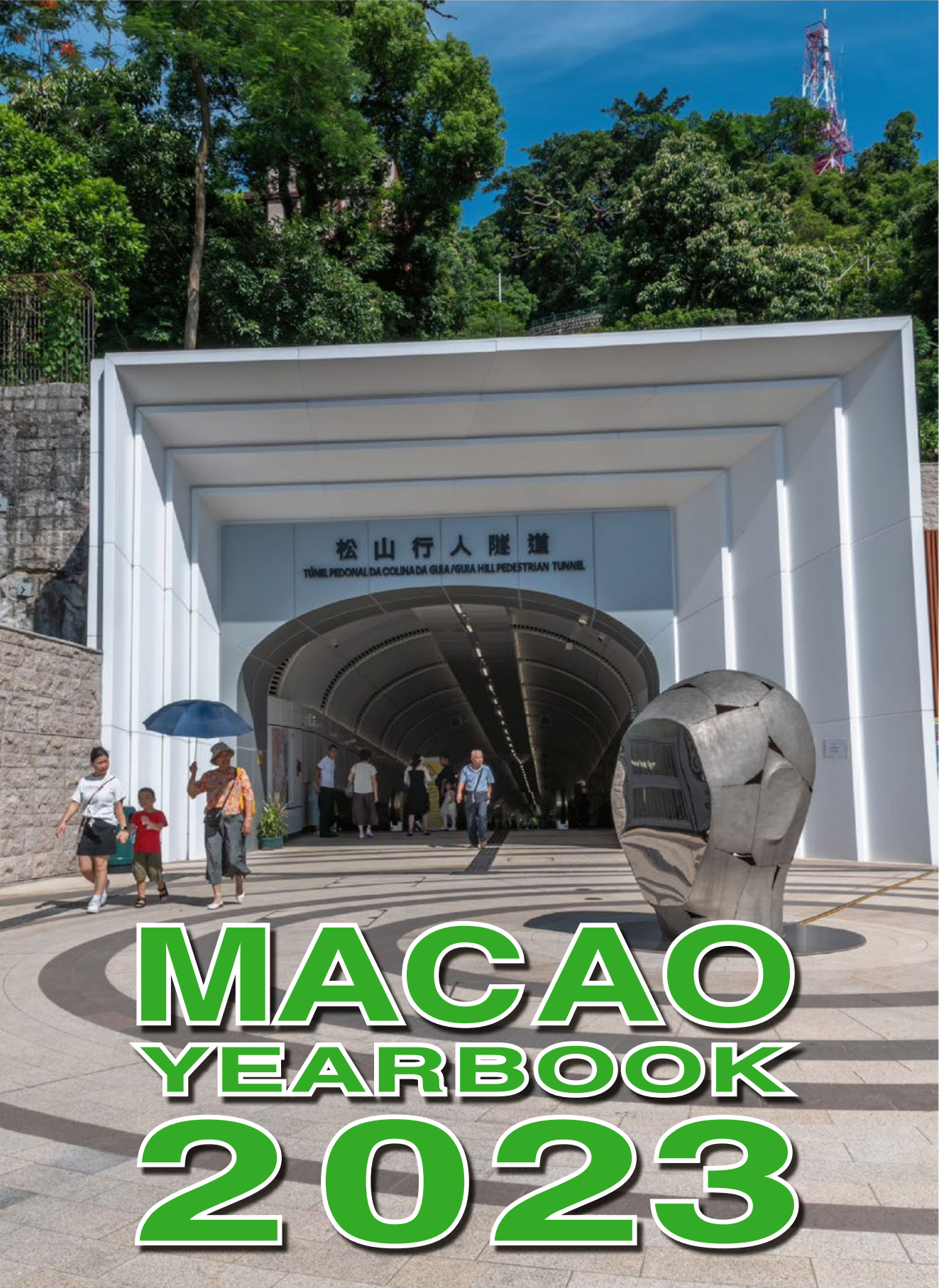
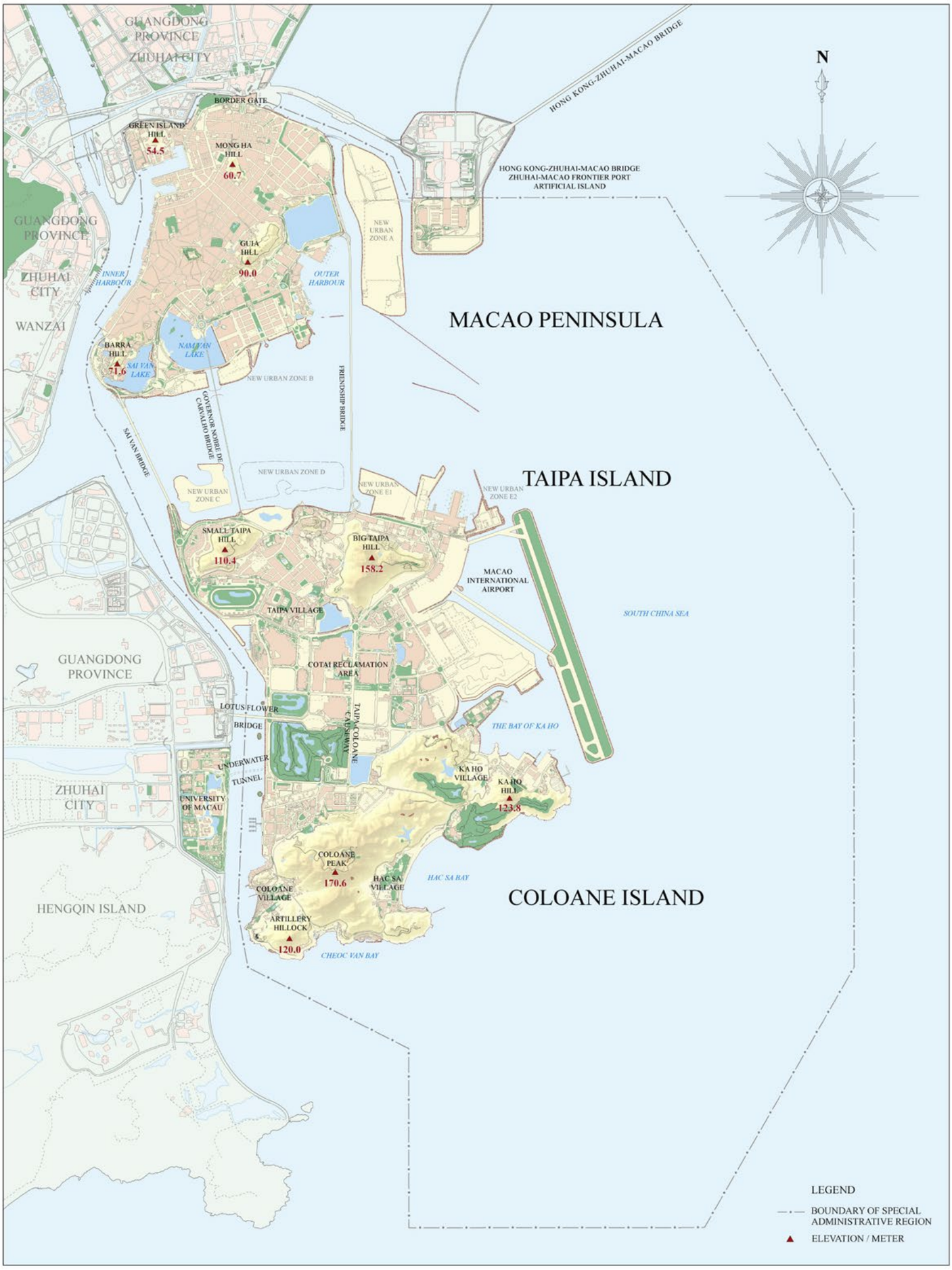


MACAO YEARBOOK 2023

MACAO SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION



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Cover Caption: Guia Hill Pedestrian Tunnel

Macao Yearbook 2023

Published by
the Government Information Bureau
of the Macao Special Administrative Region
October 2023

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 2022 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 2023* were provided by relevant departments and the Statistics and Census Service, and they correspond to the situation at the end of 2022. 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 formats. 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

MACAU

Contents

Making Progress While Ensuring Stability -- Administrative Direction and Priorities of the MSAR Government in 2023 09

Calendar of Events in 2022 25

Overview of the Macao Special Administrative Region in 2022

Pressing Ahead With Economic Diversification; Ushering in A New Phase in Leisure Tourism Development 69

Actively Responding to the Covid-19 Pandemic and Gradually Returning to Normal Life 75

A New Horizon for Macao-Hengqin Integration, with Comprehensive Developments in Full Swing 80

Optimising Municipal Facilities and Building a Green, Liveable Environment 83

Safeguarding National Security and Continuing to Develop Patriotic Education 86

Diligent Fulfilment of Legislative Function; Supervision of the Budget and Public Finances 89

Commission Against Corruption Practically Discharges its Duties while Commission of Audit Emphasises Sensible use of Public Funds 92

Judicial Transparency Fostered by the Courts of the MSAR, and Smart Prosecution Developed by Public Prosecutions Office 96

1. Political System and Administration 107
2. The Legal System and the Judiciary 139
3. External Relations 161
4. Economy 177
5. Tourism 247
6. Public Order 273
7. Education 295
8. Culture and Sport 323
9. Health and Social Welfare 357

10. Media, Communications and Information Technology 387
11. Land, Infrastructure, Housing and Public Utilities 411
12. Transport 447
13. Geography, Environment and Population 471
14. Religion and Customs 511
15. History 523

Appendices

1. Principal Officials of the Macao SAR 533
2. Members of the Executive Council of the Macao SAR 534
3. Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Macao SAR 535
4. Judges of the Courts of the Macao SAR 540
5. Public Prosecutors of the Macao SAR 542
6. Government Departments and Agencies of the Macao SAR 544
7. Representative Offices of the Macao SAR Government Tourist Office 575
8. Countries Exercising Consular Jurisdiction in the Macao SAR 576
9. Visa-free Access for Holders of Macao SAR Passports and Travel Permits 577
10. Countries/Territories Granted Visa-free Access by the Macao SAR 584
11. Multilateral Treaties Applicable to the Macao SAR (by Subject) 588
12. Decorations, Medals and Certificates of Merit Conferred by the Macao SAR in 2022 634
13. Macao SAR Budget – Revenue and Expenses for 2023 (Summary) 637
14. Integrated Budget of Special Organisations for 2023 637
15. External Trade Statistics 638
16. Imports from Major Countries and Territories 639
17. Exports to Major Countries and Territories 640
18. Domestic Exports to Major Countries and Territories 641
19. Tourism 642
20. Visitor Arrivals by Place of Residence 643
21. Restaurants, Hotels, Travel Agencies and Service Sector Establishment 644
22. Consumer Price Index 645

23. Money and Finance 646
24. Gross Domestics Product and Main Expenditure Components 648
25. Public Finances 649
26. Stock, Flows and Income of Inward Direct Investment by Industry 650
27. Stock, Flows and Income of Inward Direct Investment by Usual Residence of Direct Investors 652
28. Demography 654
29. Law and Order 655
30. Labour Force 656
31. Industrial and Commercial Establishments 659
32. Employed Population by Industry 660
33. Health 661
34. Education 662
35. Construction 663
36. Transport 664
37. Communications 667
38. Consumption of Energy and Construction Materials, and Liquid and Gas Fuel 668

Macao at a Glance

Population and Households

Total population
(As at 31 December 2022): 672,800
Of whom 315,100 were males
357,700 were females
Age structure:
Under 15 years old: 14.1 percent
15 - 64 years old: 72.6 percent
65 years old and above: 13.3 percent
Major nationalities (according to By-census 2021)
Chinese: 89.2 percent
Filipino: 5.0 percent
Vietnamese: 1.8 percent
Portuguese: 1.3 percent
Major birthplaces of Macao population (according to By-census 2021)
Macao: 41.3 percent
Mainland China: 43.8 percent
Hong Kong: 3.3 percent
The Philippines: 4.8 percent
Vietnam: 1.8 percent
Portugal: 0.3 percent
Crude birth rate: 6.4 per 1,000 population
Crude death rate: 4.4 per 1,000 population
Marriage rate: 4.0 per 1,000 population
Divorce rate: 1.6 per 1,000 population
Ageing index: 94.4 percent
Total number of households (as at 31 December 2022): 203,700
Average persons per household: 2.89
Total number of households living in apartments (according to By-census 2021): 201,817
Of which 73.4 percent lived in private housing;
19.4 percent lived in rented housing;
1.0 percent lived in housing provided by employers.
Population density: 20,300 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: 2.4 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: 22.7ºC
Total rainfall: 2,030.8 mm
Average relative humidity: 82 percent
Total sunshine: 1,895.1 hours

Employment

Employed population: 364,700
Of whom 5,900 were employed in manufacturing
30,200 in construction
12,300 in finance and banking
80,600 in gaming and other services industries
Labour force participation rate: 68.6 percent
Unemployment rate: 3.7 percent
Underemployment rate: 6.9 percent

Motor Roads and Licensed Vehicles

Total length of motor roads: 468.9 kilometres
Newly registered vehicles: 10,603
Licensed vehicles: 249,581
Of which 121,313 were automobiles
128,196 were motorcycles

Major Economic Indicators

GDP at current prices: 177.269 billion patacas[p]
GDP (chain volume 2020): 177.668 billion patacas[p]
GDP per capita at current prices: 261,500 patacas[p]
Median monthly earnings: 15,000 patacas
Narrow money supply (M1): 72.767 billion patacas (at year-end)
Broad money supply (M2): 717.857 billion patacas (at year-end)
Residents' deposits: 697.425 billion patacas (at year-end)
Inflation rate (Composite CPI)**:** 1.04 percent
Total merchandise imports and exports
Total imports: 139.810 billion patacas
Total exports: 13.520 billion patacas
Inbound and outbound container movements by land: 49,359 tonnes
Inbound and outbound container movements by sea: 156,450 tonnes
Air cargo movements: 51,397 tonnes
Inbound commercial flights: 5,097

Tourism

Visitor arrivals: 5,700,339
By sea: 166,045
By land: 5,293,108
By air: 241,186
Hotel and guesthouse occupancy: 38.4 percent
Per-capita spending of visitors (excluding gaming): 3,187 patacas
Conventions and Exhibitions
Total number of events: 460
Total participants/ visitors: 1,421,000

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

Making Progress While Ensuring Stability

Administrative Priorities of the MSAR Government in 2023

The year 2023 marks the 30th anniversary of the promulgation of the Macao Basic Law and the fourth year of the current administration. At this new historical turning point, we must diligently uphold the spirit of the 20th National Congress and the spirit of President Xi's series of important speeches, by strictly adhering to the principles of "One country, two systems", "Macao people governing Macao" and a high degree of autonomy. We shall follow the overall policy direction of ensuring economic recovery, promoting diversification, relieving people's difficulties, preventing and controlling COVID-19, and steadily developing. We shall make good use of the Central People's Government's supportive policies and measures, to promote development, coordinate pandemic prevention and control, ensure economic recovery, improve people's livelihoods, expedite adequate economic diversification, pragmatically facilitate the construction of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, safeguard national sovereignty, security and development interests, steadily deepen public administration reform, and proactively integrate into the overall national development plan. The MSAR Government will unite all sectors of society, work together to overcome difficulties, make progress while ensuring stability, and facilitate ongoing, comprehensive development of the MSAR.

Overall policy directions and administrative priorities in 2023

I. Overall policy directions and major goals of the MSAR in 2023

The overall policy directions in 2023 are: boosting the economy; fostering diversification; relieving livelihood hardships; preventing and controlling COVID-19, and promoting stable and healthy development.

The major targets of Macao's development in 2023 are: gradual economic recovery for stable growth; acceleration of the cultivation and development of major nascent industries; recovery in employment; continuous improvement of the normalised anti-pandemic mechanism; optimisation in people's livelihoods; steady advancement of social security and services; prudent development of various industries in Macao; safeguarding national security and maintaining social stability; and new progress in the development of Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.

II. Administrative priorities of the MSAR Government for 2023

1. Expedite economic recovery and facilitate adequate economic diversification

At present, the two major and most pressing tasks for the economy are expediting economic recovery

and promoting adequate economic diversification.

In 2023, in order to accelerate economic recovery, the Government will firstly revitalise the development of the integrated tourism and leisure industry. The Government will implement the resumption of e-travel permits to Macao for mainland residents and visits by tour groups to Macao; enhance and optimise publicity programmes for promoting Macao as a safe tourism city, thereby expanding domestic and overseas tourism markets. Meanwhile, we will further develop "Tourism +", to promote crossover integration of tourism with catering, big health, technology and events, and facilitate the development of education tourism.

Secondly, we will adopt proactive fiscal policies to expand infrastructure investment. The preliminary budget allocated to the Investments and Development Expenses of the Administration (PIDDA) for 2023 will be 22.3 billion patacas.

Thirdly the Government will support the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, and assist them in overcoming difficulties and enhancing their competitiveness. We will continue refining laws and regulations, and optimise investment and business procedures, to create a more convenient and business-friendly environment.

While fostering economic recovery and boosting the overall economy, the MSAR Government will adhere to the "1+4" adequate economic diversification strategy, to optimise the industrial structure. "1" refers to promoting a diverse tourism and leisure development in accordance with the objective of building a world tourism and leisure centre, and improving the integrated tourism and leisure industry. "4" refers to continuously facilitating the development of the four major industries of big health, modern financial services, high technology, exhibitions and conventions, commerce and trade, and culture and sports. The Government will gradually elevate the proportion of the four major industries, and enhance the economic development momentum and comprehensive competitiveness, so as to build a sustainable industrial structure in line with Macao's actual development. In future, we will strive to achieve a contribution to gross domestic product (GDP) of approximately 60 percent by non-gaming industries.

The Government will expedite the establishment of "One Centre" and promote the quality development of the integrated tourism and leisure industry, while constantly enriching the content of Macao as a world tourism and leisure centre, and developing and fostering an integrated tourism and leisure industry with a wealth of non-gaming elements. In particular, the Government will fully leverage the benefits arising from world heritage in Macao, and strengthen the development of cultural tourism. We will further expand high-end tourist source markets, and develop exhibitions and conventions, commerce and trade, and incentive tourism. The Government will continue promoting the development of the non-gaming industries led by gaming operators, and strictly monitor the fulfilment of contractual commitments by new gaming concessionaires, with a focus on the development of non-gaming projects, to enrich non-gaming elements and further expand international tourist markets. We will effectively monitor and promote responsible gaming, to ensure healthy and orderly development of the gaming industry in compliance with relevant laws.

The Government will accelerate the development of the "Big Health" industry by strengthening cooperation with Peking Union Medical College Hospital and taking the establishment of a state-

level regional medical centre as an opportunity, to develop regional tumour treatment, medical beauty and other specialist treatment services for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and surrounding regions. The Government will import and cultivate major "Big Health" enterprises and recruit professional talents, while further promoting the development of traditional Chinese medicine industry and the establishment of a testing centre for Chinese medicines. We will effectively implement the Law on Pharmaceutical Activities in the Field of Traditional Chinese Medicine and the Registration of Traditional Chinese Medicines, to assist enterprises in registering traditional Chinese Medicines in Macao, and strive for the production of traditional Chinese medicines in the Intensive Cooperation Zone that are registered in Macao, and their entry into mainland China and international markets. In addition, the Government will formulate the application process and management system for the "Products inspected by Macao", "Production supervised by Macao" or "Designed by Macao" accreditation, and further leverage the functions of the Traditional Chinese Medicine Science and Technology Industrial Park of Cooperation Between Guangdong and Macao (GMTCM Park) as a platform, to promote the internationalisation of Chinese medicine with the use of the medical services and medications model.

We will expedite the development of a modern financial services industry. Taking advantage of Macao's special status and unique advantages, the Government will focus on the development of the bond market, wealth management, finance leasing, Renminbi clearing, private equities and green finance, to perfect the investment and financing ecosystem, improve the quality of modern financial services, and build an external financial service platform that bridges the world and serves the nation's domestic-international dual economic cycle, and especially a platform for financial services cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking countries; develop Macao as a Renminbi clearing centre for Portuguese-speaking countries; continue optimising the software and hardware infrastructure of the bond market, initiate liaison with the International Central Securities Depository (ICSD), and launch debt securities-related products and value-added services on a timely basis, to expand the pool of international investors and expedite the introduction of policies for subsidy encouraging bond issuance in Macao; expedite the formulation of the Securities Law and related regulations; refine private equity-related laws and regulations, and promote the development of private equity businesses; strengthen financial infrastructure, and launch the second phase of the Faster Payment System, to strive to complete the establishment of a financial infrastructure data centre; and strengthen financial talent cultivation and import.

The Government will foster technological innovations and the development of the science and technology industry, and facilitate the establishment of the Macao (sub) centre of the National Technology and Innovation Centre of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and the National Technology Transfer (Macao) Demonstration Institution. We will also promote the incorporation of the four State Key Laboratories into their restructured system, and take the initiative to undertake national strategic roles in science and technology. The Government will leverage the advantages of "One country, two systems" and as a platform between China and Portuguese-speaking countries, to participate in the construction of the technological innovation corridor of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and contribute to strengthening technological cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking countries, while actively building the China-Portuguese-speaking Countries Technology Centre, and attracting projects from Portuguese-speaking countries to be implemented in Macao, the Guangdong-Macao Intensive

Cooperation Zone in Hengqin and the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. We will perfect technological mechanisms and systems; facilitate integration of the industrial, academic and research and development sectors; and mobilise foundations, technology enterprises and tertiary education institutions in Macao and the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin to establish an industry-academia-research alliance, so as to enhance the transformation of scientific research results. In addition, we will gradually cultivate high and new technology enterprises, and attract both local and foreign high technology enterprises and talents to settle in Macao.

The Government will facilitate the development of the convention and exhibition, and commerce and trade industries. We will continue promoting the market-oriented and professional development of the convention and exhibition industry, with a focus on fostering the development of conventions and exhibitions covering the four major industries and the key industries in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Great Bay Area, while jointly introducing international, regional and professional conventions and exhibitions in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Great Bay Area with various organisations. Leveraging branded conventions and exhibitions to facilitate the development of the major industries, the Government will fully leverage the functions of the convention and exhibition industry in promoting trade and soliciting foreign investments, and extend the convention and exhibition industry chain. We will also support more large-scale international exhibitions to take place in Macao and promote business and leisure tourism.

Regarding fostering the development of the cultural and sports industries, the Government will effectively implement major cultural industry projects and support the development of cultural and creative enterprises, in order to promote the production and sale of cultural and creative products and services, while facilitating the synergistic development of the film and television industry, the film and television service industry and related industries. To enhance the experience of visitors to Macao's world heritage sites, the Government will utilise the space of historical buildings such as the Mandarin's House, the Dom Pedro V Theatre and the Navy Yard, and introduce resident branded performances that reflect local characteristics. The Government will also fully leverage the role of "Sports +", seizing the opportunity of hosting the 70th Macau Grand Prix and preparing for the 15th National Games, to incorporate a wider range of tourism and cultural elements into various events in order to create attractive branded sports events. We will urge the gaming operators to fulfil their commitments to non-gaming projects, and organise various international cultural and sports events.

To promote industrial transformation and diversification, the Government will support Macao's branded industries, develop high value-added industries, and assist the industries in promoting quality products made in Macao. We will also expand the diamond and gemstone trading and processing business, thereby enabling the jewellery industry chain to gradually take shape; and optimise services for applying for and approving industrial licences.

The MSAR Government will focus on both talent cultivation and import. We will expedite the cultivation of local talented people, and proactively promote the return of local talents who are currently abroad; encourage the design of tertiary education programmes in accordance with the development of industries, and the programmes for joint cultivation between tertiary education institutions and overseas renowned institutions, with a focus on cultivating talented people for industrial diversification; introduce professional qualification examinations to meet the needs

of market development, and include vocational courses and certification examinations covered by subsidies provided through the Continuing Education Programme. On the other hand, the Government will seek to recruit talented people with open and pragmatic attitudes, and strive to import talented people who can help facilitate adequate economic diversification in Macao. We will implement the Legal System for Importing Talented People, launch the electronic application platform for the Importing Talented People Programme, and expeditiously refine the talent demand list and the catalogue of talents in short supply, in order to actively recruit talented people.

2. Enhance infrastructure construction and jointly build a liveable smart city

The Government will proactively implement the detailed planning process. After the completion of the public consultation on the detailed planning draft for Eastern District-2, the plan will be expeditiously announced, while work will proceed on the detailed planning for Outer Harbour Area-1, Outer Harbour Area-2, and North Taipa-1.

To expedite major infrastructure projects in an orderly manner, the Government will further expedite the construction of the fourth Macao-Taipa cross-harbour bridge and the surrounding road networks, the New Urban Zone Area A road networks, and the common pipeline. The projects to construct the bridge linking Hengqin Port and the University of Macau and LRT Barra Station are expected to be completed by the second half of 2023. We will also proceed with the construction of Seac Pai Van line, Hengqin line, and East line, complete the construction of the central laboratory building of the Islands District Medical Complex, and forge ahead with the construction of various public facilities and government office buildings.

Regarding the improvement of traffic management, the Government will initiate the revision to the Road Traffic Law and its supplementary regulations; improve the walking route network, and complete the designs of various pedestrian facilities, followed by the commencement of construction; continue monitoring the effectiveness of bus services operating under the new contracts, and strictly enforce the monitoring of the bus services quality assurance system; assess the demand for new taxi licenses; continue developing related ancillary facilities, to fully leverage the functions of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge; and strengthen inter-departmental coordination, to mitigate the impact of road construction on traffic and the lives of nearby residents.

To accelerate the establishment of smart cities and perfect new infrastructure, the Government will expand the coverage of free WiFi services; install fibre optic systems in all new public buildings; further promote the replacement of electric meters, water meters and natural gas meters with smart meters; build a traffic congestion alert system, and improve real-time traffic management capabilities; further optimise the Macao Smart Go application, to perfect various public transportation systems and travel information; and promote inter-departmental geographic data sharing, to gradually build a service system for spatial data creation, dissemination, and sharing.

Regarding the development of a green and liveable Macao, the Government will adopt a series of measures to control greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with the national dual carbon goals, and actively implement the electric vehicle promotion plan, while boosting the penetration rate of electric vehicles even as overall vehicle growth is controlled. Bus companies will be required to phase out the public buses of Euro 4 emission standard, and the proportion of electric public buses will be increased to approximately 70 percent. he Government will further implement the

plastic restriction policy, and prohibit the import of non-degradable disposable plastic knives, forks and spoons during 2023. We will also initiate discussions on the construction of an eco-island; resolve coastal sewage pollution in the Inner Harbour; and ensure progress with the construction of a recycling centre for organic resources, together with various plans and projects related to the "reclaimed water reuse" project.

Regarding strengthening disaster prevention and mitigation to enhance the city's resilience, the Government will effectively implement the ten-year plan for disaster prevention and mitigation, to protect residents' lives and property; ensure progress with the construction of the rainwater pumping station in the South Inner Harbour and the sewerage project; complete the preliminary design of the Flood Prevention and Drainage at West Coloane project; and initiate the public tender and construction of the dyke improvement works in Area A. The Ka Ho Reservoir capacity expansion project (Phase Two) is expected to be completed by the end of 2023 or in early 2024. This will be in addition to completion of the Dateng Gorge Hydroelectric Project in Guangxi, thus significantly enhancing the security of Macao's water supplies. The Government will also fully implement the Legal System for the Control of Hazardous Substances, and begin construction of the permanent storage for hazardous substances.

To increase and optimise municipal leisure facilities, the Government will proceed with the construction of the second phase of the green promenade along the southern shores of the Macao Peninsula and the Hac Sa Youth Activity Experimental Camp, and finish planning the redevelopment of the former Macao (Yat Yuen) Canidrome Club and the lot of Lin Fong Sports Centre into sports parks for public use. We will also continue optimising open space for the community and children's play facilities.

Regarding strengthening the management of maritime areas, we will strive to complete the drafting and the legislative process of the bill on marine zoning based on functions, the planning of maritime areas, and the Law on Use of Maritime Areas. The Government will also join hands with authorities in mainland China to develop a smart maritime system.

3. Take multiple measures to benefit people's wellbeing

While upholding the principle of financial prudence, the Government will ensure that resources for education, healthcare, livelihoods and social welfare will not be reduced, and carry forward all welfare measures and temporary tax incentives that were implemented in 2022.

To effectively safeguard prioritised employment for local citizens, the Government will ensure steady employment for gaming staff after the new casino concessions are granted, and maintain the proportion of local employees working in the middle and senior management of integrated tourism and leisure enterprises at no less than 85 percent. The Government will continue with the subsidised training scheme, to further assist people who are impacted by the pandemic by upgrading their vocational skills for entering the job market. We will enhance local people's competitiveness in employment; and initiate a variety of vocational training courses and subjects for vocational examinations, to help Macao residents with strengthening their upward or horizontal mobility in the workplace.

The Government will continue improving labour laws and regulations. The Union Law will be

submitted to the Legislative Assembly for deliberation by the end of the year, and the measures regarding subsidies of remuneration for maternity leave and other laws will be reviewed. We will strengthen the creation of the occupational safety and health system.

The Government will maintain its level of investment in public housing, and implement the five-rung housing ladder policy, to help people from different walks of life to purchase their homes. Also in 2023, we will expedite the public housing construction project in Venceslau de Morais and Area A; carry out the review and allocation of regular family application for public housing, accelerate the construction of Home-Ownership Scheme Housing units in Area A; and commence a new round of application procedures for Home-Ownership Scheme Housing. In the first half of 2023, the study on the plan for Sandwich Class Housing on the site on Avenida Wai Long and the related legal system will be completed, and the corresponding construction and access system, plus conditions of use and sale of the housing units will be established. The Government will complete the construction of the housing project for senior citizens at Lot P of Areia Preta; and will plan and select suitable land for private housing for public tendering.

We will implement urban renewal work in accordance with the law; expedite the legislation of the Legal System Governing Urban Renewal; proceed with construction of interim housing; and create favourable conditions for urban renewal.

To improve healthcare services, the Government will uphold the principle of "putting prevention first and providing sound healthcare", and promote continuous development of Macao's healthcare system. We care for the physical and mental health of the residents, and will provide mental health-related services through the joint mechanism of "four-level joint prevention and four-service linking network" of the World Health Organization, and build a protective network for caring for people's lives. We will continue promoting the application of Chinese medicine in community healthcare services and enhance the professional standards of Chinese medicine services in Macao.

To strengthen social services, the Government closely monitors the aging population, and will strengthen elderly services and promote smart elderly services; complete the construction of senior citizen housing on schedule. We will optimise the Carers Allowance Pilot Scheme to further expand the range of target beneficiaries. In 2023, about 300 new quotas for rehabilitation services will be added. An additional month of allowances will be disbursed to eligible families, in response to the pandemic. The Government will actively support the development of women's and children's affairs, perfect and facilitate the implementation of family-friendly policies, continue supporting the development of family life education, and promote the development of child-care services; regulate the price marking methods of public wet markets to enhance price transparency; and implement the Registration System for Establishments of Takeaway Foods, to strengthen inspections and protect consumers' rights and interests.

The Government will improve the standard of education and steadily facilitate the market-oriented development of higher education; facilitate the orderly development of institutional quality audit in higher education institutions, to enhance quality and competitiveness; gradually expand the sources of international students, expand the scale of higher education, and speed up talent cultivation to assist the development of the MSAR. We will also enhance the quality of non-tertiary education and support the diverse development of students; continue improving the teaching and learning environment for basic education by planning and constructing eight schools and one education

centre on lots B1 and B2 of the New Urban Zone Area A; and enhance the professional competence of teachers and related teaching staff. We will continue implementing the pilot project on Smart Teaching; launch a science popularisation and education scheme for students, to promote science and technology education in primary and secondary schools; and continue supporting local students with pursuing further studies in top universities around the world.

We will strengthen youth work from a strategic perspective. The Government will publish the Social Survey on Macao Youth Indicators 2022, and implement a professional development programme for young people of Macao, to provide professional experience opportunities for Macao's working youth; and fully leverage the functions of youth organisations to enhance the political engagement ability of young people. The Government will help young people and students to pursue employment, education, entrepreneurship and exchanges and cooperation in mainland China – especially in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

We will expedite the construction of One Base. We will organise Art Macao: 2023 International Art Biennial of Macao; and support local arts organisations and workers with applying for the China National Arts Fund, to boost the popularity of Macao's creative works. We will publish the Annals of Macao - Geography, and commence the compilation of the Annals of Macao - Law and Politics; and promote digital upgrading and transformation of cultural and museum facilities. The Government will also launch two subsidy schemes for the revitalisation and maintenance of historic buildings; enforce the Cultural Heritage Protection Law; and properly protect and utilise our cultural heritage. We will build a "city of reading", and introduce reading space enhancement and incentive measures for children and teenagers, to cultivate a lifelong reading habit.

To support the development of sports, we will actively participate in the preparation of the 15th National Games. We will enhance athletic team building and training, to create a favourable environment for the development of elite athletes. We will facilitate the planning and restructuring of various sports facilities; support organising sport for all activities; and facilitate building Macao as a healthy city.

4. Deepen public administration reform and continuously improve governance capacity

The Government will properly define its rights and responsibilities and optimise the allocation of functions; continue reviewing the disciplinary system for department heads and supervisors of public departments, and introduce new mechanisms at both physical and procedural levels, to improve accountability; review the functions of project teams in the government structure and implement necessary restructuring; and continue optimising the internal division of labour and allocation of functions at the departmental level.

The Government will commence revising the laws and regulations related to e-governance; offer one-stop integrated services based on the "Macao One Account 2.0"; and expand, in phases, the cloud computing centre, to gradually improve the level of data development and utilisation. The Government will start issuing the next-generation Macao identity cards in the fourth quarter of 2023; and will also optimise registration and notary procedures; strengthen data interconnection; and facilitate electronic registration for motor vehicles, civil registration and property and business registrations.

To improve the efficiency of internal management of public departments, the Government will re-establish a unified personnel management system for civil servants. We will also improve the horizontal mobility of civil servants, strengthen cross-departmental cooperation and facilitate coordinated and efficient operations by government agencies.

We strive to build an efficient civil servant team for the people. The civil servant entrance examination will be conducted in an orderly manner. We will improve civil servant training. The Government will organise exchange seminars for civil servants from Macao, Zhuhai and Hengqin; explore the establishment of a system for assigning civil servants to internship programmes in the Greater Bay Area and other parts of mainland China; and continuously strengthen civil servants' sense of responsibility, together with their awareness of serving the people, communication and collaboration, fairness and integrity, and innovation.

The Government will effectively implement the principle of "patriots governing Macao"; perfect the electoral system and carry out the work on amending the Electoral System for the Legislative Assembly; and strengthen education and training for civil servants on patriotism and their national security awareness. In conjunction with the 30th anniversary of the promulgation of the Basic Law, a series of commemorative and legal awareness activities will be held.

The Government will coordinate and expedite all legislative work, actively implement the projects scheduled in the legislative plan for the year, and prioritise the legislative amendments related to people's livelihoods and the economy, to provide legal support for promoting economic recovery, and protecting and improving people's livelihoods. We will also actively facilitate the optimisation of the legal system for monitoring public assets, to ensure rational use of public funds.

To facilitate regional and international legal cooperation, the Government will foster integration and development of legal services in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and establish and improve diverse dispute resolution mechanisms. We will also expedite the negotiations regarding and signing of judicial assistance protocols with Portugal, Brazil, the Philippines and Vietnam.

We will respect and uphold judicial independence, and actively support the construction of software and hardware for the judiciary. The Commission Against Corruption (CCAC) will carry out its work related to anti-corruption, complaints to the Ombudsman and integrity education in accordance with the law. The Commission of Audit will make progress in building collaboration mechanisms, managing audit projects, devising innovative methods for audit organisation and utilising audit data.

5. Persistently safeguard national security and maintain social stability

To persistently safeguard national security, firstly, we will improve the legal system for safeguarding national security. The Government will make considerable efforts to push forward the second reading of the amendments to the Law on Safeguarding National Security, and make progress with the revision of supporting legislation in an orderly manner. Second, the Government will implement enforcement mechanisms to safeguard national security, make every effort to facilitate the physical operations of the Office of the Committee for Safeguarding National Security of the

Macao Special Administrative Region, and fully support the National Security Adviser and National Security Technical Advisers in fulfilling their duties according to the law. Third, we will strengthen national security law enforcement; optimise intelligence and law enforcement; strengthen the ability to identify and respond to security risks and threats in various areas; and actively prevent, supress and penalise according to law any activities that endanger the stability of the country and Macao.

To maintain consistent alertness in the police force: First, we will strengthen the police force through technology. We will comprehensively promote the development of smart policing; improve the overall deployment of CCTV cameras; strengthen cyber security supervision; and enhance cyber security alertness and protection capabilities. Second, we will promote civil protection reform. The Government will implement the new Civil Protection Master Plan, promote smart civil protection, and continue improving the functions of the application platform enabling effective overall command during emergencies. Third, we will systematically prevent and strictly combat all kinds of illegal and criminal activities.

6. Steadily advance the construction of Hengqin, and better integration with national development

The MSAR Government will work closely with Guangdong province to expedite, step by step, the legislation for the Cooperation Zone. We will continue communicating with the relevant national ministries; facilitate the implementation of hierarchical management supporting regulatory measures and tax policies; facilitate prompt implementation of major supportive measures, such as the special measures for relaxing market entry requirements of the Cooperation Zone, and the catalogue of encouraged industries; and explore the ways to establish an international Internet cross-border data management system. The Government will accelerate the formulation of plans for the development and investment companies in the Cooperation Zone; and facilitate the launch and implementation of the list of the first batch of authorised items; take the lead in establishing a legal system and mechanism deeply integrated with Macao in civil and commercial areas, such as market supervision, commercial registration, intellectual property rights, cross-border practices, and commercial dispute resolution, providing legal protection for the development of the Cooperation Zone.

We will focus on industries with precise efforts; focus on facilitating Macao's industrial diversification; scientifically study and identify segmentation of the Cooperation Zone; expedite the introduction of a series of high-quality and precise industrial policies; leverage Macao's unique advantages arising from being a free port with international access to the world and the Cooperation Zone's advantages in space and talents , to facilitate efficient and convenient flows of people, goods, funds and information in Macao and Hengqin. We will also study ways of lowering enterprises' operating costs and people's cost of living in the Cooperation Zone; provide a hub platform for mainland China enterprises to go global, bring in international enterprises, and form a new model to promote the synergy between industries with "Macao platform + international resources + Hengqin space + shared results".

To promote high-quality development of modern financial services, we will accelerate the launch of policies on financial services industries, such as wealth management and green finance; support the development and public listing of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises; fully cooperate with the national financial authorities, to implement the plan for the establishment of an

electronic fence system in the Cooperation Zone; build crucial financial infrastructure; explore the coordinated development of onshore and offshore businesses with the implementation of risk control. The Government will promote cross-border transfer of green finance assets, to further open up the capital connection channels with Macao. With reference to the cross-border financial cooperation mechanism, the Government will explore ways to jointly establish a financial supervision committee in the Cooperation Zone, and establish a sound coordination and communication mechanism for tools to supervise innovative pilot financial services projects.

We will make great efforts in developing advanced technology. We will actively facilitate the implementation of semiconductor chip manufacturing projects; commence an exercise to invite investment in the Metaverse industry; expedite the establishment of industrial structure and agglomeration of enterprises; facilitate the construction of the Hengqin Advanced Intelligent Computing Permanent Base; promote the computing platform as a project for creating scientific devices; cooperate with the Cooperation Zone to help Macao researchers to apply for national science and technology programmes; and support researchers working on projects in Macao to conduct joint research and development in the Cooperation Zone, and to transform their achievements.

The Government will facilitate the development of the "Big Health" industry, integrate the advantages of traditional Chinese medicine in Guangdong and Macao, and strengthen cooperation in traditional Chinese medicine between the two places. We will optimise the development model of Traditional Chinese Medicine Science and Technology Industrial Park of Cooperation Between Guangdong and Macao (GMTCM Park); expedite the implementation of several healthcare projects; focus on the development of Chinese medicine using traditional and classical prescriptions, Chinese medicine, testing and certification, transformation of pilot testing, production and manufacturing and other business formats.

To strengthen the cultural tourism, convention and exhibition, and trade and commerce industries, the Government will promote in-depth cooperation between Macao and Hengqin in cultural innovation, convention and exhibition, consumption, Big Health and other industries; jointly build the brand of Macao-Hengqin tourism; expedite the construction of the crossing area and extension area for Macao's cultural, tourism and exhibition industry; and organise the High-quality Consumption Exhibition and Hengqin Global Bay Area Forum.

To create a favourable environment for living and working akin to Macao, we will complete the establishment of Macao New Neighbourhood project, develop plans for allocation and sale of residential units, and simultaneously build livelihood facilities for the people. We will accelerate the implementation of Macao standard public services and welfare systems in Hengqin; continue to deepen exchanges and cooperation between Macao and Hengqin in education, healthcare, culture and other social and livelihood areas; and assist Macao residents with seeking employment opportunities in the Cooperation Zone. We will launch special internship programmes on advanced technology for Macao young people; establish policies to facilitate cross-border practices so Macao medical workers can work in the Cooperation Zone; and strive to launch the policy that enables medicines and medical devices that are legally used in Macao to be also used in the Cooperation Zone.

To deepen reginal cooperation, the Government will implement the Arrangements of Key Projects

for the Development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area in 2023, implement various project plans, and actively participate in the formulation of various policies and plans. We will facilitate cooperation between Guangdong and Macao. Meanwhile we will study the establishment of specialised cooperation mechanisms with Hainan and Chongqing; actively participate in pan-Pearl River Delta cooperation, and encourage Pan-Pearl River Delta local governments and qualified enterprises to raise financing through Macao bond market, and strengthen cooperation with Pan-Pearl River Delta; implement Beijing-Macao, Shanghai-Macao, and Sichuan-Macao cooperation; and participate in supporting Jiangxi's rural revitalisation work. We will actively participate in the Belt and Road initiative, and pragmatically facilitate the establishment of One Platform.

7. Make unrelenting efforts to prevent and control the pandemicCOVID-19 and safeguard strengthen the anti-pandemic system

The MSAR Government will continue aligning with the national prevention and control policies to safeguard the health and lives of Macao people, and create favourable conditions for normal operations of society and economic recovery.

We will consolidate our experience of the "18 June" pandemic prevention and control, to enhance our pandemic prevention and control capability; optimise pandemic contingency plans; steadily improve regional joint prevention and control, and constantly improve the pandemic prevention system; and continue to promote COVID-19 vaccination, mainly targeting the elderly, children, and booster shots. To improve infectious disease prevention and control facilities, the Public Health Specialist Building will commence operation in 2023. This meets World Health Organization standards, and will be equipped with 80 high-standard isolation wards to provide support in prevention and control of infectious disease outbreaks.

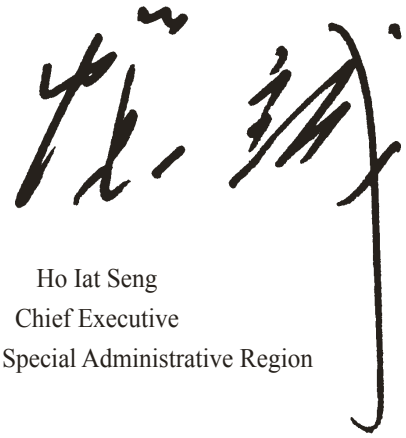
Conclusions

Currently, we are facing a complex and ever-changing internal and external development environment, and dealing with the difficult tasks of economic restructuring and transformation. Today, however, the scale and level of Macao's overall economic development, the financial situation of the MSAR Government, and the strength and foundation of Macao industry or enterprises, are unparalleled in history. We must move on with full confidence, join hands and unite to overcome difficulties and challenges, blaze a new trail of adequate economic diversification, and open new horizons for Macao's development.

The MSAR Government will seize the opportunities arising from national development; leverage Macao's unique positioning and advantages; unswervingly expedite Macao's adequate economic diversification; actively participate in the new national development plan; pragmatically promote the construction of the Cooperation Zone; and achieve better development of Macao on the broad stage of national development.

We shall take into account the actual situation in Macao; thoroughly study and implement the report of the 20th National Congress and the spirit of President Xi's important speech; strengthen our confidence in the principle of "One country, two systems"; leverage the advantages of "One country, two systems"; adhere to a general approach of making progress while ensuring stability;

and jointly promote the great cause of "One country, two systems" in Macao in the new era, to break new ground and make new achievements!



Ho Iat Seng
Chief Executive
The Macao Special Administrative Region

Macao Yearbook 2023

CALENDAR OF EVENTS IN 2022

MACAU

Calendar of Events in 2022

January

1 The print publication of the *Macao SAR Gazette* is replaced by electronic means and is published on the website of the Government Printing Bureau. Subscriptions and sales of printed copies of the *Macao SAR Gazette* are cancelled.

The Public Wet Market Management System comes into effect. Stalls selling fresh food in wet markets must use a unified price tag format and adopt the metric system.

5 The Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre announces that civilian flights from outside mainland China are banned from carrying passengers to Macao from midnight on 9 January to 23:59 on 23 January.

8 The Macao SAR Government issues a press release to firmly oppose a report on Macao affairs issued by Taiwan's Mainland Affairs Council.

10 The newly appointed Secretary-General of the Permanent Secretariat to the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries (PSCs) (Macao), Dr. Ji Xianzheng, arrives in Macao to assume office.

13 A Covid-19 case is confirmed in Tanzhou, Zhongshan. The SAR government immediately launches a contingency plan, including mandatory nucleic acid tests for cross-border teachers and students, and quarantine of close contacts and secondary contacts of the confirmed case in Macao.

With effect from midnight on 14 January 2022, all inbound travellers from mainland China except those traveling by air must hold proof of a negative nucleic acid test result dated within 48 hours after the specimen collection date; with effect from 6am on 16 January, the validity of a negative nucleic acid test result is shortened to 24 hours; with effect from midnight on 29 January, the validity period reverts to 48 hours.

14 Seven Covid-19 cases are identified in Nanping Town, in Zhuhai's Xiangzhou District. Inbound travellers who have been to this place in the past 14 days are required to undergo medical observations and up to five nucleic acid tests. Cross-border teachers and students do not return to school on 14 January and 15 January. On 17 January, cross-border teachers and students must show negative results of nucleic acid tests conducted within the past 24 hours. Classes partially resume.

The SAR Government announces the draft by-law on the Amendments to Law No. 16/2001, the Gaming Industry Regulatory Framework. The draft by-law prescribes that the maximum number of gaming concessions is six, sub-concessions are prohibited, the maximum contract terms are ten years, and there is a transition period of three years for casino operations in

properties that are not owned by one of the concessionaires. On 24 January, the amendment bill passes its first reading at the Legislative Assembly. On 13 May, the Legislative Assembly working group makes major revisions to the bill, removing the requirement that satellite casinos must be set up in properties owned by one of the concessionaires. The revised amendment bill passes its second reading in the Legislative Assembly on 21 June, and comes into effect on 23 June.

15 During the online working meeting on Zhuhai-Macao Covid-19 joint prevention and control, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng and Secretary of the Zhuhai Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Lu Yuyin exchange views on the joint Covid-19 prevention and control measures.

20 With effect from midnight, the Macao Health Code adopts a tricolour scheme to indicate the number of vaccine doses. With effect from midnight on 19 March, corresponding health measures of 'yellow' health code holders are displayed. With effect from midnight on 13 April, the end date of travel history is added. On 30 April, the antigen test results are displayed and the Covid-19 Test Result Declaration and Query Platform is launched. On 18 August, travel history declaration for risk areas in mainland China is added.

In response to the increasing number of locked down areas in Zhuhai, cross-border teachers and students of tertiary and non-tertiary institutions temporarily halt returning to Macao for classes from 21 January until the end of the Spring Festival holiday.

23 The Macau Government Tourist Office continues the "Stay, Dine and See Macao" programme. On 29 January, local tours and hotel staycations are launched.

24 To strengthen the pandemic control measures related to cold-chain food, 3,500 cold-chain food supply workers in Macao shall undergo nucleic acid tests every three days. On 15 March, stock clerks of suppliers and supermarkets are included in the regular Covid-19 testing scheme for targeted occupational groups, and are required to undergo a nucleic acid test every seven days. On 16 March, staff tasked with handling parcels in online shopping agencies are included in the scheme.

27 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Secretary-General of the Permanent Secretariat to the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries (PSCs) (Macao), Dr Ji Xianzheng, to exchange views on leveraging Macao's functions as a platform between China and Portuguese-speaking countries, and fostering economic and trade cooperation and exchanges between China and Portuguese-speaking countries.

30 With effect from midnight on 31 January 2022, the quarantine period for inbound travellers from places deemed at high risk of Covid-19 infections is shortened from 28 days to 21 days. With effect from midnight on 15 June, a "10+7" (ten days of centralised quarantine for medical observation, and seven days of self-health management) pandemic policy is implemented for inbound travellers meeting certain conditions from Hong Kong, Taiwan or international locations. Starting from 6 August, the period of centralised quarantine is shortened to "7+3". Starting from 12 November, the quarantine period is shortened to "5+3".

With effect from midnight on 17 December, inbound travellers from Hong Kong, Taiwan or international locations can do home quarantine for medical observation.

With effect from midnight on 21 February, individuals aged 12 or above who are travelling to Macao via either Hong Kong or Taiwan are required to present a certificate proving they have completed the primary vaccination series at least 14 days prior to arrival, with the last dose in the series administered within the preceding seven months. With effect from midnight on 3 April, individuals aged 12 or above who are travelling to Macao from overseas, Hong Kong or Taiwan are required to present a certificate proving they have completed the primary vaccination series at least 14 days prior to arrival. With effect from midnight on 18 August, the vaccination requirements are lifted.

31 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng delivers the Lunar New Year message.

The Study on the Residential Housing Policy of the Macao SAR is released. The study is based on the second five-year plan of Macao and outlines the related policies, objectives and implementation measures of the five-rung housing ladder principle, giving the public a better understanding of the Government's housing policy.

February

3 Large-scale Chinese New Year Celebration activities, including the float parade and fireworks display, resume.

4 The 24th Winter Olympic Games open in Beijing. Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends the opening ceremony, by invitation.

14 The Macao Urban Development Master Plan (2020-2040) is promulgated and comes into effect the following day.

The Director of the Administrative Committee of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin and Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng visit the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, and hold a Spring Festival seminar with officials from the Administrative Committee and Executive Committee of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.

The SAR Government launches the plan for granting financial subsidies for scrapping obsolete motorcycles and their replacement by new electric motorcycles, with a maximum value of financial subsidy and fee waiver amounting to 8,800 patacas.

18 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Secretary of the CPC Zhuhai Municipal Committee and the Secretary of the Hengqin Party Working Committee of the CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee, Lu Yuyin, and the Deputy Secretary of the CPC Zhuhai Municipal Committee and the Mayor of Zhuhai, Huang Zhihao, to exchange views on cooperation regarding joint pandemic prevention work, facilitation of boundary crossings,

economic recovery, and furthering progress with construction of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.

21 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng sends a congratulatory message to the Chinese delegation at the 24th Winter Olympic Games for its outstanding achievements.

25 The Secretary for Administration and Justice, Cheong Weng Chon, and the Minister of Justice of the People's Republic of China, He Rong, sign the Arrangements Concerning Mutual Assistance in Court-ordered Interim Measures in Aid of Arbitral Proceedings by the Courts of Mainland China and the MSAR. They conduct the signing online, in Beijing and Macao.

The Macao SAR Government amends the By-law on the Macao Polytechnic Institute, to rename the institution to Macao Polytechnic University, while all its high education schools are designated as faculties, with effect from 1 March 2022.

26 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng chairs an exchange session on reviewing and assessing the Government's work, and proposes requirements for governance covering all levels of Government officials.

28 Another Covid-19 case is confirmed in Tanzhou, Zhongshan. Individuals who have visited certain key areas around the Border Gate Square are required to undergo compulsory nucleic acid testing. On 1 March, three groups of individuals are required to undergo nucleic acid testing. On 2 March, 780 people who passed through the Border Gate Checkpoint are each required to complete five nucleic acid tests.

School staff and students of tertiary and non-tertiary education institutions who have resided in Tanzhou in the past 14 days suspend face-to-face classes from 1 March. Their face-to-face classes resume on 7 March.

March

1 The Special Support Measures for Enterprises in Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin Issuing Corporate Bonds in Macao (Temporary), formulated by the Executive Committee of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, come into effect.

4 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends the opening of the fifth session of the 13th National People's Congress in Beijing.

5 The fifth session of the 13th National People's Congress in Beijing commences in Beijing. Premier Li Keqiang includes the principle of "patriots governing Macao" in his work report for the first time, and mentions the need to implement the central government's full authority over the SAR. The central government fully supports the SAR Government in its administration in accordance with the law, supports Hong Kong and Macao in developing their economies, improving people's livelihoods, and better integrating with the development

of the country, so as to maintain the long-term prosperity and stability of Hong Kong and Macao.

The bill on the Procedures for Electing Macao's Deputies to the 14th National People's Congress proposes the number of deputies from the Macao SAR will be 12, the same as in the previous session.

6 In a meeting involving Hong Kong and Macao members of the CPPCC during the fifth session of the 13th National People's Congress in Beijing, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Vice Premier of the State Council, Han Zheng, emphasises the importance of pandemic prevention and cites three expectations of the delegates – supporting the MSAR Government's work on pandemic prevention and control, supporting the Government in its administration in accordance with the law and amendments to the gaming laws and regulations, and expediting the development of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin and adequate economic diversification.

9 The Department of Finance of Guangdong Province and Guangdong Provincial Tax Service of State Taxation Administration forward the Notice of the Ministry of Finance of China and State Taxation Administration of China on the Preferential Individual Income Tax Policies in the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin. The individual income tax rate for local and overseas talents is capped at 15 percent. Macao residents working in the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin are exempted from taxation of the portion of their personal income tax exceeding their tax payable in Macao.

12 With effect from midnight on 14 March, holders of Exit-Entry Permits for Travelling to and from Hong Kong and Macao with family visit (T) endorsements who have made three or more entries into Macao via the port of Border Gate or Qingmao Port within a single day must, upon entry, immediately undergo one nucleic acid test and wait for the test result at the port. Starting from midnight on 21 March 2022, the measure is expanded to also include Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge and the Inner Harbour Ferry Terminal.

14 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng sends a congratulatory message to the Chinese delegation at the 24th Winter Paralympics for its outstanding achievements

Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng chairs the 2022 Plenary Session of the Economic Development Council.

15 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends a sharing session on aspirations of the "Two Sessions" and emphasises that the SAR Government should persistently uphold the spirit of the "Two Sessions" and the important instructions of the Central People's Government leaders, strictly adhere to the principles of "One country, two systems", "Macao people governing Macao" and a high degree of autonomy, achieve new success for the Macao SAR, and facilitate the long-term implementation of "One country, two systems" with Macao characteristics.

Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng officiates at the plaque unveiling ceremony for the Ilha Verde Fire Station.

17 A Community Treatment Centre Plan is announced. The Macao East Asian Games Dome and the Athlete Training Development Centre are to be converted into a Community Treatment Centre, to provide one-stop quarantine triage, nucleic acid testing and hospitalisation services for patients with mild symptoms. Some 1,400 beds are expected to be provided during the initial implementation of the plan.

18 With effect from midnight, all individuals entering Macao via the Zhuhai-Macao checkpoints must hold proof of a negative result of a Covid-19 nucleic acid test conducted within the previous 24 hours after the day of sampling. With effect from midnight on 20 April, the validity of a negative nucleic acid test result is adjusted to the test being taken within the preceding 48 hours. With effect from midnight on 25 April, the validity period is extended to 72 hours. With effect from midnight on 2 June, individuals entering Macao from Guangdong Province via the Zhuhai-Macao checkpoints or by sea must hold proof of a negative result for a Covid-19 nucleic acid test, with the specimen collected within the preceding 7 days.

21 Four Macao students are considered close contacts of confirmed Covid-19 cases in Nanping, Zhuhai, while 29 Macao students are considered secondary contacts. A total of 9,300 teachers and students from seven schools are required to undergo nucleic acid tests.

The State Council appoints the Director of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the MSAR, Fu Ziying, as the National Security Affairs Adviser of the Committee for Safeguarding National Security. The Deputy Director of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the MSAR, Zheng Xincong, and Yin Shuhua, are appointed as National Security Technical Advisers of the Committee for Safeguarding National Security.

27 The Almirante Lacerda Municipal Market (Red Market) is closed for renovation; and the temporary Almirante Lacerda Municipal Market on Rua Marginal do Lam Mau commences operation on 29 March.

28 The Vaccination System comes into effect on 1 April, stipulating that personal vaccination records shall be issued either digitally or physically. The Health Bureau launches an electronic platform for vaccination records, to provide the digital versions of personal vaccination records.

April

1 The Public Works Bureau and the Land and Urban Construction Bureau commence operations. The functions related to public buildings and infrastructure of the former Lands, Public Works and Transport Bureau are transferred to the Public Works Bureau. The functions related to electrical and mechanical installations are added to the Land and Urban Construction Bureau, while the functions related to urban planning, land management, and

approval and supervision of private construction projects remain.

3 The LRT Taipa line resumes passenger services, after the replacement of high voltage electric cables.

6 The Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre formulates the Contingency Plan for a Large-scale Covid-19 Epidemic in Macao (first version), which is uploaded to the website.

10 The Extraordinary Ministerial Conference of the Forum for Economic and Trade Co-operation Between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries is held in the China-Portuguese-speaking Countries Commercial and Trade Service Platform Complex. Premier Li Keqiang delivers a congratulatory speech via video. The Plaque Unveiling Ceremony of the China-Portuguese-Speaking Countries Exchange Centre for Epidemic Prevention is held. The ministers of the participating countries sign the Joint Declaration of the Extraordinary Ministerial Conference.

