth China International Imports Expo in Shanghai. This photo shows Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meeting with the Secretary of the CPC Zhejiang Provincial Committee and the Director of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress, Yuan Jiajun, on 7 November.







1. From 8 January to 11 January, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng leads an MSAR Government delegation to visit cities in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, meet with leading officials of several municipal governments, and pay site visits to local industrial projects, to deepen participation in the development of the Greater Bay Area. This photo shows Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meeting with the Secretary of the CPC Zhongshan Municipal Committee and the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Municipal People's Congress, Lai Zehua, on 8 January.
2. On 8 January, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Secretary of the CPC Jiangmen Municipal Committee and the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Municipal People's Congress, Lin Yingwu.
3. On 8 January, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Secretary of the CPC Zhaoqing Municipal Committee and the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Municipal People's Congress, Fan Zhongjie.





4. On 9 January, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Deputy Secretary of the CPC Foshan Municipal Committee and Secretary of the CPC Shunde District Committee, Guo Wenhai.

5. On 9 January, the Deputy Governor of Guangdong province, Zhang Xin, and the Mayor of Guangzhou, Wen Guohui, accompany Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng to visit a traditional Chinese medicine company in Guangzhou.

6. On 10 January, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Secretary of the CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee, Li Xi.









1. On 10 January, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Secretary of the CPC Dongguan Municipal Committee and the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Municipal People's Congress, Liang Weidong.
2. On 10 January, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Secretary of the CPC Huizhou Municipal Committee and the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Municipal People's Congress, Li Yiwei.
3. On 11 January, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Deputy Secretary of the CPC Guangzhou Municipal Committee and the Secretary of the CPC Shenzhen Municipal Committee, Wang Weizhong.





4. On 15 June, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng leads an MSAR Government delegation to attend the 2021 Guangdong-Macao Cooperation Joint Conference, which is conducted through video conferencing.

5. On 28 January, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng holds a working meeting with the Secretary of the CPC Zhuhai Municipal Committee, Guo Yonghang, and the Mayor of Zhuhai, Yao Yisheng. The two sides conduct in-depth discussions on improving the Macao-Zhuhai joint pandemic prevention and control mechanism, and progress with the development of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.







1. On 16 October, all members of the seventh Legislative Assembly are sworn in under the administration of Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng.
2. On 12 September, the day of the 2021 Legislative Assembly Election, all polling stations for the direct election and the indirect election are open from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.
3. On 13 September, the Electoral Affairs Commission for the Legislative Assembly Election announces the preliminary results of the 2021 Legislative Assembly Election.









4. On 10 February, the Electoral Affairs Commission for the Legislative Assembly Election holds a meeting. The commission has preliminarily compiled and calculated the overall budget for the seventh Legislative Council election.

5. On 2 August, the Electoral Affairs Commission for the Legislative Assembly Election posts a notice announcing the complete list of candidates who have been confirmed to be accepted for the election.

6. The Electoral Affairs Commission for the Legislative Assembly Election holds a ballot draw on 3 August, to determine the order of the candidate lists on the ballot papers.

7. On 6 September, the Electoral Affairs Commission for the Legislative Assembly Election inspects the first-day operation of the mock polling station at Tap Siac Multisport Pavilion.









1. On 3 August, the Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre holds a press conference. In response to four confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Macao, the Government has immediately implemented various prevention and control measures. In the evening, the centre announces that a community-wide nucleic acid testing scheme will be launched at 9 am on 4 August. This will operate round-the-clock, and is expected to complete testing for all Macao residents within three days.
2. Also on 3 August, to prevent the spread of COVID-19 in Macao and safeguard residents' lives and property, the Chief Executive declares that Macao has begun implementing urgent preventive measures, and the Civil Protection Action Centre commences operation.
3. On 4 August, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng holds a press conference on Macao's pandemic prevention and control.
4. The community-wide nucleic acid testing operation commences at 9:00 a.m. on 4 August. This photo shows staff assisting elderly persons with taking nucleic acid tests.

5. On 25 September, in response to two consecutive confirmed cases of imported COVID-19, the second community-wide nucleic acid testing scheme is launched at 3:00 p.m. A total of 52 specimen collection stations throughout Macao operate round-the-clock until 3:00 p.m. on 28 September.
6. On 30 September, the MSAR Government holds a video conference with the Guangdong Provincial Government and the Zhuhai Municipal Government to discuss issues related to pandemic prevention and control, and customs clearance at border checkpoints.
7. On 4 October, due to new confirmed COVID-19 cases, the third round of community-wide nucleic acid testing scheme is launched at 9:00 p.m. The operation runs smoothly.
8. To prevent and control the pandemic and eliminate potential risks in San Mei On Building, at 8:00 a.m. on 10 October, the Public Security Police, Municipal Affairs Bureau, Health Bureau, Social Welfare Bureau, Fire Service Bureau, and Macao Government Tourist Office launch an operation to move the building's residents to a designated hotel for medical observation.


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1. The opening ceremony of the photo exhibition celebrating the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the Communist Party of the People's Republic of China is held on 23 June.
2. On 2 July, all sectors in Macao hold a symposium to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the Communist Party of the People's Republic of China.





3. On 1 October, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng, officials of the Central People's Government in Macao, military officers of the People's Liberation Army Macao Garrison, persons-in-charge of the legislative and judicial bodies and principal officials of the Macao SAR, and representatives from all sectors, attend a flag-raising ceremony to celebrate the 72nd anniversary of the establishment of the People's Republic of China.

4. On 20 December, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng, officials of the Central People's Government in Macao, military officers of the People's Liberation Army Macao Garrison, persons-in-charge of the legislative and judicial bodies and principal officials of the Macao SAR, and representatives from all sectors, attend the flag-raising ceremony to celebrate the 22nd Anniversary of the establishment of the Macao Special Administrative Region.





1. On 25 November, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends and delivers a speech at the opening ceremony and main forum of the 2021 China Internet Media Forum in Guangzhou.
2. On 27 September, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng, the Governor of Guangdong Province, Ma Xingrui, and the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Carrie Lam, attend the flag handover ceremony of the 15th National Games. The 15th National Games will be held in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao in 2025.





3. On 18 January, the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao Special Administrative Region hosts the 2021 Spring Festival reception.

4. On 23 March, the Office of the Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China in the Macao Special Administrative Region holds an inauguration reception for the new Commissioner, Liu Xianfa.







1. On 13 April, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends the plenary meeting of the Legislative Assembly and responds to members' questions on administration and social issues.
2. On 16 November, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng delivers the "Policy Address for the Fiscal Year 2022" at the Legislative Assembly.
3. During Chinese New Year, the Chief Executive visits the underprivileged and the elderly, and care workers stationed on site, and extends his greetings to frontline public servants who are on duty during public holidays. He also visits the Islands District to learn about the current business situation. This photo shows Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng talking with an elderly person and extending his festive greetings on 13 February.





3. On 9 February, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng leads key officials to be vaccinated against COVID-19.

4. The community vaccination centre for COVID-19 vaccination established by the Health Bureau at the Macao Forum commences operation on 20 May, and will initially administer 2,000 inactivated vaccines produced by Sinopharm Group per day.



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1. On 6 February, the first batch of inactivated COVID-19 vaccine produced by Sinopharm Group arrives at the Zhuhai-Macao Cross-border Industrial Zone Checkpoint.
2. From 22 February onwards, the phase-2 COVID-19 vaccinations are available to all Macao residents.
3. On 27 February, the German BioNTech mRNA COVID-19 vaccine arrives in Macao.
4. On 3 March, the mRNA COVID-19 vaccine becomes available to all Macao residents.







5. On 15 March, the Secretary for Economy and Finance, Lei Wai Nong, participates in a press conference to launch the "2021 Scheme to Guarantee Employment, Stabilise the Economy and Care for People's Livelihoods", which will commence in April.

6. On 5 May, the Economic and Technological Development Bureau, the Monetary Authority of Macao and the Social Welfare Bureau hold a joint press conference to announce details of registration, benefit claiming and usage of the "Electronic Consumption Benefits Plan".

7. On 3 August, the Statistics and Census Service (DSEC) holds a press conference on the 2021 Census. The census will collect data from more than 270,000 residential and industrial and commercial units across Macao. In response to the pandemic, the DSEC calls on residents to reduce the risk of exposure by completing online forms.





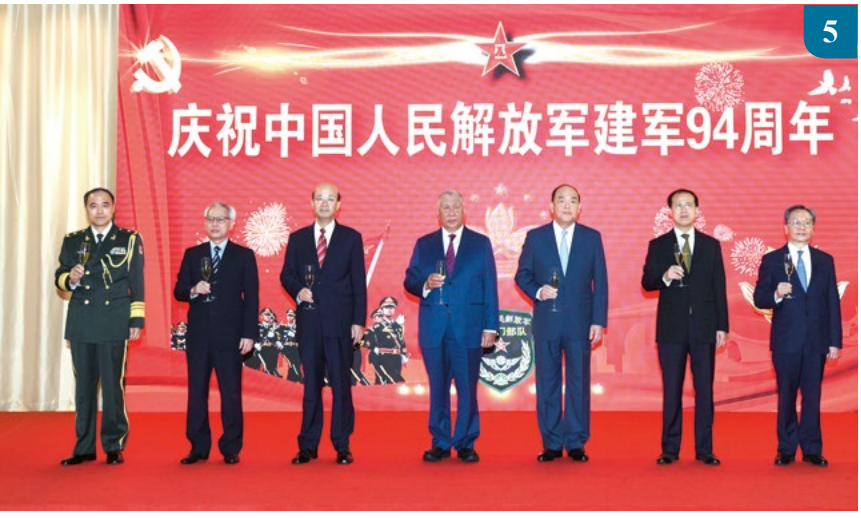
1. On 9 October, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng holds a meeting at the Civil Protection Action Centre, to receive a briefing about Typhoon Lionrock, and learn about progress with pandemic prevention and control.
2. On 12 October, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng chairs a meeting at the Civil Protection Action Centre, to receive reports and give instructions on tackling the impact of Typhoon Konpasu.



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3. The opening ceremony of the "Educational Exhibition on National Security" is held on 15 April.

4. On 13 December, the MSAR Government holds an activity marking the National Memorial Day for Victims of the Nanjing Massacre.On 13 December, the MSAR Government holds an activity marking the National Memorial Day for Victims of the Nanjing Massacre.

5. On 31 July, a reception is held to commemorate the 94th anniversary of the founding of the People's Liberation Army.





1. On 10 June, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends a reception to celebrate Portugal Day, Camoes Day and Portuguese Community Day.
2. The 26th Macao International Trade and Investment Fair, 2021 Macao Franchise Expo, and 2021 Product and Service Exhibition of Portuguese-speaking Countries (Macao) open on 10 December.
3. On 2 December, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng and guests visit the BEYOND Expo.





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4. On 22 January, the Ceremony for Awarding Medals and Honorary Titles of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China for 2020 is held in the Macao Cultural Centre.

5. On 18 July, an event is held for deepening strategic cooperation between China Media Group and the MSAR Government.





1. On 9 December, the three astronauts of Shenzhou 13 conduct a class from the Chinese space station, for teenagers including students in Macao.
2. On 19 December, a delegation of national Olympic elite athletes arrives in Macao for a three-day visit.



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3. Macao-Jiangsu Week cum the 11th Jiangsu, Macao and Portuguese-Speaking Countries Business Summit is held on 9 December.

4. On 22 July, the opening ceremony of the 12th International Infrastructure Investment and Construction Forum (IIICF) is held.

5. The China Technology Summit 2021 opens on 3 December.



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1. On 19 November, the 68th Macau Grand Prix commences.
2. On 15 December, the Macao Central Securities Depository System is officially launched.
3. The 2021 Macao International Dragon Boat Races is held on 14 June. Despite there being no spectator seating because of the pandemic, the participating athletes strive for great results.





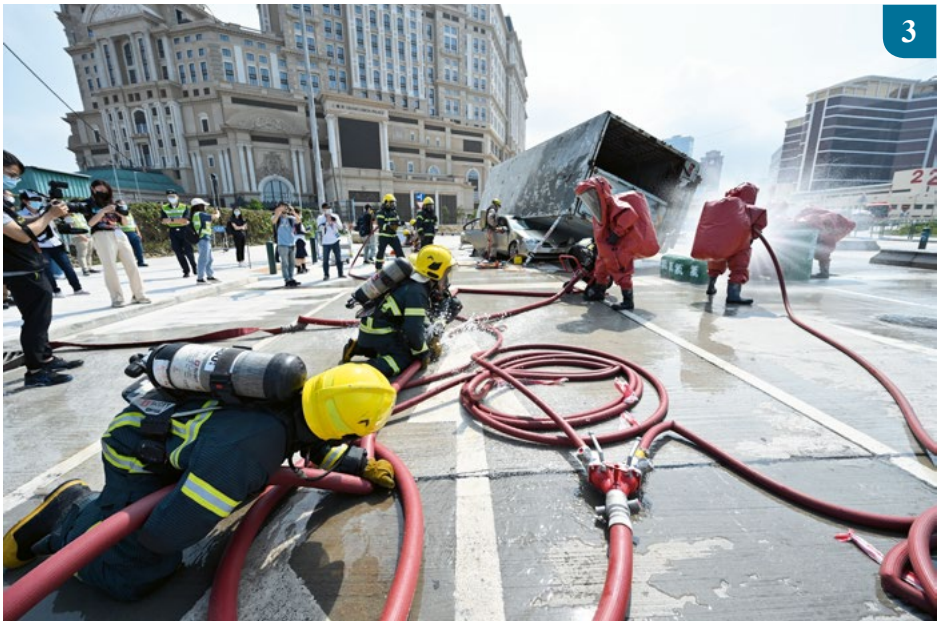
4. The delegation of Macao athletes participating in the 14th National Games of the People's Republic of China bid farewell to Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng on 30 August.

5. In the lead-up to the Beijing Winter Olympics, the countdown timer for the "100-Day Countdown to the Winter Olympics" starts on 26 October.

1. On 27 October, the preparatory working group of the Islands District Medical Complex holds a press conference to introduce the centre's partner. At the recommendation of the National Health Commission, the centre will cooperate with Peking Union Medical College Hospital to improve the diagnosis and treatment of complicated and critical illnesses, and upgrade related specialists in Macao.
2. On 1 March, the ferry service between Taipa and Jiuzhou Port is inaugurated. During initial operations, 20 round-trip sailings are scheduled per day, with each trip taking about 25 minutes.









3. On 24 April, during the "Crystal Fish 2021" typhoon drill, the Fire Services Bureau undertakes practice rescue operations during simulations of a traffic accident and hazardous chemical handling incident during a typhoon.

4. The opening ceremony of the 2021/2022 Judicial Year of the Macao SAR is held on 20 October.





1. On 28 October, the Secretary for Administration and Justice, Cheong Weng Chon, delivers a speech at a seminar “Commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the People’s Republic of China’s Restoration of its Lawful Seat in the United Nations: New Opportunities and New Actions for Macao”.
2. On 14 September, the Secretary for Economy and Finance, Lei Wai Nong, attends a press conference on the public consultation on the revision of Law No. 16/2001 – Regulatory Framework for the Gaming Industry.



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3. On 24 April, the Secretary for Security and commander of the joint operation of the Crystal Fish 2021 Typhoon Drill, Wong Sio Chak, summarises the results of the drill.

4. On 15 December, the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture, Ao Ieong U, and the Director of the National Health Commission, Ma Xiaowei, sign the Memorandum of Cooperation on the Islands District Medical Complex.

5. On 15 October, the Secretary for Transport and Public Works, Raimundo Arrais do Rosario, attends a press conference on the arrangements for the replacement of high-voltage cables along the Taipa Line of the Light Rail.

Macao Yearbook 2022

OVERVIEW OF THE MACAO SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION IN 2021

During the second half of 2021, as Macao faced the volatile pandemic situation, all Macao residents joined hands to overcome all difficulties, and actively supported the city-wide nucleic acid tests and anti-pandemic measures, so that the spread of the coronavirus was suppressed. This again testified to the fine traits of mutual aid and unity of Macao people!

While combating the pandemic, the MSAR Government intensively and persistently upheld the spirit of the instructions from President Xi Jinping, and implemented all plans outlined in the policy address of 2021. In September, the seventh Legislative Assembly was successfully held; and in December, the second Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Macao SAR (2021–2025) was announced – aiming to seize opportunities in national development, leverage and consolidate Macao's competitiveness and advantages, and participate in the overall national development.

The Government continued improving people's livelihoods, commenced urban planning projects, announced the summary report on the consultation regarding the draft version of Macao's Urban Master Plan (2020-2040), expanded investment in public projects, enhanced support for micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, and promoted the recovery of society, the economy and tourism.

In 2021, a new breakthrough in regional cooperation was achieved. The Master Plan for the Development of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin was announced, marking a new stage of full cooperation, mutual discussions, joint construction, joint administration and shared benefits between Guangdong and Macao for the development of Hengqin. As construction of the Macao New Neighbourhood in Hengqin and the LRT Hengqin Line project commenced, and the Qingmau Checkpoint became operational, the establishment of infrastructure interconnections between Guangdong and Macao was further enhanced.



Just and Upright Legislative Assembly Election and Patriots Governing Macao are of Great Significance



The seventh Legislative Assembly Election was held on 12 September 2021. This was the first election of great political significance after the full implementation of the principle of "patriots governing Macao".

After reunification with the motherland, the MSAR Government and all sectors of society have comprehensively and correctly upheld the principles of "One country, two systems", "Macao people governing Macao" and a high degree of autonomy, strictly following the Constitution and the Basic Law. The Government is continuously improving the systems related to the implementation of the Constitution and the Basic Law, and implementing the principle of "Macao people governing Macao" with patriots paramount.

The process for confirming applications by the nomination committee for the direct election and indirect election of the seventh Legislative Council Election was completed on 15 June. The Electoral Affairs Commission for the Legislative Assembly Election (CAEAL) received a total of 27 applications, 22 of which were for direct elections and five for indirect elections; while two candidacies were waived. According to the Legislative Assembly Electoral Law and the election calendar, on 24 June, the CAEAL confirmed the legal existence of 19 direct election nomination committees and five indirect election nomination committees. As at 5 July, the deadline for the nomination committee to submit the candidate lists and manifestos to the CAEAL, the CAEAL received a total of 19 candidate lists and manifestos for direct elections and five for indirect elections.

On 9 July, the Chairman of the Electoral Affairs Commission for the Legislative Assembly

Election, Tong Hio Fong, said that the CAEAL had examined the candidate lists aiming to contest the elections in accordance with the law and found that among the 19 candidate lists for direct elections, one was not qualified as a voter; in addition, it was proven that in six candidate lists, a total of 21 candidates did not support the Macao Basic Law and had not sworn allegiance to the Macao SAR, thus were not eligible for election. Hence, a total of 23 persons were not eligible to be elected.

Election Upholding the Basic Principle of "Patriots Governing Macao"

During a press conference on 12 July, the Electoral Affairs Commission for the Legislative Assembly Election reiterated that, in order to determine whether a person is ineligible for being elected, the CAEAL must examine not only the declaration signed by the candidate, but also whether the candidate has committed acts that do not support the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China or has not sworn allegiance to the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China. If a candidate is found to have committed relevant acts, he or she will be ineligible for election. The relevant regulations of the Electoral Law also stipulate that the candidates must be patriots.

The CAEAL stated that the Constitution of the People's Republic of China is the fundamental law of the country and the basis for the formulation of the Basic Law. To support the Basic Law is to support the Constitution and its established principles, especially "One country, two systems", "Macao people governing Macao", "a high degree of autonomy" and "the leadership of the Communist Party of China".

Additionally, "One country, two systems" is the basic principle of the Central People's Government in governing the Macao SAR. "One country" is the premise and foundation of "two systems", and "patriots governing Macao" is an important principle that must be followed in order to comprehensively and properly implement the "one country, two systems" principle.

Therefore, candidates must truly uphold the Basic Law, the Constitution and the principles established therein, and must be patriots. As patriots, candidates must safeguard national sovereignty, safety and development interests, and must respect and safeguard the fundamental system of the nation and the constitutional order of the Macao SAR. Candidates must not engage in any activities that endanger national sovereignty and security, challenge the authority of the Central People's Government and the authority of the Basic Law of Macao, or use Macao to infiltrate and cause damage to mainland China.

The CAEAL mentioned in particular that the Amendment to the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, which was voted on and passed in the first session of the 13th National People's Congress Standing Committee on 11 March 2018, added to Clause 2 of Article 1, "The leadership of the Communist Party of China is the most essential feature of socialism with Chinese characteristics", which more fully reflects the ruling status of the Communist Party of China. Therefore, upholding the leadership of the Communist Party of China has become an important basis for determining whether a candidate is eligible to stand for election, or disqualified from standing for election in the current Legislative Assembly Election.

In summary, in order to review the eligibility of all candidates, and in particular implement the relevant stipulation of Clause 8 of Article 6 of the Election Law, the Electoral Affairs Commission

for the Legislative Assembly Election has formulated the following criteria:

1. Candidates must uphold the authority of the Constitution and the Basic Law: if it is proven that a candidate has organised or participated in activities to overthrow or undermine the fundamental system of the nation established by the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, or intended to do so, or has made statements related to such acts, the candidate is deemed ineligible for election under the law.
2. Candidates must uphold a unified China and territorial integrity of the country: if it is proven that a candidate has committed acts that endanger the unity and territorial integrity of the nation, made secessionist remarks or participated in any way in these activities, the candidate is deemed ineligible for election under the law.
3. Prevent candidates from colluding with foreign countries or with external elements to infiltrate the authorities of the Macao SAR: if it is proven that a candidate has participated in training activities that are anti-China and aim to disrupt Macao that are arranged by overseas anti-China forces or organisations, including but not limited to accepting funding from these organisations, the candidate is deemed ineligible for election under the law.
4. Candidates must respect the political structure established by the Constitution and the Basic Law: if it is proven that a candidate has maliciously attacked, smeared or vilified the People's Republic of China or the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, or has made remarks related to these acts, the candidate is deemed ineligible for election under the law.
5. Candidates must not engage in acts that endanger national sovereignty and security: if it is proven that a candidate has violated the stipulations of Law No. 2/2009 - "Law on the Defence of National Security", the candidate is deemed ineligible for election under the law.
6. Candidates must respect the authority conferred on the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee by the Constitution and the Basic Law: if it is proven that a candidate has maliciously attacked or smeared the legislation, interpretations or decisions passed by the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee, the candidate is deemed ineligible for election under the law.
7. Candidates must not play a supporting role in activities as stipulated in items 1 to 6: if it is proven that a candidate has provided tangible support, assistance or increased convenience in any way for the implementation of activities as stipulated in items 1 to 6, the candidate is deemed ineligible for election under the law.

The CAEAL emphasised that the above-mentioned criteria are for assessing the eligibility of candidates for election. The criticisms of candidates regarding the governance of the MSAR Government do not fall under the fourth criterion. In fact, the more stringent requirements of the Electoral Law on the eligibility of candidates are in consideration of the higher requirements of the MSAR Government for its governing team and the full implementation of the principle of "patriots governing Macao".

The CAEAL reiterated that, in accordance with the Basic Law, all Macao residents enjoy

freedom of speech. Macao residents will not be penalised for voicing their opinions unless otherwise stipulated by law.

On 13 July, the CAEAL announced that the list of candidates for the direct election of the Legislative Assembly had been reduced from 19 to 14, and the total number of candidates was reduced from 159 to 128. The candidate lists had decreased by five groups due to non-replacement of candidates, the replacement of candidates who were not eligible to stand for election, and as some candidates quit the election, resulting in the number of eligible candidates in a list falling to below the statutory minimum of four.

Twenty-one of the original candidates were ineligible to be elected because it was proven that they failed to uphold the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, or did not swear allegiance to the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China; they became 20 candidates, as one of the candidates proposed a replacement. The indirect election remained unchanged, with 12 candidates in five lists of candidates.

On 13 July, the Government issued a statement, stating that in accordance with the stipulations of Articles 6 and 10 of the Legislative Assembly Election Law, the seventh Electoral Affairs Commission for the Legislative Assembly Election of the Macao Special Administrative Region had legally deemed 20 candidates ineligible for election as they failed to uphold the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, or had failed to swear allegiance to the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China. The MSAR Government expressed its strong support for the rejection of the list of five electoral groups.

The government further stated that upholding the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and swearing allegiance to the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China are the basic standards that members of the Legislative Assembly should meet. In accordance with the powers conferred on it by law, the Electoral Affairs Commission for the Legislative Assembly Election is responsible for safeguarding the overall interests of the Macao SAR, upholding the authority of the Macao SAR established by the Constitution and the Basic Law, and implementing the fundamental principle of patriots governing Macao.

The statement mentioned that deeming some of the candidates ineligible for the election does not affect the fundamental rights enjoyed by Macao residents in accordance with the law, nor does it affect their freedom of speech, or affect their right to know about and play a role in supervising the administration of the Government. The MSAR Government will continue to protect the legal rights and interests of the general public in strict accordance with the stipulations of the Basic Law and the laws of Macao, and support the Electoral Affairs Commission for the Legislative Assembly Election in performing its duties in accordance with the law, so as to ensure the successful implementation of "One country, two systems" with Macao characteristics, and to maintain the prosperity and long-term stability of Macao.

Deepening Formulation of the Contingency Plans for Pandemic Prevention During the Election

This was the first Legislative Assembly Election held during the pandemic. In the face of the

pressure to prevent and control COVID-19, the CAEAL continued to maintain close contact with the health departments, continued to intensify its campaigning and polling day prevention measures, formulated contingency plans for any changes in the pandemic, and adopted stringent pandemic prevention measures during the election campaign stage to ensure that the entire campaign and polling activities were conducted healthily and smoothly while ensuring public health and safety.

On the polling day, there were strict requirements for pandemic prevention measures, with a one-metre pandemic prevention distance and advisory signs. Voters were required to undergo body temperature checks and present Health Codes, clean their hands, wear masks, and maintain an appropriate social distance. It is also worth mentioning that the Government specially set up three mobile polling stations, to ensure that voters who were under medical observation in designated hotels could exercise their right to vote.

Working Together to Support a Clean Election

To support the seventh Legislative Assembly Election, the Commission Against Corruption (CCAC) continued organising publicity activities at different levels to spread anti-bribery messages to the public through a variety of publicity and educational methods, such as organising community roadshows and a WeChat quiz for promoting a clean election, working meetings with various candidate lists, and briefing sessions for direct election groups, to enhance public understanding of the laws of the Legislative Assembly Election. The CCAC also urged the public to report any illegal acts involving election bribery by immediately calling the election complaint hotline, to jointly uphold a corruption-free election.

From the beginning of the Legislative Assembly Election campaign to polling day, the CCAC conducted about 8,000 inspections, with satisfactory results.

Half of the Directly Elected Members are New Faces

Polling for the seventh Legislative Assembly Election ended smoothly at 9pm on 12 September. The preliminary polling results were announced in the early hours of 13 September: 14 directly elected and 12 indirectly elected legislators were elected, and 50 percent of the directly elected legislators were new faces.

After polling ended, the Chairman of the CAEAL, Tong Hio Fong, said that from 9:00 am to 9:00 pm, a total of 137,281 voters cast their votes in direct elections, representing a turnout rate of 42.38 percent, while 7,000 legal persons cast their votes in indirect elections, representing a turnout rate of 87.33 percent.

On 14 September, the General Audit Committee of the seventh Legislative Assembly Election announced the audited results of the vote counting. The Chairman of the Committee, Kuok Kin Hong, said that after auditing, 15 direct election ballots were deemed valid, including six contested and nine void ballots, and one indirect election void ballot was declared valid. According to the counting results, 137,279 voters had cast their votes in the direct election, with 132,071 valid votes, 3,141 blank votes and 2,067 invalid votes.

The 14 directly elected legislators were as follows: Si Ka Lon, Lei Cheng I, José Maria Pereira

Coutinho, Zheng Anting, Leong Hong Sai, Wong Kit Cheng, Song Pek Kei, Leong Sun Iok, Che Sai Wang, Lam U Tou, Lo Choi In, Ngan Iek Hang, Ma Io Fong, and Lei Leong Wong.

The *Macao SAR Gazette* published an Executive Order, through which Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng appointed Ma Chi Seng, Iau Teng Pio, Pang Chuan, Wu Chou Kit, Kou Kam Fai, Chan Hou Seng and Cheung Kin Chung as legislators of the seventh Legislative Assembly of the Macao SAR. On 16 October, 33 legislators were sworn in, with their oaths administered by Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng, before their four-year term of office commenced.

Safeguarding National Security and Comprehensively Protecting the Safety of Macao



In 2021, public order in Macao remained stable and peaceful, and a comprehensive variety of crimes were stringently combatted. The Government fulfilled its constitutional responsibility to safeguard national sovereignty, safety, and development interests; continued perfecting the legal system and law enforcement system for safeguarding national security; and strengthened law enforcement. Also, the Government enhanced promotion of national security education, to strengthen public awareness of national security; consolidated patriotism as the social and political foundation, through cooperation and coordination; and implemented every effective measure to prevent infiltration and interference by external forces, to fully demonstrate the principle of "patriots governing Macao", thereby safeguarding the overall stability of Macao and national security.

Continued Perfecting Legal Systems and Law Enforcement Mechanisms

In 2009, the Government of the Macao SAR formulated the Law on the Defence of National Security, and in 2018 it established the Committee for Safeguarding National Security. Subsequently, the Government has continuously enhanced and updated a series of supporting systems related to national security, including the Judicial Organisation Framework Law and the Cyber Security Law.

To more efficiently combat illegal entry and overstaying and prevent crime, the Law No. 16/2021 - Legal System on Immigration Control, Authorisation to Stay and Residence Permits in the Macao Special Administrative Region and the major plan for its detailed execution – By-law No. 38/2021 – came into force on 15 November 2021.

On 3 December, the Executive Council completed the bill on the "Legal System for Interception and Protection of Communications" and submitted it to the Legislative Assembly for deliberation. The bill proposed increasing the number of applicable offences for interception of communications, and adjusting the regulations regarding the methods and contents of interception, to comply with the needs for detecting serious and specific crimes, in order to keep pace with the development of new communication technologies. This was not only one of the tasks for perfecting the laws and regulations for safeguarding national security, but also an important measure to strengthen law enforcement and protection of rights, to safeguard public safety.

In view of the complexity of safeguarding national security, the Chief Executive submitted a report to the Central People's Government, asking for permission from the Central People's Government for setting up National Security Adviser and National Security Technical Adviser posts in the Committee for Safeguarding National Security of the Macao Special Administrative Region. With the approval of the Central People's Government, the MSAR Government diligently acted in accordance with the decision of the Central People's Government. On 14 December, By-law No. 47/2021 - Amendment to By-law No. 22/2018 on the Committee for Safeguarding National Security of the Macao Special Administrative Region came into effect, explicitly setting up a National Security Adviser and three National Security Technical Advisers in the Committee for Safeguarding National Security of the Macao Special Administrative Region.

The National Security Adviser is responsible for monitoring, guiding, coordinating and supporting the MSAR Government with commencing national security work, and attending the meetings of the Committee for Safeguarding National Security; whereas the National Security Technical Adviser is responsible for assisting the National Security Adviser in implementing the relevant work, giving advice on matters related to the duties and responsibilities of the Office for Committee for Safeguarding National Security, and attending the meetings of the office. The Government passed the amendments to the related by-laws, to provide local legal grounds and assurance for the National Security Adviser and National Security Technical Adviser, as they fulfil their duties and responsibilities.

In conjunction with the Judiciary Police – which is empowered with the functions of national security law enforcement and the establishment of relevant subsidiary units – the designated unit for safeguarding national sovereignty, security and development interests of the MSAR Government is fully operational, further strengthening the protection of national security and cyber security, and enhancing the ability to prevent and suppress terrorism and high-tech crimes. Perfecting the

legal system and law enforcement mechanism also helps to ensure the effective implementation of the decisions of the Central People's Government in Macao, providing stronger protection for the overall security of the country and Macao.

In addition, on 21 June, the MSAR Government amended the "Organisation and Operation of the Unitary Police Service" through By-law No. 20/2021, which includes the establishment of a Department of Computer and Information Technology, and a Department for Studying, Making Plans for and Coordinating Civil Protection Operations. The Unitary Police Service will coordinate the amendments to and enhancement of various specialised contingency plans, in accordance with the framework of the new Civil Protection Master Plan approved by the Chief Executive, in order to be well prepared for emergencies and better protect citizen's lives and property.

In response to the decisions on the amendments to the Law on the National Flag and the Law on the National Emblem, which were voted on during the 22nd session of the Standing Committee of the 13th National People's Congress, the MSAR Government has made amendments and enhancements to Law No. 5/1999 on the Law on Use and Protection of the National Flag, National Emblem and National Anthem, and By-law No. 5/2019 on Provisions Regarding the Use of National and Regional Flags and Emblems and the Instrumental and Vocal Performance of the National Anthem, which came into effect on 27 July, in accordance with the Basic Law of the Macao SAR and the principles, legislative intent and related amendments to the Law of the People's Republic of China on the National Flag and the Law of the People's Republic of China on the National Emblem, in order to execute the decision and ensure the accurate and effective implementation of the above-mentioned national laws in the Macao SAR.

The by-law advocates that citizens should use the national flag on appropriate occasions, and specifies that citizens may wear the national emblem on dignified occasions to express their patriotism; perfects the specifications of the national flag and national emblem; enhances the regulations on deploying the national flag during mourning, and lays down the circumstances in which the national flag may be used to drape the coffin of certain persons; improves the regulations on the use of the national flag and national emblem; and improves the regulations on education regarding the national flag and national emblem.

Since the enactment of the by-law, the national emblem has been prominently displayed on the homepages of the websites of the Chief Executive's Office, the MSAR Government Portal, the Legislative Assembly, the Courts and the Public Prosecutions Office, as well as other websites specified by the Chief Executive.

Strengthen Citizens' National Awareness and Patriotism

National security is the responsibility of all citizens. It is important to deepen the awareness and understanding of the importance of safeguarding national security among young people in Macao and different sectors in the community, so that they will voluntarily fulfil their civic responsibilities and obligations in safeguarding national security. Patriotism education and promotion from different perspectives also play important roles in this regard.

The year 2021 marked the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party. From 23 June to 15 July, the MSAR Government joined hands with the Information Office of the

State Council and the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao Special Administrative Region, to organise a photo exhibition for celebrating the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the Communist Party of the People's Republic of China. The exhibition enabled Macao people to revisit the centenary of the Chinese Communist Party's journey as it faced difficulties together with its people, and to commemorate the noble spirit of the revolutionary martyrs, thereby consolidating the social and political foundation of patriotism in Macao, and passing the core values of loyalty to our country and to Macao on to the younger generation.

The 23-day exhibition attracted 43,735 visitors and received enthusiastic responses from all sectors. The overwhelming numbers of bookings for visits by community organisations, private companies, government departments and schools fully reflected Macao people's sense of belonging to the motherland, their pride in being Chinese, and their recognition of the Chinese Communist Party.

In addition, the "National Security Education Exhibition", jointly organised by the MSAR Government and the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao SAR, was held for the fifth consecutive year, to demonstrate the latest progress by the country and Macao in improving the establishment of the national security system. The exhibition attracted over 42,000 visitors; plus there were over 330,000 visits to the related website.

In 2021, the "National Security and I" Chinese Essay Writing Competition for secondary school students was held for the first time, with over 4,800 entries, in which students expressed their feelings regarding their responsibilities towards the country and Macao, fully demonstrating young people's strong awareness of national security and their profound love for the country and Macao.

Over the years, the National Security Education Exhibition has been effective in raising awareness of national security among the general public, which further promotes the efforts of all sectors of the community in safeguarding national security, as well as the long-term prosperity and stability of the country and Macau. To complement the MSAR Government's education and promotional campaigns on national security, various government departments, academics and community organisations have been actively organising relevant activities to provide the community with a clearer and more accurate understanding of the meaning and importance of national security-related laws and regulations.

Timely and Precisely Adjusting Measures in Response to Changes in the COVID-19 Pandemic

As 2021 began, the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic continued causing worldwide impacts. Despite the gradual decline in serious cases and death rates after the emergence of vaccines, some countries and regions with lower vaccination rates still had high numbers of confirmed and hospitalised cases. In order to ensure the safety and health of Macao residents, and facilitate the stable recovery of society and the economy, the Government has been continuously reviewing and improving pandemic prevention work. By implementing appropriate pandemic prevention measures that were consistent with those of the nation through close cooperation, joint pandemic prevention and control, we have overcome the fluctuating pandemic situation.



Promoting Vaccination to Ensure Public Health

With the full support of the Central People's Government, the first batch of 100,000 doses of Sinopharm COVID-19 vaccine arrived in Macao on 6 February. On 9 February, the vaccines were made available to priority groups in the first phase of vaccinations, including frontline staff in checkpoints, police officers, fire service officers, cold-chain food handlers, staff in entertainment venues, teaching and administrative staff in schools, and people who urgently needed to travel to regions with medium to high risk.

On the morning of 9 February, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng led principal officials of the Government to receive vaccinations, to show the Government's confidence in the vaccines. After receiving vaccination, the Chief Executive said that he felt nothing unusual and no adverse reaction. He appealed to all Macao residents to participate in pandemic prevention, and protect their own health by receiving vaccination on a voluntary basis.

On 9 February, 595 people received COVID-19 vaccinations, and the total number of people in priority groups who had booked vaccinations had exceeded 1,300. On the same day, the Health Bureau started accepting bookings from residents who were not in the priority groups, for vaccinations starting from 22 February. On the first day, 4,033 people successfully made appointments for vaccination, including approximately 2,500 people who opted to be vaccinated on 22 February.

To enable all residents in Macao to receive vaccinations, the Health Bureau established 12 vaccination stations, providing up to 5,000 vaccinations per day. Residents could select vaccination stations when making appointments. At each vaccination station, healthcare professionals were

available to conduct health assessments for residents. Upon being vaccinated, residents were required to stay in the vaccination station's observation area for 30 minutes, to ensure there were no immediate side effects.

On 27 February, the first batch of 100,000 doses of mRNA COVID-19 vaccine, jointly produced by BioNTech, a German company, and Shanghai Fosun Pharma, arrived in Macao. Starting on 3 March, the Health Bureau arranged vaccinations for residents who opted for the mRNA COVID-19 vaccine. On the same day, an Executive Order was issued and published in the *Macao SAR Gazette*, specifying the persons applicable for receiving the two types of COVID-19 vaccines through the "Special Vaccination Programme of the Macao SAR", according to the standards of the National Medical Products Administration.

During the year, the Health Bureau established more vaccination stations in various districts of Macao, to facilitate public vaccinations. As at the end of 2021, there were 18 vaccination stations in Macao. Meanwhile, the Health Bureau also organised outreach vaccination services with the Social Welfare Bureau, Kiang Wu Hospital and several gaming operators.

As at the end of 2021, a total of 970,000 doses of COVID-19 vaccines had been administered in Macao, with 493,000 people vaccinated, among whom, 31,000 had received the first dose, 430,000 had received the second dose, and 33,000 had received the third dose. The number of vaccinated people represented 72.2 percent of Macao's total population; while the number of vaccinated people aged three or above represented 74.1 percent of the total population in this age range.

To face the challenges arising from the more transmissible new coronavirus variant – Omicron, from the first half of November 2021, the Health Bureau arranged COVID-19 booster vaccinations for employees in high-risk roles and people who urgently needed to travel to high-risk regions. On 7 January 2022, the scope of vaccination was expanded to all residents aged 18 or above, and individuals in urgent need of receiving booster vaccinations at least three months after receiving the second dose.

Persisting with Preventing Imported Cases and Community Transmissions

On 3 August 2021, two Macao residents visiting Zhuhai were confirmed to be infected with COVID-19. Thereafter, their two children living with them were also confirmed to be infected. On the same day, the Chief Executive declared that Macao had entered a state of immediate COVID-19 prevention with effect from 3:30 p.m., and all outbound border-crossing individuals must hold valid proof of a negative nucleic acid test result issued within 24 hours. With effect from midnight on 4 August, the time limit for a valid nucleic test was tightened to 12 hours.

Region-specific, multi-level disease prevention and control were implemented for the first time. Based on the residence and movement of the confirmed cases, red code and yellow code zones were designated, to trace middle- and high-risk target groups for medical isolation. On 4 August, with effect from 9:00 a.m., the first round of community-wide nucleic acid tests was launched, with the aim of cutting off the COVID-19 transmission channels.

With the assistance of 300 testing personnel from Guangdong province sent to Macao at the request of the MSAR Government, the community-wide nucleic acid testing was successfully

carried out, and no confirmed cases were found. As at midnight on 18 August, after the people within the red code and yellow code zones had undergone multiple nucleic acid tests, no confirmed case was found, thus the Government announced the reopening of the red code and yellow code zones.

On 22 September, a Macao resident who returned to Macao from Turkey was confirmed to be infected with COVID-19 during medical observation. On 24 September, a Nepalese security guard in the same quarantine hotel was also confirmed to be infected. The Health Bureau immediately conducted nucleic acid tests of related persons, and one more confirmed case was found. Macao again entered the state of COVID-19 prevention. With effect from 3:00 p.m., the Health Bureau launched a new round of community-wide nucleic acid tests, in order to prevent community transmissions. Through the region-specific and multi-level disease prevention and control mechanism, four more security guards from the same hotel were confirmed to be infected; they were close contacts of the two newly confirmed cases.

On 5 October, another confirmed case was found in Macao. The infected person was a non-local renovation worker who lived in Doumen, Zhuhai, and became the 72nd confirmed case of COVID-19 in Macao. According to genetic comparison, the strain of coronavirus was found to be homologous with the one detected in the security guard group.

The Macao authorities responsible for Macao-Zhuhai COVID-19 prevention and control announced that the medical observations and quarantine exclusion arrangement at the Zhuhai-Macao ports would be cancelled with effect from 12 noon on 5 October. After entering Zhuhai, individuals would be required to undergo medical observations and quarantine. By the evening on the same day, two more confirmed cases were found among the renovation workers working for the same unit as the case detected earlier in the day. Thereafter, three more contacts of the 72nd confirmed case were also found.

Also on 5 October, the Health Bureau announced the launch of the third round of community-wide nucleic acid tests. As at 9:00 a.m. on 7 October, a cumulative total of approximately 680,000 people had been tested. All specimens collected for the tests proved negative for COVID-19. Ahead of schedule, the Health Bureau announced that the third round of community-wide nucleic acid tests had been successfully carried out, with a total of 2.1 million tests conducted.

Taking into account of the latest developments in the pandemic, on 7 October the Health Bureau and the Macao Government Tourist Office started optimising the workflow for medical observations in hotels, including by implementing "close-loop management"; introducing robots to provide contactless services, such as temperature scanning and delivery of supplies. This was to minimise contacts between employees in high-risk roles and people under quarantine.

In view of the poor hygiene and overcrowding at San Mei On Building (Phase 1), where the 75th confirmed case resided, the building was considered unfavourable for pandemic prevention. On 10 October, the Health Bureau moved 821 people from the building to Treasure Hotel for medical observation.

To more precisely and promptly tackle the challenges arising from pandemic, the Health Bureau developed a beta version of Macao Health Code mobile app, which was launched on 18 November, with functions including venue codes and risk checking. The app's venue codes were first launched in public medical institutions. By the end of 2021, the scope of the app was expanded to cover public

buses and all social services facilities in Macao. As at the end of 2021, there were approximately 133,000 registered users of the Macao Health Code mobile app, and by mid-January 2022, the number of registered users had increased to 479,000.

As at 31 December 2021, there was an accumulated total of 79 confirmed cases recorded in Macao, of whom 77 had recovered and been discharged. Macao has maintained a record of zero deaths, zero hospital transmissions, low rates of severe cases and high cure rates. Moreover, it normally took two months for a COVID-19 patient to undergo the process of hospitalisation, isolation during the recovery period, and being discharged from the hospital to the community, so as to ensure the health of the patients and other residents.

The Information Bureau fully leveraged its functions by actively supporting the Government's pandemic policies. Through a wide range of platforms, it provided immediate dissemination of pandemic information and news. A total of 111 live broadcasts of press conferences, more than a thousand press releases, 461 infographics related to pandemic prevention and 53 promotional videos related to pandemic policies were produced, enabling the public to receive up-to-date information about the pandemic, and pandemic prevention work by various government departments.

In 2021, Macao twice entered the state of immediate COVID-19 prevention, from 3 August to 10 August and from 25 September to 15 October. During these periods, the Information Bureau's official website published 1,017 Chinese-, 588 Portuguese- and 318 English-language press releases; 19 Chinese-, 18 Portuguese- and 14 English-language infographics; and produced and published 38 Chinese-, 13 Portuguese- and three English-language videos.

The Facebook page on the pandemic managed by the Information Bureau became one of the crucial platforms for promptly delivering official information during the pandemic, to reassure the public. In 2021, the Facebook page published 5,243 posts, including 4,625 infographics and 618 video clips (101 of which were live broadcasts).

To prevent COVID-19 from entering the community through imported goods, especially imported cold-chain food, in 2021 the Municipal Affairs Bureau adjusted the pandemic prevention measures regarding imported cold-chain food, to strengthen three anti-epidemic frontlines – goods, environment and workers.

Those measures included implementation of "disinfection of all outer packaging and inspection of all inner packaging" cold-chain food preventive arrangements; formulation of contingency plans for cold-chain food testing positive in different circumstances, and completion of a pandemic prevention drill; establishment of a contingency plan for pandemic prevention in wholesale markets, and conduct pandemic prevention drill with eight departments and the industry; and upgrade of the contingency level for pandemic prevention of cold-chain and live food, and minimise the risk of disease outbreaks and spread.

In 2021, the Municipal Affairs Bureau tested more than 64,000 random samples from food and the environment; all yielded negative nucleic acid results.

Meanwhile, in supporting the Health Bureau's pandemic prevention measures, the Municipal Affairs Bureau conducted thorough cleaning and disinfection of residential buildings of the confirmed cases, and nearby areas. Moreover, it aligned with the work of the livelihood support

group and provided basic living and food supplies to the residents of the red code and yellow code zones during lockdown. In 2021, the Municipal Affairs Bureau provided 7,900 contingent food packs, and about 98,000 hot packed meals, and assisted with transferring resources on approximately 1,900 occasions.

Targeted and Normalised Pandemic Prevention for Resuming Normal Daily Life

In 2021, the Health Bureau made timely adjustments to the pandemic prevention measures, in response to developments with the pandemic. The major measures included:

- Modified and renovated isolation wards to provide 266 high-standard isolation beds; and formulated contingency plans;
- Commenced a regular nucleic acid test programme in cooperation with third-party institutions, to enhance Macao's testing capacity. As at the end of 2021, a total of 10,800,000 samples had been tested; ·
- Ensured all residents and domestic helpers in Macao could buy one mask per day for pandemic prevention use. As at 31 December 2021, approximately 230 million masks had been sold;
- Strengthened border quarantine measures for inbound travellers from different regions, including by launching an electronic health reporting and health declaration system, and implementing border quarantine measures such as body temperature screening and medical observations; and tightened immigration policies based on actual situations; and
- Strengthened promotion of pandemic prevention in the community through a series of measures, such as briefing sessions, pandemic prevention guidelines and videos, press conferences, phone inquiry hotlines, community advice announcements and forming the Anti-epidemic Support Volunteer Reserve Team, to increase public awareness of hygiene education and health protection, and facilitate cooperation between all sectors on a timely basis, to prevent virus transmission in the community.

To prevent transmission of COVID-19 in Macao, the Macao Government Tourist Office followed the Chief Executive's order to enforce closures of bars, dance halls, karaoke venues, sauna, massage establishments and health clubs from 5 August to 17 August, and from 6 October to 18 October, During the periods, the MGTO also sent officers for ongoing inspections and monitoring. After the reopening of these establishments, inspectors were also sent to ensure that the establishments continued to observe pandemic prevention measures.

The MGTO also worked with multiple departments by providing pandemic prevention vehicles at various border checkpoints, to pick up parties who were at risk, and transfer them to designated quarantine stations and medical observation hotels. At the end of 2021, close-loop management was implemented for drivers operating the medical observation routes. These "close-loop drivers" were checked in to the medical observation hotels, to prevent the virus entering the community.

Innovative Breakthrough in Guangdong-Macao Regional Cooperation on Hengqin Development



Regional cooperation serves as an important driver for Macao's economic development, with a new breakthrough achieved in 2021.

"Four New" Layouts for Better Integration into Overall National Development

On 5 September 2021, the Central People's Government announced the Master Plan for the Development of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin (hereinafter referred to as the Master Plan), marking a new phase of the extensive Guangdong-Macao cooperation with mutual discussions, joint construction, joint administration and shared benefits for the development in Hengqin, and providing guidance for the construction of the Macao-Zhuhai Axis in the Greater Bay Area and the development of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone.

On 17 September, the plaque of the administrative body of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin was officially unveiled, marking a new stage of Hengqin development. The Vice Premier of the State Council, Han Zheng, extended his best wishes for the better development of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone, which will contribute to the steady implementation of "One country, two systems" with Macao characteristics.

The MSAR Government warmly welcomed and expressed its heartfelt gratitude for the

introduction of the Master Plan, and will actively seize the opportunities arising through the Master Plan, for Macao to inject new impetus into planning the long-term development of Macao.

The construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is a major national strategy under the planning, deployment and advancement of President Xi Jinping, who attaches great importance to the development of Hengqin, and has paid six visits to Macao and four visits to Hengqin within 10 years. President Xi stressed that the development of Hengqin through the joint efforts of Zhuhai and Macao helps to broaden the scope of and injects new impetus for Macao's long-term development.

The construction of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin is a major pioneering project to reinforce the implementation of "One country, two systems", which is conducive to advancing the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, serving as an important means of deepening reform and building a new, open economic system, thereby benefiting Macao's long-term development and integration into the overall national development.

The Master Plan contains 29 articles that cover a wealth of innovative policies and measures, closely following the main theme of "promoting adequate economic diversification in Macao" and establishing four strategic positions of a new platform for Macao's adequate economic diversification, a new space for Macao people to live and work, a new enriched demonstration of realising "One country, two systems", and new high ground for fostering the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

The Master Plan specifies the development of nascent industries that promote adequate economic diversification in Macao, including four major sectors – science and technology research and development and high-end manufacturing; traditional Chinese medicine and other Macao-branded industries; cultural tourism, conventions and exhibitions, commerce and trade; and modern financial services – in the hope of gradually solving the long-standing problem of Macao's uniform economic structure.

Regarding science and technology research and development and high-end manufacturing, the Government will develop industries such as integrated circuits, big data, artificial intelligence, Internet of Things (IoT) and biomedicine, and establish a technological innovation and transformation centre in the hope of achieving breakthroughs in such fields, and overcoming factors hampering the development of Macao's technological industries.

Regarding traditional Chinese medicine and other Macao-branded industries, the Master Plan proposes allowing the use of "Products inspected by Macao", "Production supervised by Macao" or "Designed by Macao" labels for traditional Chinese medicine products, and food and health products made in the intensive cooperation zone, with the approval and registration processes in Macao. It also proposes simplifying the approval process for listing Macao's traditional Chinese medicines for external use in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Bay Area, and prioritising the evaluation of licences for and approval of new pharmaceutical products that are produced in Macao and conform with relevant regulations.

In terms of the development of culture and tourism, conventions and exhibitions, and commercial and trade industries, the Government will develop tourism industries including leisure and vacation,

conventions and exhibitions, and sports event tourism, and supplementary health services industries such as leisure and nourishment, rehabilitation, and medical tourism in the intensive cooperation zone. It will also foster the development of the convention and exhibition industry, through providing convenient immigration measures for participants of cross-border conventions and exhibitions, thus creating an exhibition platform with international influence. As one of the pillar industries of Macao, tourism can complement and foster synergies with Hengqin's tourism industry, bringing new opportunities and creating a new platform for the integrated development of cultural and tourism industries in Guangdong and Macao.

The modern financial services industry is in its early stages in Macao. In addition to its strong supporting role in promoting adequate economic diversification, the industry is also highlighted in the Master Plan, which suggests leveraging Macao's role as a window to Portuguese-speaking countries and supporting the establishment of a Sino-Portuguese financial services platform in the intensive cooperation zone. The Master plan also proposes a series of financial support policies spanning capital application, cross-border Renminbi services, mutual establishment of institutions and cross-border insurance, to broaden the scope for the development of Macao's modern financial services industry.

To build a new home for Macao residents that is favourable for living and work, as one of the four major missions of the Master Plan, the Government will provide extensive support and increase convenience for Macao residents through tax incentives, construction of Macao New Neighbourhood project and a medical complex, and infrastructural interconnectivity, benefiting Macao residents in education, employment, entrepreneurship and living in the intensive cooperation zone, thus creating a favourable environment for living and working akin to Macao.

The Master Plan proposes: "encourage Macao residents to be employed or to start businesses", "strengthen cooperation with Macao in social wellbeing and livelihoods" and "promote infrastructural interconnectivity" with multiple policies to assist Macao residents in various ways.

The Master Plan specifies the development of Macao New Neighbourhood – an important comprehensive livelihood project jointly undertaken by Zhuhai and Macao, integrating residential, educational and medical functions – to gradually match Macao's educational, medical and social services, realising the synergy in cross-border public services and social security between the two places, and creating a cross-border living environment with comprehensive support that is familiar to Macao residents.

Enriching the new showcase of realising "One country, two systems" means firmly adhering to the principle of "one country" and leveraging the advantages of "two systems". Based on the special regulatory system and development of the intensive cooperation zone with separate management lines, original constraints and barriers will be broken, and full use will be made of Macao's positioning as a separate customs territory and an international free trade port with networks of external connections. Combining Hengqin's spatial and resource advantages, the Government will promote the connection of rules and mechanisms between Hengqin and Macao, and establish a system for highly convenient market access to achieve efficient and convenient flows of personnel, goods, capital and information, together with a higher level of market integration to realise a new leap forward.

Regarding the new high ground for fostering the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, the Master Plan clearly states that under the leadership of the Leading Group for the Development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, Guangdong and Macao will jointly establish the Administrative Committee of the Intensive Cooperation Zone for constructing a sound new system of joint construction, mutual discussions, joint administration and shared benefits between Guangdong and Macao, which will coordinate and decide on major planning, policies and projects, and important personnel appointments and dismissals in the intensive cooperation zone within its terms of reference. The Administrative Committee of the Intensive Cooperation Zone will be co-led by the Governor of Guangdong Province and the Chief Executive of the Macao SAR.

The Master Plan sets out three development goals to be achieved in phases. By 2035, the mechanism for the integrated development of Macao and Hengqin will be improved, and the goal of promoting adequate economic diversification will be achieved.

In delivering the Policy Address for the Fiscal Year 2021, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng stated that in accordance with the planning by the Central People's Government, the MSAR Government will implement the proposal for development of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in a pragmatic manner. With an open and innovative mindset, an innovative cooperation zone combining the advantages of "two systems" will be created, which strongly integrates with international standards, facilitates Macao's adequate economic diversification, and serves the opening-up of the nation.

The establishment of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin is of great significance in promoting adequate economic diversification of Macao, benefiting the livelihoods and employment of Macao residents, facilitating the high-quality development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and enriching the implementation of "One country, two systems".

The Government will work with all sectors of society, to accurately interpret and implement the Master Plan for the Development of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, and strive for the intensive cooperation zone to start well.

Establishment of the Working Committee for Integration into National Development

To coordinate the MSAR Government's engagement in the establishment of the country's "Belt and Road" initiative and the short-, medium- and long-term overall designs and work plans of the Guangdong-Hong Kong- Macao Greater Bay Area, the Chief Executive issued an order to establish the Working Committee for Integration into National Development.

The Committee's duties include:

- Coordinating the MSAR Government's engagement in constructing the country's "Belt and Road" initiative and the short-, medium- and long-term overall designs and work plans of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, recommending the commencement of related research to support policymaking;
- Conducting research on the MSAR Government's promotion of One Centre (world tourism

and leisure centre), One Platform (commercial and trade services platform between China and Portuguese-speaking countries) and One Base (multi-cultural exchange and cooperation base with an emphasis on Chinese culture) with related policymaking and implementation of strategies and measures;

- Devising annual work schedules and supervising their implementation; and
- Setting out principles and guidelines for planned activities.

The Working Committee reports to and is chaired by the Chief Executive. The establishment of the Working Committee for Integration into National Development aims to strengthen the top-down approach and coordination, leveraging Macao's unique advantages on participating in and assisting the development of the "Belt and Road" initiative, while giving full play to the advantages of "One country, two systems", to pragmatically deepen and optimise cooperation with sister provinces and cities in mainland China.

Fully Commencing the Macao New Neighbourhood Project in Hengqin

The Macao New Neighbourhood project in Hengqin commenced construction in early 2021, which is a comprehensive livelihood project that integrates quality housing, education, health, and social services, creating a new space for the convenience of the livelihoods and employment of Macao residents.

The 19-storey to 26-storey residential buildings of the Macao New Neighbourhood project in Hengqin will provide approximately 4,000 residential units for sale, over 200 rental units for talented people, and about 60 commercial units. The project is progressing well and is expected to be completed by August 2023.

Expediting Infrastructure Development in the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin

To improve the convenient linkage of Macao and mainland China cities with the high-speed railway system, and accelerate transport infrastructure interconnection, the construction of the LRT Hengqin Line commenced on 18 March 2021, which strives for completion within four years. The bridge connecting the University of Macau and Hengqin Port is now under design and preliminary preparation stage.

As a large-scale public transportation project, the LRT Hengqin Line is of great significance in strengthening cultural exchanges and economic ties between the two places. After completion, the LRT Hengqin Line will realise high-speed public transport connection in the Zhuhai-Macao region, which meets the growing demand of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, improves commuting efficiency, and facilitates the intensive cooperation zone to integrate into the "one-hour living circle" of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

To speed up the infrastructural interconnection of Guangdong and Macao, the new Guangdong-Macao border crossing (Qingmau Checkpoint) commenced operation on 8 September 2021, adopting the "joint inspections for one-stop border crossing" clearance mechanism, with a capacity of

handling 200,000 travellers per day, to facilitate more efficient and convenient passenger clearance and logistics between Guangdong and Macao.

The opening of Qingmau Port serves as another important link between Zhuhai and Macao, which relieves the pressure on Gongbei Port (Border Gate); improves the clearance efficiency of Zhuhai-Macao Port; facilitates the exchange and communication between Guangdong and Macao; and fosters Guangdong-Macao intensive cooperation.

Speaking at the opening ceremony of Qingmau Port, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng stated that the opening of the port is of great significance to Macao's society, people's livelihoods, the economy and political environment. The Government will take the opening of Qingmau Port as an opportunity to cooperate with Guangdong Province in good faith to promote efficient, convenient and orderly cross-border flows, furthering the quality construction and development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.

The Economy Recovers and Stabilises as Various Industries Gradually Move Forward



During 2021, due to the fluctuating COVID-19 pandemic, Macao's economic recovery faced uncertainties and repeated challenges. As all sectors and industries had been greatly affected since 2020, the public had to bear unprecedented pressure. Despite an increase in the unemployment rate and an ongoing deficit in the Government's finances, Macao's economy still showed signs of recovery through fluctuating challenges, readjusting its development trend from neutral to stable and maintaining social harmony and stability, compared to the situation in 2020. The annual GDP

was 239.4 billion patacas, representing an increase of 18 percent in real terms.

Multi-faceted Support for SMEs to Boost the Economy and Increase Consumption

To maintain market vitality and reduce residents' economic burdens, on 15 March 2021 the Government launched the "2021 Scheme to Guarantee Employment, Stabilise the Economy and Care for People's Livelihoods", and announced the measures to be launched in April, including the Wealth Partaking Scheme, a programme to boost local consumption (the Electronic Consumption Benefits Plan, benefits for the elderly and the "Stay, Dine and See Macao" programme), an upgrade to arrangements for occupational skills training, and tax relief and other measures related to people's welfare.

The Electronic Consumption Benefits Plan distributed a start-up fund of 5,000 patacas and a discount grant of 3,000 patacas to each Macao resident. The plan was implemented from 1 June to 31 December 2021, with a total expenditure of 5.27 billion patacas, and about 66.7 percent of the Consumption Benefits – 3.52 billion patacas – then flowed into SMEs, thus benefiting various industries.

In response to the impact of the pandemic from August to October, the Government launched eight supportive emergency measures with immediate effect from 11 October, including financial assistance to businesses, rent waivers for government-owned properties, concessionary tax benefits, and support to business owners and employees. Eligibility for applying for the SME Assistance Programme was relaxed to "one year after establishment"; the scheme to provide interest subsidies on bank loans for SMEs was reintroduced; and the temporary measure concerning repayment periods for various assistance schemes was extended to 31 January 2023. The Government effectively supported enterprises and residents with solving cash flow problems; used fiscal reserves to launch short-term counter-cyclical credit lines to support banks in meeting local financing needs; and made temporary arrangements for a "Principal Payment Holiday Scheme" to relieve financial pressure on residents.

In 2021, on the basis of the 2020 programme for promoting accredited shops with local characteristics, the Economic and Technological Development Bureau launched a "Taipa Feature Tour" and a "Coloane Feature Tour", and enhanced publicity so more accredited shops with local characteristics could benefit. During the second and the fourth quarters, 32 new Southeast Asian restaurants and 80 North District restaurants were added to the programme, so that more than 200 accredited outlets were included in the programme, adding to the 100 outlets in the Rua de Cinco de Outubro neighbourhood and the Islands District that were included in the first two phases.

Moreover, the Government supported small and medium-sized enterprises with improving their application of technology and management levels, and implemented a subsidy scheme to encourage and support enterprises with upgrading and development.

The Government supported the United Association of Food and Beverage Merchants of Macao in launching an electronic back-office funding scheme for the catering industry, strengthened door-to-door standardised and certified comprehensive support services, and offered courses to help SMEs with improving their management. The Government also encouraged brand building for

Macao products, promoted "Made in Macao" through online platforms, and facilitated the export of Macao-made products through CEPA policies and measures.

The Government facilitated development of e-commerce, fostered a new model for local e-commerce, supported the establishment of a live broadcast base in Macao, and supported Macao's e-commerce industry with strengthening cooperation with mainland China in training, events and exchanges regarding live broadcasting.

In addition, the Monetary Authority and financial institutions introduced a "Simple Pay" integrated payment service in the first quarter of 2021, and provided support for the Government's introduction of financial assistance measures.

By the end of 2021, more than 90 percent of merchants in Macao had upgraded to Simple Pay. During the year, the annual transaction volume of local mobile payment services reached 18.52 billion patacas – three times the total of 6.33 billion patacas in 2020.

Matching and Referrals Adopted to Ensure Prioritised Employment for Macao Citizens

In 2021, during the economic downturn, the Government strived to ensure prioritised employment for local residents. The Labour Affairs Bureau continued providing several employment support services that had been introduced or were ongoing in 2020 – including the subsidised training scheme, industry-specific matching sessions, and youth internship programmes – to help residents affected by pandemic to re-enter the job market as soon as possible. Through revisions to the subsidised training scheme, the scope of subsidies was expanded and the application requirements were optimised. Since the subsidised training scheme was launched in September 2020, till 31 December 2021, more than 8,200 people participated in the scheme. In 2021, a total of 3,423 people were employed through the assistance schemes.

Income subsidies were provided to eligible employees with disabilities through the "Supplementary Work Income Subsidy Scheme for Employees with Disabilities". Through the "Priority Window of Employment Services for the Elderly", prioritised registration and personalised employment support services were offered to job seekers aged 65 or above. Also, in response to changes in the labour market, the number of non-local employees was timely adjusted.

The Government supported youth employment and career planning in various ways, and helped make young people aware of the development of new economic formats in mainland China. For the first time, the Government cooperated with well-known mainland China enterprises to launch an internship programme, through which young Macao people would gain work experience in mainland China. A total of 17 young people were selected to join three-month internships in various cities in Guangdong and Fujian, enabling fresh graduates of tertiary educational institutions to strengthen their employment competitiveness.

In June 2021, the Government launched the "Create Better Job Prospects" scheme, and received 1,874 internship positions offered by 42 enterprises. A total of 552 people were admitted for this internship scheme, with 178 of the interns subsequently receiving invitations for employment.

In addition, the Government implemented public infrastructure investment in an orderly manner.

In 2021, more than 300 public infrastructure projects of various sizes were launched, creating some 3,000 jobs. The annual public infrastructure investment budget was 16.38 billion patacas.

Actively Boosting Tourism Recovery and Deepening "Tourism+" Crossover Synergy



In 2021, the Government actively boosted tourism recovery through the "Plan to expand tourist sources, revitalise the economy, and protect employment". The number of inbound visitors during 2021 was 7,705,943, representing an increase of 30.7 percent compared to the figure in 2020.

In order to attract visitors to Macao and encourage them to stay longer, from September 2020 to 31 December 2021 the Macao Government Tourist Office offered discounts to tourists through electronic consumption vouchers. A total of 2.84 million hotel vouchers were distributed, leading to bookings for 648,506 nights of accommodation, with a value of 439 million yuan. The consumption voucher scheme offered a total discount value of 48.97 million yuan, stimulating total consumption of 1.121 billion yuan, with a leverage ratio of 22.91. A total of 5.686 million air ticket vouchers were distributed, and 276,000 air tickets were redeemed, resulting in bookings with a total value of 170 million patacas.

In April, the Macao Government Tourist Office launched "Stay, Dine and See Macao", to create employment opportunities for the tourism industry through the "welfare-to-work scheme" approach. The scheme provided a local tourism subsidy of 280 patacas and a hotel accommodation subsidy of 200 patacas to every Macao resident. As of 31 December, 32 routes were launched, with participation by 534 tour bus drivers, 451 local tour guides, 169 travel agencies, 69 hotels and

guesthouses, and 534 coaches (including wheelchair accessible coaches). In all, 40,175 residents registered for local tours, 28,640 hotel packages were sold, and there were 112,227 participants in local tours and hotel packages that were sold.

In May, the Macao Government Tourist Office launched "Macao Highlights Tour" in the tourist market. As of 31 December, 187 people had signed up for the tour, and 76 people had completed the tour.

Three e-commerce skills workshops were held in two phases, to introduce the development of e-commerce platforms and application skills to more than 350 local industry representatives, helping the tourism industry to develop online promotions and sales channels. A famous online travel portal in mainland China – Ctrip, launched a flagship webpage, "Planet", which accumulated nearly 90,000 fans from its launch on 1 June till the end of 2021. The webpage published more than 60 feature articles on Macao, and displayed more than 100 Macao products.

The Government also increased efforts to promote synergy between tourism and different industries, and continued deepening the "Tourism+" crossover synergy. There was particular emphasis on promoting related work through Tourism+ Conventions and Exhibitions, Tourism+ e-commerce, Tourism+ Culture and Creativity, and Tourism+ Sports. In December 2021, the first "Light up Macao Drone Gala" was held during the Macao Light Festival 2021, and the "Tour Macao FUN Fair" series was jointly organised with local associations, to boost the community economy.

In 2021, the Government held a succession of large-scale "Macao Week" roadshows in Hangzhou, Nanjing, Shanghai, Chengdu and Chongqing, and launched multi-channel online and offline promotions. Each event offered travel discounts worth about 100 million yuan on air tickets, accommodation, catering, and tourism products, to attract tourists. The five "Macao Week" events attracted more than 1.91 million visitors, while the cumulative number of views for live broadcasts and replays by internet KOLs (key opinion leaders) was nearly 560 million. The number of views through various promotional channels exceeded 5.3 billion, driving transactions totalling about 340 million patacas.

Industrial Diversification Continues with Development of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Innovative Technology and Financial Services

In 2021, the Government promulgated the Law on Pharmaceutical Activities in the Field of Traditional Chinese Medicine and the Registration of Traditional Chinese Medicines, to create favourable conditions for fostering development of the traditional Chinese medicine industry. The Guangdong-Macao Traditional Chinese Medicine Science and Technology Industrial Park has developed and produced eight types of Chinese medicine with significant curative effects for medical institutions, which have commenced clinical application.

With the "Transformation Base for Traditional Chinese Medicine Scientific and Technological Achievements in the Greater Bay Area", the Government strengthened cooperation among the industrial, academic and research and development sectors, and encouraged renowned Chinese medicine companies in mainland China to cooperate with scientific research teams in Macao, in developing classic Chinese medicine prescriptions and product upgrades.

By September 2021, the Guangdong-Macao Traditional Chinese Medicine Science and Technology Industrial Park had completed registrations for 213 enterprises, 52 of which were Macao companies; and 102 enterprises had established offices in the park, including 31 Macao companies. Moreover, many major "Big Health" projects had been completed or were nearly finalised, while several Chinese medicine factories in Macao had commenced production or were under construction.

Regarding promoting internationalisation of traditional Chinese medicine, the Government continued using the model of promoting medicine through medical treatment services to promote registration and trading of traditional Chinese medicine products in Portuguese-speaking countries, and facilitate sales and marketing of registered products in Mozambique; and held the first online business matchmaking event in the Brazilian market.

In 2021, the Government continued enhancing hardware and software infrastructure for financial services, to foster development of the modern financial industry. The Monetary Authority of Macao worked with banks and payment institutions to establish the first stage of the "Fast Payment System" (FPS) in Macao, built the "Financial Infrastructure Data Centre" in the cloud computing centre, continued reviewing and following up on a number of major financial laws amendment or drafting work, and followed up regarding legislation of the Trust Law.

The Government prioritised the development of the bond market, accelerated cultivation of financial talents, improved bond market infrastructure, completed construction of the Central Securities Depository (CSD) based on the analysis and evaluation of suitable solutions, and strived to establish connections with mainland China and international markets.

In October 2021, the Government successfully invited Guangdong Provincial Government to issue bonds in Macao.

Regarding the development of science and technology industries, the law on the Tax Benefits Scheme for Companies Operating Scientific and Technological Innovation Businesses came into effect on 1 April 2021. The industrial, academic and research sectors achieved positive results, and a batch of subsidised projects was successfully transformed for industrial purposes.

The Government promoted cooperation between University of Macau (UM) and local information technology enterprises, to create a platform for cooperation in research between industries and academia, and strengthened training in the field of intellectual property.

Through reviews of classification, focusing on applied projects and supporting key areas, the Government provided targeted funding to guide Macao's scientific research towards a focus on applied science. Initially, a total of 101 projects received funding.

The Government aligned with the national innovation development strategy and supported Macao's integration into the national system for innovation. The China Association for Science and Technology and the Science and Technology Exchange and Cooperation Committee of the MSAR Government promoted exchanges and cooperation between Macao and mainland China in innovation, entrepreneurship, scientific research and other fields through a mechanism for cooperation.

Converging Social Consensus to Achieve the Second Five-Year Plan of the Macao SAR



In 2021, with the aim of further aligning with the country's 14th Five-Year Plan, leveraging and consolidating Macao's competitiveness and advantages, and seizing the opportunities to integrate into the overall national development plan, the MSAR Government compiled a consultation document based on initial research findings, and officially announced the Second Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Macao Special Administrative Region (MSAR) Government (2021–2025) ("The 2nd Five-Year Plan of the Macao SAR") after listening to and considering opinions collected from various sectors and all walks of life, in order to formulate an overall blueprint for Macao's economic and social development in the next five years. All Macao people will join hands to promote the stable and long-lasting successful practice of "One country, two systems" with Macao characteristics.

In the five years from 2021 to 2025, the Macao SAR will implement the principle of "One country, two systems", and seize the strategic opportunities of national development. The 2nd Five-Year Plan of the Macao SAR defines the directions of Macao's economic and social development, and governs the future policy priorities of the Macao SAR Government.

The Government issued the consultation document on the 2nd Five-Year Plan of the Macao SAR on 13 September, and conducted a 60-day public consultation from 15 September to 13 November.

During the consultation period, the MSAR Government held nine sessions to listen to opinions from the general public, grassroots communities, consultative bodies, professional organisations and various sectors concerning Macao's development. Through telephone messages, emails, faxes, postal mails, online messages, media reports or editorials, and new media and radio programmes, opinions and advice from all walks of life in Macao were also collected.

According to the summary report on the consultation, the consultation on the 2nd Five-Year Plan of the Macao SAR received widespread attention and active participation from society. A total of 3,166 opinions were received through 787 submissions. The public generally supports the Government's consultation document on the 2nd Five-Year Plan of the Macao SAR, with a support rate of 76.2 percent.

On 16 December 2021, after considering opinions collected from all sectors, the MSAR Government officially announced the Second Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development of the MSAR Government (2021–2025), delineating various major tasks to be undertaken during the period.

The 2nd Five-Year Plan of the Macao SAR is based on the national 14th Five-Year Plan, Macao's first Five-Year Development Plan, the actual circumstances of Macao, and perseverance in adopting solutions to problems, including expediting adequate economic diversification, optimising social and livelihood-related projects, deepening the development of a liveable city, improving public governance and integrating into overall national development.