12 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng sits in at a plenary meeting of the Legislative Assembly and responds to inquiries from legislators regarding matters of public concern about the Government's administration, and social and livelihood-related affairs.

14 The pilot scheme for exemption from entry restrictions for Filipino domestic helpers opens for application on 25 April. Starting from 23 May, the scheme is expanded to also include Indonesian domestic helpers. Starting from 30 May, all foreign domestic helpers are eligible to apply.

The MSAR Government expresses its strong opposition regarding the content related to Macao in the 2021 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices issued by the Department of State of the United States.

15 The 2022 National Security Education Exhibition is held. By 15 May, when the exhibition closes, it attracts a total of 58,000 visitors, with the related website recording over 380,000 views.

16 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng sends a congratulatory message to the Central People's Government on the successful return of the Shenzhou-13 manned spacecraft.

20 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng visits Hainan, to attend the opening ceremony of the Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference 2022 on the following day.

23 A typhoon drill – "Crystal Fish 2022" – is organised through the civil protection mechanism system.

29 The Executive Council announces the draft by-law on the third round of the Electronic Consumption Benefits Plan.

The SAR Government introduces the 2022 water and electricity fee subsidies for residential and commercial properties, benefitting about 230,000 residential users and 30,000 non-residential users at a cost of about 1.326 billion patacas.

May

8 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng sends a congratulatory message to John Lee Ka-chiu on his victory in the 2022 Chief Executive Election of the Hong Kong SAR.

15 In accordance with the By-law on the Registration System for Establishments of Takeaway Foods, with effect from 15 November, all establishments providing takeaway food in Macao are required to complete registration and obtain licences.

18 A consensus has been reached under the Zhuhai-Macao joint prevention and control mechanism, according to which, with effect from midnight on 21 May 2022, the checkpoint at the Zhuhai-Macao Cross-border Industrial Zone will cease 24-hour services, with the opening hours adjusted to 7am to midnight. The checkpoint is open exclusively for those working in the Cross-border Industrial Zone.

19 With effect from midnight on 21 May, all individuals entering Macao from overseas must, before boarding a direct flight or the first flight of an itinerary with one or more stopovers, present proof of negative result of a Covid-19 nucleic acid test conducted within the preceding 48 hours.

A total of 9,600 doses of the mRNA Covid-19 vaccine for children arrive in Macao. Eligible children aged 5 years to 11 years can receive the vaccine, starting from 24 May. Starting from 20 June, children aged 12 years to 17 years can receive the third dose of mRNA vaccine, at least six months (no less than 24 weeks) after completing the primary vaccination series.

20 On 26 May, entry restrictions for non-resident spouses and children (who are minors) of Macao residents are further relaxed, subject to centralised quarantine for medical observation after entry. With effect from 27 May, Portuguese nationals who have not travelled to places other than mainland China, Macao, Hong Kong or Portugal (except places where they stayed while in transit) within 21 days before their entry may, provided they fulfil entry requirements, enter Macao without prior authorisation from the health authorities. With effect from midnight on 13 June, entry restrictions for non-resident workers and their family members arriving from mainland China are relaxed. With effect from midnight on 15 June, entry restrictions for foreign nationals who have been granted Residence Authorisation or Special Authorisation to Stay and arrive from mainland China are relaxed. With effect from 22 August, non-Macao residents without resident status in mainland China, Hong Kong or Taiwan may enter Macao from mainland China without prior authorisation from the health authorities, provided that they have not visited any places outside mainland China within 10 days prior to their entry, and fulfil one of the conditions for returning to mainland China without further visa application; while all other border entry requirements also apply.

30 The State Council appoints Zheng Xincong as the Director of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the MSAR and the National Security Affairs Adviser of the MSAR Committee for Safeguarding National Security. The Chief Executive welcomes Zheng Xincong to assume office on behalf of the Macao SAR, and thanks the Macao Liaison Office for its long-term care for and support to the Macao SAR.

Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng holds a working meeting with the Deputy Secretary of the CPC Zhuhai Municipal Committee and the Mayor of Zhuhai, Huang Zhihao, to exchange views on joint Covid-19 prevention and control measures, economic recovery, construction of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, talent training and the intercity railway network.

31. Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends a special meeting of the Administrative Committee of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.

June

1 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the newly-appointed Director of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the MSAR, Zheng Xincong.

6 The Seac Pai Van Health Centre is inaugurated. The centre has a total area of 5,600 square metres, and will serve a population of about 30,000 to 40,000 in the area.

10 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the former Director of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the MSAR, Fu Ziying, and expresses his sincere tribute and gratitude to Fu Ziying for his contribution to Macao, and his guidance regarding the MSAR Government's work.

Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng leads a government delegation to Guangzhou, and meets with the Secretary of CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee, Li Xi, and the Governor of Guangdong Province, Wang Weizhong. Both parties agree to continue consolidating joint efforts and achievements regarding pandemic prevention and control, facilitating economic recovery and normalising exchanges, and expediting the establishment of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, based on the foundation of cooperation between the two places.

18 A Covid-19 case is identified in the community. The Chief Executive issues an executive order announcing that the Macao SAR will enter the state of immediate prevention, starting from 1am on 19 June 2022.

19 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng visits the Civil Protection Action Centre, to receive a briefing on pandemic prevention and control, understand the latest progress with related work, and give instructions. The Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre commences zone-specific and multi-level disease prevention and control, seals off areas as red-code and yellow-code zones, and conducts epidemiological investigations. Thirteen rounds of mass nucleic acid testing for all residents, as well as several rounds of nucleic acid testing for focus areas and targeted groups, are conducted from this day till 23 July.

The Zhuhai authorities responsible for Macao-Zhuhai Covid-19 joint prevention and control report that, with effect from 6am, all individuals entering Zhuhai (including Hengqin) from Macao must hold proof of a negative result of a Covid-19 nucleic acid test that has

been issued within 24 hours. With effect from 9am, all individuals entering Macao from Zhuhai must hold proof of a negative result of a Covid-19 nucleic acid test that has been issued within the preceding 48 hours. Non-resident Macao workers who are under home isolation in Zhuhai may return to Macao for work if they hold proof of a negative result of a nucleic acid test that has been issued within the preceding 24 hours, and after signing an undertaking. Starting from 6am on 20 June, all non-resident workers living in Zhuhai who arrive from Macao must prepare personal health declarations 12 hours in advance, and may only return to Zhuhai after the local communities have confirmed that the home isolation requirements have been complied with; otherwise they must undergo seven-day centralised quarantine. Starting from 22 June, arrivals to Zhuhai from Macao are subject to a seven-day centralised isolation plus seven-day home-bound health observation. Cross-boundary truck drivers, funeral parlour transport staff, medical staff for critical care and civil servants responsible for emergency responses are managed on a point-to-point closed-loop basis after arrival. Starting from 29 June, the management measures for arrivals from Macao to Zhuhai are adjusted to seven days of centralised isolation + three days of health self-monitoring at home. Starting from 6pm on 3 August, all individuals entering Zhuhai from Macao must hold proof of a negative result of a Covid-19 nucleic acid test that has been issued within the preceding 24 hours, and undergo "two tests in three days", with no quarantine requirements.

In response to the latest developments with the pandemic, public departments suspend non-emergency services from 20 June to 1 July, and provide only limited public services from 4 July to 8 July. The SAR adopts the "relatively static" management measures from 11 July to 22 July, and public departments are closed. Starting from 23 July, the Macao SAR enters the "consolidation" period of pandemic control. Public departments provide limited public services and resume normal operations from 2 August.

Tertiary and non-tertiary education institutions suspend all teaching activities and campus openings. Private supplementary education support centres and institutions participating in the Continuing Education Development Plan suspend operations. On 22 June, non-tertiary education institutions in Macao call an end to their 2021/2022 academic year, which is earlier than scheduled.

The MSAR Government launches a new round of financial assistance measures, with an estimated budget of 10 billion patacas. These include refunds of real estate stamp duty for industrial or commercial venues; exemption of tourism tax; refunds of vehicle licence tax for business vehicles; exemptions or refunds of administrative licence fees and related fees; a taxi fuel subsidy; introduction of the Employee, Freelancer and Business Subsidy Scheme; and bank loan interest subsidies for enterprises. On 15 July, the Government submits the amendments to the budget for 2022 to the Legislative Assembly; these indicate an extra allocation of 35.157 billion patacas from the fiscal reserves, including an extra 10 billion patacas for financial relief measures.

20 With effect from midnight, all bus, taxi and light rail passengers are required to present the green health code and wear face masks.

22 The England Marina Club Hotel is used to isolate patients with positive results in nucleic acid tests. The first batch of patients is admitted by the evening.

23 During a press conference, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng says the SAR Government has always prioritised the lives, safety and health of residents, in order to promptly control the pandemic, maintain people's livelihood needs and ensure social stability.

The Chief Executive issues an executive order regarding closure of certain facilities and suspension of dine-in services at food and beverage establishments, with effect from 5pm on 23 June. The order is lifted at midnight on 2 August.

The MSAR Government signs amended concession contracts with the six gaming operators, to extend their gaming operations contracts to 31 December 2022.

24 The quarantine station of the Community Treatment Centre in Hall C of the Macau East Asian Games Dome becomes operational, while the services in Pac On Temporary Quarantine Station are suspended.

Twenty-four elderly homes begin implementing preventive closed-loop management measures. On 28 June, 11 care homes for persons with disabilities and one detoxification and rehabilitation home in Macao likewise begin implementing these measures.

27 The Covid-19 Map is uploaded to the web, enabling the public to check the distribution of buildings with confirmed cases.

29 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng departs for Hong Kong for a three-day visit to attend celebrations for the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

30 President Xi Jinping receives Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng in Hong Kong, and affirms that the Central Government fully recognises the work of Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng and the MSAR Government. President Xi calls on the MSAR Government to stand firm on the principle of pursuing progress while maintaining stability; apply unremitting efforts in pandemic prevention and control work; persist with effective measures to ease people's difficulties; strive for economic recovery; resolutely press ahead with adequate economic diversification; and maximise efforts to maintain social stability.

July

1 President Xi Jinping delivers an important speech during the 25th Anniversary Celebration of Hong Kong's Return to the Motherland cum Inauguration Ceremony of the Sixth Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, emphasising the brilliance of "One country two systems", saying its fundamental purpose is to safeguard national sovereignty, security, and development interests, and to maintain the long-term prosperity and stability of Hong Kong and Macao.

2 During the passage of Tropical Storm Chaba, Typhoon Signal No. 8 is hoisted in Macao for 23 hours, and a yellow storm warning is issued.

3 Macao has recorded the first deaths of people infected with Covid-19 since the pandemic began. Two elderly people, who were aged over 90 years old and suffering from chronic diseases, have passed away. Also, 650 medical staff from mainland China arrive in Macao to help contain the pandemic.

9 The Chief Executive orders that from midnight on 10 July to midnight on 17 July, the operations of all companies and establishments engaging in industrial and commercial activities will be suspended. However, companies or establishments that are needed for maintaining essential social operations and residents' everyday lives will not be affected. The related "relatively static" control measures are later extended to midnight on 22 July. On 20 July, the Chief Executive issues another instruction, according to which from midnight on 22 July to midnight on 29 July, Macao will enter a "consolidation period". Companies or establishments engaging in industrial and commercial activities can operate on a limited basis, given the prerequisite of complying with the health authorities' pandemic prevention guidelines. However, nurseries, shops in shopping centres that do not have direct access to public roads, and interior renovation works in buildings must continue suspending operations. The "consolidation period" is later extended for three days, from 30 July to 1 August, while certain pandemic prevention measures are adjusted.

19 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng holds a video conference to exchange views with the Secretary of the CPC Zhuhai Municipal Committee, Lu Yuyin, on the joint prevention and control of the pandemic in Macao and Zhuhai, the current situation and measures, as well as material supplies and personnel exchanges.

Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng visits the Civil Protection Action Centre to listen to reports from the Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre and representatives of civil protection authorities on anti-pandemic measures. He instructs all departments to identify deficiencies and achieve zero Covid-19 cases as soon as possible.

29 The Executive Council has completed discussions on three draft administrative regulations for mitigating the impact of the pandemic on the economy:

- Bank Credit Interest Subsidy to Alleviate the Negative Impact of the Pandemic on Companies in 2022;
- Preferential Measures to Mitigate the Negative Impact of the Pandemic on Various Industries in 2022; and
- Subsidies to Mitigate Negative Impacts on Employees, Freelancers and Business Owners Due to the 2022 Pandemic.

The MSAR Government commences a new public tender for gaming concessions. The public tender concludes on 14 September, with seven tender submissions received. On 16 September, the committee for gaming concessions assesses the submissions, and accepts the seven tenders. On 26 November, the provisional results of open bidding for casino

concessions are announced, with winning bids from: MGM Grand Paradise, Galaxy Casino, S.A., The Venetian Macau, Melco PBL Gaming (Macau), Wynn Macau, and SJM Resorts.

August

1 The results of the 14th round of community-wide nucleic acid testing (from 8am on 30 July to 7pm on 31 July) are all negative. There has been a total of 1,821 positive cases since 18 June. From 2 August, Macao society enters a "stable period" of pandemic prevention and control.

3 The MSAR Government issues a statement strongly opposing the United States House of Representatives Speaker Nancy Pelosi's visit to Taiwan.

5 In conjunction with renovations to enhance fire protection at Gongbei checkpoint, each person can only enter and exit once a day via the Border Gate and Qingmao checkpoint, while there are no restrictions at other ports.

7 Zhuhai reports that a nucleic-acid-positive individual has travelled between Macao and Zhuhai. Nucleic acid testing in key areas is immediately launched, and people from all over Macao receive a rapid antigen test for two consecutive days. From the next day to 9 August, nucleic acid testing in targeted areas is carried out at the Border Gate and Edificío Polytec Garden.

The Zhuhai-Macao Covid-19 joint prevention and control work group is notified by Zhuhai authorities that all customs clearance places at the Zhuhai-Macao border crossing area will implement measures to limit crossings. From midnight on 8 August, 2022, Zhuhai-Macao customs clearance personnel are limited to one round trip per day at all Zhuhai-Macao checkpoints. Guangdong-Macao cross-border truck drivers, cross-border school children and their accompanying parents (limited to 1 per child), public servants responsible for emergency responses, healthcare workers treating critically ill patients, and funeral home transport staff are subject to name-list management, with no limit on the number of entries and exits, and unlimited ports of entry.

9 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends the plenary meeting of the Legislative Assembly, and answers questions from members of the Legislative Assembly on issues of public concern such as administrative policies and social and people's livelihood issues.

There is one new imported case of Covid-19 in Macao. The patient is a 73-year-old crew member of a Hong Kong – Macao cargo ship. Nucleic acid testing is carried out in targeted areas, from the Inner Macau Port to the vicinity of Praca Ponte Horta.

10 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng and the President of the Agua Grande District of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, Mr Jose Maria Fonseca, sign a memorandum on town twinning between the Macao SAR of the People's Republic of China and the Agua Grande District via an online ceremony. The memorandum is aimed at consolidating and fostering

the friendly relationship between the two places.

12 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng visits Hengqin, to attend the third meeting of the Administrative Committee of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.

16 The Chief Executive issues executive order No. 16/2020, regarding the expansion of the medical insurance subsidy scheme for Macao citizens living in mainland China to nine cities in the Greater Bay Area.

19 The Administrative Committee of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin comes into agreement through negotiation with the MSAR Government. Starting from 22 August, Macao fully scraps the Cooperation Zone quotas for inbound and outbound small non-commercial passenger vehicles (with nine seats or less), thus cancelling the previous limit of 10,000 vehicles, and continuing to issue 500 quotas per month on a first-come first-served basis.

22 The MSAR government launches a 45-day public consultation on amendments to the Law on Safeguarding National Security. On 7 November, the summary report on the consultation is released. This shows widespread public, with 93.37 percent of the responses agreeing with the amendments. On 2 December, the Executive Council concludes discussions on the draft amendments, and submits them to the Legislative Assembly for consideration.

26 The Macao SAR Gazette publishes an Executive Order stipulating that the total number of gaming tables that all gaming contractors can operate is capped at 6,000, and the total number of gaming machines is capped at 12,000; the minimum annual gross income of each gaming table is 7 million patacas, and the annual gross income floor of each gaming machine is 300,000 patacas. The order will take effect on 1 January, 2023.

30 The Electronic Health Record Platform (eHR) developed by the Health Bureau is officially launched, enabling Macao residents to share health information with various medical service providers.

September

1 With immediate effect, the Office of the Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China in the Macao SAR (FMCOPRC Macao) will introduce measures to facilitate visa applications for eligible foreigners in Macao to visit the Hengqin Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone.

5 Vice Chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and Director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Xia Baolong, meets with Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng in Zhuhai, and listens to a report on Macao's current situation and the work of the MSAR government.

The Chief Executive issues an order prohibiting the import of non-degradable disposable plastic knives, forks, and spoons. This will take effect on 1 January, 2023.

7 The inauguration ceremony is held for the Central People's Government's issuance of 2022 sovereign bonds in Macao. The issuance is worth three billion yuan, and targets professional investors. This is the second time since 2019 that the Ministry of Finance has issued treasury bonds in Macao.

9 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng mourns the passing of Queen Elizabeth II.

15 The Guangdong-Macao Cooperation Joint Conference 2022 is held in Hengqin. Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng and the Governor of Guangdong Province, Wang Weizhong, lead delegations from the two governments to attend. Both sides expect to further promote cooperation in various fields between Guangdong and Macao, and promote the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.

Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng visits Hengqin to attend the ceremony for completion of the Customs Supervision Building serving the "second-tier" tariff area of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.

Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends the fourth meeting of the Administrative Committee of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin to review the work of the past year.

23 Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, Vice Premier of the State Council, and head of the Central Leading Group on Hong Kong and Macau Affairs, Han Zheng, holds a video conference in Beijing, and listens to the report of Macao Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng on Macao's current economic situation and progress with related work, and looks into the efforts supporting Macao in speeding up infrastructure construction and promoting adequate economic diversification.

24 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng holds a press conference, announcing a series of measures to benefit Macao, such as the Central People's Government's support for Macao's post-pandemic economic recovery, accelerated infrastructure construction, and the promotion of adequate economic diversification. Beneficial measures include: supporting the resumption of e-Visas to Macao, and gradual restoration of group tours from mainland China to Macao.

26 The MSAR Government announces the administrative regulations of the subsidy scheme to mitigate the negative impact of the 2022 pandemic on MSAR residents. The subsidy payments will be issued from as early as 28 October.

October

1 The MSAR Government holds a flag-raising ceremony and cocktail reception to celebrate the 73rd anniversary of the establishment of the People's Republic of China. Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng says in his speech: The motherland is the solid support for maintaining the stability and peace of Macao.

The Pedestrian System Surrounding Guia Hill opens; it passes Guia Hill and connects the area around Avenida de Horta e Costa and the surrounding areas of the new port area. The engineering design and construction cost was more than 230 million patacas, and the construction took 470 days.

3 The MSAR Government has received the support of the Central People's Government for its participation in national space programmes. Payload specialists in Macao are selected to operate equipment for science experiments and conduct other scientific research work in space.

13 From 15 October, people entering Macao must conduct self-health management for four consecutive days from the day their medical observation is lifted, and go to the community nucleic acid station to undergo nucleic acid testing every day. From midnight on 8 December, the nucleic acid testing on arrival, nucleic acid testing and rapid antigen testing measures after entry will be cancelled. For those entering from high-risk areas after the medical surveillance is lifted, the original three-day red code is changed to a three-day yellow code, and a nucleic acid test will be performed on the last day. The code will change to green when the result becomes negative. From midnight on 22 December, red code and nucleic acid testing requirements for people arriving from Hong Kong, Taiwan and foreign countries are to be cancelled. From 27 December, the nucleic acid testing requirements for key groups, people with suspected symptoms and high-risk groups will be cancelled.

16 The 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China opens in Beijing. On behalf of the 19th Central Committee, the General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), President of the People's Republic of China (PRC) and Chairman of the Central Military Commission (CMC), Xi Jinping, delivers a report to the conference. The Chief Executive requires all walks of life in Macao to study the spirit of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, and most importantly implement the contents of the report concerning Macao.

18 The preliminary design of the East Line project of the Light Rail Transit has been completed. It has a total length of 7.7 kilometres, and six underground stations, and is expected to be completed in 2028.

23 The first plenary meeting of the 20th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China is held, and Xi Jinping is elected as the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. The Chief Executive states that the MSAR Government and all sectors of society will uphold the core position of President Xi Jinping in centralised leadership and authority, fully implement Xi Jinping's thought on socialism with Chinese characteristics for a new era, and continue to compose the fabulous chapters of One Country, Two Systems with Macao characteristics.

26 A 66-year-old Macao resident tests positive for Covid-19. Nucleic acid testing is carried out in areas where he lives and frequently visits.

29 Recently, the State Council officially replied to the MSAR Government with its approval for the expansion and reclamation project of Macau International Airport. Chief Executive Ho

Iat Seng, on behalf of the MSAR Government, expresses his heartfelt thanks to the Central People's Government for its great support to the Macao Special Administrative Region.

30 A Macao resident who works as a croupier has been determined to be a close contact of a positive Covid-19 case in Zhuhai, and tests positive for Covid-19 in the early morning. On the same day, the two sons of the positive case, who live with him, also test positive for Covid-19. Classes at the middle school they attend are suspended for seven days, and about 1,000 teachers and students are required to undergo five nucleic acid tests in seven days. Plus, all people in Macao are to undergo a rapid antigen test every day until 1 November.

31 A resident who lives in Zhuhai and works in Macao tests positive for Covid-19. The epidemiological investigations find no correlation with known Covid-19 cases. On 1 November, a community-wide nucleic acid test is carried out. From 4 November to 5 November, a second round of community-wide inspections is carried out. The results of the two rounds of testing are all negative, and Macao resumes normalization of pandemic prevention.

November

1 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng presents letters of appointment to Academician Zhong Nanshan, Chairman of the Commission of Experts and Advisors for the Appraisal of Traditional Chinese Medicines, and other committee members.

Mainland China begins reissuing electronic visas for travel to Macao.

2 Typhoon Nalgae is approaching Macao, and the Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau issues Typhoon Signal No. 8.

4 The National Development and Reform Commission, related departments and the MSAR Government hold the fourth joint video conference meeting to support Macao's full participation in and contribution to the "Belt and Road" developments.

6 The Macao as Platform – Connecting China and Portuguese-speaking Countries Forum and Business Matching Session, organised by the Ministry of Commerce and the Macao SAR Government, is held in Shanghai.

7 According to the order of the Chief Executive, in accordance with the provisions of Article 5, Paragraph 5 of the law on the operation of public terrestrial mobile telecommunications network and provision of public terrestrial mobile telecommunications services, two telecommunications companies – Companhia de Telecomunicações de Macau and China Telecom (Macau) – have been approved to operate 5G licences, which are valid for eight years.

10 The Secretary for Economy and Finance, Lei Wai Nong, attends the plenary meeting of the Legislative Assembly, to introduce, discuss and vote on the 2023 fiscal year budget. The series of measures to benefit the people and tax reduction and exemption measures in 2023

are projected to involve expenditure of more than 23.7 billion patacas.

15 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng delivers the Policy Address for the Fiscal Year 2023, titled "Making progress while ensuring stability", and holds a press conference to answer questions from the media.

16 The Zhuhai-Macao joint prevention and control mechanism unanimously agree that from 3pm to midnight on 23 November, all personnel entering or exiting through the Zhuhai-Macao port must hold a negative nucleic acid test certificate issued within 24 hours, and the measures will continue thereafter. From midnight on 19 December to midnight on 31 December, the validity period of the negative nucleic acid test certificate is adjusted to 72 hours.

17 The launch ceremony is held for China Media Group's large-scale food, cultural and tourism reality show, Macao Two-way Line.

The 69th Macau Grand Prix is held over four consecutive days.

18 The 22nd Macao Food Festival is held at Praca Do Lago Sai Van.

19 A 60-year-old tourist from mainland China tests positive for Covid-19. Over a period of five days, four nucleic acid tests are conducted for people in the areas he has visited. On 23 November, it is reported that all test results are negative.

The first plenary meeting for the election of Macao deputies to the 14th National People's Congress is held. Through an 11-member presidium, Chief Executive and member of the Presidium of the Election Council Ho Iat Seng is elected as the executive chairman of the presidium. On 12 December, the second meeting elects 12 deputies to the 14th National People's Congress.

25 The extension of the undersea Hengqin Line of the Macau Light Rail Transit is completed, marking the successful completion of the milestone project of the Macau Light Rail Extension Hengqin Line.

28 There are four new Covid-19 cases in Macao, all of whom are mutual relatives. The first patient is a 74-year-old taxi driver. Personnel in the area are required to undergo three nucleic acid tests within five days.

30 Due to the occurrence of multiple positive Covid-19 cases, related to infected people arriving in Macao, personnel in key areas are required to undergo three nucleic acid tests within five days, until 4 December.

Former President Jiang Zemin passes away in Shanghai. On behalf of the MSAR Government and in his own name, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng expresses deep condolences for Jiang Zemin's passing, and sincere condolences to his family. On 1 December, the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao SAR sets up a mourning hall in the Liaison Office Building, to receive condolences from all walks of life in Macao. On 6 December, Jiang Zemin's memorial service is held in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing. Chief

Executive Ho Iat Seng leads key officials and members of the Executive Council to watch the live broadcast and observe a moment of silence.

December

5 The MSAR Government launches a program to guarantee the supply of rapid antigen self-testing kits to Macao residents. Each person can purchase five test kits at a time, for a total of 20 patacas.

8 The MSAR Government announces the report on the consultation and plan for the Macao Road Traffic and Transport Planning Study (2021-2030).

The Social Welfare Bureau distributes anti-pandemic kits to social service facilities. From 14 December to 18 December, the second phase of anti-pandemic pack distribution is carried out across Macao.

11 From today, public servants and citizens do not need to scan venue codes to enter public departments, but must show their Macao Health Code.

12 The community outpatient clinic for people infected with Covid-19 commences trial operations. Also on this day, bus services are established for picking up infected patients and taking them to the community treatment centre.

14 Macao implements home isolation measures for infected persons:
People who are antigen-positive or nucleic acid-positive can be evaluated through the Self-Assessment and Community Outpatient Appointment Platform for Covid-19 Infected Persons, and are divided into four categories. The co-residents of those who are treated in home isolation are converted to a yellow code for five days, and are subject to five-day self health management. The Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre will no longer publish data on asymptomatic infected persons, and will only publish the data on confirmed patients, and the hotline for infected persons is put into operation.

20 The MSAR Government holds a reception for the 23rd Anniversary of the Establishment of the MSAR. Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng says all walks of life in Macao must diligently uphold the spirit of the 20th National Congress, by making it an important task to put its spirit into practice – now and in the future era; and executing the strategy of persistently implementing and refining the principles of "One country, two systems", in order to promote the steady development of Macao SAR in the new era.

Applications for Northbound Travel by Macao Vehicles start being accepted. The vehicles will enter Guangdong province via the Zhuhai Port of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, from midnight on 31 December 2022 onwards.

22 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng visits Beijing to report on his duties; and reports to Premier Li Keqiang on the work of the MSAR over the past year and the current situation in Macao.

The Health Bureau adds a night-time clinic in Hall C of the Macao East Asian Games

Dome and expands the special emergency department of the Hospital Centre S. Januario, to serve people infected with Covid-19. The night-time clinic suspends operations from 28 December.

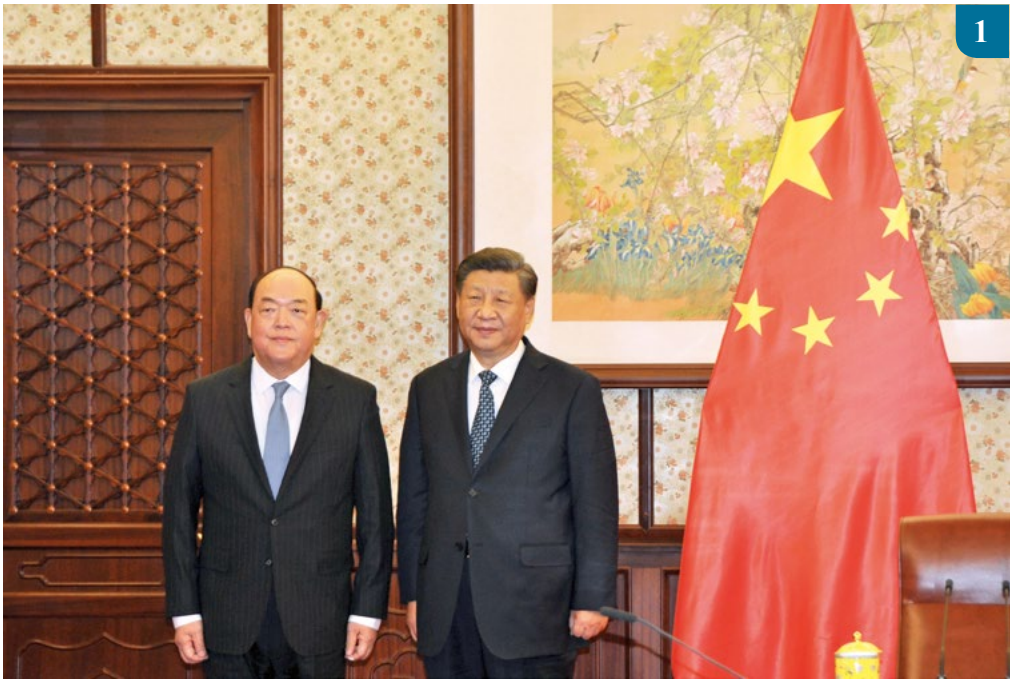
Non-tertiary schools in Macao will now extend the resumption of classes after the holiday to 9 January, 2023, to reduce the risk of large-scale outbreaks in schools at the same time.

23 President Xi Jinping meets with Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng, receives the Chief Executive's report on the current situation of Macao and the work of the MSAR in 2022, and fully affirms the work of the Chief Executive and the MSAR Government.

30 The Executive Council concludes discussions on the draft Regulations for Gaming Operations in Casinos. These mainly regulate the document and procedural requirements for applications for gaming promoter licences, partnership permits, and various applications by management companies, as well as the procedures for using and returning guarantees.

The Greater Bay Area Cross-Boundary Disputes Mediation Model Rules, which have been deliberated on by the Guangdong Provincial Department of Justice, Hong Kong Department of Justice, and Macao Office for Administration and Justice, are released.

Ferries between Taipa Ferry Terminal and Hong Kong Airport resume operations.



1. On 23 December, President Xi Jinping meets with Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng during the Chief Executive's duty visit to Beijing.
2. On 23 December, Premier Li Keqiang meets with Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng, during the Chief Executive's duty visit to Beijing.

1. On 19 November, the Secretary of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Yang Zhenwu, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng, and the Director of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao Special Administrative Region, Zheng Xincong, attend the first plenary meeting for the election of Macao deputies to the 14th National People's Congress.

2. On 1 December, principal officials of the Government, members of the Executive Council and the Legislative Assembly, officials of the judiciary, Macao deputies to the National People's Congress and the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in Macao are among attendees of the first seminar on the spirit of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China.

3. On 16 February, the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao Special Administrative Region hosts the 2021 Spring Festival reception.

4. On 1 October morning, a flag-raising ceremony to celebrate the 73rd Anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China is held in Lotus Square.

5. On 20 December, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng and other guests make a toast at the reception celebrating the 23rd anniversary of the establishment of the Macao Special Administrative Region.

1. On 26 August, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng hosts the first consultation meeting on the amendments to the Law on Safeguarding National Security. Pictured here are Macao deputies to the National People's Congress, Macao members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and representatives of the political and legal sector.
2. On 3 September, the MSAR Government holds a public consultation meeting on the amendments to the Law on Safeguarding National Security. (Public Consultation Session 1).
3. On 22 August, the Secretary for Security, Wong Sio Chak, attends the press conference on the amendments to the Law on Safeguarding National Security.

4

5

4. The opening ceremony of the National Security Education Exhibition 2022 is held on 15 April. The exhibition is jointly organised by the MSAR Government and the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao Special Administrative Region.

5. On 7 April, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng chairs the National Security Committee meeting.

1. On 15 January, the governments of Macao and Zhuhai hold a video conference on joint pandemic prevention and control measures. Officials from both places attend, give briefings on the latest situation in response to the new round of pandemic prevention and control measures, and exchange views on countermeasures and measures for joint prevention and control of the pandemic.
2. On 18 March, to align with the anti-pandemic measures, all relevant departments adopt safeguards and strictly follow the health and pandemic prevention guidelines, by thoroughly disinfecting goods and cold-chain food packaging that arrive in Macao from high-risk areas, and establishing a pandemic prevention channel for imported goods and food.
3. On 11 April, in response to the risk of large-scale community transmission of Covid-19, the MSAR Government establishes a Community Rehabilitation Centre for Covid-19 patients in the Macao East Asian Games Dome, and the Athlete Training and Development Centre.
4. On 29 April, the MSAR Government announces the details of the third round of the Electronic Consumption Benefits Plan. Each person holding a valid or renewable Macao permanent or non-permanent identity card during the registration period will receive 8,000 patacas (start-up fund of 5,000 patacas and instant grant of 3,000 patacas).

5. On 19 June, after a community outbreak of Covid-19 in Macao, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng visits the Civil Protection Action Centre, to listen to reports on the pandemic response work and issue further instructions.

6. On 19 June, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng visits multiple nucleic acid testing stations to learn about the preparations for community-wide nucleic acid testing.

1. To further control the pandemic, the MSAR Government launches a new round of nucleic acid testing for all citizens from 27 June to 28 June.
2. On 28 June, the mobile nucleic acid sampling vehicle is put into use for the first time, to facilitate collection of samples from citizens and reduce cross-regional movement.
3. On 3 July, the Secretary for Economy and Finance, Lei Wai Nong, and the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture, Ao Ieong U, attend a press conference to explain the latest pandemic prevention and control work and economic assistance measures in Macao.
4. From 4 July to 9 July, the MSAR Government implements three rounds of community-wide nucleic acid testing over six consecutive days. There are 64 inspection stations, 362 sample collection stations, including seven special care sampling stations in Macao.

5. On 19 July, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng visits the Civil Protection Action Centre, to listen to reports on the pandemic response work and issue further instructions.

6. On 19 July, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng leads representatives from various departments of the MSAR Government to hold a video conference with the Zhuhai Covid-19 Pandemic Prevention and Control Headquarters.

7. On 14 December, the MSAR Government launches the second phase of distribution of "Anti-pandemic Kits", with 35 distribution points across Macao.

1. On 13 December, the MSAR Government holds an event for the National Memorial Day for Nanjing Massacre Victims.
2. On 24 August, in response to Severe Tropical Storm Ma'on, the Civil Protection Action Centre holds a press conference on the Evacuation Plan for Storm Surges in Low-lying Areas during Typhoons.

3. At 10am on 6 December, a memorial service for former president Jiang Zemin, who passed away on 30 November, is held in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing. Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng leads Macao's principal officials, members of the Executive Council, leaders of various departments and other officials to watch the live broadcast of the memorial ceremony in the Trade and Economic Cooperation Services Platform Between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries, and expresses deep condolences regarding former president Jiang Zemin.

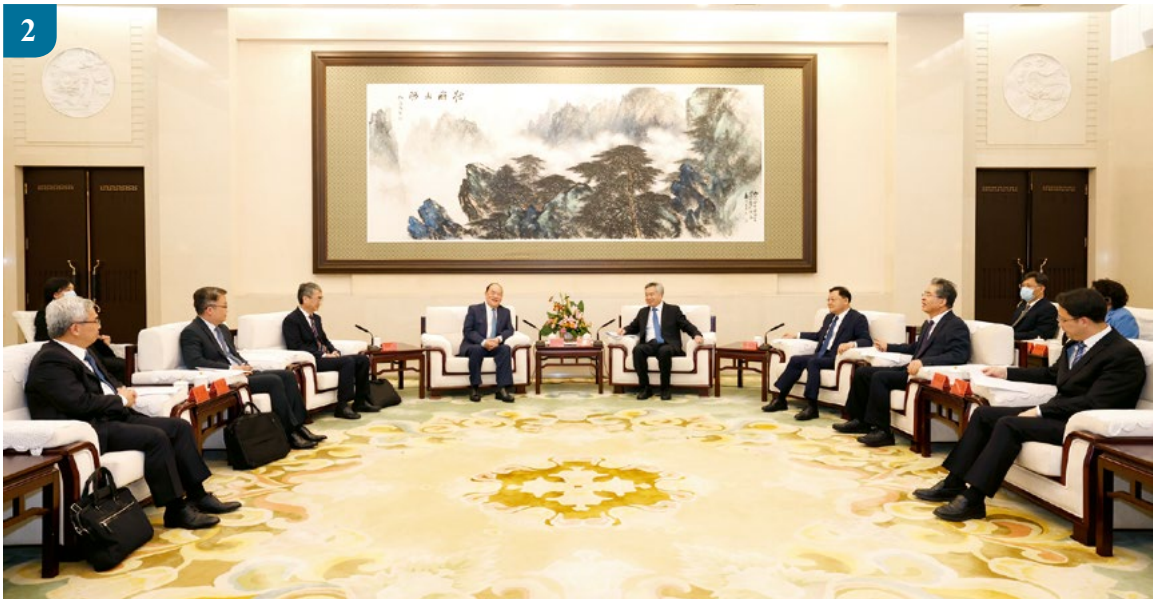
4. On 1 December, in memory of former president Jiang Zemin, the MSAR Government Headquarters hoists the flag at half-mast.

1. On 26 February, the Chief Executive, Ho Iat Seng, chairs a meeting to exchange views on a review of and the outlook for governance work.
2. On 16 December, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with representatives of six companies that have been awarded the Concession Agreement on Operating Games of Luck in Casinos in the Macao Special Administrative Region.
3. On 28 July, members of the Committee for the Gaming Concessions Public Tender hold a press conference to announce a new round of open bidding for casino concessions.
4. On 14 March, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng chairs the 2022 plenary meeting of the Economic Development Council.

5. On 10 April, Macao hosts the Ministerial Conference of the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries in a combined online and offline mode. The main venue is in Macao, and a branch venue is set up in Beijing. During the opening ceremony, Premier Li Keqiang delivers a congratulatory speech via video.

6. Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng holds a press conference on 24 September, to introduce to the media the central government's support for Macao's economic recovery, Macao's infrastructure projects and the construction of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin and other beneficial measures for Macao.

7. On 29 October, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng receives a document giving the State Council's approval for the expansion of Macau International Airport, and related reclamation work; the document is handed over by the Deputy Director of the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, Huang Liuquan.



1. On 11 June, while leading a delegation from Macao to Guangzhou, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng holds a discussion with the Governor of Guangdong Province, Wang Weizhong, and other leaders.
2. On 11 June, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Secretary of the CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee, Li Xi, in Guangzhou.

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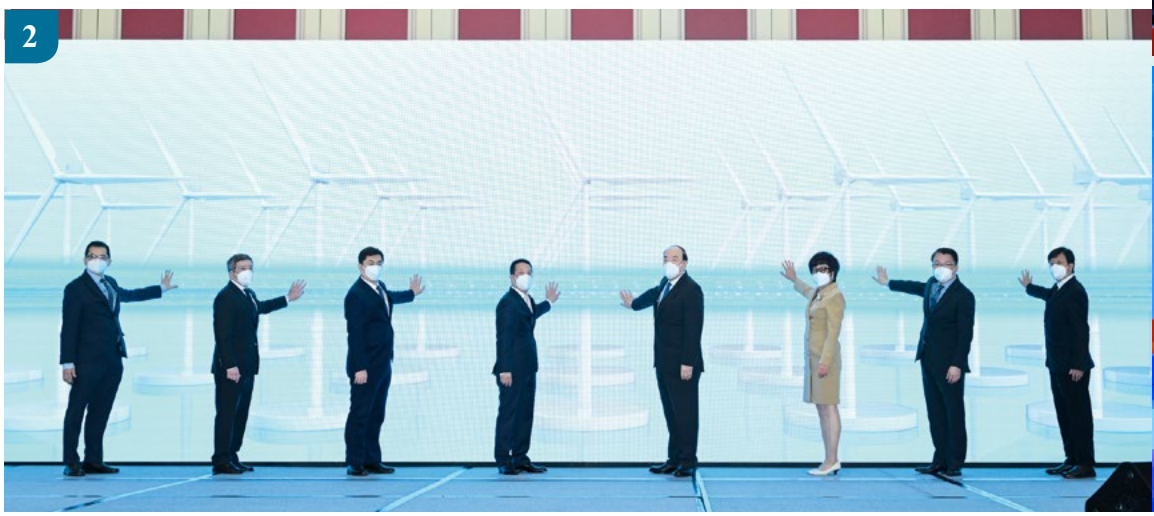
3. On 15 September, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng and the Governor of Guangdong Province, Wang Weizhong, cordially shake hands during the 2022 Guangdong-Macao Cooperation Joint Conference in Macao.
4. On 15 September, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng visits Hengqin to attend the ceremony for the completion of the Customs Supervision Building serving the "second-tier" tariff area of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin. The picture shows the Chief Executive visiting the outdoor vehicle access and inspection area for vehicles leaving the island.
5. On 14 February, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends the Spring Festival gathering hosted by the Administrative Committee and the Executive Committee of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.

1. On 9 August, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends a plenary meeting of the Legislative Assembly, and responds to legislators' questions on administrative policies and social issues.
2. The opening ceremony of the 2022/2023 Judicial Year of the Macao SAR is held on 19 October.
3. On 15 March, the opening ceremony of the Fire Services Bureau's Ilha Verde Station is held.

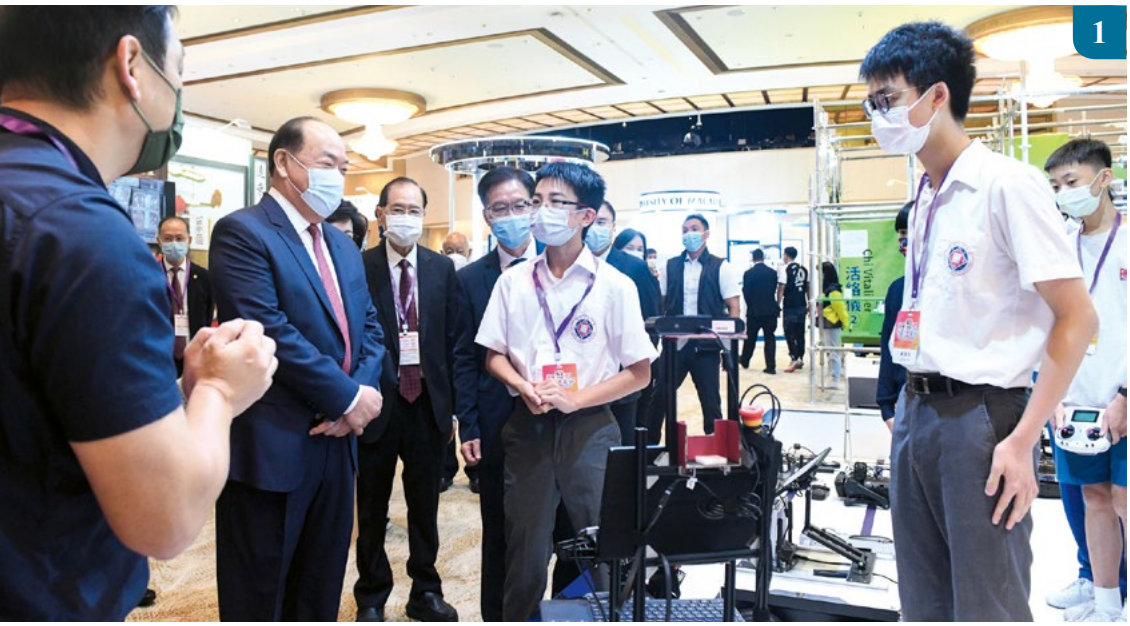
4. On 15 November, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng delivers the Policy Address for the Fiscal Year 2023 in the Legislative Assembly, with major officials of the MSAR Government attending the meeting.
5. On 18 February, the Ceremony for Awarding Medals and Honorary Titles of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China for 2021 is held.
6. The opening ceremony of Seac Pai Van Health Centre is held on 6 June.



1. The 10th Macao International Travel (Industry) Expo opens on 23 September.
2. The Macao International Environmental Co-operation Forum & Exhibition 2022 (MIECF) begins on 9 December.

3. The 27th Macao International Trade and Investment Fair, 2022 Macao Franchise Expo, and 2022 Product and Service Exhibition of Portuguese-speaking Countries (Macao) open on 20 October.

4. The opening ceremony of the 13th International Infrastructure Investment and Construction Forum (IIICF) is held on 28 September.



1. Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng visits the 8th Macau Industrial Products Show on 1 October, and interacts with students at the booth of Pui Ching Middle School.
2. A press conference is held on 3 October, to introduce the basic conditions for the selection of the Payload Specialist Selection Programme in Macao. The programme is organised by the China Manned Space Agency, implemented by the China Astronaut Research and Training Center, coordinated by the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council, and co-organised by the Civil Aviation Authority of the Macao SAR, the Education and Youth Development Bureau, and the Health Bureau.
3. On 4 February, the 2022 Float Parade for Celebration of the Year of the Tiger is held, with unique, vibrant, eye-catching floats.

4. On 18 November, the 69th edition of the annual international sports event – the Macau Grand Prix – is held on the Guia Circuit. Drivers compete in seven exciting races.

5. On 3 February, the Lunar New Year fireworks show is held; spectacular fireworks light up the skyline opposite the Macau Tower.

Macao Yearbook 2023

OVERVIEW OF THE MACAO SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION IN 2022

The year 2022 was full of major challenges stemming from the Covid-19 pandemic. As Macao's economy faced unprecedented downward pressure, the MSAR Government swiftly activated an emergency plan, and launched two rounds of 10-billion-pataca community support measures to augment the financial relief measures launched in the first half of the year, striving to ease livelihood hardships, ensure employment and stabilise the economy. Also, in line with the Second Five-Year Plan and the plans outlined in the Policy Address, the MSAR Government pushed ahead with a variety of work in a practical way.

In 2022, the MSAR Government finished revising the Gaming Industry Regulatory Framework and the supporting laws and regulations, and commenced a new public tender for gaming concessions, thereby ensuring a smooth transition between the new and former concession contracts. Through the "Tourism+" development model, it accelerated Macao's development into a comprehensive tourism and leisure destination, thus promoting the recovery of tourism and leisure businesses. The Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Forum for Economic and Trade Co-operation Between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries was held, achieving positive results in terms of co-operation between China and Portuguese-speaking countries.

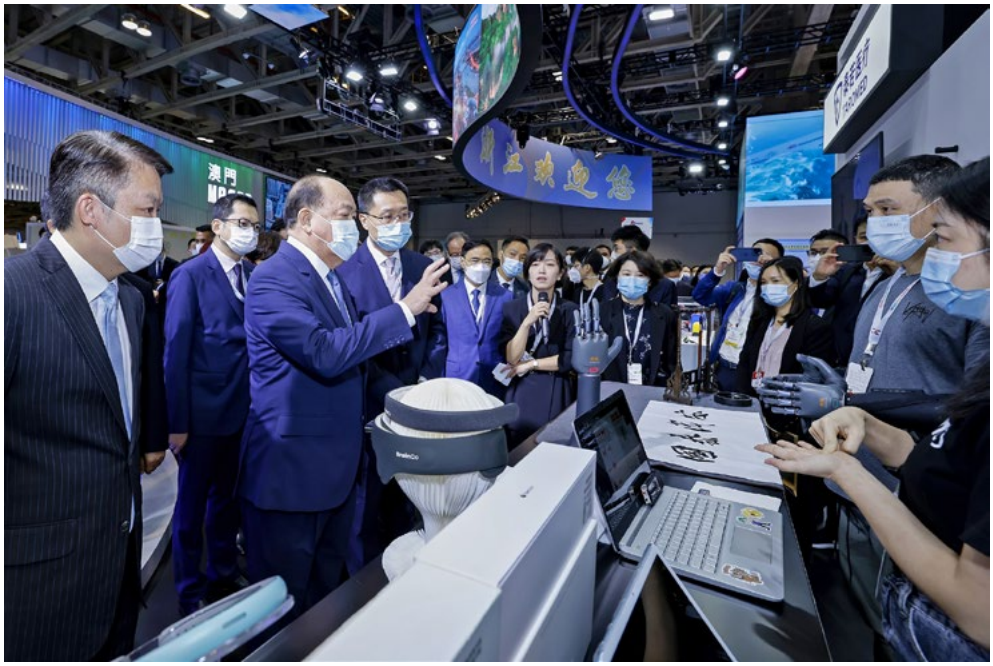
Patriotic education continued, and the public consultation on the amendments to the Law on Safeguarding National Security commenced, as part of our continuous efforts to safeguard national security.

The Pedestrian System Surrounding Guia Hill was opened, contributing to the building of a green liveable environment, as the MSAR Government continued streamlining and building various leisure spaces to meet social demands.

With great support from the Central People's Government, the integrated development of Hengqin and Macao has achieved significant interim results. The main construction work of the "second-tier" customs surveillance areas of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin at Hengqin Bridge, Hengqin Tunnel, Shenjing Passage and Hengqin Wharf was completed; the cross-harbour tunnel of the Macao LRT Hengqin Extension project opened; and the first tower of the Macao New Neighbourhood project was topped out.

In December, in line with the latest national anti-pandemic policy, the MSAR Government actively stipulated a transitional pandemic plan, aiming to foster gradual social recovery. During the three years of anti-pandemic cooperation between the public and private sectors, good prevention and control results were achieved, with the society seeing stable, positive trends, and market sentiment beginning to improve.

Pressing Ahead With Economic Diversification; Ushering in a New Phase in Leisure Tourism Development



Given the impact of the pandemic in neighbouring regions in 2022, as well as the local outbreak beginning on 18 June, Macao's macro economy faced unprecedented downward pressure, with major economic indicators showing a clear downturn. The annual gross domestic product (GDP) was 177.33 billion patacas, representing a contraction in real terms of 26.8 percent year on year, with a GDP per capita of 261,459 patacas. The local unemployment rate reached 4.8 percent, a new high in recent years.

Given the grim and complex situation, in addition to active prevention and control of Covid-19, the MSAR Government swiftly activated contingency plans and rolled out two rounds of "10-billion-pataca community support measures" building on the financial assistance measures launched in the first half of 2022, aiming to ease livelihood hardships, ensuring employment and stabilise the economy. Overall social development gradually stabilised, and the market atmosphere started improving.

10-billion-pataca financial relief to benefit the Macao community; multiple measures to ease livelihood hardships

The impact of the pandemic on Macao's economy has long been a major concern of the MSAR Government, which has implemented various measures in response. The financial relief measures

launched in the first half of 2022 included: early disbursement of the Wealth Partaking Scheme; refunding 60 percent of paid personal income tax for 2020 paid by Macao citizens, with a cap of 14,000 patacas; short-term food assistance for Macao citizens facing involuntary unemployment; the third round of the electronic consumer benefits plan; water and electricity fee subsidies for residential units and business enterprises in 2022; and a temporary allowance as an incentive to encourage employers to hire local job-seekers during the pandemic.

In response to the emergency arising from the Covid-19 outbreak beginning on 18 June, the MSAR Government swiftly launched a new round of financial assistance measures, budgeted at around 10 billion patacas. These included: property tax refunds for industrial or commercial activity venues; waiver of all tourism taxes; vehicle licence-plate tax refunds for commercial vehicles; waivers or refunds of permit and related fees; fuel subsidy for the taxi industry; launching a new round of the Employee, Freelancer and Business Subsidy Scheme; and launching a scheme to provide interest subsidies on bank loans for SMEs. Moreover, the measures allowing principal payment holidays for financial and commercial corporations were extended to 31 December, 2023.

On 15 July, the MSAR Government submitted a revised financial-year budget for the financial year to the Legislative Assembly for the second time, suggesting the use of an excess reserve of 35.157 billion patacas, which included an extra 10 billion patacas marked as expenses for anti-pandemic special plans, to cover various anti-pandemic expenses and provide public assistance to people stricken by the pandemic in Macao.

Stepping up support for businesses; optimising training to secure employment

The MSAR Government stepped up its financial support for the real economy, including by easing requirements for applying for the SME Assistance Programme, subsidising interest on bank loans for SMEs, extending the temporary measure to adjust the repayment periods for various assistance schemes, calling for financial institutions to extend the transaction fee exemptions for Simple Pay, and encouraging banks to increase credit facilities and adjust repayment plans for SMEs – effectively relieving the pressures on enterprises' liquidity.

The Government continued perfecting the subsidised training scheme, strengthening employment referrals and support for local residents. Throughout 2022, various online and offline job matching services helped 6,288 local citizens to secure jobs. The Government also encouraged employers to hire local employees by granting six-month temporary allowances to eligible employers that hired local employees. Regarding active support for local youth employment, the Government continued implementing the "Internship Plan to Create Better Job Prospects", which offered 1,780 internship vacancies. By the end of 2022, a total of 342 people joined internships, 101 of whom were employed after completing their internships. The number of non-local workers was also controlled, to ensure employment priority for local employees. The Government continued expanding investment in public projects, with an annual investment and development budget of around 18.5 billion patacas to launch public works of various scales. Public projects totalled 50, costing over 100 million patacas.

Development of integrated tourism expedited; gaming industry fostered in accordance with the law

The adequate economic diversification of Macao is the top priority of the current Government administration. While fostering the recovery of the integrated tourism and leisure industry, we also accelerated the establishment of Macao as a comprehensive tourism and leisure destination through the "Tourism Plus" development model, which includes gastronomy, vacations, sightseeing, shopping, entertainment, culture, healthcare and sports, thereby enriching the content of Macao as a world tourism and leisure centre. During the year, the Government organised a variety of tourism activities to promote Macao's image as a diverse tourism destination. It also collaborated with major online travel platforms to launch multi-destination thematic tourism products, and build a tourism brand for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

In 2022, the MSAR Government completed the amendments to the Gaming Industry Regulatory Framework and related regulations, in accordance with Macao's positioning as "One Centre, One Platform, One Base" and in favour of fostering healthy, lawful and orderly development of the gaming industry; and commenced a new public tender for gaming concessions, to ensure smooth transitions between the new and former concession contracts.

On 14 January, the MSAR Government announced the draft amendment to the Gaming Industry Regulatory Framework and related regulations, stipulating the maximum number of gaming concessions as six, prohibiting the transfer of concessions, and limiting each concession period to no longer than ten years. The draft bill also lays down the approval criteria for casinos, gaming machines and gaming tables; enhances the reviews of qualification and supervision of gaming operators and companies; increases the capital required by gaming concessionaires to five billion patacas; and sets a transition period of three years for casinos located in properties owned by non-concessionaires. On 13 May, a standing committee of the Legislative Assembly made significant revisions to the draft amendment, including removing the requirement that satellite casinos must be set up in properties owned by concessionaires. On 21 June, the new Gaming Law passed its second reading in the Legislative Assembly; it came into effect on 23 June.

On 29 July, the MSAR Government launched a new public tender for gaming concessions, which closed on 14 September, and received tenders from seven companies. On 16 September, the Committee for Public Tendering of Gaming Concessions carried out the opening of tenders, and all seven companies were accepted as bidders. On 26 November, the preliminary results were announced, with winning bids from MGM Grand Paradise, Galaxy Casino Company (Galaxy), Venetian Macau, S.A., Melco Resorts (Macau) S.A., Wynn Resorts (Macau), S.A., and SJM Resorts, S.A. On 16 December, the Macao SAR Gazette published an Executive Order announcing the final results of the public tender for gaming concessions. On behalf of the MSAR Government, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng signed concession agreements with six concessionaires. The new concession agreements are valid for ten years, effective from 1 January, 2023. With the successful conclusion of the tender process, Macao's gaming and tourism industries entered a new phase of development.

The amendments to the laws regulating the gaming industry and the public tender for the new gaming concessions aimed to achieve reform from the bottom up; promote long-term healthy, orderly,

and sustainable development of Macao's gaming industry; explore new tourist sources worldwide; and gradually enrich non-gaming elements – including conventions and exhibitions, entertainment performances, sports events, culture and art, healthcare and health maintenance, themed amusement facilities, city of gastronomy, community tourism and maritime tourism.

Fostering steady development of financial services and medical industries; accelerating development of the convention and exhibition industry

Regarding industrial diversification, the "Big Health" industry with Chinese traditional medicine research and development as the entry point saw steady development. After the plaque of the Macau Institute for Translational Medicine and Innovation was unveiled, translational medical science projects covering Chinese traditional medicine and biomedicine became the major focus in the initial stage, with key projects supporting the development of the Chinese traditional medicine industry – especially the practical application of the research results of the State Key Laboratory of Quality Research in Chinese Medicine, and relevant research results of other institutes of the University of Macau. The Pharmaceutical Supervision and Administration Bureau was established, and enforced the Law on Pharmaceutical Activities in the Field of Traditional Chinese Medicine and the Registration of Traditional Chinese Medicines, and perfected the procedures for approving industrial licences for manufacturing "Big Health" products, Chinese medicine, and technology products. The Government leveraged the advantages of favourable policies, such as CEPA, to assist Macao's "Big Health" industry with exporting products to mainland China and overseas.