By 2025, the contents of Macao as a world tourism and leisure centre will be enriched; the functions of Macao as an economic and trading service platform between China and Portuguese-speaking countries will be expanded; there will be steady progress with the establishment of a multi-cultural exchange and cooperation base with an emphasis on Chinese culture; adequate economic diversification will be substantially achieved; people's livelihoods will be continuously improving; cultural life will be enhanced; the quality of government administration will be optimised; and the laws and enforcement mechanisms for safeguarding national security will be perfected on an ongoing basis. Macao will further integrate into the overall national development plan; the interim goals for the establishment of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin will be realised; the preliminary roadmap for integrating Hengqin and Macao will be created; and Macao's impetus for development, vitality and competitiveness will be strengthened on an ongoing basis.

In accordance with the 2nd Five-Year Plan of the Macao SAR, during 2021 the MSAR Government continued optimising policy measures and services related to people's livelihoods, including housing, healthcare and social security.

Working on Housing Policy to Solve Housing Problems

The issue of housing is the top priority of the Government's policy agenda, and is accorded high priority among the work of the administration. The Government's core housing policy is to establish the housing ladder, provide and ensure the basic living conditions of local residents, and help people to solve their housing problems according to their financial abilities and housing needs.

With the aim of steadily implementing the housing ladder policy through expediting the construction of public housing, construction of the Mong Tak Building of the Mong Ha public housing project was completed on 19 July 2021, providing 768 public housing units. The Housing Bureau arranged for the first batch of 60 eligible families to sign rental contracts, collect keys and move into their allotted units.

As of the end of 2021, more than 4,000 regular applications for public housing were received; 804 families were allocated public housing units. The Toi San and Venceslau de Morais public housing projects are under construction and will provide 2,100 public housing units upon completion, to help meet demand for public housing.

Regarding Home-Ownership Scheme Housing: the four-month period for applying for Home-Ownership Scheme Housing commenced on 14 July 2021, involving a total of 5,254 flats in five land lots from A1 to A4 and A12 in the New Urban Zone Area A. These comprised the first batch of Home-Ownership Scheme Housing units after the amended Home-Ownership Scheme Housing Law came into effect. A total of 11,707 applications were received. On 13 July, the showroom for the housing units was opened for the public to visit by appointment.

Regarding the Housing Plan for the Sandwich Class: the summary report on the public consultation on the Housing Plan for the Sandwich Class was announced on 28 April. A total of 28,608 opinions had been received through 2,307 submissions. More than 90 percent (92.6 percent) supported the Government's introduction of the sandwich class housing policy; more than 60 percent of the opinions agreed with the definition of sandwich class as "People whose income exceeds the ceiling for Home-Ownership Scheme Housing eligibility; and the Housing Plan for the Sandwich Class can consider lower priority applications for Home-Ownership Scheme Housing". It is believed that the Housing Plan for the Sandwich Class can alleviate some of the demand for Home-Ownership Scheme Housing. Subsequently, the MSAR Government will commence drafting the related law, based on the views collected through the public consultation.

The pilot project on the senior housing complex aims to help elderly people with financial ability, but live in old buildings without elevators, to solve the problems they face in walking up and down flights of stairs, thus helping them get out and about and improving their quality of life. The pilot project commenced at the end of 2020 and is expected to be completed in 2023. The senior housing complex will commence operation in 2024, providing around 1,815 studio apartments.

In 2021, to better prepare a plan for the senior housing complex, from January to April related departments conducted surveys through social service organisations and elderly service organisations with people over 60 years old who live in aging buildings without elevators, to collect views on their eligibility, service expectations and intention to apply. In all, 606 valid questionnaires were collected.

To help the elderly and the general public to gain a better understanding of the design and configuration of the senior housing complex, a showroom was opened to the public on 13 July 2021, to demonstrate the single-bed and double-bed units according to the floor areas of the apartments, and the standard delivery requirements. Drafting of the allocation guidelines, procedures, rules for moving in and by-laws has also commenced.

The Government will strike the right balance between the development of public housing, Home Ownership Scheme housing units, housing for the elderly, sandwich-class housing and private housing, to set out Macao's overall housing policy in accordance with market demands.

Refining the Public Medical System with a New Operating Mode

The Islands District Medical Complex is a major construction project for Macao's medical system. It is expected to be completed in 2022 and will commence operations in phases in 2023, opening

new horizons for Macao's medical system.

In 2021, in preparation for the opening, the Government defined the positioning and operation mode of the complex, and confirmed to invite renowned organisations in the mainland China to assist in the operation, with the aim of improving services in public hospitals with the new operation mode, providing residents with better medical services and greater access to healthcare services by introducing new services and high-end medical and healthcare services, and providing a platform to nurture local healthcare professionals and elevate the standards of specialist services.

On 15 September, the Health Bureau held a press conference on the result findings of a study on optimising the medical service model of the Islands District Medical Complex conducted by a team of researchers from the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Hong Kong.

The research team presented four feasible models and, after a comprehensive evaluation, recommended the Government adopt a public-private partnership model. Positioning the Islands District Medical Complex as a public hospital, the operation, management and provision of services can be commissioned by a third-party organisation, thereby introducing an innovative management model, to foster mutual development with the existing medical system, and enhance the operational efficiency of the Islands District Medical Complex and increase access to healthcare services, so that residents do not need to travel to other places for medical treatment.

Referred by the National Health Commission, the MSAR Government decided to collaborate with the Peking Union Medical College Hospital, which will assist in the operation, management and provision of services of the Islands District Medical Complex.

On 27 October, the working group for the Islands District Medical Complex held a press conference to announce the project plan, and stress that the Islands District Medical Complex is defined as a public hospital, and Macao residents will continue to enjoy existing medical benefits.

On 15 December, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng witnessed the signing of a memorandum of cooperation regarding the Islands District Medical Complex between the MSAR Government and the Peking Union Medical College Hospital. After signing the memorandum, the MSAR Government introduced related legislation in accordance with the local legal system. After the bill is passed by the Legislative Assembly, the project will be implemented in accordance with the framework set out in the memorandum of cooperation.

The launch of the Islands District Medical Complex project can provide residents with better medical services, nurture local healthcare professionals, and elevate the standards of specialist services. In addition, the MSAR Government and the operation team will explore providing medical services at different levels, develop the "Big Health Industry", and explore the feasibility of "tourism + medical care", to create opportunities for promoting diversified economic development of Macao.

Enhancing Retirement Benefits with the Central Provident Fund

The MSAR Government continued actively promoting the Central Provident Fund, to strengthen protection for residents after retirement. As of September 2021, 264 employers had joined the Non-mandatory Central Provident Fund, about 24,000 employees had joined the joint provident fund scheme, and about 75,000 residents had individual provident fund schemes. These figures

show that residents are concerned about their retirement protection, and are becoming aware of the importance of early planning and accumulating retirement reserves.

The Non-mandatory Central Provident Fund System Review Report was released on 29 October, and noted that the Government had appropriated a total of more than 28.6 billion patacas from 2010 to the end of 2020. An account owner can be allocated funds and income, up to a total of 86,910 patacas, which lays the foundation for constructing the system.

In the three years since the implementation of the contributory system, the participation, the amount of pension funds and the returns on investment have all continued to grow, indicating that the system was operating smoothly and had delivered results. Conditions have already been met for moving towards mandatory implementation of the system.

However, the emergence of COVID-19 impacted Macao's economy. The MSAR Government was recommended to set 2021 to 2023 as a three-year observation period and, depending on the economic recovery, set up two plans – one with a five-year, the other with a seven-year preparation period – and implement the Mandatory Central Provident Fund System in 2026 or 2028.

Responding to Social Needs in a Timely Manner through Executive–Legislature Communications and Interactions



During the fourth session of the sixth Legislative Assembly, from 16 October 2020 to 15 October 2021, a total of 35 plenary meetings and 142 committee meetings were held, with 22 laws, one resolution and 32 simple-majority resolutions passed during the plenary meetings.

Fulfilment of Legislative Function:

Regarding public security:

- Law No. 25/2020 on Amendments to Law No. 1/2001 on the Unitary Police Service of the MSAR, and Law No. 26/2020 on Amendments to Law No. 9/2002 on the Fundamental Internal Security Law of the MSAR were passed, to modify the roles and functions of the Unitary Police Service regarding civil protection, and to reform the structure and constitution of Macao's internal security system; and
- Law No. 16/2021 on the legal system regarding MSAR's border control, stay and residence permits was also passed, to regulate all immigration-related issues in an integrated way, reinforce border control and measures, and enhance the image of a safe tourism city.

Regarding public administration:

- Law No. 2/2021 on Amendments to Law No. 14/2009 on the Rank and Grade System for Civil Servants was passed, thereby streamlining ranks and grades as well as examination arrangements, to drive an increase in work efficiency of all civil servants;
- Law No. 7/2021 on Amendments to Law No. 7/2006 on Code of Practice for Prison Guard Service was also passed, thereby forming three new ranks and adding a police service officer training program run by the Academy of Macao Public Security Forces, to enhance prison guards' career prospects;
- Law No. 13/2021 on the public security forces and public security department personnel code of practice was passed, to build a sensible ranking system, modify the promotion ladder, and refine the disciplinary and incentive systems, for more effective management of public security forces; and
- Law No. 5/2021 on Amendments to Decree-Law No. 122/84/M dated 15 December, on public works expenditure and goods and services procurement systems, was passed, to refine the Government's procurement work, including by revision of threshold amounts throughout the procurement procedures; and an official announcement was made on the Chinese version of the decree-law.

Regarding social and livelihood-related services:

- Law No. 6/2021 on the public wet market management system was passed, thereby empowering the Municipal Affairs Bureau with the authority to manage public wet markets, introducing stall allocations via public bids, and specifying the duties of licensees;
- Law No. 9/2021 on the consumer rights protection law was passed, thereby enhancing consumer rights protection and curbing improper business practices;
- Law No. 14/2021 on the legal system for urban construction was passed, to support the latest trends in the development of civil engineering, and in particular specify the duties of related entities and the authority of all departments in charge of civil engineering projects, as well as simplifying the approval of public works; and

- Law No. 15/2021 on the legal system for building and venue fire safety was passed, to formulate the system of qualifications regarding fire safety, introduce "duty of self-protection" and fill in gaps in the technical requirements regarding fire safety.

Regarding tax issues:

- Law No. 24/2020 on Amendment of Stamp Duty Regulations and Stamp Duty Payment Schedule was passed, thereby scrapping fiscal stamps and outdated tax types, taxing stamp duty on ceding right-of-use of real estate venues, encouraging the use of arbitration to solve lease-related conflicts with tax concessions, and reinforcing monitoring efforts and law enforcement by the taxation authority; and
- Law No. 1/2021 on the system for taxation of enterprises engaging in technological innovation was passed, to attract more foreign technological innovation enterprises to come to Macau through various tax concession policies, to better drive the implementation of the administrative approach of "promoting technological innovation for construction of a smart city".

Regarding tourism:

- Law No. 8/2021- Law on the Operation of Hotel Premises – was passed, clearly specifying that Macao Government Tourist Office is responsible for the licensing and operations of restaurants, casual catering venues, bars, dance halls and food plaza stalls inside hotel premises, and approving the establishment of common rooms with beds for lease inside inexpensive accommodation premises, with a view to meeting the demand for diverse tourist accommodation. Moreover, the law introduced new measures supporting one-stop permit applications and temporary operating permits.

Regarding education and public hygiene:

- Law No. 4/2021 on Amendments to Decree-Law No. 67/99/M dated 1 November, approving the Education and Youth Development Bureau code of practice for teachers, was passed to review the evaluation, workloads, and rights and responsibilities of teachers, thereby raising the professional status of public school teachers and ensuring the sustained development of non-tertiary education in Macao; and
- Law No. 11/2021 – Law on Pharmaceutical Activities in the Field of Traditional Chinese Medicine and the Registration of Traditional Chinese Medicines – was passed to align with the country's Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area measures that are beneficial to Macao and the Chinese medicine and the MSAR's policy on developing the pharmaceutical industry, including by filling in gaps in the legal framework regarding registration of over-the-counter traditional Chinese medicines, the establishment of a pharmaceutical production system aligned with mainland China and international standards, as well as an all-encompassing regulatory system aligned with the management of modern traditional Chinese medicine.

To fulfil international duties:

- Law No. 22/2020, and Law No. 10/2021 on Amendments to Law 17/2009 on Prohibiting the Illegal Production, Trafficking and Consumption of Narcotics and Psychoactive

Drugs, respectively, were passed via urgent procedures, thereby recognising 20 new internationally restricted substances, to prevent and combat drug-related crimes in accordance with neighbouring regions and international society.

Lastly, Law No. 12/2021 on Amendments to Law No. 5/1999 on the Use and Protection of the National Flag, National Emblem and National Anthem was passed, to practically execute a resolution passed during the 22nd Session of the Standing Committee of the 13th National People's Congress that amended the Law of the People's Republic of China on the National Flag and the Law of the People's Republic of China on the National Emblem, in order to fulfil the constitutional duty of safeguarding the dignity of the national emblem and logo.

All the above 19 laws were proposed by the Government.

Fulfilment of Supervisory Function

In accordance with the authority conferred by the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region, the Legislative Assembly performed its supervisory duties regarding the government budget and public finances, including by:

- Passing Law No. 23/2020 on Amendments to the 2019 Government Budget, to revise the Government Budget for the fiscal year;
- Passing Law No. 27/2020 on the 2021 Government Budget (the budget was later revised via Law No. 3/2021, Law No. 17/2021 and Law No. 18/2021, reflecting the ongoing impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and providing the local community with a series of financial support measures); and
- Deliberating on the Government's Reports on Budget Implementation for 2019 and the Commissioner of Audit's Report 2019 proposed by the Government, and listening to and discussing the 2021 Policy Address delivered by the Chief Executive.

To promote Executive-Legislative communications and interactions, Chief Executive Question and Answer sessions were held in April and August. The former saw direct dialogues between legislators and the Chief Executive regarding public administration topics concerning housing, employment, human resources, social development and planning, development of the financial services industry, economic recovery; the latter adopted written interactions due to the pandemic, to continue performing the active function of the Legislative Assembly in expressing issues concerning social needs and livelihoods.

To better listen to and collect opinions from legislators, the Government held briefing sessions on the study of the New Urban Zone Area A and on Wai Long Public Housing project; and held a briefing on the scoring system under the Home-Ownership Scheme Housing Law, and on adverse weather forecasting in Macao.

To gain a deeper understanding of the current status of various public work projects, upon invitations made during legislative sessions, legislators visited the construction site of the fourth Macao-Taipa cross-harbour bridge, Mong Ha public housing and Mong Ha Stadium in New Urban Zone Area A, and conducted onsite inspections of the senior housing in Mong Ha community, as well as the demonstration units of the Home-Ownership Scheme housing site and temporary

housing in New Urban Zone Area A.

During the legislative sessions, legislators gave 316 pre-agenda speeches in plenary meetings, on topics such as housing policy, public transportation, medicine and hygiene, culture and education, employment protection, environmental protection, regional cooperation and the marine economy.

In addition, legislators issued 702 written questions and 89 oral questions, and the Legislative Assembly initiated 10 plenary meetings to address the oral questions.

Consequently, follow-up work was conducted by 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, which were proactive regarding major issues and the applicability of relevant laws in public administration. Eight reports were produced, as follows:

- Follow-up on the use of Macao Foundation funds and status of consolidation of autonomous fund subsidies related to education;
- Follow-up on the interim report on the implementation of the MSAR budget 2020 and Q2 PIDDA budget implementation report;
- Follow-up on the 2020 fiscal year Q3 PIDDA budget implementation report;
- Follow-up on the 2020 fiscal year Q4 PIDDA budget implementation report;
- Follow-up on the 2021 fiscal year Q1 PIDDA budget implementation report;
- Follow-up on the contract concessions of gaming operations;
- Follow-up on the procedures regarding skilled immigration and investment immigration as stipulated by the Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute; and
- Follow-up on the effectiveness of drainage infrastructure during rainstorms and typhoons.

The duties of the legislative authority lie in fully reflecting and hearing various opinions, suggestions and criticisms from citizens, and responding to social needs in a timely manner. During the legislative session, legislators received citizens in-person over 26 times, based on a roster system; and 448 cases of public opinions and suggestions were communicated to the Legislative Assembly via personal visits, phone or email.

In addition, the Legislative Assembly received seven petitions from individuals and groups, and handled them appropriately, considering the actual situations.

CCAC Supports Clean Election and CA Strengthens Exchanges and Cooperation

In 2021, the Commission Against Corruption (CCAC) dedicated all its efforts to implementing the Government's major policies, focusing on upholding the integrity of elections. The CCAC deployed in advance and invested significant resources to enhance monitoring, to ensure the fairness, impartiality, openness and integrity of the seventh Legislative Assembly Election.

While monitoring the election activities between 8 March and 12 September, the CCAC



commenced promotion of a clean election, provided various platforms and channels for election complaints and reports, and proactively inspected and monitored venues at high risk of bribery, and combated detected illegal activities related to the election. The CCAC carried out 13,089 patrols, and initiated 28 cases (including four for in-depth investigation and two on minor violations).

During the period, the CCAC management team invited all candidates in the direct election to a presentation on the details related to election bribery and special notes for the campaign and the publicity period stipulated in the Legislative Assembly Election Law. After the successful completion of the Legislative Assembly Election, the CCAC promptly investigated and processed the illegal election-related cases in accordance with the law. Comprehensive prevention and combating of corruption before, during and after the election were achieved.

Meanwhile, the CCAC did not slacken work on overseeing the Government's administrative work. In 2021, the CCAC received 1,463 inquiries and 712 complaints and reports (including 179 complaints and reports regarding the election). Among the complaints and reports[1], 119 cases meeting requirements for initiating investigations were transferred to the Anti-Corrution Bureau, including seven co-investigation cases and 28 cases relating to the election; 226 cases were transferred to the Ombudsman Bureau, including 221 for special investigations and five for full investigations; 310 cases without conditions for initiating investigations were transferred to the Complaint Management Centre, and directly closed or referred to authorised departments.

Including cases transferred from 2020, the CCAC concluded 294 cases in 2021. Among the cases concluded by the Anti-Corrution Bureau, 13 were transferred to the Public Prosecutions Office; among the cases concluded by the Directorate of Ombudsman Services, there were 26 with requests for follow-ups by relevant departments; and 143 cases that could not be followed up were closed as they were not under the CCAC's purview, or did not have indications of contravention of laws and regulations, or lacked sufficient information.

[1] *Some complaints and reports were combined for processing.*

The CCAC opened seven co-investigation cases with requests from non-local counterparts. Including transferred cases from 2020, the CCAC co-investigated 16 cases. Among them, seven cases were closed while the other nine cases were still under investigation. The CCAC made three requests for co-investigation to non-local counterparts, one of which was made to the mainland China authority, while the other two were made to the Independent Commission Against Corruption of Hong Kong.

Regarding promotion and education, the CCAC organised many themed promotional activities to spread the message about a clean election to all walks of life, including a debate contest with the theme "integrity", the "Clean Election" city orienteering contest to urge public participation, the "Community Roadshow on a Clean Election 2021", some 50 campus tour exhibitions on a clean election, 32 drama tour performances promoting a clean election, nine clean election talks and various WeChat quiz games.

In addition, the CCAC held 437 talks and seminars, which were attended by 28,720 participants, including civil servants, private sector employees, the general public, young people and students of tertiary institutions, secondary and primary schools and kindergartens. The CCAC also organised the recognition ceremony for the "Dissemination of Integrity in Schools" - Recruitment of Teenage Ambassadors of Honesty and Integrity in Practice Project in Schools, the Local Activity Experience Day for Excellent Teams and the Integrity Volunteer Recognition Ceremony 2021.

Regarding external exchanges, as the pandemic was relatively stable in mainland China and Macao at the beginning of 2021, representatives of the CCAC paid two visits to nine cities of the Greater Bay Area to meet with the Disciplinary Committee and Supervision Committee of Guangdong province and other cities, and visited relevant anti-corruption education bases and other enterprises that are models of integrity.

Even in the face of the ever-changing pandemic, in 2021, the CCAC still attended conferences, seminars and trainings, mostly by online participation. In February, a video conference was held with the Commissioner of ICAC of Hong Kong, Peh Yun-lu, to discuss and exchange information on anti-corruption work in Macao and Hong Kong, and cooperation in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

Regarding international conferences, the CCAC attended the International Ombudsman Institute Asian Regional Meeting, the International Ombudsman Institute General Assembly, the Asia/Pacific Group of Money Laundering Member Plenary Meeting, and the Asia Regional Council Officer Election of the International Ombudsman Institute, via online participation. On the invitation of the National Supervisory Commission, the CCAC participated in the first Global Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Agency Action Network Conference; and on the invitation of the Office of the Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the MSAR, the CCAC attended the 9th Meeting of States Parties of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC).

In 2022, the CCAC will continue promoting the importance of probity and honesty to all walks of life, based on the direction for development proposed in the Second Five-Year Plan of the Macao SAR. In line with the policy direction for the Macao SAR to integrate into overall national development, the CCAC will also be proactive in combating and preventing corruption at all levels through innovative, information-based methods. The CCAC will also strengthen supervision of complaints to the ombudsman, and raise public awareness of complaints to the ombudsman through publicity and education.



In 2021, the CA released the Commissioner of Audit's Report 2020 and the second performance report on the Management of Macao Investment and Development Limited.

The second performance report on the Management of Macao Investment and Development Limited revealed that – in order to develop an innovation and entrepreneurship base for young people of Guangdong and Macao; the headquarters of Parafuturo de Macau in Zhongshan; a training and exchange centre for young entrepreneurs from mainland China, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao; a distribution centre for products from Portuguese-speaking countries; and an exhibition centre for products of Macao characteristics – in October 2016, Parafuturo de Macau proposed the acquisition of the Torch International Conference Centre, despite knowing that the property deed had not been issued.

Subsequently, in July 2018, Parafuturo de Macau formulated a "lease-to-own" strategy, to lease the four-storey Conference Centre for a period of 18 years (with a one-year rent-free period), without having carried out due diligence on the use and operations of the centre and the related legal consequences.

The report also revealed that, in addition to the above series of work targets, Parafuturo de Macau also participated in a special financial services business. In 2017, Parafuturo de Macau invested 18 million patacas in a financial institution to become its shareholder, holding a 15 percent stake. The institution's businesses included establishing a trading platform for companies in mainland China that have assets abroad, and issuing bonds for SMEs in Macao.

Before making this important decision, Parafuturo de Macau did not carry out comprehensive and adequate analysis of both internal and external conditions. At the time of submitting the proposal, the company management was unable to provide the Board of Directors with indications of critical factors such as advantages, disadvantages, risks and prerequisites of the project.

Since Macao's legislation does not stipulate comprehensive regulations regarding transactions

involving financial assets, the Government has established some restrictions on certain aspects related to the nature and functioning of related institutions. Legal regulation is essential for a solid financial infrastructure, however, at present, there is no legislation to regulate the financial market, nor a platform for trading financial assets. Given the lack of a sound supervision system, financial institutions must be more prudent in their actions in order to minimise potential risks.

In addition, being responsible for regional cooperation between Zhongshan and Macao, the decision to choose Parafuturo de Macau to participate in the establishment of a financial institution was inappropriate.

Besides auditing work, the CA also participated in the following activities in 2021:

- In April, the Commissioner of Audit, Ho Veng On, led a delegation to Beijing for a visit to the National Audit Office, and met with the Commissioner of Audit, Hou Kai, to exchange opinions on audit-related information technology infrastructure, policy implementation for ongoing audits, auditor training, and regional cooperation and promotion of exchanges between audit institutions in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.
- In September, as a member of the China Audit Delegation, the Commissioner of Audit, Ho Weng On, participated online in the 15th Assembly of the Asian Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (ASOSAI) held in Bangkok, Thailand. Ho Weng On joined a group discussion with Qin Boyong of the National Audit Office as the key speaker, in which he discussed the functions of government audit work in the national system and modernisation, and learned about the latest experiences of various countries in assisting governments to promote good governance during the "new normal". It was hoped that through observation and learning, the CA staff would keep their mission in mind, continue striving for improvements, and make great efforts to foster the high-quality development of audit work.
- In October, the CA appointed representatives as observers to participate in the 5th Forum of Audit Institutions with Judicial Insights and the 11th General Assembly of Supreme Audit Organisations of the Portuguese-speaking Countries Alliance in Lisbon, Portugal. The forum focused on ways audit institutions with judicial insight functions and powers could more effectively combat fraud and corruption. The participants agreed on the importance of strengthening exchanges of audit experience, and exploring multilateral cooperation.
- With concern and support from the National Audit Office, the CA appointed two members as observers to regularly attended the working meetings of the National Audit Informatisation and Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC341) in 2021. The committee, approved and established by the Standardization Administration in 2008, is a national professional and technical work organisation that carries out standardisation work in audit informatisation and audit-related accounting informatisation and management informatisation. Invited to the committee for the first time, the CA gained an invaluable learning opportunity. Relevant technology and experience would help to improve the institutional system, standard system and operation mechanism, promoting innovation in modes of working, and improving the efficiency of implementing standard systems in future.

In promoting computer-assisted audit, with assistance from the Computer Technology Centre of the National Audit Office the CA completed the upgrade of the "Auditor Office" system, and developed new "Electronic Data-aided Tools", to facilitate audit supervision of all public sectors according to the law.

According to the Order of Commissioner of Audit No. 2/2019, departments have to prepare and submit designated electronic files related to their account management, and accounting and financial management information for the previous financial year, in accordance with electronic data formats or template forms specified by the CA.

Since several organisations were using the data-aided tools for the first time, in March the CA arranged an introduction session on the "Electronic Data-aided Tools", focusing on explaining the specific operation of the "Aided tools for export and import of CSV files" and the "Electronic Data-aided Tools", helping the departments to ensure that their electronic CSV data conforms with the required format and specifications, while deepening participants' understanding of the system's features.

Regarding publicity and promotion, the CA continued organising seminars on audit culture, to promote the message of good use of public resources for public department staff, cadets of the Academy of Macao Public Security Forces attending promotion courses, and new government recruits.

Growing Trend of Electronic Judicial Systems and Strengthening of People-oriented Justice



Number of Cases Admitted by the Three-tier Court System

2021	Court of Final Appeal	Court of Second Instance	The Primary Court (including the Examining Magistracy)	The Administrative Court	Total
Cases admitted	171	1,111	16,809	136	**18,227**
Cases concluded	161	1,200	16,843	139	**18,343**
Cases pending	108	437	12,289	117	**12,951**

The majority of the cases admitted to the three-tier court system were criminal and criminal labour cases, which totalled 6,099 (excluding Examining Magistracy cases). Ranking second were civil cases and civil labour cases, which totalled 4,076. There were also 364 administrative cases, and 7,688 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 has been issuing press releases about typical concluded cases, and publishing 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 2021, an accumulated total of 873 articles had been published, 134 of which were published in 2020.

In 2021, the Primary Court continued to provide consulting services, with details as follows:

2021	The Criminal Court	The Civil Court	The Small Claims Court	Total
Number of enquiries received	1,823	4,218	1,966	**8,007**
Number of cases involved	1,921	3,849	1,966	**7,736**
Number of enquiries directly handled	1,842	3,681	1,966	**7,489**
Number of enquiries transferred to the Public Prosecutions Office	74	121	---	**195**
Number of enquiries transferred to other departments	5	47	---	**52**
Telephone enquiries	455	867	---	**1,322**

Legal Assistance and Enforcement

Regarding delivery of judicial writs and assistance in investigations and evidence collection in civil and commercial cases, in 2021 the Court of Final Appeal received 193 judicial writs from mainland China courts, and delivered 71 judicial writs to mainland China courts on behalf of the courts in Macao.

In 2021, the Court of Second Instance received 18 requests for reviewing and endorsing judgments made by mainland China courts or arbiters; they included three judgments endorsed by the Court of Second Instance that were sent to the Primary Court for enforcement.

On 7 January 2013, the MSAR Government and the Hong Kong SAR 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, which came into effect on 16 December 2013. As at the end of 2021, the Court of Second Instance had admitted four cases involving requests for the confirmation of arbitral decisions.

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, which came into effect on 1 August 2020. As at the end of 2021, the Court of Final Appeal had received 13 judicial writs from Hong Kong courts, and delivered 22 judicial writs to Hong Kong courts on behalf of courts in Macao.

Declarations of Assets and Interests

In 2021, 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 190 individual dossiers, received 1,930 documents for the declaration of assets and interests that involved 1,498 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 on asset declarations to the website of the Courts of the Macao SAR, ensuring it is available in the public domain as required by law. In 2021, the disclosure documents (Part IV) of 409 individual dossiers involving 304 people were published online. There is a total of 4,076 accumulated disclosure documents, involving 891 people.

Summary of the Work by and Outlook for the MSAR Courts

In 2021, although the MSAR Government was still affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, the three-tier court system continued to function normally and efficiently. The number of admitted and concluded cases were both similar to the previous year, with a total of 18,227 cases admitted during the year, and a record of under 20,000 cases for the second consecutive year. Of these cases, 171 were filed with the Court of Final Appeal, 1,111 with the Court of Second Instance, 16,809 with the Primary Court (including the Examining Magistracy), and 136 with the Administrative Court. There were 18,343 concluded cases, of which 161 were concluded by the Court of Final Appeal,

1,200 were concluded by the Court of Second Instance, 16,843 were concluded by the Primary Court (including Examining Magistracy cases), and 139 were concluded by the Administrative Court. There were 12,951 pending cases, indicating a decrease for the fourth consecutive year; of these, 108 cases were further pending by the Court of Final Appeal; 437 were from the Court of Second Instance; 12,289 pending cases were from the Primary Court (including Examining Magistracy cases); and 117 pending cases were from the Administrative Court.

Speaking at the Opening Ceremony of the 2021-2022 judicial year, the President of the Court of Final Appeal, Sam Hou Fai, said that the court had begun perfecting various software and hardware facilities during the previous Judicial Year:

1. Enhancing judicial efficiency and making progress with the digitalisation of judicial operations

   The court facilitated the amendments to the "Arrangements for Mutual Entrustment in Civil and Commercial Matters for the Service of Judicial Documents and Investigation and Obtainment of Evidence Between the Courts in Mainland China and the Macao Special Administrative Region", to replace the delivery of judicial documents and obtainment of evidence in cooperation with mainland China via post with electronic channels. The time required was shortened by 30 days on average, thus further enhancing judicial efficiency.

   Also, the court cooperated with the MSAR Government in preparations for introducing an electronic litigation system. Two e-services for courts were launched in the first phase, enabling electronic submissions of litigation documents and settlements of litigation fees. It is believed that the implementation not only responds to society's needs and enhances judicial efficiency, but can also provide experience for the launch of electronic notifications and electronic summonses in the next phase, further intensifying the digitalisation of judicial operations.

2. Enhancing the quality of judiciary staff, striving to commence promotion and training for supporting members of the judiciary

   The Legal and Judicial Training Centre and the National Judges College organised national education training courses to support members of the judiciary in the MSAR Government, with the aim of strengthening their understanding of national education in terms of politics, economics, history and culture, as well as the Constitutional and the Basic Law, which allows them to comprehensively and accurately understand and implement the principles of "One country, two systems".

   The appointment and training course for supervisory personnel in the three-tier court system also commenced. This marked the first time of organising this kind of courses after Macao's reunification with the motherland. Upon completion of the programme in the second half of 2022, all general secretaries, assistant general secretaries and chief secretaries will be officially appointed on a regular basis. This will change the situation in which all supervisory personnel in the judiciary had been fulfilling their duties on an acting basis since reunification.

3. Induction training programme for newly inaugurated judicial officers of courts

   In order to cultivate newly inaugurated judicial officers of courts, the sixth induction

training programme for judicial officers of courts and the Public Prosecutions Office will commence. This marks the first year of organising such a programme after the amendments to the related induction training system. It is estimated that 20 participating students will officially start training in early 2022, and will join the team of judicial officers of courts in 2024. Apart from making preparations for a possible manpower shortage caused by some judges meeting retirement conditions in the coming few years, this also satisfies the demand for rapid future development of the Greater Bay Area, especially the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, providing a safeguard in terms of judicial human resources.

4. Improving working conditions of the judiciary, constructing the three-tier court building

   With the support from the MSAR Government, the plan for constructing the three-tier court building has been almost finalised, and entered the design stage. The soil exploration work for construction of the Court of Second Instance Building and the Primary Court Building have also commenced. It is expected that some judicial bodies that have operated separately in different commercial buildings will truly become history in the near future.



The overall operations of the Macao Special Administrative Region Public Prosecution Office in 2021 can be summarised as follows:

(1) Compared with the previous year, the number of criminal cases, civil cases and administrative cases accepted by the Public Prosecution Office increased. However, the numbers of labour cases and cases involved in the trial procedures of the Court of Second Instance and Court of Final Appeal decreased. As the number of land dispute cases dropped significantly, the Public Prosecution Office will continue upholding the principles of legality and objectivity

in exercising its functions and powers in accordance with the law, and strive to maintain the social order and public interest of Macao.

(2) In response to illegal acts that disrupted pandemic prevention work, the Public Prosecution Office and functional departments worked closely together to perform their duties in accordance with the law; strengthened the procedures of accountability for those who violated anti-pandemic laws and regulations; protected the health and safety of Macao citizens by legal means; and safeguarded the overall public interest of Macao.

(3) With the impact of COVID-19, global travel has been restricted. As social life transformed to adopt online approaches, the number of cybercrime cases registered in 2021 significantly increased. These included computer crime cases involving theft of credit card information, lobbying victims to invest in online gambling, and online dating scams. There was also a significant increase in the number of online "naked chat" blackmail cases conducted online. It is necessary to strengthen the public's vigilance and security awareness, and minimise the cybercrime space for criminals as much as possible.

(4) The number of registered cases of crimes related to infringement of sexual freedom and autonomy has been on the rise in recent years, with cases involving minors as victims accounting for more than half the total number of registered sex crimes. Offences with pornographic materials involving minors accounted for the majority of the latter, with more than twice as many cases as in 2020. In response, the Public Prosecution Office will continue cracking down on crimes of sexual assault against minors, and maintain communication with all walks of life to help minors increase their awareness of and ability to protect themselves, and jointly safeguard the physical and mental health as well as legitimate rights and interests of minors.

(5) Due to the pandemic, the number of tourists decreased significantly. The number of criminal cases related to illegal gambling decreased during the pandemic, however, seizing the opportunity arising from some casino VIP rooms suspending services and reducing cash exchanges, crimes involving the use of counterfeit currency for illegal currency exchange fraud (commonly known as "practice banknotes") have occurred more frequently. Violent crimes arising from illegal currency exchange activities also increased. In order to effectively combat the chaos of illegal exchanges, and correspond with the police's response strategy of combining prevention and control, the Public Prosecution Office has used litigation procedures to intensify efforts to crack down on illegal exchange activities, creating a safe social environment for the recovery of the tourism industry.

(6) Also with the impact of the pandemic, global economic activities have slowed down, and the numbers of reports of suspicious transaction or reports of money laundering have dropped significantly, and the rate of initiating cases related to money laundering crimes also dropped. In response to this situation, the Public Prosecution Office will continue maintaining close contact with functional departments and enhance capabilities for supervising prevention of and investigating money laundering, and strengthen international or regional criminal judicial cooperation to collect related criminal evidence, in order to effectively prevent and curb money laundering activities, and effectively maintain the safety and stability of the Macao SAR's financial system.

(7) The numbers of international and regional criminal, civil and commercial judicial assistance cases have returned to pre-pandemic levels. In order to continuously improve the efficiency and level of judicial assistance, the Public Prosecution Office will continue adhering to the principle of "One country, two systems", work in accordance with the provisions of the Basic Law, and cooperate in creating a legal environment to combat crime. In the field of procuratorial work, the office has contributed to the integration of the Macao SAR into the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and its participation in international affairs.

(8) In response to the relatively tight human resources of the judicial team due to the retirement of judicial officials in recent years, the Public Prosecution Office will strengthen cooperation with the legal department, and continue improving and fostering a systematic ongoing education system for judicial officials, on the premise of rationally establishing and allocating human resources, to improve the professional quality and practical abilities of judicial officers and their services, and ensure the realisation of justice for the people.

(9) In order to continuously improve the development of procuratorial information technology, the Public Prosecution Office will continue cooperating with the Procuratorate Technology Information Research Centre of Supreme People's Procuratorate to implement the overall work policy of the MSAR Government, to foster e-government in the judicial field and strengthen the service principle of judicial convenience for the public, and actively cooperate with and promote the development of electronic litigation procedures in Macao.

In 2021, the number of criminal cases initiated by the Public Prosecution Office was 12,715, 17.17 percent more than the figure of 10,852 in 2020. The number of cases concluded by the Examining Magistracy was 13,199 in 2021, representing a slight decrease of 0.77 percent year-on-year; the number of prosecutions was 3,569, 2.43 percent less than the number of cases in 2020; the number of cases filed was 9,386, representing an increase of 0.09 percent; and the number of cases reopened due to discovery of new evidence was 152, representing an increase of 1.33 percent.

Analysing the above statistics, the top five types of crimes with high numbers of investigations in the region during 2021 were:

- 3,366 theft, robbery and property damage cases (up 0.24 percent year-on-year);
- 1,563 fraud and extortion cases (up 32.23 percent year-on-year);
- 1,377 offences involving physical assault (up 17.39 percent year-on-year);
- 1,232 crimes related to traffic accidents (down 22.83 percent year-on-year); and
- 1,133 illegal immigration and immigration-related crimes (up 32.83 percent year-on-year).

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

- 999 computer crimes (up 168.55 percent year-on-year);
- 374 cases of forgery (down 33.92 percent year-on-year);
- 327 cases of crimes against personal freedom (up 48.64 percent year-on-year);

- 297 crimes against public authority (up 33.78 percent year-on-year); and
- 195 crimes involving defamation (up 12.07 percent year-on-year).

In terms of civil and labour legal proceedings, the Public Prosecutions Office initiated 883 civil and labour pre-suit cases, 20.14 percent more than the figure of 735 cases in 2020. Among them, the office investigated 53 maternity or paternity cases, and initiated 92 court actions for minors; and processed 738 proceedings concerning interdiction, disqualification, custody, litigation fees, bankruptcy, mandatory property inventories and settlement of unpaid taxes on behalf of the Finance Services Bureau.

When processing labour cases, in order to reduced time needed when protecting the rights of the relatively disadvantaged working class to the greatest extent, the Public Prosecutions Office aimed to first pursue mediation to resolve disputes for civil labour cases, in accordance with the Labour Procedure Code; in 2021, the Public Prosecutions Office was involved in 520 cases in the Labour Court, 11.56 percent less than the figure of 588 cases in 2020, as follows:

- 289 newly initiated cases involving labour accidents and occupational diseases, 375 cases successfully mediated, and 19 cases requiring litigation due to failure to agree on mediation;
- 231 ordinary labour litigation cases were newly initiated, with 218 cases successfully mediated, while further litigation was required for 12 cases; and
- During 2021, 593 workers were involved in successful mediation procedures conducted by the Public Prosecutions Office, and 34 workers were involved in cases initiated following failure to achieve mediation.

In 2021, the two judicial officers of the Office of the Administrative Court at the Public Prosecutions Office received a total of 134 cases, an increase of 17.54 percent compared to 114 cases from the previous year. These included 90 judicial appeals, 16 litigation cases, and 10 cases involving urgent procedures, and six cases of administration of taxation. The Public Prosecutions Office participated in 12 litigation procedures, five of which involved claims arising from follow-ups to the Government announcing annulled land grants.

In 2021, the Public Prosecutions Office before the Court of Final Appeal and the Court of Second Instance participated in handling the following cases:

- A total of 1,082 criminal, civil and administrative cases in the Court of Second Instance, 13.30 percent less than the figure of 1,248 in 2020; these included three local cases; and
- A total of 163 cases in the Court of Final Appeal, 15.98 percent less than the figure of 194 cases in 2020; these included six local cases.

1

POLITICAL SYSTEM AND ADMINISTRATION







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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 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 prosecutors through legal procedures;
- Nominating candidates for the Central People's Government's appointment of the 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.

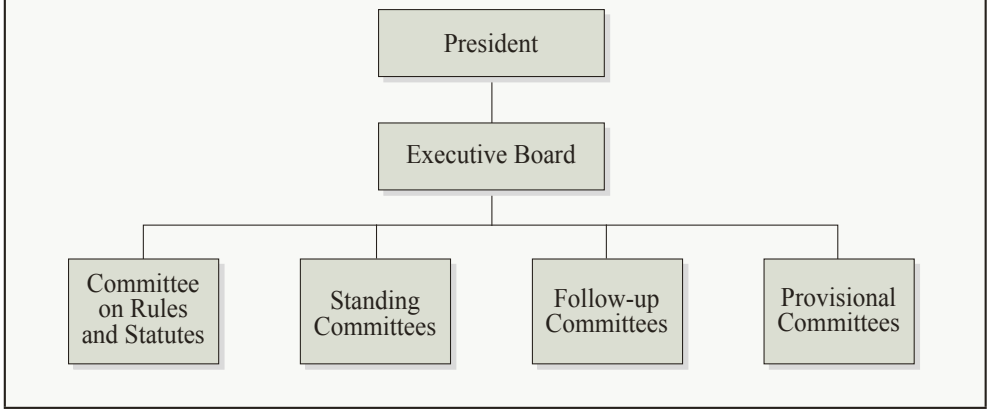
The Legislative Assembly has one president and one vice president, elected by and from among its members. The president and vice president shall be permanent Chinese residents who have lived continuously in Macao for at least 15 years.

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

The Primary 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 Second Instance.

Judges at all levels are appointed by the Chief Executive on the recommendation of an independent commission composed of local judges, lawyers and prominent members of the community. The Chief Executive appoints the presidents of the courts from among the judges. The President of the Court of Final Appeal shall be a Chinese citizen who is a permanent resident

of the MSAR. Any appointment or removal of the President of the Court of Final Appeal shall be reported to the Standing Committee of the NPC for the record.

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

The 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 prosecutors shall be nominated by the 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 2021 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.

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 2021, the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture attended:

- The 74th Session of the World Health Assembly (online conference) as a member of the government delegation of the People's Republic of China; and
- The Opening Ceremony of Asian Dialogue for Cultural Heritage Conservation (online conference) in the name of "Macao, China";

The signed agreements included:

- Memorandum of Understanding on Tourism Cooperation with the World Tourism Organization; and
- Memorandum of Cooperation Regarding the Islands District Medical Complex.

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; and
- 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 2021, as a member of China's Audit Delegation, the Commissioner of Audit attended the 15th Assembly of the Asian Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (online conference).

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.

In 2021, the bureau commenced drafting the Second Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Macao Special Administrative Region (2021–2025). After extensive collection of opinions and advice from various sectors of society, the plan was released in mid-December, based on the summary of a public consultation.

In April 2021, the summary report on the public consultation on the Housing Plan for the

Sandwich Class was completed and released, providing the Government with support and a basis to formulate a Sandwich Class Housing Plan that meets Macao's actual circumstances.

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 2021, 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 during the "new normal". 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 on behalf of the Government included:

- A seminar highlighting the ideology, the state and the development from the perspective of the history of Communist Party of China;
- Shanghai Cooperation Organization Forum on Women's Education and Poverty Reduction;
- The second United Nations Global Sustainable Transport Conference;
- 2021 Fuxi Memorial Ceremony;
- Youth Power for the Country's 14th Five-Year Plan to Build Towards the Chinese Dream Together – online seminar between Macao students studying in mainland China tertiary institutions and representatives of the Macao deputy to the National People's Congress;
- A visit to Xiangshan Revolution Memorial Hall, organised by the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office; and
- Global Business Opportunities - Macao Business Opportunities Exchanges.

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 pandemic began, the office suspended off-line seminars and gathering events due to anti-pandemic restrictions, and maintained communication with students through online channels, such as recording video messages and participating in the concluding session for the Opening Ceremony of 2021 Hong Kong and Macao University Students' Cultural Practice Activity, and joining the online event of Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation - Seminar for Macao University Students and

a live broadcast of the "First Lesson of the Semester" for new students from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan in Beijing in 2021.

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 Careers for the Future - Employment Workshop, 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 890,000 since 2011, while the number of followers of its WeChat account (macaubeijing) has risen to more than 15,000 from the second half of 2013 to 2021.

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 2021, the office attached great importance to the COVID-19 situation, 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 MSAR Government departments, such as the Identification Services Bureau, the Transport Bureau, the Social Welfare Bureau, the Social Security Fund Authority, the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau and the Macao Government Tourist Office – in order to assist Macao residents in Portugal with applying for proof of life, renewing MSAR Passports and applying for certificates of particulars required for driver's licences; provide assistance to Macao students studying in Portugal with applying for Portuguese residence permits and taxpayer numbers, and conversion of Macao vaccination certificates to Portuguese vaccination certificates; and provide information on the pandemic and immigration to Macao residents and Portuguese residents intending to travel to Macao.

On behalf of the MSAR, the office participated in an online meeting as the President of the Union of Portuguese Language Capital Cities, and supported Coimbra's candidacy for the Creative Cities of Gastronomy of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The office participated in the opening ceremony of the "Happy Chinese New Year" event organised in online format by the Chinese Embassy in Portugal, and attended the 3rd International Congress on Sino-Portuguese Cooperation organised by the Portuguese Association for Sino-

Portuguese Cooperation and Development and Observatory for China, and co-organised by the Union of Portugal-China Cooperation and Friendship Associations.

To celebrate the 22nd Anniversary of Celebration of Macao's reunification to the motherland, the Macao Economic and Trade Office in Lisbon, the Macao Economic and Trade Office in the European Union, the Macao Economic and Trade Office to the World Trade Organization and the Macau Association of European Youth Exchange jointly organised "The Light and Shadow in Campus" photography exhibition.

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.

The office attached great importance to the development of the pandemic, 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 assisted in handling enquiries from Macao residents residing in Europe or European residents intending to visit Macao regarding the pandemic and travel restrictions.

The office participated in the online Chinese New Year celebration jointly organised by the Belgium-Hong Kong Society and Hong Kong Economic and Trade Office in Brussels.

Macao Economic and Trade Office to the World Trade Organization

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

In 2021, with Macao being a member of the World Trade Organization, the office participated in the process of appointing Director-General of the World Trade Organization.

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. (The office was temporarily closed from 19 June 2021.)

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. Twelve public sessions were held in 2021. 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. Eight community seminars were organised in 2021, and were attended by representatives from 103 associations and organisations and over 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.

As a result of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic in 2021, the Macao Foundation's funding allocation from gaming revenue was yet to return to pre-pandemic levels. 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 reduced non-essential expenditure.

Also, the foundation focused on funding reform in 2021. Six special projects will be implemented in 2022, to actively support the Government in reforming and improving the management of autonomous funds, while the foundation will continue implementing the various anti-pandemic assistance schemes launched by the Government.

Subsidies and Charity Work

In 2021, the Board of Trustees and Executive Committee of the Macao Foundation approved

677 sponsorship applications, with the Executive Committee executing nine projects, each with funding of over 500,000 patacas. The approved subsidies totalled nearly 109 million patacas, for projects mainly supporting people's livelihoods (50.35 percent) and cultivation of talented young individuals (38.62 percent).

The foundation continued launching 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.

Photo Exhibition of the 100th Anniversary of the Chinese Communist Party

In 2021, the Photo Exhibition of 100th Anniversary of the Chinese Communist Party was organised by the Information Office of the State Council, the MSAR Government and the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao Special Administrative Region, and co-organised by the Macao Foundation and Nam Kwong (Group) Company Limited. The 23-day exhibition attracted over 43,735 visitors, and was followed by the launch of an online gallery.

Scholarships

In 2021, the Macao Foundation continued granting scholarships to Macao and mainland China students. A total of 13,057 students were awarded tertiary scholarships and scholarships for secondary and primary schools, totalling 54.33 million patacas. It also continued granting scholarships – totalling nearly 7.88 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.

Academic Research

In 2021, the Macao Foundation organised 12 online themed exhibitions, photo collection campaigns and quiz games through the Macau Memories website, and held 22 school talks and "Memory Salon" seminars to enhance public awareness of local history and culture. In addition, the foundation signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Office of Local Chronicles of the People's Government of Guangdong Province and Hong Kong Chronicles Institute on Cooperation Within the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

Promotion of Culture and Art

In 2021, the Macao Foundation organised 55 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.

History and Cultural Affairs

In 2021, the Culture and History Committee of Macao Foundation organised the 2nd History Knowledge Contest for Secondary School Students in Macao and the 6th History and Culture Ambassadors Training Programme; published the traditional Chinese version of 30-minute Comic of the Party's History (1921-1949) and two volumes of an enlightening picture book series for kindergarten pupils, to promote patriotism; and launched a special funding scheme for schools, supporting a diversified and vivid approach to promote Chinese culture in schools and strengthening community publicity on Chinese culture.

Cooperation with Other Organisations

In 2021, the Macao Foundation provided subsidies for the maintenance of the office premises and the hostel rental cost of the United Nations University 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 2021, the office received 104 complaints regarding, or reports of, leaks or mishandling of personal data; 47 requests for advice; 901 notifications concerning personal data processing; 65 applications for authorisation of data sharing; and 2,423 legal inquiries. It held or co-organised 17 briefing sessions and six talks on the Personal Data Protection Act, with a total of 1,769 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, with emphasis on developing national affairs; and e-governance training to further nurture civil servants' capabilities.

E-Governance

The Government has continued promoting e-governance. Leveraging cross-departmental cooperation and coordination, the Government streamlined administrative processes, enhanced administrative efficiency and improved public services.

Regarding internal management, the Government has added new functions to the digitalised official correspondence between public departments under the Document and Case File Management System. Upon departments receiving electronic documents, the documents can be electronically transmitted, circulated and processed internally, thus achieving fully digitalised document flows. A function enabling electronic replies to written questions from members of the Legislative Assembly was also added to the system, to enhance the efficiency of handling members' question papers.

Leveraging the secure, stable operating environment provided by the cloud computing centre, the Government built a common management platform to reduce the duplication of resources and costs in building and maintaining similar systems, and improve administrative efficiency. For example,

the Official Documents and Filing Management System can reduce the use of paper and manpower resources for document delivery, and minimise social contact and movement during the pandemic.

Regarding external services, the Government continued expanding the functions and applications of the One-stop Public Services, and launched a series of simplified and optimized measures to boost public convenience. An online account opening service was added for Macao residents under the age of 18, while Macao residents aged 18 or above can more easily register for an account by phone number verification.

The One-stop Public Services also introduced the "e-Card Pack" function, which allows residents to link 28 cards issued by 13 government departments, and display card information by electronic means in real time.

The One-stop Public Services comprise 120 services spanning social security, education, healthcare, entrepreneurship and business, and notarisation and registration – significantly more than the approximately 40 services before the Electronic Governance Law came into effect. For example, residents can apply for Proof of Life certificates for the Social Security Fund, the Social Welfare Bureau and the Pension Fund in one go through the One-stop Public Services, anytime and anywhere.

In 2021, nearly 110,000 residents completed electronic formalities for the Proof of Life certificates, of which more than 40,000 residents completed the procedure through the One-stop Public Services. After the launch of the service, the number of registered account holders has increased significantly. By the end of January 2022, more than 300,000 residents have registered electronic accounts for the One-stop Public Services.

To support the seventh Legislative Assembly Election of the Macao SAR, the Government invested resources in information devices and systems. To assist with pandemic prevention and control, the waiting areas of polling stations were expanded, and the numbers of people waiting to vote were announced through various electronic channels, to help the public to arrange their voting times and reduce crowding. Also, the systems for receiving ballots, final vote counting and headquarters communication tools were improved, to enhance the efficiency of disseminating information on the Legislative Council election.

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

By developing e-governance, the Government has further streamlined service processes and facilitated cross-departmental collaboration. Online and offline services have been combined to improve the network of public services, thus providing more convenient and attentive, and higher quality, public services.

The Government Integrated Service Centre and the Islands District Integrated Government Services Centre serve as important centres for the Government to provide integrated cross-departmental services to the public. In 2021, the two service centres provided over 300 services to 26 public departments, with a total of 912,000 cases handled, 638,000 of which were handled in the Government Integrated Service Centre; while 274,000 cases were handled in the Islands District Integrated Government Services Centre. The Government Integrated Service Centre and

the Islands District Integrated Government Services Centre received 806,000 and 374,000 visitors, respectively, totalling 1.18 million visitors.

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, in November 2001 Chief Executive Edmund Ho 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 2021, the Chief Executive had signed administrative orders to award decorations of honour, medals and certificates to 21 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).



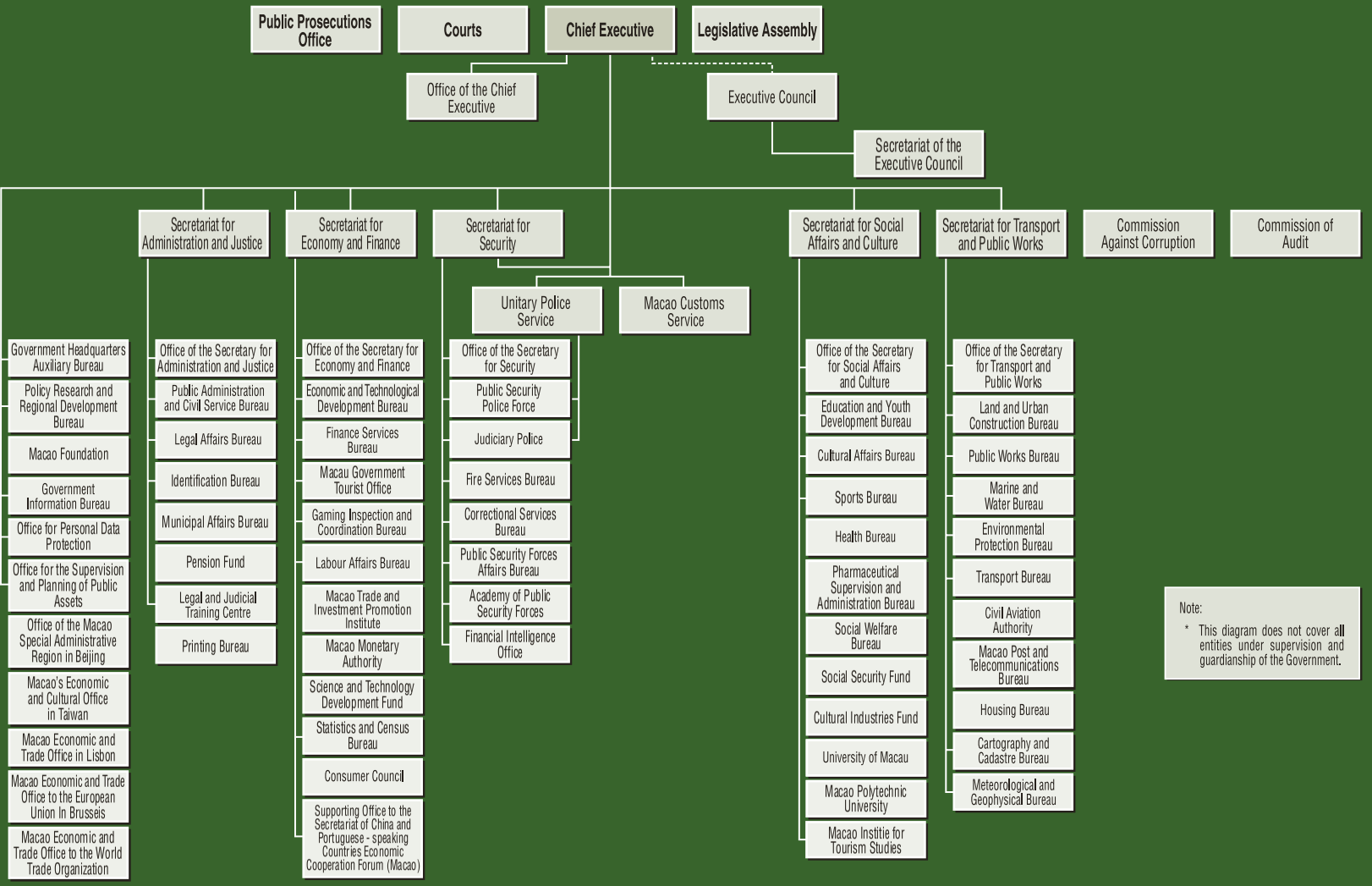
The Flag of the MSAR

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 *





Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin













The Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin was officially established on 17 September 2021. Guangdong and Macao jointly formed the intensive cooperation zone's administrative committee and executive committee. Focusing on promoting Macao's economic diversification, the intensive cooperation zone provides a new platform for Macao's adequate economic diversification, a new space for Macao people to live and work, a new enriched showcase for implementation of "One country, two systems", and new high ground for fostering the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

Macao Yearbook 2022

2

THE LEGAL SYSTEM AND THE JUDICIARY







華陸大地千山參




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 Court of First Instance

With the establishment of the MSAR, two new courts came into being as constituent parts of the Court of First Instance. These new courts, the Primary 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 Court of First Instance 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 Primary Court.

The President of the Court of First Instance 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 Court of First Instance is three years, and consecutive terms may be served. The current president is a judge of the Examining Magistracy. One of the duties of the president is to represent the Court of First Instance when dealing with other government agencies.

The Primary Court

The Primary 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 Primary 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 Primary 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 2021, the Primary Court had 32 judges: eight presidents of Collegial Panels, 21 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 2021, the Primary Court of the Criminal Court, Civil Court Information Centre and the Small Claims Court admitted 6,041 enquiries from citizens, involving a total of 5,770 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 Second Instance

The Court of Second Instance has nine judges, one of whom is appointed President by the Chief Executive. The President of the Court of Second Instance serves a three-year term, and represents the Court of Second Instance when dealing with other government and judicial authorities. He or she may serve consecutive terms. In addition to the routine responsibilities that accompany the positions of judge and president, the president must ensure that the Court of Second Instance

functions effectively.

Statutory claims limits of appeal cases of the Court of Second Instance:

1. 1,000,000 patacas for civil lawsuits regarding civil affairs and labour law;
2. 1,000,000 patacas for administrative litigation and requests concerning administrative disputes;
3. 1,000,000 patacas for taxation and customs disputes;
4. When the Court of Second Instance acts as the Court of First Instance to hear a case, the statutory claims limits of appeal cases is equivalent to those of the Court of First Instance; 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 that prosecutors must strictly adhere to. 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. Other prosecutors are nominated by the 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 been committed, and the identity of the offender(s) has been established;

— File cases without prosecution if evidence suggests no criminal activities, innocence of suspects, inability to conduct criminal proceedings according to the law, or lack of indications of a breach of law by the suspects, or occurrence of a crime for which the offender is unknown;

— Apply to the Examining Magistracy, under special circumstances, for suspension of proceedings or filing of cases due to penalty abatement; and

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

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 Second Instance, the Primary 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 prosecutors, the Public Prosecutions Office of Macao has set up offices for the Court of Final Appeal, the Court of Second Instance, the Primary Court, the Administrative Court, and the Examining Magistracy under the Primary Court. Each office is manned by prosecutors, judicial clerks and administrative officers as appropriate.

Personnel of the Public Prosecutions Office

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

Prosecutors

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.

Other prosecutors shall be nominated by the Prosecutor General and appointed by the Chief Executive.

In 2021, there were 39 serving prosecutors in the Public Prosecutions Office (one prosecutor voluntarily retired on 1 February 2021 and another prosecutor of Portuguese nationality left office on 9 March 2021 as he had reached the upper age limit for exercising public functions), including one Prosecutor General, nine Assistant Prosecutors General and 29 Prosecutors (five of whom are Prosecutors Coordinators). 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 prosecutors 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 work of the Prosecutor General, 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 appraisal and disciplinary management of prosecutors and judicial support personnel. Evaluations of professional skills and adherence to professional ethical standards of prosecutors and judicial clerks are conducted every two years. As required by law, evaluators and disciplinary investigators are appointed by the Prosecutors Committee, and the results of all appraisals are subject to the Committee's examination and confirmation.

Member composition:

— The Prosecutor General, who acts as President ex officio;

— A representative of the Assistant Prosecutors General and a representative of the prosecutors, both elected by all prosecutors of the Public Prosecutions Office; and

— Two members of the community, appointed by the Chief Executive.

Legal Aid

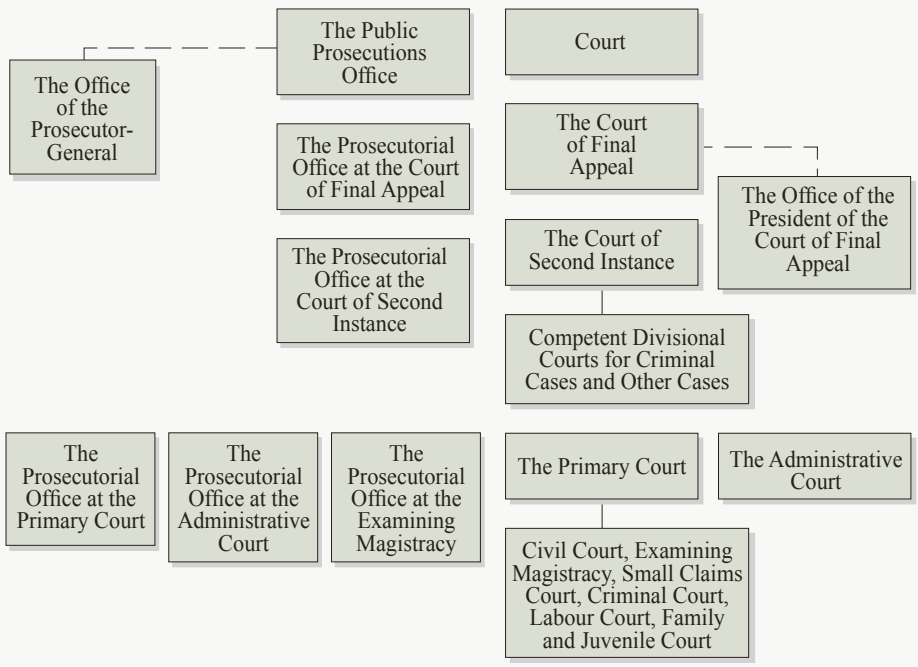
The Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region provides that every resident of Macao shall have certain inalienable legal rights. These include the right to appeal to the law, the right to initiate a court action, the right to seek assistance from a lawyer in protecting his or her legitimate 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 2021/2022 academic year, 598 students were enrolled in undergraduate law programmes, 300 graduate students were studying for master's degrees in law, 15 students were enrolled in postgraduate certificate programmes, and 81 students were studying in 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 2021/2022 academic year, a total of 717 students were enrolled in Bachelor of Law degree programmes. There were 362 students working towards a Master of Law degree, and 143 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. In 2021, the training centre also held examinations on legal knowledge, and language competence and knowledge; and tests of mental quality.

As for continued training courses for judges and public prosecutors, the training centre held the Fifth Judicial Area Training Course with the National Judges College and the National Prosecutors College of China in 2021, with a total of 17 judicial officers attending.

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, 329 of whom have been appointed as judicial clerks in the courts or the Public Prosecutions Office as of December 2021.

As per requests from the Office of the President of the Court of Final Appeal and the Office of the Prosecutor General, since 2007 the centre has completed 24 promotion preparation programmes for judicial support staff of the courts or the Public Prosecutions Office. In 2021, the centre organised the Promotion Training Course for Clerk Specialists of the courts, with a total of 210 teaching hours. Preliminary work on training courses for supervisors of courts and Public Prosecutions Office at all levels has also commenced.

Another important task of the training centre is to provide training on general legal knowledge for civil servants. In 2021, the centre organised numerous training activities to enhance the skills of administrators and foster the development of the MSAR. The ongoing training activities covered topics including the Constitution and the Basic Law, civil service laws and regulations, administrative procedures, laws on procurement and provision of services, public financial management systems, the Personal Data Protection Act, and the e-Governance Act.

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 2021, there were 462 practising lawyers and 125 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 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 2021, there were 88 private notaries in Macao.

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Legislative Assembly Election

















The seventh Legislative Assembly Election was held on 12 September 2021. This was the first election of great significance after the full implementation of "patriots governing Macao". This Legislative Assembly Election was conducted in strict accordance with the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and the Legislative Assembly Election Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region. All sectors and residents of Macao actively participated in the election, to fulfil their civic duties.

Macao Yearbook 2022

3

EXTERNAL RELATIONS







華陸大地千山參




External Relations

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

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

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

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

Mutual Exemption from Visa Requirements

One of the Government's major tasks is to promote the Macao Passport and other travel permits. With the Central People's Government's support and assistance, it has made substantial progress in negotiating with other countries and regions to grant visa-free access to holders of Macao Passports and travel permits. By April 2022, 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 2021, various countries had reached agreements with the Macao SAR on establishing a total of 91 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. (Note: The Tanzanian Honorary Consulate in Macao has not yet commenced operations.)

Eighteen countries with honorary consulates in Hong Kong cover or extend services to Macao: Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, 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 2021, Macao attended several international virtual conferences as a member of Central People's Government delegations, including:

- The 14th Session of the Codex Committee on Contaminants in Foods;
- 2021 Hague Conference on Private International Law Webinar on the 1970 Evidence Convention and Remote Taking of Evidence by Video-link;
- The Ninth Session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption;
- Kimberley Process Certification Scheme Plenary 2021;
- The 109th Session of the International Labour Conference;
- 2021 World Bank Group/International Monetary Fund Annual Meetings;
- The 74th Session of the World Health Assembly;
- The opening ceremony and side events of the 44th Session of the World Heritage Committee of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;
- The 64th Session of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs;
- The 32nd Meeting of the Asia/Pacific Air Navigation Planning and Implementation Regional Group of the International Civil Aviation Organization; and
- The 27th Universal Postal Congress.

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

- The 28th Meeting of the Public Key Directory Board of International Civil Aviation Organization;
- The 12th International Forum on the electronic Apostille Program (e-APP);
- 2021 Annual Meeting of Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering;

- The World Standard-setters Conference;
- The 33rd 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, and the 54th Meeting of the Commission for East Asia and the Pacific;
- The 15th UNWTO/APTA International Forum on Tourism Trends and Outlook;
- The 10th Meeting of the Asia-Pacific Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Network of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP);
- The 17th APEC Policy Partnership on Science, Technology, and Innovation (PPSTI) Meeting;
- The 51st PISA Governing Board Meeting;
- Eco Expo Asia 2021;
- 2021 Extraordinary General Meeting of International Association of Portuguese-Speaking Communications (AICEP);
- The 32nd Meeting of the Tokyo Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) Port State Control Committee; and
- Extraordinary session of the World Meteorological Congress (Cg-Ext 2021).

International Treaties

Article 138 of the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region 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 2021, 736 multilateral treaties were applicable to Macao: 65 treaties on foreign affairs and national defence; 15 on civil aviation; 10 on customs; 20 on drugs; eight on economics and finance; eight on education, science and technology, culture and sport; 43 on the environment and conservation; six on health; 19 on human rights; 10 on intellectual property; 16 on international crime; two on international trade; 36 on labour; 403 on maritime affairs; 10 on private international law; four on road traffic; 12 on postal affairs and telecommunications; and 49 on the establishment of international governmental organisations (see Appendix 11, "Multilateral Treaties Applicable to the Macao SAR", for details).

In 2021, the Law Reform and International Law Bureau commented on 26 international treaties or amendments in accordance with Article 138 of the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region. The Government also received notifications from the Central People's Government regarding 26 international instruments applicable to the MSAR: 16 multilateral treaties and 10 UN Security Council resolutions and/or sanction lists. It announced 38 international documents: 29 multilateral treaties and nine 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, including responses to the lists of questions in the ninth report on the "Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women" and the third report on the "International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights", 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.

In terms of international judicial cooperation, the Agreement on Criminal Judicial Assistance between the MSAR of the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Korea, and the Agreement on Surrender of Fugitives between the MSAR of the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Korea entered into force for both parties on 11 March 2021. The Agreement on Surrender of Fugitives between the MSAR of the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Korea is the first effective agreement signed between the Macao SAR and a foreign country regarding surrender of fugitive offenders.

In terms of inter-regional judicial cooperation, the Government and the Supreme People's Court have completed negotiations regarding and reached a consensus on the Arrangements Concerning Mutual Assistance in Court-ordered Interim Measures in Aid of Arbitral Proceedings by Mainland China and the Macao Special Administrative Region, so that parties can conveniently obtain assistance in cross-border arbitration preservation measures and enhance the competitiveness of Macao's arbitration services.

The Law Reform and International Law Bureau attended or took part in 14 international conferences and events, as a member of the Central People's Government delegations or 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 2021, the total value of Macao's exports to the EU was 190 million patacas, while imports from the EU were worth 49.8 billion patacas.

Visa-free Access

Currently, MSAR Passport holders are allowed to remain for 90 days or three months without a visa in the 27 EU member countries. These countries are: Denmark, Belgium, Lithuania, Spain, Hungary, Greece, Croatia, Poland, Finland, France, Latvia, 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 2021 totalled 278 million patacas. Its exports to Portugal totalled 2.06 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 2021 totalled 680 million patacas, while Macao's total imports from the United States were valued at 10.51 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,13th and 14th Five-Year Plans, mainland China expressed explicit support for Macao's establishment of "One Centre, One Platform, One Base", with "One Platform" referring 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 2021, the value of Macao's exports to Portuguese-speaking countries was 6.38 million patacas, while imports from Portuguese-speaking countries were worth 720 million patacas.

Engagement in and Support for the "Belt and Road" Initiative

Macao actively participates in and supports the development of the "Belt and Road" initiative to build a "Belt and Road" functional platform. Adhering to the needs of the nation and Macao's advantages, Macao fully leverages its platform advantage as an intersection of the country's dual economic cycle, and establishes diversified cooperation in investment and financing, with exhibitions and conventions as an entry point, while facilitating Macao's economic and trade relations with countries and regions along the "Belt and Road".

In 2021, the value of Macao's exports to "Belt and Road" countries/regions was 310 million patacas, while imports from "Belt and Road" countries/regions were worth 25.31 billion 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. Chief Executive Chui Sai On led MSAR Government delegations for visits to Singapore, Cambodia and Thailand.



China-Portuguese-speaking Countries Commercial and Trade Service Platform Complex





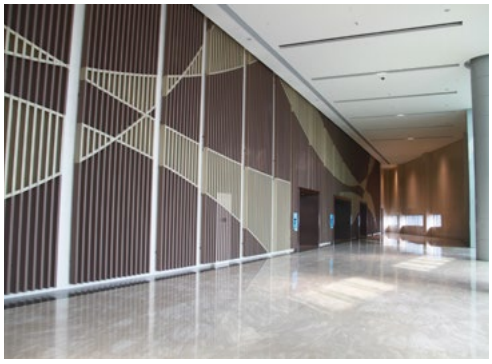


The China-Portuguese-speaking Countries Commercial and Trade Service Platform Complex was officially launched during the fifth Ministerial Meeting of the Forum for Economic and Trade Co-operation Between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries in 2016. The complex is not only a venue for the forum's ministerial meeting, but also serves as a venue for the participating countries and regions of the forum and the MSAR Government to hold conventions and exhibitions. The complex is gradually leveraging its functions of facilitating economic and trade exchanges, providing corporate services, holding conferences and exhibitions, and cultural showcases, and talent training.











Macao Yearbook 2022

4

ECONOMY







春暖大地千山秀




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 also has 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

In order to encourage enterprises in Macao to upgrade, reform, and enhance their competitiveness, thus fostering adequate economic diversification and sustainable development, By-law No. 7/2021 – Subsidy Scheme for Encouraging Enterprise Upgrading came into effect on March 16, 2021, to replace the former By-law No. 16/2009 –Interest Subsidy Scheme. Eligible commercial

business owners may apply for interest or rental subsidies for a maximum period of four years, when implementing investment projects in Macao by means of bank loans or financial leases that contribute to achieving the objectives of the scheme.

The maximum annual subsidy rate and the maximum subsidy amount that can be granted each year under the Subsidy Scheme for Encouraging Enterprise Upgrading are determined by Executive Orders. In accordance with the Executive Order No. 39/2021, the maximum annual subsidy rate on bank loans is four percent; the total amount of a loan that can be subsidised is capped at 600 million patacas per year; and the maximum total of loans that can be subsidised for each beneficiary is capped at 10 million patacas per year. The maximum annual subsidy rate of the finance lease rental subsidy is four percent; the total amount of a finance lease rental subsidy is capped at 200 million patacas per year; and the annual total of finance lease rental subsidies for each beneficiary is capped at 10 million patacas.

Statistics on Beneficiary Industries in 2021 (as of Q4)

Type of industry	Percentage (%)[1]	Approved subsidies total (MOP)	Approved cases [2]
Construction and public works	39.89%	43,765,450.95	7
Transportation and warehousing, travel agencies	10.76%	11,799,554.40	4
Food, beverage and tobacco products	9.95	10,916,666.66	2
Import and export	9.11%	10,000,000.00	1
Personal Services including automobile and motorcycle repair, hair salons and beauty salons	8.61%	9,445,100.00	1
Retail	7.02%	7,700,000.00	2
Education, healthcare, and social welfare	6.45%	7,076,090.00	2
Services for companies	5.48%	6,012,479.00	1
Restaurants and hotels	2.73%	3,000,000.00	1
Total	**100.00%**	**109,715,341.01**	**21**

Notes: (1) As a percentage of the total approved subsidy amount;

(2) Subject to approval date.