Also during the year, the modern financial services industry was steadily developing, and the foundation for development of the bond market was well established. The Macao Central Securities Depository (CSD) commenced operation, and from January 2022, local bonds issued in Macao could be allocated and maintain their International Securities Identification Numbers (ISINs), increasing the efficiency of issuing bonds. The Government also introduced the Guidelines on Management and Operation of Private Investment Funds, to lay a foundation for the introduction of various private investment funds.

The Government accelerated the fostering of high technology industries, encouraging cooperation between tertiary institutions and enterprises in industrial, academic and research development – resulting in a number of collaborative projects on integrated circuit design, cyber security and artificial intelligence. To foster online matching in industrial, academic and research development, the Government launched a funding scheme for industry-academia-research partnerships for enterprises. The Government also optimised the one-stop service workflows for investors, and actively attracted technology enterprises to establish their bases in Macao. The preparations for accreditation of technology enterprises have commenced.

To support the exhibition, convention, commerce and trade industries to seek new development models, the Government deepened its efforts to invite businesses, by organising conferences and exhibitions. Utilising the principle of "pre-exhibition positioning, in-exhibition follow-up, and post-exhibition tracking", the Government helps merchants participating in conventions and exhibitions to fully understand Macao's business advantages, helps them set up their bases or expand businesses in Macao, and demonstrates the momentum of "Industry + Conventions". Leveraging the convention and exhibition platforms offering meeting and negotiation opportunities for local SMEs, a host of activities were held in Macao during 2022, covering medicine and health, information technology, commerce, trade and management, and involving over 200 business matching sessions.

Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of Forum Macao successfully held; China-Portuguese-speaking countries cooperation achieves positive results

The Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries (the Forum) – hosted by the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China, organised by the MSAR Government, and co-organised by the Permanent Secretariat to the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries – was successfully held on 10 April, 2022. The meeting was held in online plus offline formats in both Beijing and Macao, with the main venue located at Macao's Complex of the Commerce and Trade Co-operation Platform for China and Portuguese-speaking Countries.

At the opening ceremony, the Premier of the State Council, Li Keqiang, delivered a speech via video, in which he recognised the Forum's significant results; gave recommendations on ways to deepen the relationship between China and Portuguese-speaking countries; and called for all countries to safeguard peace and stability, foster development and prosperity, reinforce solidarity and cooperation, achieve an early victory in the battle against the pandemic, commit to opening up to cooperation, and promote economic recovery. Eight senior officials of Portuguese-speaking countries fully recognised the Forum's important functions and positive achievements, gave

valuable advice on the Forum's development, and expressed high hopes for further expansion and deepening of the cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking countries under the Forum's framework.

Following the opening ceremony, the plaque-unveiling ceremony for the China-Portuguese-speaking Countries Epidemic Prevention Exchange Centre was held. The exchange centre was established to fully demonstrate the advantages of Macao's close relationships with Portuguese-speaking countries, and enhance cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking countries in medicine and health via various forms of exchanges and training, with a view to raising mutual anti-pandemic capabilities, jointly promoting the development of global public health industry, and ultimately building a community aiming for health for all.

During the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting, the Chinese Minister of Commerce, Wang Wentao, and ministers from Portuguese-speaking countries delivered speeches about stronger exchanges regarding pandemic prevention as well as mutual efforts to foster post-pandemic economic recovery among China and Portuguese-speaking countries. All parties agreed to enhance dialogue on anti-pandemic cooperation and post-pandemic economic recovery, help each other to win the battle against Covid-19, and promote mutual prosperity. All parties also hoped to strengthen Macao's important role as a platform for anti-pandemic cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking countries. Following the conference, the attending ministers signed the joint declaration of the Special Ministerial Conference, and officially included the Republic of Equatorial Guinea as the tenth country participating in the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries.

Actively Responding to the Covid-19 Pandemic and Gradually Returning to Normal Life

As the Covid-19 pandemic entered its third year, we were also faced with the emergence of new variants of the virus. The SAR Government has been adhering to the principle of putting the health and safety of citizens first, keeping in line with the country's overall prevention and control strategy and guidelines, and striving to cope with the pandemic, while adjusting measures according to the changing pandemic situation, gradually restoring normal functioning of society.

Dedicated community testing for infections and striving to maintain normal functioning of society

In 2022, the Government persisted with the general strategy of "preventing imported cases and a rebound of the pandemic in Macao" and the general principle of "dynamic zero-infection", continuously strengthening its preventive measures in response to changes in the pandemic situation. On 18 June, the Health Bureau was notified that a test of ten samples mixed together yielded a positive result for Covid-19. After re-examination, it was confirmed that one of the subjects again tested positive.

This was the first positive case in Macao since the outbreak in the autumn of 2021. Subsequently, more local infections were detected through nucleic acid testing in key population groups, key regions and citywide. Omicron BA.5.1, the variant of the virus that caused the outbreak, is highly contagious, spreads quickly and has a short incubation period. The Government immediately

launched the response mechanism and activated region-specific, multi-level prevention and control in accordance with the contingency plan. Under the command of the Chief Executive, the Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre (the Coordination Centre) and the Civil Protection Action Centre worked together to implement various measures to stop an explosive surge in the pandemic.

On 18 June, the Coordination Centre announced that all Macao citizens and people staying in Macao must participate in citywide nucleic acid testing from 12 noon on 19 June to 12 noon on 21 June. At the same time, nucleic acid testing of key population groups (security, cleaning and property management workers) and key areas was carried out, rapid antigen testing was introduced, KN95 masks were distributed, and measures were implemented to reduce the movement and gathering of people, to prevent community transmission of the virus.

Subsequently, two more citywide nucleic acid tests were conducted, until 3 July, and the number of new cases per day decreased from 96 on 26 June to 68 on 3 July. Hence, an explosive surge in the pandemic was successfully prevented.

With the care from the Central Government, the coordination of the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office and the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government, as well as the support of Guangdong Province Government and Zhuhai Municipality Government, 650 swab takers were sent to Macao to assist in nucleic acid testing. After reviewing and optimising the nucleic acid testing process, the Government conducted one round of citywide nucleic acid testing for key population groups every two days from 4 July to 10 July. The number of mixed samples testing positive continued dropping, from 94 in the fourth round to 23 in the sixth round. The number of new cases per day reached 146 on 5 July, then gradually decreased to 59 on 10 July.

Implementing relatively static management to effectively block community infection

On 10 July, in accordance with the provisions of the Law on the Prevention of Infectious Diseases, the Chief Executive, Mr Ho lat Seng, issued an executive order stating that all non-essential industrial and commercial companies and premises, except those required for public services and people's daily necessities, would suspend operations for a week, from midnight on 11 July, with Macao thus entering a "static management" period. The suspension was later extended to 22 July. During this period, rapid antigen testing, citywide nucleic acid testing once every two days and nucleic acid testing of key population groups once a day, as well as nucleic acid testing in key regions, continued being conducted in order to break the chain of community transmission of the virus.

During the period of "static management", with the concerted efforts of the authorities, community groups and residents, the daily number of new cases dropped significantly, and cases in the community first returned to zero on 21 July. With just one community case on 22 July, the Response and Coordination Centre announced a trial "consolidation period" from 23 July, to gradually resume essential social operations. Moreover, based on the different risk levels of various population groups, it set different frequencies for nucleic acid testing, to identify potential sources of infection in the community as quickly as possible.

After the 14th round of city-wide nucleic acid testing yielded all negative results, Macao entered a six-day "stabilisation period" from midnight on 2 August. Rapid antigen testing was no longer required prior to nucleic acid testing. Nucleic acid testing was carried out once a day for key population groups, and once every three days for people working away from home. Subsequently, Macao resumed normalisation of epidemic prevention, returning to the same situation as prior to the outbreak on 18 June.

During the "618" outbreak, more than 11.8 million test samples were taken in 14 rounds of citywide nucleic acid testing and multiple rounds of nucleic acid testing in key regions and population groups. The Government continued improving the related arrangements, including by increasing the number of testing stations from 53 to 75, increasing the number of sampling booths, adding mobile sampling vehicles and opening more outdoor testing stations, and opening special care stations earlier in the day, to increase convenience for citizens. The time to complete each round of nucleic acid sampling was shortened from 48 hours to 28 hours. Also, there were more than 21.8 million self-reported results of rapid antigen testing. During the period, 88 red code areas and 301 yellow code areas were set up, and staff and volunteers were mobilised to meet the basic living needs of residents in these.

During the pandemic, the regional joint prevention and control mechanism once again played an important role. The Government maintained close contacts with Guangdong and Zhuhai, continuously exchanged pandemic information, discussed pandemic prevention and control arrangements, and coordinated customs clearance arrangements for imported fresh foods, anti-pandemic supplies and essential personnel.

Returning to normal life in accordance with the country's prevention and control policy

On 8 December, the Government announced that the prevention and control of the pandemic in Macao entered a "transitional period", in accordance with the country's policy of optimising epidemic prevention and control. The Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture, Ms Ao Ieong U, pointed out that many challenges had arisen since the outbreak of the pandemic three years ago, and the Government had made every effort to protect the general public. Thanks to the joint efforts of all Macao residents, the number of Covid-19 cases in Macao was relatively low, and there had been six deaths. As the Omicron virus strain that spread all over the world became more and more contagious, it became easier to recover from the disease after infection, and as Macao's vaccination rate stood at over 90 percent, the conditions were ready for Macao to adjust the pandemic prevention measures.

Ms Ao Ieong U pointed out that although more than 50 percent of those infected with the Omicron strain were asymptomatic, there was still a significant number of people suffering mild symptoms and the virus was highly transmissible. A relatively large number of people were expected to be infected in the short term, and there would be some cases of severe or critical illness or even death. To avoid increasing the medical burden, Macao residents were urged to take the first line of responsibility for their own health and to protect themselves and those around them, while the elderly should be vaccinated as soon as possible to obtain early protection so they could open a fresh chapter in their lives.

Ms Ao Ieong U also revealed that the Government had been actively preparing for two months to formulate a transitional response plan for the prevention and control of the pandemic, to prepare for the implementation of various measures after making appropriate adjustments subsequent to the country's announcement of new policies. According to the plan, all departments had implemented the management of essential supplies, system configuration, set-up of venues, personnel training and other work.

On 9 December, the Macao SAR cancelled nucleic acid testing on arrival, as well as nucleic acid testing and rapid antigen testing for incoming visitors. On 10 December, the Response and Coordination Centre updated the pandemic control guidelines. Venues not belonging to four key types could decide whether the presentation of a health code would be necessary for entry. Infected persons were allowed to be quarantined at home, with their health codes changed to red. Also, only "residential units" with infected cases would be classified as red code areas. A whole building would be classified as a yellow code area only when more than 10% of its residential units presented infected cases over five consecutive days, and the colour code would be lifted after no new infected case was found for five consecutive days.

A series of measures also included: phased distribution of anti-pandemic kits to all Macao residents, free medication and pandemic prevention materials for people of different ages, and the release of medication guidelines and videos; introduction of home isolation guidelines for close contacts; opening of community clinics for infected persons; and gradually reducing the requirement for nucleic acid testing and transitioning to simple rapid antigen testing.

The testing requirements for people entering Macao from mainland China were to be gradually

relaxed, and the entry control measures for people from outside mainland China, including those from foreign countries, Hong Kong and Taiwan, were to be adjusted according to the latest national policy.

After entering the transitional period of pandemic prevention and control, Macao saw a large number of Covid-19 infections. The SAR government implemented a tiered management system for infected persons, as planned. Through the Platform for Self-assessment and Community Outpatient Appointment for Covid-19 Patients, patients were triaged in order to determine if their cases were suitable for home isolation, community outpatient clinics via booking, community treatment centres, or special emergency care at Conde S. Januário Hospital by ambulance transfer. The Government also set up a western medicine telephone consultation service, to provide appropriate treatment for infected patients with various levels of medical needs. A total of 60 "Support Hotlines for Infected Persons" were set up, to respond to enquiries from infected persons or their families regarding various measures. The hotline was put into operation at 9am on 14 December. By midnight on 31 December, it had received 37,843 calls.

Authorities and residents have cooperated to fight the pandemic for three years to achieve better prevention and control

During the past three years of Covid-19 prevention and control, the Health Bureau has achieved good results in the prevention and control work, and continued making every effort to promote Covid-19 vaccination. By 31 December, 2022, a total of 1.79 million doses of Covid-19 vaccine had been administered, about 677,000 people had been vaccinated, 38,000 of whom had received only the first dose, 246,000 had received the second dose, 314,000 had received the third dose and 78,000 had received the fourth dose.

As for the treatment of infected people, a variety of drugs for the treatment of Covid-19 have been introduced and stockpiled; and the application of traditional Chinese medicine has been employed with reference to experience in mainland China, to improve the efficacy of treatment. From 1 January 2020 to 31 December, 2022, there were 2,501 confirmed cases, with 2,207 people discharged from hospital and 45 deaths.

In addition to vaccinations, and treating infected patients, the Health Bureau undertook a number of key prevention and control efforts, including:

- Maintaining the operation of isolation treatment facilities at the Public Health Clinical Centre and the Conde S. Januário Hospital, and providing additional temporary isolation treatment facilities such as hotels with treatment in isolation, rehabilitation centres and inpatient areas of community treatment centres, in accordance with the development of the pandemic, providing a total of about 6,400 beds;
- Launching a program to supply masks to Macao residents, to ensure the daily use of masks by everyone. As of 31 December 2022, about 240 million masks had been sold;
- Risk-based assessment of people entering from different regions. Introducing an electronic health reporting and health declaration system, implementing quarantine measures such as temperature screening and medical observation at borders, and adjusting entry policies according to the situation;

- The Health Code mobile application was launched in late November 2021, adding a "travel log" function to improve the efficiency of epidemiological surveys. By the end of 2022, about 1.057 million people had registered for the Health Code mobile app, and 480 million applications for the Macao Health Code through the app were processed;
- Carrying out nucleic acid testing and cooperating with third-party institutions to gradually improve testing capacity. By the end of 2022, a total of 35.64 million samples had been tested;
- In April 2022, the anti-pandemic Chinese medicine team was established. During the "618" pandemic, for the first time, a combination of Chinese and Western medicine was used to treat more than 1,350 infected persons (about 74% of all infected persons) who agreed to this treatment and more than 110 persons accompanying them; in total about 1,500 persons were provided with traditional Chinese medicines including Lianhua Qingwen capsules and Huoxiang Zhengqi soft capsules/oral liquid. Among 408 infected persons who were foreign nationals, 268 were treated with traditional Chinese medicine, representing 67 percent of this total.

A New Horizon for Macao-Hengqin Integration, with Comprehensive Developments in Full Swing

Over a year since its establishment, the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin (Cooperation Zone) has got off to a good start with the support of the Central People's Government. Operating within the new system of mutual discussions, joint construction, joint administration, and shared benefits, Guangdong and Macao have joined hands to foster the construction of the Cooperation Zone with the "general theme" – focusing on industrial development, integration of people's livelihoods, and alignment of rules and regulations, with significant milestones achieved

in Macao-Hengqin integrated development.

With the solid start of the Cooperation Zone development, Guangdong and Macao have jointly coordinated the phased implementation of various objectives.

As the construction of a new system for the integrated development of Macao and Hengqin gained speed, an effective alignment of the two regions' systems became integral to both the long-term development of the Cooperation Zone and the adequate diversification of Macao's economy. The Cooperation Zone has set up a task force on policy research and alignment of rules and regulations, and has maintained close communications with related state authorities, to foster the implementation of key facilitative policies under the Master Plan for the Development of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.

The preferential policies on business income tax and personal income tax ("Double 15 percent" tax incentives) proposed in the Master Plan for the Development of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin comprise the first batch of tax policies implemented after the establishment of the Cooperation Zone, which are also key to attracting enterprises and talents. The master plan specifies that a reduced business income tax rate of 15 percent will be levied on eligible industrial enterprises in the Cooperation Zone, and for high-end and scarce talents working in the zone, the portion of personal income tax exceeding 15 percent of their tax burden will be exempted.

The implementation of the "Double 15 percent" tax incentives in 2022 has greatly enhanced the aspirations and confidence of market players, especially enterprises with funding from Macao, as they participate in the development of the Cooperation Zone; and has attracted high-end and scarce talents from home and abroad to the Cooperation Zone.

The master plan states the need to provide more convenience for Macao residents in terms of entrepreneurship, employment, education and livelihoods in the Cooperation Zone; along with fostering the orderly integration of public services in the Cooperation Zone with those in Macao, and the establishment of a new, open and high-quality social system that is integrated with Macao.

Since the establishment of the Cooperation Zone, Guangdong and Macao have implemented a single application process for business registrations in the Cooperation Zone and Macao, facilitated by cross-border services. Both Guangdong and Macao have set up service points in Macao and the Cooperation Zone, to provide business registration services for local investors, through which investors from Macao and mainland China can register businesses in the Cooperation Zone and Macao without leaving their home city.

In order to implement the relevant requirements of the Master Plan and further facilitate travel by Macao residents to and from Hengqin, the executive committee of the Cooperation Zone, in consultation with the Secretariat for Security of the MSAR Government, fully relaxed the quota for Macao's non-commercial light vehicles (with nine seats or less) entering or exiting Hengqin. This came into effect on 22 August 2022, cancelling the quota limit of 10,000.

By 15 September 2022, construction of the "second-tier" customs surveillance zones at Hengqin Bridge, the Hengqin Tunnel, the Shenjing Passage and the Hengqin Pier in the Cooperation Zone was completed. The successful completion of this project will facilitate the efficient, convenient and safe flow of various resources between the Cooperation Zone and Macao, which will in turn help drive the integration and greater opening up of Macao and Hengqin, and introduce new impetus

for Macao to better integrate into the overall development of the country and enrich the realisation of "One country, two systems".

The Hengqin Extension of the Macao Light Rapid Transit (LRT) is a major project for the benefit of people's livelihoods in Macao. The successful hole-through of the cross-harbour tunnel of the Macao LRT Hengqin Extension project on 25 November signified a breakthrough in the construction of Macao's first cross-harbour tunnel by shield tunnelling. As an important link between Macao and the Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, the LRT Hengqin Line extension will create a comfortable and convenient cross-border travel environment for residents of the two places, and lay the foundation for the incorporation of Macao into the "one-hour living circle" of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

During the plenary meeting of the Legislative Assembly on 16 November 2022, in replying to enquiries on the Policy Address for the Fiscal Year 2023, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng stated that since the establishment of the Cooperation Zone over a year ago, "eight significant growths" had been achieved – mainly in numbers of Macao invested enterprises, brick-and-mortar businesses, high-end manufacturing, and technology research and development enterprises; overall tax revenue; the population of Macao citizens; number of Macao motor vehicles with single licences; number of Macao residents benefiting from medical services in Hengqin; and number of Macao students studying in the Cooperation Zone.

According to 2022 figures, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the Cooperation Zone reached 46.179 billion patacas during the year, with overall tax revenue of 35.389 billion patacas, representing a year-on-year increase of 13.2 percent. In addition, the number of enterprises with investments from Macao increased significantly – by 1,114, or 15.02 percent, since the establishment of the Cooperation Zone; there were 6,909 Macao residents living and working in the Cooperation Zone, 766 of whom had registered for employment in the Cooperation Zone, representing a year-on-year increase of 58.6 percent.

Since the establishment of the Cooperation Zone more than a year ago, nascent industries contributing to Macao's adequate economic diversification have flourished. Statistics show that the value added of the financial services industry in the Cooperation Zone reached 16.4 billion yuan in 2022, representing growth of 8.1 percent from the previous year, and accounting for 35.5 percent of the region's GDP – demonstrating that the modern financial services industry has assumed a major role in the industrial development of the Cooperation Zone.

There are currently about 700 financial services enterprises in the Cooperation Zone, covering sub-sectors such as banking and insurance, financial leasing, wealth management and many others. The overall financial services sector is relatively diverse and can meet the financial service needs of various enterprises. By the end of 2022, there were 22 Qualified Foreign Limited Partner system (QFLP) management enterprises in the Cooperation Zone, 13 of which were Macao-funded. The Cross-boundary Wealth Management Connect Scheme has been operating smoothly, with the number of banks participating in the pilot scheme increasing to nine. As of the end of September 2022, the total amount of cross-border Reminbi settlement in the region exceeded 221.6 billion yuan, representing an increase of nearly 29 percent over the same period last year.

Regarding the promotion of technology industries: making integrated circuits is one of the

key industries in the Cooperation Zone, and the integrated circuit industry in Hengqin has been growing rapidly. The Guangdong-Macao Integrated Circuit (IC) Design Industrial Park in Hengqin has opened, with an occupancy rate of nearly 40 percent. Also, Traditional Chinese Medicine and Macao branded industries have seen steady development. With the improved management of the Traditional Chinese Medicine Science and Technology Industrial Park for Cooperation Between Guangdong and Macao (GMTCM Park), 229 enterprises were registered in the park, 59 of which were Macao enterprises, demonstrating the agglomeration effect of the industry.

Over the past year, since the establishment of the Cooperation Zone, the new neighbourhood for Macao residents to live and work in has a new look. China's first one-stop social security counter for Guangdong and Macao has become operational, offering Macao residents free access to 14 essential public health services, including medical check-ups for the elderly and treatment for chronic diseases. Macao students in the Cooperation Zone can enjoy Macao's education subsidies. The special cooperation between Guangdong and Macao on "One Examination, Multiple Accreditations" for vocational skills has officially commenced.

The Macao New Neighbourhood in Hengqin is an integrated community with housing, education, healthcare and social services. The topping out of the project's first tower was completed at the end of September 2022, with 4,000 residential units scheduled for sale in 2023. The overall planning and design of the project aim to create a living environment akin to Macao, providing Macao citizens with more convenience for studying, employment, entrepreneurship and livelihoods in Hengqin.

Optimising Municipal Facilities and Building a Green, Liveable Environment

The Macao Special Administrative Region Government strives to enhance the modernisation of urban governance, realise high-quality urban development, build multi-type and multi-level recreational areas, continue improving people's livelihoods and well-being, create a more liveable environment, and provide happier and more fulfilling lives for residents.

Facilitating improved commuting for the people

The Pedestrian System Surrounding Guia Hill – which includes a pedestrian tunnel, a pedestrian flyover, an elevator and a related equipment room – passes through Guia Hill and connects the area around Avenida de Horta e Costa and the surrounding crossings of NAPE District. It is a livelihood project that benefits the overall community. In 2022, this long-awaited project was officially opened on 1 October.

Among the facilities, the most notable is the Guia Hill pedestrian tunnel, which passes through Guia Hill from south to north, offering a new, convenient route for residents of New Port Area and Horta e Costa. The design and decorations integrate with nature, and use Macao's world cultural heritage as their theme, creating a comfortable walking space for busy city people.

Since its launch, the pedestrian system has improved the walking environment in the area. The walking distance between NAPE District and Avenida de Horta e Costa has been shortened from about 1,100 metres, around Guia Hill, to about 400 metres. The pedestrian tunnel is equipped with a pedestrian conveyor system, and is connected to a nearby elevator. The project has also optimised the surrounding pedestrian crossing environment, and has won the appreciation of the general public.

Optimising Leisure Space in Response to Demand

In tandem with societal development, residents' demand for children's leisure and play area is increasing. In recent years, many new and improved leisure areas and playgrounds have opened or reopened. Following projects such as the newly built Kun Iam Statue Waterfront Park Leisure Area and the optimised Camoes Garden, in 2022 the MSAR Government continued increasing and optimising residents' recreational spaces, and completed the construction and optimisation of several municipal facilities.

In order to make good use of land resources, the Municipal Affairs Bureau has used four idle plots on Avenida Marginal do Lam Mau to build a temporary leisure area. Built in phases, with a total area of 6,220 square metres, it integrates comprehensive sports, recreation and children's playground facilities, and optimises the walking route environment and greenery. The project has created a variety of recreational spaces for residents of Lam Mau Tong and Fai Chi Kei.

The Temporary Leisure Area on Avenida Marginal do Lam Mau includes leisure and recreational facilities such as a children's playground, a court for ball games, a comprehensive fitness area, a multi-function square, and a roller skating rink, providing a variety of activity choices for the public including young people. The comprehensive fitness area was the first of these facilities to open, in August 2021, and the children's playground and roller skating rink – covering an area of about 2,300 square metres – officially opened on 9 November, 2022. The children's playground introduced parent-child inclusive play equipment, and features the first outdoor sand pit on the Macao peninsula, creating an environment where children can interact, play and help each other,

and boost their creativity though fun with water and sand-building games. Since its opening, the children's playground has become very popular, and is now another top parent-child destination in Macao, after the Kun Iam Statue Waterfront Park Leisure Area.

In addition, the children's playground in Guia Recreation Square reopened on 5 March, after optimisation. The children's playgrounds in Zones A and B of the Reservatorio Park were reopened on 1 October and 15 December, respectively, after improvement works. This large-scale playground optimisation project has provided more recreational facilities suiting for the developmental needs of children of different ages, while increasing the joy of parent-child interactions, and optimising the green landscape and auxiliary facilities of the park, to truly meet residents' needs.

Promoting Environmental Protection and Sustainability

In 2022, the MSAR Government continued promoting the application of green energy. In addition to compiling the plan to promote electric vehicles in Macao, the subsidy scheme for replacing old motorcycles with new electric motorcycles was launched. Vehicle owners were encouraged to replace their old and highly polluting motorcycles with new electric motorcycles, to increase the electric motorcycle penetration rate, and further improve air quality and meet the carbon emissions target.

The subsidy scheme started accepting applications on 1 March, with a total maximum subsidy and fee waiver of 8,800 patacas. By the end of 2022, the scheme had received a total of 1,169 applications, and 828 old motorcycles had been handed in, resulting in 676 new electric motorcycles being registered. The scheme has led to a significant increase in the ratio of electric motorcycles in Macao, and promoted the introduction of more brands and models in the market, further increasing the penetration rate of electric motorcycles. The MSAR Government then extended the funding

application deadline to 31 March, 2023, to encourage more motorcycle owners to participate.

At the same time, the MSAR Government urged bus companies to replace old buses with new ones, and required all public entities to – ideally – replace existing combustion engine vehicles with electric vehicles, and ensure any further vehicles that are purchased are electric. All newly built government buildings and public housing must be equipped with charging facilities for electric vehicles. To support the use of electric vehicles, by December 2022, the MSAR Government had added more than 2,100 light vehicle charging stations and installed 500 electric motorcycle charging stations in 42 public parking lots, to respond to the demand for facilities supporting electric vehicles.

In order to further promote the policy on restricting use of plastic, the MSAR Government started to ban the import of non-degradable disposable plastic straws and drink stirrers from 1 January, 2022; it also further implemented energy conservation, pollutant reduction and environmental protection in multiple ways, aiming to build a green, liveable city.

Safeguarding National Security and Continuing to Develop Patriotic Education

National security is the cornerstone of protecting citizens' lives and properties. As such, the security of the MSAR relies on the fundamental protection of national security. To this end, the MSAR Government has always been committed to giving priority to the work of safeguarding national security and public safety.

Amending the Law on Safeguarding National Security to Keep Abreast of the Times

2022 saw worrying changes in the security situation worldwide and regionally, and with the recurring pandemic, Macao faced a number of security challenges. Since the enactment of Law No. 2/2009 – Law on Safeguarding National Security, the Macao SAR has fulfilled its obligation set out in Article 23 of the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's

Republic of China, which has greatly facilitated the protection of national security and public order in Macao. However, to effectively tackle the complicated and volatile security risks, safeguard national security and the long-term stability of Macao and ensure stable and long-lasting implementation of the "One country, two systems" principle, the Law on Safeguarding National Security must be kept abreast of the times, to meet the latest needs and objective demands for safeguarding overall national security. Given these aims, the MSAR Government highlighted the amendment to the Law on Safeguarding National Security as one of the major legislative tasks, and commenced a public consultation on 22 August 2022, which lasted 45 days.

The amendment by the MSAR Government was introduced in line with the "Four Principles", "Five Directions" and "Six Highlights". The purpose of extensive public consultation was to ensure that the amended Law on Safeguarding National Security could take into account the need for national security crime prevention and protection of human rights, rectifying the problems and inadequacies of the existing law, to achieve parity in levels of safeguards afforded by the related laws of the country and the HKSAR, and enable the MSAR to implement the security law so it meets national standards, thereby upgrading Macao's ability to coordinate and administer affairs related to the safeguarding of national security – effectively safeguarding the sovereignty, security and development interests of the country, as well as maintaining Macao's prosperity and stability.

To widely gather opinions, the MSAR Government held a host of consultation sessions during the public consultation period, for Macao residents and sectors including political and legal, economy and finance, social and cultural, administration and judicial, and transport and public works. Relevant Government officials also exchanged views with the public on the consultation about the amendment to the law, through holding press conferences and presentations as well as taking part in radio and TV programmes. During the consultation period, the MSAR Government compiled a total of 111,049 views from 5,937 opinions and suggestions collected. According to the report with analyses and conclusions released on 7 November, 93.37% of the respondents agreed to the amendment, while 0.40% disagreed, indicating that the amendment was generally supported by the community.

After thoroughly studying and considering public opinions and suggestions collected during the consultation period, the MSAR Government introduced the Amendment to Law No. 22/2009 – Law on Safeguarding National Security to the Legislative Assembly on 2 December. The bill stipulates that "state secrets" would be regulated by special laws. To complement the legal amendment, the Government drafted the Law on Guarding State Secrets and submitted it to the Legislative Assembly for deliberation on 30 December, to ensure adequate and strict protection of state secrets.

Continuously Perfecting the System for Safeguarding National Security

The National Security Adviser and National Security Technical Advisers, all of whom were commissioned by the Committee for Safeguarding National Security, officially assumed their duties on 21 March 2022. The State Council appointed Fu Ziying, the Director of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao Special Administrative Region, as the National Security Adviser, and Zheng Xincong, the Deputy Director of the Liaison Office, and Yin Shuhua, the minister of the Liaison Office, as National Security Technical Advisers.

At the first plenary meeting of 2022, held by the Committee for Safeguarding National Security of the Macao Special Administrative Region, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng said that in the face of a security environment that had become more serious and complicated overall since the end of 2021, in future the committee should follow the spirit of the central authorities and the important instructions as conveyed in the keynote speech by President Xi Jinping on 1 July 2021, and earlier speeches by other Central Government leaders and by the National Security Adviser. Taking the inauguration of the National Security Adviser and National Security Technical Advisers as a new starting point, the committee would make concerted efforts to consider the overall security issues of the country and Macao from a higher perspective and with a broader mindset and vision; deploy work in a more forward-looking and thorough manner; stringently conduct assessments; and promptly identify emerging security risks and efficiently resolve them; continue its work on security and development, and the coordination of conventional and non-conventional security work on the basis of the previously well-established foundation; and overcome the shortcomings and inadequacies in different areas of security, so that there are constant improvements and enhancements to the system for safeguarding national security, thereby enabling Macao to more effectively resist various security risks and threats against the country and the MSAR, maintain the stability of the country and Macao society, and strive for a more favourable security environment for economic recovery.

As cyber security is an important component of national security, the MSAR Government has actively aligned with the country's digital transformation, formulated a top-down policy on cyber security, and expedited improvements to the standard of cyber security construction in Macao. The Legal System for Interception and Protection of Communications came into effect on 1 August, to adapt to the development of information technology, better ensure public safety and provide better safeguards for the fundamental rights of Macao residents.

Strengthening a Sense of Recognition and Caring for the Motherland

The MSAR Government continued developing education on patriotism and national identity. The 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China was held from 16 October to 22 October in Beijing, and the MSAR Government proactively led all sectors of society to seriously learn and comprehend the essence of the 20th National Congress. On 1 December, the MSAR Government invited members of the publicity delegation of the Central Government to hold two seminars to promote the spirit of the 20th National Congress of the CPC in Macao. These attracted almost a thousand participants from various sectors, including principal Government officials, members of the Executive Council, the Legislative Assembly and the judiciary, Macao deputies to the National People's Congress and members of the National Committee of CPPCC, officials from various MSAR Government bureaus, and representatives from the business, professional, educational, media and youth sectors.

On 15 April 2022, the educational exhibition on national security opened, featuring texts, photos and videos to highlight that – led by the holistic approach to national security – the country has been able to coordinate development and security, calmly cope with profound changes and a pandemic unseen in a century, and make a series of great achievements in national security in the new era. The exhibition also featured the measures adopted by and achievements of the MSAR Government in safeguarding national security and promoting "One Country, Two Systems" in a steady manner.

The exhibition received an overwhelming response from all sectors of the community since its opening. The rich exhibition content attracted participation from the general public, as well as from community organisations, youth associations, schools, public departments and public and private institutions. By the closing of the exhibition on 15 May, over 58,000 visitors had attended the exhibition, reaching a new record high, and the related website had recorded over 380,000 page views, demonstrating the solid foundation of patriotism in Macao.

Government departments, schools and community groups have been proactively promoting a variety of activities to raise awareness of national security among Macao residents, especially young people, and strengthen their sense of identifying with and belonging to the motherland and Macao.

Diligent Fulfilment of Legislative Function; Supervision of the Budget and Public Finances

During the first session of the seventh Legislative Assembly (from 16 October, 2021 to 15 October, 2022), a total of 41 plenary meetings and 176 committee meetings were held, with 19 laws, one resolution and 14 simple-majority resolutions passed during the plenary meetings.

Legislative function:

In line with the administrative principles of e-governance and environmental protection, Law No. 19/2021 on amending Law No. 16/96/M – Vehicle Licence Tax, dated 12 August was passed, realising paperless tax logos and e-monitoring of vehicle licence tax payments. Law No. 20/2021 on amending Law No. 3/1999 – Publication and Format of Laws and Regulations was passed, changing the official means of publication of Macao SAR Gazette from printing to digital. Law No. 5/2022 – Submission of Legal Procedure Documents and Electronic Payment of Procedural Costs was passed, marking the dawn of digitisation of legal proceedings. Law No. 6/2022 – Electronic Display of Documents Necessary for Driving Vehicles was passed, providing more convenient

digital services to drivers.

To ensure transparency and effectiveness in communicating information for tax purposes, Law No. 1/2022 on amending Law No. 5/2017 – Legal System on Communicating Tax-related Information was passed, revising the requirements regarding information sharing on request and automatic sharing of financial account information, to further align with the latest international standards.

Regarding education and public hygiene, Law No. 2/2022 on amending Law No. 9/2006 – Fundamental Law on Non-tertiary Education, and Law No. 10/2017 – Tertiary Education System were passed, integrating the Higher Education Fund, Education Development Fund and Student Welfare Fund into an autonomous fund, thereby streamlining confirmation of legal persons and responsible entities in the educational sector, adjusting the applicability of the Academy of Public Security Forces for the tertiary education system, and waiving the financial restrictions regarding scientific research expenses for specific public tertiary institutions. Law No. 13/2022 on amending Law No. 5/2011 – Law on Smoking Prevention and Control was passed, stipulating a series regulations on e-cigarette control to better safeguard public health. Moreover, Law No. 9/2022 on amending the list of infectious diseases as appendix to Law No. 2/2004 – Law on Prevention, Control and Treatment of Communicable Diseases was passed through emergency procedures, classifying Monkeypox as an infectious disease, to facilitate the use of appropriate prevention and control measures to prevent the import and spread of the disease.

As regards combating illegal activities and safeguarding public safety, Law No. 3/2022 on amending Law No. 3/2010 – Prohibition of Illegal Accommodation was passed, to enhance related supervision and increase protection for property owners, in view of the novel operating model of illegal guesthouses.

Law No. 12/2022 – Legal System on the Control of Hazardous Substances was passed, stipulating the overall system supervising and preventing potential major accidents arising from owning, manufacturing, selling, transporting, storing or using hazardous substances. Law No. 14/2022 – Legal System on Lifting Equipment Safety was passed, institutionalising and normalising the management of lifting equipment, introducing a repair and maintenance system, and clarifying the duties and responsibilities of various entities. Law No. 10/2022 – Legal System on Interception and Protection of Communications was passed, improving the covert telephone surveillance system in the criminal prosecution process, and introducing targeted protection and independent regulation.

In late July, in response to the pandemic and the new era of digitisation, the Legislative Assembly held its plenary meeting via video conferencing for the first time in history, and discussed and passed the bills amending the 2022 Government Budget and the list of infectious diseases as appendix to Law No. 2/2004 – Law on Prevention, Control and Treatment of Communicable Diseases. The bills were passed in support of the MSAR Government's swift implementation of financial assistance measures to ease livelihood hardships, as well as allowing the inclusion of Monkeypox in the official list of infectious diseases.

Lastly, in line with the launch of a public tender for casino concessions, the Legislative Assembly passed Law No. 7/2022 on amending Law No. 16/2001 – Gaming Industry Regulatory Framework, thereby refining the regulation of gaming operation scale, revising the number of concessions, and enhancing the various responsibilities of concessionaires.

All the above 13 laws were submitted by the Government.

Fulfilment of supervisory function:

In accordance with the authority conferred by the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region, the Legislative Assembly performed its supervisory duties regarding the government budget and public finances. This included passing Law No 17/2021 and Law No. 18/2021 to amend the 2021 Government Budget, passing Law No. 21/2021 – 2022 Government Budget (the Budget was amended via Law No. 4/2022 and Law No. 8/2022, to reflect a series of financial assistance measures implemented by the Government to support the public in response to the impact of the pandemic), deliberating on the Government's reports on implementing the 2020 Budget and on the Audit Report on the General Accounts 2020, and listening to and discussing the 2022 Policy Address delivered by the Chief Executive.

With regard to tax affairs, Law No. 11/2022 on amending Regulations on Tourism Tax was passed, to align with Law No. 8/2021 – Law on the Operation of Hotel Premises that was already in effect, by reorganising the list of hotels and catering venues in hotels covered by tax collection and administration, clearing defining the targets of tourist tax collection, and adjusting the scope of exemptions and tax classification.

Moreover, to enhance interactions between the administrative and legislative functions of the Legislative Assembly, Chief Executive's questions and answers sessions were held in April and August. The first session covered questions to the Chief Executive regarding public administration and issues of general public concern, including the new round of financial assistance measures, promotion of employment, tourism development, urban planning, development of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone, medicine and education. The second session focused on measures for public benefit, preparations for economic recovery, development of emergent industries, review of pandemic prevention and control, public housing planning and building, and public administration reform. Hence, the Legislative Assembly continued demonstrating its functions of communicating public demands and resolving issues about people's livelihoods.

To better fulfil its duty of listening to and collecting the opinions of legislators, the Government held a consultation meeting and a briefing meeting for legislators on the Legal System for Publicly-funded Corporations and the Macao Road Traffic and Transport Planning Study (2021-2030). To enhance mutual interactions and understanding between the administrative and legislative functions, during the legislative session, legislators visited by invitation the New Urban Zone Area A, to observe its development; and the fourth Macao-Taipa cross-harbour bridge, to witness progress with construction work. The legislators also paid an observation and research visit to Hengqin, to gain a deeper understanding of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone.

During the legislative session, legislators gave 377 pre-agenda speeches, covering the safeguarding of national security, housing policy, public transportation, medicine and health, culture and education, employment protection, energy saving and environment protection, regional cooperation, pandemic prevention and control, and economic recovery. Moreover, legislators submitted totals of 756 written questions and 82 oral questions to the Government, and the Legislative Assembly held eight plenary meetings for these enquiries. Lastly, the Follow-up Committee for Land and Public Concession Affairs, the Follow-up Committee for Public Finance

Affairs and the Follow-up Committee for Public Administration Affairs actively followed up regarding and prepared five reports on the following important administrative matters: planning and construction related to disaster prevention and reduction; interim report on implementation of the 2021 Government Budget; report on implementation of the 2Q21 and 3Q21 Investment Plan Budgets; report on implementation of the 4Q21 Investment Plan Budget; progress with construction of the new prison, and its construction expenses; report on implementation of the 1Q22 Investment Plan Budget; and seaworthiness of fishing boats and development of the fisheries industry.

It is the Legislative Assembly's responsibility to listen to and fully reflect different views, suggestions and criticisms from the public, and make prompt responses regarding public aspirations. During the legislative session, legislators received members of the public in-person through a duty roster system over seven person-times, and there were 155 cases of expression of opinions and suggestions via in-person visits, telephone calls or email by the public to the Legislative Assembly. Moreover, six petitions were presented to the Legislative Assembly by local residents or groups, and these were all appropriately handled by the Legislative Assembly, with due consideration of the facts.

Commission Against Corruption Practically Discharges its Duties while Commission of Audit Emphasises Sensible use of Public Funds

The Commission Against Corruption (CCAC) practically performed its duties in 2022. In terms of anti-corruption work, the CCAC actively carried out various investigations within limited timeframes, and solved several bribery cases. For the first time, the CCAC overcame problems regarding the different legal requirements of Hong Kong and Macao concerning bribery offences committed by private enterprises, and successfully joined forces with overseas counterparts to fight corruption across jurisdictional boundaries. The CCAC also solved vote-buying cases involving more than 200 voters, and cases involving violation of confidentiality in private enterprises. In

addition, cases related to various government subsidies were also investigated, to safeguard Macao's public interest.

As regards complaints to the Ombudsman, through its various monitoring methods, the CCAC achieved the objective of encouraging departments to reduce their problems and improve their systems. For cases arising from the arrangements to combat Covid-19 in 2022, the CCAC held meetings with the authorities and made feasible recommendations. Many cases involving delays in the approval of right of abode renewal or applications for acquisitions by the Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute were also completed. Moreover, the CCAC promptly reviewed progress with follow-up work by departments or entities on the reinvestigation mechanism list ("retrospective reviews"). Most of the departments were positive in seeking appropriate measures to optimise their administrative work, showing the mechanism was being effectively implemented.

In 2022, the CCAC received 1,274 inquiries and 678 complaints or reports. Among the complaints or reports, 103 were filed for investigation and transferred to the Anti-Corruption Bureau for follow-up, including 11 joint investigation cases. A total of 171 cases were referred to the Directorate of Ombudsman Services for follow-up, 169 of which were designated as special investigations, with two were carried out in the form of comprehensive investigations. A total of 322 cases were sent to the Complaint Management Centre because they were not eligible for initiating an investigation, with 193 of these cases archived directly and 129 cases archived after being handled by relevant departments for follow-up work.

Together with the cases carried forward from 2021, the CCAC finished handling a total of 295 investigation files in 2022. Of all the cases completed by the Anti-Corruption Bureau, ten were transferred to the Public Prosecutions Office and 78 were archived. In 30 of the cases completed by the Directorate of Ombudsman Services, the departments involved accepted comments or promised to take follow-up action. Ten cases were added to the "retrospective reviews" list for reinvestigation.

In 2022, the CCAC opened 11 joint investigation cases in response to requests from overseas counterparts. Together with those carried forward from 2021, there were a total of 20 joint investigation cases in 2022, 13 of which were closed and seven were still being followed up. The CCAC made two requests to overseas counterparts – mainly involving mainland authorities – for assistance in joint investigations.

As regards publicity and education, in line with the goal of "All for Integrity" set out in the Second Five-Year Development Plan, the CCAC constantly carries out various publicity and education activities through various channels and actively implements online promotion programmes. In 2022, a total of 444 seminars, talks and activities were held, reaching 27,124 participants. They mainly targeted public servants; employees of business organisations; young people; tertiary, primary and secondary school students and the general public. The CCAC also introduced a chapter of the "All for Integrity Series" for the general public and public servants, developed new models for cooperation with community groups, improved and expanded the advisory panel on teaching materials on integrity, published "Nothing on the Planet is Trivial" stories on integrity for lower primary students, and launched the "Storytelling by William" project.

In addition, the CCAC repositioned its community office in Taipa to build a base for youth and community integrity education, as well as for multi-media production, to enhance the promotion

of integrity education. As 2022 marked the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the CCAC, the CCAC designed a logo and organised commemorative activities, including "30 Years of CCAC - CCAC Integrity Education Open Day", to allow the public to better understand CCAC from a new perspective.

With the Covid-19 pandemic continuing during 2022, the CCAC took part in conferences, seminars, workshops and training courses that were held online. These were organised by, among others, the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA), the Global Operational Network of Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Authorities (GlobE Network), the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG), and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). The CCAC also voted in the elections of the Second Vice President and Asia President of the International Ombudsman Institute (IOI).

In 2022, at the invitation of the Office of the Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China in the Macao Special Administrative Region, the CCAC participated via a video link in the 13th meeting of the working group on the review of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption and the 13th meeting of the working group on corruption prevention held in Vienna, Austria.

In 2023, the CCAC will continue working towards the objectives set out in the Second Five-Year Development Plan, and align with the designated objectives, to take forward its work on integrity – including by continuing to fight against corruption and review relevant laws; strengthening monitoring of disciplinary procedures; promoting the "Integrity Management Plan – Innovation and Continuity"; launching the "All for Integrity Series": Chapter for the Youth; focusing on the revision of the Organic Law of the Commission Against Corruption of the Macao Special Administrative Region, and relevant administrative regulations; and strengthening exchanges with counterparts from other countries and regions, to jointly tackle global anti-corruption challenges and impacts.

In 2022, the Commission of Audit published the audit report titled Supervision of Financial Support through the Cultural Industry Fund and the Commissioner of Audit's Report 2023.

From October 2013 to June 2020, the Cultural Industry Fund approved and implemented a total of 316 subsidised projects involving 517,858,773.35 patacas. The audit report titled "Supervision of Financial Support through the Cultural Industry Fund" reviewed the fund's follow-up supervision of enterprises receiving funding, and reviewed its management mechanism and implementation quality. The audit found that as a result of deficiencies identified in the fund's mechanism, the fund not only failed to make timely corrections, but allowed regressions to occur. Although those responsible for the fund claimed to have implemented the established mechanisms, but there was no record of any such implementation, it was clear that they had turned a blind eye to many obvious problems and phenomena. Various facts showed that the fund's management was passive and laissez-faire, which was the main cause of a series of problems. The Commission of Audit believes that to achieve the stated policy objectives with limited public funding, active and good management is required in both the disbursement of subsidies and other areas of work, with particular emphasis on good use of resources and performance.

In accordance with Article 3 of Law No. 11/1999 requiring the fulfilment of auditing supervision over the implementation of the budget of the Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region, the Commission of Audit completed the Commissioner of Audit's Report 2021. During the Legislative Assembly's plenary meeting on 3 November, 2022, the Commissioner of Audit explained in detail the main contents of the report and the details of the implementation.

In addition to auditing, the Commission of Audit conducted the following activities in 2022:

From 7 November to 11 November, Mr Ho Veng On, Commissioner of Audit, went to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, as a member of the Chinese delegation attending the 24th Congress of the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions. During the meeting, Mr Ho met with the commissioners of audit of many countries and exchanged views on the management and development of the Commission of Audit. Mr Ho participated in various thematic seminars and all activities; and in the group discussions, he joined the group of Portuguese-speaking countries to discuss issues of common interest. The conference adopted a common outcome document, the Rio Declaration, which would propel government audits to new milestones.

As regards training activities, in January, the Commission of Audit and the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Audit Research Institute (Zhuhai) of Nanjing Audit University jointly organised their first online training course. They invited Associate Professor Zhu Yi of the Institute to introduce the basic principles of Python and its application in auditing to the staff of the Commission of Audit. About 70 staff members of the Commission of Audit attended the course. Using simple theories and rich examples, the training seminar systematically introduced the basic principles of Python and its applications in auditing, so that the staff could understand the characteristics and applications of big data auditing. The Commission of Audit hopes that through the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Audit Research Institute (Zhuhai), exchanges and education on audit work between Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao will be strengthened, thereby promoting the capacity building of audit teams and innovation in audit theories.

Moreover, to keep auditors abreast of the latest developments in these areas and enhance their professional knowledge, in 2022 more than 100 auditors attended online courses in areas such as new financial reporting standards, Macao auditing standards, and corporate governance – so that they could gain a better understanding of the development of new financial reporting standards; the implications of the new Macao Special Administrative Region auditing standards requirements for audit practices; the differences between the two sets of auditing standards in Macao at present; as well as the evolution of corporate governance, plus the basics and the contents of the general corporate governance framework, in order to improve business standards and better fulfil social responsibilities.

As regards enhancing computer-aided auditing, in 2022 relevant personnel of the Commission of Audit held regular online meetings with the Computer Technology Centre of the National Audit Office, to exchange views on the operation and maintenance of the "Auditor Office (Macao version)"; and further updated the system after considerable verification in the hope of achieving greater functionality.

In 2022, the Commission of Audit continued organising training activities for public departments, to promote the audit culture and its positive significance, and introduce the importance of good management of public resources, so that the public sector can use government resources wisely and cherish public funds while providing services.

Judicial Transparency Fostered by the Courts of the MSAR, and Smart Prosecution Developed by Public Prosecutions Office

Numbers of cases admitted by the three-tier court system

2022	Court of Final Appeal	Court of Appeal	Court of First Instance (including the Examining Magistracy)	Administrative Court	Total
Cases admitted	137	963	14,961	73	**16,134**
Cases concluded	153	1,057	14,338	97	**15,645**
Cases pending	92	343	12,789	93	**13,317**

The majority of the cases in the three-tier court system were criminal cases and criminal labour cases, which totalled 5,555 (excluding Examining Magistracy cases). Ranking second was civil and labour cases, which totalled 3,700. There were also 208 administrative cases and 6,671 other cases.

Law promotion and legal consulting services

To strengthen the promotion of the law and foster transparency in the judicial system, starting from 9 October 2013, the Courts of the Macao SAR issues press releases about typical concluded cases and publishes them on the websites of the court and the Government Information Bureau. Various media may republish and report on these cases, which can hopefully promote legal awareness and law abidance in society, while informing the public about the judicial approaches and methods adopted for settling various disputes. As of the end of 2022, an accumulated total of 978 articles had been released, 105 of which were released in 2022.

Summary of consulting services provided by the Base Court in 2022:

2022	Criminal Courts	Civil Courts	Small Claims Courts	Total
Total number of inquiries	1,532	3,562	1,534	**6,628**
Number of cases	1,584	3,183	1,534	**6,301**
Number of cases handled directly	1,547	3,077	1,534	**6,158**
Number of cases transferred to the Public Prosecutions Office	34	77	---	**111**
Number of cases transferred to other departments	3	29	---	**32**
Number of telephone inquiries	488	894	---	**1,382**

Legal assistance and enforcement

Regarding the delivery of judicial writs and assistance in investigations and evidence collection in civil and commercial cases, in 2022 the Court of Final Appeal received 232 judicial writs from mainland China courts, and delivered 61 judicial writs to mainland China courts on behalf of courts in Macao.

In 2022, the Court of Appeal received 22 requests for reviewing and endorsing judgments made by mainland China courts or arbiters; eight judgments endorsed by the Court of Appeal were sent to the Base Court for enforcement.

The Macao SAR Government and the Hong Kong SAR Government signed the Arrangements Concerning Reciprocal Recognition and Enforcement of Arbitral Awards between the Macao SAR and the Hong Kong SAR on 7 January 2013, which took effect on 16 December 2013. As at end of 2022, the Court of Appeal had handled five cases on arbitral awards.

The Macao SAR Government and the Hong Kong SAR Government signed the Arrangements for Mutual Service of Judicial Documents in Civil and Commercial Cases between the Macao SAR and the Hong Kong SAR on 5 December 2017, which came into effect on 1 August 2020. As at the end of 2022, The Court of Final Appeal had received 22 judicial writs from Hong Kong courts and delivered 35 judicial writs to Hong Kong courts on behalf of courts in Macao.

Declarations of assets and interests

In 2022, the Court of Final Appeal followed the stipulations in Law No.11/2003, which had been amended according to Law No.1/2013, in receiving individuals for the declaration of assets and interests. It opened 155 individual dossiers, received 2,030 documents for the declaration of assets and interests that involved 1,590 people, and sorted and updated the contents of the individual dossiers according to the law.

According to stipulations in the aforementioned Law No. 11/2003, the Office of the Court of Final Appeal has uploaded Part IV of the disclosure document of assets declaration to the website of the Courts of the Macao SAR, ensuring it is available in the public domain as required by law. In 2022, the disclosure documents (Part IV) of 434 individual dossiers involving 326 people were published online. By the end of 2022, there was an accumulated total of 4,510 disclosure documents, involving 944 people.

Summary of work in 2022 and outlook for the Courts of the MSAR

From mid-June to early August 2022, Macao experienced the most critical pandemic situation since the Covid-19 pandemic began. The three tiers of courts could only maintain limited operations, or even suspend external operations while only approving or handling urgent cases. Although the pandemic had a greater impact on the prosecution activities of the courts, especially the proceedings of the base courts, the three tiers of courts generally continued to operate normally and effectively, and the overall schedule of the base courts was relatively unaffected.

In 2022, apart from performing judicial functions in accordance with the law, the Courts of the

MSAR also implemented the following work:

- Aligning with and following the Government's anti-pandemic measures – In addition to performing judicial functions in accordance with the law, the Courts of the Macao SAR adjusted the operation of the three tiers of courts in response to the Government's anti-pandemic measures. During the periods when the pandemic was severe in Macao, the base courts admitted cases of violation of anti-pandemic regulations in a timely manner, and in accordance with the summary criminal procedures, ruling against the suspects in relevant cases, thus sounding the alarm to society. The Office of the President of the Court of Final Appeal organised a court anti-pandemic support team of more than 90 people to join the Government's livelihood support team, and performed 11 tasks. This was the first time that court officers joined the Government's disaster relief work;
- Promoting the digitisation of justice – On 1 September 2022, the law on electronically submitting litigation documents and paying litigation fees came into effect. This marked the first time Macao introduced electronic means into its litigation system, representing a good start to promoting the digitisation of litigation procedures. The full operation of the two electronic services and the accumulation of practical experience will serve as a reference for the introduction of electronic proceedings in the next stage, thereby further enhancing the digitisation of judicial proceedings in Macao; and
- Establishing a judicial confidentiality system – In 2022, the courts formulated the Guidelines for the Management of Judicial Confidentiality in Courts, based on the Government's guidelines on confidentiality and the specific needs of judicial practice, clarifying the matters that should be kept confidential and the principles for handling confidential matters, developing a set of confidentiality procedures and management measures applicable to judicial litigation in the three tiers of courts, and establishing corresponding systems and mechanisms of supervision, management and accountability, while protecting the public's right to know.

Looking ahead, Macao is experiencing a critical period of opportunities for transformational development, while the implementation of "One country, two systems" has entered a new stage. To ensure stable and long-lasting implementation of the "One country, two systems" principle, it is necessary to take into account the actual social and economic development and reform in the past two decades since Macao's reunification; carefully examine the issues and challenges in the Macao's legal systems – especially the criminal, civil and administrative litigation systems; and boldly innovate by referring to and introducing effective practices in other legal systems that represent the latest development trends.

In terms of civil legal assistance, efforts shall be made to align judicial laws, regulations and systems between Macao and the Guangdong–Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin; establish a comprehensive, efficient, and diverse dispute resolution mechanism that organically connects cross-border commercial trials, arbitration, and mediation; promote the integration of information technology and legal governance; and establish an inter-regional civil legal assistance system with Chinese characteristics that demonstrates the advantages of the "One country, two systems" principle, to provide new support for the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.

In terms of criminal legal assistance, the legislative work of the Inter-regional Criminal Legal Assistance Law should be relaunched as soon as possible, to fill the important legal gaps since Macao's reunification, so that the judiciary and law enforcement units have a legal standpoint for inter-regional criminal judicial cooperation. Negotiations and consultations on judicial cooperation with mainland China and Hong Kong in criminal matters shall commence as soon as possible, focusing on issues such as the delivery of criminal judicial documents, investigations and evidence obtainment, handover of fugitives, recognition and execution of criminal judgments, and handover of sentenced persons. Inter-regional criminal legal assistance is an indispensable and important system for safeguarding national sovereignty, security, and development interests, combating cross-border crimes, ensuring social stability, and safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of public and private legal persons and the general public, and should not be lacking for a long period.

In 2022, the number of criminal cases initiated by the Public Prosecutions Office was 10,608, 16.57 percent less than the 12,715 cases in 2021, while the number of cases concluded was 11,200, representing a decrease of 15.15 percent. Among these cases, 2,893 resulted in prosecutions after investigations, and 8,047 were archived, representing decreases of 18.94 percent and 14.27 percent, respectively; and 118 cases were reopened due to discovery of new evidence, representing a decrease of 22.37 percent.

The court statistics reveal that the top five types of crimes investigated in 2022 were:

- 2,917 theft, robbery and property damage cases (down 13.34 percent year on year);
- 1,656 fraud and extortion cases (up 5.95 percent year on year);
- 1,260 offences against physical integrity (down 8.50 percent year on year);
- 1,075 illegal immigration and related crimes (down 5.12 percent year on year); and
- 770 crimes related to traffic accidents (down 37.50 percent year on year).

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

of the following crimes:

- 302 computer crimes (down 69.77 percent year-on-year);
- 299 cases related to infringement of sexual freedom and self-determination (down 8.56 percent year-on-year);
- 216 cases of defamation (up 10.77 percent year-on-year);
- 214 crimes against public authority (down 27.95 percent year-on-year); and
- 203 cases of forgery (down 45.72 percent year-on-year).

As regards civil and labour litigation works, the Civil Labour Division of the Public Prosecutions Office handled 778 civil labour cases, 11.89 percent less than the figure of 883 cases in 2021. Among these cases, the Office investigated 47 maternity or paternity cases, and initiated 114 court actions for minors; and handled 617 proceedings concerning interdiction, disqualification, custody, litigation fees, bankruptcy, mandatory property inventories and settlement of unpaid taxes on behalf of the Finance Services Bureau.