Economic overview

Following the recent transformations of both internal and external economic environments, the contribution to Macao's GDP of the tourism and leisure industry has overtaken that of the manufacturing, financial services, construction, and real estate industries.

Gaming industry

In 2021, Macao's economy gradually recovered from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, but was still affected by waves of the pandemic in neighbouring regions. The annual gaming revenue was approximately 87.56 billion patacas, representing a rise of 43 percent compared to the same period in 2020; the gross revenue from games of fortune was approximately 86.86 billion patacas.

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 99.2 percent of the industry's gross takings in 2021.

There are now six gaming concessionaires in Macao, each of which enjoys the right to autonomously operate casino gaming businesses as an independent legal person.

At the end of 2021, there were 42 casinos operating in Macao (including four with operations temporarily suspended), 23 of which belonged to SJM Resorts Limited, five to the Venetian Group, six to Galaxy, two to Wynn, four to Melco PBL, and two to MGM.

The number of gaming tables increased from 6,080 in 2020 to 6,198 at the end of 2021, representing an increase of 1.9 percent. Meanwhile, the number of gaming machines increased from 8,854 to 11,758, representing an increase of 32.8 percent.

At the end of 2021, there were only 58 vacancies in the gaming industry, representing a year-on-year increase of 32 vacancies. There were 54,839 gaming industry employees, representing a year-on-year decrease of 1,774 employees, or 3.13 percent.

Regarding breakdown by job, there were 24,406 dealers, 758 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 2021 was 23,700 patacas, 1.1 percent higher than the figure in 2020. The average wage of dealers was 20,020 patacas, 1.1 percent higher than in the previous year.

Amending the Gaming Industry Regulatory Framework to Enhance Overall Competitiveness

Since 2001, the Government has formulated and promulgated a series of laws and regulations, including 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.

The Government has 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.

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 listened to opinions from all parties, and introduced 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.

In the second half of 2021, the Government began amending Law No. 16/2001, the Gaming Industry Regulatory Framework, in the hope of further optimising the legal regulation system and enhancing the overall competitiveness of Macao's gaming industry through amendments to regulations.

The draft amendment proposed that no more than six gaming licences can be granted, and sub-concessionaires are strictly prohibited. The concession period will not be more than 10 years, and can be extended for up to three years. The draft amendment will also strengthen the vetting and monitoring mechanism for the eligibility of concessionaires, individuals and companies involving in gaming activities; and increase the capital requirement of concessionaires to five billion patacas, to ensure that concessionaires have sufficient financial resources. The minimum shareholdings of managing directors of gaming concessionaires who are permanent residents of Macao will increase from the current 10 percent to 15 percent, and the proportion of listed and outstanding shares of the concessionaires or companies of controlling shareholders will be limited, in order to establish a more stable relationship between the concessionaires' businesses and Macao.

On 13 May 2022, the MSAR Government revoked the policy that required casinos to be located in premises owned by the gaming concessionaires. The new amendment has been submitted to the Legislative Assembly for deliberation.

The Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau

The Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau (DICJ) is a public department responsible for providing assistance in formulating and executing policies related to the gaming industry; and regulation, monitoring and coordination of gaming operations and activities.

In line with the healthy development of the gaming industry and the Government's policy of promoting administrative reform, and optimising departmental structure, the DICJ completed the amendment to and promulgation of By-law No. 19/2021 – Organisation and Operations of the Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau in mid-2021, in order to restructure the administrative structure to cope with the new developments of the gaming industry in Macao, and re-bidding for gaming concessions in future.

In the second half of 2021, in response to the Government's commencement of amending the Gaming Industry Regulatory Framework, the DICJ conducted a 45-day public consultation comprising nine consultation sessions, including one session for casino operators and gaming promoters, and eight public consultation sessions. During the consultation period, 359 participants attended the sessions, and 1,340 comments and suggestions were received from 417 respondents. The summary report on the consultation was released on 23 December.

The DICJ pays close attention to the operations of gaming promoters, urging related entities to strictly comply with existing laws and regulations, perform their due obligations, and protect the rights and interests of employees. It has established a cooperation mechanism with the Judiciary Police and gaming concessionaires, to discuss and formulate measures to combat illegal activities in Macao's casinos and environs through regular meetings, to ensure the safe, healthy and orderly development of Macao's gaming industry.

The DICJ continues monitoring the social problems arising from the development of the gaming industry, plays a leading role in the formulation and implementation of responsible gaming policies, and encourages relevant enterprises, institutions and sectors to work towards Responsible Gaming.

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

1. Strictly enforced the policy of limiting growth in the numbers of casinos, gaming tables and slot machines, and strictly processed applications for new gaming tables in accordance with the principle of an average annual growth rate of no more than three percent, taking into account factors such as market competitiveness, non-gaming elements of the projects, facilitating development of local SMEs, promoting the healthy development of the industry, enhancing international competitiveness, and complementing Macao's development as a world centre for tourism and leisure.

2. To ensure that gaming activities are conducted in strict accordance with the law, with fairness and compliance, the supervision of gaming facilities has been intensified. In 2021, regular random inspections were conducted on the physical condition, operational performance

and internal settings of gaming machines, to encourage the industry to pay more attention to legal compliance regarding gaming machine maintenance.

3. Continued to review through special audits the higher-risk accounting activities of gaming promoters in casinos, and their standard operating practices.

4. Ensured that gaming concessionaires have established adequate internal control measures to protect the interests of the Government's tax revenue. In 2021, the DICJ again reviewed whether concessionaires were implementing the Basic Internal Control Procedures in relation to gaming tables and gaming machines, and conducted annual spot checks to ensure that the concessionaires were properly managing the fixed assets used for gaming activities.

5. To prevent the use of casinos for money-laundering and terrorism-financing, a review of the development of the gaming concessionaires and gaming promoters was undertaken. The DICJ updated and refined the reporting on large-volume transactions, and reviewed the enhanced "due diligence" on electronic fund transfers.

6. Regarding registration of gaming promoters' licences, application for renewal of gaming promoter licences began in September 2021. A total of 75 gaming promoter companies or natural persons were reviewed, and in accordance with the statutory requirements, the gaming promoters with complete documentation were published in the Macao SAR Gazette on 26 January 2022. A total of 46 gaming promoter licences were issued in 2022, of these, 42 were issued to legal entities, and four were issued to individuals. The rest of the applications were processed in accordance with the law upon the applicants have got all the necessary documents ready.

7. The DICJ continued promoting responsible gaming, and required all gaming concessionaires to display responsible gambling and help-seeking information in betting centres and business operation premises, and on their websites. To better monitor the implementation of responsible gaming by the gaming concessionaires, especially in response to the amended Law No. 10/2012 on the Regulations on Conditions of Entering, Working and Gaming in Casinos – which stipulate that employees of gaming operators and gaming promoters are prohibited from entering casinos outside working hours, the DICJ carried out data collection and analyses regarding persons subject to the regulations.

8. Together with the Social Welfare Bureau and the Institute for the Study of Commercial Gaming of the University of Macau, the DICJ completed the Responsible Gaming Promotion Campaign 2021, and launched the Responsible Gaming Implementation Benchmarks, which were implemented by representatives of the "Responsible Gaming Working Group" formed by the Government. Through a series of objective criteria, the actions of social service organisations in Macao regarding responsible gaming and the levels of compliance with these criteria were examined; the examination process will be expanded to also include casinos and other gaming establishments in 2022.

9. The DICJ provided a self-exclusion application service to the public. It accepted and handled 426 applications in 2021, representing an increase of about 50 percent over the same period. Nearly 90 percent of the applicants were Macao residents and non-local employees.

10. 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 2021, there were 24,923 cases of security staff preventing persons under the age of 21 from entering casinos. Also, there were 22 cases of persons under the age of 21 being found to have entered casinos illegally were discovered and documented.

11. To prevent the spread of COVID-19 in casinos, the DIJC conducted regular patrols and deployed on-site inspectors to form a special pandemic prevention patrol team to conduct random inspections, to monitor the implementation of pandemic prevention measures in casinos.

12. The DICJ continued closely communicating with gaming concessionaires, encouraging them to take up their social responsibility during the pandemic, increase investment in non-gaming businesses, prioritise procurement of products and services that are locally designed and produced, and introduce local enterprises to operate related businesses.

13. To better regulate the sales of lottery tickets, lucky draws or similar activities in Macao, the formulation of regulatory guidelines was completed in 2021, specifying in detail the requirements for applications by, operating procedures of, and obligations for organisers of these activities.

14. Regarding administrative penalties for prevention and handling of illegal gambling, there were 64 cases of illegal gambling in 2021, 36 percent more than in 2020. A total of 343 individuals were involved. The DICJ will continue strengthening publicity, and delegating manpower to "black spots", to explain to the public and raise public awareness of the illegality of street gambling and related penalties.

15. The DICJ joined hands with other government departments to continue combating all kinds of illegal gaming websites or platforms that are suspected of operating under different names, such as by posing as DICJ or Macao gaming operators. In 2021, there were 3,064 such suspected illegal gaming websites or platforms that were referred to the Judiciary Police, 2.3 times more than in 2020.

Contribution to Gaming, by Gross Revenue, of Games of Fortune in 2021

(100 million Pataca)

Items	2020
Gross Revenue of Games of Fortune	86.863
Gross Gaming Revenue	87.555
Proportion of Contribution	99.2%

Source: DICJ

Gross Revenue From Different Gaming Activities in 2021 (100 million Pataca)	
Items	**Gross Revenue**
Roulette	0.262
Black Jack	0.727
VIP Baccarat	28.489
Baccarat	48.41
Fantan	0.174
Cussec	1.813
Paikao	0.024
Slot Machines	4.718
3-Card Poker	0.077
3-Card Baccarat Game	0.07
Live Multi Game	1.37
Stud Poker	0.316
Casino War	0.012
Craps	0.072
Fortune 3 Card Poker	0.329
Total	**86.863**

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 0.9 percent in 2020.

In 2021, Macao's exports totalled 12.96 billion patacas, representing a year-on-year increase of 19.9 percent, with Macao's domestic product exports amounting to 2.0 billion patacas, up 28.1 percent year-on-year. The value of re-exports was 10.96 billion patacas, up 18.5 percent year-on-year. Hong Kong continued to be the major export market for Macao, with a 70.6 percent share

of Macao's total exports. Mainland China accounted for 14 percent of Macao's total exports. The United States accounted for 5.3 percent.

In 2021, the value of products exported under the Mainland and Macao Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement ("CEPA") was 103 million patacas. Tax with a total value of 5.56 million patacas was waived. During the past 18 years, the cumulative total value of zero-tariff goods entering mainland China in accordance with CEPA provisions was 1.23 billion patacas, with 81.62 million patacas of taxes waived.

Financial Services Industry

The financial services industry in Macao underwent rapid growth 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.

As of 31 December 2021, among financial institutions authorised to operate in Macao, there were 33 banks1 (including one Government-owned Postal Savings Office), 25 insurance companies, two pension-fund management companies, one representative office of a non-local 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, one non-banking credit agency, two payment service institutions, one financial asset trading company and one representative office of a non-local financial institution.

The Banking System

The primary legislation regulating Macao's financial services industry, the Financial System Act, was promulgated in 1993, and focuses on measures to strengthen risk management. In particular, it emphasises strict requirements on operators, which includes the suitability of major shareholders and managers. The act also 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 advice from the Monetary Authority.

Note 1: One of the banks was granted permission to operate, but has not yet commenced operation.

At the end of 2021, the 32 banks in Macao owned assets with a total value of 2,679.8 billion patacas. Deposits in Macao's banking system amounted to 1,286.5 billion patacas, and loans totalled 1,303.4 billion patacas; the loan-to-deposit ratio was 101.3 percent.

Excluding the government-operated Macao Postal Savings, there are currently 11 local registered banks operating in Macao, 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. Electronic banking is popular, including 24-hour banking services via channels such as mobile phones and the Internet.

Notwithstanding the relatively rapid development of banks in recent years, risks are well managed 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.

Financial Institutions launched the "Simple Pay" electronic payment integrated platform in the first quarter of 2021, to promote the popularisation of mobile payment in Macao, and provide the foundation for the Government to launch financial assistance measures.

The Insurance Industry

Market Overview

At the end of 2021, 25 insurance companies were permitted to conduct business in Macao. Of these, 12 were life insurance companies and the other 13 were general insurance companies. 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 2021, Macao's insurance industry employed 728 people. There were 8,385 authorised insurance intermediaries: 6,510 individual agents, 1,786 salespersons, 78 corporate agents, and 11 insurance brokers.

In 2021, total insurance premium income was 35.9 billion patacas, 23.7 percent more than in 2020. Life insurance premium income accounted for 92 percent of the insurance market's total premium income, with the remaining eight percent coming from general insurance. Life insurance premiums totalled 33 billion patacas, up by 25.8 percent from the previous year. General insurance premiums totalled 2.9 billion patacas, representing an increase of 3.7 percent year-on-year.

Regarding pension funds, at the end of 2021, 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, 1,871 private pension fund schemes and approximately 79,000 non-mandatory central provident fund schemes have been established by businesses or individuals, benefiting more than 226,000 people. The assets of the managed funds totalled about 39.3 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 amendment to the Legal System for Insurance Business is the major law for regulating the operation of insurance business, which was amended and came into effect in 2020. The amendment to the law covers the professional entry requirements for engaging in the insurance business, enhanced supervision of insurance companies, as well as the responsibilities of insurance companies.

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 2021, a total of 11,960 candidates sat the Insurance Intermediary Qualification Examination, with a pass rate of 85.4 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 real-time online professional training courses.

The Construction and Real Estate Industry

The average sales prices of completed units and residential units calculated in terms of usable floor area per square metre (100,145 patacas and 153,671 patacas, respectively) have increased by 2.5 percent and 3.8 percent year-on-year, respectively.

On the other hand, due to the decrease in proportion of uncompleted units with higher prices in the trading volume, the overall average sale price per square metre of usable floor area of residential units (103,859 patacas) recorded a year-on-year decrease of 1.1 percent. The average prices in Macao Peninsula (100,514 patacas) and Taipa (105,680 patacas) decreased by 1.6 percent and 1.9 percent, respectively, while the average price in Coloane (121,760 patacas) increased by 1.3 percent.

In 2021, the average unit price per square metre of usable floor area of offices was 106,137 patacas, and the average price per square metre of usable floor area for industrial units was 52,105 patacas, representing a decrease of 4.4 percent and an increase of 8.9 percent, respectively.

In 2021, the number of housing units and parking space transactions totalled 8,802, down 2.2 percent year-on-year. The transaction value totalled 49.77 billion patacas, down 2.6 percent year-on-year.

There was a total of 6,001 residential unit transactions during the year, representing a year-on-year decrease of 482 transactions, with a total value of 40.8 billion patacas, representing a decrease of five percent. The transaction values of completed units (totalling 5,431) and uncompleted units (totalling 570) were 36.66 billion patacas and 4.14 billion patacas, respectively.

In 2021, construction permits were granted for 1,303 residential units, while occupancy permits were granted for 2,393 residential units, 1,282 of which were on the Macao peninsula.

The average price index of construction materials for residential buildings in 2021 rose by 7.6 percent year-on-year, to 119.9.

The real wage index for construction workers, discounted for inflation, was 95.4, up 5.1 percent year-on-year, while that of local construction workers increased by 2.4 percent, to 93.8.

Employment and the Labour Market

In 2021, the annual unemployment rate was 2.9 percent, while the unemployment rate among local residents was 3.9 percent, representing year-on-year increases of 0.4 and 0.3 percentage points, respectively.

In 2021, Macao recorded a labour force of 389,900 people, and a labour force participation rate of 69 percent. The labour participation rates for males and females were 72.7 percent and 65.7 percent, respectively.

Employment

In 2021, Macao's employed population decreased 4.21 percent over the previous year and totalled 378,400, of whom 48.15 percent were male and 51.85 percent were female. Broken down by industries, the working population was mainly engaged in recreational, cultural, gaming and other services (23.55 percent); hotels, restaurants and similar activities (13.3 percent); construction (8.62 percent); real estate and business and services (8.67 percent) and wholesale and retail (11.47 percent). Classified by occupation, clerical workers, service and sales workers, and non-technical workers accounted for 25.67 percent, 18.92 percent and 17.63 percent, respectively, of the entire working population.

Of the employed population, 10.8 percent had attained primary education, 18.6 percent had completed junior secondary education, 28.1 percent had completed senior secondary education, and 40.2 percent had completed tertiary education. The main age group in the employed population was 35 years to 44 years, accounting for 27.48 percent of the working population, while the age groups of 25 years to 34 years and 45 years to 54 years accounted for 26.7 percent and 21.66 percent, respectively.

Unemployment

In 2021, Macao recorded an unemployed population of around 11,500. Among the unemployed, 14.19 percent had completed only primary education; 17.45 percent had completed junior secondary, 25.04 percent had completed senior secondary, and 39.23 percent had completed tertiary education.

Among the unemployed, 25.24 percent were from the recreational, cultural, gaming and other services sector, 17.58 percent from the wholesale and retail sector, 18.48 percent from the construction industry, and 13.1 percent from the hotels, restaurants and similar activities sector.

Monthly Earnings

In 2021, the median monthly employment earning of Macao's employed population was 15,800 patacas, representing a year-on-year increase of 800 patacas, while that of local residents was 20,000 patacas, which remained at the 2020 level.

The median monthly employment earning of the recreational, cultural, gaming and other services sector, which employed the largest number of workers, was 19,000 patacas. Sectors with the highest median monthly employment earnings were, in descending order, public administration and social security (44,600 patacas); water, electricity and gas production and supply (29,500 patacas); the education sector (25,300 patacas); and health and social welfare (23,000 patacas).

Non-Resident Workers

To alleviate local labour shortages, at the end of December 2021, Macao had 171,098 non-resident workers, representing a decrease of 3.7 percent compared with the figure in 2020.

The hotel and catering industry accounted for the largest share of non-resident workers (24.7 percent), followed by the construction sector (17.7 percent), the domestic work sector (15.2 percent), the real estate and business activities sector (13.5 percent), and wholesale and retail trade (12.2 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 race betting and lotteries, 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 11 of the Government Budget of the Financial Year 2021 in accordance with Law No. 27/2020, in 2021, no amount of industrial tax set out in Table 1 and 2 under the Regulations for Industrial Tax was 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 23 of the Budget of the Financial Year 2021 approved by Law No. 27/2020, the allowance for exemption from profit tax in 2020 was 600,000 patacas. Also, according to Article 23 of Law No. 27/2020, the Budget of the Financial Year 2021, amended by Law No. 3/2021, the amount for exemption from profit tax in 2020 was 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 19 of the Budget of the Financial Year 2021 approved by Law No. 27/2020, in 2021, all personal income taxpayers were eligible for a tax reduction of 30 percent of the personal income tax payable, while the tax allowance for personal income tax in 2021 was 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 2021 was increased to 198,000 patacas. In addition, according to Article 20 of the Budget of the Financial Year 2021, as amended by Law 3/2021, personal income taxpayers holding Macao Resident Identity Cards on 31 December 2019 were eligible for a tax refund of 70 percent of the personal income tax payable paid in 2019, up to a maximum of 20,000 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 17 of the Budget of the Financial Year of 2021, approved by Law No. 27/2020, in 2021, 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 17 of Law No. 27/2020 - the Budget of the Financial Year 2021, amended by the Law No. 3/2021, from 11 May to 31 December 2021, 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 eight percent.

Note: Pursuant to Articles 21 and 22 of the Budget of the Financial Year 2021 approved by Law No. 27/2020, the property tax deduction for 2021 was set at 3,500 patacas. If the properties are owned by two or more natural persons (individuals), these persons were also eligible for the above-mentioned tax deductions, provided at least one of them is a Macao resident. However, these deductions are not applicable to legal persons, individual business owners or who are not Macao residents. Reduction of the property tax rate for leased properties was reduced to eight percent in 2021.

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 13 of the Budget of the Financial Year of 2021 approved by Law No. 27/2020, in 2021, 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%

Certified Public Accountants and Accountants

At the end of 2021, there were 18 accounting firm, three accounting firms providing accounting and taxation services, 138 certified public accountants and 174 accountants providing accounting and taxation services in Macao.

The "Mainland China 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 September 2021, the Master Plan for the Development of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin was officially announced, providing a clear direction for the

development and opening of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, which focuses on promoting Macao's adequate economic diversification. Four strategic positionings were set, aiming to establish the cooperation zone as a new platform for promoting Macao's adequate economic diversification, a new space for Macao people to live and work, a new showcase for enriching the implementation of "One country, two systems", and new high ground for fostering the development of the Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao Greater Bay Area.

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 May 2021, the IPIM organised a delegation of Macao's economic, trade, convention and exhibition industries to participate in the first China International Consumer Products Expo. A Macao Pavilion was set up at the venue, and the Hainan-Macao MICE Co-operation Exchange Session was held during the event.

In July, the IPIM, the Macau Government Tourist Office and the Macau Federal Commercial Association of the Convention and Exhibition Industry jointly set up an integrated display zone featuring Macao characteristics at the 27th China Lanzhou Investment and Trade Fair, to showcase Macao's advantages in "Tourism + Conventions and Exhibitions".

In August, the IPIM organised participation by 16 Macao enterprises in the 2021 China-Eurasia Commodity Trade Online Expo.

In September, the IPIM set up the Macao Pavilion at the "2021 China International Fair for Trade in Services" and the "13th China-Northeast Asia Expo".

Relationship with Guangdong Province

Cooperation between Guangdong and Macao continued to deepen. In June, the 2021 Guangdong-Macao Cooperation Joint Conference was held through video conferencing, with the theme of "Deepening Guangdong-Macao cooperation with Hengqin as the base to support Macao's adequate economic diversification". The conference affirmed Guangdong and Macao's focus on strengthening cooperation in four areas:

1. Focus on Hengqin and other major cooperation zones;
2. Continue deepening industrial cooperation in science and technology research and development, high-end manufacturing, traditional Chinese medicine, modern financial services, cultural tourism, convention and exhibition, commerce and trade;
3. Further enhance the level of interconnections between Guangdong and Macao; and
4. Continue promoting cooperation in social and livelihood issues.

Also in June, the Master Plan for the Development of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive

Cooperation Zone in Hengqin was announced, and the Plaque Unveiling Ceremony of the Administrative Body of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin was held in Hengqin. Led by the working teams selected by the Guangdong Provincial Government and the MSAR Government, the administrative body implement the requirements of the Masterplan diligently and comprehensively.

The month also saw the launch and inauguration of the Macao office of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin. During the first phase of operations, it mainly provides investors with a brief introduction to investment in and the business environment of the Intensive Cooperation Zone, and arranges online consultations – through video conferencing – with relevant departments of the intensive cooperation zone, to provide convenience in facilitating procedural matters and consultations, and will continue optimising its services.

In addition, to encourage Macao enterprises to invest in mainland China cities in the Greater Bay Area, the IPIM continues providing services to facilitate commercial registration in nine cities of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. Meanwhile, the IPIM cooperates with the Economic Development Bureau and the Commercial Service Bureau of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone, to provide investment consultation referral and commercial registration services in the intensive cooperation zone.

In 2021, the IPIM continued deepening cooperation with the Guangdong Provincial Commerce Department and the Guangzhou Municipal Commerce Bureau, including by jointly organising the 2021 Guangdong and Macao Branded Products Fair (GMBPF) with the Department of Commerce of Guangdong Province in November. The fair was held in a 9,000-square metre exhibition venue with some 400 booths, attracting participation by more than 350 exhibitors, and facilitating more than 90 online and offline business negotiations.

The IPIM and the Guangzhou Municipal Commerce Bureau jointly organised the 2021 Macao-Guangzhou Fine Products Fair in January. For the first time, the Guangzhou-Macao special live broadcast room was set up in order to hold a business matching session on the spot, attracting over 130 Macao exhibitors and Guangzhou purchasers.

Also in January, the IPIM signed a framework agreement on strategic cooperation with the Guangdong Federation of Industry and Commerce.

In March, the IPIM organised an exchange visit to Guangzhou and Shenzhen for around 30 representatives from Macao's convention and exhibition industry, and co-hosted the "Guangzhou-Macao MICE Networking Session" and the "Shenzhen-Macao MICE Networking Session" with Guangzhou Municipal Commerce Bureau and Shenzhen Municipal Commerce Bureau, respectively.

During March and April, and in November, the IPIM and the Macau Government Tourist Office held "Macao tourism and MICE presentation seminars" in Guangzhou, Dongguan, Zhongshan, Zhaoqing, Huizhou and Shenzhen, to promote Macao's diverse tourism and convention and exhibition products.

In July, the IPIM and the Guangdong Administration for Market Regulation jointly organised the "Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Business Environment Online Promotion Seminar – Food and Beverage Business Management", with the Guangdong Restaurant Association

as co-organiser, which attracted online participants from over 100 mainland China and Macao enterprises.

In November and December, the IPIM organised a delegation of about 30 Macao entrepreneurs and a delegation of Macao's convention and exhibition industry to visit the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, with the aim of learning about the business environment and commercial services of the cooperation zone. The delegation also visited business hotels, venues for exhibitions and annual conferences and other exhibition and convention facilities, and sought to enhance exchanges and cooperation.

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 2021, the IPIM set up the "Macao Pavilion" at the 21st China International Fair for Investment and Trade, to introduce Macao's business environment, services provided by the IPIM, and the one-stop convention and exhibition bidding and support services, to promote Macao's role as a service platform for business cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking countries.

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 11 consecutive years. During the opening ceremony of the Industrial and Commercial Summit between Jiangsu-Macao and Portuguese Speaking Countries in 2021, the Macao and Jiangsu Government signed a framework agreement on cooperation in key areas during the period of the national 14th Five-Year Plan. The two parties will cooperate in more than ten areas, including high-level exchanges, science and technology innovation, the economy and trade, modern services industry, education, traditional Chinese medicine research and development and healthcare, convention and exhibition industry, and youth exchanges.

Jiangsu province set up an exhibition area at the 26th MIF, and has been organising the Macau International Cultural Industry Expo, to support the development of Macao's convention and

exhibition industry. In addition, the "Jiangsu Macao Week" was held in Nanjing in May 2021, during which the "Jiangsu-Macao Tourism and MICE Presentation Seminar" was also held, to promote exchanges and business opportunities between the two regions.

Relationship with Shanghai

In June 2021, during the First Shanghai-Macao Cooperation Conference held in Shanghai, the IPIM and the Council for the Promotion of International Trade Shanghai signed a letter of intent on cooperation in the meetings, incentives, conferences and exhibitions (MICE) business. In the same month, the IPIM organised a delegation of Macao franchise entrepreneurs to attend the China Franchise Conference of the 2021 New Consumption Forum in Shanghai, to learn about ways mainland China franchise brand enterprises make use of digitalisation and big data to cope with the post-pandemic business environment.

In November, the IPIM organised a delegation of some 70 Macao entrepreneurs to participate in the fourth China International Import Expo in Shanghai. A "Food and Agricultural Products Pavilion" and a "Trade in Services Pavilion" were set up in the convention hall, and the "Join Macao, Seize Opportunities in Portuguese-speaking Countries" investor presentation session and the "Portuguese-speaking Countries' Wine Tasting" were also held. Also in November, the IPIM, the Department of Commerce of Guangdong Province and Invest Hong Kong co-organised the GBA Global Conference 2021.

In December, the 26th Macao International Trade and Investment Fair was held in Macao, with Shanghai as the "partner city". A 400-square metre Shanghai Pavilion was set up, with 16 representative brand enterprises from Shanghai participating online and offline simultaneously. The International Trade and Investment Forum 2021, co-organised by the Council for the Promotion of International Trade Shanghai and the IPIM, was also held, with a variety of business conferences to deepen exchanges and cooperation between Shanghai and Macao in various areas.

Economic and Technological Development Bureau

The Economic and Technological Development Bureau (DSEDT) is mainly responsible for studies, coordination and implementation of the Government's economic and technological development policies.

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. The newly added Technology Department is responsible for leveraging the functions of technological innovation and development, to promote linkage between technological development and adequate economic diversification, facilitating Macao's adequate economic diversification.

Development of the Technology Industry

The Economic and Technological Development Bureau is fostering the development of Macao's technology industry in two main directions: promoting industrialisation and achievements arising

from scientific research, and promoting the quality development of applied technology in enterprises. Relying on the scientific research strengths of Macao's higher education institutions and the four national key laboratories, the bureau can identify potential science and technology enterprises in Macao, assist them in establishing connections with Macao scientific research institutions and laboratories, and promote development of industry, academia, and research.

On the other hand, the Economic and Technological Development Bureau supports traditional industries with applying digital solutions for improving operational efficiency, making good use of the Internet for expanding market reach, realising corporate innovation and development, and promoting technological innovation to create a new driving force for Macao's adequate economic diversification and sustainable development.

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 and Technological Development 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 2021, the Economic and Technological Development Bureau issued one general-system industrial licence and 18 special system/special activity industrial licences. In addition, two general-system industrial unit licences and 27 special-system/special-activity industrial unit licences were issued, 19 industrial licences and 22 industrial unit licences were revoked, and 154 industrial licences were re-issued due to renewal, subsequent change to full licences, transfer, removal or merger of industrial establishments, or because information related to them had changed.

Certificates of Origin

Certificates of Origin (CO) may be applied for from the Economic and Technological Development 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 to enter mainland China markets.

In 2021, the Economic and Technological Development Services Bureau issued 4,914 general certificates of origin; major export destinations included the United States and the mainland China, accounting for 66.1 percent and 14.1 percent of the total issuance, respectively, including 516 CEPA certificates of origin.

Certificates of Macao Service Suppliers

All Macao enterprises that conform with all the regulations in supplementary protocols and Annex 3 of the Agreement on Trade Services under CEPA are required to apply to the Economic and Technological Development Bureau for a Certificate of Macao Service Supplier. From 1 January 2004, when CEPA was first implemented, to 31 December 2021, the Economic and Technological Development Bureau issued 836 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. 209/2021 (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. 209/2021), must be applied for in advance, regardless of the type of import or export. These licences are issued by authorised institutions. The Economic and Technological Development Bureau is the authority for issuing 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 and Technological Development 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 2021, 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 2021, the Economic and Technological Development Bureau issued 10,386 import licences and 1,329 export/re-export licences.

Protection of Intellectual Property Rights

The Intellectual Property Department of the Economic and Technological Development 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 / new industrial products; trademarks; the names / logos of business establishments; places of origin / 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 2021, the Intellectual Property Department of the Economic and Technological Development Bureau accepted 14,743 applications for trademark licences, representing an increase of 9.41 percent from the 13,475 applications processed in 2020. Applications were mainly from mainland China, Macao, the United States, Hong Kong, Japan and other countries or regions. As at 31 December 2021, the Economic and Technological Development Bureau had received a cumulative total of 207,572 applications.

Patent Registration

From 6 June 2000, all applications for patents – including invention patents and utility patents, designs / new products – may be submitted directly to the Economic and Technological Development Bureau.

The Economic and Technological Development Bureau and the State Intellectual Property Office (SIPO) signed the Cooperation Agreement on Intellectual Property between the State Intellectual

Property Office and the Economic and Technological Development 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 and Technological Development 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 2021, the Economic and Technological Development Bureau accepted 1,148 applications for patents and applications for registration of 264 designs / new products. These applications were mainly from countries or regions including mainland China, the United States, Switzerland and Japan. As at 31 December 2021, the Economic and Technological Development Bureau had received a cumulative total of 7,779 applications for patent and applications for the registration of 2,880 designs / 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 2021, a total of 19,906 applications had been received, with 16,537 applications approved, and provided with a total of 5.299 billion patacas of financial aid. Enterprises receiving the loans are primarily engaged in retail industry, 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 2021, the Government received 1,617 applications, involving a total loan amount of 3.278 billion patacas; 833 of the applicants obtained government credit guarantees totalling 1.466 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 was first implemented, as of 31 December 2021, the Government received

90 applications, involving a total credit guarantee of 76.14 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 2021, a total of 2,457 applications had been received, 1,842 of which were approved, involving a total amount of 402 million patacas. The industries involved were mainly retail, restaurants and hotels, corporate services, automobile and motorcycle repair, personal services including hair and beauty salons, education, healthcare and social welfare.

Monetary Authority of Macao

The Monetary Authority of Macao was formerly known as the Issuing Institute of Macau. In addition to the prudent supervision of the monetary and financial markets according to current legislation, it is responsible for maintaining Macao's long-term financial stability and promoting sustainable development of the financial services industry.

Monetary Policy

Capital flows freely and currencies are freely convertible in Macao. The stability of Macao's currency is reflected in the linked exchange rate between the Macao pataca and the Hong Kong dollar. The Monetary Authority conducts money market operations on each trading day. Monetary bills are short-term money market tools issued by the Monetary Authority in response to banks' liquidity needs, and are used to adjust the liquid capital of patacas in the financial system. Under the linked exchange rate system, the interest rate of the financial instruments set by the Monetary Authority is usually at the same level as the interbank offer rates in Hong Kong. In addition, the Monetary Authority adjusts liquidity in the money market via repurchase agreements and currency

swap contracts with 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 arrangement, 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; 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 pataca is the legal tender of Macao, to circulate and use in Macao; however, the law does not prohibit 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

Foreign exchange reserves are the cornerstone for maintaining Macao's monetary and financial stability. The reserves enable the convertibility of patacas and effectiveness of the financial safety net, and changes in the reserves basically reflect Macao's balance of payments. Foreign exchange reserves are mainly invested in safe and stable money market instruments and highly rated short-term debt instruments. In 2021, the year-end balance of foreign exchange reserves increased by 6.7 percent over 2020, amounting to 214.2 billion patacas.

Fiscal Reserve

A fiscal reserve was established in early 2012, with the Monetary Authority 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 original MSAR reserve fund was written off following the above transfers. At the end of 2021, the total asset value of the fiscal reserve, including the central budget balance for 2019 transferred early in the year, was 643.2 billion patacas, representing an increase of 27.05 billion patacas over the same period in 2020.

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 a Trade and Economic Cooperation Services Platform Between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries

To further consolidate Macao's function as the trade and economic cooperation services platform between China and Portuguese-speaking countries, the IPIM strengthened the use of multimedia platforms for promotion and publicity, and published key columns on major social media including: "More Lusophone Highlights" to introduce commerce and trade, culture and products of Portuguese-speaking countries, and promote its related services as a platform between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries; the "Walk to Success in Portuguese" to introduce the cooperation projects facilitated by the Economic and Trade Cooperation and Human Resources Portal between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries; and the "Business Opportunities in Portuguese-speaking Countries Online Seminar Series" to introduce the investment and business environment and popular industries in Portuguese-speaking countries.

The IPIM continued perfecting the Economic and Trade Cooperation and Human Resources Portal between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries by including a newly added online customer services system and displays of non-food products of Portuguese-speaking countries. As at the end of 2021, the portal had 39,338 registered accounts, with 4,348 registered suppliers

and agents; 2,842 professional services providers, and 1,332 registered talents who are bilingual in Chinese and Portuguese; and published 34,349 entries with information on food, 304 entries on non-food products, and 459 entries on investment projects of Portuguese-speaking countries.

The Portuguese-speaking Countries Food Products Exhibition 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.

By the end of 2021, the IPIM had also 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 in representative offices in mainland China (Fuzhou, Hangzhou, Shenyang, Chengdu, Guangzhou and Wuhan).

In 2021, the IPIM set up Portuguese-speaking countries product exhibition and sales zones and Portuguese-speaking countries exhibition areas during Macao Week events in Hangzhou, Nanjing, Shanghai, Chengdu and Chongqing. The Guangzhou Representative Office of the IPIM also held a Portuguese-speaking countries wine promotion event at Guangzhou Station.

The China-PSC Business Compass

The IPIM's China-PSC Business Compass provides a range of bridging support services for enterprises, organisations and individuals interested in developing markets in China and Portuguese-speaking countries. These include business consultation and referral, assisting with formalities for setting up companies in Macao, business negotiation and matching, and publicity and promotion services.

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), International Association of Exhibitions and Events (IAEE), 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.

In January, February and April 2021, the IPIM participated online in the 7th Session of the Committee on Trade and Investment, the 10th Meeting of the Asia-Pacific Foreign Direct Investment Network and the 77th Session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) organised by the UNESCAP.

In May, the IPIM participated online in the 2021 UFI Asia Pacific Conference hosted by the Global Association of the Exhibition Industry (UFI); and in May and September, it participated online in the 51st and the 52nd SME Working Group Meetings organised by the Asia-Pacific

Economic Cooperation (APEC).

In October, the IPIM participated online in the 34th Annual Conference of the Asia Trade Promotion Forum organised by the Directorate General for National Export Development (DGNED) and the World Investment Conference organised by the World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies (WAIPA).

Enterprise Expansion Services

In September 2021, the IPIM launched "invest here" (investhere.ipim.gov.mo/), a dedicated website presenting business information on Macao, the nine cities in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and key cities in Portuguese-speaking countries. The website features functions such as text-to-speech, simulated calculations and online customer services, to help investors obtain practical information about investment in a simple, convenient way.

The IPIM provides a series of enterprise expansion support services for investors, including an online business matching service platform (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, and helping find suitable customers and suppliers for investors who have settled in Macao, especially product and service providers for SMEs in Macao.

In addition, the IPIM continues holding themed training courses to help enterprises understand Macao's latest development trends and international industries, and to promote business exchanges. In 2021, the IPIM held the "e-Marketing Training Session for Enterprises of Macao Ideas", the "Portal Webinar and Live Marketing Strategy Course", as well as seven online training sessions focusing on the development trends of the convention and exhibition industry in the post-pandemic era.

Moreover, the IPIM provides public office facilities support services to assist foreign investors with preparing to set up their businesses, and reduce their operational start-up costs in Macao. It also provides "e-Commerce Promotion Incentive Measures" and an "e-Commerce Promotion (B2C) Incentives Scheme" to assist and motivate local enterprises with promoting their businesses using online e-commerce platforms, to enhance their competitiveness and expand their businesses.

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 assists enterprises interested in importing Macao products.

Major Exhibitions and Events Hosted and Organised by IPIM

Through the effective implementation of multiple pandemic control measures, the IPIM continued organising a number of large-scale local brand exhibitions in 2021, including:

- The 12th International Infrastructure Investment and Construction Forum (IIICF), 2021 Macao International Environmental Co-operation Forum and Exhibition (MIECF);
- The 2021 Guangdong and Macao Branded Products Fair (GMBPF);
- The 26th Macao International Trade and Investment Fair (MIF);
- The Macao Franchise Expo 2021 (MFE); and
- The Portuguese-speaking Countries Products and Services Exhibition (Macao) (PLPEX).

Holding these events boosted the image of Macao as a convention and exhibition city, and strengthened the application of technology in conventions, exhibitions and business matching.

Due to the pandemic, many events were held online or both online and offline in 2021:

- The 2021 MIECF was held online, with 247 cloud matching sessions, 10 cloud contract signings, over 400 exhibitors participating and over 750 exhibits;
- The 26th MIF, the 2021 MFE and the 2021 PLPEX attracted a total of 1,294 exhibitors and more than 1,100 online exhibitors in the online exhibition hall, nearly 700 business matching sessions were arranged online and offline, including more than 400 matching sessions "in the cloud", and over 110 project signings were arranged;
- Over 350 companies participated in GMBPF 2021, with more than 90 online and offline negotiations and 21 project signings; and
- During the 12th IIICF, a total of 11 cooperation agreements were signed and 203 business meetings were held; and the Belt and Road Infrastructure Development Index (2021) and its 2021 Index Analysis Report were announced.

To promote Macao as a healthy, safe and business and travel friendly city, the IPIM and the Macau Government Tourist Office organised five Macao Week events in Hangzhou, Nanjing, Shanghai, Chengdu and Chongqing in 2021, attracting more than 1.9 million visitors and a total of 550 million online viewers. During the events, the "Macao Tourism and MICE Presentation Seminars" and the "Business Matching Seminar" were also held. During the Chongqing and Chengdu Macao Weeks, an investor presentation session on business opportunities in PSCs and the Chongqing-Macao-PSCs MICE, Commerce, Trade and Investment Presentation Session were held, respectively.

One-Stop Service for MICE Bidding and Support

The IPIM provides a one-stop service for convention and exhibition bidding and for event organisers in Macao, by assigning dedicated staff to help follow up and provide support according to the needs of organisers of conventions and exhibitions in Macao This support includes providing information on organising convention and exhibition events, coordinating with relevant Government departments and units to complete the necessary procedures or applications, assisting with personalised events in the community or at special venues to enrich the experience of exhibitors in Macao, and providing financial incentives for organising convention and exhibition activities.

One-Stop Service for Investors

The IPIM continued optimising the one-Stop Service for Investors, which provides investors with comprehensive support and assistance for starting and 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.

As for significant investments or investments involving complicated administrative procedures, the Investment Committee – comprising 12 departments and organisations: the IPIM, Municipal Affairs Bureau, Economic and Technological Development 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) – assists and guides investors and follows 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.

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 the transformation and upgrading of Zhongshan's economy. The Macau Investment and Development Limited and Transferência Electrónica de Dados - MACAU EDI VAN S.A. (TEDMEV) established the Parafuturo de Macau Investment and Development Limited on 24 November 2015, with equity shares of 99 percent and one percent, respectively, to lay the foundation for future work in 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 collaboration with secondary schools and tertiary institutions, youth vocational and creativity training programmes organised in collaboration with schools and youth organisations, and a start-up workshop on Entrepreneurship and Innovation from the 2021 Macao Youth Innovation and Entrepreneurship Competition. In 2021, the British Level-3 Certificate in Leadership from the ILM (Institute of Leadership & Management) was introduced.

In 2021, the CPTTM held 747 training programmes comprising 19,870.2 learning hours. The number of students totalled 18,118.

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 2021, a total of 5,235 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 2021, the centre became Macao's examination centre for Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA).

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 2021, the CPTTM again organised the 13th Office Software Competencies Competition for Macao Students, the eighth Multimedia Design Software Competencies Competition for Macao Tertiary Students, and the third 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 2021, the CPTTM continued providing varied technological support to the industry. During the year, it assisted in 167 cases that resulted in over 18,000 items of final products; 85 percent more than the number of cases in 2020.

In 2021, the CPTTM again held the MaConsef fashion training programme, and led the award-winning students of the Diploma in Fashion Design and Production to participate in the programme, and jointly organising fashion design competitions for Macao public institutions and integrated entertainment, tourism and leisure enterprises. Also, an Exhibition of Winning Works of the Macao Uniform Design Competition was held, to showcase the winning works of the uniform design competitions held by the CPTTM over the past 10 years.

The CPTTM organised participation by 11 Macao designers in the 2021 Guangdong Fashion Week - Bay Area (Guangdong) Fashion Culture 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 and Hempel Award – the China International Young Fashion Designers Contest. Participants from Macao received awards for being shortlisted.

The CPTTM continued cooperating with the IPIM, to hold the Macao Fashion Festival 2021 during the 26th Macao International Trade and Investment Fair (MIF). The festival attracted participation by 37 designers.

During the event, 10 online and offline business negotiations were arranged for participating brands, to help Macao fashion brands to reach the international and mainland China markets. The festival attracted 4,628 visitors and 367,000 online viewers.

The CPTTM continued working with the Cultural Affairs Bureau to operate and manage the Macao Fashion Gallery in St. Lazarus Parish. Over the years, by hosting various fashion themed activities, the gallery has helped Macao fashion brands to quickly integrate into the market, and has become the cradle of the Macao Original Fashion Exhibition, for introducing new works and achieving sales. In 2021, the Macao Fashion Gallery hosted eight fashion shows, and provided a venue for sales and display for 34 fashion brands, providing great potential at the multi-brand store.

In 2021, the CPTTM organised 14 fashion-related competitions, with participation by 316 secondary school students, 125 tertiary students and 266 designers. The CPTTM also participated in 24 fashion events, which were joined by 164 fashion and accessory designers from Macao.

In 2021, 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 cyber security, and was responsible for selecting and training competitors, as well as delegating six professional representatives to compete on behalf of Macao. This year, for the first time, the competition was held online.

In 2021, the CPTTM provided the Economic and Technological Development 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.

Also in 2021, the CPTTM acted as the executive body for the "Back-office Electronic Funding Scheme in the Catering Industry" of the United Association of Food and Beverage Merchants of Macao, to promote technological and management reform through subsidising SMEs to install back-office electronic systems in the catering industry. A total of 107 merchants were approved under this scheme.

Management Information and Consulting Services

As a correspondent member of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), CPTTM is committed to helping local organisations to raise their management and product quality levels to international standards.

In 2021, a total of 102 cases were resolved via management system consulting services. There were 74 applications under the assistance scheme for the International Management System Certification / Laboratory Accreditation. From the commencement of the scheme in October 1996 to the end of 2021, a total of 535 applications were awarded certification. There were 10 test categories under the External Testing Relay Service. A total of 3,071 applications were filed. The Macau Product Quality Certification Scheme (MPQC), organised by the CPTTM and the Industrial Association of Macau, received 22 applications. By the end of 2021, 22 applications were approved and 37 certificates had been issued since the scheme's launch in September 2018.

The CPTTM 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 CPTTM again held the 15th Envirokids Program – Children's Environmental Protection Action, a total of 6,815 primary school students from 33 schools participated in the programme. The CPTTM also issued the Good Management Series on food safety management, retail shop management, convention management, the application of ISO9001 Quality Management by SMEs and the Good Manufacturing Tools for SMEs Food Factories, 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 2021, the CPTTM organised five IT-related competitions for 689 secondary students and 44 tertiary students.

The CPTTM 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 2021, it provided technical support for various enterprises on 32 occasions. The CPTTM helped the Economic Services Bureau to develop the SME360 system, to facilitate easier access to information by SMEs through the use of information technology.

In 2021, the CPTTM started a live IT programme – "IT Today", which allows SMEs to learn various practical aspects of IT knowledge online through sharing by live broadcasters, and explanations of industry trends by guest speakers.

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 2021, it handled a total of 96 support cases.

To enable SMEs in Macao to become familiar with the methods and skills required for operating new media platforms, the CPTTM organised three "New Media Marketing Strategy Sharing Sessions for SMEs" from July to October 2021; these were attended by 112 participants.

In 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 September 2021, 127 applications were granted subsidies by the SME Funding Scheme for Lifting Platforms to Safeguard Against Flood Damage, and 2,615 applications were granted subsidies by the SME Funding Scheme for Flood Gates and Water Pumps to Safeguard Against Flood Damage.

The CPTTM assisted five Macao organisations/enterprises with participating in the 23rd China Hi-Tech Fair online exhibition, held from 27-31 December 2021.

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. In 2021, the CPTTM attended an online meeting of the Board of Directors for change of administration held in October, and provided opinions on the working plan for the next three years

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 local residents who are looking for work in the private sector, and assists employers with recruiting local employees.

In 2021, as the COVID-19 pandemic continued, the Labour Affairs Bureau stayed tuned to changes in the job market, and assisted local residents with seeking jobs by providing appropriate supportive services, and helping job seekers to enter the workplace as soon as possible.

In 2021, the Labour Affairs Bureau organised 36 job matching sessions for specific industries, including security and property management, catering, retail and hotels. A total of 883 people attended these job matching sessions, with 485 of them passing their interviews and gaining employment.

Moreover, the Labour Affairs Bureau co-organised 15 large-scale job fairs with six leisure business enterprises, and referred 2,873 job seekers to be interviewed by potential employers. According to the results of interviews provided by the enterprises, 445 people were successfully employed.

In order to make good use of the employment opportunities created by public construction projects, the Labour Affairs Bureau referred suitable candidates to the job fairs of major infrastructure projects, with the aim of stabilising grassroots employment.

In 2021, 337 construction site job recruitment activities were held, and 1,058 people were successfully employed.

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. In 2021, the bureau launched a fresh university graduate internship programme, three internship programmes based in mainland China, and the Zero Distance Macao-Hengqin Online Recruitment Month.

The fresh university graduate internship programme received 964 applications. Through interviews and selection of candidates by the enterprises offering the internships, 552 applicants were accepted. More than 170 interns were invited to become full-time employees after their internships, and over 150 of them accepted the employment offers.

Three internship programmes based in mainland China were offered to young people of Macao: an internship programme offered by ByteDance; a training and internship programme offered by Alibaba in Hangzhou; and an internship programme offered by GREE Electrical Appliance of Zhuhai. These programmes allowed young people to understand the new trends of the digital economy and smart manufacturing industry development in mainland China. The internship programme offered by ByteDance was completed in 2021, and 17 interns successfully completed their internships.

During the Zero Distance Macao-Hengqin Online Recruitment Month, Macao residents could log on to the relevant social media platforms to select job openings offered by enterprises in the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.

The Labour Affairs Bureau has set up a dedicated task force to follow up on job referrals and job matching for people with disabilities. In 2021, a total of 74 people with disabilities registered for job seeking, and 28 people were successfully matched and employed. To ensure the salaries of employees with disabilities are up to the minimum wage level, the Government enacted By-law No. 39/2020 – "Salary Subsidy Scheme for Employees with Disabilities", which came into effect on 1 November 2020. In 2021, the Labour Affairs Bureau received 61 applications, 58 of which were eligible for the subsidy.

In 2021, the Employment Department of the Labour Affairs Bureau recorded 21,973 job-seeking applications. Through the above measures, 32,655 applicants were contacted for job matching according to the requirements of employers and the qualifications of job seekers, resulting in 11,957 applicants attending employment interviews. Of the 3,266 successful applicants, 763 of them were aged 55 or above, involving 89 different occupations.

Vocational Training

The Vocational Training Department under the Labour Affairs Bureau provides vocational training to citizens, meeting market needs. In addition, it strives to promote cooperation with other enterprises and organisations in terms of vocational training, and to align the development approaches of training programmes in a timely manner. 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.

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 2021 were attended by 16,653 persons.

In response to the impact of the pandemic on the job market in Macao, subsidised training programmes were again launched in 2021, including 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, graduates of tertiary institutions, working persons and freelance workers to improve vocational skills or enter the job market, as well as provide subsidies to relieve economic pressure caused by the pandemic.

Statistics on Vocational Training Department Students 2021

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	Pre-employment training programme	F.3 graduates or above, aged 15 years to 24 years. 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.	4	84	1	21
	General Courses	The currently employed. To enhance the knowledge and skills of industry professionals and promote professional development along career paths.	109	2,285	98	1,637
	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.	11	184	10	165

(Cont.)

Statistics on Vocational Training Department Students 2021						
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	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.	1	13	1	12
	Railway transport training (on-the-job paid training)	Railway transport employees. Technical vocational training is provided through on-the-job paid training to enhance the skills of staff and facilitate the development of the railway transportation industry in Macao.	2	22	2	22
	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.	214	5,298	214	5,141
	Facility Management Occupational Quality Training Programme (on-the-job paid training)		7	162	7	152
	Security Occupational Quality Training Programme (on-the-job paid training)		7	111	7	107

(Cont.)

Statistics on Vocational Training Department Students 2021						
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	Catering 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.	43	901	43	821
	Fishing moratorium training programme	Through organising subsidised training, enhance vocational skills of fishermen, and alleviate the financial pressure faced by fishermen during the moratorium.	19	362	19	348
	Vocational Rehabilitation Programme	Rehabilitated persons. To enhance and increase the work skills and employment competitiveness of rehabilitated persons through vocational training, and promote the integration of the disabled in the job market.	2	23	1	18
	Employment-oriented Subsidised Training Scheme	Assist unemployed persons and graduates of higher education institutions with understanding the meaning of the law, to upgrade their vocational skills so they can enter the job market through subsidised training; and relieve the economic pressure caused by the pandemic.	182	4,417	160	3,019

(Cont.)

Statistics on Vocational Training Department Students 2021						
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	Skills-upgrade oriented Training Scheme	Designed for working employees and freelancer 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 companies' development potential.	111	1,755	102	1,663
	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	22	139	3	10
	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.	62	897	62	897
Total			**796**	**16,653**	**730**	**14,033**

**Note: The following training programmes are not included in the above table: Youth Skills Promotion Programme (three semesters, 40 students), the All-round Food and Beverage Management Programme (one semester, 13 students) and the Foundation Acceleration Program (one semester, 19 students).*

Skills Evaluation

In 2021, 2,192 persons were issued with local, mainland China and international vocational skills certificates at different skill levels, through skills tests organised by the Labour Affairs Bureau. Breaking the figure down by sectors, the certificates mainly involved the real estate, the engineering

and maintenance industry and employment services, accounting for 38.4 percent, 31 percent and 15.8 percent of the total, respectively.

The Labour Affairs Bureau continued actively working with Guangdong province on occupational skills testing, to explore skills testing or training programmes for "One Examination, Two Accreditations" for more types of jobs and at various levels, thereby fully realising the advantages of regional cooperation. In 2021, the Labour Affairs Bureau signed three cooperation agreements with mainland China counterparts, including: the Guangdong-Macao Joint Research and Implementation of the "One Examination, Two Accreditations" Training and Evaluation Model Cooperation Agreement, the Macao Occupational Skills Recognition System (MORS) Special Cooperation Agreement for "One Examination, Multiple Accreditations" and the Framework Agreement on Promoting Zhuhai-Macao Vocational Skills Level Recognition. In addition, the bureau continued holding "One Examination, Two Accreditations" programmes at various levels. In 2021, 196 people obtained both local and national accreditations through "One Examination, Two Accreditations".

In compliance with the stipulations of the "Employment Agency Law", the Labour Affairs Bureau launched the "Employment Service Adviser" skills test in 2021. A total of 30 test sessions were held, and 343 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 December 2021, hosted by the Chengdu Human Resources and Social Security Bureau and co-organised by the Guangzhou Human Resources and Social Security Bureau, Vocational Training Council of the Hong Kong SAR and the Labour Affairs Bureau of the MSAR Government, the Guangzhou / Hong Kong / Macao / Chengdu Youth Skills Competition (online competition) was held, with 17 contestants from Macao participating. The competition items included Electrical Installation, Pâtisserie and Confectionery, Merchandise Exhibitions, Cyber Security, and Mobile Robotics.

Labour Regulations

In terms of labour laws and regulations, the following sets out the minimum statutory requirements and protection for employees at work, balancing the legal interests of both employers and employees:

- Law No. 7/2008 – "The Labour Relations Law";
- Law No. 21/2009 – "The Law on Employment of Non-Resident Workers";
- Decree-Law No. 40/95/M – "The Compensation Mechanism for Labour Accidents and Occupational Diseases"; and

- Law No. 5/2020 – "The Law on Minimum Wage".

Law No. 10/2015 – "The Workers' Credit Rights Protection Scheme" establishes a protection scheme on credit rights arising from labour relations, to ensure that payments are made in relation to credit rights not fulfilled by debtors.

The bureau has consistently implemented Law No. 4/98/M – "The Framework Law on Employment Policy and Workers' Rights", ensuring that when employing non-resident workers, the employer must ensure employment priority for local employees, and equal rights, working conditions and benefits for local and non-resident workers.

To help local residents affected by the COVID-19 pandemic to enhance their work skills and become more competitive in the job market, since By-law No. 22/2020 – "Subsidised Training Scheme" came into effect in September 2020, and considering the changes in the pandemic and the job market situation, the Government launched the "Subsidised Training Scheme" targeting specific groups, to alleviate financial pressure on relevant parties.

In terms of improving labour-related regulations, from 31 October to 14 December 2021, the Government conducted a 45-day public consultation on the Union Law, to listen to and collect opinions and suggestions from various sectors of the community on the enactment of the law. After sorting and comprehensively analysing the opinions and suggestions collected, a summary report on the consultation will be compiled and announced to the public. In addition, the Government will continue following up on the review and amendments of "The Law of Occupational Safety and Health in the Construction Sector" and other labour-related regulations.

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 2021, the Labour Inspection Department provided 5,058 consultations about labour regulations to enquirers visiting the office. Of the individuals who sought assistance, 83.1 percent were employees and 16.9 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 advance notice period, which accounted for 17.5 percent, 11.6 percent, and 10.8 percent of all enquires, respectively. There were 23,962 enquiries via telephone.

A total of 1,591 complaints in person from 2,575 employee enquiries were handled, 9.2 percent more than in 2020. Most complaints involved wages (25.8 percent), dismissal compensation (11.2 percent) and overtime compensation (8.7 percent). Categorised by industry, most complainants were

from construction (30.0 percent), followed by gaming and other service industries (18.6 percent), and hotels and food and beverage (17.6 percent).

In 2021, 2,531 complaints related to employment disputes, illegal employment and other cases were settled, involving 4,367 employees and 1,951 employer entities. There were 1,662 cases related to rights of creditors involved in the employment disputes, involving totals of 60.61 million patacas and 2,846 employees, with 147 of these cases transferred for trial by the judiciary, accounting for about nine percent of total creditors' rights issues – mainly concerning wages, dismissal compensation and overtime compensation, with the rest being resolved by the department itself.

In 2021, the Labour Inspection Department received notifications of 118 cases of agreement on lowering basic remuneration. None of the cases required filing and follow-up due to alleged breach of reduction of employees' basic compensation.

In the department's efforts to combat illegal employment, 629 cases of illegal employment were filed in 2021, 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 investigations, 460 offenders were penalised for breaches of the law, with fines imposed totalling 6,487,500 patacas. In these cases, 117 non-local residents were found to be working for others in Macao without permits. Also, 10 non-local residents were found to be engaged in activities for their own benefit. Individuals in the two groups were fined a total of 2.65 million patacas.

In 2021, a total of 481 applications for businesses related to employment agencies were processed; they included 232 applications for employment agency business licences and 249 applications for employment service instructor licences. A total of 20 cases involving alleged breaches of law by employment agencies were filed. These cases involved 23 activities, and there were four penalties for operating without a licence, providing job referrals to non-residents or non-local employees, and intermediary receipts and payments, with a total of 70,000 patacas in fines 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 2021, 262 employees applied for protection of labour creditor's rights. The Managing Committee of the Labour Affairs Bureau handled 247 cases in 2021, 226 of which were approved for payment and 18 were approved for advance expenditure.

In 2021, 65 inspections were conducted on major construction sites, to monitor employers' compliance with labour laws and reach out to the community to promote the law. From September to December 2021, the department conducted publicity targeting 334 merchants involving nine industries.

Regarding new law promotion, in response to several law amendments that came 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 2021, the bureau cooperated with various organisations and associations to hold 50 special briefing sessions attended by 3,800 people, explaining to them the

labour laws and regulations. The bureau also continued launching online games related to labour rights, attracting participation by 26,201 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 and Burmese 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 charter and 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 produced work safety guidelines, brochures and pamphlets for different industries, organised online games with occupational safety and health as the theme, and released occupational safety and health information through various media, 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 2021, 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 19 workshops in 2021 for relevant personnel, enabling them to better understand the implementation and rating criteria of the plan.

In 2021, 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	1,287 construction sites	3,658	1,204	1. Penalty procedures were instituted 91 times on construction sites that violated relevant regulations (minor violations), with penalties totalling 452,000 patacas imposed. It was ordered that work be suspended in 14 cases due to high risk. 2. Filed disciplinary actions against one employer and two employees for contravening regulations regarding occupational safety cards of the construction industry, with penalties of 2,500 patacas imposed.
	68 retail premises	68	0	--
	37 gaming premises	37	30	--
	15 hotels	15	0	--
	47 food processing factories	47	53	
	9 piers	17	71	
Safety Inspection Jointly Conducted with Other Departments	265 enterprises	332	219	--
Industrial Accident	4,878 victims in industrial accidents	--	--	--

Occupational safety and health training in 2021:

Course/activity	Number of classes	Number of participants	Number and types of certificates awarded
Occupational safety and health seminar	336	9,026	--
Occupational safety and health training module	76	1,314	1,287 (Certificate of Competency)
Construction Sector Occupational Safety Card Training Course and Open Exam	653	14,322	13,674 (Construction Sector Occupational Safety Card)
Construction Sector Occupational Safety Card Refresher Course and Renewal Exam	653	13,162	12,614 (Construction Sector Occupational Safety Card Renewal)
Construction safety designated training courses	86	1,565	1,437 (Construction Safety Designated Training Certificate)
Hotel and catering sector occupational safety cards training courses	630	28,893	27,408 (Hotel and Catering Sector Occupational Safety Card)
Assistant construction safety supervisor certificate courses (organised jointly with Macau Construction Safety Association)	7	240	92 (Assistant Construction Safety Supervisor Certificate) *3 classes not completed
Construction safety supervisor certificate courses (organised jointly with the University of Macau)	4	146	(Construction Safety Supervisor Certificate) *4 classes not completed
Occupational Safety and Health Officer certificate courses (organised jointly with Macau University of Science and Technology)	1	29	(Occupational Safety and Health Officer certificate) *Classes not completed

Occupational safety and health promotional activities in 2021

Activity	Number of participants	Number of participating individuals
Occupational safety and health promotional activities	106 construction sites	6,469
	5 hotels	25,640
	4 schools	114
Safety shoes promotion	31 enterprises	191 (provided with safety shoes)
First-aid kit promotion	34 enterprises	-
Temporary anchor devices promotion	11 enterprises	22 (attended the relevant training)
Safety harness, fall-arresting device and independent rescue line (kit) promotion programme	10 enterprises	23 (attended the relevant training)
Construction industry occupational safety and health management – promotion programme on working on mobile platforms	17 enterprises	46 (attended the relevant training)
Portable residual current device promotion programme	9 enterprises	18 (attended the relevant training)
Cut- and heat-resistant gloves promotion programme	5 enterprises	--
Sun protection clothing and hat promotion programme	26 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 2021, the Non-resident Workers Employment Department handled 25,789 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, 18,332 were for non-professional employees, 2,491 were for professional employees and 4,962 were for domestic helpers. Also, there were four applications for work permits to engage in activities for the applicants' personal interest.

At the end of December 2021, there were 171,098 employees with non-resident ID cards in Macao, including 139,688 non-professional employees, 5,377 professional employees, and 26,033 domestic helpers, 993 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, East Timor, Mozambique, 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 37 consumer councils of various mainland China provinces and cities, the Hong Kong SAR and Taiwan region, details of cooperation included mutual referral of cases, to exchange relevant information and undertake various cooperation programmes by 2021.

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 2021, 1,441 active companies were Certified Shops. They included Chinese and western pharmaceutical businesses, department stores, supermarkets, catering companies, jewellery and timepiece shops, laundry and dyeing companies, beauty product retail and services, souvenirs (food products), communication equipment, computer product companies, travel agencies and real estate agencies.

Promulgation of Law No. 9/2021 – "Consumer Rights and Interests Protection Law"

The Consumer Rights and Interests Protection Law was passed by the Legislative Assembly on 24 June 2021, and come into effect on 1 January 2022. The Consumer Council immediately launched extensive law promotion work.

The Consumer Rights and Interest Protection Law defines consumers and traders, establishing and maintaining the justice and fairness of the legal relationship between traders and consumers. The law lists the seven rights of consumers: the right to be informed, the right to protection for health and safety, the right to quality goods and services, the right to protection for economic benefits, the right to compensation, the right to participation in the definition of consumer's rights and interests, and the right to legal protection and easy access to redress.

The Consumer Rights and Interests Protection Law safeguards consumer rights in the following ways:

1. Safeguards consumer rights;
2. Prohibits the adoption of unfair trade practices affecting consumers;
3. Regulates contracts for sale of goods and contracts for supply of services offered to consumers;
4. Regulates distance contracts, contracts concluded outside business premises, and contracts for prepayment consumption; and
5. Perfects the mechanism for resolving consumer disputes.

To promote consumer rights and the relevant law, the Consumer Council published the first Consumer Report in July 1993. As of December 2021, the report had been published up to the 340th issue, with a monthly circulation of 4,600 copies.

Consumer Complaints

In 2021, the Consumer Council received 4,671 complaints and 1,735 enquiries. The number of cases handled totalled 6,406. The complaints mainly involved disputes arising from consumer activities related to personal care products and services, food and beverage, catering services, leather garments and shoes and telecommunications services.

In line with the Government's strategy to develop as a world tourism and leisure centre, the Consumer Council is committed to strengthening tourists' confidence in shopping in Macao, and continues improving consumer rights protection mechanisms and measures, to protect the rights and interests of consumers, and provide more convenient rights protection services for tourists. Of around 6,400 complaints and enquiries received, about 9.7 percent were made by tourists (predominantly mainland China 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.

In line with the consumption trends related to the integration of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, in recent years the Consumer Council has strengthened cooperation with consumer organisations in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and jointly released product testing reports. The Consumer Council has launched several apps. In 2016, an app known as the Macao Price Information Platform was developed to incorporate existing 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.

Quality Mark of "Certified Shops"

In March 2001, the Consumer Council established the "Certified Shop" quality mark, and introduced it to the general public. Shops that meet the established criteria and pass the "Certified Shop" qualification assessment are awarded the "Certified Shop" quality mark. Since 2007, the quality mark has been jointly issued by the Consumer Council and the China Chamber of Tourism, which cooperate to widely promote the quality mark in mainland China.

In 2021, the Consumer Council launched the " Certified Shop" scheme and held the "Best Certified Shop" campaign to improve the overall quality of "Certified Shop".

To qualify for membership of the Consumer Mediation and Arbitration Centre and receive a "Certified Shop" emblem, any shop that meets the requirements is automatically recommended for participating in the "Certified Shop" scheme. As at the end of 2021, the Consumer Council had issued the "Certified Shop" emblem to a total of 1,167 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 before 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.

The Consumer Council has also formulated a code of practice for each industry sector in keeping with social developments. By the end of 2021, 19 industry sectors under the Certified Shops mechanism – covering cleaning and dyeing services, supermarkets, mobile phone retailing, electrical appliance retailing, computer product retailing, gold and jewellery retailing, pharmacies, birds' nest products retailing, beauty product and service retailing, real estate, leather garments and shoes, souvenirs (food product), photography equipment retailing, photo printing services, eyewear retailing, furniture retailing, watch and clock retailing, food and beverage services, tourism services (overseas tours), and pet product retail and services – have formulated 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

In order to protect the rights and interests of consumers, the Consumer Council strives to enhance pricing transparency, and continues reinforcing market pricing inspections. In 2021, more than 4,500 price inspections were conducted, and 437 price survey reports and data on supermarkets – including supermarket products, seven special products and two seasonal food products – were published. The price comparison function of Macao Price Information Platform is continuously improved and upgraded. The platform app recorded more than 12,335 downloads and more than 175,656 views in 2021.

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.

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 Census Successfully Completed and Preliminary Results Announced

From 7 August to 28 August 2021, the DSEC conducted data collection for the 2021 Census, gathering data from more than 270,000 residential and industrial and commercial units in Macao. In the early stage of the census, the census questionnaire was filled out online.

Eighty-five percent of the respondents filled out the questionnaire through the online system, while the remainder were completed through telephone interviews, paper questionnaires, and enumerator visits in the later stage. The coverage rate of the 2021 Census reached 99.3 percent, and the overall preliminary response rate was 83.3 percent, which was in line with expectations during the pandemic.

In order to ensure the quality of the census data, the DSEC subsequently conducted random quality checks, randomly selected 1,500 units from the completed questionnaires for data review, and then tested and processed the data, and summarised the results.

The preliminary results of the 2021 Census were announced in December 2021, including the total population, gender and age structure, and population distributions in various districts. The detailed results will be announced in the second quarter of 2022.

Completed the 7th revision of the Nomenclature for Macao's External Trade / Harmonised System

The 7th revised edition of the Nomenclature for Macao's External Trade / Harmonised System,

approved by Executive Order No. 57/2021, came into effect on 1 January 2022.

In accordance with the recommendations of the World Customs Organization, the DSEC follows the Chemical Weapons Convention, the Rotterdam Convention, the Stockholm Convention, and the International Narcotics Administration, to supervise the import and export of related chemicals. The DSEC also supports the operation of the Montreal Protocol and the Basel Convention, to optimise the classification of goods in order to strictly control greenhouse gases and electronic waste that pollute the environment.

In addition, the revised edition of the Nomenclature for Macao's External Trade / Harmonised System is in line with the needs of the social development of Macao, such as cooperating with the Health Bureau on the implementation of the Law of Pharmaceutical Activities in the Field of Traditional Chinese Medicine and the Registration of Traditional Chinese Medicines, the supervision of weapons by the Public Security Police Force, and advice by the Environmental Protection Bureau on preventing and controlling environmental pollution.

Launch of the new "My Statistics" service

The DSEC revamped the previous "Personalised Webpage" and launched a new service, "My Statistics", in December 2021, which enables users to save statistical indicators, tables and publications they are interested in on the DSEC website, and obtain the latest statistics when they next login. Moreover, a new login option with the "Common Access to Public Services of the Macao SAR" account has also been added.

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 2021, 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 2021, affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Support Office continued supporting the Permanent Secretariat with actively participating in economic and trade activities, such as the 2021 China-Brazil International Fair for Trade in Services, setting up the Portuguese-speaking Countries Pavilion at the 26th Macao International Trade and Investment Fair (MIF), organising the fifth Product and Service Exhibition of Portuguese-speaking Countries (Macao) (PLPEX), and organising the Giving Full Play to Macao's Role as a Platform, Promoting China and Portuguese-speaking Countries to Jointly Advance the Belt and Road Cooperation Parallel Forum during the 12th 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 13th 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 website on the cultural week attracted more than 10,000 viewers, and there were more than 4,500 on-site participants of the offline exhibition and workshops.

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 a webpage with anti-pandemic information on the official website of the secretariat, publishing the pandemic situation in China, Macao and various Portuguese-speaking countries; the "Online Seminar on the Post-pandemic Development of SMEs in Portuguese-speaking Countries" and a webinar on traditional medicine in response to the pandemic were organised, in conjunction with the theme of pandemic control to strengthen international cooperation in 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 2021, the standing committee held 12 meetings: two plenary meetings and 10 executive committee meetings.

Macao Yearbook 2022



Stay, Dine and See Macao









"Stay, Dine and See Macao" is part of the "2021 Scheme to Guarantee Employment, Stabilise the Economy and Care for People's Livelihoods", which was launched in April 2021 to expand domestic demand, drive community consumption, and promote gradual recovery of the tourism-related industries. Related projects were launched to support the tourism industry through the "welfare-to-work scheme", so that people employed in the tourism sector – such as tour guides and coach drivers – can find work through the Stay, Dine and See Macao program. The program includes several local tours for residents, who can enjoy exploring short trips in Macao at discounted prices, with the aim of boosting community consumption.


HAPPY TOUR
澳人食住


入口




澳人食住


B-MHL


FREE AMERICAS

Macao Yearbook 2022

5

TOURISM







春暖大地千山秀




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

In 2021, the tourism industry continued to be hard hit by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, but its performance improved compared to 2020, supported by a series of promotional and boosting measures.

According to the Statistics and Census Service, the total number of tourists visiting Macao in 2021 was 7,705,943 – representing an increase of 30.7 percent from the 2020 figure. The number of overnight visitors during the year totalled 3,696,800, representing an increase of 31 percent, and accounting for 48 percent of visitors to Macao. The average length of stay of overnight visitors was 3.2 days, representing an increase of 0.4 days, while the overall figure was 1.6 days; representing an increase of 0.2 days.

Major Markets

In 2021, tourists from Greater China (mainland China, Hong Kong and Taiwan) comprised almost 100 percent of the total. Mainland China continued to be the largest market for visitors to Macao, accounting for 91.4 percent of the total number of visitors, which was 48.2 percent higher than in 2020. Among the mainland China visitors, 2,449,128 (accounting for 34.8 percent of visitors from mainland China to Macao) 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 30.1 percent, and those from Taiwan decreased by 31.9 percent, compared with 2020.

The Hotel Industry

According to Macau Government Tourist Office (MGTO) statistics, at the end of 2021, Macao had a total of 136 hotel premises, of which 92 were star-rated hotels and 44 were guesthouses, supplying a total of 44,224 guest rooms.

Star Rating	Number of Hotels	Number of Rooms
Five-star Luxury Hotels	12	7,690
Five-star Hotels	26	19,242

(Cont.)

Star Rating	Number of Hotels	Number of Rooms
Four-star Hotels	18	8,059
Four-star Apartment Hotels	2	657
Three-star Hotels	16	5,745
Three-star Apartment Hotels	1	208
Two-star Hotels	17	1,402
Sub-total	92	43,003
Guesthouse	44	1,221
Total		**44,224**

* *The average room rate of three- to five-star member hotels was 834.5 patacas in 2021, nine percent lower than in 2020, according to the Macau Hotel Association.*

The total number of guests who stayed in hotels in Macao during 2021 was 6,623,900, representing an increase of 71 percent from the figure in 2020. The average year-round occupancy rate of hotels increased by 21.4 percent to 50 percent. The average length of stay was 1.8 nights, representing an increase of 0.1 nights.

Travel Agencies

At the end of 2021, there were 208 licensed travel agencies in Macao, 12 less than in 2020. A total of 1,854 people held tourist guide licences issued by the MGTO, 77 (four percent) fewer than in 2020. 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 2021, a total of 149,800 Macao residents engaged with travel agent services to travel abroad. Of these, 49,900 joined outbound group tours, and the destinations were all in mainland China, mainly Guangdong Province, accounting for 76 percent of the total, while the total number of residents engaging with travel agent services without joining guided tours increased by 18.4 percent to 99,800, compared to 2020.

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; monitoring tourism and related businesses and issuing licences; formulating tourism crisis emergency responses; managing the Travel Alert System; and realising the Government's overall tourism objectives.

The MGTO has set up representative offices and marketing consultants in many countries and regions around the world, including the Hong Kong SAR, Japan, South Korea, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Taiwan region (marketing consultant), India, the United Kingdom and Ireland, the United States of America, Russia, Australia and New Zealand.

In 2021, the MGTO was committed to organising a series of activities and offering travel discounts by launching online and offline publicity programmes to promote a healthy image of Macao as a safe city for travel, thereby achieving success in tourism recovery.

The MGTO also organised the mega roadshow "Macao Week" in several cities in mainland China, receiving overwhelming responses; held the first "Light Up Macao Drone Gala"; continued organising the "Macao Light Festival"; co-organised the "New Tour Macao FUN Fair"; and organised or supported 30 community tourism events in different forms to deepen the "Tourism+" scheme, which has attracted over 6,443,000 participants.

The MGTO introduced Stay, Dine and See Macao, to encourage Macao citizens to join local tours, boost local consumption and support the tourism industry. Also in 2021, the tourism industry introduced the tourist-oriented exquisite Macao tourism routes.

Tourism Planning and Study

The MGTO announced the review report on the first Macao Tourism Industry Development Master Plan in November 2021. There were 91 action plans established after the review and reform, including 77 interim plans (zero to five years) and 14 long-term plans (six years or more). The proposals and action plans will strengthen the interaction between the tourism industry and other associated industries, enriching Macao as a world tourism and leisure centre.

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 a variety of news materials about Macao tourism, 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

The MGTO launched the "Macao Full of Fun – Smart Trip Planner" to promote Distinctive Shops, cultural and creative shops, retail shops, food and beverage, and check-in hotspots. Through the

application of artificial intelligence technology and open data, the MGTO has systematically integrated Macao's various tourism products and activities, diverse tourism elements and information, as well as peripheral tourism facilities and resources, and added search criteria including zones, labels, food and beverage categories, modes of transportation and day itineraries, to further enrich the experience of visiting Macao, and promote the development of local tourism and peripheral industries, thereby boosting the community economy.

Licensing and Industry Management

In 2021, the MGTO issued four licences for hotels and 45 licences for catering premises, and followed up regarding the applications for various licences. In 2021, the MGTO conducted 2,982 inspections of licensed premises and activities under its supervision, 391 inspections of border crossing checkpoints and tourist attractions, and 157 random inspections of "Stay, Dine and See Macao" local tours. Regarding combating illegal accommodation, 10 units were closed to visitors in 2021.

In 2021, the Legislative Assembly passed Law No. 8/2021 – "Law on the Operation of Hotel Premises", which clarifies the scope of application and the duties and power of the departments, and enhances the licensing procedures, including through the introduction of a one-stop licensing procedure and a temporary business permit system; while also promoting the diversified development and improving the service quality of the tourism industry. The law came into force on 1 January 2022, together with By-law No. 44/2021 - "Enforcement Rules for the Law on the Operation of Hotel Establishments" and Executive Order No. 208/2021.

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", provided subsidies to community groups for organising events under the Community Tourism Plan; co-organised New Tour Macao FUN Fair; and launched Macao Full of Fun – Smart Trip Planner.

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. The Barra pier was newly deployed as a berth for Macao Aquatic Trek; besides, to complement the festivals and the major tourism events, the industry launched a Macao Aquatic Trek night-time sailing.

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 2021, the MGTO supported Macao enterprises with launching 84 related cultural and creative products, boosting 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 2021, it subsidised 20 activities organised by 12 organisations, attended by over 784,000 participants.

New Tour Macao FUN Fair

Hosted by community associations and co-organised by the MGTO, the New Tour Macao FUN Fair was held on every Saturdays and Sundays from November 2021 to January 2022. It was held in the form of a bazaar uniting micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, to promote the Distinctive Shops in Macao, products from Portuguese-speaking countries and cultural and creative products, thereby facilitating tourism development and enhancing economic efficiency in the community. In 2021, activities on the themes of "Creative and Artistic Carnival" and "Light Carnival" attracted over 120,000 visitors, involved over 200 local merchants, and stimulated tourism-related consumption.

Grand Prix Museum

The Grand Prix Museum partially commenced trial operation in April 2021, and was officially opened to the public on 1 June. After an expansion project, the floor area of Grand Prix Museum has increased sixfold to approximately 16,000 square metres, with a new solar power system and accessible facilities. It has earned LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) Gold certification in the building design and construction category for new construction projects.

The layout of the four-storey museum emphasises fun educational experiences. The museum is divided into different zones on each floor, to display racing cars from various kinds of motor races. In 2021, the Grand Prix Museum attracted a total of 46,254 visitors, including 4,184 visitors in 297 tour groups.

In addition, 16 sessions of Little Racers DIY Parent-child Workshop were held in November, with more than 300 parents and children participating.

Business Tourism

Travel Stimulus Programme

Combining the elements of "Tourism+", the Government officially launched the revamped Travel Stimulus Programme on 1 May 2021. In addition to incentive travel, wedding travel and student travel facilitation programmes, the Government incorporated sports tourism, to attract teams from foreign countries to compete, watch competitions and enjoy sightseeing in Macao, in synergy with the promotion of sports tourism development. In 2021, 11 applications were approved, benefiting 4,216 tourists.

The Ninth Macao International Travel (Industry) Expo

The Ninth Macao International Travel (Industry) Expo was held from 9 July to 11 July 2021. 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 23,000 square metres, and there were more than 708 exhibition booths and a total of 399 exhibitors from 38 countries and regions, including Macao, mainland China, Taiwan region and foreign countries, along with 339 buyers, including hosted buyers from mainland China and online buyers worldwide.

The Travel Expo held in 2021 strengthened the "Cloud Series" system and combined virtual and physical exhibitions, promoting exchanges and cooperation in the tourism industry. The Travel Expo attracted about 24,000 participants over three days, with 39 contracts signed, 4,974 business-to-business meetings conducted, 7.81 million view counts accumulated for "Live Cloud Broadcasts", and a peak count of 123,000 concurrent viewers.

During the Tourism Expo, 42 sessions of physical meetings, seminars and forums were held.

Events and Festivals

In 2021, the MGTO organised various large-scale events to boost the revitalisation of tourism, including "Light Up Macao Drone Gala" and Macao Light Festival 2021.

Light Up Macao Drone Gala

Hosted by the MGTO, the "Light Up Macao Drone Gala" was held on 4, 11, 18, 21 and 25 December 2021. Five professional teams from Beijing, Tianjin, Guangzhou and Shenzhen were invited to operate 300 drones with computers. During the event, the average daily flow of visitors exceeded 13,000, representing an average increase of 24.6 percent over 2020.

Macao Light Festival 2021

From 4 December 2021 to 2 January 2022, the MGTO held the "2021 Macao Light Festival — Travellers from Mars", which highlighted Macao's image as a tourist-friendly city. Colourful installations, interactive games and 3D mapping shows were set up in 17 locations in seven areas – Zona Nova de Aterros do Porto Exterior (NAPE), Nam Van District, Northern District, Praia do Manduco District, Central District, Taipa and Coloane, benefiting local businesses and boosting the economy at night time and in the community. Afterwards, the event was extended to 16 January 2022, attracting over 310,000 visitors in total.

Ongoing promotion of Macao · Creative City of Gastronomy

The MGTO published a travel guide to Macao and an entertainment guide to China-Zhuhai-Macao, and constantly introduced the local gastronomy of Macao in various newspapers and magazines.

The MGTO worked with local TV stations 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. The MGTO also cooperated with the Economic and Technological Development Bureau to produce a series of adverts for Distinctive Shops. Targeting the trend towards young visitors, the adverts were produced using a multimedia, multi-angle approach and promoted on various social media platforms. The MGTO also worked with social media platforms to produce a video on cooking Macanese cuisine .

In collaboration with Macau Cuisine Association, the MGTO invited local chefs to create cooking videos to promote Macao's delicacies, Portuguese cuisine, 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.

The MGTO subsidised local organisations to hold the 21st Macao Food Festival, World Cities of Gastronomy (China) Meet in Macao Activities 2021 and the 12th International Culture and Food Festival, attracting over 799,000 participants.

Tourism Promotion

In 2021, the MGTO's promotional strategy aimed at boosting the confidence of tourists in visiting Macao, expand the number of visitors and promote the revitalisation of the tourism industry, and promoting Macao as a safe travel destination through comprehensive online and offline promotions, thereby creating synergy for promoting the revitalisation of the Macao tourism economy.

Outsourced Information Counter Service

To provide employment opportunities for local tourist guides whose jobs were lost or reduced as a result of the pandemic, the MGTO outsourced the services of a total of seven information counters to Macau Tourist Guide Association, so the counters could provide tourism information for visitors through professional tourist guides.

Tourism Promotional Strategies and Activities

The MGTO promoted "Tourism＋" by cross-sector integration, leveraging elements including conventions and exhibitions, sports, cultural creativity and e-commerce; fusing the elements into various promotional activities; and adopting the name cards of Macao World Heritage and city of gastronomy as the tourism image, thereby promoting tourism products to the public, including events and festivals, gastronomy and comprehensive cultural tours of Macao.

Promotion of the Greater Bay Area

The MGTO and the Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute (IPIM) jointly held Macao tourism and MICE presentations in Guangzhou, Dongguan, Zhongshan, Zhaoqing, Huizhou and Shenzhen in the Greater Bay Area, with over 180 participants from the Macao tourism and MICE industries. These events helped to promote exchanges between industries in Macao and mainland

China, while opening up business opportunities. In November, the "Safe and Quality Destination - Glamourous Macao" tourism roadshow was held in Shenzhen, to promote Macao's festivals and events in December, attracting around 5,000 visitors.

Cooperation with Online Tourism Platforms

The MGTO cooperated with a number of mainstream online travel agencies in mainland China to set up product pages and promote the image of Macao as a safe destination, while using various marketing resources of online travel agencies to promote Macao's tourism resources and boost sales of tourism products. In 2021, these promotions attracted 421,754 visitors purchasing Macao tourism products, and 11,009 visitors purchasing Guangdong-Macao multi-destination tourism products.

Promotional Social Media Approach and Training Bloggers

The MGTO actively posted the latest information on Macao tourism, food, market conditions and life on mainland China social media platforms. In addition to constantly posting promotional information on its official accounts, the MGTO also launched the fun hashtag campaigns "Short Videos about Macao" and "Safe and Quality Destination - Glamourous Macao" to attract residents and visitors to participate in promoting Macao's tourism and culture by turning their personal experiences into videos, and inviting more than 100 micro-influencers from mainland China and Macao to create online buzz, thus increasing the online popularity of Macao as a safe destination.

The MGTO launched the "Incubation Plan for Macao's KOL in Tourism", with 50 trainees selected from over 300 applicants to learn the skills of promoting on social media, making good use of their own media platforms to promote the image of Macao's tourism, and conveying accurate tourism information through online interactions with people in mainland China, hence boosting their confidence in visiting Macao.

In 2021, the numbers of followers of MGTO's social media accounts were 1.9 million on WeChat, 1.56 million on Weibo, 115,000 on TikTok and 26,000 on Xiaohongshu. The MGTO also strengthened the output of its official TikTok account "Macao Government Tourist Office", with a total of 252 short videos posted in 2021 and the number of followers increasing from 15,000 to 115,000.

Quality Tourism Services Accreditation Scheme

Due to the pandemic, applications for accreditation from the food and beverage sector were suspended, but the MGTO resumed the assessments during surveillance periods of accredited merchants and enhanced the assessment criteria. For the travel agency sector, both applications and assessments were suspended in 2021, but the qualifications of the merchants accredited during the surveillance period were retained. In 2021, among the "Star Merchants", there were 258 food and beverage businesses and 34 travel agencies, respectively, while the retail sector continued working with the Consumer Council, with 29 retail sector businesses receiving Star Merchant Awards in 2021.

Regional and International Cooperation

Regarding international cooperation, the conferences, seminars, and training courses organised by international tourism organisations were again held online/virtually in 2021. 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 World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), the MGTO attended various events, including the 33rd Joint Meeting and Regional Conference of the UNWTO Commission for East Asia and the Pacific and the UNWTO Commission for South Asia (in September), and the 15th UNWTO Asia/Pacific Executive Training Programme on Tourism Policy and Strategy (in October); also, the MGTO attended UNESCO Creative Cities Network Virtual Conference (in July), and the Creative City of Gastronomy Virtual Conference (in March, May, October and December); and PATA Executive Board Meetings (in March, April and July), PATA Board Meetings (in April and October), PATA Annual General Meeting (in April) and PATA Gold Awards 2021, which were sponsored by MGTO (in September).

The MGTO also attended WTCF Beijing Fragrant Hills Tourism Summit & World Conference on Tourism Cooperation and Development 2021 (in September). Also during 2021, the MGTO became an official member of the Global Association of the Exhibition Industry (UFI).

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 2021 Annual Work Meeting in Macao in July. The meeting engaged leaders and officials representing various entities, including the Secretariat for Economy and Finance of the MSAR Government, and leading officials and representatives of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao Special Administrative Region. The MGTO was invited to attend an activity at "Beautiful China - Experience with Heart & Eyes Online Presentation Seminar 2021", hosted by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism; the main event was held in Chongqing, Sichuan province, while Macao served as a parallel venue.

Work on Prevention and Control of COVID-19 Pandemic

In 2021, the MGTO continued coordinating the loans of Medical Observation Hotels, and organised and assisted in the selection of these hotels, along with cleaning and disinfecting the hotels after they have been used, in accordance with the Health Bureau's work on pandemic prevention and control. The MGTO has optimised the operational procedures of Medical Observation Hotels, including the implementation of "closed-loop management" measures, introduction of robots for providing contactless services (such as body temperature screening and delivery of supplies), and so on. From 1 January to 31 December 2021, 41,059 people were assisted, and stayed in nine hotels for medical observations.

The MGTO forwarded the guidelines on pandemic prevention issued by the Health Bureau to

premises licensed and supervised by the MGTO, and regularly inspected these premises to ensure their full compliance with the related guidelines. It also cooperated with multiple departments to provide anti-pandemic vehicles at all checkpoints to escort people considered a risk for COVID infections to designated quarantine stations and the Medical Observation Hotels. As the outbreak changed, a closed-loop management measure targeting drivers on medical observation routes was introduced from the end of 2021.

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 "QS World University Rankings by Subject 2021" as the best higher education institution in Macao in the field of hospitality and leisure management, the fourth best higher education institution in Asia, and the 30th best higher education institution in the world in this field.

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 2020/2021 academic year were as follows:

IFT's diploma and degree programmes admitted 453 students during the 2020/2021 academic year, with a total of 1,700 registered students (including 11 exchange students in the first semester) enrolled in the following degree programmes at the beginning of the academic year:

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) Hospitality Management	(1) Hospitality and Tourism Management (2) International Food and Beverage Management (3) International Hospitality Management (4) International Tourism Management
Doctoral Degree Programme (English as medium of instruction)	
Hospitality and Tourism Management	

Non-tertiary Education

A total of 12,483 students took various vocational and continued education courses during the 2020/2021 academic year, with 161 of them enrolled in the Western Culinary Skills and Pastry and Bakery programme; 976 enrolled in assessment under the Macao Occupational Skills Recognition System (MORS); and 1,046 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, which is under the Education and Youth Development Bureau, 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 2021, the IFT had built connections with 159 schools (127 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.

In the 2020/2021 academic year, due to the pandemic, students were not able to go abroad for exchange programmes, but the IFT actively sent students to mainland China for exchange programmes and internships. A total of 30 students were on internships abroad, six students went on exchanges to mainland China for a semester, and 172 students visited Beijing, Tianjin, Hainan, Gansu, Hunan, Guangdong and Guizhou to participate in exchange activities. Students also connected with the world through online platforms, with 35 students participating in international competitions. Also during the academic year, the IFT signed cooperation agreements with BINUS University, Sunway University, Sejong University, Hunan Normal University, Beijing International Studies University and Guangzhou University, to expand academic and cultural exchanges.

In 2021, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area tourism education and training base set up a new cooperation centre in Guangzhou and Shunde with competent partners, and continued launching a variety of online and offline activities with members of the Alliance for Developing Macao into the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Tourism Education and Training Base, including training courses, certification assessments, seminars, forums, talks, research and exchange activities.

In 2021, the IFT signed collaboration agreements with the Vocational Skills Service Guidance Centre of the Human Resources and Social Security Department of Guangdong Province and the Labour Affairs Bureau of the MSAR Government to develop new standards for tourism services industry skills in the Greater Bay Area.

Since 2016, IFT's Global Centre for Tourism Education and Training has regularly collaborated with UNWTO, organising 12 professional training sessions, which targeted government agencies, tourism industry professionals and educators. These were attended by 270 participants from 34 countries and regions, including about 212 students from the Belt and Road regions.

In June and December 2021, the IFT collaborated with the UNWTO to organise two online training programmes with the themes of "Capacity Building for Sustainable Tourism in Island Countries" and "Solutions for Sustainable Tourism Development and Destination Branding in Times of Crisis and Beyond", designed for decision makers in government tourism departments in island countries in the Pacific and the Indian Ocean and ASEAN countries, recommended by the UNWTO. The institute also invited personnel from the Greater Bay Area, with a total of 50 trainees from 12 countries joining the two courses.

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.

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Light Festival







The Macao Light Festival 2021 commenced on 4 December 2021, and continued until 16 January 2022 due to its popularity. This was the first time the festival resumed after the pandemic. Various Government departments hosted activities during the year-end festive holidays, to highlight Macao's image as a tourist-friendly city, thus attracting more tourists to speed up Macao's economic recovery.

The Macao Light Festival illuminates and enlivens the streets and alleys of different neighbourhoods through light installations, interactive games and light sculpture performances, to enrich Macao's evening entertainment. In conjunction with the Light Up Macao Drone Gala held on weekends and holidays, the event allowed more residents and tourists to explore different districts in Macao, participate in activities, and help revitalising the local economy.


2021
澳門光影節




Jessica
Robert





Macao Yearbook 2022

6

PUBLIC ORDER







華陸大地千山參




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 is in charge of planning, coordinating and monitoring the operations of Macao's civil protection system.

Along with Law no. 11/2020 – "The Civil Protection Law" coming into effect, to more effectively fulfil the Unitary Police Service's civil protection duties, and implement the Government policy of smart policing, the Unitary Police Service conducted organisational adjustments in 2021. Based on the existing organisational structure, the Department of Study, Planning and Coordination of Civil Protection Operations was newly added; with a subordinate Civil Protection Planning Affairs Division and the Division for Coordination of Emergency Civil Protection Operations. The changes led to clearer, better defined responsibilities and allocation of duties.

The Unitary Police Service now comprises seven 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.

Pandemic Prevention and Control

In 2021, confirmed cases of COVID-19 were found in Macao. In accordance with the stipulations of the Civil Protection Law, the Chief Executive announced that Macao had entered the state of immediate prevention and the civil protection mechanism was activated to give prompt response measures for security, and pandemic prevention and control. The Unitary Police Service fully aligned with the Government's pandemic prevention strategy and actively supported the Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre. During the period of pandemic prevention and control, Macao was hit by Tropical Storm Lionrock and Tropical Storm Kompasu, and the Civil Protection Action Centre had to face simultaneous challenges arising from public health issues and potential natural disasters.

In March, the Unitary Police Service jointly conducted a drill for region-specific and multi-level disease prevention and control with the Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre. This was to strengthen the communication and synergy between each department while working on pandemic prevention and control, educate residents regarding prevention and control plans, and better facilitate the MSAR Government's disease prevention measures.

Disaster Prevention and Mitigation

The Unitary Police Service conducts the "Crystal Fish" typhoon drill before typhoon season each year. For the drill in 2021, an evacuation plan for storm surge in low-lying areas was added, to replace the traditional operation mode involving paper and offline records with a digitalised workflow, assist the execution of the department's daily inspection and evacuation work, and enhance working efficiency. After the drill, the evacuation system was officially launched in the third quarter of 2021.

The Unitary Police Services and other organisations established the mechanism for communications regarding civil protection in the community, in order to notify all levels of society regarding the latest disaster prevention information. In 2021, the Unitary Police Services started organising public recruitment of civil protection volunteers, in order to establish cooperative relationships between the community forces and the Government, and continue raising Macao's effectiveness in preventing and responding to major disasters.

To raise students' awareness regarding civil protection duties, the Unitary Police Services and the Education and Youth Development Bureau jointly organised a visit - "Getting to know civil protection outside school". This aimed to increase students' awareness of the civil protection system and upgrade their understanding of safety and capacity for self-rescue. The Unitary Police Services and the Education and Youth Development Bureau also organised the exercises on "suspicious school intruders", in order to strengthen the capacity of teachers and students to respond to emergencies.

Planning Operations

Regarding rectifying the public order environment, the Unitary Police Services plans large-scale joint police operations on a regular basis. These include a series of measures to prevent and fight crimes, such as the Winter Precaution Operations and Thunderbolt Operations jointly organised between Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, to continuously stabilise the public order of society. The Unitary Police Services is responsible for the coordination between the Macao Customs, the Public Security Police and the Judiciary Police in co-executing and jointly combating illegal immigration. It also coordinates each police unit and correctional services department, to combat and govern drug-related issues.

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.

Strengthening the Police Force through Technology

To implement the administrative principle of strengthening the police force through technology, the Unitary Police Service continued constructing the Macao urban electronic surveillance system

(commonly known as "eye in the sky"). Prior to 2021, a total of 1,620 cameras were installed throughout Macao in four phases. In 2021, the fifth phase was launched, and it was planned that a total of 300 cameras would be installed on the original "eye in the sky" or related camera poles. The aim was to strengthen the camera installations in specific areas and upgrade the efficiency of adapting the system.

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.

In 2021, the Unitary Police Services launched a WeChat app, Safe Macao (beta version), in order to provide the convenience of a regularly used social app for residents and tourists to immediately obtain one-stop police information. Initially, the app mainly provided border and safety information.

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 2021, the Public Security Police Force comprised 6,355 staff, with 5,108 personnel in service, 1,247 vacancies and 436 clerical staff.

Operations and Communication Centre

The Operations and Communication Centre is under the Planning and Operations Department of the Public Security Police Force. All 999 emergency calls from residents are routed to the centre, which classifies them and deploys police officers to the scene and take action. The Operations and Communication Centre received 342,183 emergency calls during 2021.

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, "eye in the sky", commenced operations on 15 September 2016. 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 strengthen the police force through technology, ensure public security and safety and order and, especially, to prevent crimes and assist in criminal investigations.

Police Tactical Unit

The Police Tactical Unit was officially established in 1979, and currently has 678 team members. It includes six special units – the anti-riot team, VIP and important facility protection unit, special operations team, bomb-disposal team, police dog team, and inspection and security team. They are responsible for the safety of facilities, protecting important individuals, 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.

Crime Prevention Work

Through the communication mechanism for community policing and the communication mechanism for police schools, the Public Security Police conducted work such as visits, interviews, seminars and promotions with community organisations and schools, and maintained close relationships with community communication officers and school communication officers. These efforts served to understand the latest developments of the community and schools, conduct further analyses based on information received, and coordinate with frontline police units to formulate and adjust police strategies according to the prevailing situation.

Regarding youth policy, the Junior PSP Group, which is a uniformed youth group of the Public Security Police, has continuously organised events and training related to four domains: law popularisation, community engagement, career development, and physical and mental health. The group aims to foster correct values among the younger generation through peer influences.

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. It is specifically responsible for investigating crimes. According to Law No. 5/2006, the Judiciary Police has exclusive right to investigation of the following crimes: crimes in which the identity of the criminal is known, and lead to a sentence of more than three years imprisonment; drug-related crimes; passing counterfeit money and receipts; gang- or triad-related crimes; gambling-related crimes; using illegal substances in horse races or dog races; cybercrimes; money laundering; terrorism; crimes against national security; and crimes against public authority, and property damage.

The Judiciary Police comprises eight departments and 25 divisions, 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) is also incorporated within the Judiciary Police. Since October 2020, safeguarding national security came under the purview of the Judiciary Police. It also established departments of investigation and technology, such as the Department of Security, the Terrorism Crimes Early Warning and Investigation Division, and the Division of Cybersecurity, in order to persistently uphold the basic principle of "patriots governing Macao" and safeguard national security and the safety of Macao.

In 2021, there were 1,362 permanent staff positions in the Judiciary Police, with 1,273 serving

staff.

In 2021, the Judiciary Police opened 9,583 case files, of which 4,915 were designated for special criminal investigations and indictments, 4,915 were preliminary investigations and the remaining 1,998 were investigations that had been requested. During the year, 9,406 case investigations were completed, of which 5,026 were designated as special investigations, 2,044 were preliminary investigations and the remaining 2,336 were investigations that had been requested.

During 2021, investigations of criminal cases (cases designated as special investigations and indictments) included: three homicides, 50 arson cases, 98 extortion cases, 27 robberies, 407 thefts, 61 cases of narcotic drug trafficking, 13 cases of narcotic drug taking, 1 human trafficking case, 6 cases of prostitution exploitation, 21 cases of gang crimes and 14 cases of domestic violence. There were 1,372 gambling-related cases, including 71 loan-sharking cases and 27 cases involving infringement of freedom of movement arising from loan-sharking. Additional cases included 54 cases of passing counterfeit currency (including using counterfeit credit cards), 491 fraud cases (of which 89 were phone fraud cases, but excluding casino, computer and Internet fraud cases), and 1,676 cases of cybercrime.

In 2021, to continue supporting 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 support surveying epidemiology; assist in confirming the travel records of confirmed cases and close contacts; investigate crimes that intentionally harm public safety, order and social stability during sudden public incidents, according to the law and disseminate the latest accurate information on the pandemic and promptly contradict false rumours through new media.

Crime Prevention

The Judiciary Police joined forces with the community to promote crime prevention. It cooperated with civilian-police cooperation organisations, such as the 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 awareness of being law abiding among young people. It continued releasing the latest news on the police and reports on situations involving enacting the law via the internet and new media platforms, and realised three policing concepts while enacting the law.

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.

In 2021, the Crisis Negotiation Unit handled 21 requests for crisis negotiations involving suicide attempts, all of which were satisfactorily resolved. The unit also handled 13 cases from other administrative authorities, to assist in clearing or vacating unlawful occupation of government land or structures.

Macao Public Security Forces

The Macao Public Security Forces (FSM) comprises the Public Security Forces Affairs Bureau, the Public Security Police Force, the Fire Service and the Academy of Public Security Forces. At the end of 2021, the FSM had a total of 7,626 staff members, with 6,616 disciplined services staff and Customs staff in FSM, and 1,010 clerical staff and other 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.

Training Programmes for Public Security cadets	Number of Applicants	Number of Recruited Candidates					Date of Assumption
		Police Officer		Fire Service Officer		Total	
		Male	Female	Male	Female		
29th	2,510	78	39	47	-	164	18 May 2021
30th (note)	3,843	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: The recruitment planned to finish by the end of 2021 is still ongoing at the time of publication; for admissions was 110 (with 85 for the training programme for police officers and 25 for the training programme for fire service officers), qualified applicants would start engaging in relevant

programmes from 20 June 2022, and they would become police officers or fire service officers on 20 March 2023.

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 2021, the DSFSM received 154 cases: 25 complaints, 12 suggestions and opinions, 111 enquiries, two crime reports, and four cases that were irrelevant to the FSM. Of the 25 complaints, nine concerned officers and staff, four concerned equipment and facilities, four concerned transport, three concerned procedures, one concerned the environment, one concerned public health and three concerned other matters.

Disciplinary Cases

The FSM requires rigorous disciplinary compliance from all its officers. According to information provided by the FSM, during 2021, investigations were completed regarding 214 disciplinary cases involving 255 people, 228 of whom were in the Public Security Police, 22 in the Fire Service, two in the DSFSM and three in the Academy of Macao Public Security Forces. Most disciplinary actions were in response to minor offences. However, 19 Public Security Police officers and six 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 2021, the Fire Services Bureau had a staffing level of 1,589 posts, with 1,454 serving personnel and 135 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 45,554 incidents during 2021.

Appliances and Equipment

The Fire Services Bureau currently has 172 fire vehicles, including 25 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 demolition machine, four dangerous goods and chemicals vehicles, 30 fire/ambulance motorcycles, 56 ambulances and 19 support vehicles.

Fire Fighting

In 2021, the Fire Services Bureau handled 17 No. 2 alarm fires, 614 No. 1 alarm fires, and 221 miscellaneous fires. Classified by cause, 183 fire incidents were due to unattended cooking, 68 were the result of electrical short circuits, 139 were accidental false alarms, 125 were due to suspected cases of kindling left behind by negligent people, three were due to suspected arson, five were unusual cases and the remaining 329 were due to other causes. During the year, 36 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 2021, the Fire Services Bureau handled 5,765 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 1,267 paramedics. In 2021, the Fire Services Bureau responded to 39,113 emergency requests for ambulances, and dispatched ambulances on 42,778 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 2021, the Fire Services Bureau examined 5,221 construction plans, conducted 1,506 site inspections, performed 2,226 fire-fighting-equipment tests and undertook 8,771 fire-prevention and safety patrols. It handled 549 complaints and appeals, and awarded 184 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.

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 2021, the academy trained 353 officers in its Police/Fire Service Officers' Training Programme. There are 50 officers taking part in the Police/Fire Service Officers' Training Programme during year 2021/2022. A total of 8,598 cadets have been trained through the District Public Security Services Programme from 1990 to 2002 and the Training Programme for Public Security Cadets from 2003 to 2021. In 2021, 164 cadets attended and completed the Training Programme for Public Security Cadets. Moreover, the academy organised 38 short-term courses, talks and seminars in 2021, with 3,906 participants.

Traffic Accidents

According to statistics provided by the Public Security Police, 12,776 traffic accidents occurred in Macao during 2021, resulting in 4,374 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 2021, Macao Customs detected and solved 54 cases of illegal border crossings, arresting 149 illegal immigrants and 27 human smuggling ring leaders. It also seized a large quantity of undeclared imports, including 2,536 kilogrammes of orchids, 68,153 kilogrammes of meat and

vegetables, 5,953 litres of alcoholic beverages, 1,948,465 cigarettes, 338,669 grammes of cigars, and 22,524 grammes of tobacco.

As regards intellectual property and industrial property protection, items seized included 36 handbags, 86 pairs of shoes, 4,549 items of clothing, 496 watches, one mobile phone accessory, five mobile phones, 476 daily commodities, one accessory, 721 bottles of wine and eight food products.

Moreover, 7,403 indictments were issued by Macao Customs, including for 7,254 cases involving infringement of the External Trade Law; ten cases involving Marine and Water Bureau regulations; eight cases involving non-compliance with the Regulations on the Prohibition of Illegal Employment; 68 cases involving non-compliance with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora; four cases involving the violation of Control of Cross-border Physical Transportation of Cash and Bearer Negotiable Instruments; 38 cases involving illegal immigration; 12 cases involving the Penal Code; eight cases involving infringement of intellectual property rights and one case involving a violation of the legal framework of public health and the economy.

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. Through the Anti-illegal Immigration Collaboration Mechanism, it jointly combats illegal immigration with the Public Security Police and the Judiciary Police. Through a point-to-point joint collaboration mechanism, it jointly combats illegal immigration activities in Macao and Zhuhai with Zhuhai Public Security Bureau, Armed Police Corps No.2 and the Zhuhai Coast Guard.

During exchanges of information in 2021, the Macao Customs and the law enforcement authorities in China reported 1,915 suspicious incidents that mainly involved crimes such as illegal immigration and smuggling. The Macao Customs and Zhuhai Public Security Bureau conducted 14 synchronised patrol operations to ensure order and safety at sea along the coast of Macao. In the Inner Harbour, the Customs and Armed Police Corps No.2 conducted nine synchronised patrols and three rescue drills. Moreover, in order to strengthen the order and safety of the inner harbour and the outer harbour, the Customs and the Marine and Water Bureau conducted five joint marine actions and 11 search and rescue drills.

The Macao Customs Fleet currently has 20 patrol vessels, 41 high-speed boats and three water bikes.

International Cooperation

Macao Customs is a member of the World Customs Organisation (WCO) and actively participates in its various international operations. During 2021, it participated in and continued participating in:

- An on-going operation to combat cigarette smuggling, which has been organised by the World Customs Organisation'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;
- From 1 to 19 February 2021: a joint operation between WCO and RILO AP for combating illegal drug trafficking, mainly targeting methamphetamine, MDMA, amphetamine and precursors for manufacturing drugs;
- From 15 April to 15 September 2021: a joint operation between RILO AP and UNODC in order to combat illegal trafficking of drugs and endangered species of fauna and flora;
- From 30 April 2021 to 3 June 2021 and from 25 June 2021 to 30 September 2021: operations combating the illegal trafficking of counterfeit, illegal and substandard COVID-19 drugs, medical supplies and vaccines;
- From 1 to 30 October 2021, with WCO: combating illegal trafficking activities, which mainly targeting the following:
    - Hazardous waste (such as hazardous plastic waste and mixed plastic waste, and biomedical and medical plastic waste related to COVID-19, including highly contagious waste; other waste that may have been contaminated by pathogens; pathologic-occlusive waste; waste with needles and cutting edges and drugs; cytotoxic waste; used face masks; chemical waste and general medical waste);
    - All other wastes listed in the Basel Convention;
    - Substances listed in the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs);
- From 1 to 31 October 2021: a joint operation between WCO and INTEPOL to combat activities such as smuggling wild fauna and flora, and illicit financial flows; and
- From 1 to 21 November 2021: a joint operation between WCO and RILO CIS to combat smuggling of tobacco and its products, related equipment for manufacturing tobacco, chemicals, Juicy Wrap, and raw materials for tobacco products.

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 2021, the office received 1,078

reports from the public. The topics included intellectual property infringements, violation of external trade policies, violation of marine safety regulations, illegal border crossings, illegal labour, and smuggling of narcotics and psychoactive drugs. In all, there were 143 complaints, concerning the conduct of customs officers, service procedures, equipment and facilities, and environment and noise pollution. The office also handled 2,232 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 2021, it received more than 2,200 reports from financial services, gaming and other industries.

By December 2021, all members of APG had passed the latest Mutual Evaluation Follow-up Report 2021 from the Macao SAR. The Macao SAR has maintained its record of passing all 40 ratings of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Technical Compliance Recommendations. Macao is still the only member that has achieved passes in all Legal and Technical Compliance ratings of the Asia-Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG). Among 120 members of FATF and nine sections that have been evaluated, only five have passed all 40 Technical Compliance ratings. Moreover, the Macao SAR also obtained six passes in ratings for achieving 11 Effectiveness Outcomes, thus becoming the first of the above-mentioned five jurisdictions around the world to meet all 40 FATF Technical Compliance International Standards, achieving the most satisfactory ratings in all criteria.

In September 2013, the Director of the Financial Intelligence Office took up the post as co-chairman of the APG. Moreover, in April 2020, the Financial Intelligence Office, as representative of the Macao SAR, was appointed the co-chairman of the regional subgroup Asia / Pacific Joint Group (APJG) of the International Cooperation Review Group (ICRG), responsible for developing the watch list of the international anti-money laundering organisation, Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

Moreover, in the fourth quarter of 2021, the Financial Intelligence Office was invited by APG to send representatives to participate in a new project of the group, under FATF. It established a common strategy and mission for the FATF headquarters and its nine regional units, and jointly implemented action to combat money laundering, terrorism financing and proliferation financing.

The MSAR continued assigning officers to participate in the work of international anti-money laundering organisations, to improve the image of Macao; it also 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 29 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, India and New Zealand.

Civil Protection Master Plan

Civil protection refers to the multi-discipline activities conducted by the Macao SAR on an ongoing basis, to safeguard against public emergencies caused by natural or human factors that endanger people's lives and property. It involves rescuing and assisting persons in danger, maintaining the security of public property and the normal operations of institutions, and – if necessary – helping to resume public order and normal living conditions.

Public emergencies are classified into natural disasters, accidents, public health incidents and social safety incidents, based on their risks, factors and characteristics. According to the extent of the problems, they may be ranked in five levels, including ordinary, prevention, immediate prevention, rescue(s), and disaster. Regarding announcements on emergencies: the Chief Executive has to specify the times that emergency situations start and finish, as specified in Articles 3 to 5 in the Executive Order published in the *Macao SAR Gazette*. If a situation is obviously in emergency, the Chief Executive can announce when it began through social media, so it is publicised and response measures can be legally implemented.

The civil protection system comprises the following entities:

(1) The Chief Executive;

(2) The Commander of the Joint Operation;

(3) The Public Security Forces and relevant security departments (Unitary Police Services, Macao Customs, Public Security Police, Fire Services Bureau, Judiciary Police, Public Security Forces Affairs Bureau and Academy of Macao Public Security Forces);

(4) Public and private entities designated by the Chief Executive that have special authority or skills for implementing civil protection:

- Public entities: the Civil Aviation Authority; Conde S. Januario Hospital; Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau; the Marine and Water Bureau; the Transport Bureau; the Education and Youth Development Bureau; the Environmental Protection Bureau; the Lands, Public Works and Transport Bureau; Macao Government Tourist Office; the Government Information Bureau; the Municipal Affairs Bureau; the Social Welfare Bureau; the Housing Bureau; the Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau and the Health Bureau; and
- Private entities: Companhia de Electricidade de Macau; Sai Van Bridge Management Company; Companhia de Telecomunicacoes de Macau; Macau Red Cross; Kiang Wu Hospital; Macao Water Supply Company (SAAM) and Teledifusao de Macau (TDM).

According to Law No. 11/2020 and the regulations of By-law No. 31/2020 that came into effect on 15 September 2020, the Chief Executive is the highest authority of civil protection in Macao, with the right to approve civil protection master plans.

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 has separate male and female sections. Each has two sub-sections, for convicted inmates and for inmates on remand. Moreover, one section is used to house inmates who are under special supervision.

Prison Population

Coloane Prison can accommodate a maximum of 2,041 inmates. As at 31 December 2021, it held 1,520 inmates, of whom 161 were on remand and 1,359 were convicted. There were 1,306 male inmates and 214 female inmates.

Returning to Society

Coloane Prison fully assists inmates with returning to society, with consideration of individual, family and society perspectives, and provides diverse, comprehensive services assisting this return. The measures include counselling services; education and occupational training; organising family activities and family gatherings; and jointly organising seminars, events and employment programmes with relevant public departments and social groups.

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 14 boys and one girl in the institution as at 31 December 2021.

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Qingmau Checkpoint






往珠海
Para ZHUHAI
To ZHUHAI
離澳大堂(往珠海)
Departure Hall (To ZHUHAI)
往珠海升降機
請使用升降機




POLÍCIA
POLÍCIA







Qingmau Checkpoint officially commenced operation on 8 September 2021, with a customs clearance capacity of 200,000 passengers per day sufficient to effectively relieve the pressure on border-crossing customs clearance at the Border Gate, and improve passenger customs clearance efficiency on both sides of the border.

Qingmao Checkpoint is a key project for establishing a rapid transportation network in the Greater Bay Area. It is connected to mainland China's intercity railway network, further enhancing the interconnectivity between Guangdong and Macao. It helps to promote synergistic development of Guangdong and Macao, including Macao and Zhuhai, and creates favourable conditions for Macao's sustainable development and its integration into the establishment of the Greater Bay Area.

Qingmao Checkpoint is the seventh passenger inspection checkpoint connecting Macao and Zhuhai, and the fourth 24-hour customs clearance checkpoint. It employs the "Joint Inspection, One-Time Release" customs clearance mechanism, and is currently the most digitalised smart checkpoint.

Macao Yearbook 2022

7

EDUCATION







華陸大地千山參




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.

Education and Youth Development Bureau

As stipulated in By-law No. 40/2020 on the Organisation and Operation of the Education and Youth Development Bureau, which came into force on 1 February 2021, the Higher Education Bureau and the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau were merged into the Education and Youth Development Bureau (DSEJ), which is charged with developing, coordinating, executing and evaluating education and youth policies in Macao.

During August, in response to the changing pandemic situation in Macao, and to strengthen pandemic prevention, the DSEJ required students, teachers and school staff to return to their residences in Macao, Zhuhai or Zhongshan 14 days before the start of school or resumption of face-to-face teaching. Those who had been to places outside Macao, Zhuhai and Zhongshan, or whose co-inhabitants had done so, had to do one nucleic acid test within five days before the start of school or resumption of face-to-face teaching.

The DSEJ distributed the "Notes for Schools in the 2021/2022 Academic Year" to all schools, reminding them to pay attention to the safety and health of teachers and students, prepare for possible suspension of classes, and optimise contingency plans for home learning.

The DSEJ assisted in community-wide nucleic acid testing. Notifications were issued to tertiary and non-tertiary education schools to the effect that, from 25 October onwards, all faculty members, college students and teaching staff of non-tertiary education schools must present proof of having received at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccination, or proof of a negative COVID-19 nucleic acid test result issued within seven days, when entering the campus.

The DSEJ also worked with schools to arrange registration for 1,000 cross-boundary students who could not return to their residence in mainland China due to the adjustments in the cross-boundary pandemic prevention and control measures for the Zhuhai and Macao ports and arrange 600 students and their accompanying persons to move into youth hostels and student residence halls, in order to facilitate their living and study.

During the class suspension period, the DSEJ worked with nine subsidised counselling organisations to provide students with continuous psychological support and counselling hotline services through online platforms and mobile applications. Student counselling organisations provided students with support hotlines or online platforms such as WeChat and Instagram, according to the situation.

The DSEJ, the Health Bureau and the Social Welfare Bureau, together with the China Education Association, the Catholic Schools Association and the Caritas-Life Hope Hotline, jointly established the "Along with Love – Working Group on the Mental and Physical Health of Young People" in January 2020, with a view to mobilising society regarding various aspects of youth-focused work covering education and development.

In addition, during the 2021/2022 school year, on the basis of the student counselling service, nine additional senior counsellors were provided to tour around and coordinate with schools to formulate student mental health plans, formulate appropriate plans on counselling, follow-up regarding and provide medical referrals for students in need, to safeguard the mental health of students and improve their resistance to stress.

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, to nurture more talent for society.

According to the DSEJ statistics, there were 77 schools in Macao during the 2021/2022 academic year, of which 10 were public schools, while the remaining 67 were private. Among the 67 private schools, 64 offered formal education, and three offered only recurrent education. Among the 74 schools (10 public schools and 64 private schools) that offered formal education, 69 were in the free education system, four were in the paid education network and one followed a non-local education system. Among the 112 schools that offered formal education, 107 were in the free education system, with the coverage rate reaching 95.5 percent.

During the 2021/2022 academic year, 85,783 students received non-tertiary education, with 84,771 of them receiving formal education. Of these, 18,109 (21.1 percent) attended kindergartens, 36,791 (42.9 percent) attended primary schools, 28,186 (32.8 percent) attended secondary schools, 775 (0.9 percent) received vocational and technical education, and 910 (1.1 percent) attended special schools (excluding integrated education). A total of 1,012 students were receiving recurrent education, including 61 primary school pupils (0.1 percent) and 674 secondary school students (0.8 percent), and 277 (0.3 percent) vocational school students.

During the 2021/2022 academic year, there were 7,615 teaching staff for non-tertiary education, representing an increase of 0.7 percent over the 2020/2021 academic year.

The DSEJ has formulated important policy documents on education development including the Ten-Year Development Plan for Non-tertiary Education (2011-2020) and the Medium-to-Long Term Plan for Non-tertiary Education (2021-2030), with the aim of prioritising the development of education, developing a high quality and fair education system, and promoting reforms of curricula, teaching and assessment, and establishing new visions and new directions – such as fostering a sense of national identity, and an international perspective, developing students' soft skills, enhancing a sense of happiness, and strengthening education in creativity and technology.

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.

In 2021, five meetings were held to make recommendations on major education laws, life education, parent education, integrated evaluation of schools, optimisation of the Education Development Fund, and applications for legal persons of the education sector.

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.

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 2021, the Education Development Fund provided subsidies amounting to about 590 million patacas through the School Development Scheme. There were two categories of the School Development Plan for the 2021/2022 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.

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.

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 2021/2022 academic year, the class-teacher ratios in kindergartens, primary and secondary schools were enhanced to 1:2.2, 1:2.2, and 1:2.7, respectively. The teacher-student ratios in kindergartens, primary and secondary schools were enhanced to 1:13.42, 1:13.4 and 1:10.5, respectively.

Subsidy and Financial Aid Schemes

The Government offered free education subsidies to private schools within the free education network. Students studying in schools that did not provide free education were provided tuition fee subsidies.

Education Level	2021/2022 Academic Year Free Education Subsidies (patacas)	2021/2022 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 2021/2022 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.

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.

Tuition Fee Subsidies in the 2020/2021 Academic Year

Education Level	Senior Secondary	Junior Secondary	Primary	Kindergarten
Maximum subsidy for a student per academic Year	6,000	6,000	6,000	8,000

Stationery Allowance in the 2020/2021 Academic Year

Education Level	Senior Secondary	Junior Secondary	Primary	Kindergarten
Maximum allowance for a student per academic year	1,700	1,700	1,450	1,150

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 2020/2021 academic year were conducted online. In 2020/2021, 6,096 students were granted tuition fee subsidies amounting to about 38.26 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 2020/2021 academic year, 297 students received subsidies to study in the programmes, and the subsidies totalled about 23.7 million patacas. No beneficiary quotas were added starting from the 2020/2021 academic year.

In the 2021/2022 academic year, the DSEJ integrated programmes for studying in Portugal organised by various public entities, including the Programme for Cultivating Chinese-Portuguese Bilingual Talents in Multiple Disciplines, into the Selection Programme for Macao Students to Study in Portugal, to further support Macao residents with studying in Portugal – for post-secondary courses, postgraduate diploma programmes, as well as bachelor's, master's and doctoral degree programmes. In the 2021/2022 academic year, 18 students were selected to pursue degree programmes in Portugal.

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 2021/2022 academic year, subsidies for vocational and technical education courses totalling over 16 million patacas were granted to nine schools, which organised 74 classes in 34 programmes. The "Comprehensive Applied Learning Education" pilot programme also supported 29 schools with organising courses on 55 subjects related to applied skills. A total of 282 classes were organised; subsidies totalling over 5.31 million patacas were granted.

By-law No. 22/2021 – "Non-tertiary Vocational and Technical Education System" was promulgated on 12 July 2021 and will come into effect on 1 September 2022. The DSEJ held briefing sessions for leaders and teaching staff of tertiary and non-tertiary institutions, as well as vocational training institutes and relevant personnel, to enhance publicity regarding the new system.

Education for Pupils with Special Needs

During the 2021/2022 academic year, there were 3,154 pupils in Macao with special needs; 2,244 of them were inclusive students, and 910 studied in small special education classes and special needs classes.

Based on the Supplements to the Special Education Curriculum Guide covering six subjects (Chinese, Mathematics, General Studies, Science and Humanities, Information Technology, Physical Education and Health, and Fine Art), the DSEJ finished writing and publishing the Supplement to the Special Education Curriculum Guide for English as a subject. During the 2021/2022 academic year, schools with special needs classes and small special education classes providing relevant subjects fully adopted the corresponding Supplement(s) to the Special Education Curriculum Guide.

In 2021, the DSEJ organised eight talks for parents and 12 parent-child training sessions, attracting 258 participants. Also, 37 speech therapy / group training were conducted, attracting 211 pairs of parent-child participants.

To support the promulgation of By-law No. 29/2020 – "Special Education System", by December 2021 the DSEJ organised 59 briefing sessions on the by-law with more than 3,162 attendees.

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, with participation rates of 36 percent, 41 percent and 39 percent of all eligible residents, 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 2021, this phase entailed subsidies totalling around 220 million patacas to more than 60,000 residents.

During the 2021/2022 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 1,210,600 patacas per class for primary, junior secondary and senior secondary schools, respectively.

In 2021, with a network of 431 organisations joining the Life-long Learning Incentive Award Scheme, the cumulative total of participants reached 4,396.

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 2021/2022 academic year, there were 15 schools participating in the campaign.

Curriculum Reform and Development

In the 2021/2022 academic year, History, Geography, Visual Arts and Music must be provided as independent and compulsory subjects in junior secondary 1-2 and senior secondary 1-2. The systematic curriculum design strengthens the history, culture, and art education for secondary students, and continues to enhance learning and teaching effectiveness.

In 2021, teaching resources continued to be developed – including through completing the publication of the full trial version of the textbook Chinese and General Studies for primary students, the trial version of History for secondary students in Portuguese and English, the trial version of Chinese for junior secondary one and senior secondary one, and supplementary teaching materials on Constitution Education and Basic Law.

During the 2021/2022 academic year, the "Performance Evaluation System for Students Enrolled in Formal Education Curricula" was fully implemented, imposing regulations on multiple assessments and rates of conducting assessments, to foster students' diversified development, cater for their individual differences and facilitate their learning.

Professional Development of Teaching Staff

In the 2020/2021 academic year, 841 teaching staff training activities were organised, providing 46,295 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 2020/2021 academic year, 26,055 teachers participated in the Subvention Scheme for School-based Training.

In 2021, subsidies were given to 154 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, training programmes for potential school leaders and potential mid-level and senior-level school management were organised in 2021, attracting participation by 14 and 84 teaching staff, respectively.

The award winners in the teaching design award scheme for the 2019/2020 academic year were announced in September 2021.

Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA)

The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), drawn up by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), assesses the performance of 15-year-old school pupils of participating countries/economies in reading, mathematical and scientific literacy once

every three years. Since 2003, Macao has participated in six PISA assessments.

The field trial of PISA 2022 completed data collection from 47 schools across Macao from April to May 2021. A total of 2,623 secondary students aged 15 years old participated in the field trial, with a response rate of 98.5 percent. All field trial data was reported in accordance with the schedule determined by PISA headquarters. Preparations for the main study in 2022 are in progress.

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. The main study was completed from March to May 2021. Some 5,100 pupils from 58 schools participated. The DSEJ followed up regarding the marking and data processing, and reported the main study data to the IEA in September 2021, in accordance with the schedule.

Integrated Evaluation of Schools

The DSEJ implements systematic integrated evaluation of schools, to provide them with a reference for improvement and development, as well as to plan the necessary auxiliary measures.

Starting from the 2018/2019 academic year, the new integrated evaluation model was implemented. This has school self-evaluation as the core, combined with external evaluation, aiming to foster continuous development of school leadership, curricula and teaching, and student support. From 2018/2019 to the 2021/2022 academic year, the new integrated evaluation model has been implemented for 39 schools, representing over 50 percent of Macao schools.

National Education

The Flag-Raising Ceremony for the May Fourth Youth Day for Macao Students was held in the Macao Poly Polytechnic University Multisport Pavilion on 4 May 2021; the ceremony was presented by 90 Macao student flag-raising team members, with participation by 700 teachers, students and young people.

An art exhibition to pass on the spirit of the May Fourth Movement was held from February 2021 to April 2021, targeting secondary and primary students in Macao. The exhibition attracted participation by 47 schools, collected a total of 80 works, and received more than 20,000 visitors.

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. From 15 April 2021, the DSEJ arranged visits by

10 tertiary institutions, 68 secondary and primary schools, and eight tertiary student communities to the National Security Education Exhibition. It also promoted the exhibition to more than 200 youth organisations; and in total over 13,600 teachers and young people visited the exhibition.

To strengthen education on the Constitution and the Basic Law, the Speech Contest on the Constitution and the Basic Law was held in 2021, to commemorate the 28th anniversary of the promulgation of the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region. A total of 113 students from 20 schools joined the group event of the speech contest, and the entire activity attracted more than 4,000 participants.

To celebrate the Constitution Day, on 4 December 2021 the DSEJ held an event with the Constitution Day as the theme. A total of 216 related activities were held, attracting more than 76,200 participants.

To further develop patriotic education and deepen students' knowledge of foreign affairs, defence and national affairs, during the 2020/2021 academic year, the DSEJ rolled out a wide array of activities such as the Promotion of Diplomatic Knowledge Campaign, the Successors of the New Era – National Training Course for Core and Executive Members of Tertiary Student Communities, and supported student visits to mainland China for exchanges. The activities attracted more than 20,140 participants. The First University Diplomatic Speech Contest was held, attracting participation by 27 students.

Arts Education

In 2021, the DSEJ continued implementing the Students Popular Arts Education Scheme, covering primary six students to senior secondary three students. In the 2020/2021 academic year, 82 arts education activities were held due to the COVID-19 pandemic, attracting participation by 12,500 students. The DSEJ also continued organising the Arts Education Snowball Project and the Chinese Culture and Artist in Campus Series.

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 2020 Youth Activity Awards and Civic Education Awards were presented, in accordance with the Regulations on Presentation of Youth Awards.

Macao Youth Policy

The public consultation on the Macao Youth Policy (2021-2030) that began at the end of 2020 was completed, collecting 1,106 views. In the first half of 2021, the views and data were compiled for study and analysis, to prepare the final report on the public consultation and refine the policy in accordance with the results of the report. The finalised policy was promulgated and implemented in June 2021. The new round of youth policy will last for 10 years, to continue with the direction

of promoting the all-round development of young people, and build a platform to foster youth development with the policy vision of "cultivating body and mind, developing morality and talents, committing to responsibility and building the future".

The cross-departmental follow-up group regarding the Macao Youth Policy continued leveraging the synergy of government departments. In 2021, the group coordinated the five secretariats, 22 departments and tertiary institutions to launch 400 action plans and jointly facilitate the implementation of the youth policy. The "Basic Law for Teens" – law promotion month targeting teenagers was jointly organised by 12 member departments, and featured 19 online and offline events with the Basic Law as the theme, attracting more than 110,000 participants.

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

The DSEJ continuously follows up on research and collection of information related to Macao Youth Indicators. The report on the Social Survey on Macao Youth Indicators 2020 was completed in 2021. In line with the promulgation and implementation of the Macao Youth Policy (2021-2030), the review and adjustment of the Macao Youth Indicators system were completed. The new Youth Indicators comprise 80 indicators in 11 areas.

Youth Activities and Sponsorships

The DSEJ actively promotes activities to foster youth exchanges between Macao and Portugal. In 2021, due to the pandemic, the planned visit to Portugal for the "Happy Chinese New Year" event was changed to an online activity.

In 2021, the DSEJ organised 11 sessions of Meeting with Young People and the Platform for Young People Contributing Opinions and Suggestions, and arranged for youth participants of the Platform for Young People Contributing Opinions and Suggestions to attend the Government Consultative Committee meetings, to allow young people to express opinions and enhance their capabilities in political participation. The DSEJ cooperated with associations to launch the Youth Association Training Curriculum Framework, providing guidelines and required hours of training to nurture and jointly cultivate talents and promote the development of youth associations. The Award Presentation Ceremony for the Young Volunteers Award Programme was held in April 2021. A total of 200 awards were presented to 190 youth volunteers, and the total service hours of the award-winning young volunteers exceeded 38,000 hours.

From 4 May to 9 May 2021, the DSEJ and the organising committee of the youth activity series in commemoration of the May Fourth Movement jointly organised 10 youth theatre sessions to commemorate the May Fourth Movement, attracting an audience of 600 people. Other activities including a speech contest, a quiz competition and exchanges were also organised, attracting more than 6,000 participants.

In 2021, the Annual Subsidy Scheme for Activities of Youth Groups subsidised 181 projects or

activities organised by 55 youth organisations or associations. The subsidies totalled about 4.38 million patacas. 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 66 activities organised by 31 groups. The subsidies totalled about 2.29 million patacas. The Greater Bay Area Youth Information Platform continued cooperating with youth associations to share information with young people such as life in the Greater Bay Area, cultural and recreational activities, employment, entrepreneurship, and major policies on the Facebook page "Let's Talk About the Bay Area", the Instagram page "Bay Chit Chat" and the WeChat official account.

Activities Supporting Students' Diversified Development

The DSEJ organises a variety of student competitions and activities every year and cooperates with several associations and organisations to arrange competitions and activities related to culture, sports and professional skills. It also sends school delegations to national and international competitions. In 2021, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, some international and national competitions or exchange activities attended by school delegations were cancelled, postponed or conducted online.

Regarding activities related to mathematics and popular science, Macao school delegations participated in nine national or international competitions which were all held online, including the International Science and Engineering Fair, the International Mathematical Olympiad, the Network Originality Competition, the China Girls Mathematical Olympiad and Chinese Chemistry Olympiad (Final), and won a total of 51 awards.

Regarding sports, a Macao athlete delegation with 110 representatives participated in seven events in the 14th National Student Sports Games – athletics, swimming, wushu, beach volleyball, badminton, sailing and rope skipping – and won one gold, four silver and three bronze medals.

Macao student representatives won the first-class award and the best style award in the senior secondary group, second-class award in the primary group, and third-class award in the tertiary and junior secondary group in the final of the sixth national constitution activity for students, which was conducted online.

Regarding career and life planning, the DSEJ provides residents with information on further studies and career planning through various means. In 2021, more than 11,000 people participated in and watched the online live broadcast of various life planning projects on further studies and career planning. The Mainland China and Macao Higher Education Exhibition provided comprehensive information on universities in mainland China and Macao through an online exhibition. A total of 112 tertiary institutions participated in the exhibition: 102 tertiary institutions in mainland China (covering 20 provinces and cities) and 10 tertiary institutions in Macao. The related website and 15 online seminars on further studies received more than 110,000 and 18,000 visits, respectively.

The DSEJ actively establishes a variety of exchange and internship platforms for students, with a view to developing their worldview, strengthening their general knowledge and language competence, accumulating social experience, expanding social networks, and preparing to participate in society in future.

Youth and Student Facilities and Services

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, in 2021, youth facilities under DSEJ's administration were temporarily closed from early to mid-August and from late September to late October, and reopened on 22 October.

Under DSEJ's administration, there are two youth hostels, three study rooms and four youth centres. In 2021, more than 4,000 people stayed in the two hostels. The youth hostel facilities were enriched. The Hac Sa Youth Activity Development Base was opened to the public in 2021. A total of more than 10,000 people used the three study rooms under DSEJ's administration that were open to the public in Fai Chi Kei, Toi San and Ilha Verde.

The SDEJ's Experiential Centre for Young People, Outer Harbour Youth Centre and Bairro do Hipodromo Youth Centre continued organising activities that help young people to grow and develop, together with youth counselling services and training for volunteers. The service centre for university students provides comprehensive services to tertiary students and Macao residents who intend to pursue further studies. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, all youth centres were temporarily closed in 2021 and had to follow the pandemic prevention guidelines during opening hours. The number of users of the facilities was halved.

During the year, about 316,000 people participated in the activities and used the facilities at the four youth centres. The Bairro do Hipodromo Youth Centre continued providing night services till 2 am, to meet the different needs of young people using the facilities.

Since its inauguration in December 2021, the youth patriotic education base has received more than 30,000 visitors from 47 secondary and primary schools (53 school sections), five tertiary institutions and 88 organisations for learning and conducting activities. In 2021, an extended education programme to promote patriotism was launched at the base, integrated with a Macao history learning focus and teaching resources. More than 7,900 people from 53 secondary and primary schools and five tertiary institutions participated in the programme. The Pavilion of Patriotism attracted some 3,900 visitors or users in 2021.

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 2021, the Juvenile Arts Exhibition and Performance Hall held 17 exhibitions (39 sessions), attended by 7,900 people.

In 2012, the DSEJ began providing subsidies for schools to set up wellness centres. By December 2021, 30 fitness centres had been set up.

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, or 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, foster the continuous improvement of education quality, and continue promoting the sustainable development of tertiary education.

During the 2021/2022 academic year, there were 2,784 teaching staff and 43,964 registered students in Macao's tertiary education institutions, which offer 338 programmes – including doctorate, master's and bachelor's degree programmes, postgraduate certificates and higher diploma (including associate degree) programmes.

In addition, overseas institutions were granted approval to offer a total of 15 tertiary educational programmes in Macao in 2021.

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 leverage the power of the community and 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 2021, the Tertiary Education Fund disbursed grants and subsidies totalling about 168 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, Specialised Subsidy Scheme for the Tourism Education and Training for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and Macao Tertiary Education Quality Assessment System Subsidy Scheme.

Processing Applications to Launch, Revise and Register Programmes

In 2021, the DSEJ processed 91 applications by Macao tertiary educational institutions intending

to launch new programmes or revise old ones; 73 of these applications were approved, and 18 were in progress. The bureau also handled four applications from overseas tertiary educational institutions seeking to establish, revise or continue running programmes, which were all approved. The bureau completed the processes for 42 course registration applications; 37 of these applications were approved, and five were in progress.

Promoting Exchanges and Cooperation in Tertiary Education

The DSEJ 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.

Since 2018, with approval from the Ministry of Education, 10 tertiary institutions in mainland China, including 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 DSEJ 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 Asian countries, in 2021 the DSEJ organised a Macao tertiary institution delegation to participate in the Student Virtual Fairs – Asia, and Talk Global Study – Asia, organised by the BMI. At the invitation of the China Education Association for International Exchange, the DSEJ coordinated and organised Macao tertiary institutions to participate in the China Education Expo 2021 Virtual Event – Higher Education B2B Online Connect.

Recognition of Portugal's Higher Education Qualifications in Macao SAR

In response to 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 to establish the mechanism for mutual recognition of higher education degrees and diplomas, the Government promulgated By-law No. 27/2020 on Automatic Recognition of Portuguese Academic Degrees and Diplomas. Holders of higher education degrees awarded by Portuguese tertiary institutions can enjoy the same rights as the 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 2021, 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. The University of Saint Joseph was permitted to recruit postgraduate students from mainland China on a trial basis starting from the 2021/2022 academic year.

During the 2021/2022 academic year, 59,135 mainland China students applied to the above-mentioned tertiary educational institutions in Macao. Of the 10,228 newly registered students, 1,191 enrolled in doctorate degree programmes, 4,104 in master's degree programmes, 4,613 in bachelor's degree programmes and 320 in university foundation courses.

Starting from the 2021/2022 academic year, Macao institutions were permitted to recruit students from mainland China with the results of international courses for undergraduate programmes, attracting 1,768 applicants from mainland China and 400 registered students.

Coordinating the Admission of Macao Students to Mainland Tertiary Institutions

The DSEJ 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 2021/2022 academic year, 236 and 1,192 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, 51 and 1,108 students were admitted, respectively. In 2021, 97 students were admitted to mainland China universities, through their results in the Joint Admission Examination for Four Higher Education Institutions in Macao. Also, 281 students sat the examination for admission to postgraduate programmes in tertiary educational institutions in mainland China; 143 of them were admitted.

Tertiary Student Activities and Subsidies

The Tertiary Student Activity Fund aims at encouraging and supporting tertiary educational institutions, student organisations and social communities to organise activities that meet students' interests, to facilitate their all-round development. In 2021, three institutions and 37 organisations were subsidised to organise and participate in more than 150 tertiary student activities. The subsidies amounted to more than three million patacas.

Disbursing Scholarships

In order to implement the principle of centralised management of government-funded projects, starting from the 2021/2022 academic year, the Postgraduate Scholarships, the Scholarship Scheme for Master's Degree Courses at the University of Coimbra, Portugal, the Postgraduate Degree

Course Scholarship Program – Association of Principals of Portuguese-speaking Universities, the Scholarship Scheme for Master's Degree Courses of the Member Institutions of the Coordination Committee of Portuguese Polytechnic Institutions and the Scholarship Scheme for Studying at the University of Porto in Portugal of the Higher Education Fund are integrated into the Tertiary Scholarship Scheme of the Student Welfare Fund. Scholarships for outstanding students who come to Macao for further studies (from Portuguese-speaking and ASEAN countries) are transferred to the Macao Foundation for processing.

To implement the initiatives in the Agreement Regarding Cooperation on Disbursement of Postgraduate Scholarships, which was entered into by the Government and the Ministry of Education and State Ethnic Affairs Commission, the Government awarded scholarships (covering tuition fees, accommodation fees and living allowances) to mainland China students nominated by the Ministry who come to Macao for postgraduate programmes for. In the 2021/2022 academic year, the Higher Education Fund continued the scheme and 25 students were granted scholarships. The Higher Education Fund also introduced a new scholarship scheme for students being promoted to or pursuing tertiary education at top universities.

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 2021, 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 2021, with a total of 3,678 candidates sitting for the tests in June, including 1,927 sitting for the CET4 test and 1,751 candidates sitting for the CET6 test; while 4,113 candidates sat for the tests in December, including 2,082 candidates sitting for the CET4 test and 2,031 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 2021, tertiary institutions continued their assessment work in accordance with the Macao

regulations and quality assurance framework. The DSEJ completed the endorsement of 38 evaluation reports, processed 25 applications for exemption from review, and endorsed the reports on evaluations of two courses.

The DSEJ continued inviting professional experts to organise quality-assuring training activities for teaching staff and promoted effective implementation of the quality assurance system. It also continued connecting 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 2021, the DSEJ handled 18 written queries and one telephone query from government departments. It also handled a total of 119 queries from the public, of which five were made in person, 107 by telephone, and seven by e-mail.

Application for Subsidies for Macao Tertiary Institutions

The Tertiary Education Fund provides funding to assist tertiary institutions in improving their teaching equipment and facilities, and raising the quality of education.

In 2021, subsidies were granted for six projects on the optimisation of teaching equipment and improvement of teaching and scientific research quality. The subsides totalled approximately 15.11 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 established the Chinese and Portuguese Bilingual Talent Training, Education and Research Cooperation Subsidy Scheme for Macao Tertiary Institutions in 2016, to support the sustainable development of tertiary institutions in Macao, facilitate the training of Chinese-Portuguese bilingual talents, and strengthening Macao's position as a cradle for cultivating talented individuals who are bilingual in Chinese and Portuguese. In 2021, 25 projects were provided with subsidies totalling about 4.64 million patacas.

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 established the Specialised Subsidy Scheme for Tourism Education and Training for the

Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area in 2019, to build Macao as a tourism education and training base in the Greater Bay Area. In 2021, 18 projects received subsidies totalling about 2.5 million patacas.

Macao Academic Library Alliance

Coordinated by the DSEJ, 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 2021, the Tertiary Education Fund continued supporting the alliance's procurement of an electronic database, scientific research and patent analysis tools and service charge for MALA HUB, with a subsidy of 15.65 million patacas.

Macao Tertiary Education Quality Assessment System Subsidy Scheme

In 2021, the Tertiary Education Fund launched the Macao Tertiary Education Quality Assessment System Subsidy Scheme to encourage tertiary institutions to complete the evaluation work in accordance with the Macao quality assurance system, enhance standards of academic, teaching and research in tertiary education, and further improve the overall quality of tertiary education. In 2021, a total of 59 programme reviews of six tertiary institutions were subsidised, totalling 4.8837 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 the Institute of Chinese Medical Sciences, the Institute of Applied Physics and Materials Engineering, the Institute of Collaborative Innovation, the Institute of Microelectronics, the Centre for Macao Studies, the Asia-Pacific Academy of Economics and Management and the Institute of Advanced Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences.

Three state key laboratories have been established on the campus of the University of Macau, focusing on microelectronics, Chinese medicine and smart city Internet of Things (IoT). The University of Macau was ranked among the 301st-350th and 201st-250th top World Universities in 2021 and 2022, respectively; and was ranked 38th in the Asia University Rankings by the Times Higher Education. It was ranked 367th and 322nd by the QS World University Rankings in 2021 and

2022, respectively. The 10 subjects – Engineering, Chemistry, Computer Science, Pharmacology & Toxicology, Materials Science, Biology & Biochemistry, Clinical Medicine, Psychiatry/Psychology, Social Sciences, General, and Agricultural Science – were ranked among the top 1 percent by the Essential Science Indicators (ESI) in 2021.

During the 2021/2022 academic year, the University of Macau offered 109 doctorate programmes, master's degree programmes, bachelor's degree programmes, and postgraduate diploma programmes. It had 740 teaching staff and 12,038 registered students.

Macao Polytechnic Institute

Established in 1981, the Macao Polytechnic Institute (MPI) is a public tertiary educational institution adopting an applied academic approach. It was formerly the Polytechnic Institute of the University of East Asia. 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 industrial, academic and research 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 in the country to have twice received the Asia Pacific Quality Award and the first tertiary institution in Macao to receive the National Teaching Achievement Award. In terms of sustainable development, it was ranked among the 301st-400th top World Universities by the Times Higher Education.

During the 2021/2022 academic year, the institute offered 41 doctorate, master's and bachelor's degree, and joint postgraduate research and diploma programmes. It had 429 teaching staff and 4,325 registered students.

On 1 March 2022, the Institute was renamed as the Macao Polytechnic University.

Macao Institute for Tourism Studies

The Institute for Tourism Studies (IFT) is a public tertiary education institution established in 1995, specialising in providing higher education and professional training in tourism and service industry management. It offers undergraduate programme, postgraduate diploma, master's and doctoral degree, and hundreds of professional training courses. Its mission was 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 2021, the IFT ranked 30th globally in Hospitality and Leisure Management on the QS World University Rankings, and ranked among the top 50 worldwide in Shanghai Ranking's Global Ranking of Academic Subjects for the subject area of Hospitality and Tourism Management. The IFT has built an extensive global network with industry partners, and has teaching staff from around the world.

During the 2021/2022 academic year, the institute offered 19 doctorate degree, master's degree, bachelor's degree, and postgraduate diploma programmes, and higher diploma courses. It had 162 teaching staff, and 1,745 registered students enrolled in 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 2021/2022 academic year, the school offered two bachelor's degree programmes. There were 37 teachers on campus, and 50 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, the School of Continuing Studies, the Institute for Research on Portuguese-Speaking Countries, the Data Science Research Centre and the Institute of Analytical Psychology.

The City University of Macau also has 11 research institutions, including the Research Centre for Macau Social and Economic Development, the Institute of Economic Research, the Institute for Research on Macau Education Development, the Institute of Smart Tourism Research, Macao Belt and Road Research Centre.

The doctoral, master's and bachelor's degree courses in tourism management were awarded the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) TedQual Certification.

During the 2021/2022 academic year, the university offered 42 doctorate, master's and bachelor's degree programmes. It had 445 teaching staff, and 7,183 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 non-profit making private Catholic University.

The university has established four faculties and one postgraduate school. It offers bachelor programmes, post-graduate diplomas, associate degree diplomas, plus masters and doctoral programmes. It has faculties of Arts and Humanities, Social Sciences and Education, Business and Law, Religious Studies and Philosophy, and an Institute of Science and Environment.

In the 2021/2022 academic year, the university offered 39 doctorate, master's and bachelor's degrees, as well as postgraduate diploma and higher diploma (associate degree) programmes. It had 157 teaching staff and 1,346 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 2021/2022 academic year, the college offered four master's degree, bachelor's degree, postgraduate diploma and higher diploma (including associate degree) programmes. It had 31 teaching staff and 411 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 the State Key Laboratory of Quality Research in Chinese Medicine, the State Key Laboratory of Lunar and Planetary Science, and several research institutes and research centres, including 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 and the Biophysical Laboratory for Chinese Medicine. 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 2021, the university was ranked among the top 300 universities in the World University

Rankings by Times Higher Education.

During the 2021/2022 academic year, the university offered 83 doctorate, master's and bachelor's degree programmes. It had 736 teaching staff and 16,732 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 management 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 seven bachelor's degree and higher diploma (including associate degree) programmes during the 2021/2022 academic year. It had 38 teaching staff and 279 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 2021/2022 academic year, the college offered two bachelor's degree and higher diploma (associate degree) programmes, taught by 25 teaching staff, with 128 registered students.

Note: The statistics on teaching staff, students and programmes of Macao tertiary educational institutions for the 2021/2022 academic year were preliminary. They were provided by the DSEJ, other than those for the University of Macau and Macao Polytechnic Institute.