As regards the handling of labour litigation cases, the Public Prosecutions Office aims to first pursue mediation to resolve disputes for civil labour cases, in accordance with the Labour Procedure Code, to protect the rights of the relatively disadvantaged working class to the greatest extent. In 2022, the Public Prosecutions Office was involved in 412 labour litigation cases, about 20.77 percent less than the 520 cases in 2021. These included: 304 newly initiated cases involving labour accidents and occupational diseases, 5.19 percent more than the 289 cases in 2021; mediation in 260 cases, 15 of which were initiated in the absence of reconciliation agreements; 108 newly initiated common labour litigation cases, 53.35 percent less than the 231 cases in 2021, leading to 125 mediation sessions and 14 litigation cases. Regarding the number of workers involved in the cases, during 2022, 385 workers were involved in the mediation procedures conducted by the Public Prosecutions Office, and 45 workers were involved in litigations initiated following failure to achieve mediation.

In 2022, the Office of the Administrative Court at the Public Prosecutions Office received 84 cases, 37.31 percent less than the 134 cases in the previous year. Among these cases, the Public Prosecutions Office participated in six litigation procedures, 48 judicial appeals, 17 litigation cases, six cases involving urgent procedures, six cases of objection against administration of taxation and one case involving other procedures.

In 2022, the Public Prosecutions Office before the Court of Final Appeal and the Court of Appeal, deployed with five judicial officers, participated in proceedings as follows:

- 912 criminal, civil and administrative proceedings in the Court of Appeal, 15.71 percent less than the 1,082 proceedings in 2021, including three cases related to land issues, leading to the Public Prosecutions Office giving 1,066 opinions on cases and replies to appeals.
- 141 cases of the Court of Final Appeal, 13.50 percent less than the 163 cases in 2021, including one case related to land issues, leading to the Public Prosecutions Office giving 91 opinions on cases and replies to appeals.

In 2022, the overall operation of the MSAR Public Prosecutions Office could be summarised as follows:

As a result of the pandemic, compared with the previous year, the number of criminal, civil and administrative cases admitted by the Public Prosecutions Office decreased, but the number of civil and commercial appeal cases involving the Court of Final Appeal increased. Judging by the actual situation, in the face of Macao's industrial structure adjustment, strengthening post-pandemic economic recovery is crucial to safeguarding people's livelihoods and social stability.

In view of the increasing number of employment-related injury cases, to protect the legitimate rights and interests of workers in occupational safety and physical health, it is necessary to enhance labour safety education and strictly enforce labour safety measures.

The number of computer crimes decreased significantly. On the other hand, the number of fraud cases continued rising. It is necessary to pay attention to the changing trend of fraud crimes and take preventive measures and countermeasures to maintain normal social order and safeguard public property.

As cross-border flows of people were reduced due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the numbers of cases related to illegal gambling and drugs decreased. In line with the adjustment of the anti-pandemic policies and the relaxation of border control measures, all functional departments of the MSAR shall work together to strengthen anti-drug enforcement and join hands to protect the health of residents, especially young people, and secure peace for Macao society.

In 2022, the numbers of fraud cases and robberies arising from illegal currency exchange activities decreased, but the number of criminal activities involving "money exchange gangs" gradually rose as the number of inbound tourists began increasing. The authorities need to strengthen relevant prevention and countermeasures to maintain the public order and social stability of Macao and the image of a healthy tourism city.

In response to illegal acts violating anti-pandemic regulations or disrupting anti-pandemic work, the Public Prosecutions Office strengthened countermeasures to provide judicial protection for pandemic prevention and control. The office also worked together with Macao residents to fight the pandemic by actively participating in frontline support work.

The number of domestic violence cases dropped slightly compared to the previous year. Public departments and private social service agencies in Macao shall continue jointly building a safety barrier to prevent domestic violence, in order to maintain family harmony and social stability.

The situation of crimes against minors and minors committing crimes is becoming more complex, especially crimes involving sexual assault. All sectors of society should attach great importance to this issue. In addition to increasing the intensity of combating sexual crimes according to the law, it is necessary to enhance the self-protection ability and law-abiding awareness of young people, pay attention to the growth of minors, and support the development of healthy sexual values among teenagers.

The number of money laundering cases increased compared with the previous year, while the incidence rate was still within a controllable range. The Public Prosecutions Office shall continue maintaining close cooperation with functional departments to jointly maintain the safety and stability

of Macao's financial system.

The number of international and interregional criminal, civil and commercial judicial assistance cases increased slightly compared with the previous year. The Public Prosecutions Office strictly abides by the one-China principle, handles cases in accordance with the Criminal Law on Mutual Assistance and relevant laws, and strives to optimise the procedures for handling international judicial mutual assistance requests, to improve work efficiency.

By drawing on the advanced experience of smart prosecution in mainland China and working closely with the Inspection Technology Information Research Centre of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the Public Prosecutions Office supports the development of electronic judicial litigation in Macao, strives to promote the information technology infrastructure for smart prosecutions, continuously optimises the information system functions of judiciary operations, administration and convenient public services, and applies technology to improve the quality and efficiency of prosecutions.

The Public Prosecutions Office actively participates in and promotes the development of the legal system of Macao by providing professional advice on legal reform, as requested by the Government or through various means, to support optimising the legal environment and constructing a legal system with Macao characteristics.

Given progress in developing the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, the Public Prosecutions Office suggests expediting the regime for cooperation with mainland China and Hong Kong in mutual legal assistance regarding criminal matters, to enhance the effectiveness of preventing and fighting crimes.

The Public Prosecutions Office shall strengthen the judicial team and operational standards, firmly implement the overall national security concept, enhance the self-awareness of maintaining the stable and long-lasting successful practice of "One country, two systems", safeguard the security and stability of the country and the Macao SAR, and provide legal protection for Macao residents to live and work in a safe and prosperous environment.

Macao Yearbook 2023

1

POLITICAL SYSTEM AND ADMINISTRATION

MACAU

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 comprise only permanent Macao residents.

The MSAR maintains the status of free port and independent tariff region, along with 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 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 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 7 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 each member shall not last beyond that of the Chief Executive who appoints them, but existing 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 Chief Executive's policy addresses.

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 Assemblies likewise had 29 members, 12 of whom were elected directly, 10 indirectly and seven appointed by the Chief Executive. The fifth Legislative Assembly has 33 members, 14 of whom are elected directly, 12 indirectly and seven appointed by the Chief Executive; so too will subsequent Legislative Assemblies. 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.

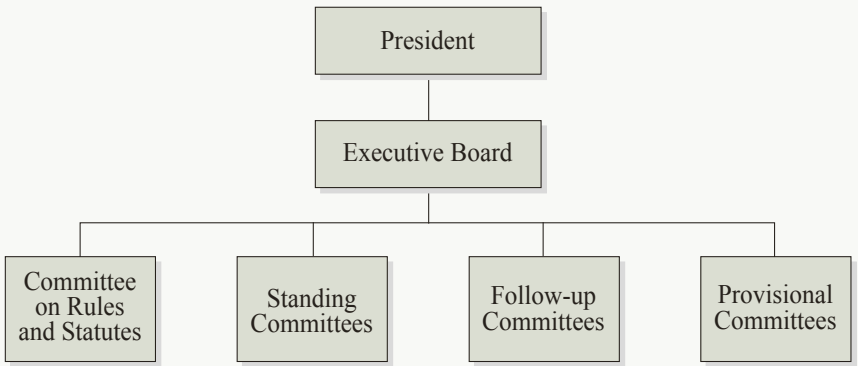
The Legislative Assembly has one president and one vice president, elected by and from among its members. The president and vice president shall be permanent Chinese residents who have lived continuously in Macao for at least 15 years.

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 Legislative 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 1pm 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 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 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 Court of First Instance may, when necessary, establish special courts. The previous criminal prosecution system has been maintained since the establishment of the MSAR.

The MSAR also has an Administrative Court, which is responsible for administrative and tax litigation. Defendants and plaintiffs who find the ruling of this court unsatisfactory can file an appeal to the Court of Second Instance.

Judges at all levels are appointed by the Chief Executive on the recommendation of an independent commission composed of local judges, lawyers and prominent members of the community. The Chief Executive appoints the presidents of the courts from among the judges.

The President of the Court of Final Appeal shall be a Chinese citizen who is a permanent resident of the MSAR. Any appointment or removal of the President of the Court of Final Appeal shall be reported to the Standing Committee of the NPC for the record.

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

The 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 a central government department, province, autonomous region or municipality 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 the following, which shall be promulgated or legislated by the MSAR.

The national laws applicable in the MSAR as of 2022 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 accordance 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 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 of each Secretary in various areas encompasses the follow:

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.

In 2022, the Secretary for Administration and Justice, on behalf of the MSAR, signed the Arrangements for Mutual Assistance in Preservation in Arbitration Proceedings between mainland China and the Macao Special Administrative Region (the signing was conducted online).

Secretary for Economy and Finance

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

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

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

Secretary for Security

The Secretary for Security holds authority in areas including:

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

Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture

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

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

In 2022, the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture attended:

- The 75th Session of the World Health Assembly (online conference) as a member of the government delegation of the People's Republic of China.

The signed agreements included:

- The Memorandum on Cooperation in Construction of a Macao Centre for the Protection and Inheritance of Palace Museum Cultural Heritage; and
- Amendment to the Memorandum on Cooperation between the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and the World Tourism Organization.

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 aiming 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' budgets and final accounts, as well as the management and expenditure of capital not included in the budget, together with making comprehensive assessments 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 written authorisation to the Commissioner of Audit to audit and inspect any person of interest.

In 2022, as a member of China's delegation, the Commissioner of Audit attended the 24th Assembly of the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI).

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;

- 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 other 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 2022, the Government completed and released the Study on the Residential Housing Policy

of Macao Special Administrative Region, which presents a systematic overview of the existing housing policies and comprehensively explains the concepts, planning objectives and measures for implementing housing policies such as the "five-rung housing ladder" of the fifth MSAR Government, to enhance the understanding and knowledge of all sectors of the community regarding housing policies.

To align with the research and publicity work of the Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre, the Government has completed the programme named "Combatting the Pandemic with Concerted Efforts; Resuming Normal Order, Life and Production as Soon as Possible", which explained the phased deployment of anti-pandemic work, and the arrangements for the next phase of pandemic prevention and control measures.

In October 2022, the Chief Executive issued instructions for the establishment of an inter-departmental Policy Promotion and Coordination Group, which is coordinated by the Policy Research and Regional Development Bureau, to strengthen collaboration in policy promotion among government departments, with a view to providing more effective, timely and targeted approaches to interpreting the MSAR's policies and measures, and introducing the results of the Government's work, as well as answering the doubts of the community, thereby enabling the general public to have a clearer, more accurate and more comprehensive understanding of the Government's policies and work.

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

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

Office of the Macao Special Administrative Region in Beijing

The Office of the Macao Special Administrative Region in Beijing reports directly to the Chief Executive, and it represents the MSAR in Beijing with administrative autonomy.

In 2022, 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:

- The seminar conveying the essence of the keynote speech of President Xi Jinping, which he gave at the Celebrations of the 25th Anniversary of Hong Kong's Return to the Motherland and the Inaugural Ceremony of the Sixth-term Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region held by the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office;

- The online exchange session for representatives of the "Two Sessions", committee members and Macao tertiary students;
- The 2022 "Beautiful China - Experience with Heart & Eyes" held by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism;
- The Cross Strait Four Regions Youth Forum (online) held by the Macau Culture Communication Association of the Peking University;
- Hong Kong–Macao Youth Internship and Employment Sharing Session (online) held by the International Office of Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao SAR in Beijing;
- The World Conference on Tourism Cooperation and Development 2022;
- The Ninth Inauguration and Recognition Ceremony of Beijing (College) Macau Student Association (online); and
- A reception to celebrate the 73rd Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China.

To welcome the convening of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, an exhibition on the theme "Forging Ahead in the New Era" was held in Beijing, to present all aspects of the progress and development achievements of the country and society since the 18th National Congress.

As the leading coordinating departments of the Macao Exhibition Area of the themed exhibition, the Office of the Macao SAR in Beijing, together with the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao SAR, the International Department of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao SAR in Beijing and the SAR Government Information Bureau, jointly followed up on the work related to the exhibition area – including curation, set-up, on-site explanations and staff duties.

The exhibition was officially opened on 27 September 2022, and received around 2,000 visitors per day from all sectors of the community. The Macao Exhibition Area featured a rich variety of photos and exhibits showcasing Macao's achievements of in the new era, which was well received by visitors and achieved good publicity.

Since 2011, the number of followers of the office's Weibo account (http://weibo.com/draemp) has exceeded 940,000, while from the second half of 2013 to 2022 there were approximately 16,000 followers of its WeChat account (macaubeijing).

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 answered enquiries from Macao residents regarding the pandemic, and assisted in case referrals.

Macao Economic and Trade Office in Lisbon

The Macao Economic and Trade Office in Lisbon represents the MSAR, and supports the MSAR Government in trade relations and cooperation between Macao and Portugal.

In 2022, the office maintained close contacts 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 certificates, renewing MSAR Passports, and applying for certificates of particulars required for driver's licences; and assisted Macao students studying in Portugal with applying for Portuguese residence permits and taxpayer numbers.

The office participated in:

- A seminar jointly held by the Chinese Embassy in Portugal and Macau Scientific and Cultural Centre in Portugal; and
- A reception to celebrate National Day, held by the Chinese Embassy in Portugal and the Hong Kong-Europe seminar co-organised by the HKSAR Government, the Portuguese and Hong Kong Chamber of Industry and Commerce, and the Hong Kong Economic and Trade Office in Brussels.

The office also:

- Provided assistance for the opening ceremony of the Fifth International Chinese Photography Exhibition in Portugal, supported by the Chinese Embassy in Portugal and held by All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese and Portugal China Photographers Association; and
- Represented the Macao SAR as the President of the Executive Committee of the Union of Portuguese-speaking Capital Cities (UCCLA) at the Annual General Meeting.

Macao Economic and Trade Office to the European Union

Based in Brussels, the Macao Economic and Trade Office to the European Union represents the MSAR, has administrative autonomy, and assists the Chief Executive with economic and trade liaison and cooperation between the MSAR, the EU and related organisations.

In 2022, the office participated in:

- An online Chinese New Year Celebration held by the Chinese Embassy in Belgium and the Beijing Returned Overseas Chinese Federation;
- A reception to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the HKSAR's return to China, held by the Hong Kong Economic and Trade Office in Brussels; and
- An online reception to celebrate National Day, held by the Chinese Embassy in Belgium.

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 is responsible for cooperation between the MSAR and WTO members.

In 2022, as a member of the Macao China delegation, the office participated in organising and attended the 12th Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organisation.

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 more effectively serve the public.

The Municipal Affairs Bureau holds public sessions every month to allow Macao residents to give suggestions and raise queries regarding the bureau's duties and functions. Ten public sessions were held in 2022 (though sessions scheduled for June and July were cancelled due to the pandemic). The Municipal Affairs Bureau management 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. Ten community seminars were organised in 2022, and were attended by representatives from 108 associations and organisations and over 280 residents.

The real-time feedback platform, IAM Connect, was launched on 1 January 2019. Through this, residents can provide opinions on 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, with the two major categories of environmental hygiene and equipment and facilities accounting for 54 percent and 18 percent of

the total cases, respectively.

In October 2021, the Municipal Affairs Bureau launched the IAM Connect mobile app, through which – apart from giving opinions – users can enquire about streamline procedures, make advance bookings s, carry out decimal conversions, and access public toilet navigation and market information, as well as receive the latest information and promotions of the Municipal Affairs Bureau.

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 the Macao SAR.

To support the related regulations of By-law No. 18/2022 – the MSAR System of Public Financial Assistance, By-law No. 15/2017 the Budget Framework Law, and By-law No. 2/2018 – the Rules for the Implementation of the Budget Framework Law, after consultation with the Executive Council, the Chief Executive amended the Statutes of the Macao Foundation (By-law No. 23/2022) with effect from 14 June 2022, to provide a further legal basis for improving the approval of financial assistance.

Subsidies and Charity Work

In 2022, the Board of Trustees and Executive Committee of the Macao Foundation approved 900 sponsorship applications. The approved subsidies totalled nearly 500 million patacas, for projects mainly supporting social services (43.6 percent) and tertiary institutions (16.8 percent).

The Macao Foundation worked with the Social Welfare Bureau, the Health Bureau and major local community groups to launch the "epidemic support kits for the elderly" distribution campaign, in order to encourage the elderly to receive Covid-19 vaccinations; and issue vouchers for supermarkets, bakeries and restaurants to eligible Macao senior citizens who have received two doses of Covid-19 vaccines, with each voucher worth 250 patacas and a total of 61,144 vouchers issued.

Scholarships

In 2022, the Macao Foundation continued granting scholarships to Macao and mainland China students. A total of 12,710 students were awarded tertiary scholarships and scholarships for secondary and primary schools, totalling 57.55 million patacas. It also continued granting scholarships – totalling nearly 6.5 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 2022, the Macao Foundation organised 15 online themed exhibitions, photo collection campaigns and quizzes through the Macau Memories website, and held 24 school talks and "Memory

Salon" seminars to enhance public awareness of local history and culture.

In addition, the foundation continued promoting the compilation of *The Macao Volume of the Chinese Folk and Ethnic Culture and Arts Collection*, and started the collection and revision of *The Macao Volume of the Chinese Folk and Ethnic Culture and Instrumental Music Collection* and *The Macao Volume of the Chinese Folk and Ethnic Culture and Dance Collection.*

In 2022, a total of 20 books and four issues of periodicals were published, and a new version of the Macao Virtual Library website was launched. The foundation promoted local publications through a call for publications and participation in physical book fairs.

Promotion of Culture and Art

In 2022, the Macao Foundation organised 12 performances, exhibitions and workshops through the branded activities of 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 to promote literature, encourage creative writing and identify literary talents.

History and Cultural Affairs

In 2022, the Culture and History Committee of Macao Foundation organised the 3rd History Knowledge Contest for Secondary School Students in Macao and the 7th History and Culture Ambassadors Training Programme; published Macao History Book: A Journey of Time in a Small Town; and launched a special funding scheme for schools, supporting a diverse and vivid approach to promoting Chinese culture in schools and strengthening community publicity on Chinese culture.

Cooperation with Other Organisations

As the executive body of the Agreement Concerning the Establishment, Operation and Location in Macao of the United Nations International Institute for Software Technology, in 2022 the Macao Foundation provided subsidies for the maintenance of the office premises, and the hostel rental costs of the United Nations University International Institute for Software Technology.

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 2022, the office opened a total of 73 cases of administrative irregularity and received 37 requests for advice, 1,622 notifications concerning personal data processing, 33 applications for authorisation of data sharing. and 1,629 legal inquiries. It held or co-organised 22 briefing sessions and six talks on the Personal Data Protection Act, with a total of 1,176 attendees.

Civil Service System

The general eligibility requirements for civil servants are that they are permanent residents of the MSAR, who are between 18 years and 64 years old; possess relevant educational qualifications or work experience and are 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 are of sound health and mind.

Civil servants are recruited either by appointment or on contract terms. The promotions and relocations of civil servants are prescribed by law. Civil servants who breach disciplinary rules may be sanctioned by written warnings, fines, 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 promotion of civil servants. 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 and aligning with the Electronic

Governance Law, to gradually implement data interconnections among departments that will further streamline administrative processes and provide more convenient public services, achieving remarkable results.

Regarding internal management, all Government departments have adopted the Document and Case File Management System, achieving digitalisation of official correspondence between public departments and digitalised management of internal document flows.

In 2022, the Macao Civil Servants Exclusive Mobile App was launched, to migrate the functions of the Civil Servant Administration and Service Platform (G2E) and the e-services of the Pension Fund to a single mobile app, which allows civil servants to centrally and conveniently access the e-services related to their public service.

Regarding external services, the Government has launched an upgraded version of "Macao One Account", with more features that focus on users' experience.

Among the upgrades, the data interconnection between departments provides residents with information on emergencies, civil protection and major news, as well as important information on the situation at border checkpoints and weather news.

During the pandemic in 2022, this interconnection enabled the precise and prompt dissemination of important and urgent government information to residents, and clarified false information in a timely manner; a "My Photo" function was added so that residents do not need to submit physical photos when applying for public services online or offline; the "Macao One Account" Professional Licence function was introduced to allow users to quickly locate and use their professional licences; and the registration service for activities and facilities within premises was introduced.

The scope of "Macao One Account" has been expanded to also include private institutions and judiciary sectors, and it provides about 180 government services such as online payment of water, electricity, natural gas and telecommunications bills, as well as filing of court litigation documents and payment of litigation fees.

The Government has also introduced electronic vehicle documentation and services, for public convenience. Vehicle owners can pay their vehicle tax and traffic fines related to their vehicles via "My Vehicle", as well as present proof of documents such as driving licence and car insurance to law enforcement officers via One-stop Public Services.

The MSAR Government continued enhancing the e-governance infrastructure and supporting facilities, consolidating the construction of a dedicated cloud computing centre for Macao, thus providing sufficient computing power, storage space and security protection for departments, to support the development of e-governance projects in a secure and stable operating environment, as well as sharing and opening up data, to effectively enhance the overall development of e-governance in the MSAR.

Building a Quality Public Service Network with e-Governance Development

Optimisation of public services is the core concept of the MSAR Government's reform. Through

ongoing process improvements and technological innovation, the Government provides the public with better and more effective public services. The Integrated Government Services Centres and the Islands District Integrated Government Services Centre are part of the Government's efforts to build a quality and integrated public service network, enabling citizens to access public services in one place.

In 2022, the two service centres provided over 300 services to 26 public departments, with a total of 786,000 cases handled, 538,000 of which were handled in the Government Integrated Service Centre, while 248,000 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 676,000 and 342,000 visitors, respectively, totalling 1,018,000 visitors.

The Pension Fund

The Pension Fund was established in 1987, as a public corporate body with administrative, financial and property autonomy. Its main responsibilities are to administer and enforce the system for retirement, widow and orphans' pensions, and the system for the civil servants' provident fund.

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 be used as an official language by the executive authorities, the legislature and the judiciary of the MSAR.

Awarding 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 2022, the Chief Executive had signed administrative orders to award decorations of honour, medals and certificates to 22 batches of individuals and entities.

Flag and Emblem of the MSAR

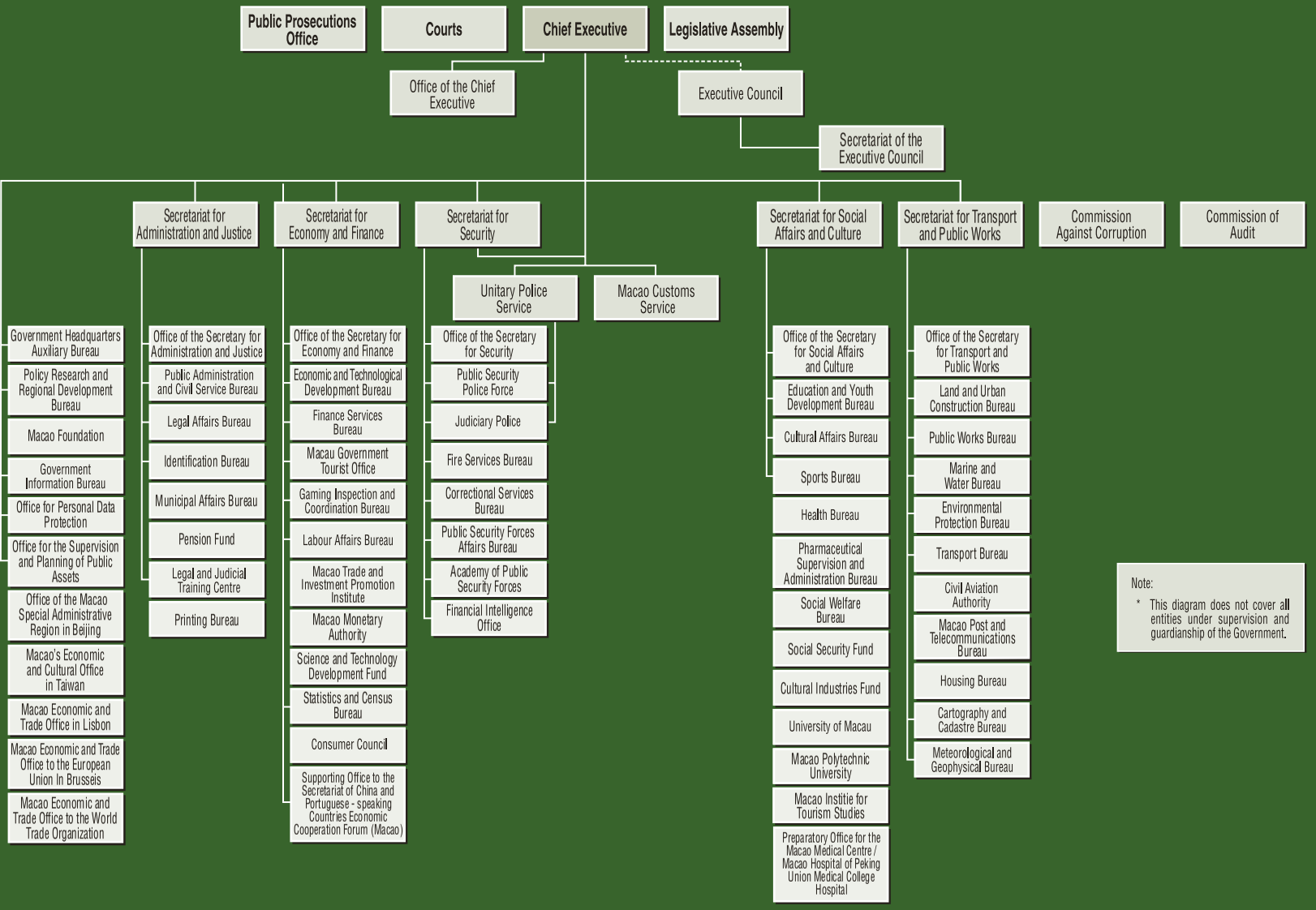
The flag of the MSAR has identical patterns and colours on both sides, with the five stars, lotus flower, bridge and seawater design on the front and back. The rectangular flag has a green background and a 3:2 length-height ratio. A white, three-petal lotus flower is in the centre of the flag. Five golden 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 *



Macao One Account

協助辦理一戶通服務

辦理「一戶通」
操作講解會

ckinhong
重要消息：廉政公署公佈“
避險計劃
避險及撤離
我的資訊
我的車輛
我的辦事
我的服務
生活繳費
交通違例記錄查詢
及繳付罰款
澳門特色
Características de Macau
實時天氣
Sincronização de tempo
自定服務
主題分類
Dividido por tema

辦理“一戶通”

The MSAR Government launched "Macao One Account" app for public services on 1 January, 2019, further promoting the development of e-governance of the MSAR. Citizens and entities may open a "Macao One Account" and enjoy various digital services on a unified platform or via a mobile app. Following the principles of user-friendliness, simplicity and intuitiveness, an upgraded version of "Macao One Account" was launched in April 2022, providing citizens with services and information they need in a speedier, more convenient way.

Macao Yearbook 2023

2

THE LEGAL SYSTEM AND THE JUDICIARY

MACAU

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 power 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 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.

The Courts are the only judicial organ vested with the power to exercise judicial functions. They seek to safeguard legally protected rights and interests, stop unlawful practices and settle public and private disputes. Each court hears legal proceedings belonging to its respective jurisdiction. Courts are not subject to interference by any other authority, and they do not abide by any order or instruction. This constitutes the foundation of judicial independence, promotion of justice, guarantee of social stability and protection of civil rights.

The Court of First Instance

With the establishment of the MSAR, two new courts came into being as constituent parts of the Court of First Instance. These new courts, the Base Court and Administrative Court, obtain their judicial authority from the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region. The Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region also permits the 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 Base 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 Base Court

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

The statutory ceilings on the amounts payable for successful appeals against judgements of the Base Court:

1. 100,000 patacas in civil cases related to civil and labour law;
2. No ceiling for criminal cases tried under criminal or labour law, or for cases in relation to the juvenile education and social protection systems that fall within the jurisdiction of the juvenile judicial system.

As at December 2022, the Base Court had 32 judges: eight presidents of Collegial Panels, 21 judges of Sole-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 exercises investigative judicial functions, conducts preliminary hearings, and decides whether to send a case for full trial during the criminal hearing process. The magistracy also exercises power on security measures involving internment.

The Small Claims Court 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 jurisdiction over civil litigation and minor violations, including all the related matters and issues raised by such cases, stemming from industrial relations under the Labour Procedural Code, as long as it does not prejudice other jurisdictions attributed to it 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 2022, Information Centres in the Criminal Courts and the Civil Courts of the Base Court together with the Small Claims Court admitted 6,628 enquiries from citizens, involving a total of 6,301 cases.

The Administrative Court

The statutory ceilings on the amounts payable for successful appeals against judgements of the Administrative Court:

1. 100,000 patacas in cases relating to administrative matters or disputes;
2. 15,000 patacas in cases relating to taxation and customs matters; and
3. No ceiling for other disputes related to administration, taxation and customs; or for cases involving the assessment of the legality of regulations.

The Administrative Court currently has one judge, who also oversees the office of the Administrative Court and assumes the posts defined by Items 2 to 5 of Clause 4 of Article 33 of the Judicial Organisation Framework Law. Each post is occupied for a three-year term and is assumed on a rotation basis, according to descending seniority.

Court of Appeal

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

The statutory ceilings on the amounts payable for successful appeals against judgments of the Court of Appeal:

1. 1,000,000 patacas for civil lawsuits regarding civil affairs and labour law;
2. 1,000,000 patacas for cases concerning administrative matters or disputes;
3. 1,000,000 patacas for taxation and customs disputes;
4. When the Court of Appeal 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. No ceiling for criminal cases tried under criminal or labour law, or for cases in relation to the juvenile education and social protection systems that fall within the jurisdiction of the juvenile judicial system; and for legal actions stemming from disputes related to administration, taxation and customs.

The Court of Final Appeal

The Court of Final Appeal is the highest level of court in Macao.

The Court of Final Appeal has three judges. The President of the Court of Final Appeal is appointed by the Chief Executive from among the serving judges of that level of court, and shall be a Chinese citizen who is a permanent resident of Macao. The president serves three-year terms, which may be consecutive.

The President of the Court of Final Appeal acts as a representative of the Macao SAR courts and, besides fulfilling the general responsibilities of a judge and president, must ensure that the Court of Final Appeal and the Office of the President of the Court of Final Appeal function effectively.

In 2022, the President of the Court of Final Appeal attended the Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Judicial Case Seminar, the Forum on the Rule of Law in the Digital Economy, and the 18th Conference of Chief Justices of Asia and the Pacific, via video conferencing.

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 Department of Judicial and Technical Support, the Department of Translation Support, the Department of Administration and Finance, as well as the Division of Judicial Affairs, the Division of Organization and Information, the Division of Human Resources, the Division of Finance and Property and the Division of General Affairs.

The Judicial Council

The Judicial Council oversees the management and discipline of judges and court clerks.

The Judicial Council comprises the President of the Court of Final Appeal as its president; two

prominent members of the community appointed by the Chief Executive on the recommendation of the Independent Judicial Recommendation Commission; 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 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 commission 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 Independent Judicial Recommendation Commission functions according to its internal regulations. A chairman is elected by the members of the commission from among their own ranks and exercises authority according to its 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 Base Court; 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 Base Court and the Administrative Court. They perform duties on behalf of the Public Prosecutions Office.

To tie in with the operation of the Public Prosecutions Office and complement the performance of duties by prosecutors, the Public Prosecutions Office of Macao has set up offices for the Court of Final Appeal, the Court of Second Instance, the Base Court, the Administrative Court, and the Examining Magistracy under the Base 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 2022, there were 37 serving prosecutors in the Public Prosecutions Office (one prosecutor took unpaid leave, starting from 7 February 2022; and another prosecutor of Portuguese nationality left the office on 1 September 2022), including one Prosecutor General, nine Assistant Prosecutors General and 27 Prosecutors (nine 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

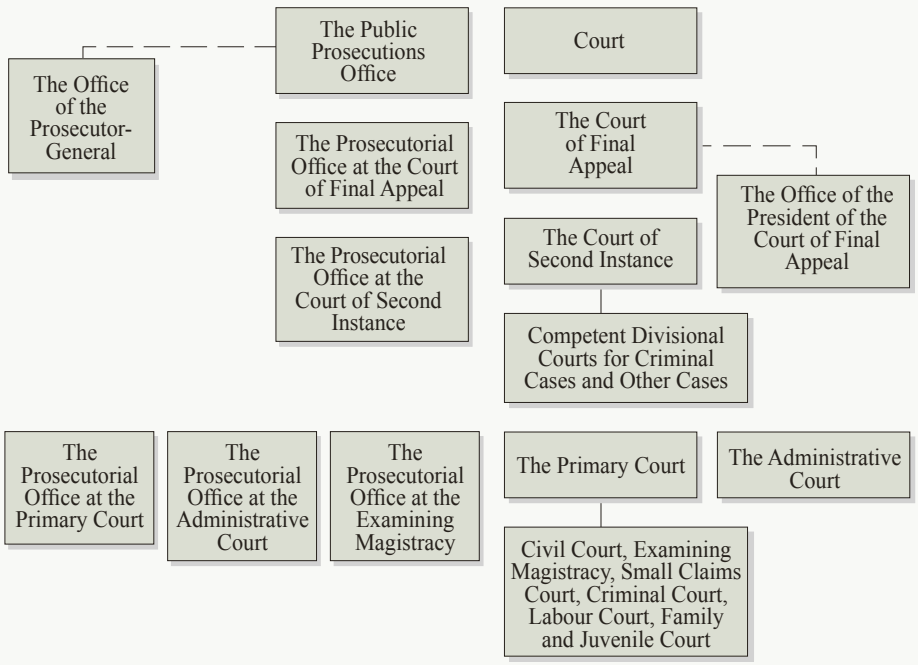
The Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region provides that every resident of Macao shall have certain inalienable legal rights. These include the right to appeal to the law, the right to initiate a court action, the right to seek assistance from a lawyer in protecting his or her legitimate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

To cultivate legal professionals who are bilingual in Chinese and Portuguese, the faculty offers a Bachelor of Law programme in Portuguese, a Bachelor of Law programme with day and evening courses 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.

During the 2022/2023 academic year, 601 students were enrolled in undergraduate law programmes, 411 graduate students were studying for master's degrees in law, 14 students were enrolled in postgraduate certificate programmes, and 92 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.

The sixth Magistrate Training Programme commenced in July 2022, with 20 interns embarking on a two-year internship.

As for continued training courses for judges and public prosecutors, the training centre held workshops and seminars for judicial officers in 2022.

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, 336 of whom have been appointed as judicial clerks in the courts or the Public Prosecutions Office as of December 2022.

As per requests from the Office of the President of the Court of Final Appeal and the Office of the Prosecutor General, from 2007 to December 2022, the centre has completed 24 promotion preparation programmes for judicial support staff of the courts or the Public Prosecutions Office, and seven training courses for court supervisors.

Another important task of the training centre is to provide training on general legal knowledge for civil servants. In 2022, 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 2022, there were 447 practising lawyers and 169 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 offices – 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 2022, there were 88 private notaries in Macao.

Macao Yearbook 2023

Integrity education station

廉@任務

廉潔正能量

In 2022, the CCAC branch office in Taipa turned into a base for integrity education – mainly serving young people and community groups, to enhance the promotion of integrity education in more modern and diverse ways, including teaching through play. On 25 September, the CCAC held the "30 Years of CCAC – CCAC Integrity Education Station Open Day", for the public to learn more about the meaning of a corruption-free society, along with the CCAC's functions and duties, through site visits and interactions.

Macao Yearbook 2023

3

EXTERNAL RELATIONS

MACAU

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 the economy, 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 2023, 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 2022, various countries had reached agreements with the Macao SAR on establishing a total of 90 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, Belarus, Samoa, the Bahamas and Denmark have not yet established consulates general in Hong Kong, but their agreements with China on provision or expansion of consulate services are still in force.)

Eight countries have appointed honorary consuls to Macao: Cape Verde, Estonia, Grenada, Mali, Nigeria, Peru, Tanzania and the United Kingdom. (Note: Bhutan, France, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Sri Lanka and Suriname have signed consular agreements with Macao, but their honorary consular posts in Macao are temporarily vacant.)

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 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". Hence, 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 2022, Macao attended several international virtual conferences as a member of Central People's Government delegations, including:

- The HCCH & the Apostille Convention: Exploration of the interests of members of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (AALCO);
- The 15th Session of the Codex Committee on Contaminants in Foods;
- The Fifth Meeting of the Special Commission on Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption, 1993;
- Consideration of the Second and Third Combined Report of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China on the Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities by the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities of the United Nations;
- Intersessional Meeting of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption;
- The 13th Session of the Implementation Review Group;
- The Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;
- The 74th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES);
- Kimberley Process Certification Scheme Plenary 2022;
- The 110th Session of the International Labour Conference;
- 2022 World Bank Group/International Monetary Fund Annual Meetings;
- The 75th Session of the World Health Assembly;
- The 66th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women of the United Nations;

- The 14th Annual Meeting of the International Regulatory Cooperation for Herbal Medicines of the World Health Organization (WHO-IRCH);
- The 41st Session of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Assembly; and
- The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Plenipotentiary Conference 2022.

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

- The 12th Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO);
- Online Seminar on the First Tax Administration Day of the Belt and Road Initiative on Tax Administration and Cooperation Mechanism;
- The 51st Annual Meeting of the Study Group on Asia-Pacific Tax Administration and Research;
- The 34th Joint Meeting and Regional Conference of the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) Commission for East Asia and the Pacific and the UNWTO Commission for South Asia;
- UNESCO Creative Cities Network (UCCN) Creative City of Gastronomy Conference;
- Asian Insurance Forum 2022;
- Asian Schools Football Federation (ASFF) General Assembly and Technical Committee Meeting 2022;
- Executive Board Meeting of the East Asian Region Branch of the International Council on Archives;
- The 40th Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators (APCCA);
- The 41st General Assembly of the Olympic Council of Asia;
- The 54th Session of the ESCAP/WMO Typhoon Committee;
- The Annual General Assembly and the 29th AICEP Communications Forum of 2022; and
- The 78th Session of the Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC) of the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

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 2022, 740 multilateral treaties were applicable to Macao: 65 treaties on foreign affairs and national defence; 15 on civil aviation; 10 on customs; 23 on drugs; eight on economics and finance; 10 on education, science and technology, culture and sport; 44 on the environment and

conservation; six on health; 20 on human rights; nine on intellectual property; 16 on international crime; two on international trade; 34 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 2022, the Law Reform and International Law Bureau commented on six 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 29 international instruments applicable to the MSAR: eight multilateral treaties and 21 UN Security Council resolutions and/or sanction lists. It announced 41 international documents: 24 multilateral treaties, one bilateral treaty and 16 UN Security Council resolutions.

In addition, the MSAR Government has continued to follow up regarding the implementation of international treaties applicable to Macao, including through providing requested compliance materials, responses to questionnaires or feedback to international organisations such as the United Nations Human Rights Treaty Bodies and the Hague Conference on Private International Law. Regarding compliance with human rights treaties, the MSAR Government delegation participated in the United Nations committee review sessions on the implementation of the relevant provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Macao, and explained to the committees the legislative and administrative measures taken by the MSAR Government to implement the provisions of the two treaties.

In terms of international judicial cooperation, the Agreement on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons between the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and the Federal Republic of Nigeria entered into force for both parties on 16 March 2022. This is the third agreement signed between Macao and a foreign country regarding transfer of sentenced persons, after similar agreements with Portugal and Mongolia.

In terms of inter-regional judicial cooperation, the Arrangements Concerning Mutual Assistance in Court-ordered Interim Measures in Aid of Arbitral Proceedings by Mainland China and the Macao Special Administrative Region, signed between the Government and the Supreme People's Court, came into effect on 25 March 2022. The signing of the arrangements is an important measure for implementing the Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and the Master Plan for the Development of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, and will better protect the legitimate rights and interests of arbitration parties, strengthen judicial cooperation between both sides in the area of civil and commercial arbitration, and serve the development of the Greater Bay Area and the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.

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 areas including industry, investment, science and technology, energy, information, and training. 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 have 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 2022, the total value of Macao's exports to the EU was 170 million patacas, while imports from the EU were worth 45.85 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, the third- and fourth-term Chief Executive Chui Sai On led a delegation to 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 a 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 to 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.

In 2010, 2016 and 2019, the third- and fourth-term Chief Executive Chui Sai On led delegations to Portugal.

Macao's imports from Portugal during 2022 totalled 278 million patacas, and its exports to Portugal totalled 831 thousand 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 2022 totalled 610 million patacas, while Macao's total imports from the United States were valued at 9.59 billion patacas.

After the liberalisation of Macao's gaming industry, three US-based companies were granted casino concessions.

Macao and Portuguese-speaking Countries

Besides its historical close links with Portugal, Macao also has traditional and special relationships with other members of the Portuguese-speaking 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 a platform for economic and trading cooperation 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 its role as a platform for business and trade cooperation and services 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. 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-sized 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 various 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.

On 10 April 2022, the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Forum for Economic and Trade Co-operation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries was held in Beijing and Macao, both online and offline, under the theme "Cooperate to combat the pandemic, Collaborate for common development", with a congratulatory video message from Premier Li Keqiang. The Minister of Commerce and the ministers of the eight Portuguese-speaking countries signed a joint declaration and officially admitted Equatorial Guinea to the forum.

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 2022, the value of Macao's exports to Portuguese-speaking countries was 1.7 million patacas, while imports from Portuguese-speaking countries were worth 1.06 billion 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 2022, the value of Macao's exports to "Belt and Road" countries/regions was 520 million patacas, while imports from "Belt and Road" countries/regions were worth 26.21 billion patacas.

The Government also remains committed to strengthening its relations with East Asia, particularly Southeast Asian countries. The first- and second-term Chief Executive, Edmund Ho Hau Wah, led delegations to countries including Singapore, Japan, Korea, Vietnam, Thailand, and Malaysia. The third- and fourth-term Chief Executive Chui Sai On led MSAR Government delegations for visits to Singapore, Cambodia and Thailand.

Macao Yearbook 2023

Arts and Cultural Festival Between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries

Angola

葡韻嘉年
FESTIVAL DA LU
LUSOFONIA FEST
2022
10.
28-30
mak mok & family
馬智宏

Encounter in Macao – Arts and Cultural Festival Between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries was introduced in 2018, laying the foundation for ongoing exchanges in Macao between China and Portuguese-speaking countries through annual engagement, thereby enhancing the development of Macao as a centre for cultural exchanges between China and Portuguese-speaking countries. The fourth edition of the Arts and Cultural Festival Between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries was held during October and November, with a series of major cultural events including the Lusofonia Festival and the Cultural Week of China and Portuguese-speaking Countries. It attracted participation by both local citizens and tourists. Macao is a meeting place for all, with engaging cultural and arts activities featuring the cream of Chinese and Portuguese cultures.

Macao Yearbook 2023

4

ECONOMY

MACAU

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

The implementation of By-law No. 7/2021 – Subsidy Scheme for Encouraging Enterprise Upgrading – aims to encourage commercial enterprise owners to raise their competitiveness, foster adequate diversification and sustainable development of the economy and, especially, realise the goals of industrialisation, technological innovation, enterprise transformation, and improved operational

and production conditions. 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 scheme's objectives.

The maximum annual subsidy rate and the maximum subsidy amount that can be granted each year under the Subsidy Scheme 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 2022 (as of Q4)

Type of industry	Percentage (%)[1]	Approved subsidies total (MOP)	Approved cases [2]
Wholesale	34.46%	38,279,852.0	5
Transportation and warehousing, travel agencies	12.47%	13,856,532.00	3
Education, healthcare, and social welfare	11.83%	13,135,774.25	6
Manufacturers of oil and coal-based products	9.00%	10,000,000.00	1
Chinese or western restaurants, and hotels	8.78%	9,758,131.00	4
Retail	8.01%	8,900,000.00	1
Services for companies	7.74%	8,593,886.58	2
Food, beverage and tobacco products	4.46%	4,951,200.00	1
Personal services including automobile and motorcycle repair, hair salons and beauty salons	2.52%	2,800,000.00	1
Construction and public works	0.73%	805,008.00	1
Total	**100.00%**	**111,080,383.83**	**25**

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

Given the ongoing pandemic, 2022 was full of major challenges. The pandemic situations in Macao and neighbouring regions were unstable, impacting the speed of overall economic recovery. The annual gaming gross revenue was approximately 42.8 billion patacas, representing a decrease of 51 percent compared to the same period in 2021; the gross revenue from games of fortune was approximately 42.2 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 98.5 percent of the industry's gross takings in 2022.

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 2022, there were 30 casinos operating in Macao, 13 of which belonged to SJM Resorts Limited, five to the Venetian Group, four to Galaxy, two to Wynn, four to Melco PBL, and two to MGM.

The number of gaming tables decreased from 6,198 in 2021 to 5,605 at the end of 2022, representing a decrease of 9.57 percent. Meanwhile, the number of gaming machines decreased from 11,758 to 10,775, representing a decrease of 8.36 percent.

At the end of 2022, there were only 13 vacancies in the gaming industry, representing a year-on-year decrease of 45 vacancies. There were 52,174 gaming industry employees, representing a year-on-year decrease of 2,665 employees.

Regarding breakdown by job, there were 23,721 dealers, 685 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 2022 was 23,680 patacas, 0.1 percent lower than in 2021. The average wage of dealers was 19,800 patacas, 1.1 percent lower than in 2021.

Legal regulations refined and junket commissions capped

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.

Gaming concession contracts extended and concession public tender launched

On 21 June 2022, the Legislative Assembly of Macao passed the Amendment to Law No. 16/2001 - Gaming Industry Regulatory Framework. On 22 June, the *Macao SAR Gazette* published Law No. 16/2001 - Gaming Industry Regulatory Framework, revised via Law No. 7/2022, to complement the launch of the public tender for gaming concessions. Since the original concessions and sub-concessions were to expire on 26 June, 2022, in order to ensure the smooth launch of the new public tender, and after comprehensive analyses and thorough considerations, the MSAR Government approved extensions to the operations of six gaming concessionaires, to 31 December, 2022. The revised agreements were signed on 23 June 2022.

To implement and supplement the procedural specifications of the public tender for gaming concessions under the gaming industry regulatory framework, and to complement the launch of the

public tender for gaming concessions, By-law No. 28/2022 on amendment to By-law No. 26/2001 – Important Document Normalising the Public Tender for Gaming Concessions, Concession Contracts, as well as Proper Qualifications and Financial Standing of Bidding Companies and Concessionaires – was announced on 5 July, 2022. On 27 July, the *Macao SAR Gazette* published Executive Order No. 135/2022, on setting up a gaming concession public tender committee responsible for all work related to the new public tender for gaming concessions.

In accordance with Executive Order No. 136/2022, on 29 July, 2022, the MSAR Government initiated the new public tender for gaming concessions, with a submission deadline of 14 September. Seven companies submitted tenders during the period. The public tender committee later conducted the bid opening and several rounds of negotiations with bidders, in accordance with the relevant laws and stipulations of the open bidding programme. Finally, on 26 November, Executive Order No. 205/2022 was promulgated, announcing the list of temporary concessionaires. The original six gaming operators were granted concessions on a temporary basis.

According to the report and suggestions submitted by the public tender committee, the Chief Executive promulgated an Executive Order on 16 December 2022, announcing that MGM Grand Paradise S.A., Galaxy Casino, S.A., Galaxy Casino, S.A., Venetian Macau, S.A., Melco Resorts (Macau) S.A., Wynn Resorts (Macau), S.A. and SJM Resorts, S.A. were awarded the gaming concessions. On the same day, the Macao SAR Government signed a Concession Agreement on Operating Games of Fortune in Casinos in the Macao Special Administrative Region with the six companies. The contracts came into effect on 1 January 2023, for a period of 10 years.

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.

To complement the healthy and orderly development of the gaming industry, the Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau (DICJ) completed stipulating and revising a number of gaming laws and regulations in 2022, including Law No. 16/2022 – Gaming Business Operations Framework, By-law No. 54/2022 – Regulations on Implementation of Waivers of Concessionaire Gaming Gross Revenue Appropriation, and By-law No. 55/2022 – Regulations on Implementation of Gaming Business Operations Framework. These up-to-date rules and regulations serve to further refine the legal regulatory framework.

In 2022, the MSAR Government promulgated a number of important orders, including Executive Order No. 32/2022 – Gaming Committee; the Secretary for Economy and Finance signed Order No. 90/2022 – Stipulation of Gaming Intermediary Commission; Executive Order No. 161/2022 – Stipulation of Maximum Numbers of Gaming Tables and Gaming Machines, and Executive Order No. 162/2022 – Stipulation of Minimum Annual Gross Revenue of Each Gaming Table and Gaming Machine.

To prevent and combat gaming-related crime, refine law enforcement and regulatory supervision, ensure good order in casinos and the wider public order, the DICJ, in collaboration with the Judiciary

Police and gaming concessionaires, has built a cooperation framework to reinforce law enforcement and supervision, with a view to jointly curbing gaming-related crime and illegal activities both within and outside casinos. Moreover, the DICJ continues monitoring 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. Followed up with and completed the public tender for gaming concessions in accordance with the law, while assisting the MSAR Government with refining the legal framework and reinforcing supervision of industry players, in response to the changing conditions both locally and externally; in line with the MSAR Government's "1+4" adequate diversification strategy, constantly refined the industrial structure, and assisted the MSAR Government with ensuring the healthy and orderly development of the gaming industry with conducive systems in place;
2. Conducted inspections of a number of casinos during the pandemic, urging the casino staff and guests to abide by all anti-pandemic guidelines, to protect their safety and health;
3. To ensure that gaming activities were conducted in strict accordance with the law, with fairness and compliance, the DICJ partnered with the Judiciary Police to conduct joint ad hoc inspections focusing on any non-compliance in casino operations, and further combat activities related to illegal currency exchanges, thus avoiding any public security risk;
4. Continued enhancing the application of information technology in regulating gaming activities in casinos;
5. Constantly monitored the on-site operations of casinos, examined the accounts and finance of casino gaming concessionaires, and conducted compliance reviews and annual accounts audits of gaming promoters;
6. Regarding measures to combat money-laundering and terrorism-financing, the DICJ examined the strengthened due diligence of large cash transactions by gaming concessionaires, as well as the reporting of large cash transactions by concessionaires and gaming promoters;
7. Regarding registration of gaming promoters' licences, in 2022 a total of 36 licences were issued to gaming promoters in the capacity of a legal person, representing a year-on-year decrease of 21.7%;
8. 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, and monitored the implementation of responsible gaming by the gaming concessionaires;
9. 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 2022, and continued promoting the Responsible Gaming Implementation Benchmarks and the related work, which were implemented by representatives of the "Responsible Gaming Working Group" formed by the Government. The actions of casinos

and other gaming establishments in Macao related to responsible gaming were assessed, through examining the levels of compliance with a set of objective criteria. In 2022, 15 casinos passed the Responsible Gaming Implementation Benchmarks appraisal, and were each rated as a "Model of Responsible Gaming Implementation";

10. Provided a self-exclusion application service to the public. The DICJ accepted 345 applications in 2022, representing a decrease of about 19 percent compared to 2021. Among the applications throughout the year, 292 were for the individuals making the applications, and 53 were on behalf of other persons;

11. Continued monitoring gaming operators to ensure they posted clear notices at casino entrances and properly verified visitors' ages, to prevent people under the legal age from entering a casino. As at the end of December 2022, there were 10,194 cases of security staff preventing persons under the age of 21 from entering casinos. Also, nine cases of persons under the age of 21 entering casinos illegally were discovered and documented;

12. 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. Regarding administrative penalties for prevention and handling of illegal gambling, there were 33 cases of illegal gambling in 2022, 33 percent less than in 2021. A total of 228 individuals were involved. During the staging of the 2022 FIFA World Cup, the DICJ collaborated with cross-departmental work teams to conduct joint promotions at several betting centres, reminding bettors and concessionaire workers not to take part in illegal gaming activities; and

14. 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 2022, 2,944 suspected illegal gaming websites or platforms were referred to the Judiciary Police, four percent less than the figure in 2021.

Contribution to Gaming, by Gross Revenue, of Games of Fortune in 2022

(billion patacas)

Items	2022
Gross Revenue of Games of Fortune	42.198
Gross Gaming Revenue	42.836
Proportion of Contribution	98.5%

Source: DICJ

Gross Revenue from Various Gaming Activities in 2022 (billion patacas)	
Items	**Gross Revenue**
Roulette	0.136
Black Jack	0.423
VIP Baccarat	10.149
Baccarat	26.003
Fantan	0.143
Cussec	0.922
Paikao	0.02
Slot Machines	3.124
3-Card Poker	0.03
3-Card Baccarat Game	0.028
Live Multi Game	0.825
Stud Poker	0.156
Casino War	0.005
Craps	0.053
Texas hold'em	0.010
Fortune 3 Card Poker	0.171
Total	**42.198**

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 0.8 percent in 2021.

In 2022, Macao's exports totalled 13.52 billion patacas, representing a year-on-year increase of 4.3 percent, with Macao's domestic product exports amounting to 2.02 billion patacas, up 0.7 percent year-on-year. The value of re-exports was 11.50 billion patacas, up five percent year-on-year. Hong Kong continued to be the major export market for Macao, with a 76.2 percent share

of Macao's total exports. Mainland China accounted for 9.7 percent of Macao's total exports. The United States accounted for 4.5 percent.

In 2022, the value of products exported under the Mainland and Macao Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement ("CEPA") was 116 million patacas. Tax with a total value of 5.38 million patacas was waived. During the past 19 years, the cumulative total value of zero-tariff goods entering mainland China in accordance with CEPA provisions was 1.35 billion patacas, with 87.01 million patacas of taxes waived.

Financial Services Industry

The financial services industry in Macao underwent rapid growth towards the end of the 1980s. Following over 30 years of growth and refinement, Macao now boasts a sophisticated and open financial system, with characteristics that are unique in the region.

As at the end of 2022, among financial institutions authorised to operate in Macao, there were 34 banks (including one Government-owned Postal Savings Office), 26 insurance companies, two pension-fund management companies, one finance company, four lease finance companies, two financial intermediary companies, 10 bureaux de change, six bureaux de change counters, four cash remittance companies, one non-banking credit agency, two payment service institutions, two financial asset trading companies and one investment fund management company. Also, there were two authorised representative offices in Macao, including one belonging to a foreign financial company, and one belonging to a foreign reinsurer.

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 subsidiaries, 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.

At the end of 2022, the 34 in-business credit institutions in Macao (including a Government-owned Postal Savings Office and 33 banks) owned assets with a total value of 2,588.3 billion patacas. Deposits in Macao's banking system amounted to 1,261.7 billion patacas, and loans totalled 1,274.0 billion patacas; the loan-to-deposit ratio was 101 percent.

Excluding Macao Postal Savings, there are currently 12 local registered banks operating in Macao,

with the other currently operating banks being branches of banking groups registered overseas, which come from: mainland China, Portugal, Hong Kong, Taiwan China, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Singapore.

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.

Under the management principle of prudent operations upheld by Macao's banks, and thanks to the proven financial regulation measures, Macao's banking system has been kept safe and reliable, maintaining sufficient capital, affluent liquidity and good asset quality.

The Insurance Industry

Market Overview

At the end of 2022, 26 insurance companies were permitted to conduct business in Macao. Of these, 12 were life insurance companies and the other 14 were general insurance companies. Classified by their origins, 11 of these companies were locally established, and the other 15 were branches of overseas companies. In addition, two fund-management companies were authorised to conduct pension-fund businesses in the MSAR, one of which is a representative office of a reinsurer with an overseas headquarters.

At the end of 2022, Macao's insurance industry employed 802 people. There were 8,300 authorised insurance intermediaries: 6,323 individual agents, 1,885 salespersons, 80 corporate agents, and 12 insurance brokers.

In 2022, total insurance premium income was 38.25 billion patacas, 6.6 percent more than in 2021. Life insurance premium income accounted for 93.2 percent of the insurance market's total premium income, with the remaining 6.8 percent coming from general insurance. Life insurance premiums totalled 35.66 billion patacas, up by eight percent from the previous year. General insurance premiums totalled 2.6 billion patacas, representing a decrease of 9.2 percent year-on-year.

Regarding pension funds, at the end of 2022, six life insurance companies and two pension-fund management companies were providing pension fund management services. So far, 52 pension funds have been established under the Legal Framework for Private Pension Funds, of which one is a closed-end fund and 51 are open-end funds.

To date, 2,001 private pension fund schemes and approximately 86,000 non-mandatory central provident fund schemes have been established by businesses or individuals, with participation by more than 226,000 people. In 2022, the managed funds held assets of approximately 38.8 billion patacas.

Supervision and Regulation of the Insurance Industry

In Macao, the duty to supervise, coordinate and inspect insurance activities rests with the Chief Executive, with the Monetary Authority authorised to perform these functions.

The 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 2022, a total of 10,230 candidates sat the Insurance Intermediary Qualification Examination, with a pass rate of 73 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

In 2022, the average unit price per square metre of usable floor area of residential units was 93,795 patacas, representing a year-on-year decrease of 9.7 percent; the price on the Macao Peninsula (93,157 patacas) was down by 7.3 percent, and prices on Taipa (92,182 patacas) and Coloane

(106,127 patacas) were both down by 12.8 percent. The average price of completed units (92,444 patacas) was down by 7.7 percent, while that of uncompleted units (155,417 patacas) was up by 1.1 percent.

In 2022, the average unit price per square metre of offices was 84,499 patacas, and that of industrial units was 48,172 patacas, representings decrease of 20.4 percent and 7.5 percent, respectively.

In 2022, the number of housing units and parking space transactions totalled 4,544, down 48.4 percent year-on-year. The transaction value totalled 24.69 billion patacas, down 50.4 percent year-on-year.

There was a total of 2,809 residential unit transactions during the year, representing a year-on-year decrease of 3,192 transactions, with a total value of 17.97 billion patacas, representing a decrease of 56 percent. The transaction values of completed units (totalling 2,701) and uncompleted units (totalling 108) were 17.25 billion patacas and 730 million patacas, respectively.

In 2022, construction permits were granted for 392 residential units, while occupancy permits were granted for 500 residential units, 485 of which were on the Macao Peninsula.

The average price index of construction materials for residential buildings in 2022 rose by 4.7 percent year-on-year, to 125.5.

The real wage index for construction workers, discounted for inflation, was 96.4, up one percent year-on-year, while that of local construction workers increased by 4.4 percent, to 97.9.

Employment and the Labour Market

In 2022, the annual unemployment rate was 3.7 percent, while the unemployment rate among local residents was 4.8 percent, representing year-on-year increases of 0.8 and 0.9 percentage points, respectively.

In 2022, Macao recorded a labour force of 378,600 people, and a labour force participation rate of 68.6 percent. The labour participation rates for males and females were 72.2 percent and 65.6 percent, respectively.

Employment

In 2022, Macao's employed population decreased by 3.63 percent over the previous year, and totalled 364,700, of whom 48.12 percent were male and 51.88 percent were female. Broken down by industries, the working population was mainly engaged in recreational, cultural, gaming and other services (22.1 percent); hotels, restaurants and similar activities (12.4 percent); construction (8.28 percent); real estate and business and services (9.02 percent) and wholesale and retail (12.7 percent). Classified by occupation, clerical workers, service and sales workers, and non-technical workers accounted for 25.91 percent, 19.58 percent and 15.74 percent, respectively, of the entire working population.

Of the employed population, 9.7 percent had attained primary education, 17.6 percent had

completed junior secondary education, 27.5 percent had completed senior secondary education, and 43.2 percent had completed tertiary education. The main age group in the employed population was 35 years to 44 years, accounting for 28.03 percent of the working population, while the age groups of 25 years to 34 years and 45 years to 54 years accounted for 27.53 percent and 21.61 percent, respectively.

Unemployment

In 2022, Macao recorded an unemployed population of around 13,900. Among the unemployed, 9.33 percent had completed only primary education; 23 percent had completed junior secondary, 23.49 percent had completed senior secondary, and 42.28 percent had completed tertiary education.

Among the unemployed, 29.59 percent were from the recreational, cultural, gaming and other services sector, 14.16 percent from the wholesale and retail sector, 18.26 percent from the construction industry, and 12.46 percent from the hotels, restaurants and similar activities sector.

Monthly Earnings

In 2022, the median monthly earning of Macao's employed population was 15,000 patacas, representing a year-on-year decrease of 800 patacas, while that of local residents was 19,000 patacas, which was 1,000 patacas less year on year.

The median monthly earning of the recreational, cultural, gaming and other services sector, which employed the largest number of workers, was 19,300 patacas. Sectors with the highest median monthly earnings were, in descending order, public administration and social security (44,600 patacas); the education sector (26,000 patacas); health and social welfare (22,000 patacas), and water, electricity and gas production and supply (21,000 patacas).

Non-Resident Workers

To alleviate local labour shortages, at the end of December 2022, Macao had 154,912 non-resident workers, representing a decrease of 9.5 percent compared with the figure in 2021.

The hotel and catering industry accounted for the largest share of non-resident workers (23.9 percent), followed by the construction sector (18.9 percent), the domestic work sector (15 percent), the real estate and business activities sector (13.8 percent), and wholesale and retail trade (12.5 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 2022 in accordance with Law No. 21/2021, in 2022, 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 24 of the Budget of the Financial Year 2022 approved by Law No. 21/2021, the allowance for exemption from profit tax in 2021 was 600,000 patacas.

Personal Income Tax

Regulations on Personal Income Tax require that personal income tax be levied on working income. Personal income tax payers are classified into two groups. One group is those working for others in any occupation, including daily wage earners and employees. The second group is self-employed freelance professionals. Personal income tax rates are as follows:

Taxable annual revenue	Percentage
Revenue up to 95,000 patacas	Waived
Progressively in excess of designated amount:	
Up to 20,000 patacas	7%
20,001 patacas to 40,000 patacas	8%
40,001 patacas to 80,000 patacas	9%
80,001 patacas to 160,000 patacas	10%
160,001 patacas to 280,000 patacas	11%
Over 280,000 patacas	12%

Note: Pursuant to Article 20 of the Budget of the Financial Year 2022 approved by Law No. 21/2021, in 2022, 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 2022 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 2022 was increased to 198,000 patacas. In addition, according to Article 21 of the budget, personal income taxpayers holding Macao Resident Identity Cards on 31 December 2020 were eligible for a tax refund of 60 percent of the personal income tax payable paid in 2020, up to a maximum of 14,000 patacas.

Tourism Tax

Regulations on Tourism Tax require that a five-percent tourism tax be levied on the prices of services offered by hotel establishments, restaurants, bars, dance halls, gyms and saunas, massage parlours and karaoke bars, etc.

Note: (1) Pursuant to Article 17 of the Budget of the Financial Year of 2022 approved by Law No. 21/2021, in 2022, for the purposes of the Regulations on Tourism Tax approved by Law No. 19/96/M dated 19 August, hotel premises, restaurants, bars and dance halls regulated by Law No. 8/2021 – Law on the Operation of Hotel Premises, are considered establishments referred to in subparagraph a) of paragraph 1 of Article 1 of the Regulations on Tourist Tax, with the exception of two-star and budget hotels. Moreover, services provided by restaurants that are regulated by Law No. 8/2021 and Decree-Law No. 16/96/M dated 1 April were exempted from tourism tax in 2022.

(2) Moreover, pursuant to Section 3 of Article 17 of Law No. 8/2021 - the Budget of the Financial Year 2022, amended by the Law No. 4/2022, from 1 August to 31 December 2022, the services provided at venues related to the tourism industry – such as hotels, bars, dance halls, gyms, saunas, massage salons and karaoke parlours – 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 10 percent.

Note: (1) Pursuant to Articles 22 of the Budget of the Financial Year 2022 approved by Law No. 21/2021, the property tax deduction for 2022 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. Moreover, pursuant to Article 23 of the budget, the reduction of the property tax rate for leased properties was reduced to eight percent in 2022.

(2) Pursuant to Article 23-B of Law No. 21/2021 – Budget of the Financial Year 2022 amended by Law No. 4/2022 and Law No. 8/2022, in 2022, for real estate designated for hotels or similar businesses, offices, commercial or industrial use and registered as such with Finance Services Bureau in the housing record, 25 percent of payable and paid 2021 urban real estate tax was refunded.

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 2022 approved by Law No. 21/2021, in 2022, 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 2022, there were 18 accounting firms, three of which providing accounting and taxation services, 147 certified public accountants and 153 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 January 2022, the Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute (IPIM) led a delegation of representatives from Macao's exhibition and convention industry, tourism industry and six major local hotel and integrated resorts, totaling 21 people, to join the 17th China Expo Forum for International Cooperation (CEFCO 2022) held in Fuzhou. Exchange activities regarding the exhibition and convention industries in Fujian and Macao were conducted during the event.

In April, the IPIM coordinated the 31st China Import and Export Fair, which was held online, with participation by 23 Macao enterprises.

In September, the IPIM set up the Macao Pavilion at the 2022 China International Fair for Trade in Services, the 22nd China International Fair for Investment and Trade and the 19th China-ASEAN Exposition, promoting Macao's investment and trade environment, as well as information on and the advantages of the local exhibition and convention industry. Moreover, the IPIM organised ten Macao enterprises to join the 7th China-Eurasia Exposition online.

In October, the 132nd China Import and Export Fair was held online, through coordination by IPIM, with participation by 13 Macao enterprises.

In November, the IPIM set up the pavilion of food and beverage products of Macao and Portuguese-speaking countries in the food and agricultural products zone at the 5th China International Import Expo, and the pavilion of professional services of Macao and Portuguese-speaking countries in the services and trade zone, arranging for 35 Macao enterprises to participate as exhibitors. During the expo, the IPIM held the "Macao as Platform – Connecting China and Portuguese-speaking Countries" Forum and Business Matching Session, fostering over 1,100 business negotiation sessions.

From the end of November to early December, the China (Macau) High-quality Consumption Exhibition & Hengqin Global Bay Areas Forum was held in Macao and Hengqin, in "One Fair, Two Venues" format. The IPIM set up a pavilion during the event, to promote the local investment and trade environment as well as the advantages of the local convention and exhibition industry.

The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao GBA services and trade expo was held in late December, also in "One Fair, Two Venues" format. The IPIM set up the Macao Pavilion in the principal venue in Zhuhai, and arranged for four Macao enterprises to participate as exhibitors. Also, the IPIM held

a forum in the sub-venue in Macao, focusing on high-quality development in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

Relationship with Guangdong Province

Cooperation between Guangdong and Macao continued to deepen. In September, the 2022 Guangdong-Macao Cooperation Joint Conference was held in Hengqin, with the theme "Promoting the high-quality development of Hengqin-Guangdong-Macao intensive cooperation zone; fostering Guangdong-Macao quality cooperation". The conference discussed the development of high-quality Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao GBA, the building of Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone, and the fostering of adequate diversification of Macao's economy, jointly identifying the major focuses of the next-stage Guangdong-Macao cooperation through analytical studies.

In September 2022, the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin celebrated its first anniversary. Under the new system of "Mutual discussions, joint construction, joint administration and shared benefits", the Intensive Cooperation Zone achieved a new and steady start, and continued to forge ahead with industrial development, integration of people's livelihoods, and alignment of rules and regulations. In the same month, the Office of the Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China in the MSAR implemented a policy to better facilitate visa applications for foreigners in Macao wishing to visit the Intensive Cooperation Zone, and enabling foreigners making brief stays in Macao and planning to join conventions or exhibitions in the Intensive Cooperation Zone to apply for multiple-entry visas with a validity of three months.

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, as well services faciliting cross-border commercial registration for Hengqin Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone. In October 2022, the IPIM and the Commercial Services Bureau of the Hengqin Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone signed the minutes of the meeting about centralised handling of cross-border commercial registration, jointly fostering the implementation. In addition, the IPIM cooperated 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 2022, the IPIM continued deepening cooperation with the Guangdong Provincial Commerce Department and the Guangzhou Municipal Commerce Bureau, including by: in collaboration of the Department of Commerce of Guangdong Province in May, organising the Guangdong-Macao Economic and Trade Cooperation Conference – Jointly We Promote GBA Cooperation and Development, held in May, thus providing a diverse cooperation and exchange platform for enterprises in Guangdong and Macao through policy explanations, business environment promotion, business matching and business visiting. In November, the IPIM and the Department of Commerce of Guangdong Province jointly organised the 2022 Guangdong and Macao Branded Products Fair (GMBPF). The fair was held in a 9,000-square metre exhibition venue with over 400 booths, attracting participation by more than 350 exhibitors, and facilitating more than 140 online and

offline business negotiations. Enterprises in Guangdong also actively participated in various local convention and exhibition activities hosted by the IPIM.

In March, the IPIM jointly organised a propagatory seminar titled "Commercial Registration Policies of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao GBA and Hengqin Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone" with the Administration for Market Regulation of Guangdong and the Commercial Services Bureau of the Hengqin Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone, attracting over 40 participants.

In May, the IPIM organised the "Macao MICE Industry Business Delegation to the Greater Bay Area (Zhuhai)", joining hands with representatives from industry and commerce – especially the convention and exhibition industry, to form a group of 46 people to visit Zhuhai, with a view to understanding the big health industry, development of the financial services industry as well as the latest technological innovations, and promoting the advantages of Macao's convention and exhibition industry.

In June, the IPIM organised the "Macao MICE Industry Business Delegation to the Greater Bay Area (Guangzhou-Shenzhen)", leading a group of 57 people for an exchange visit to Guangzhou and Shenzhen, and held a Shenzhen-Macao business matching session during the visit.

In December, the IPIM held the 2022 Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao GBA Global Merchants Fair, with the theme "Investing in the Greater Bay Area for a bright future", sharing the investment opportunities and fruits of development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao GBA with global investors in both online and offline formats.

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.

Enterprises from Fujian participated in the 13th International Infrastructure Investment and Construction Forum and the 27th Macao International Trade and Investment Fair. At the Fujian Pavilion, which attracted 29 exhibitors with an area of 180 square metres, the IPIM held the Fujina-Macao-Portuguese-speaking countries economic and trade cooperation matching event. Throughout the years, the Macao International Environmental Co-operation Forum (MIECF) has invited the People's Government of Fujian Province to act as co-organiser, and the Fujian Eco-environment Office as supporting government unit. In 2022, 14 entities from Fujian province joined the MIECF online as exhibitors.

The IPIM has been an active participant of Fujian's convention and exhibition activities. In September 2022, the IPIM set up the "Macao Pavilion" at the 22nd 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. Moreover, it set up a display zone for products from Portuguese-speaking countries in the Macao Pavilion, promoting those products to local merchants.

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 12 consecutive years.

Jiangsu province set up a Jiangsu Pavilion at the 27th MIF, and lined up 20 exhibitors in support of Macao's convention and exhibition industry. The 13th International Infrastructure Investment and Construction Forum (IIICF) was joined by 27 participants.

Relationship with Zhejiang Province

In 2022, the 27th Macao International Trade and Investment Fair invited Zhejiang province to act as partner-province, lining up over 60 enterprises to join as exhibitors in Macao, setting up the Zhejiang Pavilion and Zhejiang Merchandise Pavilion. Moreover, Zhejiang province and the IPIM co-organised the Zhejiang-Macao-Portuguese-Speaking Countries Economic and Trade Co-operation and Exchange Conference, and jointly signed a framework agreement about promoting comprehensive in-depth economic and trade cooperation.

A number of enterprises in Zhejiang Province joined the 2022 Macao International Environmental Co-operation Forum (MIECF) to promote their local advanced energy-saving mechanical technology. The 13th International Infrastructure Investment and Construction Forum was also joined by 20 exhibitors from Zhejiang.

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.

Development of the Technology Industry

The Economic and Technological Development Bureau is fostering the development of Macao's

technology industry in three main directions: promoting industrialisation and achievements arising from scientific research, helping outstanding foreign technology enterprises to establish operations in Macao, 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 with establishing connections with Macao and mainland China scientific research institutions and laboratories, launching cooperation in technology and setting up joint laboratories; and promote industrial, academic, and research developments.

Moreover, the bureau constantly provides various support and assistance to outstanding foreign technology enterprises with businesses in line with the MSAR's technological industry development vision. By coordinating the building of communication channels between enterprises and various administrative departments, local tertiary institutions and scientific research institutions, it provides favourable conditions for outstanding foreign technology enterprises to come to Macao.

As regards supporting SME digitisation, the bureau held sharing sessions on SME digital marketing tools, to enhance the understanding of digitised marketing. It also commissioned a professional institution to conduct research on the application of and demand for technology among SMEs, to understand more about their difficulty in applying technology, and to research and identify ways to support SMEs in their digital transformations, as well as encourage SMEs to enhance applications of technology to raise competitiveness.

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 2022, the Economic and Technological Development Bureau issued three general-system industrial licences and nine special system/special activity industrial licences. In addition, four general-system industrial unit licences and 17 special-system/special-activity industrial unit licences were issued, four industrial licences and 18 industrial unit licences were revoked, and 105 industrial licences were re-issued due to renewals; changes to full licences; transfers, removals or mergers of industrial establishments; or because related information 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 2022, the Economic and Technological Development Services Bureau issued 4,022 general certificates of origin, with 72.7 percent of these issued for exports to the United States; and 13.4 percent for exports to mainland China, including 454 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 2022, the Economic and Technological Development Bureau issued 869 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) amended by Executive Order No. 188/2022 and Executive Order No. 208/2022;
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. Annual import limits and allocation method for chemicals referred to in Decree-Law No. 62/95/M approved by Executive Order No. 45/2022 and for controlled materials referred to in Decree-Law No. 62/95/M stipulated by Executive Order No. 46/2022;
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. 4/2014 on 8 April, Law No. 10/2016 on 28 December, Law No. 10/2019 on 27 May, Law No. 22/2020 on 3 November, and Law No. 10/2021 on 19 July; 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, amended by Executive Order No. 188/2022 and Executive Order No. 208/2022), 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 2022, with product categories expanding to include cigarettes, alcohol, air-conditioning equipment and fire extinguishers containing HCFCs or HFCs, goods regulated by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and rough diamonds.

In 2022, the Economic and Technological Development Bureau issued 12,512 import licences and 1,214 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 2022, the Intellectual Property Department of the Economic and Technological Development

Bureau accepted 12,432 applications for trademark licences, representing a decrease of 15.68 percent from the 14,743 applications processed in 2021. Applications were mainly from mainland China, Macao SAR, Hong Kong SAR, the United States and Japan. As at 31 December 2022, the Economic and Technological Development Bureau had received a cumulative total of 220,004 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 2022, the Economic and Technological Development Bureau accepted 1,105 applications for patents and applications for registration of 268 designs / new products. These applications were mainly from countries or regions including mainland China, the United States, Switzerland and Japan. As at 31 December 2022, the Economic and Technological Development Bureau had received a cumulative total of 8,884 applications for patents and applications for the registration of 3,148 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 2022, a total of 20,826 applications were received, with 17,265 applications approved, and provided with a total of 5.531 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 2022, the Government received 1,624 applications, involving a total loan amount of 3.293 billion patacas; 859 of the applicants obtained government credit guarantees totalling 1.490 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 2022, 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 2022, a total of 2,628 applications had been received, 1,972 of which were approved, involving a total of 422 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 2022, the year-end balance of foreign exchange reserves decreased by 2.6 percent over 2021, amounting to 208.6 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 2022, the total asset value of the fiscal reserve, including the central budget balance for 2020 transferred early in the year, was 558 billion patacas, representing a decrease of 85.2 billion patacas over the same period in 2021.

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.

Forging ahead with the establishment of a platform for cooperation in trade and economic services between China and Portuguese-speaking countries

To further expand Macao's function as the platform cooperation for trade and economic

services between China and Portuguese-speaking countries, and integrate with the physical space of the China-Portuguese-speaking Countries Commercial and Trade Service Platform Complex, promoting developments in trade, conventions and exhibitions, and culture between China and Portuguese-speaking countries, in 2022 the IPIM set up the Pavilion of China-Portuguese-speaking Countries Commercial and Trade Service Platform at the basement 1 floor of the complex. This occupies an area of 1,800 square metres and features seven zones: Zone A, the entrance area; Zone B, the business and trade cooperation display area; Zone C, the area demonstrating achievements by businesses; Zone D, the display area dedicated to Portuguese-speaking countries; Zone E, the corporate services and information centre; Zone F, a multi-function room; and Zone G, a display centre for products of Portuguese-speaking countres.

The pavilion opened to the public on 21 November, 2022, and displays information related to the building of the Sino-Portuguese platform through multiple dimensions, and includes over 2,000 physical exhibits and multi-media. It also features business and trade service facilities, to allow enterprises and visitors from all regions to further understand milestones in the development of the Sino-Portuguese platform, and the business environment, unique products and services of Portuguese-speaking countries, thereby building bridges for commerce and trade negotiations between enterprises from China and Portuguese-speaking countries. The pavilion also offers live streaming commerce as well as live streaming on-site visits, while providing free public guided tours on every open day.

By the end of 2022, the IPIM had already set up 17 facilities displaying food products of Portuguese-speaking countries in various provinces and cities in mainland China, including display points in mainland China representative offices in Fuzhou, Hangzhou, Shenyang, Chengdu, Guangzhou and Wuhan.

In 2022, the IPIM held two sessions of "Vamos Desfrutar – Portuguese Speaking Countries and Macao Products Bazaar", to allow citizens and merchants to further understand the culture of Portuguese-speaking countries; and held the "Macao as a Platform – Connecting China and Portuguese-speaking Countries" Forum and Business Matching Session during the 5th China International Import Expo, introducing the advantageous positioning and building of Macao as a Sino-Portuguese platform.

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. It held two online investment promotion seminars, to promote the Sino-Portuguese professional services of Macao, as well as the business advantages of Macao as a Sino-Portuguese platform, to people from Portuguese-speaking countries. The IPIM also held "Livestreaming of Quality Products from Portuguese-speaking Countries" during the first day of the exhibition period of the Pavilion of China-Portuguese-speaking Countries Platform, showcasing unique products of Portuguese-speaking countries to visiting merchants.

The IPIM continued refining the functions of the Economic and Trade Cooperation and Human Resources Portal between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries, including by rebuilding the accounts centre to clearly define classification of users; enhancing the content of the portal's database,

such as by introducing the HS code commonly used by international customs authorities into the database of Portuguese-speaking countries' products in addition to the international UPC code. As at the end of 2022, the portal had 39,864 registered accounts, with 4,355 registered suppliers and agents, 2,734 professional services providers, and 1,338 registered talents who are bilingual in Chinese and Portuguese; and feaured 33,960 entries on foods, 369 entries on non-food products, and 481 entries on investment projects of Portuguese-speaking countries.

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 2022, the IPIM joined the 53rd APEC Small and Medium Enterprises Working Group (SMEWG) Meeting, the 78th meeting of U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), and the 30th work meeting of the Asian Trade Promotion Forum (ATPF).

Enterprise Expansion Services

The IPIM has launched the "invest here" 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 2022, the IPIM held the seminar "Harnessing the potential and consumer opportunities of generation Z", the "How to promote products of Portuguese-speaking countries via cross-border e-commerce – experience sharing session", two workshops under the 27th "MIF Macao SMEs Upgrading and Transformation" forum, and three online MICE training sessions themed around the current MICE market in mainland China, MICE data analysis – new activity model, and current Asia-Pacific MICE markets.

The IPIM 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 agents, and assists enterprises interested in importing Macao products.

In 2022, Macao Ideas moved to the China-Portuguese-speaking countries Commercial and Trade Service Platform Complex. Also, the IPIM joined hands with the Industry and Commerce Association of Macau to set up a "Macao Products Exploration" Smart Vending Machine, selling and promoting products from Macao Ideas. The IPIM also invited Macau Productivity and Technology Transfer Centre, the Industry and Commerce Association of Macau, and Macao Quality Brand International Certification League to act as Technical Support Partners, to help merchants from Macao Ideas to enhance the application of technology and increase company competitiveness. In 2022, the IPIM held three "Macao Ideas, Join & Match" Business-matching Showcase sessions in Macao and Guangzhou, Shenyang and Fuzhou, helping merchants from Macao Ideas to tap into the mainland China market.

Major Exhibitions and Events Hosted and Organised by IPIM

Through the effective implementation of multiple pandemic control measures, in 2022 the IPIM continued organising large local brand exhibitions, including:

- The 13th International Infrastructure Investment and Construction Forum (IIICF);
- 2022 Macao International Environmental Co-operation Forum and Exhibition (MIECF);
- The 2022 Guangdong and Macao Branded Products Fair (GMBPF);
- The 27th Macao International Trade and Investment Fair (MIF);
- The Macao Franchise Expo 2022 (MFE); and
- The Portuguese-speaking Countries Products and Services Exhibition (Macao) (PLPEX)

2022.

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.

The 2022 MIECF attracted over 260 exhibitors to join physically, with over 250 matching interviews both online and offline, leading to a total of 25 project signings; the 27th MIF, 2022 MFE and 2022 PLPEX attracted 1,047 physical exhibitors, with over 700 online and offline business matching sessions leading to over 170 project signings; the 2022 GMBPF attracted participation by over 350 exhibitors, holding over 140 online and offline business negotiation sessions, leading to 16 project signings; the 13th IIICF witnessed the signing of 19 cooperation agreements, the staging of 210 business meetings, and released the Belt and Road Infrastructure Development Index (2022) and its Index Analysis Report.

To promote Macao's advantages in terms of MICE environment, and solicit the staging of more MICE activities in Macao, the IPIM has held MICE promotion meetings both online and offline. These included Macao MICE promotion sessions and MICE environment experience tours during the 13th International Infrastructure Investment and Construction Forum and the Macao International Trade and Investment Fair (MIF).

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 13 departments and organisations: the IPIM, Municipal Affairs Bureau, Economic and Technological Development Bureau, Financial Services Bureau, Macao Government Tourist Office, Labour Affairs Bureau, Lands, Monetary Authority of Macao, Fire Service, Health Bureau, Pharmaceutical Supervision and Administration Bureau, Environmental Protection Bureau, and Macau Productivity and Technology Transfer Centre – 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 (presently known as Zhuhai Da Heng Qin Group Company) 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.

Macau Investment and Development and Macao Industrial Parks Development Company jointly hold shares of Parafuturo de Macao Investment and Development. Parafuturo de Macao Investment and Development was established in 2015, pursuant to the Commercial Code, and was commissioned to operate the Young Entrepreneur Incubation Centre by the MSAR's Economic Services Bureau (presently known as the Economic and Technological Development Bureau) in October 2017, with a view to promoting innovation and entrepreneurship in Macao.

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.

Ongoing 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, and youth vocational, creativity, innovation and entrepreneuship training programmes organised in collaboration with schools and youth organisations.

In 2022, the CPTTM held 823 training programmes comprising 18,033.2 learning hours. The number of students totalled 22,057.

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 2022, it became one of the first community training assessment organisations in Macao permitted to provide certification according to mainland China grading of vocational skills. The vocational training programmes in the first stage were for beauticians and hair stylists. The centre was commissioned by the Labour Affairs Bureau, and became the agency for applying for certificates of corresponding graded vocational skills in mainland China (showing direct recognition of Macao's vocational skill certificates). In 2022, a total of 5,803 people sat for the examinations of various subjects provided by the centre.

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 2022, newly added examinations included the UK PTE Academic tests and American College Testing (ACT).

In 2022, the CPTTM again organised the 14th Office Software Competencies Competition for Macao Students, the ninth Multimedia Design Software Competencies Competition for Macao Tertiary Students, and the fourth 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, and the online fashion information platform, WGSN (Worth Global Style Network), to help Macao factory owners, fashion designers and cultural and creative industry professionals obtain information about fashion, retail trends and analysis.

In 2022, the CPTTM continued providing varied technological support to the industry. During the year, it assisted in 139 cases that resulted in over 1,061 items of final products.

In 2022, the CPTTM again led the award-winning students of the Diploma in Fashion Design and Production to participate in the MaConsef fashion training programme and Fashion Forward GBA activities. Also, it jointly organised fashion design competitions together with Macao public institutions and integrated entertainment, tourism and leisure enterprises.

The CPTTM organised participation by Macao clothing brands in the 2022 Shenzhen Original Design Fashion week and the Hong Kong CENTRESTAGE Online Platform.

The CPTTM continued to support and encourage young designers from Macao to participate in international competitions held in mainland China; their successes included becoming Finalists in the Hempel Awards, as well as winning the Silver Award and Top 10 Best Entries Award in the International Hanfu Design Competition, "Shu Hong Guan Tian Xia".

The CPTTM continued cooperating with the IPIM, to hold the Macao Fashion Festival 2022 during the 27th Macao International Trade and Investment Fair (MIF). The festival attracted participation by 64 designers.

During the event, onsite business negotiations were arranged for participating brands, to help Macao fashion brands to reach the international and mainland China markets. The festival attracted over 4,000 visitors, and 350,000 online viewers on social media and online platforms.

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, fostered commercialisation of products, and guided and expanded cultural consumption. In 2022, the Macao Fashion Gallery hosted fashion shows themed on the Greater Bay Area and Sino-Portuguese topics, and provided a venue for sales and display for 38 fashion brands, providing great potential in the multi-brand store.

In 2022, the CPTTM organised eight fashion-related competitions, with participation by 178 secondary school students, 178 tertiary students and 177 designers. The CPTTM also held or participated in 31 fashion events (both online and offline), which were joined by 1,024 fashion and accessory designers and fashion industry practitioners from Macao.

The CPTTM also held the first "Theatre Skills and Programme Production Course (3 years)" vocational skills training, in collaboration with Escola Luso-Chinesa Tecnico-Profissional, to train professionals for Macao's film and television and theatre industries.

In 2022, the CPTTM provided the Economic and Technological Development Bureau with training programme consultancy solutions for the Programme for Accrediting Shops with Local

Characteristics – community cuisine in the northern district, to help operators of accredited shops improve management and operations.

Also in 2022, the CPTTM acted as the executive body for the "Back-office Electronic Funding Scheme in the Catering Industry 2002" 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 441 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 2022, a total of 79 cases were resolved via management system consulting services. There were 53 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 2022, a total of 586 applications were awarded certification. There were 11 test categories under the External Testing Relay Service. A total of 2,508 applications were filed. The Macau Product Quality Certification Scheme (MPQC), organised by the CPTTM and the Industrial Association of Macau, received 13 applications. From the scheme's launch in September 2018 to the end of 2022, 60 applications were received, 33 of which were approved. By 31 December, 2022, 43 valid certificates had been issued.

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 16th Envirokids Program – Children's Environmental Protection Action; a total of 7,372 primary school students from 34 schools have participated in this programme through the years. 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 2022, the CPTTM organised seven IT-related competitions for 807 secondary students and 60 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 2022, it provided technical support for various enterprises on 37 occasions. The CPTTM helped the Economic and Technological Development Bureau to develop the SME360 system, to facilitate easier access to information by SMEs through the use

of information technology.

In 2022, the CPTTM continued producing 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. A total of eight episodes were shown live in 2022.

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 2022, it handled a total of 81 SMEs cases, including intermediary/consultancy services for SMEs, as well as new media tutorials.

In 2022, the CPTTM held two sharing sessions on how to make use of the social media app Xiaohongshu for SMEs. To encourage SMEs to better leverage web-based marketing tools on the way to digital transformation, the CPTTM joined hands with the Economic and Technological Development Bureau to hold the "SME transformation and upgrade – realising business growth with digital marketing tool" sharing sessions, both online and offline.

Also in 2022, the CPTTM assisted eight Macao organisations/enterprises with participating in the 24th China Hi-Tech Fair.

Participating in the Construction of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area

The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Productivity Promotion Service Alliance was established in 2018, with the CPTTM as Vice President Unit. In 2022, through the promotional efforts of the CPTTM, a Macao enterprise won second prize in the 2021 Productivity Promotion Awards (Service Excellence) organised by China Association of Productivity Promotion Centers.

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 2022, as the pandemic struck repeatedly, Macao's job market also suffered fluctuations. The Labour Affairs Bureau stayed attuned 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. Throughout the year, the Labour Affairs Bureau helped local citizens to successfully find jobs on 6,288 occasions, through various online and offline employment matching services.

In 2022, the Labour Affairs Bureau organised two large recruitment fairs in collaboration with other organisations, as well as weekly job matching sessions for specific industries, including high-end retail, daily-shopping retail, catering, and security and cleaning, totalling 82 sessions, leading to successful job matching for 2,022 people.

The Labour Affairs Bureau joined hands with Macao's six major leisure business enterprises to hold monthly job fairs, totalling 57 sessions, leading to successful job matching for 1,489 people.

The Labour Affairs Bureau also continued to provide ongoing job matching services, and through general matching, it fostered employment of 1,559 people in 2022. In April, 2022, the bureau launched the "Available Jobs at a Glance" website, which links to the "Macao One Account" service platform of the MSAR Government, to provide self-help job application services for job seekers. During the year, successful matching via online services totalled 932 people.

To support youth employment, the Labour Affairs Bureau held the fresh university graduate internship programme for the third year in a row, taking in 342 young people. As at the end of December 2022, a total of 101 people were employed after internships. The bureau also co-organised the youth career expo 2022 with youth organisations, helping 157 people to secure employment.

Taking a multi-pronged approach, the bureau also launched various youth employment mentorship programmes themed around newly-rising industries in the Macao SAR. In 2022, it held eight industry Q&A seminars, which were joined by 672 people online and offline, providing a clearer picture of the development prospects of newly-rising industries and their human resource demands.

Working together with renowned enterprises in mainland China, the bureau launched four internship programmes: "Internships at GREE Electrical Appliance of Zhuhai", "e-sports internships for young people in Macao", "Training and internships at Alibaba, Hangzhou", and "Modern financial services industry internship for young people in Macao", with participation by a total of 72 people. These programmes help to nurture talents for Macao's future industrial development by providing intensive field training for young people.

In June 2022, the Labour Affairs Bureau launched the "Temporary allowance plan to encourage employers to hire unemployed residents during the pandemic". From June 2022 to February 2023, employers may receive a one-off allowance of 19,969 patacas upon employing one eligible local citizen. By the end of December 2022, a total of 1,273 applications were received, involving additional employment of 2,382 local citizens.

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 2022, it held a special job matching session for people with disabilities, leading to successful employment of 28 people. Through the "Salary Subsidy Scheme for Employees with Disabilities", the bureau has ensured that the salaries of employees

with disabilities are up to the minimum wage level. In 2022, a total of 94 applications were received, 88 of which were eligible for the subsidy.

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 2022 were attended by 21,872 persons.

In response to the impact of the pandemic on the job market in Macao, subsidised training programmes were again launched in 2022, 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 2022

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 equip them before entering the labour market.	5	100	3	38

(Cont.)

Statistics on Vocational Training Department Students 2022						
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	Youth skill promotion programme	Lower/higher secondary school students; workshops or skill experiencing opportunities for young people to increase their awareness of vocational skills, getting them prepared for future career choice making.	1	16	1	16
	General Courses	The currently employed/ unemployed. To enhance the knowledge and skills of industry workers and promote professional development along career paths.	118	2,317	113	1,998
	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.	14	269	13	241
	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.	2	43	2	42
	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.	165	3,984	165	3,862

(Cont.)

Statistics on Vocational Training Department Students 2022						
Training system	**Training Mode**	**Target Participants**	**Number of Courses**	**Number of Students**	**Number of Completed Courses**	**Number of Students who Completed the Courses**
Education Training	Facility Management 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.	11	262	11	252
	Security Occupational Quality Training Programme (on-the-job paid training)		19	283	19	276
	Catering Occupational Quality Training Programme (on-the-job paid training)		31	610	31	584
	Room Service Workers Occupationl Quality Training (on-the-job paid training)		4	60	4	60
	Transportation Workers Occupational Quality Training (on-the-job paid training)		4	70	4	68

(Cont.)

Statistics on Vocational Training Department Students 2022

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	Elderly Vocational Training	People aged 55 or above; assistance provided to senior citizens who are capable and willing to work, so they remain employed or are re-employed.	1	24	1	23
	Domestic Helper Training	Domestic helpers; to raise their professional knowledge and service quality in serving households.	1	24	1	22
	Fishing moratorium training programme	Through organising subsidised training, enhance vocational skills of fishermen, and alleviate the financial pressure faced by fishermen during the summer fishing moratorium.	19	370	19	361
	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.	308	8,147	294	6,982

(Cont.)

Statistics on Vocational Training Department Students 2022						
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 freelancers to participate in training, to encourage employees to participate in courses during normal working hours or during unpaid leave, to enhance their employment competitiveness and companies' development potential.	198	4,213	195	4,048
	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	19	129	19	86
	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.	65	951	65	951
Total			**985**	**21,872**	**960**	**19,910**

**Note: The following training programmes are not included in the above table: the Comprehensive Food and Beverage Management Programme (13 students) and the Cookery Foundation Acceleration Program (34 students).*

Skills Evaluation

In 2022, 2,329 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 engineering and maintenance industry, real estate, and employment services, accounting for 55.6 percent, 20.8 percent and 6 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 2022, the Labour Affairs Bureau leveraged the Guangdong-Macao cooperation mechanism to help Macao Institute for Tourism Studies, Macau Productivity and Technology Transfer Center (CPTTM) and the Catering Services & Cooking Training Centre of Macau Federation of Trade Unions to successfully enlist among the first batch of community graded vocational skills training and assessment organisations recognised in mainland China. Through the examinations conducted by these organisations, citizens may be granted vocational skill level certificates that are recognised in the mainland China, as well as proof of vocational skills issued by the Labour Affairs Bureau.

The Labour Affairs Bureau, in collaboration with relevant government units of Guangdong province, implemented a pilot program regarding the direct recognition of vocational skills certification. Through the program, the Guangdong side affords direct recognition to beginner and intermediary vocational skill certificates for maintenance electricians issued by the Labour Affairs Bureau, and upon due review issues graded level certificates for maintenance electricians that are recognised in mainland China. Moreover, eligible citizens may sit for higher-level vocational skill level assessments at designated mainland China assessment organisations.

The Labour Affairs Bureau, in collaboration with the Human Resources and Social Security Department of Guangdong Province and Macao Institute for Tourism Studies, set up the "Guangdong-Macao joint skilled worker assessment station", providing support to talent nurturing, expert exchanges, vocational skills standard alignment, developing assessment criteria for skilled workers for the Greater Bay Area tourism industry, and more.

In compliance with the stipulations of the "Employment Agency Law", the Labour Affairs Bureau launched the "Employment Service Adviser" skills test in 2022. A total of 18 test sessions were held, and 140 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.

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 tackle the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the labour market, the MSAR Government launched a series of employment assistance measures. Since September 2020, these included, through By-law No. 33/2020 – the Subsidised Training Scheme, offering training and subsidies for affected Macao citizens to relieve the pressures they face in daily lives. Moroever, By-law No. 22/2022 – Temporary Allowance Plan to Encourage Employers to Hire Unemployed Residents During the Pandemic, was promulgated in 2022, to provide allowances on a temporary basis to encourage employers facing human resource shortages to hire local job seekers, contributing to the betterment of local employment.

In terms of improving labour-related regulations, The Law on Occupational Safety and Health in the Construction Sector was submitted by the Government to the Legislative Assembly, and passed its first reading in the Legislative Assembly on 20 April, 2022. In June, the MSAR Government released the report summarising the consultation on the Union Law. Moreover, it continued to follow up regarding the promulgation of the Union Law bill, and the reviews and amendments of other labour-related laws and 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 2022, the Labour Inspection Department provided 3,765 consultations about labour regulations to enquirers visiting the office. Of the individuals who sought assistance, 83.6 percent were employees and 16.4 percent were employers. Most enquiries were from persons in the cultural, entertainment and gaming industries, as well as other service industries, chiefly the construction industry. Consultation topics were mainly related to dismissal compensation, advance notice periods and wages, which accounted for 18.1 percent, 11.7 percent, and 11.2 percent of all enquires, respectively. There were 32,120 enquiries via telephone.

A total of 1,571 in-person complaints from 2,908 employee enquiries were handled, similar to the figure in 2021. Most complaints involved wages (26.5 percent), dismissal compensation (13.6 percent) and advance notice period (8.6 percent). Categorised by industry, most complainants were from construction (38.4 percent), followed by hotels and food and beverage (16.6 percent), and recreational, cultural, gaming and other service industries (15.1 percent).

In 2022, 2,307 complaints related to employment disputes, illegal employment and other cases were settled, involving 4,206 employees and 1,858 employer entities. There were 1,449 cases related to rights of creditors involved in the employment disputes, involving totals of 71.11 million patacas and 2,403 employees, with 190 of these cases transferred for trial by the judiciary, accounting for about 13 percent of total creditors' rights issues – mainly concerning wages, dismissal compensation and annual leave, with the rest being resolved by the department itself.

In 2022, the Labour Inspection Department received notifications of 204 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, 580 cases of illegal employment were filed in 2022, 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, 543 offenders were penalised for breaches of the law, with fines imposed totalling 6,197,500 patacas. In these cases, 89 non-local residents were found to be working for others in Macao without permits. Also, 135 non-local residents were found to be engaged in activities for their own benefit. Individuals in the two groups were fined a total of 3,145,000 patacas.

In 2022, a total of 196 applications for businesses related to employment agencies were processed; they included 163 applications for employment agency business licences and 33 applications for employment service instructor licences. A total of 15 cases involving alleged breaches of law by employment agencies were filed. These cases involved 18 activities, and there were 14 penalties for operating without a licence, non-submission of a legally required record, and absence of receipt for service givers, with a total of 56,000 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 2022, 563 employees applied for protection of labour creditor's rights. The Managing Committee of the Labour Affairs Bureau handled 593 cases in 2022, 127 of which were approved for payment.

In 2022, 120 inspections were conducted on major construction sites, to monitor employers' compliance with labour laws and reach out to the community to promote the law. During the year, the department conducted publicity targeting 340 merchants involved in eight industries.

The Labour Affairs Bureau continued to promote labour-related laws through interactive and diverse ways. In 2022, the bureau cooperated with various organisations and associations to hold 17 special briefing sessions attended by 637 people, explaining to them the labour laws and regulations. The bureau also added an e-learning course on labour rights, and complemented it with a knowledge-based online quiz game, introducing labour rights to citizens in varied ways. There were 5,724 participants in the online game.

Mobile apps and websites providing simulated calculations of labour benefits, and templates of written labour contract documents on mobile apps were complemented with promotional leaflets and infographics in Chinese, Portuguese, English, Vietnamese and Indonesian and Burmese languages. The bureau also 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 2022, three comprehensive, in-depth inspections were carried out on construction and other work sites across Macao.

Furthermore, the department joined forces with public works departments to implement the

Safety Project Investment Plan. In 2022, 53 public works projects joined the plan. The department organised 14 workshops in total for relevant personnel, enabling them to better understand the implementation and rating criteria of the plan, thereby fostering a safety culture in the industry.

In 2022, 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	1,025 construction sites	3,001	583	1. Penalty procedures were instituted 91 times on construction sites that violated relevant regulations (minor violations), with penalties totalling 253,000 patacas imposed. It was ordered that work be suspended in 3 cases due to high risk. 2. No case of contravening regulations regarding occupational safety cards of the construction industry by employers or individuals throughout the year.
	60 hotels	60	3	--
	113 food processing factories	144	99	
Safety Inspection Jointly Conducted with Other Departments	269 enterprises	327	101	--

Work item	Target	Number of Inspections	Number of Suggested Improvements	Other Actions
Industrial Accident	4,274 victims in industrial accidents	--	--	1. A penalty procedure was instituted once on a construction site that violated relevant regulations (minor violation), with a penalty totalling 4,500 patacas imposed. 2. A penalty procedure was instituted once on a commercial venue that violated relevant regulations (minor violation), with a penalty totalling 2,000 patacas imposed; it was ordered that work be suspended in 2 cases due to high risk.

Occupational safety and health training in 2022:

Course/activity	Number of classes	Number of participants	Number and types of certificates awarded
Occupational safety and health seminar	376	12,907	--
Occupational safety and health training module	113	2,237	2,117 (Certificate of Competency)
Construction Sector Occupational Safety Card Training Course and Open Exam	608	11,355	10,792 (Construction Sector Occupational Safety Card)
Construction Sector Occupational Safety Card Refresher Course and Renewal Exam	579	10,250	9,969 (Construction Sector Occupational Safety Card Renewal)
Construction safety designated training courses	80	1,426	1,326 (Construction Safety Designated Training Certificate)
Hotel and catering sector occupational safety cards training courses	572	21,077	20,139 (Hotel and Catering Sector Occupational Safety Card)

Course/activity	Number of classes	Number of participants	Number and types of certificates awarded
Assistant construction safety supervisor certificate courses (organised jointly with Macau Construction Safety Association)	7	240	188 (Assistant Construction Safety Supervisor Certificate) *3 classes not completed
Construction safety supervisor certificate courses (organised jointly with the University of Macau)	4	134	(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	24	(Occupational Safety and Health Officer certificate) *Classes not completed

Occupational safety and health promotional activities in 2022

Activity	Number of participants	Number of participating individuals
Occupational safety and health promotional activities	327 construction sites	9,722
	65 hotels	1,168
Safety shoes promotion	31 enterprises	253 (provided with safety shoes)
First-aid kit promotion	56 enterprises	-
Temporary anchor devices promotion	10 enterprises	59 (attended relevant training)
Safety harness, fall-arresting device and independent rescue line (kit) promotion programme	10 enterprises	26 (attended relevant training)
Construction industry occupational safety and health management – promotion programme on working on mobile platforms	25 enterprises	121 (attended relevant training)

Activity	Number of participants	Number of participating individuals
Portable residual current device promotion programme	9 enterprises	33 (attended relevant training)
Cut- and heat-resistant gloves promotion programme	16 enterprises	--
Sun protection clothing and hat promotion programme	27 enterprises	--

Non-resident Workers Employment Department

The Non-resident Workers Employment Department under the Labour Affairs Bureau is mainly responsible for administrative work related to employment of non-resident workers. The Government imports non-resident labour on the main premise that the employment and labour rights of local employees are not harmed, whilst ensuring the continuous and stable development of Macao's economy.

During 2022, the Non-resident Workers Employment Department handled 25,302 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, 17,384 were for non-professional employees, 2,417 were for professional employees and 5,494 were for domestic helpers. Also, there were seven applications for work permits to engage in activities for the applicants' personal interest.

At the end of December 2022, there were 154,912 employees with non-resident ID cards in Macao, including 126,741 non-professional employees, 4,987 professional employees, and 23,184 domestic helpers, 1,057 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 over 40 consumer councils and organisations 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 2022.

The Cooperation Memorandum on Consumers' Rights Protection in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and the Pan-Pearl River Delta Region Consumption Right Protection Cooperation Agreement signed in 2018 and 2022 both designate the Macao Consumer Council as the intermediary platform for disputes among member organisations of the above memorandum and agreement, consumer organisations in Portugal, and consumer organisations in Portuguese-speaking countries.

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, 1,431 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.

Law No. 9/2021 – Consumer Rights and Interests Protection Law comes into effect

The Consumer Rights and Interests Protection Law was passed by the Legislative Assembly on 24 June 2021, and came into effect on 1 January 2022.

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 2022, the report had been published up to the 352nd issue, with a monthly circulation of 4,600 copies.

Consumer Complaints

In 2022, the Consumer Council received 4,230 complaints and 1,159 enquiries. The number of cases handled totalled 5,389. The complaints mainly involved disputes arising from catering servies, food and beverage, and personal care products and 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 5,300 complaints and enquiries received, about 10 percent were made by tourists (predominantly from mainland China).

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". A total of 20 "Best Certified Shops" received trophies as a token of appreciation.

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 2022, the Consumer Council had issued the "Certified Shop" emblem to a total of 1,052 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 2022, 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 research. In 2022, price research was conducted at a total of 8,367 shops, and 431 price survey reports 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 15,949 downloads and 221,142 views in 2022.

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.

Moreover, by integrating and analysing Macao's comprehensive economic, social and public financial statistics, the DSCE also compiled the Gross Domestic Product value, Gross Domestic Income and Direct Investment Statistics, reflecting Macao's macro economic conditions.

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.

Detailed results of 2021 Population Census compiled and announced

To understand Macao's population structure and its latest social-economic characteristics, the DSEC completed the 16th population census and the 6th housing census in August 2021. Following the

preminary results of population census announced by the end of 2021, the DSEC announced the Detailed Results of the 2021 Population Census in June, 2022, and updated relevant data in Statistical Geographic Information System (GIS) and in the Population Statistics Database, in parallel, allowing data users to conveniently identify population census information on the DSEC website.

Preparations for 2023 Household Expenditure Survey

In 2022, the DSEC initiated the preliminary preparations for the 2023 Household Expenditure Survey. The survey is scheduled to be launched in March 2023, with an information collection perid of one year, to ensure that the information collected can fully reflect the consumption patterns of households during various seasons or festivals. The survey adopts a sampling method to collect information from the reidents of 8,320 households.

Enriching the Statistical Benchmark System for Measuring Progress with Macao's Adequate Economic Diversification

Since 2015, the DSEC has built up the Statistical Benchmark System for Measuring Progress with Macao's Adequate Economic Diversification, releasing an analysis report and updating themed website content on an annual basis for public reference. In recent years, the DSEC leveraged regional cooperation mechanisms to enhance communications and collaboration with Guangdong Statistical Bureau, the Statistics Bureau of Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin and statistics departments of neighbouring cities, so Macao's enterprises and residents can better understand the statistics on mainland China investments.

As the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin had officially become operational, statistical bencharks about the cooperation zone were added to the analysis report for the first time in 2022, covering the industrial structure of the cooperation zone, the development of newly-rising industries conducive to the adequate diversification of Macao's economy, and the development of Macao enterprises in the cooperation zone, to further reflect the progress with Macao's adequate economic diversification.

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 vand Trade Co-operation Forum, established in 2003, as a government department under the Secretary for Economy and Finance. 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.

In 2022, the supporting office followed the administrative principles of the Government and implemented the second 5-year plan, working towards the construction of the China-Portuguese-speaking Countries Commercial and Trade Services Platform, as well as supporting the permanent secretariat to implement the work plans under the forum's framework.

In 2022, the supporting office supported the permanent secretariat with co-organising the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Forum for Economic and Trade Co-operation Between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries. The special meeting was held in Beijing and Macao, both online and offline, with the principal venue in Macao's Complex of Commerce and Trade Co-operation Platform for China and Portuguese-speaking Countries.

The meeting had the theme "Joining hands in fighting the pandemic and seeking development". The Premier of the State Council, Li Keqiang, and eight senior government officials from Portuguese-speaking Countries appeared at the opening ceremony and delivered speeches in video format. China's Minister of Commerce and ministers of eight Portuguese-speaking countries signed the Joint Declaration with a focus on deepening Sino-Portuguese joint anti-pandemic efforts, promotion of economic development of all participating countries, and supporting Macao's demonstration of its functions as a Sino-Portuguese platform. It also officially included Equatorial Guinea in the forum.

Moreover, the supporting office also assisted the permanent secretariat in holding and joining various economic and trade actitivites including: participating in Macao International Travel (Industry) Expo with the setting up of a Portuguese-speaking Countries Pavilion and co-organising a promotion session; participating in the International Infrastructure Investment and Construction Forum and co-organising a parallel forum; participating in Macao International Environmental Co-operation Forum (MIECF) with an exhibitiion booth; and participating in the Macao International Trade and Investment Fair with a Portuguese-speaking Countries Pavilion. All these efforts aimed to promote trade and economic exchanges between mainland China, Macao and Portuguese-speaking countries, demonstrating Macao's functions as a platform.

The supporting office also assisted the permanent secretariat in launching Sino-Portuguese exchanges and cooperation in humanities, helping the Sino-Portuguese-speaking Countries Anti-pandemic Exchange Centre and the Training Centre of the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries to organise a three-part online seminar focusing on traditional medicines of Portuguese-speaking countries, the blue economy, and the digital economy.

The supporting office helped the permanent secretariat to organise a series of online and offline activities for the 14th China-Portuguese-speaking Countries Cultural Week. For the first time, a crossover collaboration was made with "Vamos Desfrutar", to hold a special bazaar for products from Macao and Portuguese-speaking countries. A website on the cultural week attracted more than 30,000 viewers, and there were more than 3,000 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 through a webpage with anti-pandemic information on the official website of the secretariat, and publishing information on the pandemic situation in China, Macao and various Portuguese-speaking countries. A webinar on traditional medicine was 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.

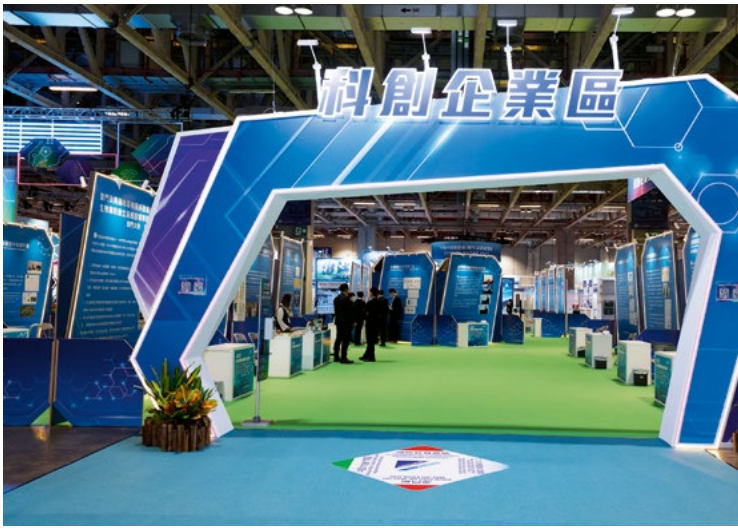
The standing committee consists of the Chief Executive (who presides over its meetings); secretaries with responsibility for the economy, security, and culture; members of the Executive Committee; three representatives from Macao employers' associations (who must be the heads of their associations); 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 2022, the standing committee held nine meetings: two plenary meetings and seven executive committee meetings.

Business opportunities boosted by branded conventions and exhibitions



One of Macao's long-standing annual flagship convention and exhibition events – the Macao International Trade and Investment Fair – is held concurrently with Macao Franchise Expo (MFE) and the Product and Service Exhibition of Portuguese-speaking Countries (Macao) in the same venue, boosting business negotiations and opportunities for enterprises through the synergy of three exhibitions and key thematic industrial zones. The Macao MICE Promotion Seminar and Macao MICE Environment Experience Tour are held during the exhibitions, to promote the advantages of hosting MICE events in Macao. Opportunities for onsite visits are also available for participating traders, promoting Macao's image of "MICE + tourism".

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2022

Macao Yearbook 2023

5

TOURISM

MACAU

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

According to the Statistics and Census Service, the total number of tourists visiting Macao in 2022 was 5,700,339 – representing a decrease of 26 percent from the 2021 figure. The number of overnight visitors during the year totalled 2,484,028, representing a decrease of 32.8 percent, and accounting for 43.6 percent of visitors to Macao. The average length of stay of overnight visitors was 3.4 days, representing an increase of 0.2 days, while the overall figure was 1.5 days; representing a decrease of 0.1 days.

Major Markets

In 2022, residents of Macao and the mainland China markets travelled relatively smoothly during the pandemic. Mainland China continued to be the largest market for visitors to Macao with 5,105,935 arrivals, accounting for 89.6 percent of the total number of visitors. Among the mainland China visitors, 1,681,823 (accounting for 32.9 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; compared with 2021, the numbers of visitors from Hong Kong decreased by 12.8 percent to 513,447, and those from Taiwan decreased by 5.1 percent to 67,303.

The Hotel Industry

According to Macau Government Tourist Office (MGTO) statistics, at the end of 2022, Macao had a total of 142 hotel premises, of which 102 were hotels and apartment hotels, accounting for 71.8 percent of the total hotel premises, while 40 were budget accommodations, accounting for 28.2 percent of the total hotel premises.

Star Rating	Number of Hotels	Number of Rooms
Hotels and Apartment Hotels	102	45,576
Five-star Luxury Hotels	12	7,689
Five-star Hotels	27	20,510
Four-star Hotels	18	8,038

(Cont.)

Star Rating	Number of Hotels	Number of Rooms
Four-star Apartment Hotels	2	657
Three-star Hotels	17	6,142
Three-star Apartment Hotels	2	638
Two-star Hotels	24	1,902
Budget Accommodations	40	930
Total	**142**	**46,506**

In terms of the number of rooms, there were 46,506 rooms in Macao, 45,576 of which were hotel or apartment hotel rooms, accounting for 98 percent of the total number of rooms; 28,199 rooms were provided by five-star hotels or above (including five-star and five-star luxury hotels), accounting for over 60 percent of the total; 930 rooms were from budget accommodation, accounting for two percent of the total.

The total number of guests who stayed in hotels in Macao during 2022 was 5,114,551, representing a decrease of 22.8 percent from the figure in 2021. The average year-round occupancy rate of hotels decreased by 11.8 percentage points to 38.3 percent. The average length of stay was 1.8 nights, which remained the same as in 2021.

According to statistics from the Macau Hotel Association, the average room rate for three- to five-star Macao member hotels in 2022 was 749.8 patacas, representing a decrease of 14.5 percent from 2021.

Travel Agencies

At the end of 2022, there were 188 licensed travel agencies in Macao, 20 less than the number of 208 in 2021. A total of 1,736 people held tourist guide licences issued by the MGTO, 118 (6.4 percent) fewer than in 2021. The language abilities of these tourist guides spanned Cantonese, Putonghua, English, Portuguese, Indonesian, German, Japanese, Korean, Thai, French, Russian, Malay, Hokkien and Chaozhouese.

In 2022, a total of 46,686 Macao residents engaged with travel agent services to travel abroad, 68.4 percent less than in 2021.

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. In 2022, MGTO established a marketing representative office in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

In 2022, 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.

In 2022, the Experience Macao Unlimited roadshow was held in the Greater Bay Area cities, to promote Macao's "Tourism Plus" element. The Stay, Dine and See Macao programme continued, with new Educational Student Tours introduced in June, weaving together tourism resources for educational purposes, in order to teach students about the history of Macao and Chinese culture through itineraries featuring information on science and ecology.

As of 31 December 2022, a total of 42,253 participants had signed up for local tours, while 30,829 signed up for the "Educational Student Tours". A total of 48,104 hotel packages were sold, reaching 120,033 guests and a total of 112,168 participants for the entire campaign.

A total of 169 travel agencies, and 69 hotels and apartments participated in the programme, which benefited 534 bus drivers and 451 tour guides.

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.

As of the end of 2021, 76 out of the 77 interim plans had been launched and followed up on, with 63 attaining the target, representing an achievement rate of 82 percent.

Also, the MGTO started using scientific research methods to continue reviewing the effectiveness of tourism products, in order to understand the behaviour and characteristics of the tourists from different countries, as a reference for product promotion and development.

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 provisional data on tourists visiting Macao every day during mainland China's Golden Week holidays.

Smart Tourism

In 2022, the Macao Grand Prix Museum introduced a new feature – a 360-degree panoramic virtual tour, and an expanded AR application, to enrich visitors' experience and further their understanding of the history of the Macao Grand Prix.

The Smart Application for Visitor Flows website was optimised, through utilising mobile phone statistics for analyses of passenger flows. The number of monitored attractions expanded to 109, to enhance the accuracy and predictability of Smart Application for Visitor Flows. The newly launched Dining Out website integrates video clips related to food, cooking and culinary culture, allowing Macao residents and visitors to discover the essence of Macao as a "Creative City of Gastronomy" and plan gourmet itineraries, thus driving community consumption and boosting the development of the tourism economy.