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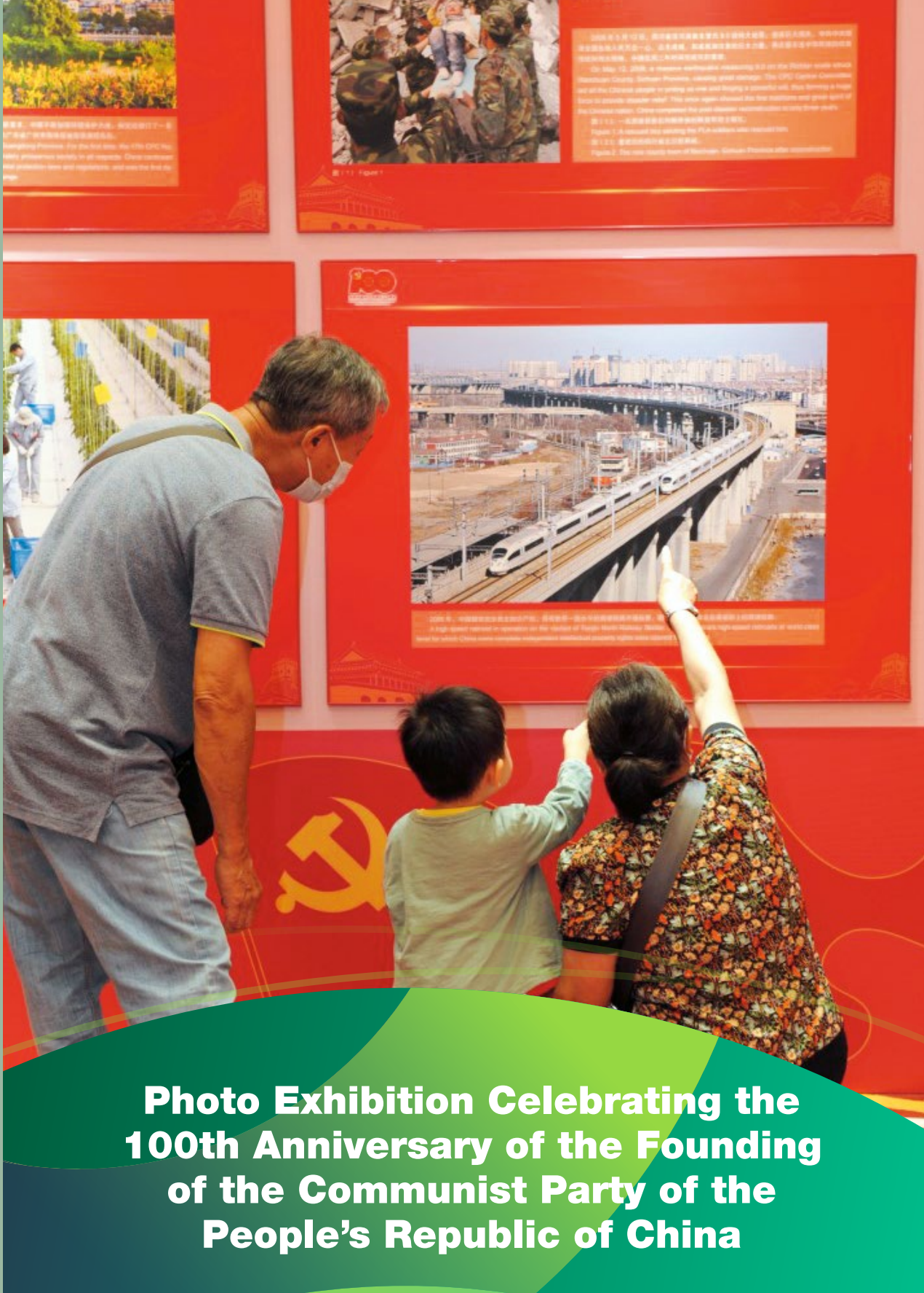


Photo Exhibition Celebrating the 100th Anniversary of the Founding of the Communist Party of the People's Republic of China


1921
2021
庆祝中国共产党成立100周年
The 100th Anniversary of the Founding of
The Communist Party of China








Complexo da Plataforma de Serviços para a Co
entre a China e os Países de Língua
1921
2021
庆祝中国共产党成立100周年
The 100th Anniversary of the Founding of
The Communist Party of China
奮鬥百年路
做航新征程
中國共產黨的100年
1921-2021


中國共產黨的100年
OS 100 ANOS DO PARTIDO COMUNISTA DA CHINA









The Photo Exhibition Celebrating the 100th Anniversary of the Establishment of the Communist Party of the People's Republic of China opened on 23 June 2021. Through 298 precious historical photos, the exhibition showcased the endeavours of the Chinese Communist Party over the past 100 years, in the form of pictures and texts. The 23-day exhibition attracted more than 43,700 visitors, reflecting the patriotism of Macao residents and their support for the Communist Party of China.

Macao Yearbook 2022

8

CULTURE AND SPORT







華陸大地千山參




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 Development Fund (FIC)

In 2021, the Government implemented the policy on optimisation and revamp of autonomous funds by merging the Cultural Fund and the Cultural Industry Fund to form the Cultural Development Fund (FIC), with the aim of facilitating public administration reform.

The Cultural Development Fund is an autonomous public corporate person in terms of administration, finance and assets, which was established according to By-law No. 40/2021, and is under the supervision of the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture.

The Cultural Development Fund aims at supporting the cultural policies of the Macao SAR, utilising its resources to support the development of cultural and art activities and exchanges, cultural industry projects, and cultural heritage conservation activities and projects. The by-law came into effect on 1 January 2022.

The Cultural Development Fund is responsible for funding cultural and art activities and projects, such as through promoting development of the cultural and creative industries, supporting conservation of cultural heritage, facilitating adequate economic diversification, and supporting enterprises to develop cultural businesses.

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 Music Festival, Macao Arts Festival, Macao City Fringe Festival, Art Macao, International Art Biennial of 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 2021, the bureau continued reviewing the development of the COVID-19 pandemic and public needs, and opened arts and cultural venues, and adjusted the arrangements and schedules of arts and cultural events according to circumstances, to provide appropriate cultural services; continued facilitating digitalisation of cultural and museum resources and World Heritage sites, to provide online virtual reality guided tour and exhibition services, and enrich the content of online education and learning; offered cultural experiences to residents in their homes through an online reading platform, and online exhibitions and performances; and launched various relief policies to support local arts development and cultural performances.

The bureau worked in accordance with the pandemic prevention guidelines issued by health departments and undertook pandemic prevention work, while facilitating the recovery of society through cultural initiatives.

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, and promoting exchanges between the industry and local and overseas groups and organisations, to enhance the image of Macao's cultural and creative industries and increase professional knowledge.

In 2021, the bureau:

- Launched the "Scripts in Focus — Film Scriptwriting Advanced Programme", and subsidy programmes on producing music albums and fashion design and sample making;
- Showed the documentary Interpretation of Images on Macao's screening industry, and participated in the International Documentary Film Festival held overseas;
- Launched a pilot version of the Filming Permit Application Platform;
- Continued providing the Cinematheque · Passion and the Macao Fashion Gallery services;
- Held the Craft Market and the "Style · Encounter the Moment" Fashion Parade of the Subsidy Programme for Fashion Design on Sample Making;
- Organised delegations to participate in cultural and museum fairs in mainland China, Macao Week, the Cultural Creative Design Competition, and various local cultural and creative fairs and events;
- Set up the the sales platform "Good Macao Shop" for Macao's cultural and creative products at Macao International Airport;

- Collaborated with local airline companies to show inflight films that were made in Macao;
- Launched the open tender for Mandarin's House Store and Shop R2 at Tap Siac Square Commercial Centre;
- Opened the space at Navy Yard No.2 for the cultural and creative industry to organise events; and
- Created unique murals and art installations in streets.

Art Macao: Macao International Art Biennale

The Art Macao: Macao International Art Biennale 2021 began from July 2021 to promote the Macao's cultural image and cultural tourism brand and continue to develop the atmosphere of city as a gallery and an art garden, with various public artworks shown until early 2022. One of the public artworks was a large mural, which will be kept and showcased on the external wall of Handover Gifts Museum of Macau as a permanent exhibit.

With its first Chief Curator, the Biennale presented a total of 30 art exhibitions in 25 locations in Macao, with the participation of over 450 artists/art institutions from 36 countries and regions, as well as about 800 outreach events, drawing over 3.2 million participants.

The 3rd Encounter in Macao – Arts and Cultural Festival Between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries

The 3rd Encounter in Macao – Arts and Cultural Festival Between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries was held between November and December 2021, linking the Lusofonia Festival with traditional music and dance performances in the community, the China and Portuguese-speaking Countries Film Festival, the Annual Arts Exhibition between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries, and Taipa Houses 100th Anniversary Activities, showcasing the diverse cultures of China and Portuguese-speaking countries, as well as implementing and deepening the establishment of Macao as a "Cultural Exchange Centre between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries", with over 19,000 participants attending almost a hundred events.

The 24th Lusofonia Festival

The 24th Lusofonia Festival was held from 10 December to 12 December 2021. Cultural booths were set up by Macao Portuguese-speaking communities from ten Portuguese-speaking countries or regions: Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Goa, Daman and Diu, Mozambique, Portugal, Sao Tome and Principe and Timor-Leste, together with local Macanese in Macao, while local Portuguese-speaking art groups performed music and dances on two stages. The three-day festival attracted some 11,000 participants.

The 31st Macao Arts Festival

The 31st Macao Arts Festival (MAF) was originally scheduled to be held from 8 May to 6 June

2020. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, and after carrying out a risk assessment, the Cultural Affairs Bureau announced the postponement of the festival until 2021.

The 31st Macao Arts Festival was held from 30 April to 28 May 2021 on the theme of "Restart", featuring 20 programmes including two visual arts exhibitions. There were 95 programmes and extension activities held in total, representing a take-up of 98 percent and with an attendance of approximately 15,000 people. In response to the global pandemic, the 31st Macao Arts Festival focused on local and mainland China programmes, of which half were locally produced, including drama, dance, Cantonese opera, participatory theatre, dance theatre and documentary theatre.

To give citizens a bountiful art experience, the festival presented *White Snake* by Lin Zhaohua Theatre Studio from Beijing; *Taking Leave*, adapted from American contemporary playwright Nagle Jackson's namesake, co-produced by the National Theatre of China and National First-Class Director Wang Xiaoying; various local productions including the *Drunken Dragon Dance*, *Seeing You Through Memories*, *Coloane Game*, *Dance Duo*, *Property Guide* at Lou Kau Mansion and Brief Escape; original drama *Boss for a Day* by the Dóci Papiaçám di Macau Drama Group; and the youth Cantonese opera *Jiufeng Mountain*, as well as a series of extension activities and the outdoor programme Performing Arts Gala.

The Macao International Music Festival – Music October

The Macao International Music Festival – Music October was scheduled to be held from 3 October to 31 October 2021. Due to the pandemic, various performing groups were not able to come to Macao. On 6 October 2021, the Cultural Bureau announced the cancellation of all the performances and events. Extension activities *Journey in Musical Corners*, *Interactive Musical Graffiti*, Musical Installation Workshop and Outdoor Screening: Music and Movie Nights were postponed to November and December and held in the community, bringing diverse music and filming experiences for citizens, with about 7,658 participants attending 14 activities.

The 20th Macao City Fringe Festival

The 20th Macao City Fringe Festival was held from 20 January to 31 January 2021. With 99 percent of the tickets for 385 performances in 18 programmes at 28 venues sold, there was a total audience of about 8,000 people. There were 16 satellite events, including workshops, exhibitions, seminars, art reviews and online sharing sessions.

The festival embraced local productions, performances that were jointly produced by local and overseas artists, including drama, dance, physical theatre, live art and immersive theatre. *Stephen Chow*, *Enigma of the Actress*, *A Gentlemen's Fight with Puns and Tea* and *Work Inspired Workouts – Macao Market Version* were performed in bars, teahouses and markets; F'art for U presented various artistic performances and delivered takeaway foods to the audience.

Two subthemes of the Crème de la Fringe' series were also shown during the festival to cultivate local curators and provide a more flexible platform; and online meeting Webinar: Connect with the Festivals' Representatives was presented by various influential speakers, who shared their experience in curating events and discussed the correlations between art, urban space, life and

emotion with the public.

The 2nd Cultural Promotion Ambassadors Programme

The bureau launched the 2nd Cultural Ambassadors Programme in March 2021. This featured a series of experiential training courses, cultural exchanges and the Pioneer Project, to encourage more people to pass on and promote culture. The 2nd Cultural Promotion Ambassadors Programme has admitted a total of 50 trainees.

The 2nd Cultural Promotion Ambassadors Programme launched the Pioneer Project between November and December 2021, and jointly curated six creative and fun programmes with the Cultural Bureau, including workshops for parents and children, guided tours, dance performances, interactive theatre and experience activities, introducing Macao's culture and stories to the public, and highlighting the innovation and dynamism of citizens promoting culture. A total of 19 sessions of activities were held, and attended by 560 participants.

Macao Orchestra

Established in 1983, the Macao Orchestra 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 2021, a total of 77 performances and extension activities were held in Macao, attracting about 14,620 visitors. There were 47 music concerts, 26 educational concerts and four extension activities. In 2021, the Macao Orchestra and Macao Chinese Orchestra were invited by the China Media Group (CMG) to perform in the programme New Year's Concert – Sailing to the Greater Bay Area 2022.

Macao Chinese Orchestra

The Macao Chinese Orchestra was established in 1987, which 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, including Strolling in the Garden, Listening to Music, Music Inheritance, Museum Concerts, and Music in World Heritage; and collaborated with various organisations to develop an audience for Chinese orchestra. In accordance with the pandemic prevention work, in 2021 the season-opening concert Splendid Landscapes was broadcast online and shared with the public. A total of 72 concerts, four extension activities and one performance were held in 2021, attracting 11,740 participants.

In 2021, the Macao Chinese Orchestra was recommended in the selection The 6th All China Variety Showcase of Ethnic Minority Groups and selected with concert "The Charm of Macao" by the Macao Chinese Orchestra, representing Macao to perform in the concert. It also won the Achievement Prize of the Original Music Prize among all the exceptional arts and cultural entries.

The 39th 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 39th Macao Young Musicians Competition was held in 2021, and was a piano competition, which invited music educators and performers from mainland China as the professional judges, with over 1,400 candidates participating. Due to the pandemic, the competition was held in the form of video recordings and divided into elementary, intermediate, and advanced levels, with 17 competition categories and 31 sessions; there were 1,072 winners in total for sessions, four winners of the Special Prize Competition, and one winner received the Cultural Affairs Bureau Prize.

"HUSH!! Full Music" 2021

To promote the development of pop music in Macao, the Cultural Affairs Bureau scheduled the "HUSH!! Concert 2021" for July 2021, but it was postponed to 6 November to 28 November, with the theme of musical feasts along the coast, and featured 50 local bands, musicians and organisations in ten performances and four music workshops. The concert also featured a cultural and creative fair, which displayed and sold various kinds of cultural and creative products and delicacies; the "HUSH!! 300 Seconds" short video competition, with a Wechat game titled "HUSH!! Music Composition Party"; and online promotions through the internet, attracting an audience of about 26,000 participating in virtual and physical events.

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" in 2020. In 2021, the bureau continued introducing performances created by local art groups based on linking community stories and histories. There were 154 sessions of 11 programmes in total, including dances, guided tours, dramas and puppet shows, with about 22,931 audience members in all.

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 2021, seven local 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. Five busking spots – the Anim'Arte NAM VAN, Taipa Houses-Museum, Mount Fortress Garden, Largo do Pagode da Barra and the Nossa Senhora Village – are made available every Friday to Sunday and Public Holidays under the programme for busking performances.

In 2020, about 100 new busker cards were issued. More than 240 buskers performed at the busking spots, attracting a total audience of over 29,000 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 2021, the website received 7,249,476 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 2021, the three websites received 977,374, 617,896, and 439,664 visits, respectively.

The Cultural Affairs Bureau has set up multiple new media platform accounts to spread knowledge of arts and culture and enhance Macao's image as a cultural city. The official Facebook fan page of the Cultural Affairs Bureau, "IC Art", attracted about 8,445,853 views of its posts in 2021; while an official WeChat service account "IC Macao" and a subscription account "IC" were set up, with 105,974 and 151,954 views of posts in 2021, 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 2021, 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, 146 activities were organised during the year, with around 3,873 participants.

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 2021, in addition to thematic talks, seminars and guided tours about the Historic Centre of Macao, activities for parents and children and experience workshops of items of intangible cultural heritage were also held. A total of 64 events were held in 2021, with participation totalling 4,561.

Macao Conservatory

Established in 1989, the Macao Conservatory is a subsidiary of the Cultural Affairs Bureau of the MSAR Government. 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 2,125 students.

Protection of Cultural Heritage

Macao's abundant cultural heritage has witnessed the harmonious integration of diverse cultures in the past hundreds of years, and is an essential resource for society's sustainable development. 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 a series of Macao's precious cultural heritage, including the Historic Centre of Macao, Law No. 31/2013 – Cultural Heritage Protection Law was formulated

by the MSAR and has been in effect since 1 March 2014, clarifying the scope of and approaches to cultural heritage protection, the mechanism and standards for evaluations, and related legal responsibilities and obligations. A Cultural Heritage Committee was set up as a consultant authority, to clarify the system for protecting cultural heritage in Macao.

By the end of 2021, Macao had 159 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 Chinese and Western cultures in Macao have complemented each other over the centuries, and Macao's diverse lifestyles, cultural traditions and customs have formed a distinctive intangible cultural heritage, representing the harmonious fusion between Chinese and Western cultures in Macao, with tangible cultural heritage. In September 2006, the Convention on Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage passed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization came into effect in Macao. The Cultural Affairs Bureau then launched work to protect intangible cultural heritage, and actively promoted the application of local intangible cultural heritage items as representative items of national intangible cultural heritage.

In 2021, following an application by Macao, three items – Macanese Gastronomy, Patua Theatre and the Belief and Customs of Tou Tei – were successfully inscribed on the fifth batch of the National Intangible Cultural Heritage List. As of 2021, there were a total of 11 items in Macao inscribed on the Inventory of Macao's Intangible Cultural Heritage: Yueju Opera (Cantonese Opera), Herbal Tea Brewing, Woodwork – Religious Figure Carving, Cantonese Naamyam (Narrative Songs), Taoist Ritual Music, Festival of the Drunken Dragon, Belief and Customs of A-Ma, Belief and Customs of Na Tcha, Macanese Gastronomy, Patuá Theatre and Belief and Customs of Tou Tei.

Since the Cultural Heritage Protection Law came into effect, the Cultural Bureau has continued surveying the List of Macao Intangible Cultural Heritage, along with formulating the list to further enforce the protection of Macao Intangible Cultural Heritage in accordance with the law, and identified the heritage that needs to be protected. At present, Macao has 70 items included in the Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage.

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 2021.

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 1,080,000 books and multimedia items, including 1,010,000 books, 70,000 multimedia items, electronic books in 16,900 categories, about 1,900 items of 848 types in the microfilm section, about 4,200 latest journal articles of 770 types, about 2,900 magazines of 663 types, and about 1,300 newspapers of 107 types. There are 25 databases for electronic resources.

In 2021, a total of 2,390,000 visitors were received. The lending volume was 530,000 books/items, and electronic resources received about 1,423,439 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 2021, there were 802 applications for ISBN. In 2021, 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 and printing machines; an induction loop kit system was also installed in the libraries to help hearing impaired readers to use the library services. 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 2021, the Macao Public Library organised over 600 reading promotion activities, attracting 180,000 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 2021, the gallery received 11,107 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 2021, a total of 92 performances under 24 programmes and two relevant exhibitions and arts and cultural events were held in the Old Courthouse, with more than 7,000 audience members and visitors. In 2021, two exhibitions were held in the Old Courthouse, with 3,707 audiences attended.

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 2021, 281 performances and activities were held in the theatre; most were musical performances and competitions. As this is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, it received 18,363 visitors in 2021.

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 and integrate with visual arts exhibitions. In 2021, it received 6,444 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 1. 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 153 music and drama workshops, performances and competitions were held in 2021, with 5,543 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. During the restoration period, the Cultural Bureau conserved the building's façade and appearance and maintained the spatial characteristics of their front and back yards. The Mong-Ha Villas are used for holding visual arts exhibitions and related activities, to promote community art development. The Mong-Ha Villas received 10,559 visitors in 2021.

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. Later, 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 2021, the Former Municipal Cattle Stable received 2,440 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 displayed the Handover Gifts Exhibition, which is permanent and managed by the Macao Museum of Art, and the Youth Patriotic Education Base exhibition area, which is managed by the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau. In 2021, 103 guided tours were provided by the Handover gifts exhibition, receiving 4,067 visitors; while the Youth Patriotic Education Base received 49,333 visitors.

Commemorative Gallery of the Macao Basic Law

Situated in Avenida de Marciano Baptista at Outer Harbour Reclamation Area (NAPE), the gallery introduces the successful implementation of the Basic Law in Macao and its historical evolution in several exhibition zones, and provides education, including through public guided tours, subject-

focused guided tours, self-guided tour equipment and QR code scanning. In 2021, there were 9,832 visitors to the gallery, and 112 guided tours were provided.

Chinese Ethnics Sculpture Park

The Chinese Ethnics Sculpture Park is Macao's first ethnic-themed sculpture park, with 56 ethnic sculptures in the park, and ethnic items in the exhibition venue. In 2021, there were 63,111 visitors to the park and the exhibition venue.

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 2021, the Museum of Macau held four special exhibitions. During the year, it received 94,858 visitors, and provided 805 guided tours to 8,350 participants. It also held 31 activities, which attracted 583 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 2021, it received 121,274 visitors.

Maritime Museum

The Maritime Museum was founded in 1987 and is the first thematic museum in Macao. The exhibits reflect the vital role of the sea in Macao's history, including Macao's fishing village culture, the golden age of maritime trading and the circumstance of the port during the 20th century. In addition, the museum systematically displays the remarkable achievements of China and Portugal in maritime history, demonstrating the development of Chinese and Western maritime technology and the importance of the sea to human culture.

Grand Prix Museum

The Grand Prix Museum was inaugurated in 1993, closed for expansion in July 2017, and reopened to the public officially on 1 June 2021.

After expansion, the four-storey Grand Prix Museum has a gross floor area of about 16,000

square metres. Its layout emphasises a fun educational experience, and is divided into exhibition areas and experience zones, covering various types of races. There are also several racing cars and motorcycles that participated in past Grand Prix events that have been collected by the museum, providing visitors with knowledge, entertainment, leisure and a learning experience related to the Macau Grand Prix.

In 2021, the Grand Prix Museum received a total of 46,254 visitors.

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 2021, the Macao Museum of Art received 202,584 visitors in five exhibitions. It conducted 395 guided tours, which attracted 6,969 participants. In addition, the museum organised 146 activities including lectures, performances, and Aquatic Trek, which attracted 4,889 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 6,238 visitors during 2021.

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 2021, it received 2,646 visitors.

Ruins of St. Paul's College

The Ruins of St Paul's refers to the facade of the old church of Mater Dei of former St Paul's College, formerly known as the Church of Mother of God or Mater Dei, which was built between 1602 to 1640, and was adjacent to St. Paul's College. Both the church and the college were then 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. The site received a total of 175,731 visitors in 2021.

Crypt and Museum of Sacred Art

Between 1990 and 1995, the former Portuguese administration conducted archaeological excavations and repaired the Ruins of St Paul's (the Church of Mother of God or Mater Dei), and built the Museum of Sacred Art and Crypt on the site of the grave of Father Alexandre Valignano, who research showed to be the founder of St Paul's College. In 2021, it received a total of 109,101 visitors.

Preservation and Display Area of the Archaeological Remains of the Pit on Rua de D. Belchior Carneiro

Between 2010 and 2012, the Cultural Affairs Bureau of Macao and the Institute of Archaeology of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences jointly carried out an archaeological investigation and excavation project on the eastern area of the St. Paul's College site, and discovered a shaft-like, circular pit that had been dug into the bedrock. Abundant pottery and porcelain items, bronze objects and construction materials were found in the site, including remains of Kraak porcelain that was mainly produced by folk kilns in Jingdezhen, Jiangxi province, during the late Ming and early Qing dynasties. The discovery is important archaeological evidence of Macao's role as a key transhipment port and trade hub on the Maritime Silk Road during this time.

In 2021, the site was classified as immovable heritage and intangible cultural heritage; a preservation and display area were created, and the site was officially opened to the public on 15 September 2021. During the remainder of the year, the Preservation and Display Area of the Archaeological Remains of the Pit on Rua de D. Belchior Carneiro received a total of 12,177 visitors.

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

Located inside the central operational fire station on Repouso Road, the Fire Service Museum was founded and opened to the public in December 1999, and received 14,826 visitors in 2021.

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. Of these houses, 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. The exhibition halls received 65,365 visitors in 2021.

Communications Museum of Macao

The Communications Museum, under the Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau (CTT), is an exhibition venue covering philately and telecommunications, with a platform allowing visitors to co-create, share and interact. In response to the promotion of Macao as a world tourism and leisure centre, from October 2021 the museum offers free admission for all visitors.

Due to pandemic prevention work, the Communications Museum of Macao was opened to the public for only 299 days during 2021, but it still provided 24 guided tours related to postal services and stamp collecting or telecommunications, seven science demonstration sessions, 27 workshops and five courses on electronics. The museum received a total of 17,021 visitors, and provided schools and other groups with visit services by appointment on 300 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.

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 12,953 visitors in 2021.

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 4,095 visitors in 2021.

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 30,546 visitors in 2021.

Mandarin's House

The Mandarin's House is the ancestral family residence of the modern Chinese master Zheng Guanying. Zheng's 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. The house was probably built before 1869 and was a rare private residence of such scale for one family in Macao. In February 2010, the Mandarin's House was opened to the public upon completion of restoration. The Cultural Bureau holds various events to promote cultural heritage at the Mandarin's house, especially to encourage young people to learn about world heritage. In 2018, the Mandarin's House received the title of "World Heritage Youth Education Base" from the World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region under the Auspices of UNESCO (Suzhou). In 2021, online VR guided tours were introduced; plus, the Mandarin's House received 31,585 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 relics related to Zheng Guanying and his family, including literature, documents and correspondence, and information on his family history, 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 2021, it attracted 8,575 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 7,437 visitors during 2021.

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 2021, it received 6,068 visitors.

The Nossa Senhora Village of Ka Ho

The Nossa Senhora Village of Ka Ho was the only site for treating leprosy patients in Macao. It was built in 1885 by the Macao administration, to admit patients, and was reconstructed in the 1930s, when it was expanded to create five houses and the original Our Lady of Sorrows Church. In 1966, the new Our Lady of Sorrows Church was built.

In 1963, the Italian priest Gaetano Nicosia of the Society of Saint Francis de Sales began his service in the leprosarium in Ka Ho. The priest, together with the residents, decided to rename the leprosarium clinic as the Village of Our Lady. In 1992, the Social Welfare Bureau converted the houses of female patients into a nursing home for the recovered elderly residents of Ka Ho, and the Village of Our Lady in Ka Ho suspended its medical mission.

From 2016, the Cultural Bureau has carried out comprehensive restoration works, in phases; and partially opened the village to the public in 2019. At present, the Social Welfare Bureau and non-governmental institutions jointly offer cultural guided tours and exhibitions, cultural recreation, retail services and refreshments, in the four houses in the village of Our Lady. In 2021, the Cultural Bureau held the "Land of Hope – Historical Archives Exhibition on Leprosariums in Macao" in the Nossa Senhora Village of Ka Ho.

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 16,302 visitors in 2021.

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 4,903 visitors in 2021.

Guia Fortress, Chapel and Lighthouse

Built in 1622, this fortress is renowned for its location on Guia Hill, which is the highest point on the Macao peninsula. Inside the fortress stand the Chapel of Our Lady of the Snows and the Lighthouse. The Chapel of Our Lady of the Snows was built around 1622, and dedicated to the Macanese. The Lighthouse was built in 1864 and commenced operation the next year, becoming the first modern lighthouse on the coast of China. In 1874, the Lighthouse was destroyed by a storm, after which it was restored, and reopened on 29 June 1910.

The Information Centre at Guia Fortress opened to the public in June 2015, to further promote the cultural value of Guia Fortress (including the Chapel of Our Lady of the Snows and the Lighthouse), and offer tourism information services on tourists. In 2021, VR guided tours were introduced; plus, the site received 68,152 visitors.

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. The exhibition centre was officially opened to the public on 18 December 2015, and received 3,244 visitors in 2021.

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 adjacent to the Na Tcha Temple was constructed in 2012, to present and display cultural facilities, precious items and documentary

materials about Na Tcha customs and traditional beliefs. In 2021, it received 9,795 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 2021, the Macao Cultural Centre organised 34 programmes with a total of 254 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, 171 programmes and 522 performances or activities were organised by the centre and its tenants, receiving 155,495 visitors.

Cultural and Recreational Activities for Community

The Municipal Affairs Bureau annually organises and co-organises various festivals and recreation classes for all people. In 2021, activities held included a series of Affinity with Macao activities, Mid-Autumn Festival Variety Show, promotional activities about tea culture and 187 recreational activities for all people, to enrich the spare time of citizens and promote integration of cultural recreation and community life.

The Municipal Affairs Bureau has launched the Edifício do Bairro da Ilha Verde Activity Centre, Iao Hon Activity Centre, S. Domingos Activity Centre, S. Lourenço Activity Centre, Rotunda de Carlos da Maia Activity Centre, Fai Chi Kei Activity Centre, Seac Pai Van Activity Centre, Patane Activity Centre and Ká Hó Activity Centre. At present, there are nine activity centres under the bureau, providing comfortable indoor leisure venues for residents.

Sports Events

The Government is committed to promoting sport for all, encouraging citizens to participate in all kinds of sport and recreational activities as a way to promote good health. Upholding the values of sport-for-all and life-long fitness spelled out in public slogans, the Government has led citizens towards building healthy lives by enjoying everyday sport. At the same time, the Government emphasises enhancing the standards of sport at the local level, and fully supports and encourages local sports institutions with organising and participating in tournaments in Macao and overseas.

The coordinated development of popular sport and athletics can only be realised through the provision of comprehensive modern sport facilities and sport medicine, thereby allowing citizens to exercise conveniently and scientifically, ultimately enhancing their quality of life.

Sports Bureau

The Sports Bureau is responsible for instructing, encouraging, assisting and promoting sports events, establishing the requisite conditions for the development of sports, and coordinating between sports associations and entities.

Major Sports Competitions

Major sports competitions in Macao include Macao International 10K, the Macao International Dragon Boat Races, Macau Grand Prix, FIBA 3X3 Macao Masters – Greater Bay Area Qualifying Tournament, 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:

- A total of 10,000 runners participated in the 10K Run and Fun Run in the 2021 Macao International 10K;
- In 2021, 129 teams participated in the Macao International Dragon Boat Races 2020;
- As for the 68th Macau Grand Prix, 125 race drivers from four countries and regions participated in the event, in front of an audience of 56,000 people;
- The FIBA 3X3 Macao Masters – Greater Bay Area Qualifying Tournament has attracted multiple teams from cities in the Greater Bay area and Macao to compete; and
- The 40th 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 2021, a total of 39,133 people took part in the ten activities organised by the Sports Bureau, with 40,579 of them participating in the 1,828 Sport for All Fitness and Recreational Classes. In 2021, the annual summer activities accommodated a total of 42,849 people, with 18,539 places for sport activities. In all, 108 activities and 802 classes were arranged.

Competitive Sport

During 2021, the Sports Bureau sponsored the organisation of and participation in 225 competitions and 135 training programmes.

In 2021, 15 athletes, coaches and technical support crew in two sports were awarded cash prizes for their outstanding performances, while 27 athletes, coaches and technical support crew from two sports associations were awarded certificates of merit.

As athletes in the international sports arena are becoming more professional, to support and promote the long-term development of competitive sports in Macao, the Athletes Training Centre in Cotai commenced operation 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 2021, the Sports Medical Centre provided medical services to 9,434 people. It provided medical assistance to 28 competitions and activities and offered medical services to 1,961 people. Also, the centre offered Physical Fitness Assessments, with participation by 595 people, while 6,182 people took part in fitness tests at the sports health information centre.

Furthermore, 3,418 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, Macao Federation of Trade Unions Workers Stadium, San Kio Basketball Court, the basketball court of Keang Peng Secondary School, Ginásio Polidesportivo da Escola Primaria Oficial Luso-Chinesa Sir Robert Ho Tung, and the basketball court of Kwong Tai Middle School.

Sports facilities in Taipa include the Olympic Complex, Carmo Swimming Pool, 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, Tamagnini Barbosa Sports Centre, 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. Sixteen 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 16 trails are Guia Hill Fitness Trail (1,200 metres), Mong Há Hill Fitness Trail (1,000 metres), 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, Reservoir Park and Leisure Area of Kun Iam Statue Waterfront 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.



National Olympians Visit Macao







A delegation of National Olympians arrived in Macao on 19 December 2021, for a three-day visit. During their stay in Macao, the delegation attended several events, visited the World Heritage sites, and interacted with the residents. They were warmly welcomed wherever they went.




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國家奧運精英運動員與澳門青
O nosso orgulho —




FILA





Macao Yearbook 2022

9

HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE







華陸大地千山參




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 2021, 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 3.4 per thousand inhabitants, while the mortality rate for infants was 1.8 per thousand live births. The average life expectancies for men and women in Macao were 81.3 and 87.1 years (2018-2021), 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 2021, these three categories accounted for 38.1 percent, 23.9 percent and 14.2 percent, respectively, of all deaths during the year.

Health Bureau

The main functions of the Health Bureau are to coordinate health-related activities of public and private institutions, and to protect public health through specialist medical and health services and community health care services, disease prevention measures and hygiene promotion work.

Medical Benefits

The Government devotes considerable resources to medical and health care to optimise medical services and various health care facilities. In 2021, total expenditure on medical and health services was about 8.92 billion patacas, representing an increase of 0.41 percent over the 2020 figure.

The Government takes great responsibility for public heath, so Macao residents can enjoy a comprehensive coverage of medical benefits. All legal residents of Macao, regardless of their

Health and Social Welfare age or occupation, are entitled to free services at Health Centres and supplementary check ups at Conde S. Januario Hospital by referral from Health Centres, while non-residents are required to pay for such services according to rates established by the Health Bureau. Services provided by the Conde S. Januario Hospital are chargeable except for people specified by the Government, but Macao residents may enjoy a waiver of 30 percent of the charges. Conde S. Januario Hospital also provides assistance to Macao residents who have financial difficulties.

Additionally, there are medical entities subsidised by the Government and other institutions, such as Kiang Wu Hospital, the Workers' Clinic and Tung Sin Tong Clinics, as well as various private clinics and laboratories.

Specialist Medical and Health 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 79 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 2021 Conde S. Januario Hospital had 436 doctors, 1,153 nurses and 1,055 beds (940 inpatient beds and 115 outpatient beds). It received 484,448 outpatients and emergency cases, and 22,945 inpatient cases. The bed occupancy rate was 70.08 percent, and patients stayed in the hospital for an average of 10.56 days. The daytime hospital treated 61,780 patients, surgical operations were performed on 9,226 occasions, and 2,399 women gave birth in the hospital. A total of 7,011,148 diagnoses and medical examinations were conducted.

Community Health Care 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 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 2021, there were 174 doctors (including general practitioners, dentists and Chinese medicine practitioners) and 258 nurses providing community health care services to 873,278 outpatients. The most sought-after outpatient services were adult health care, non-scheduled consultations, and Chinese medicine, which accounted for 40,26 percent, 24.85 percent and 8.99 percent, respectively, of total outpatient visits to the community 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 health care vouchers, thereby enhancing the development of smart health care.

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 border 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 2021, there were a total of 3,598 cases of infectious diseases requiring mandatory declaration, the top three of which were enterovirus infection (1,451 cases), Salmonella infection (487 cases) and chicken pox (366 cases). There were 56 cases of human immunodeficiency virus infections, 33 cases of other coronavirus-related severe respiratory infections (COVID-19), three cases of legionnaires disease and two cases of scrub typhus. There were no cases of rubella, dengue fever, pertussis, Avian influenza A (H7N9), Middle East Respiratory Syndrome coronavirus (MERS) or Ebola virus.

The MSAR's vaccination programme was similar to that of advanced countries, with a wide coverage of residents and more comprehensive types of vaccines than neighbouring regions. In

addition, in order to minimise any outbreak of influenza and reduce the risk of severe and fatal cases, the Health Bureau provided free influenza vaccinations for high-risk people, and opened free vaccinations to all other Macao residents once vaccination of priority groups was essentially complete, allowing more residents to be vaccinated before the peak season. As of December 31, 2021, the Health Bureau's 2021-2022 Seasonal Influenza Vaccination Program had provided 104,265 people with free influenza vaccinations.

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 2021, it tested 475,232 samples, and conducted a total of 693,990 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 2021, the law enforcement team patrolled 275,059 establishments, 92,839 (50.9 percent) more than in 2020; and there were 1,987 prosecutions, including 1,958 cases of violating the smoking ban, 24 cases of illicit labelling of tobacco products, two cases of shelf sales of tobacco products, two cases of illegal selling of e-cigarettes and one case tobacco products being sold to persons under the age of 18. In 2021, 1,627 hotline calls were received: 643 enquiries, 930 complaints and 164 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 2021, a total of 14,099 residents registered as blood donors, and the centre collected 17,664 units of blood and prepared 44,253 units of blood components for 3,557 patients. Professional inspections and related consultation services were provided to 225 cases involving non-common blood types referred by hospitals.

Pharmaceutical Affairs

By the end of 2021, a total of 34,322 kinds of western medicine had been approved by the Health Bureau for sale in the local market; of these, 11,059 were over-the-counter medicines, 21,313 were prescription medicines and 1,950 could only be used by hospitals. A total of 6,776 kinds of Chinese and traditional medicine were licensed for sale in the local market. There were 820 pharmacists and 313 pharmacy technicians registered with the Health Bureau. There were 157 licensed wholesale stores with authorisation from the Health Bureau for conducting pharmaceutical import and export businesses. There were 289 licensed pharmaceutical stores, 130 Chinese herbal stores, 24 pharmaceutical dealers and nine pharmaceutical factories.

Private Health Care Services

In 2021, there were 3,961 health care professional licensees, 427 health care establishments and three centres registered under the Health Bureau, with a total of 4,391 issuances of private health care licences, representing an increase of eight percent as compared to the figure in 2020.

The number of health care establishments increased by 4.92 percent. The increases were highest for numbers of licences issued for doctors, nurses and therapists (physiotherapists), which rose by 123, 57 and 32 licences, respectively.

Institute for Pharmaceutical Supervision and Administration

According to By-law No. 35/2021 – "Institute for Pharmaceutical Supervision and Administration", the institute was established on 1 January, 2022. The institute is supervised by the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture, and responsible for studying, coordinating and implementing policies regarding drug supervision and administration in the MSAR, especially through managing pharmaceutical activities including Chinese medicine and drug registration, professional pharmacy activities, registration of minor medical devices, and the management of drug and related product advertising activities.

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 151-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 2021, the hospital had 2,160 staff: 401 doctors, 633 nurses, 150 technical professionals and 976 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), Breast Health Centre, Endoscopy Centre, Plastic Surgery Centre, Physical and Mental Health Centre, Assisted Reproductive Centre, 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 2021, its emergency and outpatient departments

treated over 1,44,920 patients, an average of 4,322 each day. Its emergency department and outpatient department on the Macao peninsula treated over 1,267,095 patients during 2021, an average of around 3,850 per day; the Taipa Medical Centre received patients seeking emergency and outpatient services on 147,825 occasions, an average of 472 patients per day. A total of 29,759 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 48 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 4,819 complaints in 2021.

During 2021, the Municipal Affairs Bureau continued dispatching personnel to support the hotline operations at the Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre, and carried out thorough cleaning and disinfection of buildings where people with confirmed COVID-19 infections lived, along with nearby public streets, in accordance with the Government's anti-pandemic arrangements.

In addition, the bureau cooperated with the Government's "Life Support and Assistance Team" to implement precise prevention and control by zoning and classification, to support the basic living and food needs of residents in the red and yellow zones during the blockade management period. During 2021, it provided residents in these zones with about 7,900 emergency food kits and 98,000 hot lunch boxes; and responded to 1,900 orders to provide assistance with transferring materials.

In response to the epidemic in 2021, the Municipal Affairs Bureau adjusted the three-layer pandemic prevention measures for imported cold chain food, environment and personnel, and implemented the cold chain food pandemic prevention arrangement of "full disinfection of outer packaging and full inspection of inner packaging". The bureau also prepared the "Cold Chain Food Nucleic Acid Test Positive Contingency Plan" for different scenarios, and completed the pandemic prevention simulation test, and formulated an emergency response plan for pandemic prevention in wholesale markets and held pandemic prevention drills with eight departments and the industry, in order to improve the emergency response level related to cold chain and fresh food in various ways, to minimise the risk of disease transmission.

In 2021, more than 64,000 food and environmental samples were tested, all of which passed the new coronavirus nucleic acid test.

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 2021, the bureau conducted 103 bone cremations and 59 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 87 street toilets, distributed across various districts and open to citizens and tourists free of charge.

Environmental Protection and Clean City Education

To raise residents' awareness of keeping the city clean, reducing waste at source, and safeguarding against rodents and dengue fever, the Municipal Affairs Bureau continued organising a variety of city cleaning publicity and promotion activities. In 2021, a total of 1,251 education and publicity activities on environmental hygiene were held, with over 295,000 people participating.

The Municipal Affairs Bureau formulated special publicity plans for target groups including Macao residents, students, group volunteers, tourists in Macao, non-resident employees and foreigners, and cooperated with other government departments and organisations to organise a variety of environmental hygiene promotion events. In addition, the bureau cooperated with organisations to conduct community inspections and publicity activities, and distributed information on sanitation and publicity activities through various media.

Environment Information Centre

The Mong Ha Environment Information Centre provided space for environmental education for schools, groups, and the public, regularly organising workshops and activities about city cleaning and caring for the environment for schools and groups. In 2021, the centre received 13,198 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, has a total area of around 133,868 square metres, and is located on Estrada de Choc Van. The farm is one of the places in Macao where livestock 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.

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, arbours, farming plots, a wildlife pond and a natural well. The Municipal Affairs Bureau accepts online applications every year for guided tours and two-day, one-night camping activities, during which participants can experience harvesting 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, with an original area of 5,972 square metres. After expansion work that commenced in mid-2020, the total area is now 22,995 square metres with expanded facilities. It serves as a venue for hands-on experience of organic farming, and includes a farming area, a herb garden, a flower garden, a fruit tree garden, a sapling area, a display area for seasonal vegetables,

a natural water conservation area and an insect museum – and was 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 entry is 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. In addition, it carries out quality control and issues health certificates for the export of food produced in Macao.

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 2021, 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, Standards for Use of Food Colourings in Food, 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, 65 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 2021, three sampling tests of seasonal foods – Chinese New Year confectionery, sticky rice dumplings of the Dragon Boat Festival and Mid-Autumn Festival mooncakes – were conducted. A total of 170 samples were taken; ten of them failed the tests, and the pass rate was 94.1 percent. Three sampling studies were also conducted: a special investigation of pre-packaged vegetarian products; a special investigation of fresh milk beverages; and a special investigation of baked goods ingredients. For each, the pass rate was 100 percent. Routine sampling tests of food sold in the market were conducted throughout the year, with 2,710 samples tested, achieving a pass rate of 99.7 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 2021, 30 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 2021, the bureau focused on guiding the industry to effectively manage corporate pandemic prevention and food safety. Also, aligning with By-law No. 30/2021 – "Registration System for Takeaway Establishments", the bureau conducted explanatory sessions and door-to-door publicity in order to enhance the food industry's understanding of the purpose of the by-law, and the procedures for applying for registration, to encourage the industry to meet its business responsibilities.

During the year, 138 talks and outdoor advocacy activities, and seven food hygiene supervisor courses were organised for the industry; 12 monthly Food Safety and Environmental Hygiene Courses were organised for the industry; along with seven briefing sessions on the "Registration System for Takeaway Establishments". To educate the public about food safety risks, in 2021, 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, 239 seminars and activities were organised for the public.

To support the annual World Food Safety Day in 2021, with the theme "Safe food now for a healthy tomorrow", the Municipal Affairs Bureau launched an online game with prizes, thus increasing public awareness of food safety.

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, in 2021 the Municipal Affairs Bureau vaccinated 4,965 dogs and 674 cats against rabies for three years, issued 3,325 dog licences, and captured 335 stray dogs and 395 stray cats. It also prosecuted 533 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 2021 a total of 426 carcasses were collected. It also collected faecal samples at the habitats of migratory birds and aviaries for avian influenza screening, and in 2021 a total of 876 wild bird carcasses and faecal samples were screened. The results of all such screenings were negative and no avian influenza was found.

To enhance veterinary health in Macao, Law No. 7/2020 – "Animal Pandemic Prevention Law" came into effect on 1 September 2020. No local or imported positive cases of avian influenza, rabies, equine infectious metritis, equine infectious anaemia and equine beaver fever have been found during routine disease surveillance work. Meanwhile, the bureau was drafting the Veterinary, Animal Diagnosis and Treatment Activities and Business Involving Animals Law.

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 2021, 708 market stalls were rented on a monthly basis, involving a total of 1,755 operators, of whom 702 were stall tenants, 57 temporary mobile stall licensees, 431 were stall assistants and 565 were employees. The Municipal Affairs Bureau is responsible for wet market management and tenant management.

The Public Markets Management Regime Law was approved by the Legislative Assembly on 16 June 2021, and came into effect on 1 January 2022. The by-law "Complementary Rules for the Allocation and Leasing of Public Market Stalls" also came into effect on 1 January 2022. The Municipal Affairs Bureau held over 20 briefing sessions to deepen the understanding of the new law, for booth practitioners and those who are interested in bidding for booths.

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 2021, the bureau issued 908 hawkers' licences, including 187 cooked food stall licences and 59 special permits, to flower hawkers from Wanzai District of Zhuhai; the total was 42 lower than in 2020, representing a reduction of 4.42 percent.

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 2021, the Slaughter House butchered 1,597 head of cattle and 88,677 pigs; 90,274 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. The social service facilities under its umbrella include 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 2021, 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 107,579 eligible cases (including backdated cases from prior years), and the allowances amounted to 968 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 2021, for a total of 16,222 eligible cases (including 991 backdated cases from prior years), involving a total of 196 million patacas.

In 2021, the Social Welfare Bureau subsidised 257 social service organisations/facilities/programmes, involving over 4,400 workers and a total of 1.48 billion patacas. Overall, the Social Welfare Bureau spent around 2.9 billion patacas on social services in 2021, representing a decrease of 2.71 percent from the previous year, including the various subsidies mentioned above, as well as assistances and benefits.

Law No. 5/2019 - "Professional Accreditation and Licensing for Social Workers" came into

effect on 2 April, 2020. By December 2021, 1,951 people had been recognised by the professional accreditation of social workers, and 1,471 people had valid social worker registration certificates.

In 2021, the Social Welfare Bureau's support for the prevention and control of COVID-19 included: during September to October 2021, in accordance with the management plan for region-specific and multi-level disease prevention and control, the bureau formed a Life Support and Assistance group with the Municipal Affairs Bureau, to provide basic living needs and dietary support for residents of red- and yellow-code zones, with the Social Welfare Bureau mainly supporting the needs of disadvantaged groups in the red-code zones. Besides, the bureau conducted door-to-door inspections and registrations in conjunction with the Municipal Affairs Bureau and the Public Security Police Force.

During the three rounds of community-wide nucleic acid testing in 2021, the Social Welfare Bureau provided logistical support, and was responsible for coordinating the five testing sites, about 1,500 staff members and volunteers, and worked with the Health Bureau and private organisations to provide home nucleic acid testing services for people with special needs. The bureau operated nine sites for residents who were unfamiliar with the test procedures by providing consultations, making vaccination appointments, assisting in transcoding, and making appointments for nucleic acid tests. As of December, 15,261 people were served.

The Social Welfare Bureau urged 240 social service facilities to update their contingency plans for pandemic prevention and conduct tabletop drills. In response to the development of the pandemic and the need for prevention and control, the bureau suspended all subsidised nurseries and non-nursing daytime social service facilities (161 in total) from 4 August to 18 August, and 25 September to 24 October 2021, while calling on non-subsidised nurseries to cooperate and follow the measures.

In September 2021, the bureau released an additional full grant of financial aid to beneficiary families, as compensation for the extra expenditure resulting from the pandemic. In all, 2,500 families benefited, with subsidies totalling 15.5 million patacas.

The Social Welfare Bureau strengthened emotional support to citizens by providing psychological counselling services via hotlines and video counselling. By the end of December, 4,392 cases were handled. Also during the pandemic, the bureau coordinated with non-governmental institutions to provide information, education, counselling, caring and consultations through telephone calls and the Internet, serving some 290,000 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 Social Welfare Bureau has been supporting temporary medical examination centres, providing material support and counselling services. By the end of December, the bureau had assisted in the handling and delivery of about 110,000 materials; and launched 29 anti-pandemic

promotional posts, six information packages with images and text, and two promotional videos.

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 2021, a total of 3,443 cases were handled by four social services centres and one branch centre, and various services were provided, resulting in 3,079 families receiving regular subsidies, involving 4,683 individuals.

In 2021, Macao had one public shelter, 10 integrated family and community service centres, 14 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 2021, 31 people were admitted to the Ilha Verde shelter; 366 people used the winter and heat shelter services. The 10 integrated family and community services centres provided services to 1,036,281 people; the 14 community centres provided services to 816,707 people; 12 project-based services were provided to 1,347,746 people, and the five shelters and temporary shelters provided services for 326 people. In response to the pandemic, the Ilha Verde Temporary Shelter Centre was opened to provide shelter services for those in need of resettlement, with a total of 6,892 people staying.

To enhance welfare recipients' incentives to work and assist them to re-enter the labour market, the IAS and four non-governmental agencies cooperated in implementing the Community Employment Assistance Scheme. By the end of 2021, the scheme had 594 participants. Additionally, by the end of 2021, 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 2021, the IAS received 2,494 cases involving enquiries and notifications/requests for assistance through the Family Crisis Hotline. After eliminating duplicate cases, 1,693 cases were identified, including 1,123 involving family disputes, family conflicts and initial suspected domestic violence, and 570 other cases. A total of 81 cases of suspected domestic violence were assessed and identified, 38 of which involved spouses, 30 involved children, six involved elderly persons, one involved a person incapacitated by domestic violence, and six involved violence between family members.

Children's and Youth Services

In 2021, Macao had 64 child-care centres, 41 of which received regular subsidies from the Social Welfare Bureau. By December 2021, child-care services in Macao offered 9,643 quotas. One

of the centres was funded by the bureau, and provided parent-child centre services to 24,732 people during 2021, 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 2021, these homes housed 285 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 2021, 10,559 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 2021, the centres had 30,852 members receiving these services.

The Social Welfare Bureau is the only authorised organisation in Macao that deals with adoption services. It handled 13 such cases in 2021. The bureau is responsible for providing assistance to minors who become involved in judicial actions, in accordance with the social protection system. During 2021, the bureau processed 276 such cases. Moreover, the bureau, in conjunction with the community youth social work teams, provides counselling services under the community support scheme to youths between 12 years to 16 years of age who have committed criminal offences or misdemeanours.

Services for the Elderly

The Social Welfare Bureau continued providing subsidies and technical support to community organisations in 2021, 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.

In 2021, the interdepartmental steering group on Macao's retirement protection mechanism commenced 141 of the long-term measures (2021-2025) under the Plan for the Elderly Services for 2016-2025. Of the 100 long-term measures, 33 were completed.

In 2021, Macao had 24 homes for the elderly, providing residential care services for infirm elderly persons; 14 of them are subsidised by the Social Welfare Bureau, providing around 2,510

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 ten other elderly day-care centres, and 26 neighbourhood social centres providing entertainment services for the elderly.

In 2021, 2,066 senior citizens were housed in homes for the elderly, 601 senior citizens enjoyed services at day care centres, 5,688 senior citizens enjoyed services at elderly day centres, and 7,940 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 2021, a total of 1,336 cases were handled, of which 489 involved senior citizens living alone, and 847 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 2021, the two services were provided to 4,113 and 953 senior citizens, respectively.

The Tele-Assistant "Peng On Tung" is a round-the-clock support services through home fixed-line telephones and outdoor watches. Related services also include a hotline service for senior citizens, providing emotional support, regular greetings, a community information service and referral services, and arranging regular visits.

During 2021, the fixed-line and outdoor services provided assistance to 4,985 and 1,057 senior citizens in need, respectively, of whom 703 were using both services and 2,411 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 2021, household safety instructions were given to 630 households, and equipment was installed in 616 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 2021, the Social Welfare Bureau had issued a cumulative total of 97,613 Senior Citizen's Cards.

Aligning with the Government's development of e-governance, the Senior Citizen's Card was updated on 22 April, 2021, when the electronic Senior Citizen's Card was also added. Eligible senior citizens who apply for the Card can log in to the Social Welfare Bureau's mobile WeChat service account to receive the electronic card. As of December 2021, a total of 2,541 senior citizens had

obtained their electronic cards. In addition, the card holders can include the electronic card in the electronic card package of the One-stop Public Services Account.

Rehabilitation Services

In 2021, the long-term measures (2021 to 2025) under the "Ten-year Plan for Rehabilitation Services 2016 – 2025" had commenced, with 34 out of the 81 long-term measures completed.

In 2021, 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 12 day centres which provide independent living training, 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 2021, the 11 rehabilitation homes provided services to 778 people, while the 12 day rehabilitation centres offered services to 14,268 people.

In 2021, there were six sheltered workshops, vocational training centres and supported employment centres in Macao. Services were provided to 390 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 2021, the four pre-schools/education centres served 468 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 2021, the two agencies served 30,921 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 2021 served 19 people by providing independent living skills training; and providing family resources services to the mentally handicapped and their families, with 14,303 people served in 2021.

The other centre is a comprehensive rehabilitation service centre providing vocational training and rehabilitation services which served 129 people in 2021. 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 126 cases of providing these services in 2021.

As at the end of 2021, the Disability Assessment Cards attracted 26,061 new applications and 10,674 renewal applications, and 20,598 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 non-governmental institutions in organising anti-drug activities.

In 2021, 2,167 people participated in training courses and seminars on anti-drug abuse, organised by the IAS for schools, the community and professionals. Besides providing primary school students with healthy life and anti-drug education programmes, Healthy Life Education Centre also provides teenagers and the public with various cultural, physical and art activities, bringing out the messages of anti-drugs and healthy life. A total of 5,011 people participated in its activities.

The Healthy Life Education programme, which was conducted especially for students aged from five years to 12 years, attracted participation by 17,874 primary school students from 65 schools, while an education programme targeting junior secondary school students attracted participation by 2,813 junior secondary school students from nine secondary schools.

The IAS subsidised organisations to hold the Macao College Students Healthy Campus 2021 promotion activities. The IAS also distributed 14 messages about drug abuse prevention, reaching 10,537 students through tertiary institutions and social platform groups, and distributed nearly 1,000 support kits to combat the pandemic, with about 33,000 people participating in a related series of activities. To promote anti-drug education at home and school, the IAS held seven parent-child seminars, with participation by more than 270 people; and launched a series of publicity campaigns, reaching a total of more than 160,000 people through online platforms.

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 2021, a total of 456 drug addicts sought help, 91 of whom were seeking help for the first time.

In 2021, there were two drug-treatment rehabilitation service shelters, providing inpatient treatment services to 44 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 10,107 people; outreach services designed for drug-dependent youngsters and problem juveniles were used by 3,341 people; and services designed for the family members of drug addicts were provided to 799 people.

In 2021, the bureau cooperated with a non-governmental institution to commence a career development programme for youth abstaining from drugs, organising 14 training courses with attendance by 236 people, and providing internships for 37 participants. Follow-up support services were provided to the 15 drug-abstaining youths who were successfully employed. The retention rate of youth participating in the programme was 100 percent. A range of support was also provided to 62 family members.

In addition, a free outpatient service to help people quit smoking provided services to 246 people.

Case consultations, group activities and social promotional activities were provided to 2,744 people.

To strengthen the follow-up support for rehabilitated drug abusers reintegrating into society, the IAS cooperated with private organisations to launch the Methadone Case Support Programme in 2021, serving 66 cases on 390 occasions. The IAS also cooperated with the Cultural Affairs Bureau to launch the " Hold On To Hope" Vocational Training Internship Programme, holding more than 10 training sessions with 35 participants, 16 of whom participated in various internships. The Drug Abused Youth Support Programmes were also launched, providing eight youths with emergency assistance and follow-up services.

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 1263 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". 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. In addition, the IAS co-organised with non-governmental organisations an activity on the Legal Dissemination Month, aimed at young people - "Basic Law for Teens", to strengthen the public's anti-drug and law-abiding awareness. Together with various online activities, 28,333 people were reached.

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 2021, the Central Registry System of Individuals with Gambling Disorders received 78 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 1,142 and 1,945 requests for assistance through telephone calls and online platforms, respectively.

To strengthen community education, 18 community talks regarding prevention of gambling disorders were organised, and attended by 643 participants.

The centre collaborated with community organisations in launching the Smart Money Management Programme, and organised 207 classroom sessions for 6,140 students. Four training sessions on teaching kits for teachers were also organised for 170 people. Starting from 2021, the IAS is subsidising "Bosco Youth Service Freeland" of the Bosco Youth Service Network, to implement addiction prevention services and activities for young people. During the year, 122 sessions were organised, serving 255,733 participants, including 244,750 online viewers.

In order to further enhance the quality of responsible gaming work in Macao, the Social Welfare Bureau, together with representatives from the Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau, the Education and Youth Development Bureau, the University of Macau and the Macau Polytechnic Institute, formed an inter-departmental "Responsible Gaming Working Group" with experts and

scholars. In 2021, responsible gaming implementation indicators were established and implemented in stages, implementing relevant responsible gaming and supporting facilities of Macao social services and related agencies, reviewing their compliance levels, and providing improvement plans and ongoing follow-ups. In the first stage, the gambling disorder prevention and control collaborative organisations were reviewed, and a total of 12 organisations reached the standard of "Responsible Gaming Implementation Model Units". In addition, four new responsible gaming kiosks were added in 2021, resulting in a total of 11,510 logins to 59 kiosks.

Social Rehabilitation Services

After reforming in 2016, the Social Welfare Bureau started providing social rehabilitation services to assist the court with implementing 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 2021, 669 and 197 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 27 people and 22 people, respectively.

The Social Welfare Bureau cooperated with agencies from Guangdong Province and Hong Kong to provide cross-regional rehabilitation services in the Greater Bay Area for Macao residents serving their sentences in Guangdong Province and Hong Kong. Employment is an important prerequisite for rehabilitated offenders to reintegrate into society, and in 2021 the IAS continued implementing the Employment Placement Plan for Pre-release Prisoners, and commenced the Virtual Job-seeking Programme, featuring video introductions to workplaces, to help pre-release prisoners acquire information on job opportunities and more effectively choose suitable jobs.

To strengthen the patriotism of rehabilitated persons and assisted youth, the Social Welfare Bureau cooperated with non-governmental organisations to promote national development and civic education to the target audience through courses and activities.

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 at that time. 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 2021, a total of 359,000 beneficiaries made their contributions. They included around 293,000 employees and 66,000 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 2021, various benefits were given to 139,000 people, 129,000 of whom received pensions. Besides, allowances were given to 24,000 people. Social security payments totalled about 5.37 billion patacas, including around 4.8 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 a contribution system and an allocation 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.

In 2021, in accordance with the above-mentioned laws and regulations, the Social Security Fund completed the report on a review of the "Non-mandatory Central Provident Fund System". This revealed that the system operated smoothly in the first three years of implementation, with good progress and results. However, due to the pandemic's impact on the economy, it was recommended to set up a three-year observation period (2021-2023), and carefully consider the process of implementing the mandatory CPF by constantly listening to the opinions of society, and taking into account Macao's economic recovery after the observation period.

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.

Contributory System

There are a joint provident fund scheme and an individual provident fund scheme under the non-mandatory CPF. A joint provident fund scheme is designed for an employee. A participating employee and his or her employer make a contribution equivalent to five percent of the employee's basic salary on a monthly basis. An individual provident fund scheme is designed for all account holders with a monthly minimum contribution amount of 500 patacas, and a maximum amount of 3,300 patacas. The maximum and minimum caps to the contribution are linked to the Law on the Minimum Wage for Cleaning and Security Workers of the Property Management Industry.

In 2021, 267 employers and a total of around 25,000 employees joined the non-mandatory CPF scheme; and about 78,000 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 2021, there were seven fund management entities providing 42 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.

Allocation Scheme

Account holders who are alive on 1 January in the allocation year, and meet the following

requirements within the year prior to the allocation, are eligible for a one-off Incentive Basic Fund of 10,000 patacas:

1. Permanent residents of the Macao Special Administrative Region;
2. Aged 22 or above; and
3. Resided in Macao for at least 183 days.

If the Government's budget implementation in previous fiscal years allows, account holders who fulfil the above requirements may receive the 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 2021, there were 608,000 Provident Fund Individual Account holders, of whom 9,444 initially fulfilled the requirements and were eligible for 10,000 patacas of the Incentive Basic Fund. In view of the fact that the SAR government's public finances did not record a budget implementation surplus in 2020, the special allocation funds for the budget surplus were not released in 2021. At the end of January 2022, the maximum accumulated appropriation and interest income of an account holder's sub-account managed by the Government was 77,000 patacas. If an account owner was eligible for the special allocation of a budget surplus since 2010, and has never transferred out, transferred or withdrawn funds from the government-managed sub-account, the accumulated interest income was up to 11,326 patacas.

Fund Withdrawal

To meet the objective of providing account holders 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 2021, there were 14,000 approved applications for withdrawals, resulting in a disbursement of 0.81 billion patacas.

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COVID-19 Vaccination









To protect the health of residents and jointly build a good immune barrier in the community, the Government encourages and assists residents to get vaccinated against COVID-19 by setting up large-scale vaccination stations, and holding outreach events in the community, to increase the overall coverage rate of vaccination against COVID-19 and minimise the risk of community transmission.


5
RNA
4
mRNA




保障自己 保護家人
Proteja-se! Proteja a sua família!
我們都是守護者
Seja um exemplo. Defenda-se!
守護校園 齊打疫苗
接種新型冠狀病毒疫苗
Vacine-se contra a COVID-19


疫苗注射室
Sala de injecção
衞生局
新冠疫苗接種站
Serviços de Saúde
Posto de vacinação contra a COVID-19
Health Bureau
COVID-19 Vaccination Station


新冠疫苗接種
等候區
Área de espera para vacinação
contra a COVID-19
Waiting Area for COVID-19
Vaccination

Macao Yearbook 2022

10

MEDIA, COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY







華陸大地千山參




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 fully leverage its monitoring role, continually prompting every government department to improve its work and provide better-quality services to the community.

Macao's laws protect the rights of journalists to gather and receive news and information, and to report it, ensuring their journalistic independence.

Mass Media

Electronic Media

Macao has one free-to-air TV station, two radio stations and one cable TV station, as well as three locally based satellite TV stations.

Teledifusao de Macau (Macau Broadcasting Company, TDM) began providing a public broadcasting service in February 1988. Digital broadcasting commenced in 2008. Currently, both analogue broadcasting and digital broadcasting are available. The 12 digital channels include the two round-the-clock channels (Chinese and Portuguese), sports, information, high definition (HD), TDM Entertainment, CCTV-13, CCTV-1, CGTN, CGTN Documentary, Fujian TV Station Haixia Satellite Channel and Hunan TV World.

Radio Macau, a subsidiary of TDM, and the privately owned Radio Vila-Verde (Green Village) are Macao's two radio stations. Both broadcast 24 hours a day. 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 (72 basic channels, 16 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 – has offered the MSTV News Channel since January 2019, 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.

Currently, Macao has 14 Chinese-language daily newspapers, which currently print a total of over 100,000 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, and two English-language daily newspapers in Macao.

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 resident correspondents in Macao include China Central Television (CCTV); China Media Group (CNR); Wen Hui Bao (Shanghai); Hong Kong Economic Journal (HKEJ); EyePress News Agency; Radio Television Hong Kong (RTHK); Television Broadcasts Limited, Hong Kong (TVB), Phoenix TV and Hong Kong Ta Kung Wen Wei Media Group Limited.

Journalists' Associations

The journalists' associations in Macao include the Macao Media Workers Association, the Macao Journalists Club, the Macao Journalists Association, the Macao Media Club, the Macau Sports Press Association, the Macau Portuguese and English Press Association and the Macau Youth Media 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 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, Weibo and WeChat accounts, and a Toutiao account Macaugcscn, which is published in Macao and the Greater Bay Area. On this basis, the GCS set up an audio-visual account in early 2021, achieving a positive result with total traffic exceeding 2.4 million. The GCS publishes the *Macao Yearbook* and *Macao Magazine* in Chinese, English and Portuguese, and launches websites and mobile applications, allowing readers to conveniently browse related information.

As at 31 December 2021, the GCS Facebook Page had 46,271 likes and 56,520 followers. A total of 7,684 posts was published in 2021, including 6,948 graphic messages and 736 videos (live streamed 136 times).

The GCS re-registered its official WeChat account Macao Gov Info and obtained the official account certification in April 2019. The number of followers increased from 30,108 in 2020 to 50,681 at the end of 2021. Macao Gov Info published a total of 1,427 posts in 2021, and received a total of 1,996,041 views.

In 2021, the GCS increased its rate of publication on the official WeChat account *Macao Gov Release* in mainland China, the official Weibo account *Macao Gov Release*, and Toutiao account *Step Closer to Macao*. There was notable growth in the numbers of subscriptions and views.

Among the aforementioned accounts, *Macao Gov Release* published a total of 1,380 posts in 2021. The number of subscriptions increased from around 59,000 to 108,000, with a growth rate at nearly over 80 percent. By the end of 2021, the official Weibo account *Macao Gov Release* published a total of 1,763 posts; and the number of subscriptions increased from 79,036 to 127,000. The official Toutiao account *Step Closer to Macao* published a total of 1,183 posts in 2021; and the number of subscriptions increased from 6,544 to around 30,000.

Regarding promotions in mainland China: the GCS continuously seeks cooperation with influential integrated media organisations in mainland China, with a view to strengthening the promotion of news and information in the Greater Bay Area, and to better tell of Macao's role in developing the Greater Bay Area. The GCS also cooperates with Radio the Greater Bay from the Hong Kong-Macao-Taiwan Programme Centre of the China Media Group on a long-term basis, including through providing assistance with organising editorial reports involving the broadcast team and the new media team, as well as the collective production of a new media series, *Visit Macao*, which introduces cultural tourism in MSAR and its latest updates. This series has included episodes titled "Macao is My Home", "Macao in 360° " and "Intangible Cultural Heritage in Macao", to celebrate the 22nd Anniversary of the Reunification of Macao with the Motherland.

Furthermore, the GCS continue cooperating with the People's Daily Online Hong Kong in the production of *Micro Macao* video series. A total of over 100 million hits were recorded for the four-episode series.

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 informational. 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 2021, the GCS drafted, released and assisted various departments in publishing a total of 17,823 news items (press releases, press invitations, important notices, and speeches) in Chinese, Portuguese and English, as well as 305 video clips and 472 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.

In 2021, 12 publications were newly registered with the GCS, including weekly, fortnightly, quarterly and yearly publications. Meanwhile, 10 publications cancelled their registration during the year.

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.

As at December 2021, the Government Printing Bureau had established an online database comprising full texts of over 29,570 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 2021, the bureau's official website recorded an average of more than 418,000 hits per month.

Laws of the Macao Special Administrative Region

Prior to the establishment of the MSAR, the Government Printing Bureau published *Macau Laws*. Since the establishment of the MSAR, it has published *The Macao Special Administrative Region Laws*, a semi-annual reference document that provides easy access to major laws, by-laws, resolutions of the Legislative Assembly and administrative orders published in the *Macao SAR Gazette*.

External Services

The Government Printing Bureau offers external services including subscription of the *Macao SAR Gazette*; sales of government publications and other printed matter. In addition to the *Macao SAR Gazette*, the Government Printing Bureau sells printed books published by the bureau, books published by other governmental departments, government printed materials and CD-ROM of laws. The bureau also publishes announcements and notices of private institutions in the *Macao SAR Gazette*, and provides printing services to private organisations and individuals.

The electronically certified *Macao SAR Gazette* was first published in January 2016, offering free subscriptions to various public service department entities and citizen.

In accordance with the regulation stipulated in Law No. 20/2021 Amendment to Law No. 3/1999 – "Publication and Form of Regulations", the *Macao SAR Gazette* would be published by electronic means instead of hard copy from 1 January 2022, while the e-version of the gazette is legally binding.

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, and with the Secretary for Transport and Public Works as the vice-president, the Science and Technology Committee, has other members including the Secretary for Economy and Finance and the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture (or their representatives), 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 University, 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.

The Chief Executive has also appointed nine internationally renowned experts and scholars as advisors to the committee. They are Tsung Dao Lee, Zhu Lilan, Lu Yongxiang, Zhu Gaofeng, Lu Zhonghe, Li Lianhe, Song Yonghua, Jack Ma and Chan Ching Chuen.

The Science and Technology Development Fund

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.

The Science and Technology Development Fund (FDCT) aims at aligning its efforts with the MSAR's technological development policies, and providing funds to various projects that promote Macao's capacities and competitiveness in scientific research and innovation. In alignment with the FDCT's objectives, the following projects are sponsored:

1. Projects which help deepen and intensify technical knowledge;
2. Projects which help improve productivity of corporations and strengthen their competitiveness;
3. Projects which are beneficial to developing the research, promotion and innovation of Macao industries;
4. Projects which help motivate transformation of research outcomes;

5. Projects which help motivate external technological cooperation;
6. Technological transformation projects that prioritise socio-economic development; and
7. Patent applications.

FDCT is responsible for the related work on science and technological rewards in Macao SAR, and can recommend that research institutes and staff in the MSAR apply for relevant rewards in response to invitations issued by mainland China or renowned science and technological reward-awarding institutions in other countries or regions. Besides, FDCT also provides funding to scientific research platforms based in Macao SAR.

In accordance with the amendments to Law No. 16/2021 concerning the regulations on forming a Science and Technology Committee, with reference to Law No. 17/2005, Law No. 10/2009, Law No. 11/2015 and Law No. 15/2015, the Science and Technology Development Fund is also responsible for providing technical and administrative assistance to the Science and Technology Committee.

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 2021, local mail traffic was 13 percent lower than in 2020.

Regarding international mail, several operating airline carriers suspended their flights due to the epidemic, impacting postal transportation for outbound mail. Compared to 2020, the outbound

international surface mail and international airmail in 2021 recorded a 24 percent drop and a 51 percent drop respectively. Inbound international surface mail decreased by 13 percent, while outbound international surface mail increased by 16 percent.

The main countries and regions for outbound mail include mainland China, Hong Kong, the United States, Taiwan, Portugal, Singapore, the United Kingdom, Australia, the Philippines, Germany, France, Canada, the Netherlands, Malaysia, Thailand, Japan and South Korea. The inbound mails were mainly from countries and regions including Hong Kong, Mainland China, the United Kingdom, Taiwan, Portugal, Japan, Jersey Island, the United States, Singapore, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Canada, France, Belgium, Sweden and New Zealand.

Regarding registered mail, in 2021, the volume of local mail was six percent higher than in 2020. The volumes of outbound and inbound international airmail decreased by 23 percent and 19 percent, respectively. The volumes of outbound and inbound international surface mail also decreased, by approximately 10 percent and two percent, respectively.

In order to satisfy the demand of corporations, institutions and government department for promotional products and services, CTT launched the Direct Mail service. Clients are only required to provide the geographical locations of their target consumer groups, then the professional CTT team can provide delivery services with a high price-performance ratio. In 2021, the volume of local mail delivered through Direct Mail recorded a slight increase of three percent, compared to 2020.

In 2021, the volume of outbound and inbound mail through the Express Mail Service (EMS) was similar to the volume before the pandemic. In February and March 2020, as the pandemic had become more severe, there was a marked surge in the volume of face masks carried by outbound and inbound mail. Thus, in 2021, the overall volume of outbound and inbound mail was lower, by approximately 27.13 percent and 9.85 percent, respectively.

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, Taiwan, Japan, Hong Kong and the Netherlands. Currently, the EMS covers about 200 countries and regions.

In 2021, the volume of outbound and inbound parcels recorded growth of approximately 25.71 percent (surface mail: 26.62 percent; airmail: 21.87 percent) and 3.95 percent (surface mail: 10.79 percent; airmail: 0.85 percent), mainly due to some countries and destinations suspending airmail parcel services in 2020, due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Various destinations gradually resumed airmail services in 2021. The main destinations of outbound parcels were Canada, Germany, Nepal, mainland China and the United States. The main sources of inbound parcels were Australia, Germany, the United States, Taiwan and Japan.

Comprehensive Use of the Electronic Declaration System

In accordance with a regulation under the Universal Postal Union Convention, all senders of locally posted mails using Express Mail Service, parcels, registered items, and non-registered packets (non-mail category) are required to submit electronic declaration information before dispatching them to countries or regions outside Macao.

Assisting with the "e-Consumption Benefit Plan"

In accordance with the "e-Consumption Benefit Plan" launched by the MSAR Government, the general post office under CTT together with 11 post office branches set up service spots from 24 May to 13 December 2021, to assist residents who had chosen "Consumption Cards" with collecting e-consumption benefits by tapping their cards.

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 Notice for EMS mail or parcels can be received, which helps with quickly and accurately acquiring information on mail. 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.

Philately

In 2021, CTT launch a total of 15 stamps with diverse and memorable themes, including stamp products such as the Chinese zodiac series – "Year of the Ox", "Scenery in Mainland China - Eight", "Procession of Our Lady of Fátima" and "The 100th Anniversary of the Founding of the Communist Party of China".

Apart from issuing regular stamp products, CTT also issued stamp gift sets featuring "Year of the Ox" and "Festival - the Buddha's Birthday".

In 2021, a total of 13 commemorative postmark services were offered. Also, an online order service for personalised stamps was launched.