Licensing and Industry Management

In 2022, the MGTO issued six licences for hotels and 76 licences for catering premises, and followed up regarding applications for various licences. In 2022, the MGTO conducted 2,361 inspections of licensed premises and activities under its supervision, 503 inspections of border crossing checkpoints and tourist attractions, and 251 random inspections of "Stay, Dine and See Macao" local tours. Regarding combating illegal accommodation, nine units were closed to visitors in 2022.

The Legislative Assembly passed Law No. 8/2021 – Law on the Operation of Hotel Premises, which 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. The MGTO handled the license approval procedures in accordance with the law, publicised the new law to the public, and briefed the industry regarding its requirements.

In 2022, the MGTO supported the amendment of Law No. 3/2010 – Prohibition of Providing Illegal Accommodation, and joined hands with other government departments to publicise and enhance public awareness of the law through various channels in line with Law No. 3/2022 as Amendments to the Law No. 3/2010 – Prohibition of Providing Illegal Accommodation, which came into effect on 1 April, 2022.

Specific Financial Support Program 2022

The Specific Financial Support Program was launched in 2022, to provide funding support for organisations to develop diverse tourism activities, and support the organisation of "Tourism Plus" projects. Through the Community Economic Tourism Development, Food and Culture Promotion and Maritime Tourism schemes, local organisations were encouraged and subsidised to organise diverse tourism activities and projects that capitalised on tourism resources including community, culture, history, branded tourism events, food and maritime, to drive development of the tourism economy. The three financial support schemes attracted over 1,226,000 participants and benefited over 2,200 merchants.

Macao Tourism Mascot "Mak Mak"

The Mak Mak brand continued to be incubated, in preparation for licensing its intellectual property rights to the market. The Mak Mak trademark registration certificate for Macao and the certificate of registration of copyrighted works in mainland China were obtained.

Macao Grand Prix Museum

In 2022, the Macao Grand Prix Museum introduced a new feature – a 360-degree panoramic virtual tour, together with an expanded AR tour and "Formula-3 simulator". An exclusive apparel collection under the MinM brand of the Industrial Association of Macau was introduced, for sale in the museum's boutique gallery; a café themed on the Macao Grand Prix was opened next to the museum, serving fine coffee and original Macao cultural and creative products.

The Photo Collection Activity for the Macao Grand Prix and the "Dynamic Racing Car Workshops at the Macao Grand Prix Museum" were organised, to promote the culture and heritage of the Macao Grand Prix. In 2022, a total of 35,850 visitors were received, including 5,706 participants of 206 tours.

Business Tourism

The 10th Macao International Travel (Industry) Expo

The 10th Macao International Travel (Industry) Expo was held from 23 September to 25 September 2022. 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 Travel Expo integrated both virtual and physical exhibitions to connect the travel and related industries from around the world, promoting exchanges and cooperation for business opportunities. The area of the expo venue was 23,000 square metres, and there were 830 exhibition booths and a total of 454 exhibitors from Macao, mainland China and foreign countries, along with 306 buyers which participated online and offline.

The Travel Expo attracted about 30,000 participants over three days, with 29 contracts signed, 4,564 business-to-business meetings conducted, and a total of 3.06 million views of the live broadcasts. The "Cloud Series" also featured "Cloud invitations" to recruit buyers and exhibitors from different sectors and regions.

During the Travel Expo, 52 sessions of travel promotions, forums and events were held.

Travel Stimulus Programme

The Travel Stimulus Programme was renewed. Only 1,338 travellers enjoyed the programme in 2022, due to the pandemic.

Events and Festivals

In 2022, the MGTO organised various large-scale events to boost the revitalisation of tourism, including Lunar New Year Celebration Activities 2022; Lunar New Year 2022 Parade; Lunar New Year 2022 Fireworks Displays; Light Up Macao Drone Gala 2022; World Tourism Day Celebration Activities; 2022 National Day Fireworks Celebration; and Light Up Macao 2022.

Lunar New Year 2022 Parade

The Parade for Celebration of the Year of the Tiger was organised by the MGTO, and held on 3 February and 12 February, 2022. Parade participants included 14 floats and 22 teams of 700 performers from mainland China and Macao, attracting over 85,000 spectators along the route. An exhibition of floats was held at the Macao Science Center Seaside and Tap Seac Square from 4 February to 11 February, and from 13 February to 20 February, attracting more than 30,000 visitors.

Lunar New Year 2022 Fireworks Displays

The Lunar New Year fireworks displays were held on the evenings of 3 February, 7 February and 15 February 2022 at the waterfront opposite the Macau Tower, with the each display lasting 15 minutes, to entertain visitors and residents, and brighten up the festive spirit.

Light Up Macao Drone Gala

Hosted by the MGTO, the Light Up Macao Drone Gala was held on 3 December, 4 December, 7 December and 8 December 2022. A professional team from Shenzhen was invited to operate 880 drones using computers. During the event, the average daily flow of visitors exceeded 26,000, representing an average increase of 100 percent over 2021. The event also received the collaborative support of six major integrated tourism and leisure enterprises.

2022 National Day Fireworks Celebration

In celebration of the 73rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, the MGTO held the 2022 National Day Fireworks Celebration on 1 October, which attracted massive crowds of residents and visitors, together with live broadcasts of the National Day fireworks display through two popular social media channels in mainland China, receiving close to 80,000 views.

Light Up Macao 2022

In 2022, the MGTO upgraded the content and scale of the Macao Light Festival, and renamed it Light Up Macao. Held from 9 December to 1 January 2023 jointly with six integrated tourism and leisure enterprises, the festival was themed "Dazzling Winter", presenting a diverse array of light installations, project mapping and interactive games stretching from communities on the Macao Peninsula to Taipa and Coloane, in a total of 28 locations across eight different districts. The event attracted more than 6.39 million visitors and residents to visit different communities and drive spending.

Ongoing promotion of Macao · Creative City of Gastronomy

Organised by the MGTO, the 10th Macao International Tourism (Industry) Expo featured a "Cities of Gastronomy Kitchen", bringing together 17 renowned chefs from the "Creative Cities of Gastronomy", including Chengdu, Shunde, Yangzhou, Huai'an and Macao, to present 24

demonstrations by chefs, both online and offline; and continued with the "Gourmet Lounge", which featured 18 restaurants from Macao to promote the city's appeal as a UNESCO "Creative City of Gastronomy".

The co-organised Crunch and Munch Fair in Macao - Fiesta for Five event invited the participation of four "Creative Cities of Gastronomy" from mainland China. Over 106 food, cultural and creative and tourism promotion booths from Macao, Chengdu, Shunde, Yangzhou and Huai'an were set up on site, with live demonstrations by local chefs from the five cities, to promote exchanges within the food industry. The event attracted over 61,000 visitors and was promoted through the integrated media matrix of China Media Group and GRT Greater Bay Area TV, with a total of 180 million views.

The MGTO subsidised local organisations to hold the Funny Islands Food Market, the 22nd Southeast Asia Food Carnival, World Cities of Gastronomy (China) Meet in Macao Activities 2022, the 22nd Macau Food Festival and the Thailand Culture Festival 2022, attracting over 383,000 participants.

Macao the Ultimate Guide and A Handbook of Gastronomy in Zhongshan, Zhuhai and Macao have been published to introduce Macao cuisine. The newly launched Dining Out website incorporates video clips related to food, cooking and culinary culture.

In 2022, the MGTO collaborated with the media, academic institutions and government departments to launch the *Macao Flavours: a Culinary Legacy* TV programme; a video series on Macanese cuisine; a short film, *Homemakers Cooking Macanese Cuisine*; along with the *Hong Kung Temple - A Journey to Senado Square*; and the *Discover the Taste of Macao* series, to introduce Macao's culinary specialties and heartfelt stories of the city.

The June theme of the "Experience Macao, Unlimited" monthly city highlights was "Tasty June", featuring Macao's travel glamour as a Creative City of Gastronomy.

Jointly produced by the MSAR Government and China Media Group, the culinary, cultural and tourism reality show *Express Lane to Macau Tourism* - enriched story telling about food, culture and attractions, set out to explore Macao's iconic delicacies and cultural and tourism destinations based on 12 themes and along 24 routes with different perspectives under the slogan of "Savouring all of Macao with a budget of your choice". The TV series presented the diverse cultures of Macao, the city's unique cultural landscape and essence, as well as the abundant and innovative events, leisure and entertainment, history and culture, sports performances and other quality facilities.

Another food TV programme, *Macau Wonderful Tour*, began its Macao tour in the style of a gameshow, featuring several renowned social media influencers to explore the taste and fun of Macao along the way.

The MGTO continued promoting Macao's traditional and innovative eateries on social media, together with the launch of experience sharing by distinctive shop owners, and the Michelin Macao restaurant series in 2022.

Tourism Promotion

In 2022, 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.

Strengthening the Promotion of Special Evening Events

Special evening events such as the Parade for Celebrating the Year of the Tiger, Tiger Roars for Success of the Olympic Winter Games firework displays, Light Up Macao Drone Gala 2022, Light Up Macao 2022 and Crunch and Munch Fair in Macao - Fiesta for Five were publicised on social media platforms, with about 30 live broadcasts on the MGTO's official Weibo and WeChat accounts and Facebook pages, as well as by influencers. A total of more than 118 million viewers watched the live broadcasts.

Cooperation with Airlines and Online Tourism Platforms

Through the "My Treat for You, See You in Macao" campaign, the MGTO collaborated with Air Macau, six participating e-commerce platforms in mainland China and online travel agencies to set up a dedicated page on Macao tourism and products, leveraging the online and offline resources of each platform for targeted promotions. In addition, shopping mall roadshows were held in Chongqing, Chengdu, Hangzhou, Shanghai and Nanjing from September to December, attracting a total of 36,300 participants in the five stops.

Promotion of the Guangdong–Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin and the Greater Bay Area

The MGTO worked with the travel industry and online travel platforms to organise Experience Macao Unlimited roadshows in the Greater Bay Area. The Zhuhai and Zhongshan, stops were completed between August and September, with over 410,000 participants attending the two

sessions. The roadshows also invited the tourism authorities of the Guangdong–Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, Zhongshan and Zhuhai to take part in the event, promoting multi-destination travel and mutual visits with various regions.

Social Media Promotion and Training Bloggers

The MGTO actively continued posting the latest information on Macao festivals and events, tourism, food, and daily life on mainland China social media platforms, in order to keep the public abreast of the latest trends and promote Macao's tourism presence.

In addition to constantly posting promotional information on its official accounts, the MGTO launched the fun hashtag campaigns, with the "Monthly Macao Highlights" hashtag #monthlymacaohighlights on TikTok receiving over 75.43 million views. In December, a promotional campaign – "Let's travel to Macao now" – was launched in partnership with TikTok.

The MGTO launched "The Second Incubation Plan for Macao Tourism Influencers", to cultivate Macao culinary and tourism bloggers, with a total of 65 trainees successfully completing the programme in 2022, under the theme of gourmet promotion.

In 2022, the numbers of followers of MGTO's social media accounts were 2.167 million on WeChat, 1.64 million on Weibo, 254,000 on TikTok, 75,800 on Xiaohongshu, 171,000 on Facebook and over 10,000 on Instagram. The MGTO created its TikTok account in 2022, garnering 275,000 followers.

Quality Tourism Services Accreditation Scheme

Due to the pandemic, the MGTO assessed the renewals of accreditation for merchants in the food and beverage sector in accordance with the Covid-19 surveillance mechanism, while the qualifications of the accredited travel merchants were retained. In 2022, among the accredited "Star Merchants", there were 200 food and beverage businesses and 29 travel agencies, while the retail sector continued working with the Consumer Council, with 30 retail sector businesses receiving Star Merchant Awards in 2022.

Regional and International Cooperation

Regarding international cooperation, the conferences, seminars, and training courses organised by international tourism organisations were again held online in 2022. The MGTO 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 events including:

- The 34th Joint Meeting and Regional Conference of the UNWTO Commission for East Asia and the Pacific and the UNWTO Commission for South Asia;
- International Code for the Protection of Tourists - Asia-Pacific Regional Webinar; and

- The 13th and 14th online training courses organised by the Macao Institute for Tourism Studies and the United Nations World Tourism Organization.

Also, the MGTO attended:

- The UNESCO Creative Cities Network Annual Conference;
- The Creative City of Gastronomy Virtual Conference and PATA Executive Board Meetings; and
- The PATA Annual General Meeting and the PATA Gold Awards 2022, which were sponsored by the MGTO.

In addition, the MGTO participated in:

- The 59th Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Tourism Working Group (TWG) Meeting;
- The World Tourism Cities Federation (WTCF) Conference on Asia-Pacific Tourism 2022;
- The Board of Directors election for the 61st International Congress and Convention Association (ICCA) Annual Congress 2022; and
- The 17th Asian Federation of Exhibition and Convention Associations (AFECA) Annual General Meeting.

Regarding regional cooperation, the MGTO was invited to attend the launch ceremony and events of Beautiful China - Experience with Heart & Eyes Online Presentation Seminar 2021, hosted by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism; participated online in the 2022 meeting for fostering the implementation of the Culture and Tourism Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area; and signed a strategic cooperation framework agreement with the Shandong Provincial Department of Culture and Tourism.

Work on Prevention and Control of the Covid-19 Pandemic

In 2022, 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. A third-party professional organisation was commissioned to inspect the hotels' infection control measures. In view of the transition period of Macao's pandemic prevention in December, the MGTO coordinated the arrangement of quarantine hotels.

From 1 January to 16 December 2022, 61,581 people were assisted, and stayed in 11 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.

During the outbreak that commenced on 18 June, the MGTO coordinated the use of hotels as quarantine and closed-loop facilities for asymptomatic infected individuals and the provision of

mobile beds for community treatment centres by several major hotel companies. After the lifting of the restrictions on specific premises and facilities in Macao on 2 August, the MGTO continued to deploy staff for inspections, to ensure the implementation of the pandemic prevention measures.

The MGTO 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 bachelor degree, master's degree and doctoral degree education 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. During the 2012/2022 academic year, the IFT initiated a number of research projects and assisted government agencies with research projects involving teams from industries and academia.

In 2017, the IFT was the world's first higher education institution that passed the International Quality Review (IQR) from the UK's Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education (QAA). In 2022, the Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education (QAA) renewed the International Quality Review (IQR) for the IFT, making it world's first higher education institution to receive this renewed accreditation. The IFT was ranked by QS World University Rankings by Subject 2022 as the best higher education institution in Macao in the field of hospitality and leisure management, the third best higher education institution in Asia, and the 23rd best higher education institution in the world in this field.

The Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area proposes building a tourism education and training base for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, by capitalising on Macao's strengths in tourism education and training, and its tourism development experience. In December 2019, the Macao Institute for Tourism Studies (IFT) was licensed by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism as a trustee unit of the Tourism Education and Training Base for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, to train talent.

Tertiary Education

The IFT is an all-round higher education institution that offers professional training, and bachelor degree, master's degree and doctoral degree programmes, 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 2021/2022 academic year were as follows:

IFT's diploma and degree programmes admitted 493 undergraduate and postgraduate students during the 2021/2022 academic year, with a total of 1,745 registered students (including 20 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/ Cultural and 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 (2) International Gastronomy Management	(1) Hospitality and Tourism Management (2) International Hospitality Management (3) International Tourism Management (4) International Food and Beverage Management (5) International Gastronomy Management
Doctor of Philosophy Programme (English as medium of instruction)	
Hospitality and Tourism Management	

Non-tertiary Education

In the 2021/2022 academic year, a total of 9,637 students participated in the training and assessment offered by the School of Continuing Education of the Macao Institute for Tourism Studies (IFT). The IFT is widely recognised by the tourism and hospitality industry both at home and abroad for the certificates and certification programmes it offers in partnership with a number of international accreditation bodies.

The School of Continuing Education offered 25 new courses in the 2022 academic year, covering subjects such as English Conversation in Retail, Food and Beverage Management, and Customer Experience. The school regularly collaborates with public and private sector organisations in Macao to tailor-make a variety of vocational training programmes.

The School of Continuing Education of the IFT is also one of the course providers under the Continuing Education Programme launched by the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau. In total, 168 courses were approved for the 2021/2022 academic year, benefiting about 1,238 students.

Regarding international exchanges and cooperation, as at August 2022, the IFT had built connections with 169 schools (136 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.

The IFT has actively expanded its collaboration with mainland China and overseas partners. In the 2021/2022 academic year, new non-local partners included the China Tourism Academy and Foshan University, two Swiss higher education institutions with hotel management courses and the Alibaba Cloud Academy in Singapore.

In 2022, despite the impact of the pandemic, the IFT actively arranged student exchange programmes and internships in mainland China, with a total of 43 students undertaking internships outside Macao. A total of 17 students attended one-semester exchange programmes in Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Changsha, Shenzhen and Guangzhou, and two students attended online exchange programmes organised by universities in the United States and Finland.

During the summer holidays, 49 students participated in 11 online exchange programmes under the Ten Thousand People's Scheme, and 14 students participated in online exchange programmes organised by institutions in mainland China, Hong Kong, Japan and the United States.

A new articulation agreement was signed with two leading Swiss institutions, under which students will be awarded a Bachelor's degree from both the Swiss institutions and the IFT (dual degree) upon completion of their course requirements. Four students participated in this programme at Les Roches International School of Hotel Management (Spain campus) in the 2022/2023 academic year.

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.

Unforgettable Melodies at the Ruins of St. Paul's

Since early November 2022, the Cultural Affairs Bureau has regularly held the Unforgettable Melodies outdoor performances at the Ruins of St Paul's, on Saturdays and festive days. These feature the Macao Orchestra and Macao Chinese Orchestra, which take turns to present Chinese and foreign classical music pieces, enabling audiences to hear wonderful melodies while enjoying the beauty and charm of the World Heritage Site. The performances have been well received by the public, and certain concerts are livestreamed, widely promoting Macao's urban image and world heritage as well as its arts attractions.

Macao Yearbook 2023

6

PUBLIC ORDER

MACAU

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 made organisational adjustments in 2021.

At present, the Unitary Police Service comprises the Office of the Commissioner General; the Intelligence Analysis Centre; the Operations Planning Centre; the Civil Protection and Coordination Centre; the Administration and Finance Department; the Department of Computer and Information Technology; the Department for Studying, Planning and Coordinating Civil Protection Operations; the Information and Public Relations Division; the Civil Protection Planning Affairs Division; together with the Division for Coordination of Emergency Civil Protection Operations and other subsidiary units.

Pandemic Prevention and Control

In 2022, the Unitary Police Service continued fully supporting the work of the Novel Coronavirus Response Coordination Centre during the pandemic. In addition to providing equipment and supplies for the 24-hour enquiry hotline operated by the Civil Protection Action Centre, the Unitary Police Service participated in the compilation and collation of the hotline data, summarised frequent enquiries and reported them to relevant departments in a timely manner, corrected false statements or rumours on the Internet, made timely clarifications regarding incorrect information and issued press releases.

Disaster Prevention and Mitigation

The Unitary Police Service conducts the "Crystal Fish" typhoon drill before typhoon season each year and invites the public to participate, to enhance public awareness of the Evacuation Plan for Storm Surges in Low-lying Areas during Typhoons. On 23 April, 2022, civil protection volunteers were included for the first time in the "Crystal Fish 2022" civil protection typhoon drill, and coordinated members through the mechanism for communications regarding civil protection in

the community, effectively expanding the communication, coordination and joint efforts in disaster prevention and mitigation.

The mechanism for communications regarding civil protection in the community was jointly established by the Unitary Police Service and 13 community organisations in Macao, in order to notify all levels of society regarding the latest disaster prevention information and to guide the community in joining forces with the government.

The Unitary Police Service and members of civil protection authorities joined forces to organise advanced training courses and activities for civil protection volunteers, so that they can protect themselves and continue developing various emergency response skills when participating in civil protection work.

Operation Planning

The Unitary Police Service plans large-scale joint police operations on a regular basis to maintain public order. 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 stabilise the public order of society. In addition to coordinating with the Public Security Police and the Judiciary Police to carry out joint police operations, the Unitary Police Service coordinates with Macao Customs to enhance its efforts to combat smuggling activities and strengthen maritime and coastal security.

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 promotes the application and construction of smart policing, and continues constructing the Macao city-wide electronic surveillance system (“Eye in the sky”).

The construction of the fifth phase of this surveillance system was scheduled to be completed in 2022, with the aim of bolstering the camera installations in specific areas, and the new cameras will become operational during 2023. The research on and deployment of the construction of the sixth phase has commenced; this will expand the camera layout to different areas, according to the needs of social development.

Regarding communications related to policing and reporting information, in accordance with the three administrative principles of proactive policing, community policing and police public

relations put forward by the Secretary for Security, the Unitary Police Service continued establishing more information dissemination channels, to deepen interactions and communications between the police and the public.

The Unitary Police Service launched a WeChat app, "Safe Macao", in 2021, and added a community policing function in May 2022. The app is an integrated platform for police information created by the public security forces, aiming to provide one-stop access to integrated police information, and information for the public and visitors. The app also allows the police to exchange information and interact with community policing and various community organisations through a unified approach, and to build a communication platform for civil protection work.

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 2022, the Public Security Police Force comprised 6,355 staff, with 4,964 personnel in service, 1,391 vacancies and 429 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 322,865 emergency calls during 2022.

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.

Preventing Crime

The Public Security Police Force uses various information platforms to disseminate crime prevention information to the public, whilst disseminating information to communication platforms such as the communication mechanism for community policing, the communication mechanism between the police and schools, and the communication mechanism for the hotel industry, so that information can be more rapidly transmitted via communication officers. The Public Security Police also conducted visits, interviews, seminars and promotions with various community organisations, schools and hotels, and maintained close relationships with community 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 five domains: patriotic education, 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, and in addition to its competence to investigate general criminal cases, 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; narcotic drug trafficking; counterfeiting money and receipts or passing them; crimes involving serious infringement of personal freedom such as kidnapping and illegal confinement; crimes of property infringement committed with violence in specific places; crimes of stealing certain movable property that has important significance or value or is high risk; gang- or triad-related crimes; gambling-related crimes; using illegal substances in horse races or dog races; cybercrimes; money laundering; terrorism and crimes against national security.

The Judiciary Police comprises eight departments and 25 divisions, with specialties in safeguarding national security, criminal investigation, 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.

In 2022, there were 1,399 permanent staff positions in the Judiciary Police, with 1,284 serving staff.

Combating Crime

In 2022, the Judiciary Police opened 8,612 case files, of which 4,470 were designated for special

criminal investigations and indictments, 2,536 were preliminary investigations and the remaining 1,606 were investigations that had been requested. During the year, 8,508 case investigations were completed, of which 4,060 were designated as special investigations, 2,821 were preliminary investigations and the remaining 1,627 were investigations that had been requested.

During the year, investigations of criminal cases (cases designated as special investigations and indictments) included: one homicide, one aggravated assault, 31 arson cases, 136 extortion cases, 11 robberies, 272 thefts, 44 cases of narcotic drug trafficking, 11 cases of narcotic drug taking, one human trafficking case, six cases of prostitution exploitation, three triad crimes, 27 cases of gang crimes and 11 cases of domestic violence. There were 965 gambling-related cases, including 33 loan-sharking cases and one case involving infringement of freedom of movement arising from loan sharking. Additional cases included 26 cases of passing counterfeit currency (including using counterfeit credit cards), 1,196 cases of fraud, and 1,411 cases of cybercrime.

Safeguarding cybersecurity

The Judiciary Police coordinates the Cybersecurity Incident Alert and Response Centre, to implement the work of safeguarding cybersecurity. In 2022, the online security centre sent 147 warnings to key infrastructure operators and received 49 incident reports. It cooperated with regulatory entities in various industries, to encourage key infrastructure operators to improve the cybersecurity protection mechanism. In 2022, professional forums on cybersecurity were held for operators, an IP address blacklist service was launched, and cybersecurity assessments and screening for operators were provided. These were aimed to continue improving the early warning and detection capability, accelerate the process of establishing a cybersecurity personnel training mechanism, and effectively ensure the cybersecurity environment of Macao.

Coordinating Anti-pandemic Measures

In 2022, 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. During the outbreak beginning in mid-June, the Judiciary Police assisted the Health Bureau in identifying the travel records of 1,830 Covid-positive patients, tracked down more than 230,000 persons considered at risk due to being associated with the infected persons, worked with the Health Bureau to analyse the source of risk and the chain of transmission, and identified 30 high-risk places, to provide a basis for the deployment of anti-pandemic prevention measures that could effectively prevent the spread of the pandemic, and restore normal functioning of the community as soon as possible.

Crime Prevention

The Judiciary Police joined forces with the community to promote crime prevention. It continued improving the civilian-police cooperation mechanisms, such as School Security Network, the Judiciary Police Crime Prevention Team for Residential Buildings and the Judiciary Police Crime

Prevention Alliance for Women, to enhance cooperation and mutual trust between the police and the community. The Judicial Police also continued holding training programmes such as Community Security Youth Leaders and Junior Anti-Crime Pioneers, to raise young people's awareness of being law-abiding citizens. Through a combined online and offline crime prevention education model, the Judicial Police also made use of the unique advantages of new media platforms in spreading police information, and widely and thoroughly implemented crime prevention and publicity work.

In response to the situation with telecommunication fraud, during 2022 the Judiciary Police further strengthened cooperation with various industries to promote anti-fraud prevention, including through collaboration with the banking industry to implement alerts for suspicious bank transfers or remittances measures, and alerts for bank accounts apparently involved in fraud, and the design and launch of the "Little Bee" anti-scam mascot. These measures further improved the anti-fraud mechanism and promotional methods.

Crisis Negotiation Unit

The Crisis Negotiation Unit is designed to alleviate crises and disputes, and minimise casualties and property losses by conducting negotiations. Members of the unit were drawn from various investigation departments of the Judiciary Police, and all participate on a part-time basis. They become formal members of the unit after strict selection and training procedures. They also need to participate in regular drills and training. The members are called upon to serve as negotiators in emergency situations, such as advising in the event of suicide attempts and hostage taking.

In 2022, the Crisis Negotiation Unit handled 24 requests for crisis negotiations involving self-confinement or suicide attempts, all of which were satisfactorily resolved. The unit also handled nine 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 2022, the FSM had a total of 7,558 staff members, with 6,440 disciplined services staff and Customs staff in FSM, and 1,118 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.

Recruitment

Recruitment of police officers and fire service officers is under the central control of the DSFSM. The minimum academic entry requirement for police officers and Fire Service officers is senior high school level. Applicants must pass a full medical examination, a physical fitness test, a general knowledge test and a psychological skill test. After finishing the Training Programme for Public Security Cadets and passing the assessment, an eligible candidate can assume the position of a police officer or a fire service officer.

Details of 2022 public security cadet recruitment are as follows:

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		
30th	3,843	50	34	44	-	108	20 April 2023
31st (note1)	3,795	-	-	-	-	-	-
32nd (note 2)	3,276						

Note 1: The recruitment that was planned to finish by the end of 2022 is still ongoing at the time of publication; once the quota of 130 is filled, successful applicants will start engaging in relevant programmes from 26 June 2023, and will become police officers in March 2024.

Note 2: The recruitment process was in progress until the end of 2022, and the quota was 150. Successful applicants will start engaging in relevant programmes from 18 March, 2024, and become police officers in December 2024.

Also, clerical staff are recruited by the Public Security Forces Affairs Bureau (DSFSM). Successful applicants are allocated to various divisions, according to the divisions' needs.

Enquiries and Complaints

In 2022, the DSFSM received 200 cases: 28 complaints, 25 suggestions and opinions, 124 enquiries, 20 crime reports, one case with appreciation for DSFSM services, and two cases that were not relevant to the DSFSM. Of the 28 complaints, eight concerned officers and staff, four concerned equipment and facilities, six concerned transport, two concerned procedures, one concerned the environment, one concerned public health and six concerned other matters.

Disciplinary Cases

The DSFSM requires rigorous disciplinary compliance from all its officers. According to information

provided by the DSFSM, during 2022, investigations were completed regarding 161 disciplinary cases involving 173 people, 136 of whom were in the Public Security Police, 29 in the Fire Service, two in the DSFSM and six in the Academy of Macao Public Security Forces. Most disciplinary actions were in response to minor offences. However, 19 Public Security Police officers and one Fire Service officer were disciplined for criminal offences.

Fire Services Bureau

The core functions of the Fire Services Bureau are to assist in cases of fire, flooding, building collapses, and other situations threatening life and property. It takes measures to prevent fires and provides assistance in emergency cases involving illness or danger. The Fire Services Bureau also participates in civil protection and emergency management.

At the end of 2022, the Fire Services Bureau had a staffing level of 1,589 posts, with 1,436 serving personnel and 153 vacancies. It has ten 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, Ilha Verde Station Taipa Station, and Coloane Station, Hengqin Island Station, and two stations at Macau International Airport.

The Fire Services Bureau responded to 57,425 incidents during 2022.

Appliances and Equipment

The Fire Services Bureau currently has 254 fire vehicles, including 27 with large water pumps, 10 with 18-metre and 20-metre aerial ladder pumps, 12 ladder platforms, 14 rescue units, three tenders equipped for high rescues, four rescue cushion tenders, one demolition machine, five dangerous goods and chemicals vehicles, 30 fire/ambulance motorcycles, 56 ambulances, 17 support vehicles, and 75 logistics and other vehicles.

Fire Fighting

In 2022, the Fire Services Bureau handled one No.3 alarm fire, 19 No. 2 alarm fires, 599 No. 1 alarm fires, and 197 miscellaneous fires. Classified by cause, 169 fire incidents were due to unattended cooking, 73 were the result of electrical short circuits, 139 were accidental false alarms, 105 were suspected to be due to kindling left behind by negligent people, six were due to suspected arson, five were unusual cases and the remaining 319 were due to other causes. During the year, 34 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 2022, the Fire Services Bureau handled 7,828 emergency and special service calls concerning incidents in the above categories.

Ambulance Service

The Fire Services Bureau is also responsible for all emergency assistance work in Macao. Its emergency ambulance team comprises 1,281 paramedics. In 2022, the Fire Services Bureau responded to 48,781 emergency requests for ambulances, and dispatched ambulances on 52,382 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 2022, the Fire Services Bureau examined 4,765 construction plans, conducted 1,243 site inspections, performed 2,075 fire-fighting-equipment tests and undertook 7,502 fire-prevention and safety patrols. It handled 982 complaints and appeals, and awarded 255 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 main role of the Academy of Macao Public Security Forces is to offer professional training programmes for Doctoral, Master's and Bachelor's degrees covering police security, to upgrade the academic and professional standards of the Public Security Forces and its officers, thus meeting community needs. These include training courses such as Master's Degree in Social Sciences (Public Security Administration), undergraduate Police Science, Protection and Safety Engineering and Prison Security degree programmes.

In addition, the academy provides training courses or internship that helps public security forces and related departments through further training, retraining or professionalisation, in order to cope with the development of the community and provide better services to the public.

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.

The Academy of Macao Public Security Forces launched its first Master's Degree Programme in Social Sciences (Public Security Administration) in 2022, with a total of 30 officers from the public

security forces and relevant departments taking the course. Since the launching of the first Police/ Fire Service/ Customs Officers' Training Programme in 1990, the academy had trained 353 officers in its Police/Fire Service/ Customs Officers by 2022. There are 50 officers taking part in the Police/ Fire Service/ Customs Officers' Training Programme during the 2022/2023 academic year, and 20 cadets are undergoing practical training, and are expected to graduate as deputy commissioners of the Public Security Police Forces in 2023.

Regarding the training at basic officer level, a total of 8,598 cadets were trained in the District Public Security Services Programme from 1990 to 2002, and the Training Programme for Public Security Cadets from 2003 to 2022. In 2022, the academy organised 51 short-term courses, talks and seminars, for a total of 2,659 participants.

Traffic Accidents

According to statistics provided by the Public Security Police, 11,169 traffic accidents occurred in Macao during 2022, resulting in 3,984 injuries and seven 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.

Macao Customs implements its duties for preventing and combating smuggling, customs fraud and intellectual property infringements. It also strengthens exchanges of information and coordination with the customs departments of neighbouring regions, and combats and intercepts illegal cross-border activities, such as smuggling and drug trafficking. Moreover, Macao Customs works with related departments on the inspection and quarantine of imported food, to ensure food hygiene and safety.

In 2022, Macao Customs detected and solved 33 cases of illegal border crossings, arresting 118 illegal immigrants and nine human smuggling ring leaders. It also seized a large quantity of undeclared imports, including 294 kilogrammes of orchids, 44,916 kilogrammes of meat and vegetables, 3,359 litres of alcoholic beverages, 927,389 cigarettes, 284,921 grammes of cigars, and 20,270 grammes of tobacco.

As regards intellectual property and industrial property protection, items seized included 836 bags, 609 daily commodities, 485 items of clothing, 35 accessories, 25 pairs of shoes, 13 watches, 10 bottles of wine, five pairs of glasses, two mobile phone accessories, and one electronic product.

Moreover, 6,016 indictments were issued by Macao Customs, including:

- 5,745 cases involving infringement of the External Trade Law;
- 147 cases involving the Sanitary and Phytosanitary Control;

- 35 cases involving the violation of the Legal System on Immigration Control, Authorisation to Stay and Residence Permits;
- 22 cases involving non-compliance with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora;
- 20 cases involving the violation of Law on Employment of Non-Resident Workers;
- 13 cases involving non-compliance of the Marine and Water Bureau regulations;
- Nine cases involving the Penal Code;
- Eight cases involving non-compliance with the Regulations on the Prohibition of Illegal Employment;
- Four cases involving the Law on Prevention, Control and Treatment of Communicable Diseases;
- Four cases involving the Law on Organised Crime;
- Three cases involving the Prohibition of the Production, Trafficking and Consumption of Illicit Drugs and Psychotropic Drugs;
- Two cases involving the infringement of the Industrial Property Law;
- One case involving the violation of the Control of Cross-border Physical Transportation of Cash and Bearer Negotiable Instruments;
- One case involving the violation of the Control and Reduced Use of Ozone-Depleting Substances; and
- One case involving the violation of the Food Safety Law 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, Zhuhai Armed Police Corps and the Zhuhai Coast Guard.

During exchanges of information in 2022, Macao Customs and law enforcement authorities in China reported 1,452 suspicious incidents that mainly involved crimes such as illegal immigration and smuggling. Macao Customs and Zhuhai Public Security Bureau conducted 12 synchronised patrol operations, to ensure order and safety at sea along the coast of Macao. In the Inner Harbour, Macao Customs and Zhuhai Armed Police Corps conducted 15 synchronised patrols and one rescue drill. Moreover, to strengthen the order and safety of the inner harbour and the outer harbour, Macao Customs and the Marine and Water Bureau conducted four joint marine actions and four search and rescue drills.

The Macao Customs fleet currently has 16 patrol vessels, 41 high-speed boats and three water bikes.

International Cooperation

Macao Customs is a member of the World Customs Organisation (WCO) and coordinates and organises operations within the territory of Macao. Major actions against illicit activities include participation in activities organised or coordinated by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and the International Criminal Police Organisation (Interpol).

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 1,565 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 189 complaints received, concerning the conduct of customs officers, service procedures, equipment and facilities, and environment and noise pollution. The office also handled 1,743 enquiries.

Financial Intelligence Office

The Financial Intelligence Office is an independent department formed under Executive Order No. 227/2006. 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, the 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.

From November 2006, the Financial Intelligence Office has been receiving reports on suspicious transactions. In 2022, it received more than 2,200 reports from financial services, gaming and other industries. Since September 2013, the Financial Intelligence Office has been sending representatives

to take up the post as co-chairman of the committee of mutual evaluation of the Asia / Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG); in July 2022, it was reappointed as co-chairman until 2025.

Moreover, in April 2020, the Director of the Financial Intelligence Office was appointed the co-chairman of the regional subgroup Asia / Pacific Joint Group (APJG) of the International Cooperation Review Group (ICRG), which is responsible for developing the watch list of the international anti-money laundering organisation, Financial Action Task Force (FATF). The appointment is until 2024.

The Government continues sending members to participate in international anti-money laundering organisations, improve Macao's image, keep up with the latest FATF assessment requirements and policies, and take an active part 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, and regulatory 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 collected 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 Land and Urban Construction 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.

In 2022, Macao was faced with the challenges arising from the Covid-19 pandemic. In June, in response to the "618" pandemic outbreak that began on 18 June, the Government declared that Macao had entered a state of immediate Covid-19 prevention, and activated the related civil protection mechanism for 44 days. In July, Macao was impacted by Severe Tropical Storm Chaba. Under the leadership of the Chief Executive and the direction of the Secretary for Security, members of civil protection authorities maintained their roles while responding to the public health incidents and natural disasters, and taking appropriate anti-pandemic and disaster prevention measures.

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 2022 it held 1,323 inmates, of whom 114 were on remand and 1,209 were convicted. There were 1,130 male inmates and 193 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 2022.

Macao Yearbook 2023

National Security Education Exhibition

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The MSAR Government and the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao SAR have held the National Security Education Exhibition on an annual basis since 2018. In 2022, the exhibition focused on how our country coordinates development and safety under the holistic approach to national security, calmly facing profound changes including a pandemic unseen in a century, and making a series of great achievements in national security in the new era. The exhibition also featured the measures and achievements of the MSAR Government in safeguarding national security and promoting "One Country, Two Systems". The rich exhibition content attracted wide participation from members of the public, as well as from community organisations, youth associations, schools, public departments and public and private institutions. The exhibition received an overwhelming response from all sectors of the community, with a record-high number of visitors.

Macao Yearbook 2023

7

EDUCATION

MACAU

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, the Education and Youth Development Bureau (hereinafter referred to as "the DSEJ") is charged with developing, coordinating, executing and evaluating education and youth policies in Macao.

The DSEJ continued taking part in various anti-pandemic tasks as the Covid-19 prevention and control work entered its third year. From 21 February, 2022, all teaching staff and school workers of tertiary and non-tertiary institutions as well as students of tertiary institutions had to present proof of completing full doses of the primary series of Covid-19 vaccines at least 14 days previously, or proof of a negative result of a nucleic acid test taken within the past seven days, upon entering campuses.

In late December, following the scrapping of the "Guidelines on Staff Receiving Covid-19 Vaccines and Covid-19 Nucleic Acid Testing", a public notice was issued to tertiary and non-tertiary institutions, announcing that all teaching staff, school workers, students and outsourced service providers and their workers were no longer required to present their proof of Covid-19 vaccinations or proof of negative nucleic acid test results when entering school campuses.

Starting from 26 February 2022, the DSEJ and Health Bureau assisted non-tertiary institutions with the arrangements for vaccine outreach services to campuses as well as setting up dedicated community vaccination sites. Also, a "Student Vaccination Day" was held at Macao Forum community vaccination station, further promoting vaccination among students. As at end of December 2022, the vaccination rate of students aged 3 to 11 had risen from 6 percent previously to 88.2 percent; and that of students aged 12 or above had risen from 56.7 percent previously to 92.6 percent; and that of teaching staff and school workers of non-tertiary institutions had risen to 94.4 percent.

In accordance with the anti-pandemic efforts in response to a Covid outbreak beginning on 18 June, the DSEJ announced the suspension of all teaching activities at tertiary and non-tertiary institutions with immediate effect, as well as the early closing of the 2021/2022 academic year by 22 June. Schools were advised to assess the full-year academic performances of students based on their existing test results and past assessments, and should afford leniency in marking.

From 19 June to 2 August, to complement the MSAR Government's community-wide nucleic acid tests, the DSEJ organised and mobilised teaching staff and school workers of tertiary and

non-tertiary institutions, youth organisations and employee-volunteers to fully assist nucleic acid test stations with their operations, in coordination with other MSAR Government departments. It supported the operations of 22 nucleic acid test stations, and the management of seven mobile nucleic acid test sampling vehicles.

During the class suspension period, the DSEJ worked with nine subsidised counselling organisations to provide students with ongoing psychological support and counselling hotline services, and shared anti-pandemic information through online platforms and mobile applications. From 23 June, the DSEJ, jointly with various social groups, published illustrated texts and videos with pandemic-related information as well as psychological, sports and art content, on its Facebook, Instagram and anti-pandemic-focused Wechat pages, encouraging students and parents to keep a positive mindset.

For the 2022/2023 academic year, to reinforce Covid-19 prevention and control efforts, the DSEJ announced a series of measures before the start of the school year, which included free nucleic acid tests for registered cross-border students at six designated hospitals or organisations in Zhuhai city; nucleic acid tests were needed for border crossing. Moreover, it distributed "Important Reminders (Covid-19 specific) for Schools in 2022/2023" and "Guidelines for Prevention of Covid-19 Infections in Non-Tertiary Schools".

As for tertiary education, the DSEJ issued 2022/2023 school-opening guidelines to tertiary institutions, and discussed anti-pandemic plans with schools, coordinating with them to set up venue QR codes and strictly enforce covid testing measures upon entry to campus, as well as providing recommendations regarding various anti-pandemic measures and arrangement of teaching activities during the pandemic. Moreover, it coordinated with foreign teachers and students who had been unable to enter Macao due to pandemic prevention and control measures, so they could apply to the Health Bureau for waiver of entry limitations in order to teach at or attend school.

The DSEJ assisted the Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre in distributing rapid antigen tests and anti-pandemic kits to nearly 100,000 non-tertiary school teachers and students during December. On the advice of the Health Bureau, the DSEJ arranged for non-tertiary schools to extend the Christmas holiday to 9 January 2023. While classes were suspended, schools could provide care-taking services for kindergarteners, primary one to primary three students and special education students, if needed, as part of student-friendly measures.

In 2022, the composition of the "Working Group for Caring for the Mental and Physical Health of Young People – Carrying Love" was expanded to cover tertiary education, thus joining hands with the whole community to work as a "health gatekeeper" for young people. From September, the DSEJ motivated non-tertiary institutions to set up "Campus Working Groups for Mental and Physical Health", setting out guidelines and providing on-campus training. It continued sponsoring school visit services provided by seasoned mental-health counsellors, and assisted schools with formulating mental health plans for students. Moreover, by integrating resident and non-resident student counselling services in schools, the DSEJ fostered counselling and support services for students in need during festive holidays or at critical times.

Education Fund

Pursuant to By-law No. 17/2022 (the Education Fund), the Student Welfare Fund, Education Fund

and Tertiary Education Fund were merged into the Education Fund on 1 June, 2022. The Education Fund aims to – in accordance with the MSAR's education system and education development policy, and within its budget – provide subsidies and awards to various projects and activities that help safeguard and raise education quality as well as the comprehensive abilities and competitiveness of students, and offer bursaries and benefits to students.

In 2022, the Education Fund (including the related three funds existing prior to the merger) disbursed subsidies totalling 680 million patacas; these comprised a variety of subsidies, allowances, grants-in-aid and scholarships for tertiary and non-tertiary education.

On the tertiary education front, these included the "Annual Funding Plan for Higher Education Institutions", the "Specialised Subsidy Scheme for Chinese and Portuguese Bilingual Talent Training, and Cooperation in Education and Research for Macao Higher Education Institutions", the "Specialised Subsidy Scheme for the Tourism Education and Training for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area", the "Scheme to Subsidise Computer Softwares for the Alliance of Macau Academic Libraries", the "Programme to Encourage the Return of Teachers, Researchers and Administrative Staff for Short-term Work in Macao", the "Special Funding Programme for Humanities and Social Studies at Tertiary Institutions in Macao", the "Tertiary Education Scholarship Programme", the "Scheme for Subsidising the Acquisition Of School Supplies For Tertiary Education Students", the "Scholarship Programme for Studying at Premier Tertiary Education Institutions", the "Loan Scheme for Interest Subsidy", and the "Scholarship Programme and Special Grants-in-Aid for Mainland China Post-Graduate Students". Moreover, to implement the principle of "designated management" upheld by the MSAR Government regarding subsidy programmes, two subsidy programmes that were originally managed by the Culture Fund (the Academic Research Grants Programme, and the Programme to Subsidise Cultural and Art Studies) were transferred to the Education Fund.

The "Tertiary Education Scholarship Programme" supports students who have financial difficulties, and encourages those who excel in academic performance to continue pursuing pre-university or other tertiary education. In the 2022/2023 academic year, the programme supported 5,278 students. Through the "Scholarship Programme for Studying at Premier Tertiary Education Institutions", the Education Fund is also committed to encouraging and supporting students entering premier education institutions, or students currently taking tertiary education courses, with a view to nurturing professionals. In the 2022/2023 academic year, the programme supported 57 students.

Moreover, the "Loan Scheme for Interest Subsidy", which was established in collaboration with banks, benefited around 234 students in the 2022/2023 academic year. Each beneficiary may receive a subsidy equivalent to 70 percent of interest payments during school studies; the remaining 30 percent will be disbursed after completion of tertiary education.

As regards non-tertiary education, the Education Fund provides subsidies to non-tertiary institutions, institutions of continuing education and students, covering a school development programme, subsidies for equipment/facilities in non-profit private education institutions (for continuing education), the "new campus" school adaptation learning programme, tuition fee assistance, meals, study tool allowances, and subsidies for learning aids. The Education Fund's school development programme leverages resources and policy directions to support schools' development needs, leading to 15 such subsidies in the 2022/2023 school year.

As regards students' benefits, the Education Fund provided supplementary aid to students of non-tertiary institutions. For example, non-tertiary education students in Macao received support for student insurance schemes.

The Cooperation Agreement on Disbursement of Postgraduate Scholarships, which was entered into by the Government and the Ministry of Education and State Ethnic Affairs Commission, was implemented during the year. The Government nominates students who come to Macao for postgraduate programmes as recipients of scholarships (tuition fees, accommodation fees and living allowances). In the 2022/2023 academic year, 24 students were granted scholarships.

Education Council

By-law No. 41/2022 – Education Council came into effect on 1 October, 2022, thereby merging the Tertiary Education Council and the Non-Tertiary Education Council into the Education Council. The aim was to enhance communication and coordination among administrative authorities, tertiary institutions and non-tertiary schools, thereby promoting education development through pooled efforts.

The Education Council held two meetings in 2022, exchanging opinions about the major work priorities for 2022 and 2023 covering education and development of young people, the promotion of Macao's tertiary education, as well as applications for legal person status in the education sector. Also, prior to the merger in 2022, the Non-Tertiary Education Council and Tertiary Education Council held three and one plenary meetings, respectively.

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 75 schools in Macao during the 2022/2023 academic year, of which eight 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 72 schools (eight public schools and 64 private schools) that offered formal education, 67 were in the free education system, four were in the paid education network and one followed a non-local education system. Among the 108 schools that offered formal education, 103 were in the free education system, with the coverage rate reaching 96.3 percent.

During the 2022/2023 academic year, 87,184 students received non-tertiary education, with 86,184 (98.8 percent) of them receiving formal education. Of these, 17,108 (19.6 percent) attended kindergartens, 37,854 (43.4 percent) attended primary schools, 30,274 (34.7 percent) attended secondary schools, 816 (0.9 percent) received vocational and technical education, and 948 (1.1 percent) attended special schools (excluding integrated education). A total of 1,000 (1.2 percent) students were receiving recurrent education, including 38 primary school pupils (0.1 percent) and 962 secondary school students (1.1 percent), and 215 (0.2 percent) vocational school students.

During the 2022/2023 academic year, there were 7,762 teaching staff for non-tertiary education, representing an increase of 1.9 percent over the 2021/2022 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.

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 determined the professional standards of teaching staff and the assessment criteria for professional development activity hours. It also provided advice on the starting ranks of teaching staff who are registering for the first time but have worked in as teachers in other countries or regions, along with assessing the duration of this work in; and applications for advance promotion of teaching staff. Moreover, it set the criteria for conferring the "Distinguished Teacher" award, along with establishing a dedicated task force and inviting education experts to form a panel to judge the award. It was concluded that 15 "Distinguished Teachers" should be selected via a plenary meeting.

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 2022/2023 academic year, the class-teacher ratios in kindergartens, primary and secondary schools were enhanced to 1 to 2.2, 2.3, and 2.7, respectively. The teacher-student ratios in kindergartens, primary and secondary schools were enhanced to 1 to 12.8, 13.3 and 10.7, respectively.

Subsidy and Financial Aid Schemes

The Government offered free education subsidies to private schools within the free education network. Students studying in schools that did not provide free education were provided tuition fee subsidies.

Education Level	2022/2023 Academic Year Free Education Subsidies (patacas)	2022/2023 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 2022/2023 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 2021/2022 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 2021/2022 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 2021/2022, 6,127 students were granted tuition fee subsidies amounting to about 37.72 million patacas.

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 2022/2023 academic year, 34 students were selected to pursue degree programmes in Portugal.

Vocational and Technical Education

The Education 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 2022/2023 academic year, a total of nine schools organised 67 classes in 40 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" came into effect on 1 September 2022. The DSEJ supports non-tertiary institutions with opening vocational skill courses that demonstrate unique school character, in accordance with the adequate diversification of

the economy; encourages schools to enter cooperation agreements with enterprises; and strengthens publicity regarding vocational skill training.

Education for Pupils with Special Needs

During the 2022/2023 academic year, there were 3,329 pupils in Macao with special needs; 2,381 of them were inclusive students, and 948 studied in small special education classes and special needs classes.

The compilation of supplements to curriculum guides for seven subjects º Chinese, English, Mathematics, Physical Education and Health, Information Technology, Fine Art (including visual art and music) and General Studies, Science and Humanities – was completed in 2021. During the 2022/2023 academic year, schools with special needs classes and small special education classes providing relevant subjects fully adopted the corresponding supplement(s) to the curriculum guides.

In 2022, the DSEJ organised six talks for parents and five parent-child training sessions, attracting 134 participants. Also, 34 speech therapy / group training were conducted, attracting 201 pairs of parent-child participants.

Life-long Learning

To support Macao's adequate economic diversification and development of a knowledge-based society, the Government launched three phases of the Continuing Education Development Plan from 2011 to 2019. Over 480,000 Macao residents participated in them, with participation rates ranging from 36 percent to 41 percent of all eligible residents. They involved subsidies totalling about 2.11 billion patacas.

The fourth phase of the Continuing Education Development Plan (2020-2023) was launched on 1 September 2020. By 31 December 2022, this phase entailed subsidies totalling around 360 million patacas to more than 90,000 residents.

During the 2022/2023 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 2022, with a network of 388 organisations joining the Life-long Learning Incentive Award Scheme, the cumulative total of participants reached 4,446.

Open Campus Campaign

Through the provision of subsidies by the Education 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 2022/2023 academic year, there were nine schools participating in the campaign.

Curriculum Reform and Development

During the 2022/2023 academic year, History, Geography, Visual Arts and Music had to be provided as independent and compulsory subjects in secondary school curricula; this was implemented across all secondary school levels. The systematic curriculum design strengthens the history, culture, and art education for secondary students, and continues to enhance learning and teaching effectiveness.

In 2022, teaching resources continued to be developed – the full trial version of Chinese for primary students, the trial version of General Studies for primary students, and the trial version of History for secondary students, in Chinese, English and Portuguese, were introduced to schools for their use.

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 2021/2022 academic year, 825 teaching staff training activities were organised. The Education 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 2021/2022 academic year, 19,834 teachers participated in the Subvention Scheme for School-based Training.

To support the professional development of leaders and management of schools in Macao, training programmes for potential school leaders were organised in 2022, attracting participation by 23 teaching staff.

The award winners in the teaching design award scheme for the 2020/2021 academic year were announced in October 2022, and a total of 311 entries received awards. Also, tuition fee subsidies were given to 41 teaching staff attending education courses or pedagogical training programmes.

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 seven PISA assessments.

The field trial of PISA 2022 completed data collection from 46 schools across Macao from April to May 2022. A total of 4,400 secondary students aged 15 years old participated in the field trial, with a response rate of 98.7 percent. All field trial data was reported in accordance with the schedule determined by PISA headquarters.

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 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.

Macao participated in the study for the second time in 2021. Some 5,100 pupils from 58 schools participated.

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 2022/2023 academic year, the new integrated evaluation model has been implemented for 52 schools, representing over 70 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 2022; the ceremony was presented by 100 Macao student flag-raising team members.

In 2022, a sharing session was held on the spirit of the "NPC and CPPCC meetings", with Macao deputies to the NPC and Macao members of National Committee of CPPCC invited to introduce the meeting contents and the key areas of the national work report. Nearly 200 representatives of youth organisations, student unions and alumni associations of tertiary institutions, as well as young students, joined the sharing sessions.

An art exhibition to pass on the spirit of the May Fourth Movement was held from February 2022 to April 2022, targeting secondary and primary students in Macao. The exhibition attracted participation by 42 schools, collected a total of 69 works, and received more than 25,000 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. In 2022, over 15,000 teachers and young people visited the National Security Education Exhibition.

To strengthen education on the Constitution and the Basic Law, the Speech Contest on the Constitution and the Basic Law was held in 2022, to commemorate the 29th anniversary of the promulgation of the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region. A total of 105 students from 21 schools joined the group event of the speech contest, and the entire activity attracted more than 4,700 participants. To celebrate the Constitution Day, on 4 December 2022 the DSEJ held an event with the Constitution Day as the theme, and 400 related activities were held by certain

non-tertiary schools, attracting more than 120,000 participants.

To further develop patriotic education and deepen students' knowledge of foreign affairs, defence and national affairs, during the 2022 academic year, the DSEJ rolled out a wide array of activities such as the Promotion of Diplomatic Knowledge Campaign, the 2nd Macao Universities Diplomatic Speech Contest, 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 8,200 participants. An extension activity titled "Diplomatic Knowledge Contest for Macao Teenagers" was added, and the "Diplomatic Knowledge Contest Youth League" was formed, garnering over 280 members.

Arts Education

In 2022, the DSEJ continued implementing the Students Popular Arts Education Scheme, covering primary six students to senior secondary three students. In the 2021/2022 academic year, 54 arts education activities were held due to the Covid-19 pandemic, attracting participation by 10,300 teachers and students. The DSEJ also continued organising the Arts Education Snowball Project and the National Art Troupes Performance Season in Macao.

Youth Affairs

Youth Affairs Council

The Youth Affairs Council is a consultative body that is responsible for providing professional advice and recommendations on formulating youth policies, and evaluating the results of their implementation. The DSEJ provides necessary skills and administrative and financial assistance to the Council. The Council held four plenary meetings in 2022, and in accordance with the Regulations on Presentation of Youth Awards, presented the 2021 Youth Activity Awards, Civic Education Awards, and Youth Service Awards.

Macao Youth Policy

The Macao Youth Policy (2022-2030) was promulgated and implemented in 2021. The cross-departmental follow-up group regarding the Macao Youth Policy continued leveraging the synergy of government departments. In 2022, the group coordinated the five secretariats, 22 departments and tertiary institutions to launch 390 action plans and jointly facilitate the implementation of the youth policy. The "Basic Law for Teens" – law promotion month targeting teenagers featured 26 online and offline events, attracting more than 55,000 participants.

Youth Indicators and Studies

The DSEJ continuously follows up on research and collection of information related to Macao Youth Indicators. The fourth quarter of 2022 saw the launch of the Social Survey on Macao Youth Indicators 2022. More than 2,300 valid completed questionnaires were collected. The survey result

is scheduled to be published in 2023.

Youth Activities and Sponsorships

In 2022, for the first time, the MSAR Government co-organised the Youth Exchange Programme between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries with the Office of the Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China in the Macao Special Administrative Region, inviting participation by 50 individuals, who were overseas students from eight Portuguese-speaking countries studying in six tertiary institutions in Macao, or mainland China students studying Portuguese in Macao.

In 2022, the DSEJ organised a total of 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 launched the Youth Association Training Curriculum Framework, which, in 2021 and 2022, provided 11 training programmes with participation by over 1,200 people. The second-phase common course training was also launched, to nurture and jointly cultivate talents and promote the development of youth associations. The 2021 Young Volunteers Award Programme presented a total of 228 awards, with the total service time of the award-winning young volunteers exceeding 44,000 hours.

In 2022, the DSEJ and the organising committee of the youth activity series in commemoration of the May Fourth Movement jointly organised a series of activities to commemorate the 103rd anniversary of the May Fourth Movement, attracting more than 5,500 participants.

In 2022, the Annual Subsidy Scheme for Activities of Youth Groups subsidised 169 projects or activities organised by 56 youth organisations or associations. The subsidies totalled about 2.73 million patacas. The DSEJ continued to run the Caring for Growth of Youngsters subsidy scheme, which had already subsidised 73 activities organised by 10 groups by the end of 2022. The subsidies totalled about 650,000 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 2022, in response to the Covid-19 pandemic, some external competitions or exchange activities were cancelled, postponed or conducted online.

Regarding activities related to mathematics and popular science, Macao school delegations participated in nine external mathematics or popular science competitions and one activity, which were all held online, and won a total of 67 awards.

In the final of the seventh national constitution activity for students, which was conducted online, Macao student representatives won the first-class award in the primary group of the speech contest, the third-class award in each of the tertiary, senior secondary and junior secondary groups of the speech contest, and the and third-class award in the knowledge of the constitution contest.

Regarding career and life planning, the DSEJ provides residents with information on further studies and career planning through various means. In 2022, nearly 24,500 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 121 tertiary institutions participated in the exhibition: 111 tertiary institutions in mainland China (covering 20 provinces and cities) and 10 tertiary institutions in Macao. Nearly 75,400 people participated in the physical exhibition, attended talks or visited the related website.

Moreover, through the Annual Funding Plan for Activities for Integrated Student Development, non-profit societies or organisations and private tertiary institutions in Macao are encouraged to organise and participate in tertiary, secondary and primary student activities. In 2022, support was provided to 41 societies, three tertiary institutions and 122 activities.

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 2022, youth facilities under DSEJ's administration were temporarily closed from mid-June to early-to-mid August.

In 2022, the Hac Sa Youth Hostel and Cheok Van Youth Hostel welcomed 3,000 users, and the Hac Sa Youth Activity Development Base welcomed 1,000 users. A total of more than 8,500 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 2022 and had to follow the pandemic prevention guidelines during opening hours.

During the year, about 335,000 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 till December 2022, the youth patriotic education base has received more than 52,000 visitors from 54 secondary and primary schools, six tertiary institutions and 104 organisations for learning and conducting activities. Also, an extended education programme to promote patriotism continued at the base, integrated with a Macao history learning focus and teaching resources. More than 14,000 people from 54 secondary and primary schools and six tertiary institutions participated in the programme since its launch till December 2022. The Pavilion of Patriotism attracted some 2,400 visitors or users in 2022.

The Juvenile Arts Exhibition and Performance Hall, which is under DSEJ's administration, held 33 exhibitions and performances throughout the year, which were attended and watched by 7,300 people.

In 2012, the DSEJ began providing subsidies for schools to set up diverse wellness centres. By December 2022, 30 diverse 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. 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 2022/2023 academic year, there were 2,813 teaching staff and 49,594 registered students in Macao's tertiary education institutions, which offer 347 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 11 tertiary educational programmes in Macao in 2022.

Processing Applications to Launch, Revise and Register Programmes

In 2022, the DSEJ processed 60 applications by Macao tertiary educational institutions intending to launch new programmes or revise old ones; 56 of these applications were approved, one was in progress, and three were cancelled. The bureau also handled eight applications from overseas tertiary educational institutions seeking to establish, revise or continue running programmes; four of these were approved, and another four were cancelled. The bureau completed the processes for 51 course registration applications; 29 of these applications were approved, and 22 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.

With approval from the Ministry of Education, in 2022, 14 tertiary institutions including Nankai University, Fudan University, Zhejiang University, Xiamen University, Huaqiao University, Wuhan University, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Huazhong Normal University, Hubei University, Central South University, Sun Yat-sen University, Jinan University, South China Normal University and Xi'an Jiaotong University could admit Macao students based on 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. Starting from 2018, 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 2022 the DSEJ organised a Macao tertiary institution delegation to participate in the Talk Global Study (Asia session) global online education exhibition, organised by the BMI. At the invitation of the China Education Association for International Exchange, the DSEJ coordinated and organised Macao tertiary institutions to remotely participate in the China Education Expo 2022 – Guangzhou.

Coordination of Student Enrolments in Programmes of Macao Tertiary Educational Institutions Conducted on the Mainland

During 2022, with approval from the Ministry of Education, University of Macau, Macao Polytechnic University, 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 2022/2023 academic year, newly registered students from mainland China who applied to the above-mentioned tertiary educational institutions in Macao totalled 11,847 individuals, of whom 1,613 enrolled in doctorate degree programmes, 5,187 in master's degree programmes, 4,711 in bachelor's degree programmes and 336 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, and

there were 849 newly 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 2022/2023 academic year, 193 and 1,282 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, 35 and 1,138 students were admitted, respectively. In 2022, 106 students were admitted to mainland China universities, through their results in the Joint Admission Examination for Four Higher Education Institutions in Macao. Also, 356 students sat the examination for admission to postgraduate programmes in tertiary educational institutions in mainland China; 198 of them were admitted.

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 2022, 26,438 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 2022, with a total of 4,664 candidates sitting for the tests in June, including 2,418 sitting for the CET4 test and 2,246 candidates sitting for the CET6 test; while 5,097 candidates sat for the tests in December, including 2,548 candidates sitting for the CET4 test and 2,549 candidates sitting for the CET6 test. Test centres in Macao included University of Macau, Macao Polytechnic University, Macau University of Science and Technology and City University of Macau.

Tertiary Education Quality Assurance

The Government established a quality assurance expert group in 2019, and invited experienced experts in tertiary education quality assurance from around the world 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 2022, tertiary institutions continued their assessment work in accordance with the Macao regulations and quality assurance framework. The DSEJ completed the certification of Macao

Polytechnic University, Macao Institute for Tourism Studies, Macau University of Science and Technology. It also endorsed 34 course reviews and 11 course certifications, and exempted 13 courses from course review.

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 2022, the DSEJ handled 14 written queries and one telephone query from government departments. It also handled a total of 114 queries from the public, of which two were made in person, 103 by telephone, and nine by e-mail.

Annual Funding Plan for Macao Higher Education Institutions

In 2022, the DSEJ set up the Annual Funding Plan for Higher Education Institutions, as a vehicle to subsidise private higher education institutions for equipment purchases, professional development of teaching and research staff, collaborative development programmes, and quality assessments of higher education. It supports private higher education institutions in launching development projects involving non-regular operations expenses, to constantly elevate the operations of higher education institutions.

During 2022, and until August 2023, the Annual Funding Plan for Higher Education Institutions received applications for subsidies from six private tertiary institutions, involving a total of 29.35 million patacas. Of this total, equipment purchase subsidies for Macao tertiary institutions totalled about 24.77 million patacas, teaching and research staff professional development subsidies for Macao tertiary institutions totalled about 17,000 patacas, collaborative development project subsidies for Macao tertiary institutions totalled about 1.73 million patacas, and subsidies for education quality assessments of Macao tertiary institutions totalled about 3.01 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 2022, the 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 12.05 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 and research fellows are from around the world. The university and its residential college system complement each other in implementing a whole-person approach to education.

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 has signed collaboration agreements with over 300 tertiary institutions from 30 countries and regions, and has launched joint talent nurturing programmes and set up joint laboratories in collaboration with a number of renowned local and overseas universities.

The university was ranked from 201st - 250th in the Times Higher Education World University Rankings, and was ranked 33rd in the Asia University Rankings. In QS World University Rankings it was ranked 304th. The 10 major subjects – Engineering, Computer Science, Materials Science, Chemistry, Pharmacology & Toxicology, Psychiatry/Psychology, Clinical Medicine, Biology & Biochemistry, Social Sciences, Agricultural Science - were ranked among the top 1 percent by the Essential Science Indicators (ESI).

During the 2022/2023 academic year, the University of Macau offered 114 doctorate programmes, master's degree programmes, bachelor's degree programmes, and postgraduate diploma programmes. It had 1,594 teaching staff and 12,666 registered students.

Macao Polytechnic University

Established in 1981, the Macao Polytechnic University is a public tertiary educational institution adopting an applied academic approach. It was formerly the Polytechnic Institute of the University of East Asia, and later renamed as Macao Polytechnic Institute in 1991. On 1 March, 2022, Macao Polytechnic Institute was further renamed to Macao Polytechnic University. It comprises the School of Applied Science, School of Health Sciences and Sports, School of Languages and Translation, School of Art and Design, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, and School of Management Science.

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 university continues fostering industrial, academic and research development in major areas such as Technology and Innovation, Chinese-

Portuguese-English Translation, 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 only tertiary institution in the country to have three times received the Asia Pacific Quality Award and the first tertiary institution in Macao to receive the National Teaching Achievement Award. In 2022 it was ranked among the 201st-300th top World Universities by the Times Higher Education in terms of sustainable development, employment and economic growth.

During the 2022/2023 academic year, the university offered 41 doctorate, master's and bachelor's degree, and joint postgraduate research and diploma programmes. It had 420 teaching staff and 4,772 registered students.

Macao Institute for Tourism Studies

The Institute for Tourism Studies (IFT) is a public tertiary education institution established in 1995. It offers undergraduate programme, postgraduate diploma, master's and doctoral degree, and professional training courses, spanning hotel, tourism, culture and heritage, convention and exhibition, retail and marketing, leisure and entertainment, recreational activities, culture and innovation, and cookery studies. The institute also collaborates with internationally renowned institutions to offer advanced management programmes.

During the 2022/2023 academic year, the institute offered 17 doctorate degree, master's degree, bachelor's degree, and postgraduate diploma programmes, and higher diploma courses. 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 2022/2023 academic year, the school offered two bachelor's degree programmes. There were 24 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 15 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 2022/2023 academic year, the university offered 41 doctorate, master's and bachelor's degree programmes. It had 519 teaching staff, and 8,701 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 Education, Arts and Humanities, Business and Law, Health Science, Religious Studies and Philosophy, Data Engineering and Science, and an Institute of Science and Environment.

In the 2022/2023 academic year, the university offered 36 doctorate, master's and bachelor's degrees, as well as postgraduate diploma and higher diploma (associate degree) programmes. It had 66 teaching staff and 1,353 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 2022/2023 academic year, the college offered three master's degree, bachelor's degree, postgraduate diploma and higher diploma programmes. It had 42 teaching staff and 503 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 Innovation Engineering, School of Business, Faculty of Law, Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Faculty of Hospitality and Tourism Management, Faculty of Humanities and Arts, Faculty of Medicine (School of Pharmacy inclusive), University International College, 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 Macao Smart City Institute, the Macau Research Centre for International Standard of Chinese Medicines and the Macao Institute of Fintech Innovation. The University Hospital under the MUST Foundation serves as a base for clinical teaching, research and internships for the Faculty of Chinese Medicine and the Faculty of Medicine. The university was ranked among 201st – 250th universities in the latest World University Rankings by *Times Higher Education*.

During the 2022/2023 academic year, the university offered 97 doctorate, master's and bachelor's degree programmes. It had 770 teaching staff and 19,607 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 2022/2023 academic year. It had 39 teaching staff and 305 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 2022/2023 academic year, the college offered two bachelor's degree and higher diploma (associate degree) programmes, taught by 18 teaching staff, with 81 registered students.

Note: The statistics on teaching staff, students and programmes of Macao tertiary educational institutions for the 2022/2023 academic year were preliminary. They were provided by the DSEJ, other than those for the University of Macau, Macao Polytechnic University, and Macao Institute for Tourism Studies.

Popular weather science

地球物理暨氣象局
70 周年

Belle

The Macao Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau (SMG) is committed to promoting popular weather science and disaster prevention knowledge among the public in various ways. To celebrate the 70th anniversary of the SMG, a monthly open day with the theme "fun weather knowledge" was held for the first time, from March to December. It allowed citizens to delve deeply into the SMG during parent-child visits, thus learning about its day-to-day operations, better understanding inclement and severe weather, and listening to talks about weather and science through interactive or theatrical experiences.

Macao Yearbook 2023

8

CULTURE AND SPORT

MACAU

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

The Cultural Development Fund (FIC) 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.

In 2022, the Cultural Development Fund monitored the execution of 101 cultural industry projects. Among them, 68 were completed, representing a total investment of 172 million patacas, 18 percent of which entailed subsidies from the fund. The projects created 658 job opportunities.

The FIC also followed up regarding 230 cultural activities and projects carried out during the pandemic, involving 1,453 sessions of cultural activities and provision of services to over 8,557 persons, attracting a total audience of 138,862 people.

In 2022, the Historic Building Revitalisation Subsidy Scheme was launched, with Mong-Ha Villas as a pilot project. This entails revitalisation efforts benefiting the economy, along with cultural and tourism industries, and enriching the cultural atmosphere of the city with best use of historic building venues.

The FIC also encouraged cultural and creative enterprises to participate in large activities, lending support in some instances, and co-organised training programs with tertiary institutions to enhance their knowledge of business operations. Also, in line with e-governance, it introduced digital services regarding funding management on an ongoing basis.

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 engages in publishing and support for research projects.

In 2022, the bureau turned arts and cultural venues under its administration into community nucleic acid testing stations, to support the MSAR's pandemic prevention and control efforts. It opened arts and cultural venues, and adjusted the arrangements and schedules of arts and cultural events according to circumstances. The bureau also 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. It 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 is actively promoting the establishment of a "Multi-cultural exchange and cooperation base with an emphasis on Chinese culture", thereby promoting and engaging the public with traditional Chinese culture. It also actively enhances the utilisation and promotion of buildings of cultural heritage and intangible cultural heritage, fully realising advantages arising from the long history of Sino-Portuguese cultural exchanges and their rich humanities-related resources. Moreover, it is committed to promoting the development of cultural tourism in the wider Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, better integrating into the overall national development plan.

Through By-law No. 42/2021, the MSAR Government merged the Cultural Consultative Committee and the Committee for the Cultural Industry into the Cultural Development Consultative Committee. The committee acts as a consultative body supporting the Government in its stipulation of cultural industry related policies, strategies and measures. The committee operates through plenary meetings and task-specific groups, with technical and administrative support from the Cultural Affairs Bureau.

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 2022, the bureau:

- Held the "Scripts in Focus — Film Scriptwriting Advanced Programme", and "Eco Program Music and Lyrics Creativity Camp" talent incubation programme;
- Constantly refined the functions and services of the pilot version of the Filming Permit Application Platform;
- Provided film and fashion related services through Cinematheque · Passion and the Macao Fashion Gallery;
- Launched a fashion show crossover with the Greater Bay Area, and the Fashion Encounter – Fashion Designer Exchange Exhibition between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries;
- Held the Tap Siac Craft Market and launched the Database of Craft Market Booth Operators;
- Organised delegations to participate in cultural and museum fairs in mainland China; and
- Launched cultural creative products featuring elements of Iec Long Fireworks Factory, an open call for proposals for Cultural Brand Products based on the Museum Collection of Macao's Firecracker Industry, and an open tender for "1 Avenida da Praia Taipa".

The 4th Encounter in Macao – Arts and Cultural Festival Between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries

The 4th Encounter in Macao – Arts and Cultural Festival Between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries was held during October and November 2022, with the theme "Theme park of China-Portuguese-speaking countries culture". It was linked with the Lusofonia Festival, to create a China and Portuguese-speaking Countries Film Festival, an exhibition of China and Portuguese-speaking Countries illustrated books, and the Belt and Road Cultural Talk Series and extension activities. Also, a workshop on wine tasting experiences and skills workshop was held in collaboration with Macao Institute for Tourism Studies for the first time. All these showcased 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 12,000 participants attending 48 events. The bureau also promoted publicity around the festival's exciting contents through live broadcasting over online news media, and WeChat and Xiaohongshu in the Greater Bay Area, attracting over 3.4 million viewers.

Belt and Road Cultural Talk Series

The bureau has held the Belt and Road Cultural Talk Series since 2017. In 2022, it invited four expert scholars to hold four talks. Given the impact of the pandemic, certain sessions were held online. The talks were attended by a total of 281 people.

The 25th Lusofonia Festival

The 25th Lusofonia Festival was held during 28 October to 30 October 2022. 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. As a result of the pandemic, the festival ended ahead of schedule. The two-day festival attracted some 9,000 participants.

The 32nd Macao Arts Festival

The 32nd Macao Arts Festival (MAF) was held from 29 April to 2 June 2022, with the theme "Fermented, and Invigorating", featuring 14 programmes including one visual arts exhibition. There were 51 programmes and extension activities, with all tickets sold for 38 of them, representing a take-up of nearly 90 percent and an attendance of nearly 30,000 people. Meanwhile, the online platform publicity reached an audience of nearly 6.6 million people. In response to the global pandemic, the 32nd Macao Arts Festival focused on local and mainland China rather than international programmes, including drama, dance, Cantonese opera, music, participatory theatre, multimedia soundscape theatre, documentary theatre and interactive arts experience.

Among the programmes were modern dance theatre *Free Man from the South*; a Chinese-Korean creativity team's award-winning parent-child drama that was performed at Edinburgh Festival Fringe, *Doodle POP*; local arts groups' and artists' performances including *The Phantom of LiaoZhai, Carlos 1, The Vanished Figures, Nine Soundscapes, The Story of Kong Yiji, Grandma's Treasure Box, Vaster Far Than the Ocean, F'art For U, Love Cruise* (Dóci Papiaçám di Macau Drama Group), *Film Concert Der Rosenkavalier* (Macao Orchestra) and *Liza Wang and the Macao Chinese Orchestra*. The festival also featured Selected Screenings of International Stage Performances for the first time, showing four top-notch productions from Europe, America and Russia. In combination with a series of extension activities and the Performing Arts Gala outdoor programme, the festival ensured a rich arts experience for citizens.

The 34th Macao International Music Festival

The 34th Macao International Music Festival, with the theme "Song of Tomorrow", was held from 25 September to 29 October, 2022, featuring along 11 programmes and extension activities totalling 13 sessions, with a participation rate of nearly 95%, and a total audience of nearly 5,500 people. Meanwhile, the online games were joined by 10,000 people, and web promotions reached nearly 8.75 million people.

Among the programmes were *Peer Gynt* by Edvard Grieg, performed by Macao Orchestra and Shenzhen Symphony Orchestra Chorus, *Variations of Jade – The Journey of Tang Poetry, The Butterfly Lovers*, and *Li Xiaochuan · Sound, Contemporary Meets Tradition* ("Bravo Macao!"). There was also a special programme named FIMM-tastic Music and Movie Night. The music festival featured several talks, workshops and community programmes, including the Street Piano Programme that brought music to street corners.

The 21st Macao City Fringe Festival

The 21st Macao City Fringe Festival was held from 12 January to 23 January 2022. With 80 percent of the tickets for 158 performances in 20 programmes at 33 venues sold, there was a total audience

of about 6,300 people. There were 14 satellite events, including workshops, exhibitions, seminars, art reviews and online sharing sessions.

The festival embraced a diversity of local productions, along with performances that were jointly produced by local and overseas artists, including dramas, dances, puppetry, magic and site-specific theatre. Among them, *Tenant*, *Stowaway*, *Passer-by*, *Iao Hon Pop-up Store*, and *Sharing on the Creation of Real-time Digital Interactive Ink Installation* were staged at hair salons, rooftops, yachts, street hawker stalls and coffee shops. Also, *Lift Left Life Live* allowed the audience to take a "trip" during the pandemic in a special, ground-breaking way.

Two subthemes of the Crème de la Fringe series were also featured during the festival, to cultivate local curators and provide a more flexible platform. *The Inside*, an artistic creation collected from New Spark of Programmes Showcase was new to the festival, while the participatory Art Exhibition for All was held again, receiving 118 artistic creations.

Cultural Promotion Month

The Cultural Promotion Month was held in April 2022, featuring arts and cultural activities with aesthetics, art and cultural spaces, and cultural professionalism, as the themes. It covering a variety of knowledge such as world heritage, intangible cultural heritage, theatre and aesthetics. Through partnerships with various organisations, the event brought arts and culture into the community, enhancing public knowledge about local arts and culture as well as cultural professions. Cultural Promotion Month 2022 involved 30 activities, which attracted applications from 4,000 people, 600 of whom participated. The web promotions reached a total audience of over 400,000 people.

Macao Orchestra Limited

Since 1 February 2022, the Macao Orchestra and Macao Chinese Orchestra, originally under the administration of the Cultural Affairs Bureau, have been operated by Macao Orchestra Limited, which is wholly owned by the MSAR Government. They continue in accordance with their charter of raising the industry's professional standards, as well as providing citizens and tourists with high-quality, diverse musical activities.

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 January 2022, five performances and extension activities were held by the Cultural Affairs Bureau, attracting about 921 visitors. There were four music concerts and one extension activity.

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 January 2022, there were three performances and extension activities organised by the Cultural Affairs Bureau, attracting an audience of some 388 people.

The 40th 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 40th Macao Young Musicians Competition was held in 2022. A consultative group with members from mainland China, Singapore, Hong Kong and Taiwan was introduced, to offer valuable opinions regarding the development and planning of the competition, with a view to raising the competition standards. The 2022 competition featured Chinese Instruments and Western Instruments categories, and invited music educators and performers from mainland China, Hong Kong and Taiwan as the professional judges, with over 1,000 candidates participating. Due to the pandemic, the preliminary rounds were held in the form of "Self-made videos and remote judging", with 73 competition categories, and 800 awards. The Special Prize Competition was held in the form of "Live on-stage recordings and remote judging", with 10 awards presented, and one winner receiving the Cultural Affairs Bureau Prize.

Hush!! Concert 2022

Due to the pandemic, the "hush! Concert 2022" was postponed to 22 October to 13 November. With the theme "Relaxing atmosphere on the island", it and featured over 40 local bands, musicians and organisations. There were 14 musical activities of various kinds, including a marathon-style concert, a music workshop, music development programmes, and hush! Bazaar. There was also the "hush! 300 Seconds" short video competition. As the annual flagship pop music event in Macao, the concert attracted participation by an audience of about 23,261 people.

Infinite Love Marathon Concerts

The Infinite Love Marathon Concerts were held during 12 February to 20 February, 2022, gathering

together nearly 300 local artists, as well as specially-invited singers from mainland China and Hong Kong to jointly present the theme of "Love" via singing, dancing, ACappella, musicals, stage games and live social media broadcasts. The marathon concerts spanned a total of 38.5 hours, attracting an audience of nearly 20,000 people. Web promotions and live broadcasts reached a total of over 300,000 views.

Lunar New Year Celebrations 2022

The Lunar New Year Celebrations 2022 were held during 1 February to 4 February 2022 in web broadcast format, showcasing the ethnic cultures of Sichuan and Shaanxi provinces, to allow the public to witness festive cultures of mainland China and jointly celebrate the Spring Festival.

Performance to Celebrate the 73rd Anniversary of National Day of the People's Republic of China – Contemporary Acrobatic Show "The Butterfly Lovers"

Contemporary acrobatic show "The Butterfly Lovers" was held between 20 September and 1 October 2022, by Guangzhou Acrobatic Arts Theater Company. The show employed art forms including acrobatics, dance and drama to illustrate various scenes, revealing the story of the incomparable Butterfly Lovers through a ballet. There were two performances, attracting a total audience of 1,967 people.

Unforgettable Melodies at the Ruins of St. Paul's

Since November 2022, the Cultural Affairs Bureau has held the Unforgettable Melodies at Ruins of St. Paul's early every Saturday evening near the Ruins of St Paul's. Macao Orchestra and Macao Chinese Orchestra take turns giving live performances of classical music, further enriching Macao's cultural tourism experience. Some concerts were live-streamed online. A total of 10 concerts were held in 2022, attracting a live audience of over 10,000 people.

Christmas and New Year's Eve Concerts

The Christmas and New Year's Eve Concerts 2022, jointly organised by the Cultural Affairs Bureau and six major integrated resort operators, were held on the evenings of 24 December, 25 December and 31 December 2022, and 1 January 2023, offering four sessions of concerts. With a cast of local singers, bands, dancers and music groups as the backbone, the concerts featured specially invited musicians from Malaysia, Hong Kong and Taiwan, thus building bridges for exchanges in the entertainment industry. The concerts attracted a total audience of 4,250 people.

Performances in the Sphere of Insightful Cultural Excursions

"Performances in the Sphere of Insightful Cultural Excursions" were held from November 2022 to April 2023, with over 100 foreign and local singers, bands, singing groups, dance troupes and arts groups invited to offer diverse community cultural and arts experiences through singing, dancing, interactive theatre and musicals. Parent-child workshops held in various formats brought a myriad performance appreciation experiences to citizens and tourists alike. There were 15 activity sessions

in total during November and December 2022, with about 2,880 participants in all.

Fun Flash Show

Every Saturday Sunday and public holiday afternoon from 26 November to 27 December 2022, the Cultural Affairs Bureau held "Fun Flash Show" flash mobs in various districts in Macao and Taipa. Thirteen local performance groups, with a total of about 50 performers, took turns to step onto the stage to perform small, diverse cultural and arts shows. The "Fun Flash Shows" served to provide performance platforms for local cultural and arts workers, and inject artistic vitality into the community. They attracted an audience of about 3,090 people.

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 through the programme for busking performances.

In 2022, about 150 new busker cards were issued. More than 500 buskers performed at the busking spots, attracting a total audience of over 20,000 people.

A busking activity was held in a cross-over with Fun Flash Show on 17 December 2022, providing a platform for buskers to demonstrate their artistic talents. Nearly 40 buskers took turns to perform for the audience in five small performance zones, in the area from the Largo do Senado to Rua da Palha.

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 2022, seven local visual arts exhibitions were held in the Nostalgic House of the Taipa Houses-Museum, the Tap Seac Gallery, the Old Courthouse, Patio da Eterna Felicidade and the Iec Long Firecracker Factory.

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 Arts Festival, the Macao International Music Festival, and the Tap Siac Craft Market. In 2022, the website received 6,463,149 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 2022, the three websites received 693,788, 594,108 and 373,243 visits, respectively.

The Cultural Affairs Bureau has set up multiple new media platform accounts to spread knowledge of arts and culture and enhance the image of "cultural Macao". The official Facebook fan page of the Cultural Affairs Bureau, "IC Art", attracted about 11,509,233 views of its posts in 2022; while an official WeChat service account, "IC Macao", and a subscription account, "IC", were set up, with 144,193 and 231,081 views of posts in 2022, 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, architecture, films, animations, street cultures, cultural planning and cultural and creative industry.

In 2022, 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, 202 activities were organised during the year, with around 5,612 participants.

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. 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. At present, it has 1,771 students.

In the 2022/2023 school year, the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau co-launched new performing arts courses with the Cultural Affairs Bureau, with a view to jointly nurturing performing arts talents in Macao.

Protection of Cultural Heritage

Macao promulgated the first decree law on the protection of cultural heritage in 1976, and passed and gazetted a further two decree laws, in 1984 and 1992, to provide legal protection for all buildings of cultural significance.

In 2014, the Cultural Heritage Protection Law came into effect, specifying 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 2022, 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 2006, the Convention on Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage passed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization came into effect in Macao. Following the enactment of the Cultural Heritage Protection Law, the Cultural Affairs Bureau has constantly carried out intangible cultural heritage protection work, strongly promoting the identification, research, study and inventory-making of local intangible cultural heritage items as well as inscription into the List of Macao Intangible Cultural Heritage. At present, there are 70 items on the inventory of intangible cultural heritage, and a total of 12 have been inscribed on the List of Macao Intangible Cultural Heritage.

Since the establishment of the National List of Representative Items of Intangible Cultural Heritage and the System of Representative Inheritors, Macao has been supporting the country's work on safeguarding intangible cultural heritage safeguarding work through active applications, aiming to boost the recognition of Macao's intangible cultural heritage and enhance the related protection efforts.

At present, there are a total of 11 items in Macao inscribed on the National List of Representative Items of 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.

There are seven Recognised Representative Inheritors of National Intangible Cultural Heritage: Tsang Tak Hang - Sculpture of Sacred Images in Wood, Ng Peng Chi – Taoist Music (Taoist Ritual Music), Naamyam's Narrative Songs - Ng Wing Mui (deceased), Au Kuan Cheong and Chan Kin Chun - Festival of A-Ma (Belief and Customs of A-Má), and Chiang Kun Kuong and Ip Tat - Popular Tradition (Belief and Customs of Na Tcha).

In November 2022, the MSAR Government announced an order (No. 85/2022) issued by the

Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture approving the "Intangible cultural heritage management guidelines", thereby defining the specifications and guidelines about inventories, directories, protection work units, inheritors and support measures, further reinforcing the related protection and management work. All public departments of the MSAR, private entities, communities, groups, and individuals should follow the relevant requirements when safeguarding and promoting intangible cultural heritage.

Fun Sharing Sessions

Fun Sharing Sessions have been held since April 2018, promoting knowledge of cultural heritage, the Cultural Heritage Protection Law and related information to the public through diverse formats including seminars, workshops and interactive dramas. In 2022, a total of 80 activities were held, with participation by 5,053 people.

Cultural Affairs Bureau Online Book Shop

Launched in 2020, the Cultural Affairs Bureau Online Book Shop provides a fast, convenient channel for Macao and overseas readers to purchase selected publications from the Cultural Affairs Bureau, with topics covering history, literature, visual exhibition, performing arts, culture and academic studies, and in languages including traditional Chinese, simplified Chinese, Portuguese and English. At present, there are over 380 titles for sale.

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, 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 7,422 categories, about 1,900 items of 848 types in the microfilm section, about 4,023 latest journal articles of 727 types, about 2,808 magazines of 628 types, and about 1,215 newspapers of 99 types. There are 24 databases for electronic resources.

In 2022, a total of 1,980,000 visitors were received. The lending volume was 500,000 books/items, and electronic resources received about 1,508,390 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 2022, there were 809 applications for ISBNs. In 2022, Macao Public Library continued optimising library spaces, to provide good reading environments. New functions were added to the *My Library* mobile app, including e-payment, library card application/renewal, and user account switching, providing more convenience for citizens using public 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 various groups.

In 2022, the Macao Public Library organised over 600 reading promotion activities, attracting nearly 200,000 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 70,000 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 a two-storey building divided into two blocks. The two blocks were combined into one after reconstruction. The ground floor is 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. In 2022, the gallery received 6,549 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, 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 2022, a total of 105 performances under 22 programmes, and three exhibitions and arts and cultural events were held in the Old Courthouse. In 2022, the performances received 3,685 live audience members, while the exhibitions and other arts and cultural events received 5,695 participants.

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 2022, 193 performances and activities were held in the theatre; most were musical performances and competitions, attracting a live audience of 6,844 people. As this is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, it received 10,287 visitors in 2022.

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 2022, it received 2,466 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. In 2022, the venue was lent for music and drama performance rehearsals, as well as staging over 98 sessions of occasional workshops, shows and competitions, attracting a total of 6,358 participants.

The Mong-Ha Villas

The Mong-Ha Villas is at 55 to 69 Avenida do Coronel Mesquita, and were formerly dormitories for civil servants, comprising single houses. After the buildings were renovated, the Cultural Bureau conserved the building's façade and appearance and maintained the spatial characteristics of the front and back yards. The Mong-Ha Villas are used for holding visual arts exhibitions and activities, to promote community art development, and received 6,572 visitors in 2022.

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, while the remainder was 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 2022, the Former Municipal Cattle Stable received 1,573 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 2022, the Handover Gifts Exhibition received 41,545 visitors and provided 59 guided tours that were joined by 2,576 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 2022, there were 10,231 visitors to the gallery, and 143 guided educational tours, seminars and themed exhibitions 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 2022, there were 60,621 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 was opened on 18 April 1998. It 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.

In 2022, the Museum of Macau held one special exhibition. During the year, it received 81,127 visitors, and provided 1,252 guided tours to 11,407 participants. It also held 66 activities, which attracted 3,783 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 2022, it received 105,893 users.

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 2022, the museum added a 360 online virtual tour, an augmented reality (AR) guided tour and a Formula 3 Simulator to its offerings; the museum's boutique gallery introduced a fashion series exclusive to the Industrial Association of Macau Museum; meanwhile, a coffee shop with Grand Prix as the theme opened. The museum also held a series of activities covering the publicity and inheritance of Macau Grand Prix culture.

In 2022, the Grand Prix Museum received a total of 35,850 visitors, including 5,706 in 206 guided tours.

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 2022, the Macao Museum of Art received 49,957 visitors in six exhibitions. It conducted 354 guided tours, which attracted 5,712 participants. In addition, the museum organised 189 activities including lectures, performances, and workshops, which attracted 11,364 participants.

Pawnshop Museum

In partnership with a non-governmental organisation, the Government has established the first museum dedicated to the pawnshop industry. The opening of the Pawnshop Museum in March 2003 marked the success of a new mode of heritage protection. Built in 1917 as the Tak Seng On Pawnshop, the museum building consists of a pawnshop and a storage tower. The three-storey pawnshop and its relics offer visitors a clear picture of the pawnshop's layout and operation in its heyday.

In September 2004, the Tak Seng On restoration project was awarded an Honourable Mention in the UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Awards for Culture Heritage Conservation. The project was awarded the title of Urban Best Practices Area (UBPA) of World Expo Shanghai 2010, demonstrating to the world Macao's fruitful efforts in conserving and recycling historic buildings. The museum received 5,427 visitors during 2022.

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 2022, it received 6,313 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.

On 30 December 2022, the Visiting the Ruins of St. Paul's in Space and Time - Exhibition of Virtual Reality at the Ruins of St. Paul's was held, providing the public with a brand-new digital experience of Macao's cultural heritage. In 2022, an online virtual reality guided tour of the site was introduced, and the physical site received a total of 122,028 visitors.

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 2022, it received a total of 70,650 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. In 2022, the Preservation and Display Area of the Archaeological Remains of the Pit on Rua de D. Belchior Carneiro received a total of 30,849 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 13,478 visitors in 2022.

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 21,235 visitors in 2022.

Communications Museum of Macao

The Communications Museum, which opened in March 2006, is an exhibition venue covering philately and telecommunications. It houses topical exhibition zones related to postal services and telecommunications, and holds various workshops and competitions for students and the wider citizenship to join, with a view to promoting philately and the popular science of telecommunications in Macao.

The Communications Museum of Macao was opened to the public for 299 days during 2022, receiving a total of 24,518 visitors, and provided schools and other groups with visit services by appointment on 362 occasions.

Macao Science Center

The Macao Science Center was inaugurated in December 2009, and opened to the public in January 2010. Designed by Ieoh Ming Pei, the Macao Science Center is a public cultural facility with an educational mission that comprises an exhibition centre, a planetarium and a convention centre. Its exhibits focus on public participation and fun. In 2022 it received a total of 417,927 visitors.

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 3,669 visitors in 2022.

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. In 2022 online virtual reality guided tours were introduced, while physical visitors totalled 27,508.

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 2022, online virtual reality guided tours were joined by 3,954 people.

Zheng Guanying Memorial Museum

The Zheng Guanying Memorial 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 the latter half of 2022, it was temporarily closed in due to construction work; the museum recorded 4,166 visitors in the rest of the year.

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. In 2022 it received 5,147 visitors.

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 2022, it received 7,873 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 work, in phases; and partially opened the village to the public in 2019. Since 6 November, 2021, the Land of Hope – Historical Archives Exhibition on Leprosariums in Macao" has been staged on a permanent basis at Nossa Senhora Village of Ka Ho. 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 2022, it received 92,977 visitors.

Kun Iam Statue

The Kun Iam Statue is a 32-metre-tall structure on an artificial island in NAPE, which is connected to the land by a 60-metre bridge. Comprising the statue and lotus flower base, the Kun Iam Statue was completed in March 1999. It received 12,233 visitors in 2022.

Jao Tsung-I Academy

Professor Jao Tsung-I was a globally renowned "master of Sinology", with a profound connection to Macao. He cared for and supported Macao's cultural industry, and donated his painting and calligraphy works to collections in cultural institutions and museums in Macao. The Jao Tsung-I Academy was established by the Government, and opened to the public on 11 August 2015.

The academy's premises were formerly a residence built in 1921. The building was inscribed on the list of protected heritage sites in 1984. The academy mainly introduces the public to the academic achievements of Professor Jao, and promotes Chinese culture and arts. Exhibitions it has

held include "Paintings and Calligraphies Donated by Jao Tsung-I", "Affection for Lotus – Exhibition of Painting and Calligraphy for the 100th Birthday of Jao Tsung-I" and "Oneness: Calligraphy by Professor Jao Tsung-I". It received 3,820 visitors in 2022, while a total of 82 guided tours were joined by 425 people.

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 2022, virtual reality guided tours were joined by 3,637 people, while the site received 59,240 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 opened to the public on 18 December 2015, and received 3,171 visitors in 2022.

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 precious items and documentary materials about Na Tcha customs and traditional beliefs. In 2022, online virtual reality guided tours were introduced, while the room received 13,453 visitors.

Former Iec Long Firecracker Factory site

The firecracker industry was once a major industry in Macao. During its golden era from 1950s to 1970s, fireworks were major exports, playing a major role in Macao's economic development.

The former Iec Long Firecracker Factory site has a history spanning nearly a hundred years and an area of over 20,000 square metres. The former factory layout and environment are intact. It is the only relatively well-preserved firecracker factory heritage in Macao, bearing witness to Macao's development of modern handicraft industry. It started to be open to the public on 23 December 2022, and has received 1,467 visitors.

House of Macao Literature

The House of Macao Literature, at Block A and B, No. 95 Avenida do Conselheiro Ferreira de Almeida, is a literature centre cum creative space with the functions of classics collection, exhibition, exchange, research and studies, promoting Macao's literary image as well as the research and development of Macao's literature. Opened on 17 September 2022, the house has held concerts, topical seminars and western calligraphy workshops. Certain areas in the house have been temporarily provided to social groups for hosting literary activities. In 2022, it received a total of 3,692 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 2022, the Macao Cultural Centre organised nine programmes with a total of 100 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, 162 programmes and 397 performances or activities were organised by the centre and its tenants, and together with its function as a nucleic acid test centre (321,356 tests were done), receiving 375,662 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 2022, activities held included a series of Affinity with Macao activities, the Mid-autumn Festival Gala in celebration of the Mid-autumn Festival and the National Day, promotional activities about tea culture and 198 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 enhanced the activity centres in various districts. In October 2022, Taipa's first activity centre – Taipa Ponte Negra Activity Centre – was opened; together with Iao Hon Activity Centre, S. Domingos Activity Centre, S. Lourenço Activity Centre, Patane Activity Centre, Fai Chi Kei Activity Centre, Edifício do Bairro da Ilha Verde Activity Centre, Rotunda de Carlos da Maia Activity Centre, Seac Pai Van Activity Centre and Ká Hó Activity Centre, this brought the total of activity centres under the bureau's supervision to ten. The centres provide comfortable indoor leisure venues for residents. In 2022, their services were enjoyed by over 540,000 people.

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 Regatta, Macao International 10K, the Macao International Dragon Boat Races, Wynn Cup - 3X3 Greater Bay Area Tour, WTT Champions Macao, Macau Grand Prix, Macao International Marathon and CTA Tour SJM Professional Finals (Macau) & National Tennis Championships. 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.

The 2022 Macao International Regatta was joined by 34 teams racing in the Macao Cup International Regatta, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Cup Regatta (IRC) and the International Catamaran Invitational (Hobie16).

The 2022 Macao International 10K was cancelled, in accordance with the pandemic prevention and control policy.

The 2022 Macao International Dragon Boat Races were held over two consecutive days, featuring a number of small boat and standard boat races with 122 teams competing.

From June, the Wynn Cup - 3X3 Greater Bay Area Tour held competition divisions in various Greater Bay Area cities. In October, the Macao division and final competitions were held, attracting a live audience of 26,400 people.

The 2022 WTT Champions Macao were competed in by 64 top players from around the world.

As for the 69th Macau Grand Prix, 155 race drivers participated, in front of an audience of 76,000 people.

The 41st Macao International Marathon attracted participation by a total of 12,000 athletes, in three categories — Marathon, Half-Marathon and Mini Marathon.

The 2022 CTA Tour SJM Professional Finals (Macau) & National Tennis Championships brought

the top 16 male and female players in the national rankings to Macao. Participating players, technical officials, coaches and team followers totalled 312 people, and the live audience totalled 1,200 people. The competitions were broadcast live via the CCTV national media platform, all over the country.

Sport for All

In 2022, a total of 19,505 people took part in the ten activities organised by the Sports Bureau, with 50,764 of them participating in the 2,242 Sport for All Fitness and Recreational Classes. In line with the MSAR Government's pandemic prevention and control work, the 2022 summer activities were cancelled.

Competitive Sport

During 2022, the Sports Bureau provided sponsorship to sports associations for organising and participating in 289 competitions and 111 training programmes.

In 2022, seven athletes and coaches in one sports event were awarded cash prizes for their outstanding performances, while 29 athletes, coaches and technical support crew from five sports associations were awarded certificates of merit.

To support and promote the long-term development of competitive sports in Macao, the Athletes Training Centre in Cotai began providing high-quality training facilities to athletes, thus improving Macao's athlete training system while making it more professional.

Sports Medicine

In 2022, the Sports Medical Centre provided medical services to 11,256 people. It provided medical assistance at 24 competitions and activities, and offered medical services to 686 people. Also, the centre offered Physical Fitness Assessments, with participation by 843 people, while 3,340 people took part in fitness tests at the sports health information centre.

Furthermore, 1,331 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 set up a public sports facility network. Sports facilities within the network cover different districts in Macao. They are where residents take part in daily physical training, elite athletes are trained, 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, 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, and the Taipa Lago Integrated Services Centre of Macao Federation of Trade Unions.

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 some organisations have joined the Public Sports Facility Network through a collaboration scheme to open sports facilities to the public, thus making good use of them.

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 37 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, Edf. Mong Tak Podium Garden, Reservoir Park, Temporary Leisure Area in Doca do Lam Mau 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, Seac Pai Van Community Complex Terrace Garden, Hac Sa Park, Hac Sa Beach Park, and Coloane Height Park on Coloane island.

3x3 basketball tournament

The 3x3 basketball GBA tour opened in June, with preliminary heats held in various places in the Greater Bay Area. The top eight teams in each preliminary heat later gathered in Macao for finals held during 10 October to 16 October. Beside raising the performance levels of 3x3 basketball games in Macao, the contests also fostered and promoted sporting exchanges among GBA cities. The Macao contests, strategically located at scenic spots such as Largo do Pagode da Barra, the Ruins of St Paul's and Tap Seac Square, successfully integrated contests with tourist spots, thus helping to build a unique branded tournament and enriching Macao's sports tourism.

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ABSOLUTE

Macao Yearbook 2023

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HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

MACAU

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 2022, the ratio of doctors to residents was 2.9 per thousand residents; that of nurses to residents was 4.3 per thousand residents; and that of hospital beds to residents was 2.6 per thousand residents. The general mortality rate in 2022 was 4.4 per thousand inhabitants, while the mortality rate for infants was 0.9 per thousand live births. The average life expectancies for men and women in Macao were 80.9 and 86.7 years (2019-2022), 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 2022, these three categories accounted for 32.8 percent, 29.3 percent and 13.8 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 2022, total expenditure on medical and health services was about 9.72 billion patacas, representing an increase of 8.89 percent over the 2021 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 29 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 community 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 2022 Conde S. Januario Hospital had 452 doctors, 1,134 nurses and 1,036 beds (920 inpatient beds and 116 outpatient beds). It received 484,808 outpatients and 231,070 emergency cases, and 26,454 inpatient cases. The bed occupancy rate was 75.9 percent, and patients stayed in the hospital for an average of 11.6 days. The daytime hospital treated 70,375 patients, surgical operations were performed on 8,651 occasions, and 1,900 women gave birth in the hospital. A total of 6,874,368 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 nine health centres and two health stations offering adult health care, child health care, oral health care and fillings, school health care, pre-natal health care, women's health care,

Chinese medicine and acupuncture, psychological health care, tobacco quitting consultations, nutrition consultations, cervical cancer and colorectal cancer screening, health screening and immunisation services.

At the end of 2022, there were 170 doctors (including general practitioners, dentists and Chinese medicine practitioners) and 265 nurses providing community health care services to 758,904 outpatients. The most sought-after outpatient services were adult health care, non-scheduled consultations, and Chinese medicine and acupuncture, which accounted for 43.4 percent, 24.63 percent and 8.31 percent, respectively, of total outpatient visits to the community health care services.

Development of Traditional Chinese Medicine Services

The Health Bureau has always upheld the concept of "Integrating traditional Chinese and Western medicine", to leverage the unique characteristics and advantages of traditional Chinese medicine, strengthen the development of traditional Chinese medicine services, and provide appropriate medical services to residents. In 2022, the Health Bureau established the Department of Traditional Chinese Medicine Service Development, to popularise the application of traditional Chinese medicine services in the community, promote talent cultivation and formulate service quality standards to facilitate the comprehensive development of traditional Chinese medicine services. Through active popular science education on traditional Chinese medicine, the department disseminates information on health care, disease prevention and treatment to residents through various means, achieving the goal of enhancing residents' health.

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 and psychological therapy. 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 responses to Covid-19, 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 2022, there were a total of 7,537 cases of infectious diseases requiring mandatory declaration, the top three of which were influenza (2,888 cases), coronavirus-related severe respiratory infections (2,533 cases) and enteroviruses (587 cases). There were 39 human immunodeficiency virus infections, 14 cases of AIDS, one case of legionnaires disease and 11 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 31 December 2022, the Health Bureau's 2022-2023 Seasonal Influenza Vaccination Program had provided 123,044 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 2022, it tested 785,783 samples, and conducted a total of 983,107 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. With effect from 5 December 2022, the Law No. 5/2011 – Law on Smoking Prevention and Control, amended by Law No. 13/2022, prohibits the manufacturing, distribution, sale, import and export of electronic cigarettes and tobacco products intended for oral or nasal consumption, including the prohibition of carrying such products out of and into Macao.

In 2022, the law enforcement team patrolled 240,720 establishments, 34,985 (12.7 percent decrease) less than in 2021; and there were 1,584 prosecutions, including 1,564 cases of violating the smoking ban, 11 cases of illicit labelling of tobacco products, seven cases of shelf sales of tobacco products and two cases of illegal selling of e-cigarettes. In 2022, 1,344 hotline calls were received, including 540 enquiries, 748 complaints and 124 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 2022, a total of 14,170 residents registered as blood donors, and the centre collected 18,214 units of blood and prepared 42,243 units of blood components for 3,554 patients. Professional inspections and related consultation services were provided to 176 cases involving non-common blood types referred by hospitals.

Health Care Specialists and Establishments

In 2022, there were 6,787 health care professional licensees, 449 health care establishments and three centres registered under the Health Bureau, with a total of 7,239 issuances of private health care licences, representing an increase of 64.86 percent as compared to the figure in 2021.

Among the licences issued, there was a substantial increase in the number of licenses issued for nurses and doctors, rising by 1,616 and 777 licences, respectively. In addition, 22 new health care establishments were added.

Institute for Pharmaceutical Supervision and Administration

Established on 1 January, 2022, the Institute for Pharmaceutical Supervision and Administration is 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.

Pharmaceutical Approval

As of December 2022, there were 34,682 western medicines circulating in Macao, including 11,187 over-the-counter medicines, 21,510 prescription medicines and 1,985 medicines for hospital use only. There were also 3,792 traditional Chinese medicines and 274 natural medicines circulating in Macao.

In accordance with the Law on Pharmaceutical Activities in the Field of Traditional Chinese Medicine and the Registration of Traditional Chinese Medicine (Chinese Medicine Law), which came into effect in 2022, the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau formulated and announced 25 detailed technical regulations covering aspects including clinical trials, registration of traditional Chinese medicines, importation, manufacturing, circulation, distribution, supply, and usage of Chinese patent medicine products. The Chinese Patent Medicine Evaluation Expert Advisory Committee was established in June 2022, in accordance with the law. Its role is to provide professional opinions on the registration, quality, efficacy, and safety of traditional Chinese medicines in Macao.

Pharmaceutical Establishments

In accordance with the implementation of the Chinese Medicine Law, the Pharmaceutical

Administration Bureau has established a one-stop licensing and temporary licensing system, to handle applications for licences to import and export Chinese medicines for wholesale, and licences for Chinese herbal stores. The bureau also established a committee for reviewing plans and inspections related to Chinese medicines, in accordance with the law.

As of December 2022, the pharmaceutical establishments with licences issued by the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau included 294 pharmaceutical stores, 129 Chinese herbal stores, 23 pharmaceutical dealers, 161 import and export wholesale stores, three Western pharmaceutical factories and six Chinese medicine pharmaceutical factories. Among these, two Western pharmaceutical factories and one Chinese medicine pharmaceutical factory (granule production line) comply with the Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) for Pharmaceutical Products.

Regulation of the Pharmaceutical Market

The Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau continues monitoring compliance with pharmaceutical regulations in the industry, through routine and impromptu inspections. Inspectors check imported drugs and products arriving at Macao's ports on a daily basis, and conduct regular inspections of pharmaceutical establishments to ensure that facilities, equipment, drug storage, sales and employees comply with regulations. In 2022, there were 3,936 port inspections, 2,813 inspections of pharmaceutical establishments, and 169 inspections of non-pharmaceutical establishments. Through strict regulation of the pharmaceutical market, the industry is encouraged to operate legally, boosting the confidence of residents and tourists in the Macao pharmaceutical market and promoting the healthy development of the pharmaceutical industry.

Regulation of Pharmaceutical Advertisements

The Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau processes applications to advertise medicines and products with claimed health benefits strictly according to the law. In 2022, a total of 413 advertising applications were approved, including 246 exhibition advertisements, 81 medicine advertisements and 86 advertisements for products with claimed health benefits.

Pharmaceutical Professionals

There are 834 licensed pharmacists, 17 licensed Chinese medicine practitioners, and 346 pharmacy technician assistants in Macao. In September 2022, the Professional Card function was launched on the "Macao One Account" platform, allowing pharmaceutical professionals to link their licences to their account.

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 152-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 2022, the hospital had 2,142 staff: 393 doctors, 630 nurses, 169 technical professionals and 950 other employees.

Kiang Wu Hospital has the following departments: Emergency, Outpatient, Inpatient, an Intensive Care Unit (ICU/CCU), Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) and Special Care Baby Unit (SBU), Breast Health Centre, Endoscopy Centre, Plastic Surgery Centre, Physical and Mental Health Centre, and Assisted Reproductive Centre.

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 2022, its emergency and outpatient departments treated over 1,366,445 patients, an average of 4,254 each day. Its emergency department and outpatient department on the Macao peninsula treated over 1,218,777 patients during 2022, an average of 3,782 per day; the Taipa Medical Centre received patients seeking emergency and outpatient services on 147,668 occasions, an average of 472 patients per day. A total of 28,388 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 and the Faculty of Medicine of the MUST, making it 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 4,163 complaints in 2022.

During 2022, the Municipal Affairs Bureau was responsible for answering the "Life Support and Assistance Team" hotline and supporting the Covid-19 Patient Support Hotline, in accordance with the Government's anti-pandemic arrangements. In response to the Health Bureau's request to clean and disinfect buildings and designated areas related to confirmed Covid-19 cases, a total of 175 cleaning and disinfection operations were carried out, including in buildings, hotels, entertainment venues, shops, storage warehouses, shopping malls, vessels and taxis. 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 control zones during the blockade management period, providing about 13,500 emergency food kits, 85,000 hot lunch boxes and frozen vegetable and meat packs, and responding to 6,700 orders to provide assistance with transferring materials. About 33,000 hot meals were also provided to the temporary medical facilities.

In response to the pandemic, the Municipal Affairs Bureau adjusted the three-layer pandemic prevention measures for imported cold chain foodstuffs, cold chain food environments and personnel, and implemented the cold chain food pandemic prevention arrangement of "full disinfection of outer packaging and full inspection of inner packaging", 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 2022, more than 120,000 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 green (tree) burial services in September 2014 and September 2015, respectively. In 2022, the bureau conducted 54 bone cremations and 62 green (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 89 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 2022, a total of 1,317 education and publicity activities on environmental hygiene were held, with over 212,000 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.

In 2022, the Municipal Affairs Bureau launched a community pandemic prevention and cleaning campaign, which included the Environmental Hygiene Actions, coordinating with outsourced cleaning companies to strengthen cleaning and disinfection of public facilities and hawker areas, conducting health inspections of low-rise buildings that had been listed as control zones, and conducting preventive cleaning and disinfection of high-density buildings with hygiene issues; together with the Community Cleaning and Publicity Actions, joining forces with community organisations to carry out pandemic prevention cleaning activities and publicity work in parks, recreational areas and buildings, and mobilising community forces to strengthen pandemic prevention efforts. In 2022, a total of 4,238 buildings were inspected, 1,676.9 kilogrammes of garbage were cleared, and about 6,005 people were informed about pandemic prevention through hygiene measures.

Environment Information Centre

The Mong Ha Environment Information Centre provided an environmental education venue for schools, groups, and the public, regularly organising workshops and activities about city cleanliness and environmental protection. Meanwhile, the centre continually optimises its facilities, including by designing a series of informational display boards and photo spots (rainbow stairs and hand-painted murals) based on the Macao City Clean-up Campaign mascot, KABO, and adding more interactive educational games, to create an environment suitable for family participation and promote

the importance of maintaining city cleanliness and environmental hygiene to participants. In 2022, the centre received 10,828 visitors.

Volunteers for Clean-up Campaign

The "Friends of Macao City" volunteer team was established in 2012. 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 is located on Estrada de Choc Van and covers an area of around 133,868 square metres. The farm is now open to the public free of charge, and is among the places in Macao where livestock can be seen. It is suitable for residents and tourists to enjoy a weekend outing. 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.

The farm has facilities including livestock pens, composting areas, leisure huts, arbours, farming plots, a wildlife pond and a natural well. The Municipal Affairs Bureau accepts online applications every year for farm tours and two-day, one-night camping activities, during which participants can experience farm life, deepen their understanding of organic farming and immerse themselves in nature.

Happy Farm

Happy Farm opened in 2016, with an original area of 5,972 square metres. After expansion work 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 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. Applications to join the farming activities can be made online. Successful applicants need only pay a small administrative fee to join the three to four-month farming activities, with the harvested crops belonging to the applicants. The greening workshops are conducted on-site, and the finished products can be taken home.

Food Hygiene

The relevant laws of Macao stipulate that most imported foods (primarily animal and plant products) are subject to compulsory quarantine and inspection before being placed on the market.

The Municipal Affairs Bureau's quarantine personnel conduct hygiene inspections of imported livestock, meat, vegetables, fresh fruits and fishery products, food products originating from animals, and fresh perishable products. These inspections are conducted at the Border Gate Checkpoint, Macao border crossing area of Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, Ilha Verde quarantine station, the New Wholesale Market, the Slaughter House, piers of the Inner Harbour, Ka Ho Harbour, the airport and other quarantine points.

The Municipal Affairs Bureau continues quarantining imported livestock and animal-derived foods, to prevent outbreaks of infectious diseases. Imported food items such as vegetables, fish, fresh and frozen meat, eggs, fruits and canned goods are subject to inspection, quarantine, and monitoring through sampling. 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 2022, 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, 67 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 2022, 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; seven of these failed the tests, and there was a 95.9 percent pass rate. Three sampling studies were also conducted: a special investigation of noodle products and sauces; a special investigation of light meals and rice balls; and a special investigation of edible oils and fats. For each, the pass rate was 99.8 percent. Routine sampling tests of food sold in the market were conducted throughout the year, with 3,183 samples tested, achieving a pass rate of 99.5 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 2022, 29 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 2022, 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 continued to enhance the food industry's understanding of the purpose of the by-law, the procedures for applying for registration, and the penalty system – by employing diverse online and offline promotion methods, to encourage the industry to meet its business responsibilities.

By 31 December 2022, approximately 3,376 takeaway establishments had completed registration and were operational. The Municipal Affairs Bureau strictly enforces regulatory work, and conducts on-site inspections of each takeaway establishment that applies for registration.

During the year, 45 talks and outdoor advocacy activities, seven food hygiene supervisor courses and nine monthly Food Safety and Environmental Hygiene Courses were organised for the industry; along with two seminars on food safety management for takeaway operators and seven talks on food delivery safety. To educate the public about food safety risks, in 2022 the bureau continued organising food safety education talks, covering 26 themes in three categories: risk prevention, risk awareness, and food and nutrition. In all, 306 seminars and activities were organised for the public. To support the annual World Food Safety Day in 2022, with the theme "Safer food, better health", 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 2022 the Municipal Affairs Bureau vaccinated 4,417 dogs and 726 cats against rabies for three years, issued 4,177 dog licences, and captured 253 stray dogs and 406 stray cats. It also prosecuted 449 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 2022 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 during the year a total of 657 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 or equine piroplasmosis have been found during routine disease surveillance work. Moreover, the Law on Veterinary Clinical Care and Commercial Activity of Animals passed its first reading in the Legislative Assembly in May 2022.

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 2022, 842 market stalls were rented on a monthly basis, involving a total of 1,786 operators, of whom 843 were stall tenants, 541 were stall assistants and 402 were employees. Additially, 25 stalls were temporarily closed during the renovation of the Almirante Lacerda Municipal Market. The Municipal Affairs Bureau is responsible for wet market management and tenant management.

The Public Markets Management Regime Law came into effect on 1 January 2022, as did the by-law Complementary Rules for the Allocation and Leasing of Public Market Stalls. The Municipal Affairs Bureau has developed a series of related guidelines and promotional work. During inspections, market inspectors provide guidance and education to stall operators regarding any non-compliant behaviour, and guide them to comply with relevant regulations. Since the implementation of the new law, the operations and services of public markets have been significantly improved, especially in terms of price transparency, environmental cleanliness and tenants' business initiatives.

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 2022, the bureau issued 630 hawkers' licences, including 90 cooked food stall licences and 68 special permits, to flower hawkers from Wanzai District, Zhuhai; the total was 278 lower than in 2021, representing a reduction of 30.62 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 2022, the Slaughter House butchered 1,301 head of cattle and 102,083 pigs; a total of 103,384 animals.

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 Chi Ai Hin (Problem Gambling Prevention and Treatment).

In 2022, 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 119,523 eligible cases (including 54,220 backdated cases from prior years), and the allowances amounted to 1.076 billion 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 2022, for a total of 17,795 eligible cases (including 1,305 backdated cases from prior years), involving a total of 214 million patacas. The Carers Allowance Pilot Scheme launched on 9 November 2020 provides a monthly allowance of 2,175 patacas. As of 31 December 2022, a total of 201 cases had been granted a cumulative total of approximately 6.93 million patacas disbursed.

In 2022, the Social Welfare Bureau subsidised 255 social service organisations/facilities/programmes, involving over 4,600 workers and a total of 1.617 billion patacas. Overall, the Social Welfare Bureau spent around 3.181 billion patacas on social services in 2022, representing an increase of 9.7 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 in 2020. By December 2022, 2,089 people had been recognised by professional accreditation for social workers, and 1,582 people had valid social worker registration certificates.

In 2022, the Social Welfare Bureau's support for the prevention and control of Covid-19 included: 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, comprising 925 staff members, to provide door-to-door inspections, along with dietary and basic living support for residents of control zones, and support the needs of disadvantaged groups.