Internationally, the "Chapas Sínicas" stamp issued by CTT in 2018 was selected as the 2021 German Design Award - Excellent Communications Design, Official Documents Category Special Award, with honour, by the German Design Council.

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 2021, CEP approved loans with a total of nearly 200 million patacas.

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 2021, approximately 490,000 payment transactions were settled.

In 2018, the CEP obtained prior approval from the Chief Executive to build and operate the Credit Reference Platform. After system design and development, and a joint test with participation by various banks, the platform entered the trial operation stage. It was anticipated that the platform would be put into operation in the second quarter of 2022 at the earliest, providing services to various banks in Macao, achieving the objective of sharing and use of consumer credit data and lower credit risks.

Furthermore, CEP provides foreign currency exchange services for 16 currencies, including the Hong Kong Dollar, US Dollar, Renminbi, Euro and Japanese Yen.

In terms of remittance services, the remittance agency service operated by Western Union in Macao for 18 years was terminated on 31 March 2021, in view of the overall business development of the CEP.

eSignTrust

As the only authentication entity approved by the Government, eSignTrust has been issuing electronic signature certificates to citizens, corporations and government departments, providing them with online identity authentication services and 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.

Given the implementation of intensifying e-governance, the scope of e-governance application of the eSignCloud service provided by CTT was further expanded in 2021, offering a project integration service to many government departments so they can submit bulletin drafts online, and provide electronic quotations and approvals for flight applications through eSignCloud. Starting from June, electronic signature certificates issued by eSignTrust fully support the EDI electronic declaration service platform. Electronic signature is applicable to various import/export declaration forms.

In 2021, eSignTrust completed the deployment of electronic signature authentication server systems for the Financial Services Bureau and the Customs; the qualified electronic signatures functionality was activated, for signing electronic certificates.

As at the end of December, the total number of valid electronic signatures in various categories during the year was similar to the figure of the previous year. There was marked growth in

standardised certificates, recording a 362 percent increase in comparison with the same category during the previous year, while the total number of qualified certificates dropped slightly, by nine percent. The growth in the corporations and organisations user category was significant, with numbers of standardised certificates and "eSignCloud" electronic certificates growing by 606 percent and 25 percent, respectively – mainly as a result of applications from external traders through electronic declarations.

In March 2021, eSignTrust added an online video conference function for electronic certificates and eSignCloud service applicants to verify their identities, thereby making it more convenient to apply for the eSignTrust service.

In 2021, CTT continued 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 optimising the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Greater Bay Area information technology infrastructure, eSignTrust participated in drafting the "Hong Kong–Macao Suggestions on the Framework for the Mutual Recognition of Electronic Signature Certificates", making progress with the work on mutual recognition.

Telecommunications Services

Fixed-network and External Telecommunications Services

The Companhia de Telecomunicações de Macau (CTM) and MTel Telecommunication Company Limited (MTel) have been granted fixed telecommunications network and services licences, while CTM also held the "Interim Review of the Public Telecommunications Service Concession Contract" (Concession Contract). These licences and the contract expired on 31 December 2021.

In view of the MSAR Government's efforts in discussing future telecommunications policy and monitoring system, to align with related work and ensure the provision of public telecommunications services, after comprehensive consideration the MSAR decided to renew the fixed telecommunications network and services licences granted to CTM and MTel for two years, until 31 December 2023. Meanwhile, the concession contract signed with CTM was also renewed for two years, until 31 December 2023. The new concession contract also provides the MSAR Government the right to terminate this extension on 31 December 2022, providing it gives at least 60 days' advance notice.

At the end of 2021, there were 99,474 fixed-network lines in Macao, along with 515 public pay phones installed in the Macao peninsula and streets in the two islands. These public phones can also be used to make international direct calls (IDD). Currently, callers in Macao can make IDD calls to 246 countries and regions.

Public Mobile Telecommunications Services

At the end of 2021, there were four mobile telecommunications network operators in Macao, namely the Companhia de Telecomunicações de Macau (CTM), China Telecom (Macau) Company Limited,

Hutchison Telephone (Macau) Company Limited and SmarTone Mobile Communications (Macau) Limited, offering 3G and 4G telecommunications services. And with the continuous developments in information and communications technology and users' increasing demand for mobile data, 4G services have become mainstream.

At the end of 2021, there were 1,274,747 mobile telecommunication users, with the per capita mobile penetration rate at 187 percent. (Note 1)

Mobile Communication Service Information

Year	No. of radio paging users	No. of mobile phone users	No. of rechargeable mobile phone cards
2003	3,453	198,696	165,335
2004	2,728	228,296	204,154
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
2021	0	880,785	393,962

Internet and Broadband Services

At the end of 2021, there were 205,524 registered broadband subscribers, two percent more than in 2020. Among these subscribers, 183,029 were residential broadband services subscribers, representing approximately 90 percent of all households. (Note 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 2021, there were 182 WiFi Go service spots, and over 118 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 further expand the coverage of free Wi-Fi in Macao, the "FreeWiFi.MO" plan was launched in December that year, aiming to encourage institutions in Macao to provide free Wi-Fi services to residents and tourists. The plan gained support and participation from organisations, which include Internet service providers, government departments, hotels, hospitals, shopping malls, banks, on-call taxis, public utilities and the beverage industry. At the end of 2021, there were 591 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, Macau Basic Television Channels Limited has been assisting Macao residents with receiving basic television channels. Meanwhile, the company carried out cable enhancement work across various districts in Macao, while dismantling aerial cables along public roads. The company's support service was renewed for two years, starting from 1 April 2020. As at June 2021, the work to replace aerial cables along public roads with underground cables was largely completed. Currently, underground cable networks cover over 90 percent of residential buildings, enabling residents to receive basic television channel signals.

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.

Registration and Management of Internet Domain Names

In March 2011, the Government launched the new 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.

Wireless Communication Operations and Frequency Plan in 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. Despite the influence of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2021, the CTT organised Macao-operated independent surveys, to oversee and continue improving the problem of cross-boundary signal overspill, in accordance with the agreement.

In November 2021, CTT and coordination representatives from wireless communication operators in mainland China organised a coordination meeting regarding frequencies of wireless communications between mainland China and Macao.

Note 1: The calculation was based on figures from the 2021 population census in the fourth quarter of 2021 – 683,200, as announced by the Statistics and Census Service.

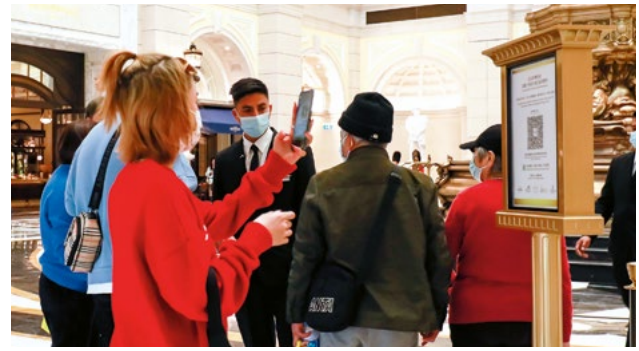
Note 2: According to the results of the 2021 population census announced by the Statistics and Census Service, there were 202,700 households at the end of 2021.

Macao Yearbook 2022



Macao Health Code







To effectively prevent and control the spread of COVID-19, and strengthen the protection of health and safety of residents and tourists, the Government has developed the Macao Health Code System, for users to confirm their health status and applicable pandemic prevention measures when entering border-crossing checkpoints and public places. The mutual recognition of the Macao Health Code and the Guangdong Health Code, which was developed by Guangdong province in accordance with the national requirements, not only improves the efficiency of pandemic prevention at border-crossing checkpoints, but also provides protection for efficient and convenient travel between Guangdong and Macao.

At present, the Macao Health Code System, including its mobile app, can access users' vaccination records and travel records, which can be used in conjunction with the venue codes in public places, for more quickly tracing the transmission routes of confirmed cases, to reduce community risks and achieve targeted prevention and control.


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Macao Yearbook 2022

11

LAND, INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSING AND PUBLIC UTILITIES







華陸大地千山參




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.

As stipulated in by-law No. 14/2022, the Land and Urban Construction Bureau (DSSCU) – restructured from the Lands, Public Works and Transport Bureau (DSSOPT) – commenced operation on 1 April 2022. The functions of the Public Works Department and Infrastructure Works Department under the former DSSOPT were transferred to the Public Works Bureau. Functions related to electrical and mechanical installations were added to the DSSCU, whereas functions related to urban planning, land management, approval and monitoring of private construction projects were retained.

Macao Urban Planning

Master Plan

The DSSOPT announced the summary report and the compendium of the public consultation regarding the draft version of Macao's Urban Master Plan (2020-2040). The summary report concluded that 1,265 submissions were received during the public consultation period. In all, 4,939 opinions were arranged and sorted according to the official consultation documents, for further classification and analysis.

In June, based on the DSSOPT's official public consultation document, summary report and compendium, the Urban Planning Committee provided written comments (a total of 19 comments collected from members) on the draft master plan. After comprehensive consideration of the views received during the public consultation and the views provided by the Urban Planning Committee, the DSSOPT completed the final report and submitted it to the Chief Executive.

As stipulated in Law No. 12/2013 - Urban Planning Law, and Law No. 5/2014 - Rules for the Implementation of the Urban Planning Law, on 13 September 2021 the Chief Executive decided to amend the draft master plan, with no major revisions involved; and on 12 November 2021 decided the draft master plan would be finalised.

In 2021, the draft master plan was completed and submitted to the Legal Affairs Bureau for follow-up regarding legislation. The draft master plan will be subject to approval by a supplementary by-law.

New Urban Zone Area A

In 2021, in response to the MSAR's public housing development plan and schedule, the DSSOPT carried out the Study on Optimisation and Urban Planning of New Urban Zone Area A, proposed plans for optimising land use, residential buildings, public facilities, infrastructure, transportation, green space, public space and landscaping, and formulated overall urban design guidelines and

plans for executing work, to meet the requirements for providing 32,000 residential units and related ancillary facilities in New Urban Zone Area A.

As specified in the draft version of Macao's Urban Master Plan (2020-2040), the function of the east side of New Urban Zone Area B has been revised to a commercial area. The DSSOPT continued the Study on Optimisation and Urban Planning of New Urban Zone Area B, to propose plans for optimising land use, public facilities, infrastructure, transportation and landscaping, and formulate overall urban design guidelines.

Project Plans

As regards the revision of the overall planning of Macao border checkpoints and their environs, the research unit finished compiling the final study report, which covers nearby places including the Border Gate Square and its bus terminal, the Police Tactical Unit headquarters, and the Macao Federation of Trade Unions Workers Stadium. This provides overall recommendations as well as plans for execution of work regarding land use, transportation planning, public facilities and infrastructure planning, and public open space.

During 2021, incorporating the results of immobile heritage assessments by the cultural authorities in the Report on the Overall Plan for Flood Prevention and Drainage on the west side of Coloane, the DSSOPT continued to expedite the planning of the Coloane Lai Chi Vun and Rua dos Navegantes Promenade, to inherit the history of Macao's shipbuilding industry as a fishing village, and optimise the environment of Lai Chi Vun shipyards and western Rua dos Navegantes, thus highlighting the leisure environment of Coloane's old town and its beautiful waterfront.

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 2021, 95 sets of planning conditions for urbanisation management were issued.

Construction Companies and Contractors

According to DSSOPT statistics, as at the end of 2021, a total of 1,458 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	97	967	1,064
	Fire	1	75	76
	Sub-total	98	1,042	1,140

(Cont.)

Category		New registration	Renewed registration	Total
Companies or individual business owners (urban construction and urban planning)	Plan drafting Construction supervision Construction monitoring	19	67	86
	Fire	0	3	3
	Sub-total	19	70	89
Companies (gas)		2	550	52
Construction contractors (urban construction)		7	170	1177
Total		**126**	**1,332**	**1, 458**

Technicians

Technicians, including engineers and architects, are categorised according to their professions in the above-mentioned law. By the end of 2021, the number of valid registrations for ten types of technicians and engineers totalled 782 person-times, with seven people who each held two professional titles. Details are as follows:

Category		New registration	Renewed registration	Total
Technicians (construction and urban planning)	Architects	2	125	127
	Landscape Architects	0	1	1
	Civil Engineers	17	340	357
	Fire Engineers	0	7	7
	Electrical Engineers	3	84	87
	Electrical and Mechanical Engineers	2	116	118
	Mechanical Engineers	1	67	68
	Chemical Engineers	0	6	6
	Industrial Engineers	0	0	0
	Fuel Engineers	0	2	2
	Engineering Technicians	0	9	9
	Total	**25**	**757**	**782**

Infrastructure Projects

Private Construction Projects

According to DSSOPT statistics, in 2021, 19 building projects providing 2,393 residential flats with a total floor area of 181,109 square metres, 116 commercial units with a total floor area of 12,687 square metres, 11 offices with a total floor area of 4,640 square metres, one industrial/ warehouse unit with a total floor area of 16,625 square metres, and 1,390 parking spaces (1,079 for private cars and 311 for motorcycles) in car parks, with a total area of 40,287 square metres, were completed.

During 2021, construction commenced on 26 private projects providing 445 units with a total floor area of 31,741 square metres, 38 commercial units with a total floor area of 12,193 square metres, nine office units with a total floor area of 1,223 square metres, one industrial/warehouse unit with a total floor area of 2,165 square metres, and 369 parking spaces (251 for private cars and 118 for motorcycles) in car parks, with a total area of 40,287 square metres.

By the end of 2021, 2,448 units were under construction, of which 2,241 were residential units with a total floor area of 160,070 square metres, 191 were commercial units with a total floor area of 31,104 square metres, 14 were office units with a total floor area of 2,085 square metres, two were industrial/warehouse units with a total area of 3,222 square metres; as well as 1,720 parking spaces (1,222 for private cars and 498 for motorcycles) in car parks, with a total area of 55,306 square metres.

During the year, a total of 8,141 units were still in the design phase, of which 7,372 were residential units with a total floor area of 543,946 square metres, 762 were commercial units with a total floor area of 160,243 square metres, three were office units with a total floor area of 1,970 square metres, and four were industrial warehouses with a total floor area of 19,156 square metres; as well as 6,834 parking spaces (5,140 for private cars and 1,694 for motorcycles) in car parks, with a total area of 228,546 square metres.

In 2021, 9, 549 applications were received for private construction projects, of which 2,087 were for demolition/ maintenance/ renovation, 2,368 were for simple projects in common parts of buildings, food and beverage establishment integrated construction projects, and construction licences, and 639 were for construction/expansion.

During the year, 9,459 applications from 2021 and the previous year were handled, a majority of which were in the above-mentioned three major categories: 2,397 applications for simple projects in common parts of buildings/integrated construction projects for food and beverage establishments/ construction licences, 2,186 applications for demolition/maintenance/renovation projects, and 667 applications for construction/expansion projects.

Construction Document Certification

In 2021, the DSSOPT's general archive unit handled 5,950 applications for certification of construction documents with approved licences.

Public Construction and Infrastructure Projects

The DSSOPT followed up on a number of public works projects in 2021, with 46 projects commenced and 38 projects completed during the year. Among them, five projects cost over 2.5 million patacas, including renovation of the exhibition hall and offices of the China-PSCs Commercial and Trade Service Platform Complex, restoration of the infrastructure at the bottom of the Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal, improvement of lighting facilities at the Friendship Bridge, and design and construction of official residences of the Estrada de Santa Sancha; 41 projects cost below 2.5 million patacas, including improvement, maintenance, waterproofing, fence installation, and demolition of dangerous old buildings and illegal structures.

Projects completed in 2021 included several projects that had commenced in previous years, notably the design and construction of a carpark at the Legislative Assembly Square, which commenced in 2018; construction of a temporary Ilha Verde Fire Station, renovation of Portas do Entendimento (Gate of Understanding), and reconstruction of the office of the Macao Security Forces Shooting Range in Coloane, which commenced in 2019; renovation of the Public Security Forces Affairs Bureau Building facilities and power system optimisation, and renovation of the Government Printing Bureau Building, which commenced in 2020.

In 2021, 24 services were provided, including the compilation of project plans for renovation of 5/F, Qingmau Checkpoint Building and renovation of the permanent file storage at the Government Information Bureau; monitoring restoration of the infrastructure at the bottom of the Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal, and renovation of the exhibition hall and offices of the China-PSCs Commercial and Trade Service Platform Complex; and services for other projects including quality control, testing and soil investigation. During the year, two open tendering exercises for services for cross-harbour bridges were conducted, including maintenance of lighting of Carvalho Bridge, Friendship Bridge, Lotus Flower Bridge and Sai Van Bridge.

On the infrastructure front, the Government continued following up regarding the plans for flood prevention and drainage, road network implementation, sewer improvements, cross-harbour bridges and slope monitoring and maintenance.

In 2021, two studies and six design projects were completed, three design projects commenced, 32 construction projects were completed, and 37 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 DSSOPT finished drafting the plan for the project to construct a rainwater pumping station and sewer works at the Inner Harbour, and the report on Real Time Digital Modelling for Effectiveness Certification of the Sluices in the Inner Harbour. Based on the modelling results, the sluices can hold back sea water during storm surges, and better protect the waterfront area of the Inner Harbour.

Other smaller districts also started flood prevention and drainage projects, including the completion of the Flood Prevention Facility Construction along the Coast from Fai Chi Kei to Ilha Verde and the Feasibility Study on Flood Prevention and Drainage at West Coloane.

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 Feasibility Study on Flood Prevention and Drainage at West Coloane.

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;
- Avenida Dr. Sun Yat-Sen tunnel exit project – preliminary design;
- Construction of a bridge connecting New Urban Reclamation Zone A and Macao Peninsula (A3) – feasibility study and preliminary design;
- Construction of a flyover on Avenida de Venceslau of Morais;
- Expansion of the Seac Pai Van Reservoir in Coloane;
- Road construction near Avenida da Harmonia – compilation of project plan; and
- Construction of a rainwater pumping station and sewer works at the Inner Harbour.

3. Monitoring projects, including:

- Monitoring Structural Safety of Sai Van Bridge, Friendship Bridge and 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; design and construction of a pedestrian system around Guia Hill; improved pedestrian flows along Taipa Avenida Padre Tomas Pereira; road works at Vala das Borboletas, Coloane; and dike improvement works near Avenida Panorâmica do Lago Sai Van; and
- New projects near Avenida da Harmonia; design and construction of sewage interceptors at the Outer Harbour Reclamation Area (NAPE); New Urban Zone Area E1 eastern road and drainage system construction; sewer works at Avenida de Venceslau of Morais; extension and structural strengthening of Nobre de Carvalho Bridge guardrail; and design and construction of roads neighbouring the new dangerous goods warehouse.

Infrastructure project	Number of projects commenced	Number of projects completed
Study	0	2
Design	4	6
Construction	37	32

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.

The Public Works Bureau (DSOP) commenced operation on 1 April 2022 according to Executive Order No. 13/2022. The functions of the Infrastructure Development Office and DSSOPT's Public Works Department and Infrastructure Works Department were transferred to the Public Works Bureau.

Hospitals/Government Departments

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. Topping out ceremonies have been held for the hospital complex, auxiliary building, general service administrative building and staff dormitory. The construction of the central laboratory building is underway.

Phase 1, Conde S. Januario Hospital Expansion Project - Public Health Specialist Building

Construction of the expansion project superstructure commenced in January 2021. With isolation

wards, surgery rooms, laboratories and observation rooms, the expansion building has a passageway linked to the main Conde S. Januario Hospital, and will improve medical and health care facilities, while raising the level of medical services.

New Public Security Police Headquarters Building and New Police Tactical Unit Headquarters Building

Construction of the New Public Security Police Headquarters Building and New Police Tactical Unit Headquarters Building, at the Macao New Urban Reclamation Zone E1, commenced in January 2021. The office building and underground car parks were constructed to meet the operational needs of relevant departments.

New Customs Service Headquarters Building, Taipa

Construction of the New Customs Service Headquarters Building, at the Macao New Urban Reclamation Zone E1, commenced in January 2021. The office building and underground car parks will meet the operational needs of relevant departments.

Road Infrastructure

Coloane-Ka Ho Tunnel

The Coloane-Ka Ho Tunnel project was constructed in three parts: the tunnel section, south exterior section, and north linkage section. The project was completed in November 2021, and commenced operation on 10 December 2021.

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.

Construction commenced in 2020 and is underway. In tandem with work on the bridge, construction of the road networks connecting either end of the bridge has commenced. These comprise the Pac On linkage at New Urban Zone Area E and the Avenue Wai Long linkage, with construction commencing in April 2021, and the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Artificial Island linkage and New Urban Zone Area A eastern linkage, construction of which commenced in August 2021.

Public Housing Projects

To meet the people's housing needs, the Infrastructure Development Office has launched a number

of public housing projects since 2007. More than 10 Home-Ownership Scheme Housing and public housing projects were completed, including Edificio do Lago, Taipa; the public housing estates in Seac Pai Van; Bairro da Ilha Verde Building; the, second phase of the Mong Ha Public Housing project; and reconstruction of the sports centre.

Public housing projects that are underway include: 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. Tender procedures for the public housing design and construction on the five plots "A1", "A2", "A3", "A4" and "A12" in the New Urban Zone Area A were completed in September and October 2021.

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 is underway, on a 6,828-square-metre piece of land adjacent to Avenida 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 projects were completed in May 2021, and commenced operations on 8 September 2021.

Access bridge connecting the University of Macau and the Hengqin Border Post of the University of Macau

Located to the south of the Lotus Flower Bridge, the access bridge connects the traffic platform at the Hengqin Port, which is under Macao jurisdiction, and the University of Macau campus. Vehicle and pedestrian passageways have been constructed for teachers, students and staff of the University of Macau, enabling them to travel between the Hengqin Port and alleviate the need to rely on the University of Macau Underwater Tunnel. Construction commenced in December 2021.

Hengqin Extension of the Macao LRT

As a major project to implement the Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, the Hengqin Extension of the Macao LRT will improve the connections between Macao and mainland China cities via high-speed railway. The main structure consists of an elevated bridge, an underwater tunnel and two stations. The extension line is 2.2 kilometres long and the tunnel is 900 metres long. The stations are "HE1 Station", next to Lotus Flower Bridge Station on the current Taipa Line; and "HE2 Station", at the basement of Hengqin Port. Construction commenced in March 2021.

LRT Project

The LRT Taipa line commenced operations in 2019. Construction of the Taipa line linkages to Macao peninsula and Barra Station is underway. Construction of the 1.6-kilometre Seac Pai Van line commenced in September 2021; it passes through Taipa-Coloane Causeway, Rotunda de Seac Pai Van and Estrada de Seac Pai Van, and has two stations: Seac Pai Van Station and Islands District Medical Complex Station.

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 2021, a total of 1,883 family applicants were allocated housing units.

General application for 3,011 housing units began at the end of November 2019. The first batch of detailed assessments was completed in July 2021, with 2,307 eligible applications, 429 applications under legal procedures, 199 ineligible applications, 44 withdrawn applications, and 32 applications with changed priorities. This was followed by the second batch of detailed assessments, with 700 accepted applications.

A new phase of general application for 5,254 housing units was conducted from 14 July to 30 November 2021. A total of 11,707 applications were received. Detailed assessments were conducted accordingly. The priority list will be announced in 2022.

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 6,355 households. As at 31 December 2021, 3,627 households had been allocated housing, and 2,325 households gave up their applications or were delisted.

Public housing was open for ongoing application from 20 August 2020 onwards. As at 31

December 2021, the Housing Bureau received a total of 4,431 applications, 1,976 of which were accepted and 1,288 were withdrawn or rejected.

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 2021, the bureau handled 3,470 cases of Home-Ownership Scheme management-related affairs, fostered 94 management bodies of Home-Ownership Scheme housing that are already in place and operating effectively, and handled 4,713 cases involving the general assembly of owners of strata-title buildings under the Home-Ownership Scheme and affairs regarding the operations of management bodies. There were 6,181 cases of technical 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 2021, a total of 236 licences for commercial management of strata-title buildings had been issued.

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, and establishing management bodies for the common areas of private housing.

In accordance with the Executive Order, the seven schemes were consolidated into four schemes, together with expanding coverage of the subsidies and increasing the amount of subsidies. This amendment came into effect on the day following its promulgation on 29 November 2021.

As at 31 December 2021, 548 applications for the seven schemes under the Property Maintenance Fund were approved, with subsidies totalling over 36 million patacas. A total of 5,030 applications have been approved since the establishment of the fund, granting subsidies totalling 485 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 2021, 1,811 cases were filed for investigations; and there was follow up work on 3,081 cases*, 2,520 of which were completed**.

** Total number of new and old cases pending processing to date*

*** Total number of cases completed in 2021*

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 2021, five squatter dwellings were demolished. By the year-end, 411 squatter dwellings remained, of which 184 were on the Macao peninsula and 227 in the Islands District.

Real Estate Agency Business

According to the Real Estate Agency Law, which took effect on 1 July 2013, all real estate agents and brokers are required to obtain a valid licence before engaging in business. The Housing Bureau has also set up a unit to follow up applications for licences for real estate agents and brokers, and be responsible for the relevant monitoring work.

Issuing Relevant Licences

As at 31 December 2021, the numbers of licences issued for real estate agents and brokers totalled 2,467 and 9,759, respectively.

Supervision

To facilitate the implementation of laws and various tasks, during 2021 about 2,368 inspections were conducted in business premises of real estate agents, and about 66 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 2021, 52 cases involving real estate agents, 13 cases involving real estate brokers, and 35 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, 12 land grant contracts were completed, one order for land exchange was cancelled and four orders for land return were issued in 2021. These contracts were as follows:

- Leases and grants: two contracts, with newly granted area of 47,682 square metres, involving a total floor area of 47,770 square metres;
- Long-term leases: eight contracts, involving a total floor area of 2,028 square metres;
- Gratuitous concessions: two contracts, with a new area of 10,005 square metres, involving a total floor area of 10,005 square metres;
- Order of land exchange cancellation: one contract, with an area of 4,648 square metres; and
- Returned land: four contracts, all being annulled contracts involving a total floor area of 12,084 square metres.

The land granted in 2021 was mainly for residential, commercial, hotel, car parking, social facility and other development uses. The premiums under land grant contracts during the year totalled 1,469,803,866 patacas. Actual income received from land premiums during the year totalled 1,445,466,527 patacas.

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 DSSOPT, 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 been approved for completion or exemption of field training, and have passed qualifying examinations.

During 2021, 30 people were approved for professional registration after second review; they were from architecture, civil engineering, electrical engineering, electrical and mechanical engineering, mechanical engineering and environmental engineering disciplines. In total, since the enforcement of the law till the end of 2021, accredited professionals in the 13 disciplines totalled 2,631, with the breakdown as follows:

Professions	Numbers of registered professionals (2021)	Numbers of registered professionals (2015-2021)
Civil Engineering	18	1,072
Architecture	4	418
Electrical and Mechanical Engineering	4	319
Electrical Engineering	1	314
Mechanical Engineering	1	276
Environmental Engineering	2	93
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	**30**	**2,631**

In 2021, a total of 140 practitioners of various professional disciplines received council approval to join internships. At the end of 2021, the number of practitioners since the law came into effect was over 693, with details as follows:

Professional Discipline	Number of Interns (2021)	Number of Interns (2015-2021)
Civil Engineering	57	368
Architecture	25	110
Electrical and Mechanical Engineering	21	98

(Cont.)

Professional Discipline	Number of Interns (2021)	Number of Interns (2015-2021)
Electrical Engineering	22	59
Mechanical Engineering	12	40
Environmental Engineering	2	10
Urban Planning	0	3
Fire Engineering	0	2
Landscape architecture	1	3
Total	**140**	**693**

In 2021, a total of 63 practitioners of various professional disciplines received council approval to register themselves as internship instructors. At the end of 2021, the number of instructors since the law came into effect was 605, with details as follows:

Professional Discipline	Number of internship instructors (2021)	Number of internship instructors (2015-2021)
Civil Engineering	23	255
Architecture	7	110
Electrical and Mechanical Engineering	14	105
Electrical Engineering	9	57
Mechanical Engineering	7	51
Environmental Engineering	2	11
Urban Planning	0	6
Fire Engineering	0	6
Chemical Engineering	0	1
Landscape architecture	1	1
Fuel Engineering	0	2
Total	**63**	**605**

In 2021, a total of 118 practitioners of nine professional disciplines were approved for qualifying examinations. At the end of year, the total number since the law came into effect was 282, 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	68	170
Architecture	16	43
Electrical and Mechanical Engineering	13	33
Electrical Engineering	10	19
Mechanical Engineering	4	8
Urban Planning	3	3
Environmental Engineering	2	4
Fire Engineering	1	1
Landscape architecture	1	1
Total	**118**	**282**

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 two qualifying examinations during 2019-2020, with 85 candidates passing the examination and obtaining professional qualifications. The 2021 qualifying examination – a written test – was held in December, and was attended by 172 candidates from nine professions: architecture, civil engineering, electrical engineering, electrical and mechanical engineering, mechanical engineering, landscape architecture, fire engineering, environmental engineering and urban planning. 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 2021, the Urban Planning Committee followed up on and discussed planning conditions in 99 cases. In accordance with the provisions of Law No. 12/2013 – Urban Planning Law, the committee listened to a briefing on the summary report on the consultation regarding the draft version of Macao's Urban Master Plan (2020-2040) in May and June 2021, and held discussions and provided suggestions. In September, the committee held discussions and provided suggestions on the draft by-law on land classification and utilisation.

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 2021, during a plenary meeting, the Urban Renewal Committee listened to a briefing on the consultation services for Macao's urban renewal; it also exchanged opinions on progress with replacement and temporary housing projects of Macau Urban Renewal Limited.

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.

In accordance with Executive Orders No. 103/2020 and No. 48/2021, eight members were appointed to form the Cross-department Committee, with a three-year tenure. Members included the Director of the DSSOPT, who was appointed as the coordinator, and representatives from the Cultural Affairs Bureau, the Municipal Affairs Bureau, the Transport Bureau, the Infrastructure Development Office, the Environmental Protection Bureau, the Housing Bureau and Macao Government Tourist Office.

In 2021, the Cross-department Committee attended the plenary meeting of the Urban Planning Committee, listened to the committee members' opinions, and provided advice on the draft, summary report and compendium of Macao's Urban Master Plan (2020-2040).

The Cross-department Committee also listened to the research team's briefing on the public opinions collected during the public consultation regarding the draft version of Macao's Urban Master Plan (2020-2040), and summarised and analysed the opinions from members of the Urban Planning Committee, while striving to expedite the completion of the draft plan for legislation.

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 2021

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	106334.33	110357.44	60375.70	18638.18	16938	11881	181	26	31
Taipa	33371.62	62444.25	432.67	26966.75	5402	3877	76	1	24
Coloane	25806.74	29759.26	0	16216.90	2096	1802	59	1	18
Total	**165512.69**	**202560.95**	**60808.37**	**61821.83**	**24436**	**17560**	**316**	**28**	**73**

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 2021, the Drainage Division received 2,666 complaints, 10.85 percent more than in 2020. Among these, 2,186 cases were the responsibility of the Drainage Division, and the other 480 involved drainage blockages on private areas or were under the purview of other public departments. Moreover, the Drainage Division commenced 52 prosecutions concerning violation of the General Regulations Governing Public Places, and 335 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's statistics, there were 258 risky slopes throughout Macao in 2021. During the year, the DSSOPT conducted one slope improvement project, and the Municipal Affairs Bureau followed up on 10 slope improvement projects.

Number of slopes / risk	High	Medium	Low	Total
Macao peninsula	1	33	80	114
Taipa island	2	26	40	68
Coloane island	3	19	54	76
Total	**6**	**78**	**174**	**258**

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, to better support the real-time monitoring on the Macao peninsula and the Islands District.

Convenient Public Services

By the end of 2021, services available for online applications for the construction and engineering industry included application for construction documents, application for authentication of construction documents (with permits), internship instructor registration, application for accreditation of continuing education activities - technician, application for accreditation of continuing education activities - training entities, and professional qualification recognition and registration.

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. In 2021, the digital cadastral map service was launched.

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, aerial 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 established and began operating four Global Positioning System (GPS) reference stations – at Mount Fortress, Alto de Coloane, Taipa Grande on Taipa island and the University of Macau – in 2002, 2005, 2008 and 2016, respectively. The reference stations can receive both GPS signals, data from the Russian GLONASS system (Global Navigation Satellite System) as well as BeiDou Navigation Satellite System (BeiDou); 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 2021, the Reference Station Service website was optimised and provided satellite reference data from the BeiDou Navigation Satellite System for public use.

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 2021, the website had received over 1.54 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. Citizens can search for 60 kinds of useful information on 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 2021, the online map has received more than 7.5 million visitors.

In 2014, the Cartography and Cadastre Bureau introduced the Macao Street Number Inquiry System (webmap.gis.gov.mo/AddressSearch/chn), which provides a street number inquiry service.

In line with the development of information technology and in response to public demand, in 2012 the Cartography and Cadastre Bureau introduced the Macau Map iOS/Android app. 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 Macau Map was published in 2018, with enhanced route planning function integrating all smart footpaths and vehicle road networks throughout Macao, providing the shortest routes of four travel categories – walking, leisure, bus routes and driving.

GeoGuide for Emergency is a mobile geographical iOS / Android 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. In 2021 an updated version was launched, providing the public with important geographic information about regions that may be affected during all levels of storm surge, as well as areas that are expected to be affected by the suspension of power, emergency shelters, assembly points for people with limited mobility/places to stay during an emergency evacuation, pre-planned walking routes to the nearest emergency shelters, and real-time alerts about bad weather, real-time water level monitoring data, real-time maritime information and risk/

disaster prevention guidelines.

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.

Electric Power

To improve the transmission facilities in some old districts, from 2015 to the end of 2021, a total of 12 temporary transformer rooms and transmission facilities have been constructed and put into operation in the old districts. In addition, the substations constructed in new buildings, as well as changes in community and commercial activities, solved the issue of inadequate power supply in old districts.

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 the construction of the substation for the third Guangdong-Macao high-voltage electric power transmission channel, which can further improve power transmission capacity and ensure safe and stable power supplies, to meet the needs of Macao's social and economic development in the medium to long term. As regards the enhancement of transmission networks in low-lying areas, over 218 substations were improved in 2021.

In 2021, to lower burdens on residents, the Government continued to offer the electricity fee subsidy of 200 patacas per month per household.

Natural Gas

Following the completion of the natural gas pipeline network in Cotai, the construction of the Macao-Taipa cross-harbour gas supply pipeline commenced. The gas supply network is expected to be extended to the southern part of the Macao peninsula, improving the gas supply network in the southern and northern parts of the Macao peninsula. In 2021, gas supply was introduced to the

Macao peninsula. Mong Tak Building took the lead in adopting natural gas. By the end of 2021, 19.3 kilometres of the 34-kilometre natural gas trunk pipe network construction on the Macao peninsula had been completed, representing a 57 percent completion rate.

Utility Tunnels

The Environmental Protection Bureau continued to assist in expediting the construction of the common pipeline in New Urban Zone Area A.

Energy Efficiency and Conservation

The Environmental Protection Bureau and relevant departments continued to promote and implement measures to introduce and promote environmentally friendly vehicles according to schedule. By the end of 2021, there were 2,407 electric vehicles in Macao, including 1,813 light vehicles, 261 heavy vehicles, 274 heavy motorcycles and 59 light motorcycles.

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 free charging services.

The Environmental Protection Bureau and relevant departments planned the next stage of the public charging parking space, and reviewed and optimised the application procedures and guidelines for charging spaces in private car parks.

To promote energy-saving LED lights, the Government established a street light replacement plan, to replace the 14,000 standard high-pressure sodium street lights in Macao with LED lights, to save energy and for aesthetic enhancement and safety. By the end of 2021, the replacement plan was essentially completed; the LED street lights accounted for about 54 percent of Macao's street lights.

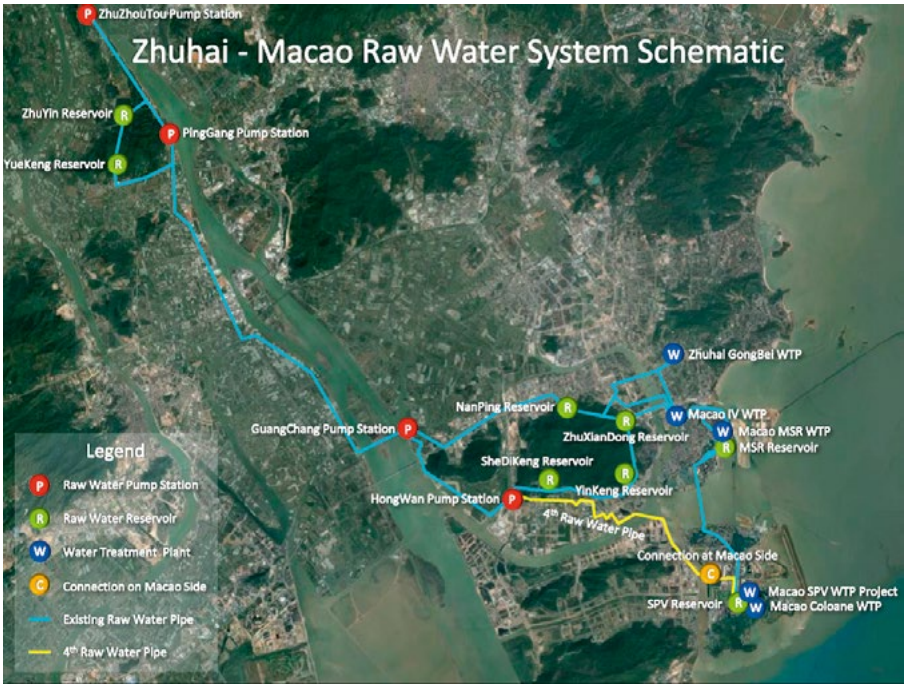
Drinking Water

Macao Water Supply Company (or "Macao Water")

Established in 1935, the Macao Water Supply Company (Macao Water) is a private enterprise in Macao which provides a safe, reliable and quality water supply service. The company signed a 25-year water-supply concession contract with the Government in 1985. 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 the Xijiang (West River). Starting from 2006, to mitigate salinity effects, the raw water intakes located at Modaomen, Zhuhai, have been moved over 20 kilometres upstream, which was extended to Pinggang pumping station. In 2011, it was extended to Zhuzhoutou pumping station.

The green labels identify reservoirs, including the Outer Harbour Reservoir and the Seac Pai Van Reservoir in Macao, and Zhuxiandong Reservoir, Nanping Reservoir, Shedikeng Reservoir in Zhuhai. 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 2021, Zhuhai supplied about 260,000 cubic metres of water to Macao each day, which totalled 94.95 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 2021, the total length of main pipelines was 640 kilometres.

At the end of 2021, 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 92.7 million cubic metres of water were supplied in 2021, 0.3 percent less than in 2020. The daily average volume supplied in 2021 was around 254,000 cubic metres, with a maximum of 283,000 cubic metres recorded on 27 July. In 2021, the total capacity of water sales was 86.31 million cubic metres, with a daily average of 236,000 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 set up a customer liaison group and a customer service unit in 2000 and 2012,

respectively, to closely liaise with customers and understand their opinions on water supply services.

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 2021, Macao Water had 266,383 customer water metres, in 233,828 households, 30,060 companies and 2,495 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 an annual sustainable development report, as specified in the requirements of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), leading to Macao Water being awarded the "Services Institution with Verified Disclosure" logo. In 2019 and 2020, Macao Water was honoured with the Best Sustainability Report for Non-listed Company in Hong Kong ESG Reporting Awards.

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 ISO 45001 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 2021, CEM's capacity peaked at 1,037 MW on 28 July, 8.6 percent higher than the peak capacity in 2020.

The Macao electricity transmission network comprises 26 primary substations, eight high-voltage substations and 1,030 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 1,618 user transformer rooms (11 kV/400 V) and 43 mid-voltage substations, and is connected by cables with a total length of 2,504 kilometres. The low-voltage transmission network comprises 986 kilometres of cable, while the street lighting network comprises 581 kilometres of cable and 15,918 streetlights. CEM's power network almost entirely comprises underground cables.

Electricity Output and Consumption

CEM generated 287 GWh of electricity during 2021, representing a decrease of 23 percent from 2020. The amount of electricity imported from mainland China was 5,192 GWh, representing an increase of seven percent over 2020, and accounting for 91.9 percent of total electricity consumption; and electricity purchased from the Macao Central Incineration Centre totalled 170 GWh. CEM's sales for 2021 totalled 5,443 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 2021, CEM was providing services to 274,649 households. The Macao peninsula accounted for 80.3 percent of the total customer base; Taipa, 13.85 percent; Coloane, 5.79 percent; Cotai, 0.01 percent; and Hengqin, 0.05 percent.



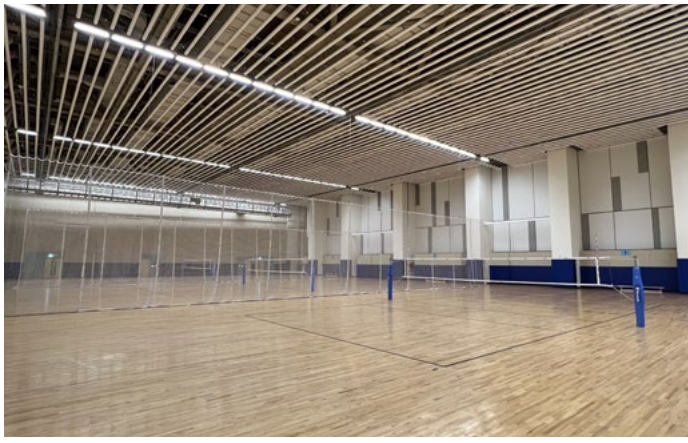
Mong-Ha Sports Centre


望廈體育中心















Mong-Ha Sports Centre has a total floor area of about 8,900 square metres and a height of 76.7 metres. It is a five-storey multi-functional sports venue, suitable for holding various events and providing users with space for exercise and different sports. The reconstruction of Mong-Ha Sports Centre was completed in 2021. Since June, its large gymnasium took the lead to serve the public as a community vaccination station, and was officially opened to the public on 2 December as a recreation and sport venue.

Macao Yearbook 2022

12

TRANSPORT







華陸大地千山參




Transport

Roads and Bridges

Macao has 344.3 kilometres of roads and highways, including 190 kilometres on the Macao peninsula; 89.5 kilometres on Taipa Island and Cotai; 44.4 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 462.5 kilometres of roads for motor vehicles. This figure includes 203.6 kilometres on the Macao peninsula; 147.6 kilometres on Taipa island and Cotai; 68.7 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 17.9 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 2021, there were 967 buses in service, including 166 minibuses, 163 medium-sized buses and 638 large buses, on 86 routes. In 2021, a total of 193,238,315 passengers were served, representing an increase of 16.11 percent over the 2020 figure, covering a total distance of 50.08

million kilometres, representing an increase of 12.01 percent over the 2020 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. 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) has been providing public services since the 1950s. With over 60 years of developmental history, TCM is one of the two bus companies approved by the MSAR Government and the only second-tier enterprise under the state-owned Nam Kwong (Company) Limited, which is headquartered in Macao.

TCM operates 57 of the MSAR Government's Section III public bus routes, accounting for 63.33 percent of routes operated in Macao, with 280,000 (330,000 pre-pandemic) passengers served per day and an average total distance of 70,000 kilometres covered each day. At the end of 2021, the TCM introduced the first batch of 200 extended-range electric buses, becoming the first company in Macao to introduce such buses on a large scale, and promoting the creation of green public transportation.

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 1,200 employees and a fleet of over 400 buses that serve 36 bus routes covering Macao, Taipa and Coloane islands. During 2021, 93,119,702 passengers were carried and 23.40 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. Transmac will continue introducing more energy efficient vehicles that are suitable for Macao.

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 officially commenced operation in December 2019. The 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.

Taxis

At the end of 2021, Macao had 1,407 licensed black taxis and 300 special taxis. There were 23,160 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 2021, there were 247,603 vehicles on Macao's roads, including 127,197 motorcycles, 113,344 light vehicles and 7,062 heavy vehicles. During the year, 12,489 new vehicles were registered, 0.88 percent more than in 2020. Of these, 6,812 were motorcycles and 5,454 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, 707 video cameras, 56 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 2021, the monitoring systems identified 11,359 cases of speeding on highways, 1,517 cases of speeding along the bridge, 4,170 cases of jumping red lights, and 17,717 cases of illegal parking.

Parking

As at 31 December 2021, Macao had 59 public car parks, which together provided 25,357 parking spaces for light vehicles, 595 spaces for heavy vehicles, and 17,788 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
Vasco da Gama Garden Car Park	179 light vehicles, 154 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	108 heavy vehicles

(Cont.)

Public Car Parks in Macao	
Name of car park	**Available parking spaces**
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, 231 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, 1,379 motorcycles
The Taipa Temporary Ferry Terminal Car Park	740 light vehicles, 196 motorcycles
Edifício Mong In Car Park	143 light vehicles, 237 motorcycles
Edifício do Lago Car Park	678 light vehicles, 1,132 motorcycles
Edificio Koi Nga Public Car Park	307 light vehicles, 366 motorcycles
Edificio Ip Heng Public Car Park	389 light vehicles, 606 motorcycles
Edificio Cheng Chong Public Car Park	244 light vehicles, 386 motorcycles
Edifício Lok Kuan Public Car Park	362 light vehicles, 550 motorcycles
Rua da Ponte Negra Public Car Park	95 light vehicles, 80 motorcycles
Fai Yat Building Public Car Park	259 light vehicles, 228 motorcycles
Cheng Chun Building Car Park	54 light vehicles, 38 motorcycles
Cheng I Building Car Park	283 light vehicles, 286 motorcycles
Iat Seng Building Car Park	292 light vehicles, 315 motorcycles
Chun Shu Mei Car Park	197 light vehicles, 197 motorcycles

(Cont.)

Public Car Parks in Macao	
Name of car park	**Available parking spaces**
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
Qingmao Border Control Car Park	158 light vehicles, 207 motorcycles
Mong Tak Building Car Park	476 light vehicles, 280 motorcycles

As at 31 December 2021, there were 7,829 parking meters for light vehicles, of which 216 were one-hour parking meters, 5,820 were two-hour parking meters and 1,793 were four-hour parking meters. There were 878 non-metered parking spaces. There were 2,995 parking meters for motorcycles, of which 1,730 were two-hour parking meters and 1,265 were four-hour parking meters. There were 29,996 non-metered parking spaces for motorcycles.

Road Safety

According to statistics provided by the Public Security Police, 12,776 traffic accidents occurred in

Macao during 2021, resulting in 4,374 injuries and five fatalities.

The Public Security Police Force and the Transport Bureau continued promoting the importance of compliance with traffic regulations, thus strengthening the understanding of laws and sense of road safety among local residents. Workshops and talks about road safety were also held in schools, community centres, non-governmental organisations and private organisations, to strengthen the understanding of road safety among local residents through long-term education. During 2021, the road safety seminars and workshops co-organised by the Transport Bureau and Traffic Department attracted 4,720 participants from 27 schools and organisations.

Cross-border Traffic

Cross-border Land Routes

Five land routes link Macao and mainland China: the Border Gate, the Zhuhai-Macao Cross-border Industrial Zone, Qingmao (with its border checkpoint officially commenced operations at 3 pm on 8 September 2021), the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge checkpoint, and the Macao border crossing area of Hengqin.

During 2021, there were 7,036,297 visitor arrivals by land, representing an increase of 39.3 percent from the previous year's figure.

Of these, 5,695,812 entered via the Border Gate; tourists from mainland China and Hong Kong represented 90.7 percent and 8.7 percent of the total, respectively.

There were 177,091 visitors who arrived via Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge checkpoint; tourists from mainland China and Hong Kong accounted for 76.6 percent and 23.1 percent of this total, respectively.

The number of visitors who arrived via the Macao border crossing area of Hengqin checkpoint was 1,036,357, while 8,866 arrived via the Zhuhai-Macao Cross-border Industrial Zone. There were 118,171 visitors who arrived via the Qingmao border checkpoint; tourists from mainland China and Hong Kong accounted for 92.5 percent and 7.5 percent of this total, respectively.

During the year, there were 17,341,358 arrivals of Macao residents via the Border Gate, 1,148,691 via Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge checkpoint, 1,063,219 via the Macao border crossing area of Hengqin checkpoint, 358,116 via Zhuhai-Macao Cross-border Industrial Zone and 750,275 via the Qingmao border checkpoint.

Cross-Border Marine Transportation Services

The Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal, Taipa Ferry Terminal and Inner Harbour Ferry Terminal provide cross-border transportation services for passengers travelling between Macao and Hong Kong and mainland China. Scheduled passenger ferries to Hong Kong and mainland China are operated by the Shun Tak China Travel — Companhia de Gestão de Embarcações (Macau), Limitada; Far East Hydrofoil Company; Hong Kong-Macau Hydrofoil Company; Shun Tak – China Travel Macau Ferries Limited; Yuet Tung Shipping Company; and Cotai Waterjets (Macau) Limited.

Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal

The Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal commenced operations in 1993. 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.

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 Jiuzhou Port in Zhuhai (which commenced operation on 16 July 2021). Moreover, it also provides helicopter transportation services between Macao and Hong Kong, and between Macao and Shenzhen.

Due to the pandemic, the Outbound Harbour Ferry Terminal continued suspensions of ferry services between Macao and Hong Kong and Fuyong in Shenzhen during 2021; between Macao and Jiuzhou Port in Zhuhai, from 3 August 2021; and several times between Macao and Shekou in Shenzhen. Services resumed from 22 October 2021 with three scheduled ferry sailings on weekdays and four on weekends and public holidays.

Taipa Ferry Terminal

The Taipa Ferry Terminal commenced operation in June 2017, with a total floor area of 200,000 square metres, 16 berths, three multi-functional berths for ferries and a helicopter pad on its rooftop. The ground floor and first floor serve as the arrival floor and departure floor, respectively, with a food square in the west of the ground floor. 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, Humen in Dongguan, and Jiuzhou Port in Zhuhai (commenced operation on 1 March 2021) to provide leisure cruise services.

Due to the pandemic, the Taipa Ferry Terminal suspended the ferry services between Macao and Hong Kong and Fuyong in Shenzhen in 2021; between Macao and Humen in Dongguan from 7 June 2021; between Macao and Jiuzhou Port in Zhuhai from 3 August 2021; and between Macao and Shekou in Shenzhen several times. Services resumed from 22 October 2021 with five scheduled ferry sailings on weekdays and seven on weekends and public holidays.

Inner Harbour Ferry Terminal

The Inner Harbour Ferry Terminal, which commenced operation in 2008, has a total floor area of 1,200 square metres and two berths. The ground floor is the arrival hall and the first floor is the departure hall. The terminal provides maritime passenger transportation services between Inner Harbour Ferry Terminal and Wanzai in Zhuhai.

Due to the pandemic, the ferry service between the Inner Harbour Ferry Terminal and Wanzai in Zhuhai was suspended several times until 21 October 2021; when the service operated, there was a temporary, 30-minute interval between scheduled ferry sailings.

Maritime Passenger and Cargo Transportation

Due to the pandemic, the ferry service between Macao and Hong Kong was suspended throughout 2021. There were also 24,677 scheduled ferry sailings between Macao and mainland China.

During 2021, 200,924 passengers arrived in Macao by sea, representing a decrease of 53.0 percent compared with the 2020 figure. Of these, 42,782 entered Macao via the Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal, 46,919 via the Inner Harbour Ferry Terminal, and 111,223 via the Taipa Ferry Terminal.

In 2021, 85,089 containers, holding 124,075 TEUs (twenty-foot equivalent units) were shipped into and out of Macao by sea, representing increases of 2.12 percent and 2.2 percent, respectively, over the 2020 figures.

Yuet Tung Shipping Company Limited and Macau Cruise Development Company Limited commenced operating regular sightseeing maritime routes at the Inner Harbour Ferry Terminal in September 2018 and October 2019, respectively.

Shun Tak China Travel Ship Management (Macau) Limited commenced operating Macao Aquatic Trek charter services at Taipa Ferry Terminal and Coloane Pier in October 2018, and on 1 July 2021 began utilising Barra Pier as a spot to pick up and set down passengers. Due to the pandemic, the Aquatic Trek services were suspended numerous times, and normal operations resumed on 23 October 2021.

2021Sightseeing Maritime Routes

	No. of Sails	No. of Passengers
January 2021	110	689
February 2021	97	996
March 2021	102	146
April 2021	83	181
May 2021	117	692
June 2021	109	791
July 2021	305	15,051
August 2021	129	2,230
September 2021	152	2,271
October 2021	63	1,183
November 2021	140	2,904
December 2021	261	7,125

Cross-Border Helicopter Services

Helicopters are the most convenient way to travel between Macao and Hong Kong and between Macao and Shenzhen. A Hong Kong-Macao helicopter passenger transportation service was inaugurated in 1990. A Shenzhen-Macao helicopter passenger transportation service was launched in 2002. Operated by East Asia Airlines, the service reduced the travelling time between Hong Kong and Macao to only 15 minutes. There are 40 and six daily helicopter flights between Macao and Hong Kong and between Macao and Shenzhen, respectively. The helicopter service operates from 10 am to 11 pm. In accordance 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.

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 Pearl River Delta. 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 to land and depart. In line with the MSAR Government's anti-pandemic effort, use of the South Sampan Pier has been suspended from 1 March 2021.

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 2021, Ka Ho Harbour handled 6,062 inbound TEUs (twenty-foot equivalent units) and 5,831 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 2021 totalled around 81.93 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 passenger 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.

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 264 registered vessels at the end of 2021.

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

70 registered vessels in this category at the end of 2021, including 19 that were newly registered.

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 2021, a total of 53 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.

During 2021, the school held a total of 24 training courses, totalling 546 of trainees.

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 2021, the Government Dockyard built eight new vessels – two 19-metre tugboats, two small rescue ships, one 11-metre hydrographic vessel, one nine-metre hydrographic vessel, one 38-metre beacon vessel for the Marine and Water Bureau, and one 11-metre fibreglass vessel. It also carried out 181 vessel maintenance projects, 144 of which were completed. The shipyard carried out 1,744 projects concerning examination, maintenance and repair of 1,750 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 2021, 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
Vietnam	07/08/1996
Germany	05/09/1996
DPR Korea	08/12/1996
Denmark	11/12/1996

(Cont.)

Signatories of Air Services Agreements with Macao	
Nation	**Signing date**
Sweden	11/12/1996
Norway	11/12/1996
South Korea	03/04/1997
The Philippines	18/07/1997
India	11/02/1998
Nepal	19/02/1998
South Africa	04/04/1998
Brunei	24/05/1998
United Arab Emirates	06/12/1998
Russia	21/01/1999
Myanmar	12/03/1999
Australia	24/08/1999
Poland	22/10/1999
Pakistan	15/11/2000
Czech Republic	25/09/2001
Cambodia	12/12/2001
United Kingdom	19/01/2004
Iceland	13/07/2004
Maldives	16/01/2006
France	23/05/2006
Sri Lanka	08/06/2006
Mongolia	27/06/2006
Japan	10/02/2010
Laos	25/06/2013

(Cont.)

Signatories of Air Services Agreements with Macao	
Nation	**Signing date**
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 2021, three airlines were registered in Macao and providing flight services: Air Macao Co, Ltd, Sky Shuttle and Macau Jet International.

The fleets and scheduled flight services of the three companies were as follows:

Airline	Fleet	Destinations
Air Macao Co, Ltd	6 x Airbus A320 4 x Airbus A320neo 8 x Airbus A321 4 x Airbus A321neo	Shanghai (Pudong, Hongqiao), Beijing (capital, Daxing), Hangzhou, Xiamen, Nanjing, Ningbo, Chengdu, Nanning, Hefei, Chongqing, Taiyuan, Tianjin, Zhengzhou, Changzhou, Qingdao, Jieyang Chaoshan, Wenzhou, Yiwu, Nantong, Taipei, Tokyo, and Hanoi.
Sky Shuttle (Helicopter service)	4 x Agusta AW139	Macao
Macau Jet International (Commercial Charter Services)	1 x Dassault Falcon 2000LX	None

The numbers of pilots licensed by the Civil Aviation Authority, as at 31 December 2021, were:

Airline	Number of licensed pilots
Civil Aviation Authority	0
Air Macau Company Limited	206
Sky Shuttle	14
Macau Jet International (Commercial Charter Services)	2
Total	**222**

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, 147,015 passengers during 2021, 2.2 percent less than in 2020. Its cargo volume was 48,595 tonnes, representing an increase of 45.7 percent. A total of 15,791 flights took off or landed, representing a decrease of 6.9 percent.

The number of private and commercial air charters decreased from 453 in 2020 to 141 in 2021, representing a decrease of 68.8 percent.

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.



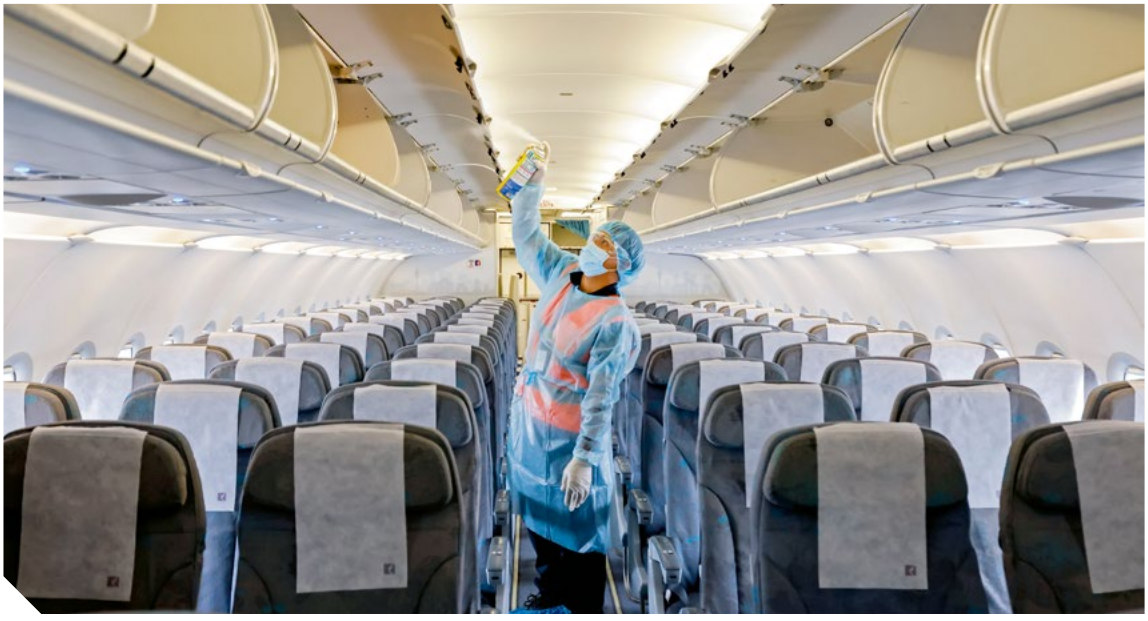
Enhancing Prevention of Imported Cases




AIR MACAU
Oriental
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Menzies aviation









In 2021, in response to the changing pandemic, in order to strengthen prevention of imported cases and maintain pandemic prevention and control, the Government and the aviation industry joined forces to strictly follow the pandemic prevention guidelines, raised the pandemic prevention requirements for airport facilities and transportation vehicles, and implemented management of inbound flights according to the risk level of their place of departure. Imported goods are sterilised, to ensure the safety of passengers and goods entering Macao.

Macao Yearbook 2022

13

GEOGRAPHY, ENVIRONMENT AND POPULATION







華陸大地千山參




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 33 square kilometres in 2021. The Macao peninsula accounts for 9.3 square kilometres (28.2 percent) of the current area; Taipa island for 7.9 square kilometres (23.9 percent); Coloane island for 7.6 square kilometres (23 percent); COTAI Reclamation Area for 6.1 square kilometres (18.5 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 percent), and the campus of the University of Macau for one square kilometre.

According to Chief Executive Notice No.128/2015 dated 20 December 2015: as stipulated in Order No. 665 of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, the Central People's Government explicitly determines that the area of waters of the Macao Special Administrative Region is 85 square kilometres.

Geology and Topography

Macao mainly comprises flat land, terraces and hills. The area of flat land (including reclaimed land) is 23.9 square kilometres, accounting for 72.4 percent of the total; granite hills cover six square kilometres, or 18.2 percent; and terraces cover 1.2 square kilometres, or 3.6 percent. The terraces are historically areas of denudation, extending along St Augustine, Luis de Camoes Garden, the hill behind Mong Ha Kun Iam Tong Temple, Russa Hill, and the southern part of Taipa island. Their relatively small area, low elevation (20-25 metres) and gentle slopes mean that most of the terraces

are fully utilised. The remaining land – including reserves, monument sites and forests – occupies approximately 1.9 square kilometres, accounting for 5.8 percent of the total land area.

The elevation of Macao increases from the north to the south. Guia Hill, in the north, is the highest point on the Macao peninsula, with an altitude of 90 metres. To the south, Alto de Coloane is the highest hill on Coloane island, as well as the highest point in Macao, with an altitude of 170.6 metres. Taipa Grande, the main peak of Taipa island, has an altitude of 158.2 metres.

Coastline Assessment

According to Executive Order No. 184/2018 enacted on 13 August, the coastline of the Macao SAR was determined by the published Macao Special Administrative Region Coastline Map, dated 1 July 2017. The total length of Macao's coastline is 76.7 kilometres, 18.4 kilometres of which are around the Macao peninsula; 49.9 kilometres are around the two islands (including Taipa Island, Cotai Reclamation Area and Coloane Island); 5.7 kilometres are around New Urban Zone Area A; 2.7 kilometres are around the Macao border crossing area on Zhuhai-Macao Port Artificial Island of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge.

There are two types of coastline in the Macao SAR: artificial and natural coastlines. Artificial coastlines predominate, representing 81.5 percent of the total coastline length, and are mainly around the Macao peninsula and fringing eastern and northern Taipa Island. The natural coastlines mainly fringe western Taipa Island and the southern tip of Coloane Island, representing 18.5 percent of the total coastline length.

Climate

Macao is situated in a subtropical zone, with the Asian continent to the north and a wide tropical sea to the south. In winter, Macao experiences northerly winds, cold and dry weather and low rainfall, due to a cold continental high-pressure system at medium and high latitudes. In summer, Macao is mainly subject to south-westerly winds, hot and wet weather and heavy rainfall, due to the influence of oceanic tropical weather systems. The reverse of wind directions in winter and summer, together with minimal temperature variations during the day, give Macao a marine monsoon climate.

According to the climate normals of the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO), calculated with 30 years of data, the average annual precipitation in Macao between 1981 and 2010 was more than 2,000 millimetres, with most rainfall occurring between April and September. June had the most precipitation – an average of 373.7 millimetres; while December had the least – an average of 31.3 millimetres.

Macao has an average annual temperature of 22.8ºC. The coolest month is January, when it averages 15.2ºC. 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

In 2021, Macao's average annual temperature was slightly higher than the climate normal; the total rainfall fell within the climate normal; the relative humidity was slightly lower than the climate normal; the total hours of sunshine were higher than the climate normal; and the total evaporation level was slightly above the climate normal.

Eight tropical cyclones affected Macao in 2021. They were: Tropical Storm Koguma from 11 June to 12 June, a tropical depression from 6 July to 7 July, Typhoon Cempaka from 18 July to 21 July, Tropical Storm Lupit from 2 August to 4 August, Severe Tropical Storm Conson from 9 September to 10 September, Tropical Storm Lionrock from 7 October to 10 October, Tropical Storm Kompasu from 11 October to 14 October, and Typhoon Rai from 20 December to 21 December.

The La Niña phenomenon developed in the equatorial band of the Pacific Ocean in autumn 2021, facilitating the formation of autumn typhoons and their entry into the South China Sea. As a result of the combined effect of tropical cyclones and northeast monsoons, Macao set three new records:

- The longest distance from a tropical cyclone for issuing Typhoon Signal No. 8, for Tropical Storm Lionrock (450 kilometres);
- The shortest time between the two issuances of Typhoon Signal No. 8, for Tropical Storm Lionrock and Tropical Storm Kompasu (20 hours and 30 minutes, within two days); and
- The latest tropical cyclone signal issuance in a year, for Super Typhoon Rai (on 20 December).

Regarding storm surge warnings, five blue storm surge warnings were issued – as a result of Tropical Storm Koguma, Typhoon Cempaka, Tropical Storm Lionrock, Tropical Storm Kompasu and Typhoon Rai. Of these, Tropical Storm Kompasu caused the most severe flooding, with the maximum flood height of 0.43 metres recorded in the early hours of 1 August in the south of the Inner Harbour.

A total of 35 rainstorm warnings were issued in Macao in 2021, including the Red Rainstorm Warning Signal in the afternoon of 1 June, in the morning of 22 June, and on 23 June, 24 July, 8 October and 10 October; and the Black Rainstorm Warning Signal in the early morning of 1 June, and on 28 June and 1 August. During the Black Rainstorm Warning that was effective in the early morning of 1 June, Taipa Grande Station recorded the highest hourly cumulative rainfall (119.6 millimetres) and the highest daily cumulative rainfall (423.4 millimetres) in 2021.

Summary of Severe Weather Warnings Issued in 2021

Warning / Signal Type		Frequency	No. of Warning Reports Issued
Tropical Cyclone Warning	No. 1 Alert Signal	8	44
	No. 3 Strong Wind Signal	4	41
	No. 8 Northeast Gale Signal	1	18

(Cont.)

Summary of Severe Weather Warnings Issued in 2021			
Warning / Signal Type		Frequency	No. of Warning Reports Issued
Tropical Cyclone Warning	No. 8 Southeast Gale Signal	1	20
	No. 8 Southwest Gale Signal	0	0
	No. 8 Northwest Gale Signal	0	0
	No. 9 Increasing Gale Signal	0	0
	No. 10 Typhoon Signal	0	0
	All Signals Lowered	8	8
Strong Monsoon Warning (Black Ball)		19	15
Rainstorm Warnings	Yellow Rainstorm Warning Signal	35	65
	Red Rainstorm Warning Signal	9	27
	Black Rainstorm Warning Signal	3	4
	All Warnings Lowered	35	35
Thunderstorm Warning		110	87
Storm Surge Alert		0	0
Storm Surge Warning	Blue Storm Surge Warning	5	29
	Yellow Storm Surge Warning	0	0
	Orange Storm Surge Warning	0	0
	Red Storm Surge Warning	0	0
	Black Storm Surge Warning	0	0
	All Warnings Lowered	5	5

Temperatures

Macao had an average annual temperature of 23.5ºC during 2021, which was 0.7ºC higher than the climate normal. The highest and the lowest average temperatures were 28.8ºC in July and September, and 15.2ºC in January, respectively. The hottest day was 27 July, when the temperature rose to 35.8ºC; whereas the coldest day was 8 January, when the temperature fell to 6.1ºC.

Relative Humidity

The average relative humidity during 2021 was 78 percent, which was two percent lower than the

climate normal. June saw the highest monthly average relative humidity, at 86 percent; whereas the lowest was 60 percent in January.

Rainfall

Total rainfall during 2021 was at a normal level of 2,206.2 millimetres, which was 239.6 millimetres, or about 12 percent above climate normal. The highest monthly rainfall was 679.8 millimetres, recorded in June, 306.1 millimetres above normal, followed by October with 570.8 millimetres of rainfall recorded, 495.7 millimetres above normal. Only trace rainfall was recorded in January, marking the lowest monthly rainfall of the year. The highest daily rainfall was 288.0 millimetres, recorded on 1 June.

Evaporation

The total evaporation level in 2021 was 885.2 millimetres, which was 30.3 millimetres higher than the climate normal. Other than from June to October, the monthly evaporation levels were slightly above the climate normal.

Sunshine

During 2021, Macao had 2,101.7 hours of sunshine, 352.4 hours above normal. The most hours of sunshine were recorded in May, totalling 241 hours, which was 105.5 hours above normal, followed by February with 198.5 hours of sunshine, which was 112.8 hours above normal. The least hours of sunshine were recorded in October, amounting to 137.7 hours, which was 54.5 hours fewer than normal.

Wind

During 2021, Macao was subject to predominantly easterly winds in February, March, April and September; north-north-easterly winds in January and December; southerly winds in May, June and August; south-south-easterly winds in July, and northerly winds in October and November. Wind speeds averaged 10.4 kilometres per hour.

Weather Services

Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau

The Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau (SMG) is supervised by the Secretary for Transport and Public Works. It provides weather reports, monitors air quality and radiation, and conducts research into climate, climate change and earthquakes.

Apart from hourly real-time weather information, the SMG issues various types of daily weather forecasts for the public, government departments and private institutions. These include five weather reports and forecasts, two marine and weather forecasts for the Macao coastal area, as well as daily

weather reports over the past year, which are broadcast daily for the public. The SMG provided 816 weather forecasts for Macao and 723 weather forecasts for the Macao coastal area during 2021.

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 information on movements of tropical cyclones before they enter the South China Sea, rainstorm warning alerts and significant changes 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.

Whenever a tropical cyclone develops in the northwest Pacific Ocean, the SMG will monitor and produce a forecast track reporting its location and intensity in real time and for the next 120 hours. When a tropical cyclone signal is required, 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 regarding the weather.

The SMG further optimised special tweets by releasing not only the "Holiday Weather Outlook", but also articles on meteorological knowledge, to provide in-depth analyses of the processes and causes of severe weather in Macao, to enhance the public's knowledge of meteorology.

The SMG strived to educate the public about weather and disaster relief, and cooperated with schools, government departments and community organisations in holding talks to introduce common adverse weather conditions and corresponding safety measures.

In 2021, the SMG continued working with the Science Museum to organise activities such as Campus Weather Monitoring Competition, a weather drama – "Storm Chasing Guardians", "FamilyGo" and a Science Museum summer course, to enhance students' knowledge of meteorological science and disaster prevention through interactive, diverse approaches. Notably, the play – "Storm Chasing Guardians" attracted 1,939 spectators.

Through the "Weather Fun Facts" column, the SMG provides 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. In 2021, the SMG arranged 57 visits for students who could play the role of "Little Weather Reporters", receiving a total of about 1,667 visitors.

Since 2018, the SMG has posted Storm Surge Alert labels onto the 130 Civil Protection CCTV poles in low-lying areas, and worked with the Social Welfare Bureau to post and regularly update Storm Surge Alert Labels outside more than 40 of its local social service facilities in low-lying areas, to provide the public with information on the areas and heights of possible flooding while storm surge warnings are in effect. In addition, the SMG produces promotional videos and places 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 2021, the system typically operated at 99.9 percent efficiency.

During the fourth quarter of 2021, the SMG Aeronautic Meteorological Center expanded the service provided to users by issuing airport weather warnings (including thunderstorm warnings and strong wind warnings) and alerts regarding severe convective weather at the airport via Telegram.

The SMG also offered the 48-hour Automatic Weather Forecast, providing the public with weather forecasts for the following two days – including temperature, humidity, wind speed and direction – on the website.

To ensure the basic and emergency services of the 24-hour Meteorological Monitoring Centre would continue during the special circumstances, the SMG developed a series of contingency plans and conducted drills to ensure it could maintain essential services in the event of an emergency during the 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, 13 of which provide real-time meteorological information to the public, while stations in Mount Fortress, Taipa Grande and Ka Ho 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. To enhance the lightning monitoring of aviation meteorology, a new lightning system with a real-time display interface was added to the original two display systems.

Regarding meteorological telemetry, the SMG has two ground meteorological reception and processing systems to receive Japanese Himawari-8 satellite information and Chinese FY-2G and FY-4 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. In terms of meteorological analysis systems, the SMG owns an integrated analysis system for tropical cyclones and storm surges, and an ensemble system for predicting storm surges in Macao, which are used to monitor and analyse real-time meteorological and maritime weather changes.

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 (with 18 of these stations providing real-time flooding information to the public), and two tide monitoring stations set up along the coast.

In addition, the SMG cooperated with the Pearl River Water Resources Research Institute 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 deep shaft (30 metres below 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. 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 53rd Session of ESCAP/WMO Typhoon Committee;
- The First Session of the Commission for Observation, Infrastructure and Information Systems (INFCOM) of WMO – Part Three;
- The First Session of the Commission for Weather, Climate, Water and Related Environmental Services and Applications – Part Two;
- The 17th Session of the Forum on Regional Climate Monitoring-Assessment-Prediction for Asia (FOCRAII);
- The 17th Session of the WMO Regional Association II (Asia);
- Extraordinary Session of the World Meteorological Congress;
- The 25th Meeting of the Meteorology Sub-group of the Asia Pacific Air Navigation Planning and Implementation Regional Group;
- The Fourth Session of the Meeting of Meteorological Working Group of the Typhoon Committee; and
- The 16th Typhoon Committee Integrated Workshop and Roving Seminar.

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.

The SMG revised the definition of the Air Quality Index (AQI) in accordance with the published "Macau Environmental Quality Standards - Ambient Air Quality Standards (trial version)"; the

revised AQI was officially adopted from 1 January 2021. The new index further restricts the concentrations of pollutants corresponding to each air quality level, and improves the related preventive measures, and is disseminated hourly via the SMG website and mobile app.

During 2021, roadside monitoring stations in Macao recorded "good" air quality on 61 percent of days, "acceptable" air quality on 36 percent of days, and "poor" air quality on three percent of days (11 days). In the high-density residential areas of the Macao peninsula, the air quality was "good" on 58 percent of days, "acceptable" on 38 percent of days, and "poor" on four percent of days (13 days).

In the high-density residential area on Taipa, the air quality was "good" on 46 percent of days, "acceptable" on 50 percent of days, and "poor" on four percent of days (15 days). Ambient monitoring stations on Taipa recorded "good" air quality on 42 percent of days, "acceptable" air quality on 51 percent of days, and "poor" air quality on seven percent of days (24 days). Ambient monitoring stations on Coloane recorded "good" air quality on 44 percent of days, "acceptable" air quality on 52 percent of days, and "poor" air quality on four percent of days (15 days). The Ka Ho roadside monitoring station recorded "good" air quality on 48 percent of days, "acceptable" air quality on 49 percent of days, and "poor" air quality on three percent of days (10 days).

In 2021, ozone (O3) was the main pollutant that led to "poor" air quality in Macao, primarily affecting Macao in summer and autumn. The Taipa ambient monitoring stations recorded most of the "poor" air quality, on seven percent of days respectively (24 days). Overall, over 93 percent of days met the air quality standards ("good" to "acceptable") across different districts in 2021. As compared to 2020, concentrations of various types of pollutants were largely unchanged.

Average Pollutant Concentrations in 2021

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	42.4	18.6	---	51.2	---	1.1
High-density residential area of Macao peninsula	46.5	16.8	5.8	33.1	29.1	0.7
High-density residential area of Taipa island	52.3	16.5	5.1	29.2	42.7	0.7
Taipa ambient	32.3	14.9	4.8	22.8	63.9	0.6
Coloane ambient[(i)]	36.6	17.6	5.6	22.0	56.9	0.7
Ka Ho roadside[a]	35.7	14.0	5.4	24.3	54.8	0.7

Comparisons between Pollutant Concentrations and the Daily Air Pollution Index (adopted since 1 January 2021)						
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	50	25	20	100	80	5
100	100	50	50	200	160	10
200	250	115	150	700	240	17
300	350	150	475	1,200	400	34
400	420	250	800	2,000	600	46
500	500	350	1,600	2,500	800	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

Environment

Environmental Protection Bureau

The Environmental Protection Bureau (DSPA) is a public department in charge of studying, planning, executing, coordinating and promoting environment policies. The duties of the former Office for the Development of the Energy Sector have been incorporated into the Environmental Protection Bureau, with effect from 1 January 2021.

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.

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 2021, the Environmental Protection Bureau and the Public Security Police received 13,015 complaints about ambient noise, about 1.3 percent fewer than the 2020 figure. The Environmental Protection Bureau received 2,247 of these complaints, representing an increase of 16.7 percent compared with 2020; whereas the Public Security Police received the remaining 10,768 cases, a figure that was 4.5 percent fewer than in 2020.

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" (34.9 percent or 4,547 cases), "public areas" (33.3 percent or 4,334 cases), and "industry, commerce and services" (13.9 percent or 1,812 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.

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 2020 Annual Report on Data Collected by Environmental Noise Monitoring Stations of Macao and the 2020 Environmental Noise Census were also published, in March and May 2021, respectively.

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 2021, the Environmental Protection Bureau continued monitoring the water quality of managed waters of Macao. Regarding the environmental water quality monitoring network, the Environmental Protection Bureau has set up three automatic environmental water quality monitoring stations – at Ilha Verde Dockyard, Inner Harbour and Cotai Nature Reserve. Round-the-clock monitoring of water quality is conducted through an automated network. In addition, in August 2021 the bureau took over the management of the two automatic water quality monitoring stations in Canal dos Patos, to constantly monitor the water quality in the area.

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 2020 Annual Report on Data Collected by Automatic Water Quality Monitoring Stations of Macao was published in March 2021.

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 the public 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 204 accreditations on water quality certificates and various food certificates, respectively.

Wastewater Management

The four sewage treatment facilities in Macao – the Macao Peninsula Sewage Treatment Plant,

Taipa Sewage Treatment Plant, Coloane Sewage Treatment Plant, and the Crossborder Industrial Zone Sewage Treatment Plant – can handle 356,000 cubic metres of sewage per day.

In 2021, the Macao Peninsula Sewage Treatment Plant handled 53,875,706 cubic metres of sewage; Taipa Sewage Treatment Plant handled 8,726,034 cubic metres; Coloane Sewage Treatment Plant handled 10,837,166 cubic metres, and the Crossborder Industrial Zone Sewage Treatment Plant handled 789,485 cubic metres.

The enhancement of the Macao Peninsula Sewage Treatment Plant was completed in 2021. The newly built sewage treatment facility was put in operation to effectively improve the overall output quality of the plant.

In addition, the preliminary design and ground investigation for the in-situ enhancement of the Coloane Sewage Treatment Plant were completed. The open tender for the enhancement project is expected to be launched in 2022.

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; the project is expected to proceed to an open tender in 2022.

The first temporary sewage treatment plant near the Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal in Macao was completed and put into operation in late December 2021, to improve the water quality and odour problem in the coastal area.

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 2021, the CSR collected about 283,478 tonnes of household waste in Macao during the year, an average of about 777 tonnes a day.

To support the "Waste reduction at source and recycling" environmental protection policy, various waste sorting and recycling activities of the Municipal Affairs Bureau – including the public collection points for waste recycling and glass bottles in Macao, the Recyclable Waste Separation and Recycling Programme in Schools, Community and Government Departments, and the Household Waste Sorting and Recycling Programme – were handed over to the Environmental Protection Bureau in July 2021. The used clothes recycling scheme jointly organised between the Municipal Affairs Bureau and the Macau Salvation Army was also handed over to the Environmental Protection Bureau for centralised follow-up. Additionally, the Municipal Affairs Bureau worked with the Environmental Protection Bureau to promote food waste recycling, with a total food waste disposal capacity of 12.46 tonnes in 2021.

To help implement the Macao Solid Waste Resources Management Programme (2017-2026) and promote the policy of "Waste reduction at source, sorting and recycling", the Environmental Protection Bureau launched the Recycling Industry Equipment and Vehicles Subsidy Scheme in

2018. This provides subsidies to the recycling industry for purchasing certain recycling equipment, and the application deadline was extended to 25 November 2022 according to Order No. 31/2020 from the Secretary for Transport and Public Works.

Since 1 January 2021, the Environmental Protection Bureau has been accepting plastic products (excluding styrofoam) with recycling labels numbered 1 to 6 at all collection points. The items included plastic bottles for all beverages and cleaning products, transparent bubble wrap, fruit nets, plastic wrap and food zipper bags.

Starting from 10 December 2021, plastic egg cartons without recycling labels can be recycled. After sorting, the reusable egg cartons will be transferred to suppliers for reuse. In addition, the Environmental Protection Bureau organised training for collection point staff, to exchange and share experience in daily operations.

In April 2021, the Environmental Protection Bureau launched the "Recycling Food Waste is Very Easy" campaign, introducing a new household food waste collection service (excluding food waste from restaurants) in the Environmental Protection Fun corners, with a daily collection limit of three kilogrammes per citizen.

In addition, a total of 161 restaurants participated in the Restaurant Food Waste Recycling Pilot Project by the end of 2021. The project entailed 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, free of charge. Over 71,000 bags (100 grammes per bag) and 4,400 (20 kilogrammes per bag) of free fertiliser were distributed by the end of 2021.

The Environmental Protection Bureau again organised the "Recycling Red Packets is Easy" event during Chinese New Year in 2021, setting up more than 840 collection points across Macao. About 2.20 million red packets were collected (weighing over 6.48 tonnes). After sorting, about 410,000 red packets (weighing over 1.2 tonnes) could be distributed to the public 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 2021, setting up over 950 mooncake box collection points across Macao, During the campaign, 13,900 used mooncake boxes (weighing approximately 5,000 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 2021, the centre processed 518,281 tonnes of solid waste, of which municipal solid waste amounted to 453,151 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 2021, the incineration

centre supplied 16,960 units (10,000 kWh) of electricity to the public grid.

In 2021, the Environmental Protection Bureau continued the third-phase expansion of the incineration centre, with the completion of the construction of a new weighing station, and work beginning on constructing a new substation and a treatment centre for special and hazardous waste. In addition, the Government planned to build an organic resources recycling centre at the construction waste landfill, mainly using anaerobic digestion to generate biogas for electricity. An open tender is expected to be carried out in 2022.

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 2021, the waste treatment centre processed a total of 2,877 tonnes of waste (including medical waste), with discarded tyres comprising 10 percent of the total.

Apart from the 22 fixed collection points and mobile collection vehicles, the Electronic and Electrical Equipment Recycling 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. By the end of 2021, about 272,000 items of used electronic and electrical equipment were collected.

Since the Environmental Protection Bureau introduced the Used Battery Collection Scheme, over 1,300 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 2021, over 128,000 kilogrammes of used batteries had been collected through the scheme.

By the end of 2021, over 860 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 41,000 kilogrammes of used lamps were collected through the scheme.

By the end of 2021, a total of 138 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 2021, about 2.87 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, 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 and relevant departments conduct joint inspections and enforcement at several construction waste disposal black spots across Macao, to monitor the implementation of the regulations.

Legislation and Pollution Control

Legislation enacted in 2021 covering environmental issues included:	
1.	Regulations on Air Pollutant Emission Standards and Facility Management for Cement Manufacturing Establishments (By-law No. 17/2021);
2.	Amendment to Table I of the Schedule of By-law No.30/2016 – Tailpipe Emission Limits and Measurement of Exhaust Pollutants by Vehicles in-use, approved by Executive Order No. 130/2018 and Executive Order No. 80/2019 (Executive Order No. 79/2019);
3.	Amendment to By-law No. 21/2011 on the Environmental Protection and Energy Conservation Fund (By-law No. 25/2021);
4.	Technical Regulation on Gas-Fired Installations in Buildings (By-law No. 27/2021);
5	Air Pollutant Emission Standards for Boilers in Industrial and Commercial Establishments (By-law No. 28/2021);
6.	Prohibition of the Import and Trans-shipment of Non-Degradable Disposable Plastic Drinking Straws and Stirrers to the Macao Special Administrative Region (Executive Order No. 122/2021); and
7.	Application Deadline for the Recycling Industry Equipment and Vehicles Subsidy Scheme extended to 25 November 2022, in accordance with Article 7 of By-law No. 32/2018 – Recycling Industry Equipment and Vehicles Subsidy Scheme (Order No. 31/2021 of the Secretary for Transport and Public Works).

International Treaties

Newly added international agreements and treaties made applicable to Macao in 2021 included:	
1.	Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Kigali Amendment); and
2.	Agreement to Prevent Unregulated High Seas Fisheries in the Central Arctic Ocean.

Environmental Protection and Energy Conservation Fund

The Government established the Environmental Protection and Energy Conservation Fund through By-law No. 21/2011. On 26 July 2021, By-law No. 25/2021, amending Administrative Regulation No. 21/2011, was promulgated to improve the operation and management of the Environment and Energy Conservation Fund.

The Environment and Energy Conservation Fund established the Environmental Protection, Energy-saving Products and Equipment Subsidy Scheme, and the Subsidy Scheme for Elimination of Two-stroke Heavy and Light Motorcycles, with the completion of all approvals and disbursement of related subsidies. In addition, the Recycling Industry Equipment and Vehicles Subsidy Scheme was introduced by the Environment and Energy Conservation Fund in 2018, with the subsidy ceiling raised to three million patacas according to the Amendment to the Subsidised Equipment Annex approved by Executive Order No. 54/2020. The application period was extended to 25 November 2022 by Order No. 31/2021 of the Secretary for Transport and Public Works. By the end of 2021, a total of 35 applications were received. All applications were handled and approved, involving subsidies of approximately 16 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 371 diverse events during 2021, attended by 347,879 participants.

The by-law on Construction Waste Management System came into effect on 17 January 2021. The Environmental Protection Bureau organised briefings to promote the regulation before and after its enactment.

Executive Order on the Prohibition on the Import and Transhipment of Non-degradable Disposable Plastic Drinking Straws and Stirrers to the Macao SAR came into effect on 1 January 2022. The Environmental Protection Bureau held a briefing session for trade associations and suppliers, to ensure the effective implementation of the measure.

The by-law of Technical Regulation on Gas-Fired Facilities in Buildings came into effect on 23 September 2021. The Environmental Protection Bureau held a workshop to introduce the key aspects of the regulation to members of the industry and exchange views with them.

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. With the ongoing law promotion, the Environmental Protection Bureau held briefings and exhibitions with the Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute (IPIM) to publicise the law, whilst encouraging enterprises and businesses to donate the "plastic bag levy" to environmental protection or social welfare organisations.

Since the Green School Project was introduced in 2010, 100 schools have participated, while a series of related environmental education events and the Green Award Project have been organised. The theme for the Green School Award Project 2021 was "Reduce Waste, Save Energy and Be Food-Wise Together", and there was a record high of 35 award-winning schools. Three schools were awarded the new Green School Platinum Award, with 20 receiving the Green School Honour

Award, and 12 receiving the Outstanding Green School Award. Also, 26 teams and 51 groups were awarded the Environment Education Pedagogical Project Awards and Green Campus Fun Awards, respectively.

The 14th Macao Green Hotel Awards 2020 were presented to 13 hotels, of which five received gold awards; two received silver awards; two received bronze awards, and two received merit awards, together with two budget hotels receiving awards. In all, there are now 57 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 achievements in energy saving, emission reduction and food waste management to support the environmental protection policy of the MSAR Government. About 60 percent of the award-winning hotels spent the amount collected from the "plastic bag levy" to support environmental protection or social welfare.

The Environmental Protection Bureau has introduced the Scheme for Recognition of Eco-Supermarkets for three consecutive years. By the end of 2021, a total of 123 supermarkets participated in the scheme. After the judging, a total of 33 supermarkets received awards under the Scheme for Recognition of Eco-Supermarkets 2020, with one store receiving the gold award; 11 stores receiving the silver awards; 13 stores receiving the bronze awards; and eight stores receiving the participation awards.

The award-winning supermarkets invested in various environmental protection measures, spanning environmental management, reduction of fruit and vegetable packaging, waste reduction and recycling, and energy saving, with donations of the "plastic bag levy" to support environmental protection or social welfare, thereby building a green consumer culture.

The Environmental Protection Bureau created a WeChat official account at the end of 2021, which features "Recycling Tips", "Member Zone" and "Green Zone".

Since the launch of the Environmental Protection Fun Bonus Points Scheme, the number of members exceeded 23,500 by the end of 2021.

Environmental Protection Fun – Waste Reduction and Recycling Scheme aims to encourage waste sorting and recycling among the public. Also, Environmental Protection Fun – Moving Towards Being Environmentally-friendly encourages people to assist with providing guided tour services in a nature reserve.

In addition, mobile recycling vehicles park at 16 different locations in Macao on a monthly rotating basis, to provide Environmental Protection Fun recycling services in addition to the recycling of small and large appliances, computers, communication equipment, used batteries, lamps, glass bottles and three-coloured recyclables (plastic bottles, aluminium/iron cans and paper). They also offer an Environmental Protection Fun Bonus Point cards issuance or re-issuance service, to encourage the public to practise green recycling.

In 2021, the Environmental Protection Bureau set up three new Environmental Protection Fun corners in Iao Hon Tranquilidade Plaza, Rua De Inácio Baptista in S. Lourenço and Rua da Ponte Negra in Taipa, which are equipped with 24-hour recycling zones. By the end of 2021, there were 48 community collection points (including Environmental Protection Fun collection points, Environmental Protection Fun corners, Environmental Protection Fun clean collection spots and

mobile recycling vehicles) in Macao.

In the fourth quarter of 2021, the Environmental Protection Bureau upgraded the existing plastic recycling machines into smart recycling machines that can recycle plastic bottles and metal drink cans. These were incorporated into the Environmental Protection Fun Bonus Point Scheme, to provide a more accessible recycling channel. By the end of 2021, a total of 58 smart recycling machines were put into operation, collecting more than 270,000 plastic bottles and 8,000 metal cans.

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 in buildings and arrange for regular collection of recyclables. By the end of 2021, over 800 buildings participated in the programme.

In October 2021, the Environmental Protection Bureau launched the "Recycling Used Clothes is Very Easy" programme, introducing a new collection service at its Environmental Protection Fun corners, with 24-hour used clothes collection bins in Environmental Protection Fun corners of Iao Hon Tranquilidade Plaza and Rua De Inácio Baptista in S. Lourenço. The bureau also partnered with non-profit organisations to sort the collected used clothes. In addition, the street bins were centrally managed by the Environmental Protection Bureau. By the end of 2021, a total of 139 tonnes of clothes were collected.

In June 2021, the Environmental Protection Bureau launched the "Cherishing Food is Easy" programme, to encourage the catering industry to develop "food-friendly restaurants" through management, staff training and cooperation, and promotions to customers, in order to jointly become food-wise and reduce food waste.

Since the Environmental Protection Bureau introduced the "Reducing Plastic is Easy" event in 2018, it has been well received. As at the end of 2021, the event had received over 1.3 million customer requests for "plastic reduction" and saved an estimated 2.9 million sets of disposable utensils.

The Environmental Protection Bureau has also launched "Bringing Your Own Water Bottles is Easy". By the end of 2021, 62 drinking water dispensers had been installed across Macao, saving more than 1.35 million plastic bottles.

The Environmental Protection Bureau has been promoting the Scheme on Food Waste Reduction in Macao Food Festival for 12 consecutive years, to highlight environmental messages, including on reducing the use of disposable utensils, waste sorting and recycling, food waste recycling and food saving. The bureau carried forward the practice of recycling food waste from food stalls for resource treatment, setting up waste sorting and recycling bins, and arranging staff to assist the public with proper recycling. In addition, nearly 30 students, teachers and parents took part in the Enjoying Food Festivals with DSPA Mascot event.

Also, the bureau promoted environmental messages to the public during environmental festivals such as World Wetlands Day, Earth Day and World Environment Day, and encouraged the public to participate in environmental activities and put environmental protection into practice.

In response to the World Wetlands Day, on 30 January 2021 the Environmental Protection Bureau held the Launch Ceremony of World Wetlands Day 2021 - Environmental Fans Recognition

and Recycling Red Packets is Very Easy, in Taipa-Coloane Wetland Reserve, to acknowledge the outstanding environmental volunteers who assisted in tour guiding at the Taipa-Coloane Wetland Reserve.

The Government has supported the Earth Hour campaign launched by World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) for 13 consecutive years. Under the coordination of the Environmental Protection Bureau, the campaign mobilised government departments, corporations, banks and hotels to turn off unnecessary lights for one hour, from 8:30 pm to 9:30 pm, on 27 March 2021.

In response to World Environment Day, the Environmental Protection Bureau launched the Activity Series of World Environment Day 2021, which included "Lights-off for 1 Hour" campaign, "Casual Clothing in Summer for Energy Conservation", "5% Energy Saving" lucky draw, and Festival of the World Environment Day of the Greater Bay Area, to promote energy saving, emission reduction, waste reduction and other environmental protection messages.

Regional Cooperation on Environmental Protection

The Macau International Environmental Co-operation Forum and Exhibition 2021 (MIECF 2021) was organised by the MSAR Government, with the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, and the Ministry of Ecology and Environment as special sponsors; the Pan-Pearl River Delta provincial/regional governments as co-organisers; and the Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute, and the Environmental Protection Bureau as official contractors. The event was held from 5 August 2021 to 7 August 2021 under the theme of "Towards a Green and Low Carbon New Era" through online exhibitions and cloud matching sessions.

Regarding environmental cooperation in the Pan-Pearl River Delta Region, the Environmental Protection Bureau attended the 17th Coordinator Working Meeting of the Joint Conference on Pan-Pearl River Delta Regional Environmental Protection Cooperation and the 17th meeting of the Joint Conference on Pan-Pearl River Delta Regional Environmental Protection Cooperation through video conferencing in July and August 2021, respectively.

Regarding environmental cooperation and participation in technical exchanges, in December 2021 the Environmental Protection Bureau and the South China Institute of Environmental Sciences of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment signed a letter of intent to provide technical support to Macao's environmental protection work, and initiated cooperation in environmental protection.

In June 2021, Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao jointly announced the 2020 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 sixth Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Wetland Ecological Conservation Symposium in December 2021, and shared views on strengthening Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao cooperation on ecological and environmental protection and management of coastal nature reserves.

Regarding environmental cooperation between Guangdong and Macao, the Environmental Protection Bureau and the Department of Ecology and Environment of Guangdong Province

exchanged views on environmental protection. In addition, the bureau continued stepping up regional energy cooperation in 2021, and planned construction of the third circuit of the 220kV Macao-Zhuhai electric power transmission channel. The construction of the substation was completed at the end of 2021; and it is expected to commence operation in the third quarter of 2022, and fulfil Macao's electricity demand until 2025.

Regarding Hong Kong-Macao environmental cooperation, in July 2021 bureau officials convened the 13th Meeting on Environmental Protection Cooperation between Hong Kong and Macao through video conferencing. The parties exchanged views on environmental conditions, air pollution, electric vehicles, waste reduction, and environmental exhibitions and seminars, and discussed plans for future cooperation. The Environmental Protection Bureau also attended Eco Asia Video Conference 2021 of Eco Expo Asia and Hong Kong Awards for Environmental Excellence (HKAEE) and Hong Kong Green Organisation Certification (HKGOC) Presentation Ceremony through video conferencing.

Under the framework of the Zhuhai-Macao Environmental Protection Cooperation Agreement, the Zhuhai-Macao Environmental Cooperation Working Group Meeting 2021 was held in November 2021. 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

In 2021, the Environmental Protection Bureau completed the study on concluding the implementation of the Environmental Protection Plan of Macao (2010-2020). Also, a draft of the Environmental Protection Plan of Macao (2021-2025) was prepared, to formulate the environmental protection policies for the next five years.

Environmental Data

Complaints received by the Environmental Protection Bureau in 2021:

Category	Number of cases
Noise	2,002
Air pollution	516
Noise and air	129
Noise and other	116
Air and other	42
Environmental hygiene	76
Other	219
Total	**3,100**

Technical advice provided at the request of other departments in 2021:

Department	Premises and projects	Nos.
Tourist Office	Premises including karaoke bars, bars, hotels, restaurants, sauna and massage establishments, dance halls and health clubs.	403
	Inspections before issuance or renewal of licences	167
Economic and Technological Development Bureau	Technical advice	21
	Inspection of industrial sites	22
Lands, Public Works and Transport Bureau	Project plans including piling foundation (environmental protection) projects and applications for extension of construction time, construction plans, expansion plans, modification of / legalisation on construction projects	158
	Maps of urban conditions	117
	Draft by-law	1
	Technical advice	1
Municipal Affairs Bureau	Technical advice on licensed premises	326
	Site inspections	187
	Project plans	1
	Technical advice	14
Infrastructure Development Office	Project plans	6
	Technical advice	206
Other departments	Technical advice	29

Moreover, the Environmental Protection Bureau provided 594 technical recommendations on environmental planning assessment areas, and received 17 environmental impact assessment reports on new projects and related information in 2021.

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). 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, 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), Bridal Wreath (Stephanotis floribunda), Fukien Tea (Ehretia monopyrena), Cochin-china Excoecaria (Excoecaria cochinchinensis) and Ivy Tree (Schefflera heptaphylla) – 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 Ti Plant (Cordyline fruticosa), Britton's Wild Petunia (Ruellia brittoniana Leonard), Hawaiian Hibiscus (Hibiscus rosa-sinensis), Yellow Allamanda (Allamanda cathartica), Purple Allamanda (Allamanda blanchetii), Indian Canna (Canna indica) and Dwarf Umbrella Tree (Schefflera arboricola 'Variegata') in recent years. The view looks more layered with the addition of these flowers, together with trees such as Terminalia (Terminalia mantaly H. Perrier), Chinese Holly (Ilex rotunda), Chittagong Chickrassy (Chukrasia tabularis) and Lance-leaved Sterculia (Sterculia lanceolata).

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.

After completion of the first stage of emergency ecological recovery, the second stage of woodland ecology recovery commenced in the fourth quarter of 2021, focused on overall improvement and enhancement. It is expected this will be completed in about five to ten years, with the goal of restoring an area of at least 120 hectares by 2024. With the assistance of the Guangdong Forestry Science Academe, the third stage of woodland recovery commenced in September 2021, according to the forestry design plan, and included the thinning and removal of dead trees, covering an area of about 15 hectares. A total of approximately 15,000 saplings was 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). Two rare species, Many-banded Krait (Bungarus multicinctus) and Burmese python (Python bivittatus), were recorded several times 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 275 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 2021, a total of 143 species of birds in 14 orders and 40 families were recorded in Macao, 57 of which were residents, and 86 of which were migrants. Gadwall (Mareca strepera), Blyth's pipit (Anthus godlewskii), Collared crow (Corvus torquatus), Slaty-breasted rail (Lewinia striata) and Red-necked phalarope (Phalaropus lobatus) were newly recorded species in 2021.

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 2018, designated part of Coloane island with an altitude of 80 metres or above as a buffer zone. Under the same law, Executive Order No. 168/2021 – List of Protected Old and Valuable Trees, promulgated on 8 November 2021, 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; and
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 2021, the Cotai Nature Reserve's known plant species included 273 species of planktonic algae, four species of bryophyte, 20 species of pterophyte, 11 species of gymnosperm, and 351 species of flowering plants. Regarding animal species, 142 plankton species, 133 zoobenthos species, 536 species of insects, 88 species of fish, five species of amphibians, 21 species of reptiles and 11 species of mammals were recorded. The abundant food sources attracted 188 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.

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 506,000 square metres.

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 683,200 at the end of 2021, representing an increase of 100, or 0.01 percent, over the previous year. An estimated 47 percent of Macao's population were males, and 53 percent were females.

The local population was 570,100 at the end of the year, representing an increase of 6,000, or 1.1 percent, over the previous year. The number of foreign employees residing in Macao declined by nine percent to 93,500, while the number of foreign students residing in Macao increased by 20 percent to 19,600.

Natural factors are among the reasons for the increase in population. In 2021, there were 5,026 new-born babies, 9.4 percent fewer than in 2020, and 2,320 deaths, four percent more in 2020. The natural population growth rate saw a decline since 2015, with a drop of 0.08 percent compared to the 0.4 percent growth in 2020.

On top of this increase, there was a change in immigration, another factor influencing population. The net number of immigrants was 2600 in 2021, largely attributed to fewer foreign employees residing in Macao.

Regarding the population distribution by statistical district, most residents lived in Baixa da Taipa, with 75,900 residents, comprising 11.1 percent of the total population, followed by Areia Preta New Reclamation Zone (10.4 percent) and Areia Preta and Iao Hon Districts (10.1 percent). Ilha Verde and Coloane Districts saw the largest rise in population, which increased by 7.9 percent and six percent year-on-year from 2020, respectively.

Birth and Death Rates

In 2021, the birth rate was 0.74 percent, representing a drop of 0.07 percentage points, while the death rate was 0.34 percent, 0.01 percentage points lower than the previous year.

Population Ageing

Macao's population is ageing because of the increasing life expectancy. Senior citizens (aged 65

years or above) made up 12.2 percent of the population, 0.5 percent points more than the previous year; the number of other adults (aged 15-64 years) dropped by 0.9 percentage points, representing 73.3 percent of the population. The ageing index increased by 0.9 percentage points to 83.7 percent of the population over the previous year, marking the 25th consecutive year this index has increased.

The ageing in the population of Macao people is more significant, with 14.6 percent represented by senior citizens (aged 65 years or above), and 68 percent by other adults (aged 15-64 years). The elderly dependency ratio of the population of Macao people was 21.5 percent, which means there was one senior citizen for every five adults.

Identification Bureau

Under the Basic Law of the Macao SAR, the Macao Special Administrative Region Government is authorised by the central government to issue MSAR Passports to Chinese citizens who hold MSAR Permanent Resident ID cards, and to issue other types of MSAR travel permits to other legal residents of Macao. MSAR Passports and travel permits are valid for worldwide travel, and entitle their holders to return to Macao.

The Identification Bureau is under the administration of the Secretariat for Administration and Justice, and is responsible for the overall planning and work relating to the civil and criminal identification of Macao residents. It issues ID cards and certificates of criminal record, certificates to substantiate the facts stated in official record, MSAR Passports, and other travel permits to Macao residents. It also responsible for handling nationality applications from MSAR residents, receiving and handling applications for Certificate of Entitlement to Right of Abode and issuing the related certificates, arranging the registration of associations and syndicates qualified as juridical persons and issuing the related certificates, as well as other duties as vested by law.

Personal Identity Cards

Only Chinese citizens who are permanent residents in Macao with a Macao Resident ID card are eligible to apply for an MSAR Passport. A Chinese citizen who is a Macao Resident ID cardholder, but not a permanent resident of Macao and not eligible for other travel permits, may apply for an MSAR travel permit.

By 31 December 2021, the Identification Bureau had issued 788,515 MSAR Passports and 56,664 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 449,681 such permits as at 31 December 2021.

The Identification Bureau is also responsible for issuing Macao SAR Resident ID cards. As at 31 December 2021, there were 740,021 Macao SAR Resident ID card cardholders. Between 1 January 2021 and 31 December 2021, 8,314 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 2021, 1,331 applications for naturalisation were approved; 568 people restored their Chinese nationality; 101 renounced their Chinese nationality; 3,543 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 2021, the Identification Bureau issued 83,502 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 2021, the bureau issued a total of 67,613 certificates of criminal record. Of these, 52,173 were public applications, and 15,440 were agency applications. Among the 83 certificates of special record for minors that were issued, three were to public bodies, and 80 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 2021, 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 2021, the number of new immigrants from mainland China holding one-way permits decreased by 346 from the previous year, to 2,627, with the number of new immigrants from Guangdong province decreasing by 405 to 1,705, 63.75 percent of whom were female. Among new immigrants, 31.94 percent were aged below 30 years, representing a drop of 3.36 percentage points.

Overstaying and Illegal Entry

In 2021, 18,243 overstayers were repatriated. They included 17,455 mainland China residents, 72 Taiwan (China) residents, 131 Hong Kong residents, 585 foreign nationals, and 11,773 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 5,049 registered births during 2021.

Marriage Registration

The Civil Registry is responsible for handling applications for marriages, approving marriage registrations, hosting ceremonies for the signing of marriage certificates and registering marriages. A total of 3,277 marriages were registered during 2021.

Death Registration

Family dependents or other relatives of a deceased person may register his or her death with the Civil Registry. There were 2,383 death registrations during 2021.

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 627 divorce applications during 2021.

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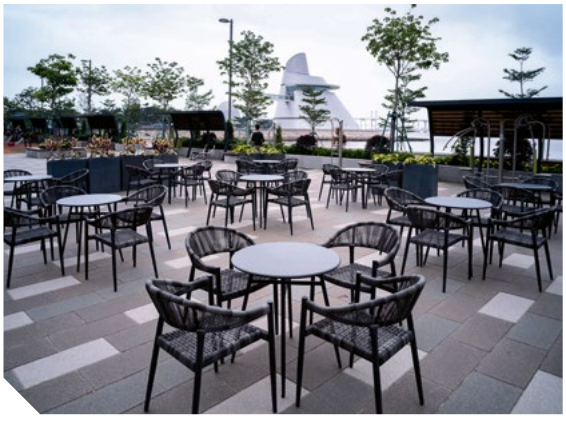
The Kun Iam Statue Waterfront Leisure Area























The Kun Iam Statue Waterfront Leisure Area, which spans an area from the Science Center to the Kun Iam Statue, opened on 29 April 2021. Its total area is about 15,000 square metres, and facilities include a children's play area, footpaths, cafes, multi-purpose playgrounds, fitness and recreation areas, a gateball court, a roller-skating rink and other leisure and recreational spaces. The children's play area has novel amusement facilities, such as parent-child integration play equipment suiting different age groups, for children to learn different skills and exercise through playing.

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RELIGION AND CUSTOMS







華陸大地千山參




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 16,974 Catholic residents at the end of 2021. In addition, around 15,227 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 32,201 Catholics in Macao.

The clerics registered in the Macao Catholic Diocese include one diocesan bishop, one bishop emeritus, 13 priests and 20 contributing priests. In addition, one priest from the Macao Catholic Diocese currently works in other dioceses.

There are also 63 priests and 30 brothers in male religious congregations that serve the community in Macao. In addition, there are 155 sisters and 180 dedicated voluntary workers.

Statistics from the Macao Catholic Diocese show that, in the 2020-2021 school year, it managed and maintained 31 educational institutions with 31,614 students, 1,184 of whom were in tertiary education, 10,391 in secondary schools, 13,766 in primary schools and 6,273 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, 1,787 people – 1,029 residents and 758 non-residents – benefited from the wide range of services provided by these institutions.

The Catholic Church is also engaged in other activities. It operates a bookshop, libraries, cultural and media affairs centres, a conference centre, social service centres, social welfare organisations, summer camps and retreats. It also publishes a few religious periodicals.

Protestantism

Macao is considered an important base for the introduction of Christianity to China in modern Protestant history. The religion was introduced to China during the Tang Dynasty, Yuan Dynasty and Ming Dynasty, a total of four times. Macao was involved in the last two introductions.

Robert Morrison was the first missionary from the London Missionary Society to arrive in Macao, in 1807. He then opened the fourth chapter in the history of pioneering Christianity in China. He baptised Choi Kou in 1814, and made him the first Chinese protestant. He led services in Macao and Guangzhou for 27 years, serving as a bridge for cultural exchanges between the West and China. In the 19th century, Protestant missionaries came mainly from Britain and America, and were engaged in local cultural and religious activities, becoming driving forces in modern China's healthcare, education, printing and publishing. In 1834, Robert Morrison died; his body lies in the Old Protestant Cemetery, beside the Luis de Camoes Garden.

After the Opium War, the missionary base in Macao was moved to Hong Kong and Shanghai. But Macao still played an active role in the development of Protestant churches in the Pearl River Delta area.

Entering the 20th century, a succession of Chinese Protestant churches were established, through the efforts of missionaries and returning Chinese believers. The Macau Baptist Church was established in 1904; the Chi Tou Church of the Church of Christ in China was established in 1906; 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.

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.



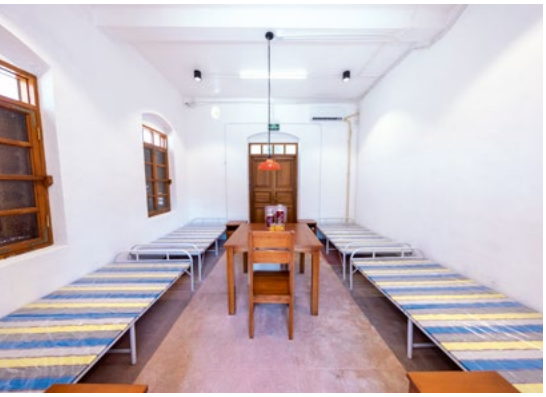
The New Nossa Senhora Village







The Nossa Senhora Village of Ka Ho was first established in 1964, and included the former Ka Ho Leprosy Hospital, the Our Lady of Sorrows Church and other ancillary buildings. It is the only remaining leprosy hospital relic in Macao. In 2016, the Cultural Affairs Bureau repaired the village in phases; it was partially opened in 2019. In 2021, the Government recognised the Nossa Senhora Village building clusters as an immobile heritage with important historical or cultural value. The revitalised Nossa Senhora Village is committed to serving the community, and actively promoting public appreciation of and participation in culture and art.











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HISTORY







華陸大地千山參




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.



City-wide Nucleic Acid Tests







In response to the risk of community transmission of COVID-19, the Government responded through the targeted, multi-level disease prevention and control system coupled with city-wide nucleic acid tests. The city-wide nucleic acid tests took place on 4 August, 25 September, and 4 October 2021. During the period, the Government and all sectors in society joined hands to overcome difficulties, enabling the plan to be completed within a short period, ensuring the effectiveness of Macao's pandemic prevention and control, reducing the risks of the virus spreading in the community, and speeding up Macao's economic and social recovery.




優先人士




聖若瑟教區中學




經鼻
檢測
關愛人士
優先處理



Macao Yearbook 2022

APPENDICES







華陀大地千山春




Appendix 1

Principal Officials of the Macao SAR Government

Chief Executive	Ho Iat Seng
President of the Legislative Assembly	Kou Hoi In
President of the Court of Final Appeal	Sam Hou Fai
Secretary for Administration and Justice	Cheong Weng Chon
Secretary for Economy and Finance	Lei Wai Nong
Secretary for Security	Wong Sio Chak
Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture	Ao Ieong U
Secretary for Transport and Public Works	Raimundo Arrais do Rosario
Public Prosecutor-General	Ip Son Sang
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

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)

Ho Ion Sang (First Secretary)

Chan Chak Mo

Vong Hin Fai

Chui Sai Peng

Leong On Kei

Chan Iek Lap

Ip Sio Kai

Lei Chan U

Lam Lon Wai

Wang Sai Man

Members (by Direct Vote)

Si Ka Lon (Second Secretary)

Jose Maria Pereira Coutinho

Zheng Anting

Lei Cheng I

Wong Kit Cheng

Song Pek Kei

Leong Sun Iok

Che Sai Wang

Leong Hong Sai

Lo Choi In

Lam U Tou

Ngan Iek Hang

Ma Io Fong

Lei Leong Wong

Members (Appointed by the Chief Executive)

Ma Chi Seng

Iau Teng Pio

Wu Chou Kit

Pang Chuan

Chan Hou Seng

Kou Kam Fai

Cheung Kin Chung

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

Committee Members of the First Session of the Seventh Term Legislative Assembly

(From 16 October 2021 to 15 October 2022)

Executive Board

President:	Kou Hoi In
Vice-President:	Chui Sai Cheong
First Secretary:	Ho Ion Sang
Second Secretary:	Si Ka Lon

Committee on Rules and Statutes

President:	Ho Ion Sang
Secretary:	Vong Hin Fai
Members:	Leong On Kei
	Wong Kit Cheng
	Song Pek Kei
	Ip Sio Kai
	Iau Teng Pio

First Standing Committee

President:	Lei Cheng I
Secretary:	Song Pek Kei
Members:	Ho Ion Sang
	Chui Sai Peng
	Chan Iek Lap
	Ma Chi Seng
	Wu Chou Kit
	Che Sai Wang

Ngan Iek Hang

Ma Io Fong

Second Standing Committee

President:	Chan Chak Mo
Secretary:	Lam Lon Wai
Members:	Wong Kit Cheng
	Ip Sio Kai
	Iau Teng Pio
	Pang Chuan
	Leong Hong Sai
	Cheung Kin Chung
	Lo Choi In
	Lei Leong Wong

Third Standing Committee

President:	Vong Hin Fai
Secretary:	Leong Sun Iok
Members:	Si Ka Lon
	Jose Maria Pereira Coutinho
	Leong On Kei
	Zheng Anting
	Lei Chan U
	Wang Sai Man
	Chan Hou Seng
	Kou Kam Fai
	Lam U Tou

Follow-up Committee for Land and Public Concession Affairs

President:	Chui Sai Peng
Secretary:	Ma Chi Seng
Members:	Ho Ion Sang
	Chan Iek Lap
	Lei Cheng I
	Song Pek Kei
	Wu Chou Kit
	Che Sai Wang
	Ngan Iek Hang
	Ma Io Fong

Follow-up Committee for Public Finance Affairs

President:	Wong Kit Cheng
Secretary:	Ip Sio Kai
Members:	Chan Chak Mo
	Iau Teng Pio
	Pang Chuan
	Lam Lon Wai
	Leong Hong Sai
	Cheung Kin Chung
	Lo Choi In
	Lei Leong Wong

Follow-up Committee for Public Administration Affairs

resident:	Zheng Anting
Secretary:	Lei Chan U
Members:	Si Ka Lon

Vong Hin Fai

Jose Maria Pereira Coutinho

Leong On Kei

Leong Sun Iok

Wang Sai Man

Chan Hou Seng

Kou Kam Fai

Lam U Tou

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

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
	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:

(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.

(3) Assistant Prosecutor General Kong Chi is on long term unpaid leave as of 7 February 2022.

(4) 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: https://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: https://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: https://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: https://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: https://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: https://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

Deputy Chief of the Office: Chan Kak

Address: Praceta 25 de Abril, Edf. dos Tribunais de Segunda e Ultima Instancias, Macao

Tel: (853) 8398 4117

Fax: (853) 2832 6744

Website: https://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: https://www.court.gov.mo

Court of First Instance

President: Io Weng San

Website: https://www.court.gov.mo

Office of the Civil Courts at the Lower Court

Address: Avenida do Infante D. Henrique, Nos. 43-53A, Edf. The Macau Square 12° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 8597 0278

Fax: (853) 2833 6506

Office of the Court for Minor Civil Cases at the Lower Court

Address: Avenida da Praia Grande, No. 517, Edf. Comercial de Nam Tung, 21° andar A-C, Macao

Tel: (853) 8398 8444

Fax: (853) 2871 5825

Office of the Labour Tribunal at the Lower Court

Address: Avenida do Infante D. Henrique, Nos. 43-53A, Edf. The Macau Square, 17° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 8597 0278

Fax: (853) 2833 6506

Office of the Family and Juvenile Court at the Lower Court

Address: Avenida do Infante D. Henrique, Nos. 43-53A, Edf. The Macau Square, 17° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 8597 0278

Fax: (853) 2833 6506

Office of the Criminal Courts at the Lower Court

Address: Avenida Doutor Stanley Ho, No. 347, Edf. dos Juizos Criminais do Tribunal Judicial de Base, 2º-3º andares, Macao

Tel: (853) 8597 0278

Fax: (853) 2897 3013

Office of the Administrative Court

Address: Avenida da Praia Grande, No. 517, Edf. Comercial de Nam Tung, 22° andar B-C, Macao

Tel: (853) 2835 6060

Fax: (853) 2835 5593

Office of the Examining Magistracy

Address: Avenida do Dr Rodrigo Rodrigues, No. 683, Edf. do Ministerio Público, 4° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 8796 6527

Fax: (853) 2872 8275

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 Publico, Macao

Tel: (853) 2878 6666

Fax: (853) 2875 3231

Website: https://www.mp.gov.mo

E-mail: info@mp.gov.mo

Commission Against Corruption

Commissioner: Chan Tsz King

Deputy Commissioner: Ao Ieong Seong

Deputy Commissioner: Lam In Sang

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: https://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: Ermelinda Maria da Conceicao Xavier

Address: Avenida Xian Xing Hai, No. 105, Centro Golden Dragon, 21°-22° andares, Macao

Tel: (853) 2871 1211

Fax: (853) 2871 1218

Website: https://www.ca.gov.mo

E-mail: info@ca.gov.mo

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: https://www.spu.gov.mo

E-mail: info@spu.gov.mo

Macao Customs Service

Director-General: Vong Man Chong

Assistant Director-General: Lei Iok Fai

Acting Assistant Director-General: Sam Kam Tong

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: https://www.customs.gov.mo

E-mail: info@customs.gov.mo

Under the Supervision of the Chief Executive

Government Headquarters Affairs 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: https://www.dsepdr.gov.mo

E-mail: info@ 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: https://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: https://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: https://www.gpdp.gov.mo

E-mail: info@gpdp.gov.mo

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

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: https://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

(Zip 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: https://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: https://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, Blue Tower , 6e etage, 1050 Brussels, Belgium

Tel: (32) 2647 1265

Fax: (32) 2640 1552

Website: https://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: https://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) 2859 4000

Website: https://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

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: https://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: https://www.dsaj.gov.mo

E-mail: crc@dsaj.gov.mo

Commerce and Movable Property Registry

Registrars: Liang Tsai I, Tam Pui Man, Fong Soi Koc, 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: https://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: https://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: https://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: https://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: https://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: https://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: https://www.iam.gov.mo

E-mail: webmaster@iam.gov.mo

Pension Fund

President of Administrative Committee: Diana Maria Vital Costa

Vice President of Administrative Committee: Fatima Maria da Conceicao da Rosa

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: https://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: https://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: https://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: https://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: https://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: https://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, 12° andar A, Macao

Tel: (853) 2856 9262

Fax: (853) 2837 0296

Website: https://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: https://www.dsal.gov.mo

E-mail: dsalinfo@dsal.gov.mo

Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute

Acting President of the Administrative Council: U U Sang

Executive Director of the Administrative Council: Jacinto Luiz

Executive Director of the Administrative Council: Vong Vai Lon

Executive Director of the Administrative Council: Vong Sin Man

Address: Avenida da Amizade, No. 918, Edf. World Trade Center, 1°-4° andares, Macao

Tel: (853) 2871 0300

Fax: (853) 2859 0309

Website: https://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, Lau Hang Kun, Veronica Kuan Evans

Address: Calcada do Gaio, Nos. 24-26, Macao

Tel: (853) 2856 8288

Fax: (853) 2832 5432

Website: https://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: https://www.fdct.gov.mo

E-mail: info@fdct.gov.mo

Statistics and Census Service

Director: Ieong Meng Chao

Deputy Director: Mak Hang Chan

Deputy Director: Wong Weng Sang

Address: Alameda Dr Carlos d'Assumpcao, Nos. 411-417, Edf. Dynasty Plaza, 17° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2872 8188

Fax: (853) 2856 1884

Website: https://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: Leong Pek San

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: https://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

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: https://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: https://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: https://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: https://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: https://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: https://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: https://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: Kong Chi Meng

Deputy Director: Teng Sio Hong

Deputy Director: Iun Pui Iun

Deputy Director: Wong Ka Ki

Address: Avenida de D. Joao IV, Nos. 7-9, 1° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2855 5533

Fax: (853) 2871 1294

Website: https://www.dsedj.gov.mo

E-mail: webmaster@dsedj.gov.mo

Cultural Affairs Bureau

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: https://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: https://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: https://www.ssm.gov.mo

E-mail: info@ssm.gov.mo

Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau

Director: Choi Peng Cheong

Deputy Director: Ng Kuok Leong

Deputy Director: Lei Sai Ian

Address: Avenida Sidonio Pais , No. 51, Edf. China Plaza, 1°-4° andares, Macao

Tel: (853) 2852 4708

Fax: (853) 2852 4016

Website: https://www.isaf.gov.mo

E-mail: info@isaf.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: https://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: https://www.fss.gov.mo

E-mail: at@fss.gov.mo

Cultural Development Fund

President of Administrative Committee: Cheong Kin Hong

Member of Administrative Committee: Chan Ka Io

Acting Member of Administrative Committee: Hoi Kam Un

Address: Avenida Xian Xing Hai, No. 105, Centro Golden Dragon, 14° andar A, Macao

Tel: (853) 2850 1000

Fax: (853) 2850 1010

Website: https://www.fdc.gov.mo

E-mail: info@fdc.gov.mo

University of Macau

Rector: Song Yonghua

Vice Rector (Academic Affairs): Michael Hui

Vice Rector (Global Affairs): Rui Martins

Vice Rector (Research): Ge Wei

Vice Rector (Student Affairs): Mok Kai Meng

Vice Rector (Administration): Claudia Xu

Address: Avenida da Universidade, Taipa, Macao

Tel: (853) 2883 8833

Fax: (853) 2883 8822

Website: https://www.um.edu.mo

E-mail: info@um.edu.mo

Macao Polytechnic University

Rector: Im Sio Kei

Vice Rector: Lei Ngan Lin

Secretary-General: Lei Vai Fong

Address: Rua de Luis Gonzaga Gomes, Macao

Tel: (853) 2857 8722

Fax: (853) 2830 8801

Website: https://www.mpu.edu.mo

E-mail: webadmin@mpu.edu.mo

Macao Institute for Tourism Studies

President: Vong Chuk Kwan

Vice President: Loi Kim Ieng

Vice President: Diamantina Luiza do Rosario Sa Coimbra

Address: Colina de Mong Ha, Macao

Tel: (853) 2856 1252

Fax: (853) 2851 9058

Website: https://www.iftm.edu.mo

E-mail: iftpr@iftm.edu.mo

Under the Supervision of the Secretary for Transport and Public Works

Land and Urban Construction Bureau

Director: Lai Weng Leong

Deputy Director: Mak Tat Io

Address: Estrada de D. Maria II, No. 33, Macao

Tel: (853) 2872 2488

Fax: (853) 2834 0019

Website: https://www.dsscu.gov.mo

E-mail: info@dsscu.gov.mo

Public Works Bureau

Director: Lam Wai Hou

Deputy Director: Sam Weng Chon

Deputy Director: Luis Manuel Madeira De Carvalho

Address: Avenida do Dr Rodrigo Rodrigues, Edf. Nam Kwong, 10° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2871 3726

Fax: (853) 2871 3728

Website: https://www.dsop.gov.mo

E-mail: info@dsop.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: https://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: https://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: https://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: https://www.aacm.gov.mo

E-mail: aacm@aacm.gov.mo

Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau

Director: Lau Wai Meng

Deputy Director: Lao Lan Wa

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: https://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: https://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: https://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: https://www.smg.gov.mo

E-mail: meteo@smg.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 (Until 30/6/2021)

Address: 16/F, Macau Center, No. 8 Wangfujing East Street, Dongcheng District, Beijing 100006, China

Tel: (86) 10 58138000

Fax: (86) 10 58138999

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

PR Consultant

Address: 10/C, No.167, Tun Hwa North Road, Taipei 105, Taiwan

Tel: (886) 2 25466086

Fax: (886) 2 25466087

E-mail: mgtottwn@ms27.hinet.net

Japan

Address: Nagatacho Grass Gate 7F, 2-16-9 Hirakawacho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0093, Japan

Tel: (81) 3 52752537

Fax: (81) 3 52752535

E-mail: macao@milepost.co.jp

South Korea

Address: Suite 908, 16, Euljiro, Jung-gu, Seoul, South Korea

Tel: (82) 2 7784402

Fax: (82) 2 7784404

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 21442500

Fax: (60) 3 21481357

E-mail: mgto@pacificworld.travel

Thailand

Address: 888/202, Mahatun Plaza Building, 3rd Floor, Ploenchit Road, Lumpini, Pathumwan, BKK 10330, Thailand

Tel: (66) 2 6509336

Fax: (66) 2 6509336

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 33526519 / 11 33526520

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 67289000

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 30418713

Fax: (62) 21 30480751

E-mail: inquiries@macaotourism.id

Australia/New Zealand

Australia

Address: Level 17, Town Hall House, 456 Kent Street, Sydney, NSW 2000, Australia

Tel: (61) 2 9264 1488

Fax: (61) 2 9267 7717

E-mail: macao@worldtradetravel.com

New Zealand

Address: 7 Centennial Place, Campbells Bay, Auckland 0630, New Zealand

Tel: (64) 21 750 944

E-mail: macao@regencytourism.com

America

USA

California

Address: 5800 Bristol Pkwy, Suite 660, Culver City, CA 90230, USA

Tel: (1) 310 649 7700

Fax: (1) 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

Portugal

Macao Tourism Promotion and Information Centre in Portugal (Until 30/6/2021)

Address: Avenida 5 de Outubro, No. 115, R/C, 1069-204 Lisboa, Portugal

Tel: (351) 21 7936542

Fax: (351) 21 7960956

Email: geral@turismodemacau.com.pt

United Kingdom and Ireland

London

Address: 25 North Row, London W1K 6DJ, United Kingdom

Tel: (44) 020 3375 4058

E-mail: macao@humewhitehead.co.uk

Oxford

Address: 1st Floor, Chester House, 21-27 George Street, Oxford, OX1 2AU, United Kingdom

Tel: (44) 020 3375 4058

E-mail: macao@humewhitehead.co.uk

Russia

Address: Business Center "Monetny Dvor", 46 Mytnaya Street, Building 5, 115162 Moscow, Russia

Tel: (7) 495 9815188

E-mail: info@macao-tourism.ru

Appendix 8

Countries Exercising Consular Jurisdiction in the Macao SAR

By the end of December 2021, consular services had been established in the Macao SAR by 91 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, Niger, Peru, Tanzania and United Kingdom.

   * *Honorary Consulate of Tanzania has not yet opened.*

4. Eighteen countries with honorary consuls in Hong Kong cover or extend services to the Macao SAR. In alphabetical order, they are:

   Cote d'Ivoire, Cypress, 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 [a)]	---
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*]	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
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 2021)

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. 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 April 2021)

34. Convention on Psychotropic Substances, concluded at Vienna on 21 February 1971

35. 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)

36. 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)

37. 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)

38. 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)

39. 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)

40. Decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs regarding the update of the Schedules of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 (on 14 April 2021)

41. United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, concluded at Vienna on 20 December 1988

42. Updated tables of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, as at 6 October 2014

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 16 March 2017)

44. 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)

45. 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

46. Convention Providing a Uniform Law for Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (with Annexes and Protocol), done at Geneva on 7 June 1930
47. 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
48. Convention on the Stamp Laws in Connection with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (and Protocol), done at Geneva on 7 June 1930
49. Convention Providing a Uniform Law for Cheques (Annexes and Protocol), done at Geneva on 19 March 1931
50. Convention for the Settlement of Certain Conflicts of Laws in Connection with Cheques (and Protocol), done at Geneva on 19 March 1931
51. Convention on the Stamp Laws in Connection with Cheques (and Protocol), done at Geneva on 19 March 1931
52. Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, done at Washington on 18 March 1965
53. The Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters, as amended by the 2010 Protocol (at Strasbourg, on 25 January 1988)

V – Education, Science, Technology, Culture and Sport

54. 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
55. 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
56. Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, done at Paris on 23 November 1972
57. Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, done at Paris on 17 October 2003
58. International Convention Against Doping in Sport, done at Paris on 19 October 2005
59. Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, done at Paris on 20 October 2005
60. Intergovernmental Educational Cooperation Agreement of Shanghai Cooperation Organization Member States, signed at Shanghai on 15 June 2006
61. Asia-Pacific Regional Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications in Higher Education, done at Tokyo on 26 of November 2011

VI – Environment and Conservation

62. 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)

63. Plant Protection Agreement for the Asia and Pacific Region, adopted at Rome on 27 February 1956 as amended in 1967, 1979 and 1983

64. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, done at Washington on 3 March 1973 (CITES)

65. 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)

66. 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)

67. 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.

68. 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.

69. Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (with Annex), concluded at Canberra on 20 May 1980

70. Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, concluded at Vienna on 22 March 1985

71. Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, concluded at Montreal on 16 September 1987

72. Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted at London on 29 June 1990 (London Amendment)

73. Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted at Copenhagen on 25 November 1992 (Copenhagen Amendment)

74. Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted at Montreal on 17 September 1997 (Montreal Amendment)

75. Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted at Beijing on 3 December 1999 (Beijing Amendment)

76. Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted at Kigali on 15 October 2016 (Kigali Amendment)

77. 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

78. Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, concluded at Basel on 22 March 1989 (Basel Convention)

79. 1998 Amendments to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, adopted by the Conference of the Parties on its 4th meeting during 23-27 February 1989, Malaysia

80. 2002 Amendments to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, adopted by the Conference of the Parties on its 6th meeting during 9-13 December 2002, Geneva

81. 2004 Amendments to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, adopted by the Conference of the Parties on its 7th meeting during 25-29 October 2004, Geneva

82. 2013 Amendments to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, adopted by the Conference of the Parties on its 11th meeting during 28 April and 10 May 2013, Geneva

83. Amendments to Annexes II, VIII and IX to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, adopted by the Conference of the Parties on its 14th meeting during 29 April and 10 May 2019, Geneva

84. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, concluded at New York on 9 May 1992

85. Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, done at Kyoto on 11 December 1997

86. Doha amendment to the Kyoto Protocol, done at Doha, Catar, on 8 December 2012

87. Convention on Biological Diversity, done at Nairobi on 22 May 1992

88. 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)

89. 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

90. 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

91. 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

92. 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

93. 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

94. 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

95. 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

96. Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, adopted at Stockholm on 22 May 2001 (Stockholm Convention)

97. Amendments to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, adopted on 8 May 2009

98. Amendments to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, adopted on 29 April 2011

99. Amendments to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, adopted on 13 May 2013

100. Paris Agreement, done at Paris on 12 December 2015

101. Minamata Convention on Mercury, done at Kumamoto, Japan on 10 October 2013

102. Southern Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement, done in Rome on 7 July 2006

103. Convention on the Conservation and Management of High Seas Fishery Resources in the South Pacific Ocean, done at Auckland on 14 of November 2009

104. Agreement to Prevent Unregulated High Seas Fisheries in the Central Arctic Ocean, done in Greenland on 3 of October 2018

VII – Foreign Affairs and Defence

105. Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, done at The Hague on 29 July 1899

106. Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, done at The Hague on 18 October 1907

107. 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

108. Protocol regarding the Immunities of the Bank for International Settlements, done at Brussels on 30 July 1936)

109. Charter of the United Nations, done at San Francisco on 26 June 1945, as amended on 20 December 1971

110. Statute of the International Court Of Justice, signed at San Francisco on 26 June 1945

111. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, adopted at London on 13 February 1946

112. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialised Agencies, adopted at New York on 21 November 1947

113. 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

114. 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

115. Geneva Convention (III) relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, done at Geneva on 12 August 1949

116. Geneva Convention (IV) relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, done at Geneva on 12 August 1949

117. 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

118. 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

119. 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

120. 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)

121. Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Atomic Energy Agency, done at Vienna on 1 July 1959

122. The Antarctic Treaty, done at Washington on 1 December 1959

123. Protocol on Environment Protection to the Antarctic Treaty (and its Annexes I, II, III, IV and V), done at Madrid on 4 October 1991

124. Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, done at Vienna on 18 April 1961

125. Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, done at Vienna on 24 April 1963

126. 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

127. Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, done in triplicate, at London, Moscow and Washington on 1 July 1968

128. Convention on the Law of Treaties, done at Vienna on 23 May 1969

129. 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

130. 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

131. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons, Including Diplomatic Agents, adopted at New York on 14 December 1973

132. 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

133. Protocol relating to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization Privileges, Exemptions and Immunities, done at Washington on 19 May 1978

134. 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

135. 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

136. Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments, done at Geneva on 10 October 1980 (Protocol I)

137. 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)

138. Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons, done at Geneva on 10 October 1980 (Protocol III)

139. 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)

140. Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War, done at Geneva on 28 November 2003 (Protocol V)

141. Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Maritime Satellite Organization, done at London on 1 December 1981

142. United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, done at Montego Bay, Jamaica, on 10 December 1982

143. 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

144. Additional Protocols II and III to the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty, done at Suva on 8 August 1986

145. 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

146. 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.

147. 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

148. Convention on the Safety of the United Nations and Associated Personnel, adopted at New York on 9 December 1994

149. 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)

150. Agreement on Regional Anti-Terrorism Structure between the Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, done at St. Petersburg on 7 June 2002

151. 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

152. 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

153. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, adopted at Tashkent on 17 June 2004

154. 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)*

155. 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

156. Agreement among the Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation on Conducting Joint Military Exercises, done at Bishkek on 27 June 2007

157. 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

158. 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

159. 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

160. Framework Agreement for International Collaboration on Research and Development of Generation IV Nuclear Energy Systems, done at Washington on 28 February 2005

161. 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

162. 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

163. Asean Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve Agreement, done at Jakarta, Indonesia, on 7 October 2011

164. Protocol to the Central Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free-Zone (CANWFZ) Treaty, done at New York, on 6 May 2014

165. The Arms Trade Treaty, adopted by the UN assembly on 2 April 2013

166. Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, done at Denpasar, Bali on 24 of February 1976

167. Protocol Amending the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, done at Manila on 15 of December 1987

168. Second Protocol Amending the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, done at Manila on 25 of July 1998

169. Third Protocol Amending the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, done at Ha Noi, Viet Nam on 23 of July 2010

VIII – Health

170. 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

171. International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, (ICD-9), of 1 May 1976

172. International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision, (ICD-10), of 17 May 1990

173. 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

174. International Health Regulations, revised by the 58th World Health Assembly on 23 May 2005 (IHR (2005))

175. World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, done at Geneva on 21 May 2003

IX – Human Rights

176. Slavery Convention, signed at Geneva on 25 September 1926

177. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, adopted at Paris on 9 December 1948

178. 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

179. Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, signed at Geneva on 28 July 1951

180. Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, done at New York on 31 January 1967

181. Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, signed at Geneva on 7 September 1956

182. Convention Against Discrimination in Education, adopted at Paris on 14 December 1960

183. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, adopted at New York on 21 December 1965

184. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted at New York on 16 December 1966

185. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, adopted at New York on 16 December 1966

186. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, adopted at New York on 18 December 1979

187. Amendment to Article 20, Paragraph 1 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, adopted at the 8th Meeting of the States Parties on 22 May 1995

188. Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted at New York on 10 December 1984

189. Amendments to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, New York, 8 September 1992

190. Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted at New York on 20 November 1989

191. Amendment to Article 43(2) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted at New York on 12 December 1995

192. 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

193. 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

194. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, adopted at New York on 13 December 2006

X – Intellectual Property

195. 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)

196. 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)

197. Universal Copyright Convention, done at Geneva on 6 September 1952 and as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971

198. 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)

199. 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

200. International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks, Eighth Edition, adopted on October 2000

201. 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)

202. WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT), adopted in Geneva on 20 December 1996

203. WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT), adopted in Geneva on 20 December 1996

204. Beijing Treaty on Audiovisual Performances, adopted by the Diplomatic Conference on the Protection of Audiovisual Performances in Beijing, on June 24 2012

XI – International Crime

205. Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963 (Tokyo Convention)

206. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, done at The Hague on 16 December 1970 (Hague Convention)

207. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation, done at Montreal on 23 September 1971 (Montreal Convention)

208. 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

209. International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages, adopted at New York on 17 December 1979

210. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted at New York on 15 December 1997

211. International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted at New York on 9 December 1999

212. United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, adopted at New York on

15 November 2000 (Palermo Convention)

213. 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

214. Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism, done at Shanghai on 15 June 2001

215. United Nations Convention Against Corruption, adopted at New York on 31 October 2003

216. Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia, done at Tokyo on 11 November 2004

217. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted on 26 October 1979, Vienna

218. Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted on 8 July 2005, Vienna

219. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988

220. 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

221. Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft, done at Geneva on 12 April 1979

222. 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

223. 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)

224. 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)

225. 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)

226. Convention concerning Workmen's Compensation for Accidents, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Geneva, 10 June 1925 (ILO No. 17)

227. Convention concerning Workmen's Compensation for Occupational Diseases, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Geneva, 10 June 1925 (ILO No. 18)

228. 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)

229. Convention concerning Seamen's Articles of Agreement, 1926, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Geneva, 24 June 1926 (ILO No. 22)

230. Convention concerning the Repatriation of Seamen, 1926, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Geneva, 23 June 1926 (ILO No. 23)

231. 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)

232. 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)

233. Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Geneva, 28 June 1930 (ILO No. 29)

234. 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)

235. Convention concerning the Certification of Ships' Cooks, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Seattle, 27 June 1946 (ILO No. 69)

236. Convention concerning the Medical Examination of Seafarers, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Seattle, 29 June 1946 (ILO No. 73)

237. Convention concerning the Certification of Able Seamen, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Seattle, 29 June 1946 (ILO No. 74)

238. Final Articles Revision Convention, Montreal, 9 October 1946 (ILO No. 80)

239. Convention concerning Labour Inspection in Industry and Commerce, Geneva, 11 July 1947 (ILO No. 81)

240. Convention concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise, San Francisco, 9 July 1948 (ILO No. 87)

241. Convention concerning the Organisation of the Employment Service, San Francisco, 9 July 1948 (ILO No. 88)

242. Convention concerning Crew Accommodation on Board Ship (Revised 1949), Geneva, 18 June 1949 (ILO No. 92)

243. Convention concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively, Geneva, 1 July 1949 (ILO No. 98)

244. Convention concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal

Value, Geneva, 29 June 1951 (ILO No. 100)

245. Convention concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour, Geneva, 25 June 1957 (ILO No. 105)

246. Convention concerning Weekly Rest in Commerce and Offices, Geneva, 26 June 1957 (ILO No. 106)

247. Convention concerning Seafarers' National Identity Documents, Geneva, 13 May 1958 (ILO No. 108)

248. Convention concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation, Geneva, 25 June 1958 (ILO No. 111)

249. Convention concerning the Protection of Workers Against Ionising Radiations, Geneva, 22 June 1960 (ILO No. 115)

250. Convention concerning Hygiene in Commerce and Offices, Geneva, 8 July 1964 (ILO No. 120)

251. Convention concerning Employment Policy, Geneva, 9 July 1964 (ILO No. 122)

252. Convention concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment, Geneva, 26 June 1973 (ILO No. 138)

253. Convention concerning Tripartite Consultations to Promote the Implementation of International Labour Standards, Geneva, 21 June 1976 (ILO No. 144)

254. 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)

255. Convention concerning Labour Administration: Role, Functions and Organisation, Geneva, 26 June 1978 (ILO No. 150)

256. Convention concerning Occupational Safety and Health and the Working Environment, Geneva, 22 June 1981 (ILO No. 155)

257. Convention concerning Safety and Health in Construction, Geneva, 20 June 1988 (ILO No. 167)

258. 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

259. International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law with Respect to Collision between Vessels, done at Brussels on 23 September 1910

260. Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law Relating to Assistance and Salvage at Sea, done at Brussels on 23 September 1910

261. International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law Relating to Bills of Lading, done at Brussels on 25 August 1924

262. International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Concerning Civil Jurisdiction in Matters of Collision, done at Brussels on 10 May 1952

263. 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

264. International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to the Arrest of Sea-Going Ships, signed at Brussels on 10 May 1952

265. International Convention Relating to the Limitation of the Liability of Owners of Sea-Going Ships, done at Brussels on 10 October 1957

266. Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, done at London on 9 April 1965 (FAL (amended) 1965); as amended

267. 2005 Amendments to the Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965, done at London, on 7 July 2005 – FAL.8(32)

268. 2009 Amendments to the Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965, done at London, on 16 January 2009 – FAL.10(35)

269. International Convention on Load Lines, done at London on 5 April 1966 (LL 1966)

270. 2005 Amendments to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted on 1 December 2005

271. 2013 Amendments (ANNEX II) to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted on 4 December 2013 – A.1082(28)

272. 2013 Amendments (ANNEX I and ANNEX IV) to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted on 4 December 2013 – A.1083(28)

273. Protocol of 1988 relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, done at London on 11 November 1988

274. 2003 Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted on 5 June 2003

275. 2004 Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted on 9 December 2004

276. 2006 Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted on 8 December 2006

277. 2008 Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted on 4 December 2008

278. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, as amended, done at London, on 24 May 2012

279. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, as amended, done at London, on 30 November 2012

280. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines,

1966, as amended, done at London, on 21 June 2013

281. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, as amended, done at London, on 22 May 2014

282. International Convention on Tonnage Measurements of Ships, 1969, done at London on 23 June 1969 (TONNAGE 1969)

283. Amendments to the International Convention on Tonnage Measurements of Ships, 1969, done on 4 December 2013 – A.1084(28)

284. International Convention Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties, done at Brussels on 29 November 1969 (INTERVENTION 1969)

285. Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, done at London on 20 October 1972 (COLREG 1972)

286. Amendment to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, (COLREG 72), adopted at London on 19 November 1981

287. Amendments to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, adopted at London on November of 1987

288. 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

289. Amendments to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, adopted on 4 November 1993

290. Amendments to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, adopted on 29 November 2001

291. Amendments to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, adopted on 29 November 2007

292. Amendments to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, adopted on 4 December 2013

293. International Convention for Safe Containers, 1972, as amended, adopted at Geneva on 2 December 1972 (CSC 1972)

294. Amendments to the International Convention for Safe Containers (1972), as amended, on 3 December 2010

295. 2013 Amendments to the International Convention for Safe Containers (1972), as amended, on 21 June 2013

296. 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)

297. 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)

298. 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)

299. 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)

300. International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, done at London on 1 November 1974 (SOLAS 1974)

301. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 20 November 1981 - MSC.1(XLV)

302. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 17 June 1983 - MSC.6(48)

303. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 21 April 1988 - MSC.11(55)

304. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 28 October 1988 - MSC.12(56)

305. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 11 April 1989 - MSC.13(57)

306. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 25 May 1990 - MSC.19(58)

307. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 23 May 1991 - MSC.22(59)

308. 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)

309. 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)

310. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 11 December 1992 - MSC.27(61)

311. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 23 May 1994 - MSC.31(63)

312. 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

313. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 9 December 1994 - MSC.42(64)

314. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 16 May 1995 - MSC.46(65)

315. 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

316. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 4 June 1996 - MSC.47(66)

317. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 5 December 1996 - MSC.57(67)

318. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 4 June 1997 - MSC.65(68)

319. 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

320. 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)

321. 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)

322. 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)

323. 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)

324. 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)

325. 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)

326. 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)

327. 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

328. 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)

329. 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)

330. 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)

331. 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)

332. 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)

333. 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

334. 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

335. 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)

336. 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)

337. 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

338. 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

339. 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

340. 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)

341. 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)

342. 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)

343. 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

344. 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

345. 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)

346. 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)

347. 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)

348. 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)

349. 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)

350. 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)

351. 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)

352. 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)

353. 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)

354. 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)

355. 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)

356. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted on 21 November 2014, as amended - MSC.386(94)

357. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted on 11 June 2015, as amended - MSC.392(95)

358. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted on 19 May 2016, as amended - MSC.404(96)

359. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted on 26 November 2016, as amended - MSC.409(97)

360. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted on 15 June 2017, as amended - MSC.421(98)

361. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted on 24 May 2018, as amended - MSC.436(99)

362. 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)

363. 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)

364. 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)

365. 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)

366. 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)

367. 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)

368. 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)

369. 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)

370. 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)

371. 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)

372. 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)

373. 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)

374. 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)

375. 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)

376. 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)**

377. 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)

378. 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)

379. 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)

380. 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)

381. 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)

382. 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)

383. 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)

384. 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)

385. 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)

386. 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)

387. 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)

388. 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

389. 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)

390. 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)

391. International Code for the Safe Carriage of Grain in Bulk, adopted at London on 23 May 1991 - MSC.23(59)

392. Code of Safe Practice for Cargo Stowage and Securing, adopted at London on 6 November 1991 - A.714(17)

393. Guidelines for the Authorization of Organizations Acting on Behalf of the Administration, adopted at London on 4 November 1993 - A.739(18)

394. 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)

395. 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)

396. Amendments to the International Safety Management (ISM) Code, adopted at London on 5 December 2000 - MSC.104(73)

397. Amendments to the International Safety Management (ISM) Code, adopted at London on 10 December 2004 - MSC.179(79)

398. Amendments to the International Safety Management (ISM) Code, adopted at London on 20 May 2005 - MSC.195(80)

399. Amendments to the International Safety Management (ISM) Code, adopted at London on 4 December 2008 - MSC.273(85)

400. Amendments to the International Safety Management (ISM) Code, adopted at London on 21 June 2013 - MSC.353(92)

401. 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)

402. 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)

403. 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

404. 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)

405. 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)

406. 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)

407. 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)

408. 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)

409. International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 20 May 1994 - MSC.36(63)

410. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 6 June 2001 - MSC.119(74)

411. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 10 December 2004 - MSC.174(79)

412. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 8 December 2006 - MSC.221(82)

413. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 16 May 2008 - MSC.259(84)

414. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 21 June 2013 - MSC.351(92)

415. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 15 June 2017 - MSC.423(98)

416. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code),

adopted at London on 24 May 2018 - MSC.438(99)

417. International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 4 June 1996 - MSC.48(66)

418. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 18 May 2006 - MSC.207(81)

419. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 8 December 2006 - MSC.218(82)

420. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 4 December 2008 - MSC.272(85)

421. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 21 May 2010 - MSC.293(87)

422. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 20 May 2011 - MSC.320(89)

423. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 22 May 2014 - MSC.368(93)

424. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 15 June 2017 - MSC.425(98)

425. International Code for Application of Fire Test Procedures (FTP Code), adopted at London on 5 December 1996 - MSC.61(67)

426. Amendments to the International Code for Application of Fire Test Procedures (FTP Code), adopted at London on 5 December 2000 - MSC.101(73)

427. Amendments to the International Code for Application of Fire Test Procedures (FTP Code), adopted at London on 10 December 2004 - MSC.173(79)

428. 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)

429. 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)

430. 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)

431. 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)

432. 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)

433. International Code of Safety for High-Speed Craft, 2000 (2000 HSC Code), adopted at London on 5 December 2000 - MSC.97(73)

434. 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)

435. 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)

436. 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)

437. 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)

438. 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)

439. 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)

440. 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)

441. 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)

442. International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 5 December 2000 - MSC.98(73)

443. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 18 May 2006 - MSC.206(81)

444. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 8 December 2006 - MSC.217(82), Annex 1

445. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 8 December 2006 - MSC.217(82), Annex 2

446. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 21 May 2010 - MSC.292(87)

447. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 3 December 2010 - MSC.311(88)

448. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 25 May 2012 - MSC.327(90)

449. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 30 November 2012 - MSC.339(91)

450. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 22 May 2014 - MSC.367(93)

451. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 19 May 2016 - MSC.403(96)

452. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 25 November 2016 - MSC.410(97)

453. International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 24 May 2002 - MSC.122(75)

454. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 20 May 2004 - MSC.157(78)

455. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 18 May 2006 - MSC.205(81)

456. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 16 May 2008 - MSC.262(84)

457. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 21 May 2010 - MSC.294(87)

458. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 24 May 2012 - MSC.328(90)

459. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 22 May 2014 - MSC.372(93)

460. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 19 May 2016 - MSC.442(99)

461. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 24 May 2018 - MSC.442(99)

462. 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

463. 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)

464. Technical Provisions for Means of Access for Inspections, adopted at London on 12 December 2002 - MSC.133(76)

465. Amendments to the Technical Provisions for Means of Access for Inspections, adopted at London on 20 May 2004 - MSC.158(78)

466. Standards and Criteria for Side Structures of Bulk Carriers of Single-Side Skin Construction, adopted at London on 9 December 2004 - MSC.168(79)

467. Standards for Owners' Inspection and Maintenance of Bulk Carrier Hatch Covers, adopted at

London on 9 December 2004 - MSC.169(79)

468. 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)

469. 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)

470. 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)

471. International Code on Intact Stability, 2008 (2008 IS Code), adopted at London on 4 December 2008 - MSC.267(85)

472. Amendments to the International Code on Intact Stability, 2008 (2008 IS Code), adopted at London on 25 November 2016 - MSC.413(97)

473. Amendments to the International Code on Intact Stability, 2008 (2008 IS Code), adopted at London on 25 November 2016 - MSC.414(97)

474. Amendments to the International Code on Intact Stability, 2008 (2008 IS Code), adopted at London on 24 May 2018 - MSC.443(99)

475. Amendments to the International Code on Intact Stability, 2008 (2008 IS Code), adopted at London on 24 May 2018 - MSC.444(99)

476. International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code (IMSBC Code), adopted at London on 4 December 2008 - MSC.268(85)

477. Amendments to the International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code (IMSBC Code), adopted at London on 20 May 2011 - MSC.318(89)

478. Amendments to the International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code (IMSBC Code), adopted at London on 21 June 2013 - MSC.354(92)

479. Amendments to the International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code (IMSBC Code), adopted at London on 11 June 2015 - MSC.393(95)

480. Amendments to the International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code (IMSBC Code), adopted at London on 13 June 2019 - MSC.462(101)

481. International Goal-Based Ship Construction Standards for Bulk Carriers and Oil Tankers, adopted at London on 20 May 2010 - MSC.287(87)

482. Performance Standard for Protective Coatings for Cargo Oil Tanks of Crude Oil Tankers, 2010, adopted at London on 14 May 2010 - MSC.288(87)

483. 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)

484. 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)

485. International Code for Application of Fire Test Procedures, 2010, (2010 FTP Code) adopted at London on 3 December 2010 - MSC.307(88)

486. 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)

487. International Code on the Enhanced Programme of Bulk Cargo and Oil Tanker (2011 ESP CODE), adopted on 30 November 2011 – A. 1049(27)

488. 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)

489. 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)

490. 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)

491. 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)

492. Code on Noise Levels on Board Ships, adopted at London on 30 November 2012 - MSC.337(91)

493. Code for Recognized Organizations (RO Code), adopted at London on 21 June 2013 - MSC.349(92)

494. IMO Instruments Implementation Code (III CODE), adopted on 4 December 2013 – A.1070(28)

495. International Code for Ships Operating in Polar Waters (POLAR CODE), adopted on 21 November 2014 – MSC.385(94) (see also MEPC.261(68))

496. International Code of Safety for Ships Using Gases or Other Low-Flashpoint Fuels (IGF CODE), adopted on 11 June 2015 - MSC.391(95)

497. 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)

498. 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)

499. 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

500. 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)

501. 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

502. 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)

503. 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)

504. 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)

505. 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)

506. 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)

507. 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)

508. 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)

509. 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)

510. 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)

511. 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)

512. 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)

513. 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)

514. 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)

515. 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)

516. 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)

517. International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, adopted at London on 2 November 1973

518. 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)

519. 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)

520. 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)

521. 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)

522. 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)

523. 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)

524. 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)

525. 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)

526. 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)

527. 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)

528. 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)

529. 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)

530. 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)

531. 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)

532. 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)

533. 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)

534. 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)

535. 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)

536. 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)

537. 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)

538. 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

539. 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)

540. 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)

541. 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)

542. 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)

543. 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)

544. 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)

545. 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)

546. 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)

547. 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)

548. 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)

549. 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)

550. 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)

551. 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)

552. 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)

553. 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)

554. 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)

555. 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)

556. 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)

557. 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)

558. 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)

559. 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)

560. 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)

561. 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)

562. 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)

563. 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)

564. 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)

565. 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)

566. 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)

567. 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)

568. 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)

569. 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)

570. 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 15 May 2015 - MEPC.266(68)

571. 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 II), adopted on 22 April 2016 - MEPC.270(69)

572. 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 IV), adopted on 22 April 2016 - MEPC.274(69)

573. 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)

574. 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)

575. 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)

576. 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)

577. 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

578. 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)

579. 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)

580. 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)

581. 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)

582. 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)

583. 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)

584. 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)

585. 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)

586. 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)

587. 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)

588. 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)

589. 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)

590. 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)

591. 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)

592. 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)

593. 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 7 July 2017 - MEPC.286(71)

594. 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)

595. 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)

596. 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)

597. 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)

598. International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), adopted on 5 December 1985 - MEPC.19(22)

599. 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)

600. 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)

601. 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)

602. 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)

603. 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)

604. 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)

605. 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)

606. 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)

607. 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)

608. 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)

609. 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)

610. 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)

611. 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)

612. Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (BCH Code), adopted on 5 December 1985 - MEPC.20(22)

613. 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)

614. 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)

615. 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)

616. 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)

617. 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)

618. 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)

619. 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)

620. 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)

621. 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)

622. 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)

623. Condition Assessment Scheme (CAS)(as stated in Annex I of the MARPOL 73/78, adopted on 27 April 2001 - MEPC.94(46)

624. 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)

625. 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)

626. 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)

627. 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)

628. 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)

629. 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)

630. International Code for Ships Operating in Polar Waters (POLAR CODE), adopted on 15 May 2015 –MEPC.261(68) (see also MSC.385(94))

631. Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, adopted at London on 7 July 1978 (STCW 1978)

632. 1991 Amendments to the Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, adopted at London on 22 May 1991

633. 1994 Amendments to the Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, adopted at London on 23 May 1994

634. 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

635. 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

636. 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

637. Amendments to the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, adopted on 22 May 2014 – MSC.373(93)

638. 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)

639. Amendments to the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, as amended, adopted on 25 November 2016 – MSC.416(97)

640. Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code, adopted at London on 7 July 1995

641. 1997 Amendments to the Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code, adopted at London on 4 June 1997

642. 1998 Amendments to the Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code, adopted at London on 9 December 1998

643. The Manila Amendments to the Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code, adopted at London on 25 June 2010

644. Amendments to the Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code, adopted on 22 May 2014 – MSC.374(93)

645. Amendments to the Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code (Part A), adopted on 11 June 2015 – MSC.397(95)

646. Amendments to the Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code (Part A), adopted on 25 November 2016 – MSC.417(97)

647. Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea (PAL CONVENTION 1974), done at Athens on 13 December 1974

648. 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

649. International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, 1979, adopted at Hamburg on 27 April 1979 (SAR 1979)

650. 1998 Amendments to the International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, 1979, adopted at London on 18 May 1998

651. International Convention on Salvage, 1989, done at London on 28 April 1989 (SALVAGE 1989)

652. International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation, done at London on 30 November 1990 (OPRC 1990)

653. 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)

654. 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

655. Protocol on Preparedness, Response and Co-operation to Pollution Incidents by Hazardous and Noxious Substances, 2000, done at London on 15 March 2000

656. International Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage (Bunker Convention), adopted at London on 23 March 2001

657. International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-fouling Systems on Ships, done at London on 5 October 2001

658. International Convention for the Control and Management of Ship's Ballast Water and Sediments, 2004 (BWM 2004), done at London on 13 February 2004

659. 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)

660. 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)

661. 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

662. Convention relating to Civil Procedure, done at The Hague on 1 March 1954

663. Convention on the Law Applicable to Maintenance Obligations Towards Children, done at The Hague on 24 October 1956

664. Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of the Decisions Relating to Maintenance Obligations Towards Children, done at The Hague on 15 April 1958

665. Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, done at New York on 10 June 1958

666. 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

667. Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents, done at The Hague on 5 October 1961

668. Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters, done at The Hague on 15 November 1965

669. Convention on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters, done at The Hague on 18 March 1970

670. Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, done at The Hague on 25 October 1980

671. Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Intercountry Adoption, done at The Hague on 29 May 1993

XVI – Road Traffic

672. Convention on Road Traffic, done at Geneva on 19 September 1949

673. 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

674. Intergovernmental Agreement on the Trans-Asian Railway Network, done at Jakarta on 12 April 2006

675. Intergovernmental Agreement on Dry Ports, opened for signature at Bangkok on 7 and 8 November 2013 and entered into force on 23 April 2016

XVII – Telecommunications and Postal

676. 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

677. 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)

678. International Agreement on the Use of INMARSAT Ship Earth Stations within the Territorial Sea and Ports, adopted at London on 16 October 1985

679. International Telecommunications Regulations, signed at Melbourne on 9 December 1988 (WATTC-88)

680. Universal Postal Union General Regulations, adopted respectively in Beijing on 15 September 1999 and in Bucharest on 5 October 2004

681. Universal Postal Union General Regulations, done at Doha on 11 October 2012 (Recast and adopted by the 2012 Doha Congress)

682. First Additional Protocol to the Universal Postal Union General Regulations, done at Geneva, 12 August 2008

683. Universal Postal Convention and the Final Protocol, adopted respectively in Beijing on 15 September 1999 and in Bucharest on 5 October 2004

684. Universal Postal Convention, done at Doha on 11 October 2012

685. Agreement concerning the Postal Payment Services, launched respectively in Beijing on 15 September 1999 and in Bucharest on 5 October 2004

686. Agreement concerning the Postal Payment Services, done at Doha on 11 October 2012

687. Operating Agreement relating to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization, done at Washington on 20 August 1971

XVIII - Treaties Establishing International Organisations

688. (ILO) Constitution of the International Labour Organisation, done at Versailles on 29 June 1919, as amended

689. (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

690. (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

691. (UNESCO) Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, signed at London on 16 November 1945 as amended

692. (WHO) Constitution of the World Health Organization, done at New York on 22 July 1946 as amended

693. (WMO) Convention of the World Meteorological Organisation (with Annexes and Protocol

concerning Spain), done at Washington on 11 October 1947 as amended

694. (IMO) Convention on the International Maritime Organization, done at Geneva on 6 March 1948 as amended

695. (CCC/WCO) International Convention Establishing a Customs Co-operation Council, done at Brussels on 15 December 1950

696. (HCCH/HAGUE CONFERENCE) Statue of The Hague Conference on Private International Law, done at The Hague on 31 October 1951

697. Amendments to the Statue of The Hague Conference on Private International Law, on 30 June 2005

698. (INTERPOL) Constitution and General Regulations of the International Criminal Police Organization, adopted at Vienna on 13 June 1956 as amended

699. (UPU) Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, signed at Vienna on 10 July 1964

700. First Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, signed at Tokyo, 14 November 1969

701. Second Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Lausanne, 5 July 1974

702. Third Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Hamburg, 27 July 1984

703. Fourth Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Washington, 14 December 1989

704. Fifth Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Seoul, 14 September 1994

705. Sixth Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Beijing, 15 September 1999

706. Seventh Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Bucharest, 5 October 2004

707. Eighth Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Geneva, 12 August 2008

708. (WIPO) Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization, done at Stockholm on 14 July 1967 as amended

709. (WTO) Statutes of the World Tourism Organization (with Annex), done at Mexico City on 27 September 1970 as amended

710. Amendments to article 38 of the Statutes of the World Tourism Organization (WTO), adopted in Cartagena, Colombia on 29 de November 2007

711. (Former INTELSAT, at present ITSO) Agreement relating to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization, done at Washington on 20 August 1971 as amended

712. (APT) Constitution of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity, adopted at Bangkok on 27 March 1976 as amended

713. (Former INMARSAT at present IMSO) Convention on the International Mobile Satellite Organization, done at London on 3 September 1976

714. 1985 Amendments to the Convention on the International Mobile Satellite Organization, done at London on 16 October 1985

715. 1989 Amendments to the Convention on the International Mobile Satellite Organization, done at London on 19 January 1989

716. 1998 Amendments to the Convention on the International Mobile Satellite Organization, done at London on 24 April 1998

717. (AIBD) Agreement Establishing the Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development, adopted at Kuala Lumpur on 12 August 1977 as amended on 21 July 1999

718. (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

719. (ICGEB) Statutes of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, done at Madrid on 13 September 1983

720. (ITCB) Arrangement Establishing the International Textiles and Clothing Bureau, done at Geneva on 21 May 1984

721. (APPU) Constitution and Convention of the Asia-Pacific Postal Union and Final Protocol, done at Bangkok on 4 December 1985 as amended

722. (ITU) Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union, adopted at Geneva on 22 December 1992 as amended

723. (SCO) Charter of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, done at St. Petersburg on 7 June 2002

724. Protocol Amending the Charter of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, done at Tashkent on 5 September 2003

725. Protocol Amending the Charter of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, done at Shanghai on 15 June 2006

726. 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

727. (WTO) Marrakech Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization and Final Act, done at Marrakech on 15 April 1994

728. Protocol Amending the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization, which contains the Trade Facilitation Agreement(at Geneva on 27 November 2014)

729. Protocol Amending the TRIPS Agreement (at Geneva on 6 December 2005)

730. (APSCO) Convention of the Asia-Pacific Space Cooperation Organization, done at Beijing

on 28 October 2005

731. (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

732. Agreement for the Establishment of the International Anti-Corruption Academy as an International Organization, done at Vienna on 2 September 2010

733. Agreement Establishing the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Institute, done in Islamabad, Pakistan on 26 October 2016

734. Agreement Establishing ASEAN+3 Macroeconomic Research Office ("AMRO"), done in Washington, United States of America, on 10 October 2014

735. Agreement on the New Development Bank, done in Fortaleza, Brazil on 15 July 2014

736. Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, done at Beijing on 29 June 2015

* *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 2021

The Macao SAR Government held the "2021 Decorations, Medals and Certificates of Merit Awards Ceremony of the Macao SAR of the People's Republic of China" on 18 February 2022 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng conferred a number of decorations, medals and certificates of merit on 22 individuals and entities in recognition of their outstanding achievements, contributions and distinguished services rendered to the Macao SAR.

Decoration of Honour – Golden Lotus

Kiang Wu Hospital

Chui Sai Cheong

Medal of Merit

Medal of Merit – Professions

State Key Laboratory of Quality Research in Chinese Medicine (University of Macau)

State Key Laboratory of Quality Research in Chinese Medicines (Macau University of Science and Technology)

Medal of Merit – Industry and Commerce

U Seng Pan

Wu Tat Chong

Medal of Merit – Tourism

Cinco de Outubro Pastelaria (Macau), Limitada

Medal of Merit – Education

Rui Paulo da Silva Martins

Medal of Merit – Culture

Chui Weng Chi

Au Chon Hin

Medal of Merit – Philanthropy

Emergency Department of Conde S. Januario Hospital

Medal for Sports

Kuok Kin Hang

Medal for Distinguished Service

Medal for Bravery

Civil Protection Operations Centre of the Unitary Police Service

Macao Police Department of the Public Security Police Force

Islands Police Department of the Public Security Police Force

Special Police Unit of the Public Security Police Force

Judiciary Police Crisis Response and Command Centre

Medal for Dedication

Laboratory Division of the Municipal Affairs Bureau

Medal for Community Service

Macau Association of Mutual Help of Myanmar Overseas Chinese

Cheong Lai Chan

Certificate of Merit

Honorific Title – Merit

Chen Yu Chia

Chen Pui Lam

Appendix 13

The Macao SAR General integrated Budget for 2022

Revenue Items	Proposed budget for 2022
Recurring revenue	**67,771,504,400.00**
01 - Direct tax	9,073,443,900.00
02 - Indirect tax	3,809,219,800.00
03 - Fees, fine and othter monetary penalties	1,375,996,300.00
04 - Asset revenue	887,948,500.00
05 - Franchise and concession revenue	50,157,376,800.00
06 - Financial revenue	1,067,861,300.00
07 - Sale of items and labour	1,075,517,600.00
08 - Transfer	120,602,700.00
09 - Contribution to Social Security System	87,634,000.00
19 - Other recurring revenue	115,903,500.00
Capital revenue	**32,357,424,200.00**
21 - Sales of facilities and equipments	5,335,900.00
22 - Financial assets	817,479,000.00
24 - Sales of stocks and other equities	101,000.00
29 - Other capital revenue *	31,534,508,300.00
General integrated budget of revenue	**100,128,928,600.00**
Turn overleaf	100,128,928,600.00

Expenses items	Proposed budget for 2022
101 Macao SAR Government	22,078,500.00
102 Office of the Chief Executive	63,817,900.00
103 Executive Council	25,765,000.00
104 Office of the Secretary for Administration and Justice	41,407,700.00
105 Office of the Secretary for Economy and Finance	50,015,600.00
106 Office of the Secretary for Security	36,907,100.00
107 Office of the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture	55,919,500.00
108 Office of the Secretary for Transport and Public Works	26,820,000.00
109 Government Headquarters Affairs Bureau	319,368,300.00
201 Judiciary Police	1,164,080,400.00
202 Finance Services Bureau	602,678,000.00
204 Identification Bureau	283,800,000.00
205 Statistics and Census Service	193,874,100.00
206 Cartography and Cadastre Bureau	86,700,000.00
207 Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau	295,751,200.00
209 Labour Affairs Bureau	504,886,400.00
210 Land, Public Works and Transport Bureau	475,000,000.00
211 Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau	535,601,900.00
212 Government Information Bureau	154,628,100.00
213 Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau	167,000,000.00
215 Judicial Council	311,000.00
216 Legal Affairs Bureau	457,069,700.00
217 Unitary Police Service	53,985,000.00
219 Transport Bureau	2,755,000,000.00
220 Environmental Protection Bureau	1,026,000,000.00
222 Talents Development Committee	18,094,500.00
223 Medical Incident Assessment Committee	9,091,100.00
224 Medical Dispute Arbitration Centre	2,766,600.00
225 Policy Research and Regional Development Bureau	71,908,000.00
226 Economic and Technological Development Bureau	260,690,000.00
301 Infrastructure Development Office	78,000,000.00
302 Supporting Office to the Permanent Secretariat to the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries	198,329,800.00
304 Financial Intelligence Office	34,379,300.00
305 Office for Personal Data Protection	48,422,400.00
310 Office for the Planning of the Supervision of the Public Assets of the Macao Special Administrative Region	24,958,200.00
501 Cultural Affairs Bureau	1,289,928,800.00
502 Sports Bureau	253,389,300.00
503 Macao Economic and Trade Office in Lisbon	14,168,600.00
504 Public Security Forces Affairs Bureau	5,689,312,200.00
506 Marine and Water Bureau	935,000,000.00
507 Macao Economic and Trade Office to the European Union in Brussels	4,829,100.00
508 Correctional Service Bureau	687,189,000.00
509 Office of the Macao SAR in Beijing	24,499,900.00
510 Macao Customs Service	1,025,958,300.00
511 Macao Economic and Trade Office to the World Trade Organization	11,587,000.00
514 Education and Youth Development Bureau	7,743,325,900.00
515 Macao Government Tourism Office	395,873,300.00
Turn overleaf	28,220,166,700.00

The Macao SAR General integrated budget for 2022

(Cont.)

Revenue Items	Proposed budget for 2022
Con't.....	100,128,928,600.00
Total	**100,128,928,600.00**

Expenses items	Proposed budget for 2022
601 Investments and Development Expenses of the Administration	18,320,994,500.00
611 Pension and retirement compensation	8,219,700.00
612 General expenses	20,458,950,400.00
613 Designated appropriations, shared allocations and transfer budget	3,949,350,900.00
701 Health Bureau	9,423,778,400.00
702 Social Welfare Bureau	3,940,735,600.00
703 Government Printing Bureau	98,028,300.00
704 Housing Bureau	470,547,000.00
705 Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute	730,207,800.00
706 Civil Aviation Authority	110,000,000.00
707 Macao Polytechnic Institute	841,367,000.00
708 University of Macau	2,871,156,000.00
710 Consumer Council	54,885,400.00
711 Macao Institute for Tourism Studies	413,089,000.00
712 Public Security Police Force Welfare Association	54,167,900.00
713 Fire Services Welfare Association	8,314,800.00
714 Commission of Audit	162,115,700.00
715 Office of the Public Prosecutor General	435,533,500.00
716 Office of the President of the Court of Final Appeal	643,896,700.00
717 Commission Against Corruption	346,760,000.00
718 Legislative Assembly	198,473,000.00
720 Customs Welfare Association	3,462,500.00
721 Marine and Water Bureau Welfare Association	2,110,000.00
722 Judiciary Police Welfare Association	5,629,600.00
723 Municipal Affairs Bureau	3,049,332,900.00
724 Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau	113,104,300.00
801 Industrial and Commercial Development Fund	658,383,800.00
802 Housing Loan Fund	1,590,000.00
803 Student Welfare Fund	398,541,800.00
804 Sports Fund	824,487,300.00
806 Tourism Fund	676,358,400.00
807 Macao Public Administration Welfare Fund	52,172,900.00
808 Correctional Service Fund	5,170,000.00
809 Science and Technology Development Fund	376,017,200.00
810 Education Development Fund	785,924,000.00
811 Fisheries Development and Support Fund	10,000,000.00
812 Property Maintenance Fund	28,911,400.00
814 Environmental Protection and Energy Conservation Fund	48,000,000.00
816 Labour Creditor's Rights Protection Fund	23,635,800.00
817 Higher Education Fund	372,596,800.00
818 Cultural Development Fund	290,935,800.00
General integrated budget of expenditure	**99,487,102,800.00**
General integrated budget balance	
Central budget balance	-
Balance of budget implementation of autonomous entities	641,825,800.00
General integrated budget balance	**641,825,800.00**
General integrated budget expediture and balance	**100,128,928,600.00**

** "Other capital revenue" includes utilisation of a surplus amount of 30,344,162,000.00 patacas from the fiscal reserve.*

Appendix 14

Summarised budget and investment budget of special organisations for 2022

Revenue Items	Proposed budget for 2022
Recurring revenue	**13,755,143,300.00**
03 - Fees, fine and othter monetary penalties	605,867,500.00
04 - Asset revenue	84,565,100.00
05 - Franchise and concession revenue	1,569,216,000.00
06 - Financial revenue	5,287,516,700.00
07 - Sale of items and labour	422,071,600.00
08 - Transfer	3,952,384,600.00
09 - Contribution to Social Security System	1,815,419,700.00
19 - Other recurring revenue	18,102,100.00
Summarised budget revenue of special organisations	**13,755,143,300.00**

Expenses items	Proposed budget for 2022
901 Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau	580,451,000.00
902 Postal Savings Office	56,331,900.00
903 Macao Pension Fund	3,126,593,000.00
904 Monetary Authority of Macao	1,509,593,000.00
905 Social Security Fund	6,456,517,600.00
906 Automobile and Maritime Security Fund	8,714,800.00
907 Macao Foundation	2,452,945,600.00
908 Deposit Protection Fund	3,008,300.00
Summarised budget expenditure of special organisations	14,194,155,200.00
Net value of operational profit and loss of special organisations	(439,011,900.00)
Summarised budget expenditure and net value of operational profit and loss of special organisations	**13,755,143,300.00**
Investment budget of special organisations	**organisations**
901 Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau	87,885,000.00
902 Postal Savings Office	-
903 Macao Pension Fund	29,961,000.00
904 Monetary Authority of Macao	171,157,200.00
905 Social Security Fund	10,950,000.00
906 Automobile and Maritime Security Fund	-
907 Macao Foundation	7,465,000.00
908 Deposit Protection Fund	-
Summarised investment budget of special organisations	**307,418,200.00**

Appendix 15

External Trade Statistics

MOP thousand

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Imports	75 851 109	90 102 580	90 125 446	92 559 159	153 876 917
Exports	11 283 145	12 192 556	12 796 739	10 812 924	12 964 296
Balance of trade (Exp.-Imp.)	-64 567 965	-77 910 024	-77 328 707	-81 746 235	-140 912 621
Coverage rate (%)	15	14	14	12	8
Temporary exports	1 110 227	812 075	1 058 997	856 859	926 707
Re-imports	721 381	676 758	732 589	1 045 854	1 051 499
Direct transhipment	13 006 674	13 667 101	16 138 018	19 731 074	23 062 328

Appendix 16

Imports from Major Countries and Territories

MOP thousand

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	**75 851 109**	**90 102 580**	**90 125 446**	**92 559 159**	**153 876 917**
European Union	**19 085 075**	**22 532 728**	**24 915 807**	**28 536 420**	**49 804 976**
of which: France	5 656 819	7 539 731	9 194 126	15 685 803	28 020 269
Italy	7 082 468	7 790 097	9 379 570	8 613 060	16 961 891
Germany	1 657 598	1 835 189	1 739 031	1 662 673	1 750 455
The Netherlands	1 872 145	1 664 254	892 459	584 637	615 748
Spain	534 982	547 869	488 774	332 873	533 913
Ireland	402 837	398 242	444 655	358 554	401 145
Portugal	267 130	329 131	325 761	262 501	278 155
United Kingdom *	919 242	1 587 067	1 489 861	106 129	..
EFTA	**5 675 038**	**7 044 735**	**6 948 620**	**5 124 282**	**12 227 891**
Other European countries	**120 457**	**162 229**	**229 208**	**1 680 110**	**3 178 684**
of which: United Kingdom *	..	..	..	1 480 319	2 764 376
Africa	**171 751**	**283 333**	**219 554**	**121 285**	**189 716**
America	**4 263 974**	**4 707 510**	**5 418 357**	**9 322 626**	**11 727 612**
of which: USA	3 318 672	3 671 528	4 350 059	8 319 837	10 514 999
Canada	312 283	297 974	341 100	284 927	344 108
Asia	**45 366 244**	**54 056 358**	**50 904 827**	**46 748 431**	**75 340 912**
of which: The mainland	25 696 125	31 518 492	30 647 491	27 612 780	48 515 369
Hong Kong	6 799 063	7 042 533	5 645 597	2 912 328	5 689 080
Taiwan	1 473 093	1 454 758	1 304 081	1 568 801	1 288 893
Japan	5 451 182	7 304 879	6 178 949	9 588 908	13 155 508
Republic of Korea	1 951 750	2 034 290	2 133 194	1 324 037	1 661 687
Thailand	904 424	1 094 200	1 137 535	1 053 988	1 430 581
Malaysia	572 221	673 392	732 371	575 206	741 338
Singapore	1 010 938	868 339	961 482	570 743	624 979
Oceania and other	**1 168 570**	**1 315 686**	**1 489 073**	**1 026 006**	**1 407 126**
of which: Australia	884 431	957 595	998 653	738 351	1 044 620

.. *Not applicable*

* *The United Kingdom left the European Union on 31 January 2020*

Appendix 17

Exports to Major Countries and Territories

MOP thousand

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	**11 283 145**	**12 192 556**	**12 796 739**	**10 812 924**	**12 964 296**
European Union	**189 640**	**208 541**	**196 558**	**177 558**	**188 406**
of which: The Netherlands	31 401	30 545	52 424	58 121	96 328
France	63 352	54 098	57 124	44 018	44 358
Germany	38 970	47 349	34 214	23 794	23 994
Belgium	20 227	27 899	8 215	11 679	9 470
Italy	4 698	5 431	10 430	10 505	6 577
Hungary	9 722	2 259	4 946	8 892	2 438
Portugal	413	24 245	353	10 537	2 060
United Kingdom *	19 548	11 065	19 239	1 733	..
EFTA	**4 420**	**6 907**	**9 810**	**20 756**	**5 949**
Other European countries	**-**	**1 508**	**-**	**6 136**	**6 438**
of which: United Kingdom *	..	..	..	6 047	5 794
Africa	**5 873**	**5 989**	**3 318**	**9 960**	**14 727**
America	**206 394**	**167 676**	**325 179**	**595 469**	**729 986**
of which: USA	185 626	129 224	294 297	554 394	681 004
Canada	16 033	21 781	20 610	25 742	28 625
Asia	**9 272 489**	**9 992 121**	**10 202 174**	**9 505 050**	**11 440 214**
of which: The mainland	2 121 403	2 012 821	1 577 643	1 616 329	1 814 814
Hong Kong	6 598 563	7 569 837	8 162 501	7 464 027	9 155 675
Taiwan	37 123	21 575	18 557	20 834	42 641
Vietnam	36 316	115 326	59 641	63 589	115 026
Singapore	55 103	75 182	68 374	50 403	104 496
Japan	173 090	53 486	79 967	55 224	86 946
India	76 036	54 243	34 635	89 173	61 761
Philippines	26 060	20 375	44 399	49 984	11 946
Oceania and other territories	**21 261**	**28 337**	**17 441**	**19 826**	**5 621**
of which: Australia	13 485	21 028	14 350	17 006	5 446

.. *Not applicable*

\- *Absolute value equals zero*

* *The United Kingdom left the European Union on 31 January 2020*

Appendix 18

Domestic Exports to Major Countries and Territories

MOP thousand

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	**1 785 557**	**1 530 620**	**1 512 688**	**1 563 428**	**2 002 450**
European Union	**155 725**	**164 256**	**145 852**	**155 823**	**174 463**
of which: The Netherlands	31 296	27 170	50 146	54 637	96 033
France	42 611	31 625	45 654	37 804	35 656
Germany	38 786	37 484	17 237	23 009	23 117
Belgium	19 169	26 842	7 914	11 679	9 470
Italy	1 367	1 789	3 088	1 573	2 572
Hungary	9 722	2 259	4 946	8 892	2 438
Portugal	272	23 764	132	9 996	2 060
United Kingdom *	12 100	10 811	7 766	1 281	..
EFTA	**3 145**	**1 791**	**4 975**	**331**	**1 105**
Other European countries	**-**	**36**	**-**	**5 531**	**4 942**
of which: United Kingdom*	..	..	..	5 463	4 842
Africa	**5 813**	**5 893**	**3 238**	**9 256**	**12 497**
America	**193 166**	**134 300**	**301 077**	**558 071**	**707 717**
of which: USA	172 466	108 835	272 129	521 891	662 799
Canada	15 965	21 200	19 285	24 970	27 804
Asia	**1 408 743**	**1 203 849**	**1 048 341**	**823 715**	**1 097 174**
of which: The mainland	337 247	338 579	270 894	212 899	304 784
Hong Kong	814 603	747 396	618 846	461 079	530 351
Taiwan	8 228	1 632	6 135	2 477	10 617
Vietnam	12 526	10 723	9 525	8 694	93 221
India	75 989	54 228	34 458	80 677	60 696
Singapore	8 308	3 801	4 908	6 827	45 705
Japan	95 358	6 488	9 306	11 864	27 480
Philippines	7 990	11 395	25 146	20 286	261
Oceania and other territories	**18 964**	**20 495**	**9 206**	**10 701**	**4 552**
of which: Australia	11 291	13 326	7 162	10 378	4 429

.. *Not applicable*
- *Absolute value equals zero*
* *The United Kingdom left the European Union on 31 January 2020*

Appendix 19
Tourism

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Visitor arrivals	**32 610 506**	**35 803 663**	**39 406 181**	**5 896 848**	**7 705 943**
By sea	11 236 083	10 355 396	6 267 619	426 298	200 821
By land	18 629 788	22 152 467	29 291 186	5 033 614	7 003 735
By air	2 744 635	3 295 800	3 847 376	436 936	501 387
Visitor departures	**32 528 051**	**35 708 935**	**39 356 912**	**5 943 772**	**7 686 444**
By sea	8 666 480	8 480 226	6 324 531	429 358	175 525
By land	21 149 708	24 067 955	29 313 237	5 063 707	7 010 508
By air	2 711 863	3 160 754	3 719 144	450 707	500 411
Average length of stay of visitors (day)	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.4**	**1.6**
Visitor arrivals in package tours	**8 622 769**	**9 130 432**	**8 332 187**	**252 985**	**40 208[p]**
Outbound travel in package tour by Macao residents	**561 227**	**526 805**	**565 111**	**39 522**	**49 934[p]**
Hotel occupancy rate (%)	**87.17**	**91.05**	**90.81[r]**	**28.58**	**50.05**
5-star hotels	87.79	92.39	92.18	25.11	47.71
4-star hotels	89.39	91.34	90.20	32.95	55.59
3-star hotels	86.20	91.55	92.24	37.32	56.68
2-star hotels	75.08	73.15	73.87	30.24	43.01
Guesthouses	59.48	62.12	63.81	34.66	39.34
Available guest rooms	**36 682**	**38 809**	**38 272[r]**	**35 132[r]**	**38 737**
Total overnight guests	**13 155 173**	**13 955 891**	**14 102 343[r]**	**3 874 203[r]**	**6 624 621**
Average length of stay (night)	**1.48**	**1.52**	**1.53**	**1.70**	**1.80**
Total spending of visitors[a] (MOP million)	**61 324**	**69 687**	**64 077**	**11 938**	**24 453**
Visitors' expenditure survey per-capita spending[a] (MOP)	**1 880**	**1 946**	**1 626**	**2 025**	**3 173**
Overnight Visitors	2 883	3 041	2 681	3 468	5 767
Same-Day Visitors	754	777	680	700	782

[a] *Excluding gaming expenses*
[r] *Revised figures*
[p] *Provisional figures*
MOP Macao Pataca

Appendix 20

Visitor Arrivals by Place of Residence

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	**32 610 506**	**35 803 663**	**39 406 181**	**5 896 848**	**7 705 943**
The mainland	22 196 203	25 260 556	27 923 219	4 754 239	7 045 058
Hong Kong	6 165 129	6 327 925	7 354 094	843 165	589 014
Taiwan	1 060 107	1 060 968	1 063 355	104 124	70 950
India	148 121	147 870	127 351	5 049	2
Indonesia	197 139	173 836	169 957	12 883	9
Japan	328 990	325 798	295 783	15 200	64
Malaysia	218 301	227 854	206 277	9 455	40
Philippines	307 139	312 072	423 106	32 018	27
South Korea	874 253	812 842	743 026	44 457	22
Singapore	143 068	134 840	115 742	6 002	38
Thailand	198 222	181 379	151 521	7 421	7
Vietnam	6 895	6 846	6 243	494	5
Other Asian countries	73 620	106 171	106 907	7 426	30
Brazil	11 012	11 629	12 770	1 111	26
Canada	74 287	74 268	75 060	6 181	125
USA	186 378	201 810	199 800	13 489	171
Other American countries	24 422	27 222	27 788	2 293	95
France	40 374	38 910	36 624	2 347	38
Germany	28 719	29 469	29 825	1 880	21
The Netherlands	10 854	11 686	12 158	648	4
Italy	13 861	14 625	15 451	933	14
Portugal	16 259	15 594	15 967	1 141	9
Russia	27 037	30 784	31 307	4 112	12
Spain	9 303	10 578	10 305	709	2
Switzerland	7 445	6 817	6 460	428	3
United Kingdom	57 121	58 319	59 284	3 682	27
Other European countries	57 078	60 649	60 453	4 475	26
Australia	88 988	90 914	84 030	7 915	72
New Zealand	13 707	14 381	14 909	1 443	8
Other Oceanian countries	1 388	1 566	1 448	140	10
South Africa	5 416	6 359	6 567	647	4
Others	19 670	19 126	19 394	1 341	10

Appendix 21

Restaurants, Hotels, Travel Agencies and Service Sector Establishments

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Restaurants and similar establishments	**2 332**	**2 364**	**2 423**	**2 487**	**2 559**
Restaurants	229	239	240	246	280
Eating places	1 891	1 927	1 988	2 039	2 073
Drinking places	212	198	195	202	206
Hotels	**80**	**83**	**85**	**88**	**90**
5-star hotels	33	36	36	36	37
4-star hotels	17	17	17	19	20
3-star hotels	16	16	17	17	17
2-star hotels	14	14	15	16	16
Guesthouses	**34**	**35**	**39**	**42**	**44**
Travel agencies	**284**	**294**	**276**	**260**	**242**
Advertising businesses	**823**	**865**	**902**	**937**	**957**
Conference and exhibition organising services	**206**	**230**	**261**	**277**	**292**
Real estate agencies	**1 863**	**1 901**	**1 887**	**1 890**	**1 898**
Real estate management	**322**	**343**	**335**	**348**	**345**

Note: Data on establishments derived from administrative records.

Appendix 22

Consumer Price Index

(from April 2018 to March 2019 = 100)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
CPI (Composite)	**96.16**	**99.05**	**101.78**	**102.60**	**102.63**
Foodstuffs and non-alcoholic beverages	96.28	98.94	102.71	106.17	106.41
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	100.06	99.97	99.53	99.23	98.80
Clothing and footwear	94.51	100.72	100.66	94.01	90.18
Housing and fuels	97.82	99.92	101.68	102.40	102.30
Household goods and furnishings	96.35	99.03	101.27	102.55	106.16
Health	94.53	99.08	102.55	106.67	108.31
Transport	92.23	97.14	101.86	100.73	104.34
Communications	108.32	99.14	97.50	87.15	82.48
Recreation and culture	98.88	101.40	102.35	97.36	91.29
Education	90.83	95.15	100.53	104.09	104.97
Other goods and services	95.85	99.11	101.72	103.63	104.39
CPI (A)[a]	**96.22**	**99.13**	**101.79**	**102.71**	**102.63**
CPI (B)[b]	**95.71**	**98.48**	**101.77**	**102.45**	**106.41**
Inflation rate					
CPI (Composite)	1.23	3.01	2.75	0.81	0.03
CPI (A)[a]	1.20	3.02	2.69	0.90	-0.05
CPI (B)[b]	1.43	2.89	3.34	0.67	0.12

[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

	2017	2018	2019	2020[r]	2021[p]
Money supply					
M1	**72 392.9**	**80 757.9**	**88 162.0**	**81 185.6**	**75 874.2**
MOP	42 132.1	45 236.1	47 063.7	48 111.3	49 180.0
HKD	28 784.3	34 181.5	38 657.1	30 672.7	24 713.7
RMB	17.2	22.3	23.8	59.4	38.5
USD	1 155.7	929.5	2 078.9	1 924.3	1 403.5
Other currencies	303.7	388.5	338.5	417.9	538.5
M2	**591 465.6**	**651 452.1**	**687 520.6**	**692 358.4**	**687 542.1**
MOP	182 789.4	198 507.4	210 628.9	235 406.1	243 398.8
HKD	320 296.7	341 967.8	331 009.1	338 238.5	344 175.7
RMB	24 001.8	27 559.9	30 872.8	35 094.0	41 007.0
USD	52 951.1	70 293.1	103 095.7	71 390.8	47 452.9
Other currencies	11 426.6	13 123.9	11 824.1	12 229.0	11 507.6
Resident deposits					
Total	**576 557.2**	**635 445.0**	**670 644.4**	**673 778.5**	**667 653.8**
Time deposits	326 216.8	378 065.9	405 969.4	383 206.0	383 030.9
MOP	60 336.8	71 424.6	77 408.9	86 483.2	87 734.9
HKD	201 053.5	218 897.2	207 730.6	209 242.0	228 161.2
RMB	20 041.2	22 751.2	25 684.8	28 894.6	33 308.2
USD	39 136.1	58 367.5	89 151.8	53 305.9	29 687.2
Other currencies	5 649.3	6 625.3	5 993.3	5 280.4	4 139.3
Non-resident deposits	**254 210.9**	**240 627.4**	**243 823.3**	**322 136.2**	**354 257.3**

Money and Finance

MOP million (Cont.)

	2017	2018	2019	2020[r]	2021[p]
Credit by domestic companies and individuals					
Total	**458 700.5**	**506 219.1**	**531 969.7**	**551 919.6**	**578 299.1**
Loans and advances	451 688.5	501 141.9	515 533.4	530 126.7	560 711.9
MOP	136 949.2	157 189.5	176 769.8	188 428.8	199 333.4
HKD	295 406.3	327 722.4	322 499.5	320 869.5	327 430.5
RMB	266.1	291.6	2 547.4	7 970.0	9 911.9
USD	16 089.2	13 081.5	12 440.0	12 121.4	23 100.8
Other currencies	2 977.7	2 856.9	1 276.7	736.6	935.3
Distribution of domestic credit (MOP thousand)	**458 367 078**	**505 094 846**	**518 100 349**	**534 227 119**	**563 495 578**
of which:					
Manufacturing industry	13 359 821	10 550 993	7 783 697	5 455 057	6 992 883
Electricity, gas and water	1 419 356	2 225 835	2 459 187	2 420 760	2 323 962
Construction and public works	54 692 224	44 903 136	54 994 601	65 014 411	75 013 583
Trade (wholesale and retail)	30 927 271	31 719 520	29 634 726	28 567 745	35 155 734
Hotels and restaurants	35 793 835	50 092 703	37 966 682	35 273 127	34 535 267
Transport, warehousing and communications	984 039	1 113 873	861 596	1 327 326	1 519 000
Personal housing loans	148 156 901	166 801 253	183 320 387	191 488 529	200 033 733

End-year figures

[r] *Revised figures*

[p] *Provisional figures*

Appendix 24

Gross Domestic Product and Main Expenditure Components

At Current Prices - MOP Million					
	2017[r]	**2018[r]**	**2019[r]**	**2020[r]**	**2021[p]**
Gross domestic product	404 839.4	446 283.2	445 530.4	204 409.8	239 406.4
Growth rate (%)	12.3	10.2	-0.2	-54.1	17.1
Private consumption expenditure	99 557.2	106 798.5	111 631.3	95 159.1	102 178.3
Government final consumption expenditure	39 347.6	42 047.7	45 367.7	52 291.4	52 825.5
Gross fixed capital formation	80 166.5	74 656.7	61 539.6	53 010.1	55 168.6
Changes in inventories	- 977.0	2 186.4	1 318.3	- 755.5	- 503.2
Exports of goods and services	325 665.0	368 316.7	367 662.7	126 277.7	211 394.1
Imports of goods and services (-)	138 919.9	147 722.9	141 989.2	121 573.0	181 656.9
Chain volume measures of GDP at chained (2019) dollars - MOP Million					
	2017[r]	**2018[r]**	**2019[r]**	**2020[r]**	**2021[p]**
Gross domestic product	429 259.6	457 010.3	445 530.4	204 893.4	241 754.5
Growth rate (%)	10.0	6.5	-2.5	-54.0	18.0
Private consumption expenditure	103 817.3	108 355.3	111 631.3	94 688.1	101 307.6
Government final consumption expenditure	42 063.7	43 507.2	45 367.7	50 956.2	50 993.3
Gross fixed capital formation	83 024.8	74 883.3	61 539.6	52 784.0	51 809.2
Changes in inventories	- 983.6	2 190.4	1 318.3	- 754.4	- 497.3
Exports of goods and services	342 361.1	376 012.0	367 662.7	128 318.9	217 991.1
Imports of goods and services (-)	141 177.9	148 120.5	141 989.2	121 099.4	178 316.2
	2017[r]	**2018[r]**	**2019[r]**	**2020[r]**	**2021[p]**
GDP per capita (MOP – current prices)	623 790	675 931	661 515	300 007	350 445
GDP per capita (USD – current prices)	77 719	83 728	81 969	37 553	43 774

[p] *Provisional figures*
[r] *Revised figures*

Appendix 25

Public Finances

MOP million

	2017	2018	2019	2020[r]	2021[p]
Total public revenue	**126 366.7**	**141 313.2**	**140 730.2**	**101 670.4**	**89 833.4**
of which: direct taxes	103 263.4	115 963.6	10 537.5	9 791.1	8 918.9
indirect taxes	5 119.3	5 693.2	4 929.2	3 586.2	3 729.7
Total public expenditure	**81 303.5**	**83 030.3**	**84 683.4**	**96 127.0**	**86 107.4**

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

		2016[r]	2017[r]	2018[r]	2019[r]	2020
Total	**Stock**	**247 469**	**272 398**	**288 724**	**350 930**	**300 199**
	Flow	**15 527**	**12 114**	**20 130**	**53 966**	**- 57 484**
	Income	**49 242**	**60 870**	**73 945**	**80 194**	**- 17 235**
Industrial manufacturing	Stock	4 995	5 203	5 282	5 893	5 949
	Flow	771	139	14	383	47
	Income	868	776	771	951	845
Construction	Stock	11 382	11 073	11 398	11 922	12 535
	Flow	2 636	205	722	740	675
	Income	3 275	2 657	2 857	1 621	1 765
Wholesale and retail	Stock	28 325	31 284	30 199	31 475	29 405
	Flow	1 801	- 1 363	2 183	1 618	- 1 901
	Income	4 443	4 974	8 134	8 333	3 983
Hotels and restaurants	Stock	2 488	1 236	1 447	2 097	1 474
	Flow	529	202	229	605	- 617
	Income	146	241	417	410	- 847
Transport, storage and communications	Stock	4 563	4 667	5 252	5 464	4 500
	Flow	515	203	536	149	- 1 147
	Income	1 485	1 176	1 547	1 393	- 619

Stock, Flows and Income of Inward Direct Investment by Industry

MOP million (Cont.)

		2016[r]	2017[r]	2018[r]	2019[r]	2020
Gaming	Stock	120 045	112 387	132 287	181 374	126 771
	Flow	1 861	- 4 007	18 972	43 307	- 60 093
	Income	27 227	37 010	42 574	45 190	- 32 195
Banks and securities	Stock	50 842	56 465	61 347	70 340	74 932
	Flow	4 877	3 950	6 100	6 750	4 992
	Income	11 458	11 394	12 277	12 939	13 003
Insurance	Stock	8 703	11 682	12 315	12 746	11 946
	Flow	3 589	1 332	1 340	1 729	- 2 388
	Income	1 173	437	1 344	1 393	- 4 869
Real estate development, leasing and sale activities	Stock	~	22 569	21 809	20 141	21 006
	Flow	~	3 123	-1 201	- 1 687	865
	Income	~	2 239	3 951	7 740	2 250
Other services	Stock	16 125	15 831	7 387	9 479	11 681
	Flow	- 1 053	8 329	- 8 756	371	2 084
	Income	- 833	- 35	74	225	- 551

[r] *Revised figures*

~ *No figure provided*

As from 2017, the coverage of Direct Investment Statistics has been extended to "Real Estate Development, Leasing and Sale Activities" and the industrial classification of some enterprises has been adjusted; therefore, it is not appropriate to make a direct comparison of data from 2017 onwards with those of previous years.

Appendix 27

Stock, Flows and Income of Inward Direct Investment by Usual Residence of Direct Investors

MOP million

Usual residence of direct investors		2016[r]	2017[r]	2018[r]	2019[r]	2020
Total	**Stock**	**247 469**	**272 398**	**288 724**	**350 930**	**300 199**
	Flow	**15 527**	**12 114**	**20 130**	**53 966**	**- 57 484**
	Income	**49 242**	**60 870**	**73 945**	**80 194**	**- 17 235**
Hong Kong	Stock	68 857	87 667	81 952	88 736	84 059
	Flow	9 729	13 713	- 2 542	3 063	- 7 591
	Income	13 908	14 167	18 704	18 134	- 1 016
Cayman Islands	Stock	54 129	41 857	45 747	80 101	69 740
	Flow	- 9 040	- 9 728	5 244	30 751	- 10 935
	Income	14 389	17 190	17 541	21 065	- 19 287
The mainland	Stock	39 071	46 918	51 187	59 183	58 772
	Flow	5 115	3 328	6 193	7 940	- 1 116
	Income	10 299	9 661	12 141	14 061	11 571
British Virgin Islands	Stock	59 024	70 326	82 264	91 458	47 944
	Flow	4 114	7 526	10 426	10 650	- 43 381
	Income	6 803	14 596	19 204	20 752	- 2 896
USA	Stock	5 401	2 981	2 924	2 736	16 766
	Flow	2 389	- 2 422	- 59	- 1 676	14 033
	Income	164	127	214	225	78
Portugal	Stock	9 052	8 897	9 153	9 744	9 737
	Flow	228	- 95	233	472	- 27
	Income	991	1 022	881	1 058	840

Stock, Flows and Income of Inward Direct Investment by Usual Residence of Direct Investors

MOP million (Cont.)

Usual residence of direct investors		2016[r]	2017[r]	2018[r]	2019[r]	2020
United Kingdom	Stock	4 022	4 045	4 580	6 375	1 620
	Flow	1 485	- 274	- 234	1 317	- 6 994
	Income	1 300	2 479	3 268	2 896	- 3 102
Others	Stock	7 915	9 706	10 918	12 598	11 563
	Flow	1 505	66	869	1 448	- 1 473
	Income	1 388	1 627	1 993	2 003	- 3 423

[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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Estimate of population (at year-end)	**653 100**	**667 400**	**679 600**	**683 100**	**683 200**
Male	307 000	312 800	317 400	319 800	321 000
Female	346 100	354 600	362 200	363 300	362 200
Growth Rate (%)	**1.3**	**2.2**	**1.8**	**0.5**	**0[#]**
Age Structure					
0-14	84 500[r]	88 700[r]	92 300[r]	96 300[r]	99 400
15-64	501 100[r]	507 400[r]	512 200[r]	507 100[r]	500 600
65 and over	67 500[r]	71 300[r]	75 100[r]	79 700[r]	83 200
Live-births	**6 529**	**5 925**	**5 979**	**5 545**	**5 026**
Male	3 382	3 197	3 083	2 866	2 666
Female	3 147	2 728	2 896	2 679	2 360
Deaths	**2 120**	**2 069**	**2 282**	**2 230**	**2 320**
Male	1 252	1 172	1 320	1 267	1 307
Female	868	897	962	963	1 013
Marriage (cases)	**3 883**	**3 842**	**3 724**	**2 754**	**3 277**
Divorce (cases)	**1 479**	**1 544**	**1 435**	**1 319**	**1 315**
Foreigners granted legal residency in Macao SAR	**1 527**	**1 074**	**967**	**730**	**468**
Non-resident workers granted legal admission into Macao SAR	**74 965**	**81 595**	**80 689**	**51 544**	**53 132**
Total non-resident workers residing in Macao SAR (at year-end)	**179 456**	**188 480**	**196 538**	**177 663**	**171 098**
Legal immigrants from the mainland	**4 206**	**3 532**	**3 757**	**2 973**	**2 627**

[r] *Revised figures*

0[#] *Less than half of the unit employed*

Appendix 29

Law and Order

No.

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Crimes registered	**14 293**	**14 365**	**14 178**	**10 057**	**11 376**
Property infringements	8 087	8 763	8 840	5 429[r]	5 732
Personal violations	2 919	2 672	2 480	2 102	2 318
Against the territory	1 227	841	755	469	599
Social disturbance	1 013	965	957	601	644
Others	1 047	1 124	1 146	1 456[r]	2 083
Prisoners (at year-end)	**1 284**	**1 458**	**1 636**	**1 548[r]**	**1 520**
Male	1 105	1 248	1 435	1 337	1 306
Female	179	210	201	211[r]	214

[r] *Revised figures*

Appendix 30

Labour Force

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Labour force participation rate (%)	**70.8**	**70.9**	**70.3**	**70.5**	**69.0**
Male	76.0	75.6	74.6	74.9	72.7
Female	66.3	67.0	66.7	66.8	65.7
Unemployment rate (%)	**2.0**	**1.8**	**1.7**	**2.5**	**2.9**
Male	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.9	3.4
Female	1.6	1.3	1.3	2.2	2.5
Underemployment (%)	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**3.5**	**4.1**
Active population ('000)	**387.4**	**392.5**	**394.6**	**405.4**	**389.9**
Male	192.9	191.9	192.7	198.6	188.6
Female	194.5	200.6	202.0	206.8	201.3
By age group and gender					
≦24	**26.4**	**26.1**	**24.7**	**22.1**	**19.1**
Male	12.4	11.3	12.8	11.1	9.6
Female	14.1	14.9	11.8	11.0	9.6
25-34	**119.5**	**118.9**	**115.4**	**114.7**	**104.3**
Male	59.9	57.5	56.7	57.2	52.7
Female	59.6	61.4	58.7	57.4	51.5
35-44	**92.3**	**94.8**	**99.1**	**106.5**	**106.0**
Male	43.5	46.0	47.0	50.7	50.1
Female	48.8	48.8	52.2	55.8	56.0
45-54	**86.8**	**85.1**	**84.3**	**86.1**	**84.0**
Male	39.3	37.6	35.7	37.3	35.4
Female	47.5	47.5	48.6	48.8	48.6
55-64	**53.3**	**58.3**	**60.4**	**63.5**	**63.6**
Male	31.4	33.1	33.5	33.9	32.8
Female	21.9	25.2	26.8	29.6	30.8
65 and over	**9.1**	**9.2**	**10.7**	**12.4**	**12.9**
Male	6.5	6.4	7.0	8.3	8.1
Female	2.6	2.8	3.7	4.2	4.8

Labour Force

(Cont.)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Employed population ('000)	**379.8**	**385.4**	**387.8**	**395.1**	**378.4**
Male	188.4	187.5	188.6	192.8	182.2
Female	191.4	197.9	199.2	202.3	196.2
By age group and gender					
≦24	**25.0**	**24.8**	**23.4**	**20.3**	**17.4**
Male	11.6	10.6	12.1	10.0	8.6
Female	13.5	14.2	11.3	10.3	8.7
25-34	**117.0**	**116.8**	**113.8**	**111.8**	**101.0**
Male	58.5	56.2	55.8	55.5	50.9
Female	58.5	60.6	57.9	56.2	50.1
35-44	**91.0**	**93.7**	**98.0**	**104.4**	**104.0**
Male	42.9	45.3	46.3	50.1	49.2
Female	48.1	48.3	51.7	54.4	54.8
45-54	**85.6**	**83.9**	**83.1**	**84.6**	**82.0**
Male	38.5	36.9	35.0	36.7	34.4
Female	47.1	47.0	48.0	48.0	47.6
55-64	**52.1**	**57.2**	**59.0**	**61.7**	**61.3**
Male	30.4	32.2	32.5	32.4	31.1
Female	21.7	25.0	26.6	29.2	30.2
65 and over	**9.0**	**9.1**	**10.6**	**12.2**	**12.8**
Male	6.5	6.4	6.9	8.1	8.0
Female	2.6	2.8	3.7	4.2	4.8
Unemployed population ('000)	**7.6**	**7.1**	**6.8**	**10.3**	**11.5**
Male	4.6	4.4	4.1	5.8	6.4
Female	3.1	2.7	2.7	4.5	5.1
By age group and gender					
≦24	**1.4**	**1.4**	**1.3**	**1.8**	**1.7**
Male	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.9
Female	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8
25-34	**2.6**	**2.1**	**1.6**	**2.9**	**3.2**
Male	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.7	1.8
Female	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.2

Labour Force

(Cont.)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
35-44	**1.3**	**1.1**	**1.2**	**2.1**	**2.0**
Male	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9
Female	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.2
45-54	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.3**	**1.5**	**2.0**
Male	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0
Female	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0
55-64	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.3**	**1.9**	**2.3**
Male	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.6
Female	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6
65 and over	**0#**	**0#**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.2**
Male	-	0#	0.1	0.2	0.1
Female	0#	-	0#	0#	0#

Due to rounding, total may not correspond to the sum of partial figures.

0# Less than half of the unit employed

- Absolute value = 0

Appendix 31

Industrial and Commercial Establishments

	2017	2018	2019	2020[r]	2021
Manufacturing	**1 012**	**1 014**	**1 001**	**1 002**	**984**
Textiles	13	12	13	15	17
Garments	125	118	118	116	115
Foods and beverages	399	420	448	449	450
Construction	**3 869**	**4 129**	**4 143**	**4 590**	**4 764**
Site preparation	60	55	55	53	43
Construction of buildings (whole or part) and civil engineering	544	550	445	447	386
Special installation	1 013	1 090	1 062	1 363	1 275
Completion of buildings	2 242	2 424	2 568	2 712	3 050
Hiring of construction and demolition equipment with operator	10	10	13	15	10
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	**17 686**	**18 255**	**19 040**	**20 299**	**20 778**
Sales, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; retail sales of automotive fuel	1 173	1 193	1 210	1 244	1 251
Wholesale trade	6 388	6 629	7 002	7 642	7 881
Retail trade	10 125	10 433	10 828	11 413	11 646
Transport, warehousing and communications	**3 343**	**3 503**	**3 678**	**3 874**	**3 821**
Transport and warehousing	3 261	3 420	3 596	3 789	3 740
Land transport	2 433	2 516	2 645	2 648	2 498
Sea transport	24	25	25	24	24
Air transport	20	21	21	23	23
Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	784	858	905	1 094	1 195
Communications	82	83	82	85	81
Financial activities					
Total number of banks	28	27	30	30	31
Number of branches	201	204	205	205	206
Total number of insurance companies	23	24	25	26	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.

[r] Revised figures

Appendix 32

Employed Population by Industry

('000)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	**379.8**	**385.4**	**387.8**	**395.1**	**378.4**
Manufacturing	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.6
Electricity, gas and water	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.9
Construction	32.7	31.1	30.5	37.6	32.6
Wholesale and retail trade	45.8	43.7	41.6	46.2	43.4
Hotels, restaurants and similar establishments	54.6	56.1	56.1	54.4	50.3
Transport, warehousing and communications	19.1	19.2	19.8	18.0	17.6
Financial activities	11.3	10.8	12.1	12.8	13.6
Real estate and business services	30.2	31.9	34.8	35.6	32.8
Public administration and compulsory social security	28.7	29.8	27.9	27.4	28.6
Education	17.0	17.5	17.3	18.2	19.2
Health and social work	12.9	12.4	12.6	13.5	14.3
Recreational, cultural, gaming and other services	92.3	96.4	97.0	91.3	89.1
Private households with employed persons (domestic servants)	26.8	28.5	30.3	31.5	28.5
Others and unknown	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.8

Due to rounding, total may not correspond to the sum of partial figures.

Appendix 33

Health

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Doctor per 1,000 population	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.8
Nurse per 1,000 population	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.0
Hospital bed per 1,000 population	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6
Clinics[1]					
Medical clinic	152	141	134	111	109
Chinese medicine clinic	118	109	104	95	89
Dental clinic	58	50	47	45	44
Comprehensive clinic	346	359	383	407	427
Registered health personnel[1]					
Doctors	1 730	1 754	1 808	1 789	1 888
Doctors of chinese medicine	526	534	538	551	566
Chinese medicine practitioners	172	162	152	149	143
Dentists	207	223	236	243	267
Odontologists	48	43	41	40	40
Nurses	2 397	2 464	2 491	2 568	2 742
Therapists	292	341	359	414	479
Masseurs	12	13	13	13	13
Acupuncturists	6	5	8	7	7
Main causes of death (%)					
Neoplasms	34.8	39.6	35.9	38.9	38.1
Diseases of the circulatory system	24.7	24.8	26.8	26.1	23.9
Diseases of the respiratory system	19.2	13.2	14.3	12.1	14.2
Diseases of the digestive system	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.0
Diseases of the genitourinary system	2.7	3.1	4.0	3.4	4.1
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	2.4	4.2	3.4	3.1	3.0

[1] *Source: Administrative data from the Health Bureau*

Appendix 34

Education

	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
Students per 1,000 inhabitants	**168**	**168**	**172**	**179**	**188**
Establishments					
Tertiary education	10	10	10	10	10
Pre-primary, primary and secondary education	70	70	70	71	71
Kindergarten	5	5	5	5	5
Primary education	1	1	1	1	2
Secondary education	5	5	5	5	5
Kindergarten and primary	21	21	20	21	19
Secondary and kindergarten	1	1	1	-	-
Secondary and primary	7	7	7	7	7
Secondary, primary and kindergarten	30	30	31	32	33
Students enrolled					
Tertiary education	33 098	34 279	36 107	39 093	43 964
Secondary education	26 608	26 022	26 396	27 627	28 961
Primary education	30 169	32 530	33 961	35 450	36 791
Pre-primary education	18 802	18 626	19 265	18 908	18 109
Teachers					
Tertiary education	2 303	2 453	2 598	2 653	2 784
Secondary education	2 727	2 684	2 721	2 768	2 769
Primary education	2 235	2 402	2 540	2 642	2 752
Pre-primary education	1 297	1 320	1 395	1 412	1 375
Students per teacher					
Secondary education	9.8	9.7	9.7	10.0	10.5
Primary education	13.5	13.5	13.4	13.4	13.4
Pre-primary education	14.5	14.1	13.8	13.4	13.2
Special education	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.8	6.4

- Absolute value = zero

Appendix 35

Construction

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Buildings with licence of use issued (completion of buildings) in private sector					
Buildings	69	66	58	57	103
Units	4 525	4 268	3 013	2 521	2 545
Gross floor area (m^2)	839 517	1 293 667	474 123	287 170	953 667
No. of parking spaces for cars	2 839	5 281	2 182	1 396	2 610
No. of parking spaces for motorcycles	1 557	1 879	2 175	477	737
Buildings with construction permit issued (construction of new buildings) in private sector					
Buildings	47	68	67	55	35
Units	3 226	1 674	405	233	1 407
Gross floor area (m^2)	410 902	575 816	442 050	881 296	556 595
No. of parking spaces for cars	1 797	2 105	1 452	1 890	1 318
No. of parking spaces for motorcycles	2 014	699	401	618	281
Building units and parking spaces transacted as per record of stamp duty	**13 985**	**15 073**	**11 022**	**9 002**	**8 802**
Residential	10 581	10 822	8 277	6 483	6 001
Commercial and office	873	894	651	497	538
Industrial	117	235	87	66	67
Parking spaces	2 284	3 084	1 989	1 928	2 176
Others	130	38	18	28	20
Value of building units and parking spaces transacted as per record of stamp duty (MOP million)	**85 228**	**89 604**	**62 237**	**51 111**	**49 772**
Residential	69 442	69 426	51 049	42 957	40 800
Commercial and office	9 739	13 503	7 109	4 446	5 090
Industrial	1 543	1 963	1 130	944	989
Parking spaces	3 498	4 104	2 797	2 432	2 584
Others	1 006	608	151	332	309

"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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Vehicles in circulation (No.)					
Cars	114 927	115 659	116 838	118 632	120 334
Industrial vehicle	410	408	70	72	72
Motorcycles	126 274	124 078	123 838	125 406	127 197
Density of vehicles in circulation					
No. of vehicles per km	269	258	257	262	260
No. of motorbikes per km	295	276	273	277	275
Traffic accidents					
No. of accidents	14 717	13 764	13 691	10 194	12 776
Persons injured and/or dead	4 714	4 390	4 512	3 594	4 379
Total cross-border vehicle traffic (No.)					
In	2 413 017	2 463 860	2 674 191	1 255 143	2 025 381
Out	2 405 777	2 463 508	2 684 392	1 261 909	2 028 112
Vehicle traffic through the Border Gate (No.)					
In	1 770 291	1 700 433	1 648 691	499 780	699 537
Out	1 713 676	1 658 702	1 616 637	486 004	667 865
Vehicles traffic through the checkpoint of Macao Port Area at Hengqin Port [a] (No.)					
In	622 315	732 842	790 905	338 085	530 394
Out	669 523	772 349	839 722	370 149	541 246

Transport

(Cont.)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Vehicles traffic through the checkpoint of Zhuhai-Macao Crossborder Industrial Zone (No.)					
In	20 411	18 951	18 022	12 238	14 834
Out	22 578	20 517	18 758	27 207	52 333
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	780 616
Out	..	11 940	209 275	378 549	766 668
Ferry trips (No.) [c]					
In	69 446	65 866	55 334	10 683	12 337
Out	69 440	65 874	55 329	10 691	12 338
Commercial flights at the Macau International Airport (No.)					
Arrival	27 415	31 016	36 796	6 836	6 961
Departure	27 427	31 032	36 798	6 840	7 005
Container flow by sea [c] (No.)					
In	56 064	57 859	56 583	55 773	55 555
Out	34 131	36 067	34 127	27 551	29 534
Transit	123	328	400	80	282
Seaborne containerised cargo (Tonne)					
In	137 440	134 875	120 683	104 177	121 735
Out	20 270	31 398	19 490	14 685	30 994
Transit	2 774	4 753	6 122	2 397	5 967

Transport

(Cont.)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Seaborne containerised throughput (TEU)					
In	81 958	86 943	84 618	83 365	82 695
Out	47 631	51 119	47 699	37 883	40 840
Transit	209	577	722	155	540
Container flow by land[c] (No.)					
In	1 717	1 670	2 592	2 202	1 375
Out	454	402	718	2 810	6 255
Transit	558	429	539	1 012	1 599
Gross weight of containerised land cargo (Tonne)					
In	8 077	9 688	14 188	12 908	10 492
Out	2 642	1 860	1 585	2 412	2 082
Transit	3 173	4 495	5 755	13 036	18 650
Gross weight of cargo at the Macau International Airport (Tonne)					
In	6 643	7 083	7 219	3 694	4 863
Out	23 356	27 521	29 549	28 194	43 457
Transit	7 494	6 877	5 448	1 408	221

[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] *Refers to the total number of laden and empty container trips entering and exiting Macao*

TEU - Twenty-foot Equivalent Uni

.. Not applicable

Appendix 37

Communications

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Telephone lines at year-end	131 076	124 101	116 383	107 340	99 989
Mobile telephone users at year-end (Prepaid cards included)	2 249 124	2 181 194	2 793 474	1 621 217	1 274 747
Telephone fixed lines per 1 000 inhabitants	201	186	171	157	146
Mobile telephone users per 1 000 inhabitants	3 444	3 268	4 110	2 373	1 866
Internet subscribers[a]	396 596	543 161	589 632	632 175	671 805
Hours of Internet usage ('000 hours)	1 241 939	1 268 795	1 585 404	1 654 276	1 661 016
Postal services ('000 units)					
Ordinary mail	31 072	31 907	29 740	25 353	22 158
Registered mail	1 113	1 120	1 052	929	951

[a] *Registered Internet subscribers include main and supplementary Wi-Fi accounts as from 2018, whereas data for 2017 and prior years*

'000 thousand

Appendix 38

Consumption of Energy and Construction Materials, and Liquid and Gas Fuel

Consumption of Energy and Construction Materials

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Water ('000 m^3)	88 436	90 944	92 815	85 515	86 308
Electricity (million kwh)	5 416.6	5 567.2	5 805.8	5 414.9	5 687.8
L.P. gas (tonnes)	41 936	42 297	40 905	34 426	34 051
Natural gas ('000 m^3)	178 251	94 595	136 720	73 900	85 884
Liquid fuel ('000 litres)*	347 353	269 390	258 303	209 041	205 436
Cement (tonnes)	371 744	362 808	346 097	355 907	478 593

Liquid and Gaseous Fuel Statistics

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Petrol ('000 litres)					
Imports	103 885	112 688	106 481	88 612	103 298
Consumption	104 132	109 049	110 965	92 664	101 969
Kerosene ('000 litres)					
Imports	2 472	2 256	1 986	1 506	1 440
Consumption	2 466	2 245	2 026	1 529	1 431
Gas oil and diesel ('000 litres)					
Imports	198 187	183 867	161 177	87 975	98 817
Consumption	117 863	114 127	110 865	82 138	93 891

Liquid and Gas Fuel Statistics

(Cont.)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fuel oil ('000 litres)					
Imports	134 930	38 500	21 800	43 560	-
Consumption	122 893	43 970	34 447	32 711	8 146
L.P. gas (tonnes)					
Imports	41 511	41 353	39 511	34 180	33 431
Consumption	41 936	42 297	40 905	34 426	34 051
Natural gas ('000 m^3)					
Imports	175 480	93 126	133 725	72 371	85 325
Consumption	178 251	94 595	136 720	73 900	85 884

* *The amount of aviation kerosene is not included.*

\- *Absolute value equals zero*

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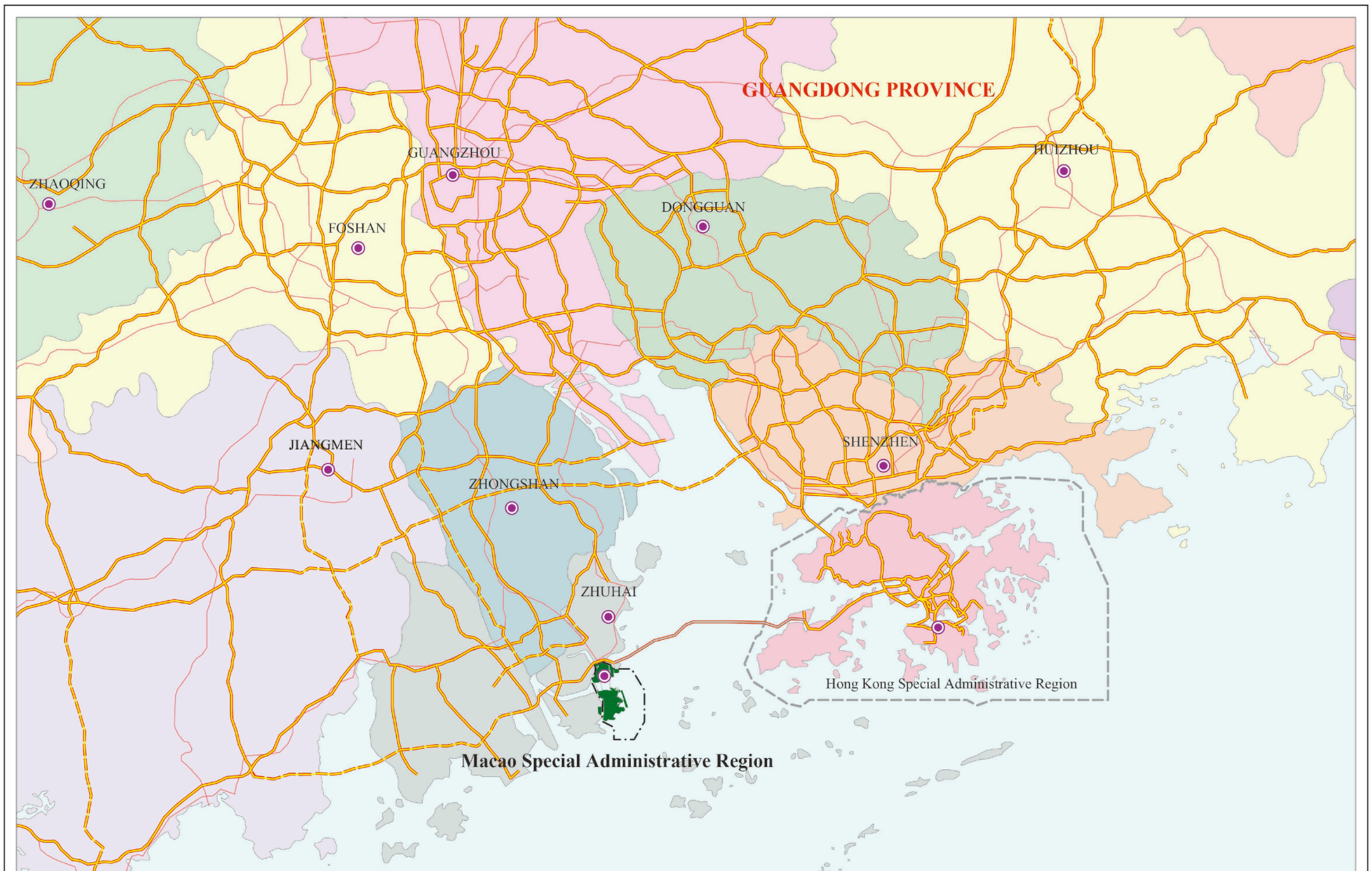
Macao Yearbook 2022

Publisher: Government Information Bureau of the Macao Special Administrative Region
Address: Avenida da Praia Grande, n.os 762-804, Edif. China Plaza, 15.º andar, Macao
Telephone: (853) 2833 2886
Fax: (853) 2835 5426
Website: http://www.gcs.gov.mo
E-mail: info@gcs.gov.mo
Yearbook website: http://yearbook.gcs.gov.mo
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Cover design and artwork: Government Printing Bureau of the Macao Special Administrative Region
Address: Lote O1 dos Aterros de Pac On, Edificio Multifuncional do Governo, Taipa, Macao
Telephone: (853) 2857 3822
Fax: (853) 2859 6802
Website: http://www.io.gov.mo
E-mail: info@io.gov.mo

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ISBN 978-99937-56-60-6 (eBook)
First edition: October 2022

MACAO SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION AND ITS ADJACENT REGIONS



地 圖 繪 製 暨 地 籍 局
Direcção dos Serviços de Cartografia e Cadastro

Legend : Boundary of Special Administrative Region; Expressway (dotted line means under-construction); National Roadway; Hong Kong–Zhuhai–Macao Bridge

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ISBN 978-99937-56-60-6

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