During the 14 rounds of community-wide nucleic acid testing from June to August 2022, the Social Welfare Bureau coordinated a total of eight nucleic acid testing stations and approximately 3,900 staff members to support the testing sites. During the year, in collaboration with the Health Bureau and private organisations, the Social Welfare Bureau provided 5,827 home-based nucleic acid testing services for people with special needs. The bureau operated nine service sites for residents who were unfamiliar with mobile application operations by providing consultations, making vaccination appointments, assisting in transcoding, and making appointments for nucleic acid tests. As of December 2022, 14,835 people were served.

The Social Welfare Bureau urged 242 social service facilities to update their contingency plans for pandemic prevention and conduct tabletop drills. In response to the development of the pandemic, to protect the health and safety of service users and staff, the bureau suspended the operations of all subsidised nurseries, daytime social service facilities and community facilities from 19 June to 14 August, and called on non-subsidised facilities to follow suit. From 24 June to 14 August, the bureau coordinated a total of 36 elderly, rehabilitation and drug rehabilitation institutions in Macao, to implement prevention-oriented closed-loop management measures.

In September 2021, the bureau released additional financial aid to beneficiary families, as compensation for the extra expenditure resulting from the pandemic. In all, 2,326 families benefited, with subsidies totalling 14.6 million patacas.

In 2022, the Social Welfare Bureau strengthened emotional support to residents by continuing to provide psychological counselling hotline services during the pandemic, and handled a total of 8,473 calls. The bureau coordinated with non-governmental institutions to provide information, education, counselling, caring and consultation services through face-to-face meetings, telephone calls and the Internet, serving some 350,000 people.

The Social Welfare Bureau has been supporting temporary medical examination centres, providing material support and counselling services. By the end of 2022, the bureau had assisted in the handling and delivery of about 290,000 materials; and launched 65 anti-pandemic promotional posts, seven information packages with images and text, nine promotional videos and three question-and-answer packages.

In December, Macao entered the second stage of the pandemic prevention and control transition period, and launched a home quarantine information website to provide residents with essential information. On 14 December, the Covid-19 Patient Support Hotline was established, to answer patients' questions. As of 31 December, a total of 37,843 calls had been received.

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 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 2022, a total of 2,786 cases were handled by four social services centres and one branch centre, and 6,369 services of different types were provided, resulting in 2,898 families receiving regular subsidies, involving 4,474 individuals.

In 2022, Macao had one public shelter, 10 integrated family and community service centres, 13 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 2022, 42 people were admitted to the Ilha Verde shelter, and 229 people used the services providing shelter from winter cold and summer heat. The 10 integrated family and community

services centres provided services to 931,228 people; the 13 community centres provided services to 767,050 people; 12 project-based services were provided to 1,225,066 people, and the five shelters and temporary shelters provided services for 233 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 6,724 people staying during the year.

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 2022, the scheme had 611 participants. Additionally, by the end of 2022, the Positive Life Programme, which was launched to encourage employment, attracted participation by 1,072 individuals, 421 of whom had already received employment counselling and accepted job referrals.

In 2022, the IAS received 2,666 cases involving notifications through the Family Crisis Hotline. After eliminating duplicate cases, 1,949 cases were identified, including 1,157 involving family disputes, family conflicts and initial suspected domestic violence, and 792 other cases. Among the 97 preliminary cases of suspected domestic violence, 39 cases were assessed and identified, 19 of which involved spouses, 16 involved children, three involved elderly persons, and one involved violence between family members.

Children's and Youth Services

In 2022, Macao had 66 child-care centres, 42 of which received regular subsidies from the Social Welfare Bureau. Child-care services in Macao offered quotas totalling 9,591, and a total of 6,991 children enrolled in them. One of the centres was funded by the bureau, and provided parent-child centre services to 21,202 people during 2022, 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 services 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 2022, these homes housed 292 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 2022, 10,966 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 2022, the centres had 33,662 members receiving these services.

The Social Welfare Bureau is the only authorised organisation in Macao that deals with adoption services. It handled 15 such cases in 2022. The bureau is responsible for providing assistance to minors who become involved in judicial actions, in accordance with the social protection system. During 2022, the bureau processed 280 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. During 2022, the bureau processed two such cases.

Services for the Elderly

In 2022, the Social Welfare Bureau continued providing subsidies and technical support to community organisations, for establishing various social facilities and support services, and promoting the improvement of services. The aim was to provide appropriate services to elderly persons in need, and let them enjoy their remaining years in comfort. In 2017, the Chief Executive designated the ninth day of the ninth month of the lunar calendar as the Senior Citizen's Day of the Macao SAR, through an executive order.

In 2022, the interdepartmental steering group on Macao's retirement protection mechanism continued to follow up regarding the long-term measures (2021-2025) under the Plan for the Elderly Services for 2016-2025. Of the 100 long-term measures, 62 have been implemented and completed.

In 2022, 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. These 24 homes for the elderly provided around 2,510 beds, and 1,976 senior citizens were housed in homes for the elderly. In addition, there were eight 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 2022, 617 senior citizens enjoyed services at day care centres, 6,927 senior citizens enjoyed services at elderly day centres, and 7,460 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 2022, a total of 1,413 cases were handled, of which 497 involved senior citizens living alone, and 916 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 2022, the two services were provided to 4,135 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 2022, the fixed-line and outdoor services provided assistance to 4,878 and 1,114 senior citizens in need, respectively, of whom 704 were using both services and 2,440 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 2022, household safety instructions were given to 627 households, and equipment was installed in 613 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 2022, the Social Welfare Bureau had issued a cumulative total of 109,230 Senior Citizen's Cards.

A total of 3,712 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 2022, the Social Welfare Bureau continued to follow up on the long-term measures (2021 to 2025) under the "Ten-year Plan for Rehabilitation Services 2016 – 2025", with 42 out of the 81 long-term measures implemented and completed.

In 2022, 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 2022, the 11 rehabilitation homes provided services to 788 people, while the 12 day rehabilitation centres offered services to 12,991 people.

In 2022, there were six sheltered workshops, vocational training centres and supported employment centres in Macao. Services were provided to 416 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 2022, the four pre-schools/education centres served 495 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, physically disabled persons 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 2022, the two agencies served 29,525 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 2022 served 21 people by providing independent living skills training; and providing family resources services to the mentally handicapped and their families, with 15,810 people served in 2022.

The other centre is a comprehensive rehabilitation service centre providing vocational training and rehabilitation services which served 138 people in 2022. 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 155 cases of providing these services in 2022.

As at the end of 2022, the Disability Assessment Cards attracted 27,915 new applications and 11,604 renewal applications, and 21,009 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 2022, 4,483 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, with anti-drugs and healthy life messaging. During 2022, a total of 3,843 people participated in its activities.

The Healthy Life Education programme, which was formerly conducted especially for students aged from five years to 12 years, attracted participation by 16,076 primary school students from 60 schools. In 2022, the education programme was expanded to also include senior secondary school students, and attracted participation by 4,708 secondary school students from 12 secondary schools.

The IAS subsidised organisations to hold Macao College Students Healthy Campus 2022 promotion activities; and distributed 16 messages about drug abuse prevention, reaching 14,658 students through tertiary institutions and social platform groups, and distributed nearly 705 support kits, with about 19,386 people participating in 37 activities. To promote anti-drugs education at home and school, the IAS held 10 parent-child seminars, with participation by 313 people; and

launched a series of anti-drugs publicity campaigns with messaging via comics, reaching a total of 258,749 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 2022, a total of 409 drug addicts sought help, 55 of whom were seeking help for the first time.

In 2022, to enhance the integration of drug rehabilitation service resources, the original drug rehabilitation facilities were merged in order to provide comprehensive drug rehabilitation services. The services provided during the year included accommodation for 49 people, family support services for 98 people, career development services for 3,146 people, and community outreach services for 13,853 people, with a total of 17,146 people served. An outreach treatment service for drug-dependent youths and two drug rehabilitation outreach services provided outreach services for 6,577 people; outreach services designed for drug-dependent youngsters and problem juveniles were used by 2,699 people; and services designed for the family members of drug addicts were provided to 688 people.

In 2022, a career development programme for youth abstaining from drugs organised 18 training courses with attendance by 517 people, and provided internships for 33 participants. 13 participants were successfully employed. The retention rate of youth participating in the programme was 100 percent. A range of support was also provided to 210 family members. A total of 11,194 people were served during the year.

In addition, a free outpatient service to help people quit smoking provided services to 196 people. Case consultations, group activities and social promotional activities were provided to 2,917 people.

To strengthen the follow-up support for rehabilitated drug abusers reintegrating into society, in 2022 the IAS cooperated with private organisations to launch the Methadone Case Support Programme, serving 72 cases on 410 occasions. The IAS also cooperated with the Cultural Affairs Bureau and non-governmental organisations to launch the " Hold On To Hope" Vocational Training Internship Programme, holding more than eight training sessions with 990 participants, 13 of whom participated in various internships.

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 in both online and offline modes, attracting participation by 502 people, to further consolidate cooperation and exchanges with related 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, the WeChat "Smart Parents" public account and the Go Go Goal mobile app, sharing information about drug abuse prevention and treatment. In addition, the IAS and non-governmental organisations co-organised online quizzes such as "Basic Law for Teens" and "Self-Control for Alcoholics", to strengthen the public's anti-drug and anti-alcoholic awareness. Together with various online activities, 58,491 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 2022, the Central Registry System of Individuals with Gambling Disorders received 83 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 1,339 and 1,559 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 411 participants.

The centre collaborated with community organisations in launching the Smart Money Management Programme, and organised 353 classroom sessions for 10,757 students. Four training sessions on teaching kits for teachers were also organised for 194 people. In 2022, the IAS began subsidising "Bosco Youth Service Freeland" of the Bosco Youth Service Network, to implement addiction prevention services and activities for young people. During the year, 162 sessions were organised, serving more than 700,000 participants and online viewers.

The inter-departmental Working Group on Responsible Gambling, formed by the Macao SAR Government, previously launched the Responsible Gambling Indicators, and carries out phased reviews. In 2022, 15 gaming operators were evaluated and awarded the qualification of "Responsible Gaming Implementation Model Unit".

Given the potential for illicit gambling activities focused on the 2022 FIFA World Cup, the Social Welfare Bureau funded seven problem gambling prevention and treatment organisations, which launched a series of activities to prevent sports betting addiction, attracting more than 20,000 direct participants and reaching around 163,000 people online. The Training Sharing Programme was established, to provide sustainable training for problem gambling and addiction service organisations in Macao. A total of 68 people obtained certificates in the three-unit programme. The Participation in Gambling Activities by Macao People 2022 survey was conducted, to investigate the latest situation of residents' participation in gambling activities and problem gambling, thus providing scientific data and a reference for problem gambling prevention work. As of 2022, there was a total of 59 responsible gambling information kiosks (including 52 kiosks and seven stations), with 10,633 logins.

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 2022, During 2022, 703 and 187 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 48 people and 23 people, respectively.

To strengthen the patriotism of rehabilitated persons and assisted youth, the Social Welfare Bureau cooperated with non-governmental organisations to launch a series of patriotic education activities to guide rehabilitated persons and juvenile offenders to gain a deeper understanding of national development, and enhance their sense of national identity, love for the country and abiding the law. In 2022, the activities attracted participation by 569 people, including 423 rehabilitated persons and 146 young offenders receiving counselling.

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 can 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 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, the contributions of employees, employers and arbitrary contributors, employment fees for non-resident workers, 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 2022 a total of 354,000 beneficiaries made their contributions. They included around 286,000 employees and 68,000 voluntary contributors (including in-service public servants registered in the retirement and pension system). The contributions totalled around 380 million patacas.

Various Social Security Benefits and Allowances

According to the current social security system, eligible beneficiaries are legally entitled to pensions, disability allowance, unemployment allowance, sickness allowance, birth allowance, marriage allowance, funeral allowance, and compensation for respiratory occupational diseases.

In 2022, various benefits were given to 148,000 people, 137,000 of whom received pensions. Besides, allowances were given to 20,000 people. Social security payments totalled about 5.67 billion patacas, including around 5.02 billion patacas for pensions (including an 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.

Individual Account of Non-mandatory CPF

MSAR citizens falling into the following categories may become individual account holders of non-mandatory CPF:

1. Aged 18 or above;

2. Under the age of 18, but registered into the social security system in accordance with the law

An individual account of non-mandatory CPF comprises a sub-account managed by the government, a contribution sub-account, and a preserved sub-account.

Contribution 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 2022, 285 employers and a total of around 26,000 employees joined the non-mandatory CPF scheme; and about 85,000 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 2022, 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 sub-account or preserved sub-account for investment through proper transfer application.

In 2022, there were 613,000 Provident Fund Individual Account holders, of whom 9,938 initially fulfilled the requirements and were eligible for 10,000 patacas of the Incentive Basic Fund. As the SAR government's public finances did not record a budget implementation surplus in 2021, the special allocation funds for the budget surplus were not released in 2022. At the end of January 2023, 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 12,871 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 2022, there were 12,000 approved applications for withdrawals, resulting in a disbursement of 0.9 billion patacas.

A tribute to our city's guardians

On 18 June, when a local Covid-19 case was reported in Macao, the MSAR Government announced the commencement of a state of immediate prevention from 1am on 19 June. Later, from 11 July, the MSAR Government adopted relatively static management. During the anti-pandemic period, the whole of MSAR showed great unity. Medical workers, civil servants and volunteers who rushed to the frontline shouldered the heavy duty of safeguarding the lives and health of the public with dedication and courage, demonstrating the spirit of mutual help and support of Macao people.

Macao Yearbook 2023

10

MEDIA, COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

MACAU

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 95 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.

Macau Lotus Satellite TV Media Limited started its broadcasting service on 1 January 2009, on its Macao Lotus TV 24-hours-per-day 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 13 Chinese-language daily newspapers, which 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 one Portuguese-Chinese and one Portuguese-English bilingual 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, China News Service (CNS) and Lusa-Portuguese News Agency have branches or representative offices in Macao. People's Daily has a branch in Macao. Other media organisations with resident correspondents in Macao include China Media Group (CMG); the State Administration of Radio, Film and Television; Wen Hui Bao (Shanghai); Southern Finance Omnimedia Group (SFC); 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 assisting with 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, *MSAR Release* Weibo and WeChat accounts, and a Toutiao account Macaugcscn, which is published in Macao and the Greater Bay Area. By the end of 2022, the GCS set up a Douyin account, achieving positive results. 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 2022, the GCS Facebook Page had 61,000 followers. A total of 7,400 posts was published in 2022, with over 120 million views.

In 2022, the GCS published 3,238 posts on its WeChat subscription account "Macao Government Information", which received more than 4.85 million views and were shared about 235,000 times. The number of followers increased from 50,000 in 2021 to over 80,000 by the end of 2022.

The GCS YouTube channel has categories such as news clips, news features, government departmental features and promotional videos. By the end of 2022, a total of 19,000 subscribers was recorded, representing an over 20 percent increase in subscribers from 2021, with a total of 1.84 million views.

The GCS also liaised with other government departments to collect the latest informational videos and regularly upload them to the GCS's YouTube channel. In 2022, the GCS assisted 17 departments with uploading about 403 videos.

At the beginning of 2020, the GCS launched a "MSARGCS - Government News Channel" and a "Novel Coronavirus Channel" on Telegram, in Chinese, Portuguese and English. As of 31 December 2022, the former had a total of 6,700 subscribers and the latter about 6,900 subscribers.

By the end of 2022, the GCS's Instagram account had 8,000 followers, with 576 posts that attracted a total of 31,000 views.

In 2022, the GCS's official WeChat account in mainland China – *Macao Gov Release*, official Weibo account *Macao Gov Release*, and Toutiao account *Step Closer to Macao* recorded notable growth in the numbers of posts, total numbers of viewers, numbers of subscribers and reading rates.

Among the above-mentioned accounts, *Macao Gov Release* published a total of 3,256 posts in 2022. The number of subscribers increased from around 108,000 to 250,000, with a growth rate of around 130 percent.

In 2022, the official Weibo account *Macao Gov Release* published a total of 3,038 posts; and the number of subscribers increased from 127,000 to 189,000. The official Toutiao account *Step*

Closer to Macao published a total of 2,942 posts in 2022; and the number of subscribers increased from 30,000 to around 55,000, with a growth rate of over 80 percent.

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*, with a total of 40 reports published throughout the year.

In addition, the new media team published 15 posts based on various topics and appearing at appropriate times, including: intangible cultural heritage, a visit to the Intensive Cooperation Zone, interviews with officials, and "Macao is my home". The articles were re-posted and published on various platforms of the Central Government and the Greater Bay Area, with a cumulative total of 95.35 million views and 156,000 discussions across the Internet.

Furthermore, the GCS continue cooperating with the People's Daily Online in the production of *Micro Macao* video series. A total of over 64 million hits were recorded for the four-episode series.

In 2022, the GCS followed up regarding Macao's section of the national thematic exhibition "Moving Forward to a New Era".

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 2022, the GCS expanded the hardware and software of its information dissemination platform, which significantly enhanced the capacity of the website. Also, the structure of the GCS's website was redesigned and reconstructed to cope with greater load requirements in future. The revamped website was launched in December 2022.

In 2022, the GCS drafted, released and assisted various departments in publishing a total of 28,580 news items (press releases, press invitations, important notices, and speeches) in Chinese, Portuguese and English, as well as 555 video clips and 1,095 sets of photographs. In all, 1,088 press releases were written, 1,092 press photos were taken, 136 news videos were produced, and 210 press conferences were live streamed by the GCS.

The GCS's *MSAR News* mobile app continued providing residents with real-time policy information, official news and photos, videos, trending images and local real time weather reports. By the end of December 2022, more than 79,000 users had downloaded and used the app.

When there were news events, such as the Chief Executive's annual Policy Address, the question-and-answer session at the Legislative Assembly and the Chief Executive's press conference, the GCS live streamed the events via its YouTube channel and Facebook page.

Dissemination Updates Regarding the Pandemic

During the "6.18" pandemic outbreak, which began on 18 June, Macao entered a state of immediate prevention and activated the civil protection mechanism. As a member of the civil protection authorities, the GCS immediately sent officers to stand by at the Civil Protection Operations Centre 24 hours a day; and provided information for the public, along with early warning information and support for the press. Through its website and various new media platforms, the GCS published press releases for various departments and press releases regarding the numbers of people waiting at each nucleic acid test station every hour, as well as images illustrating the citywide nucleic acid tests and departments' concerted efforts to combat the pandemic, along with livestreams of press conferences on civil protection. Hence, the GCS kept the public informed regarding the latest information on the pandemic and the anti-pandemic work of various government departments.

From 19 June to 2 August, totals of 4,551 press releases in Chinese, 3,569 in Portuguese and 3,130 in English were published on GCS's website; 902 WeChat posts were published; 164 infographics were published – of which 61 were in Chinese, 38 in Portuguese, 38 in English, nine in Vietnamese, nine in Burmese and nine in Indonesian; and 36 videos were produced and published, of which 21 were in Chinese, seven in Portuguese and four in English.

During the immediate prevention status, all information was simultaneously published via the information dissemination system of the GCS to the Government portal, GCS's public website, the mobile news app, the GovInfo Hub website that is specially for the media, the GCS Facebook page, the Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre's Facebook page and the "Typhoon and Civil Protection Information" Facebook page, SMS, Telegram, and the GCS official WeChat account and YouTube channel.

All press conferences of the Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre were live streamed on the Facebook pages and YouTube channels of the GCS and the Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre, with a total of 101 sessions live streamed during the year. The GCS published the highlights of these press conferences in the form of "flash news" in real time, with a total of 1,427 "flash news" items released throughout the year.

Also, the GCS produced easy-to-understand infographics covering the key points of the press conferences in Chinese, Portuguese and English on the same day, as well as in Indonesian, Burmese, Vietnamese and other languages for the respective communities based on related content. The infographics were also published on various new media platforms of the GCS, to enable residents and travellers to effectively keep abreast of the latest information on the pandemic.

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 2022, seven publications were newly registered with the GCS: three weeklies, one monthly, two quarterlies and one annual publications. Meanwhile, 15 publications cancelled their registration during the year, including three weeklies, two monthlies, three bi-monthlies, five quarterlies, and two biannuals.

GCS Publication

Macao Magazine is published in Chinese, Portuguese and English, as the GCS's publication for promoting the MSAR to external audiences. It features various themes and features, in accordance with the editorial strategy of promoting the development of the MSAR and the Government's policies and initiatives to readers in Macao and overseas.

In 2022, *Macao Magazine* produced a series of reports mainly focusing on the implementation of policies, fully leveraging its role as an official publication in promoting the MSAR, actively assisting the Government with implementing its work, and reflecting the latest developments in the social, economic and livelihood aspects of the MSAR, to give readers an overall understanding of all aspects of Macao.

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 is responsible for the publication of the *Macao Special Administrative Region Gazette* ("the Gazette"); the development and management of the Gazette's information dissemination platform and the "Accessible Legal Search" legal enquiry system; the

production of the MSAR's policy addresses, budgets, general accounts and reports on budget implementation, public policy consultation documents, laws and regulations of Macao (in both separate and omnibus formats), any official printed matter that uses the emblem of Macao, any government forms, certificates and licences published in the *Gazette*, as well as printed materials with confidential contents or printed materials that require special security measures or close supervision; and the sale of printed materials published by governmental departments and other institutions.

The Macao SAR Gazette

Sections One and Two of the *Macao SAR Gazette* ("the Gazette") are published at 9:00am 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.

Announcements and documents that must be published in Section One of the *Gazette* include:

1. Laws;
2. By-laws;
3. Legislative Assembly resolutions;
4. Administrative orders and orders approved by the Chief Executive;
5. Orders approved by principal government officials;
6. Related international treaties signed in the name of "Macao, China";
7. Results of Legislative Assembly elections;
8. 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
9. Other documents that are to be announced in Section One of the *Gazette* by law.

In addition, the following announcements and documents must also be published in Section One of the *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 and documents must be published in Section Two of the 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 Section Two of the Gazette, by law.

Since 2000, the Government Printing Bureau has posted the complete contents of Section One and Section Two of the Gazette on its website. However, according to the law in force at the time, the above-mentioned announcements and documents are required be announced in the printed version of the Gazette; in other words, only the paper version of the Gazette has legal effect, while the electronic version of the Gazette is for information purposes only. To strengthen the accuracy and integrity of the electronic version of the Gazette, the Government Printing Bureau launched an electronic authentication version of the Gazette in November 2015.

With the increasing popularity of the Internet, online access to statutory information has gradually become a mainstream approach. Having considered cost-effectiveness and environmental protection factors, the MSAR Government has amended the related legislation. From 2022 onwards, the statutory publication method of the Gazette has been changed from printed to electronic form, thereby achieving a paperless Gazette.

As at the end of December 2022, the Government Printing Bureau had established an online database comprising documents covering approximately 180,000 laws and regulations, international laws, executive orders and announcements for public access on Accessible Legal Search platform. The Government Printing Bureau's website recorded over 5.25 million hits in 2022, with an average of over 438,000 hits per month.

Information Technology

Science and Technology Committee

After the establishment of the MSAR Government, the Science and Technology Commission was

established under By-law No. 16/2001. In 2023, the structure and functions of the Science and Technology Commission were re-established under By-law No. 14/2023.

According to By-law No. 14/2023, the Science and Technology Commission is an advisory body to the MSAR Government, and its purpose is to advise the Government on the formulation of policies and plans to promote the development of technological innovation industries and scientific research.

The Committee is chaired by the Chief Executive and vice-chaired by the Secretary for Economy and Finance; the other members include:

- The Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture or his representative;
- The Secretary for Economic and Technological Development;
- The Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Science and Technology Development Fund;
- The Chairman of the Administrative Management Committee of the Monetary Authority of Macao;
- The General Secretary of the Manpower Development Committee;
- The Director of the Pharmaceutical Supervision and Administration Bureau;
- 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
- A maximum of 25 experts, scholars and community members who have excelled in the fields of science, technology, innovation or related industries.

The Economic and Technological Development Council is responsible for providing administrative and technical support for the Committee.

The Science and Technology Development Fund

In 2004, the MSAR Government promulgated By-law No. 14/2004 to establish the Science and Technology Development Fund, and in 2021, the Government amended this By-law through By-law No. 1/2021.

According to By-law No. 1/2021, the Science and Technology Development Fund is a public corporate institute with administrative and financial autonomy and with its own property. It is supervised by the Secretary for Economy and Finance.

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.

Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau

Since its foundation on 1 March 1884, the Macao Post Office – which in 2017 was renamed Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau (CTT) – 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's postal service 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, 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.

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 2022, local mail traffic was 14 percent lower than in 2021.

Regarding international mail, due to the impact of the pandemic on the routes for outbound mails, the outbound international surface mail and international airmail recorded a six percent drop and a 16 percent drop, respectively, compared to 2021.

Inbound international surface mail and inbound international airmail also recorded decreases of 10 percent and 31 percent, respectively. The main destinations for outbound mail were mainland China, Hong Kong, the Taiwan region, Portugal, the United States, the United Kingdom, Singapore and Malaysia. The main sources of inbound mails were mainland China, Hong Kong, the Taiwan region, Portugal, Japan, the United Kingdom, Singapore and Jersey Island.

Regarding registered mail, in 2022 the volume of local mail was nine percent lower than in 2021. The volumes of outbound and inbound international airmail decreased by six percent and increased by 142 percent, respectively. The volumes of outbound and inbound international surface mail decreased, by approximately one percent and 31 percent, respectively.

EMS and Postal Parcels

As a result of the suspension of mail deliveries due to the Covid-19 outbreak beginning on 18 June, the volumes of outbound and inbound mail through the Express Mail Service (EMS) in 2022 decreased by 19.92 percent and 7.82 percent, respectively, as compared to 2021.

The main destinations of EMS items were Hong Kong, mainland China, the Taiwan region, the United States and Japan. The main sources of EMS items were Japan, mainland China, Hong Kong, the Taiwan region and the Netherlands. Currently, the EMS covers about 200 countries and regions.

Regarding postal parcels, in 2022 the volume of outbound surface mail decreased by 24.99 percent and the volume of inbound mail increased by about 0.73 percent; the volume of outbound airmail increased significantly, by 133.51 percent, and the volume of inbound airmail decreased slightly, by 0.26 percent. The overall volumes of outbound and inbound postal parcels increased by 4.56 percent and 0.07 percent, respectively, compared to 2021.

As worldwide airmail parcel services gradually resumed in 2022, there was a noticeable increase in outbound volume. The main destinations for outbound parcels were the United States, mainland China, Canada, the Taiwan region and the United Kingdom, while the main sources of inbound parcels were the Taiwan region, Japan, the United States, Germany and Australia.

Assisting with the “e-Consumption Benefit Plan”

In accordance with the third round of the “e-Consumption Benefit Plan” and the “Living Allowance

Plan" launched by the MSAR Government, the general post office under CTT together with 11 post office branches set up service spots to provide residents with a "Consumption Cards" self-service top-up service.

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.

The CTT enhanced the registration function of the Safe Electronic Post Box in 2022. Users can authorise the CTT to register for the Safe Electronic Post Box with information on the "Macao One Account", completing the registration process on the "Macao One Account" without having to visit a counter or information kiosk in person.

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 Financial Services Bureau, the Social Security Fund, various post office branches under the Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau and eSignTrust Registration Authority.

Philately

In 2022, the CTT issued stamps with 16 themes, including the Lunar Year of the Tiger series and its label stamp, the Feast of Saint John, Macanese Gastronomy, Historical School Buildings in Macao and the 400th Anniversary of the Chapel of Our Lady of Penha. The CTT also issued stamps and a thematic pack on the Olympic Winter Games Beijing 2022.

Regarding philatelic gifts, the CTT issued a gift set featuring a "gaiwan" and stamps on the "Lunar Year of the Tiger", containing a set of ceramic "gaiwan" and stamp packs with the theme of "Summer". The CTT has continued to innovate in the design of its philatelic products. In addition to the regular philatelic products, the "Eighteen Arhats" also included a gift box containing a set of long scroll stamps, the first of its kind to be introduced by the CTT. The set of 18 stamps was presented in a long horizontal roll measuring 570mm x 120mm, which is of great artistic and collectible value.

The CTT is committed to providing a wide range of philatelic products and services. In addition to customised stamp folios, the CTT also offers an exclusive gift ordering service with customised framed stamp decorations and stamp paperweights among the philatelic gifts.

To commemorate and celebrate special occasions, the CTT offered nine commemorative postmarks in 2022.

A DIY postcard-making machine has been set up at the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Self-Service Postal Centre, where citizens and visitors can create personalised postcards and instantly

send them with stamps to places all over the world.

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, exchange services and Easy Transfer system 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 2022, CEP approved loans with totalling nearly 170 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 2022, approximately 350,000 payment transactions were settled.

Furthermore, CEP provides foreign currency exchange services for 16 currencies, including the Hong Kong Dollar, Renminbi, US Dollar, Euro and Japanese Yen.

From December 2021 onwards, the CEP provides the convenient Easy Transfer local interbank transfer service for citizens and companies, to meet the demand for small fund transfers.

The establishment of the Credit Data Platform was completed in 2022, with participation was limited to banks in Macao in the first phase, in order to achieve the mutual sharing of customer credit data among banks in Macao and reduce credit risk.

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.

In 2022, eSignTrust launched the PUK card with a secure electronic signature generator (smart card) in September, allowing users to use a secure and convenient unlocking function. In October, a web-based electronic signature verification tool (beta version) for PDF documents was launched, enabling the public to check the validity of electronic signatures in PDF documents, thus helping to determine the validity and trustworthiness of electronic signatures.

As at the end of December, the total number of valid electronic signatures fell slightly by around 8 percent year-on-year. In terms of the types of certificate services, "eSignCloud" recorded the greatest year-on-year decrease, of around 17 percent; followed by qualified certificates, which fell slightly, by around four percent. The standardised certificates recorded a year-on-year increase of around eight percent, mainly driven by electronic customs declaration applications from external

trade operators, while the number of individual users of "eSignCloud" recorded a significant decrease year-on-year, which was mainly due to the other services offered by the Government.

In 2022, CTT continued approving internationally recognised WebTrust for Certification Authorities, and acquired the WebTrust Seal for five consecutive years.

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, the "Hong Kong-Macao Recommendations on the Framework for Mutual Recognition of Electronic Signature Certificates" was signed with effect from March, marking progress with the work on mutual recognition of electronic certificates.

Telecommunications Services

Fixed-network and External Telecommunications Services

At the end of 2022, there were two fixed public telecommunication network operators in Macao, namely the Companhia de Telecomunicações de Macau and MTel Telecommunication Company. Both operators provide local and international direct line services, while fixed-network telecommunication services are provided by the CTM.

At the end of 2022, there were 92,382 fixed-network lines in Macao, along with 493 public payphones on the Macao peninsula and on 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 2022, 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. The CTM and China Telecom (Macau) Co Ltd also provide 5G services.

Currently, mobile services in Macao are 4G-based, with the number of 3G users gradually declining. In July 2022, the MSAR Government extended the 3G licences of the four mobile operators for two years, until 4 June 2025, and the 4G licences for five years, until 23 June 2028.

The Government commenced an open tender for the issuance of 5G licences in June 2022, and issued 5G licences to the CTM and China Telecom (Macau) Co Ltd in November, with a term of eight years effective from 8 November 2022. The licensed companies launched their services in mid-November 2022.

At the end of 2022, there were 1,213,216 mobile telecommunication users, with the per capita mobile penetration rate at 181 percent. (Note 1)

Mobile Communication Service Information		
Year	No. of mobile phone users	No. of rechargeable mobile phone cards
2020	832,949	788,268
2021	880,785	393,962
2022	925,809	287,407

Internet and Broadband Services

At the end of 2022, there were 208,416 registered broadband subscribers, 1.4 percent more than in 2021. Among them, 186,016 were residential broadband services subscribers, representing approximately 92 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 2022, there were 190 WiFi Go service spots, and over 139 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 2022, there were 577 locations providing the service.

Since the Cybersecurity Law was promulgated on 22 December 2019, 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, while dismantling aerial cables along public roads. The company's support service was renewed for two years from 1 April 2022. After the company completed the replacement of aerial cables with underground cables along public roads in 2021, it largely finished dismantling

aerial cables in residential buildings in 2022, and continued follow up work regarding the remaining individual terrestrial cables in the city. The company conducts regular inspections to prevent the addition of new overhead television signal cables. Currently, underground cable networks cover over 95 percent of residential buildings, enabling residents to receive basic television channel signals.

Regarding terrestrial pay television services, to achieve the policy objective of liberalising the market for television services and to support the future development of convergence, in April 2019, the Government endorsed the renewal of the non-franchised contract for Macau Cable TV for five years.

The Government promulgated 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

Following the expiry of the term of the University of Macau's appointment to manage and register the domain ".mo" for the Macao SAR, the Government launched the new Macao Network Information Centre in March 2011. 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 in April 2013. The CTT also continued working with Macau Polytechnic University 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 2022, the CTT organised Macao-operated independent surveys, to oversee and continue improving the cross-boundary overspill signal, in accordance with the agreement.

Note 1: The calculation was based on a figure of 671,900 from the 2022 population census in the third quarter of 2022, as reported by the Statistics and Census Service.

Note 2: According to the results of the 2021 population census published by the Statistics and Census Service, there were 202,700 households at the end of 2021.

Macao Yearbook 2023

Digital cultural tour

澳門
鳳城老酸奶
MACAU YOGURT
悠迷仔
澳門官也

PENSÃO COLOANE

TER SQUARE
林高吟
悠迷仔

TAIPA

悠迷仔
花樣年華

The MSAR Government rolled out a series of technology + tourism programmes in 2022, including the "Arraial na Ervanários", "Arraial em Coloane" and "Arraial na Taipa" AR interactive experiences, using AR to help people explore various characteristics of neighbourhoods, enhance sightseeing experiences, and stay for longer. The "soliciting – experiencing – checking-in – spending" model integrated beautification of community scenic spots, consumption benefits, games and awards. Through being implemented both online and offline, it created talking-point destinations, and encouraged both residents and tourists to immerse themselves in sightseeing and spending across various Macao districts, adding momentum to the recovery of the community economy.

Macao Yearbook 2023

11

LAND, INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSING AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

MACAU

Land, Infrastructure, Housing and Public Utilities

Land and Urban Construction Bureau

The Land and Urban Construction Bureau is a government department under the supervision of the Secretary for Transport and Public Works, responsible for studying, planning, launching and implementing policies related to urban planning, land management, utilisation and development. The bureau is also responsible for issuing licences and supervising civil engineering projects, as well as monitoring the safety of electrical installations and mechanical equipment in buildings.

According to By-law 14/2022, the Land and Urban Construction Bureau officially commenced operation on 1 April 2022. This followed restructuring in accordance with the by-law, during which the original functions of the former Lands, Public Works and Transport Bureau related to public construction and infrastructure were transferred to the Public Works Bureau. In addition, a new department for mechanical and electrical facilities was added, resulting in four major portfolios together with the original Urban Planning Department, Land Management Department, and Urban Development Department, to promote urban construction works such as urban planning, land management, and the approval and supervision of private construction projects.

Macao Urban Planning

Master Plan

By-law 7/2022, on the approval of Macao's Urban Development Master Plan (2020-2040), came into effect in 2022 and presents key planning concepts for various areas, including land use, spatial layout, residential land, industry, transportation, environmental protection, public facilities, infrastructure, cultural heritage, urban landscape, urban renewal, and disaster prevention, thus outlining Macao's future urban layout and development blueprint.

Detailed Planning

Since the announcement of the By-law on Macao's Urban Development Master Plan (2020-2040), the Macao Government has commenced detailed planning work for each planning zone in phases, covering Eastern District-2, Outer Harbour District-1, Outer Harbour District-2, and Northern District-1.

Detailed Planning for Eastern District-2

The draft of the Detailed Planning for Eastern District-2 underwent promotion, display and public consultation for a period of 60 days, from 7 October to 5 December 2022. The plan proposes medium and long-term objectives to create more favourable conditions for living in the community – focusing on building public housing, improving facilities that support livelihoods, and supporting the development of small and medium-sized enterprises. It aims to create a landmark urban waterfront in the district, which can complement the functions of the existing urban areas. The construction of iconic public facilities, green spaces, open public areas, and a public transportation-oriented

development (TOD) core will form a comprehensive commercial and service node, providing a beautiful living space for Macao residents.

Detailed Planning for Outer Harbour District-1 and Outer Harbour District-2

The contract for the detailed planning for Outer Harbour District-1 and Outer Harbour District-2 was awarded in September 2022 and signed in November 2022, allowing the first phase of the project to commence. This includes an analysis of the current situation, urban design concepts, development of a planning proposal, and a preliminary impact assessment.

Detailed Planning for Northern District-1

The contract for the detailed planning for Northern District-1 was awarded in December 2022, allowing the first phase of the project to commence. This includes an analysis of the current situation, urban design concepts, development of a planning proposal, and a preliminary impact assessment.

Project Plans

By-law No. 6/2022 on Land Classification and Uses came into effect in February 2022. The regulation subdivides land use categories and sets criteria for land classification and use that must be followed in the process of urban planning compilation, review and modification, to support detailed planning work.

Planning Condition Drafts

Urban planning conditions for districts lacking detailed planning are being compiled by the Land and Urban Construction Bureau in accordance with the Urban Planning Law and the Rules for the Implementation of the Urban Planning Law. During 2022, 49 sets of planning conditions for urbanisation management were issued, considerably lower than the figure of 95 in 2021.

Construction Companies and Contractors

The Land and Urban Construction Bureau is responsible for handling the registration or renewal of registration for individual business owners and businesses (involved in construction implementation), contractors (construction implementation), companies or individual business owners (urban construction and urban planning), companies (gas), and technicians (urban construction and urban planning). The bureau is also responsible for regularly updating information and assessing the statuses of related industries.

As at the end of 2022, a total of 1,518 individual business owners or companies (construction implementation), contractors (construction implementation), companies or individual business owners (urban construction and urban planning) and companies (gas) were legally registered or had their registration renewed at the Land and Urban Construction Bureau, with details as follows:

Category		New registration	Renewed registration	Total
Contractors (construction implementation)		27	165	192
Individual business owners or companies (construction implementation)	Construction implementation	164	920	1,084
	Fire	3	75	78
	Sub-total	167	995	1,162
Companies or individual business owners (urban construction and urban planning)	Plan drafting Construction supervision Construction monitoring	11	102	113
	Fire	0	9	9
	Sub-total	11	111	122
Companies (gas)		11	31	42
Total		**216**	**1,302**	**1, 518**

According to Law No. 14/2021 – Legal System on Urban Construction, which came into effect on 17 August 2022, the original category of "contractors (urban construction)" was renamed "contractors (construction implementation)", while "companies (urban construction)" was changed to "individual business owners or companies (construction implementation)". In addition, after the implementation of Law No. 15/2021 – Legal Regime on Fire Safety in Buildings and Enclosures on 17 August 2022, applications for registration by "fire services companies (construction implementation)" are reviewed and followed up by the fire services department.

Technicians

Law No.1/2015 – Qualification System for Urban Construction and Town Planning stipulates professional classifications for technicians. By the end of 2022, the number of valid or renewed registrations for ten types of technicians and engineers totalled 1,120 person-times. As eight people held two professional qualifications, the actual number of registered persons was 1,112. Details are as follows:

Category		New registration	Renewed registration	Total
Technicians (construction and urban planning)	Architects	6	192	198
	Landscape Architects	0	3	3
	Civil Engineers	44	472	516
	Fire Engineers	0	7	7

(Cont.)

Category		New registration	Renewed registration	Total
Technicians (construction and urban planning)	Electrical Engineers	8	100	108
	Electrical and Mechanical Engineers	19	157	176
	Mechanical Engineers	3	91	94
	Chemical Engineers	0	6	6
	Industrial Engineers	0	0	0
	Fuel Engineers	0	2	2
	Engineering Technicians	0	10	10
	Total	**80**	**1,040**	**1,120**

Infrastructure Projects

Private Construction Projects

Based on statistics from the Land and Urban Construction Bureau, in 2022, a total of 23 building projects were completed, providing 500 residential flats with a total floor area of 45,096 square metres, and 48 commercial units with a total floor area of 4,091 square metres. No building projects involving office or industrial/warehouse units were implemented during the year. In addition, a total of 675 parking spaces (437 for private cars and 238 for motorcycles) were completed in car parks, with a total area of 19,616 square metres.

During 2022, construction commenced on 27 private projects providing 400 units with a total floor area of 23,427 square metres, 53 commercial units with a total floor area of 9,561 square metres. No construction projects involving office or industrial/warehouse units were commenced during the year. Construction commenced on 199 parking spaces (146 for private cars and 53 for motorcycles) in car parks, with a total area of 4,745 square metres.

By the end of 2022, 2,424 units were under construction, of which 2,210 were residential units with a total floor area of 138,053 square metres, 198 were commercial units with a total floor area of 36,476 square metres, 14 were office units with a total floor area of 3,328 square metres, and two were industrial/warehouse units with a total area of 3,328 square metres; as well as 1,272 parking spaces (930 for private cars and 342 for motorcycles) in car parks, with a total area of 39,808 square metres.

During the year, a total of 7,747 units were still in the design phase, of which 7,029 were residential units with a total floor area of 523,294 square metres, 711 were commercial units with a total floor area of 144,507 square metres, two were office units with a total floor area of 1,808

square metres, and five were industrial warehouses with a total floor area of 56,401 square metres; as well as 6,126 parking spaces (4,448 for private cars and 1,678 for motorcycles) in car parks, with a total area of 200,911 square metres.

In 2022, 8,004 applications were received for private construction projects, of which 1,798 were for demolition/ maintenance/ renovation, 2,229 were for simple projects in common parts of buildings, food and beverage establishment integrated construction projects, and construction licences, and 496 were for construction/expansion.

During the year, 8,084 applications from 2022 and the previous year were handled, a majority of which were in the above-mentioned three major categories: 2,207 applications for demolition/ maintenance/renovation projects, 1,836 applications for simple projects in common parts of buildings/integrated construction projects for food and beverage establishments/construction licences, and 542 applications for construction/expansion projects.

Construction Document Certification

In 2022, the Land and Urban Construction Bureau's general archive unit handled 5,349 applications for certification of construction documents with approved licences.

Lift Equipment Supervision

Following the restructuring of the Land and Urban Construction Bureau, a new electrical and mechanical services department was created, with responsibility for approving plans related to electrical installations and mechanical equipment, as well as supervising the inspection and maintenance of elevators and escalators, and the installation and operation of large-scale amusement facilities in construction projects.

Under the new legal system guidelines for the approval, acceptance, and operation of elevators and escalators, a total of 9,883 elevators and escalators were registered with the electrical and mechanical services department during the first three quarters after its establishment. There were 570 declarations related to elevators and escalators that were received and processed. To ensure the safety of elevators and escalators, there were 123 random inspections of elevators and escalators throughout Macao, with 122 of them passing the inspections and only one receiving recommendations for improvements. In terms of technical opinions related to private engineering electromechanical plans, 684 opinions were issued to relevant units. In all, 283 applications for temporary licenses for the use of electrical installations were received, with 243 temporary licences approved.

The Elevator and Escalator Safety Legal System was officially published in the *Macao SAR Gazette* on 5 September 2022, and came into effect in April 2023. In the second half of 2022, the Land and Urban Construction Bureau actively developed an online registration platform for elevators and escalators, to enable the industry to register information. The platform was expected to be launched when the new legal system took effect in 2023, and the elevator and escalator database will be upgraded to promote regulatory work through electronic means.

The Public Works Bureau

The Public Works Bureau, formerly known as the Infrastructure Development Office, officially commenced operations with its new name on 1 April 2022. Its main role is to assist in formulating and executing policies related to public construction. It is also responsible for studying, planning, constructing and maintaining public buildings, infrastructure, and other large-scale public construction projects, as well as participating in, coordinating, and executing regional cooperation construction projects. It is under the supervision of the Secretary for Transport and Public Works.

Previously known as the Infrastructure Development Office, the Public Works Bureau has implemented the Macao SAR Government policies regarding the development of public buildings and infrastructure, completing numerous large-scale public projects such as Sai Van Bridge, Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, the Hengqin campus of the University of Macau, and Qingmao Checkpoint. With the establishment of the Public Works Bureau, public projects of the SAR Government can be more efficiently and effectively expedited, strengthening cooperation between Macao and neighbouring cities and regions, and constructing a sustainable, high-quality living environment for Macao.

Hospitals/Government Buildings

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 was completed. The staff dormitory was completed in September 2022. The hospital complex, auxiliary building, and general service administrative building were completed in in December 2022. 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.

Archive Building on Lot O4, Pac On

Construction of the Archive Building at lot O4 at the intersection of Avenida Son On, Pac On and Rua de Heng Long in Taipa commenced in June 2021. The building will be mainly used as a warehouse and equipped with loading and unloading platforms and car parks, to meet the operational needs of relevant government departments.

Government Office Buildings on Lot 12, Outer Harbour New Reclamation Area

Construction of the foundations and basement of the government office buildings on Lot 12 of the Outer Harbour New Reclamation Area commenced in September 2022. Two buildings – one with 12 floors, the other with 21 floors – and an underground car park will be built for government office use.

Government Office Buildings on Lot 25, Outer Harbour New Reclamation Area

Construction of the foundations and basement of the government office Buildings on Lot 25 of the Outer Harbour New Reclamation Area commenced in September 2022. Two buildings – one with 12 floors, the other with 17 floors – and an underground car park will be built for government office use.

Base Court Building on Lots C1 to C4, Nam Van Lake

Construction of the foundations and basement of the Base Court Building commenced in November 2022. The building will have eight floors and an underground car park, and will be connected to the existing Base Court on Lot C2.

Court of Final Appeal Building on Avenida da Praia Grande

Construction of the foundations, basement and exterior wall support of the in-situ conversion project at the old Court Building on Avenida da Praia Grande and the former Judiciary Police

Headquarters on Rua Central began in October 2022. According to the design, the building will have three floors and one basement. The old Court Building will be preserved, and some of its interior will be reorganised to serve new functions. Only the street-facing façade of the eastern wing of the former Judiciary Police Headquarters will be preserved, while the rest of the building will be demolished.

Road Infrastructure

Construction of Vehicle Flyovers at Rotunda da Amizade

The three-dimensional conversion of the Rotunda da Amizade, to alleviate traffic congestion in the area during peak hours, included construction of two one-way vehicle flyovers, with one connecting Avenida do Nordeste and New Urban Zone Area A, and the other connecting Avenida do Nordeste and Ponte da Amizade Avenue. The project was completed in November 2022.

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.

Bridge Connecting New Urban Reclamation Zone A and Macao Peninsula (A2)

Construction of this bridge commenced in November 2022, in conjunction with the overall development of New Urban Reclamation Zone A, in order to connect the Macao peninsula and New Urban Reclamation Zone A.

Road Segment on Western Stretch of New Urban Zone Area A

Construction of a road segment on the western stretch of New Urban Zone Area A commenced in August 2022, in response to needs arising as New Urban Zone Area A is developed.

Common Pipelines in New Urban Zone Area A

Construction of common pipelines in New Urban Zone Area A covers Northern District, Central

District, Southern District, the East Axis and the Zhuhai-Macao Port Artificial Island. With a total length of 6.5 kilometres, the common pipelines form a circular layout around the New Urban Zone Area A, supporting public facilities including power supply, water supply, reclaimed water supply, and communication networks. Open tender procedures for the Central and Northern District sections were completed in November 2022.

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; Rua Central de Toi San; second phase of the Mong Ha Public Housing project; and reconstruction of the sports centre.

Public housing projects that are underway include: Avenida de Venceslau of Morais Public Housing project, and lots B4, B9, B10, A1, A2, A3, A4 and A12 of New Urban Zone Area A public housing phase 1. Tender procedures for the public housing of lots A5, A6, A10 and A12 in New Urban Zone Area A were completed in late 2022.

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, while works at Area C were completed in November 2022.

Cross-border Cooperation Projects

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 the Macao peninsula, Barra Station and Seac Pai Van line is underway. Open tenders for the LRT East Line commenced in October 2022. This line will be approximately 7.7 kilometres long, with six stations, connecting the Border Gate, New Urban Zone Area A, New Urban Zone Area E, and the existing Taipa Ferry Terminal Station of the Taipa Line.

Two open tenders were conducted, one for the southern section, the other for the northern section. The southern section is approximately 4.8 kilometres long, mainly comprising three underground stations, one open-cut tunnel, one single-hole sea-crossing shield tunnel and one open-cut tunnel connecting an elevated bridge. The northern section is approximately 2.9 kilometres long, mainly comprising three underground stations, three shield tunnels, and beach improvement works.

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 2022, a total of 1,893 family applicants were allocated housing units.

General application for 3,011 housing units began at the end of November 2019. Detailed assessments of the first batch of 3,011 selected applicants and second batch of 700 selected applicants were completed in July 2021 and March 2022, respectively; and were followed by the third batch of detailed assessments of 500 selected applicants. As of 31 December 2022, there were 2,788 eligible applications, 129 applications under legal procedures, 762 ineligible applications, 115 withdrawn applications, 79 applications with changed priorities, and 338 applications with ongoing assessments.

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. The priority list and cancellation list were announced on 14 December 2022, with 9,796 accepted applications and 1,911 cancelled applications.

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 of 31 December 2022, all applications on the waiting list had been processed. Among them, 3,810 households were allocated housing, and 2,545 households gave up their applications or were delisted.

Public housing was open for ongoing application from 20 August 2020 onwards. As of 31 December 2022, after a review of the applications, a total of 3,283 applications were accepted, with 1,259 of the households allocated housing.

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 2022, the bureau handled 4,502 cases of Home-Ownership Scheme management-related affairs, fostered 92 management bodies of Home-Ownership Scheme housing that are already in place and operating effectively, and handled 1,891 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 4,264 cases of providing technical assistance for the management of common areas in private housing.

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 2022, a total of 248 licences for commercial management of strata-title buildings had been issued.

In 2022, the bureau conducted 25 inspections of strata-title buildings, received complaints from strata-title building management company owners, and handled cases referred by other public departments, to monitor compliance with the Law on the Commercial Management of Strata Title Buildings by strata-title building management company owners, and to initiate disciplinary proceedings arising from alleged administrative irregularities. In 2022, 21 cases involving strata-

title building management company owners resulted in penalties for breaking the law.

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 2022, 448 applications for the seven schemes under the Property Maintenance Fund were approved, with subsidies totalling over 45 million patacas. A total of 5,478 applications have been approved since the establishment of the fund, granting subsidies totalling 530 million patacas.

Joint Centre for Building Leakage Issues

Through cross-departmental cooperation among the Land and Urban Construction Bureau, Municipal Affairs Bureau, Health Bureau, Legal Affairs Bureau and Housing Bureau, the Government established the Joint Centre for Building Leakage Issues in 2009. The centre provides one-stop assistance to owners of flats that are origins of leaks to encourage maintenance. In 2022, 2,058 cases were filed for investigations; and there was follow up work on 2,619 cases*, 1,970 of which were completed**.

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 2022, two squatter dwellings were demolished. By the year-end, 409 squatter dwellings remained, of which 183 were on the Macao peninsula and 226 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 2022, the numbers of licences issued for real estate agents and brokers totalled

2,631 and 10,591, respectively.

Supervision

To facilitate the implementation of laws and various tasks, during 2022 about 3,158 inspections were conducted in business premises of real estate agents, to check compliance with the Real Estate Agency Law by real estate agencies, and to initiate disciplinary proceedings against alleged administrative irregularities. Complaints about real estate agents and brokers were received and handled in accordance with the relevant laws.

During 2022, 33 cases involving real estate agents and seven cases involving real estate brokers resulted in penalties for breaking the law.

Land Management

Lands Committee

The Lands Committee is a consultative body supervised by the Secretary for Transport and Public Works. The committee is responsible for advising on cases concerning granted land, land use by recipients of land grants, public use of granted land; and granting, renewing, renouncing or cancelling temporary land-occupation licenses.

Land Concessions

According to the Land and Urban Construction Bureau, 18 land grant contracts were completed, one order for land exchange was cancelled and four orders for land return were issued in 2022. These contracts were as follows:

- Leases and grants: seven contracts, with a total newly granted area of 29 square metres and returned land with a total area of 191 square metres, involving a total floor area of 1,683 square metres;
- Long-term leases: eight contracts, all for returned land with a total area of 106 square metres and a total floor area of 2,884 square metres;
- Gratuitous concessions: one contract, involving a total floor area of 2,836 square metres;
- Renewed concessions: two contracts, involving a total floor area of 1,264 square metres; and
- Returned land: one contract, involving a total floor area of 1,544 square metres.

The land granted in 2022 was mainly for residential, commercial, hotel, car parking and other development uses. No land was granted for industrial; office or social facility uses. The premiums under land grant contracts during the year totalled 642,146,862 patacas. Actual income received from land premiums during the year totalled 153,766,423 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 Land and Urban Construction Bureau, 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 2022, 59 people were approved for professional registration after second review; they were from six disciplines: civil engineering, architecture, electrical and mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering and environmental engineering. From the law coming into effect in 2015 till the end of 2022, accredited professionals in the 13 disciplines totalled 2,690, with the breakdown as follows:

Professions	Numbers of registered professionals (2022)	Numbers of registered professionals (2015-2022)
Civil Engineering	33	1,105
Architecture	3	421
Electrical and Mechanical Engineering	18	337
Electrical Engineering	2	316
Mechanical Engineering	1	277
Environmental Engineering	2	95
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	**59**	**2,690**

In 2022, a total of 155 practitioners of various professional disciplines received council approval to join internships. As at the end of 2022, the number of practitioners since the law came into effect

was 848, with details as follows:

Professional Discipline	Number of Interns (2022)	Number of Interns (2015-2022)
Civil Engineering	73	441
Architecture	25	135
Electrical and Mechanical Engineering	22	120
Electrical Engineering	21	80
Mechanical Engineering	9	49
Environmental Engineering	2	12
Urban Planning	2	5
Fire Engineering	1	3
Landscape architecture	0	3
Total	**155**	**848**

In 2021, a total of 47 practitioners of various professional disciplines received council approval to register as internship instructors. As at the end of 2022, the number of instructors since the law came into effect was 652, with details as follows:

Professional Discipline	Number of internship instructors (2022)	Number of internship instructors (2015-2022)
Civil Engineering	30	285
Architecture	3	113
Electrical and Mechanical Engineering	4	109
Electrical Engineering	3	60
Mechanical Engineering	3	54
Environmental Engineering	4	15
Urban Planning	0	6
Fire Engineering	0	6
Chemical Engineering	0	1
Landscape architecture	0	1
Fuel Engineering	0	2
Total	**47**	**652**

In 2022, a total of 97 practitioners of nine professional disciplines were approved for qualifying examinations. As at the end of year, the total number since the law came into effect was 379, with details as follows:

Professional Discipline	Number of practitioners eligible for qualifying examinations (2022)	Number of practitioners eligible for qualifying examinations (2015-2022)
Civil Engineering	53	223
Architecture	12	55
Electrical and Mechanical Engineering	12	45
Electrical Engineering	7	26
Mechanical Engineering	8	16
Urban Planning	2	5
Environmental Engineering	3	7
Fire Engineering	0	1
Landscape architecture	0	1
Total	**97**	**379**

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 three qualifying examinations during 2019-2021, with 161 candidates passing the examination and obtaining professional qualifications. The 2022 qualifying examination – a written test – was held at the end of the year, and was attended by 160 candidates from eight professions: architecture, civil engineering, electrical engineering, electrical and mechanical engineering, mechanical engineering, fire services 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 2022, the Urban Planning Committee followed up on and discussed 52 planning conditions. In accordance with the provisions of Law No. 12/2013 – Urban Planning Law, the committee listened to a briefing on the detailed planning of Eastern District-2, then held discussions and provided suggestions. The committee also headed to New Urban Zone Area, to conduct an on-site visit to the common pipeline project, to understand the facilities and progress with project construction.

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 2022, during a plenary meeting, the Urban Renewal Committee listened to a briefing on the Study on Housing Policy for Residential Purposes presented by representatives from the Policy Research and Regional Development Bureau and University of Macau, and exchanged opinions with the representatives.

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.

There are eight members of the Cross-department Committee, each with a three-year tenure. They are the Director of the Land and Urban Construction Bureau, 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.

Executive Order No. 133/2022 stipulated the formulation of a draft plan for the detailed planning of Eastern District-2, which aims to create a new liveable community on the Macao peninsula, while establishing overall planning rules for the areas covered in the plan. The Cross-department Committee exchanged views on the contents and work arrangements of the draft plan, launched a 60-day public consultation to collect opinions and suggestions from all sectors of society, and organised a briefing session for the Urban Planning Committee.

Electronic Optimisation

The Land and Urban Construction Bureau has launched a total of five online application services

to support the operations of the CAEU, and linked the Professional Qualifications for Urban Construction and Town Planning to the Macao One Account eWallet. In addition, a photo upload function has been added, to link with Macao One Account, thus streamlining the procedures for online or offline applications related to professional accreditation and registration.

During the year, the Land and Urban Construction Bureau optimised its related electronic services, by adding GovPay as an electronic payment option to the existing payment method provided by the Postal Savings Office.

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 2022

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	106426.21	110311.64	60036.22	19016	16883	11928	177	27	31
Taipa	37601.78	68561.25	432.67	26607.7	5471	4167	77	1	24
Coloane	26909.74	30907.87	0	16110.5	2183	1985	52	1	18
Total	**170937.73**	**209780.76**	**60468.89**	**61734.2**	**24537**	**18080**	**306**	**29**	**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 2022, the Drainage Division received approximately 2,200 complaints related to sewage systems, 20 percent less than in 2021. In addition, the division cleared and cleaned over 244,000 metres of public sewers and rainwater drains, in more than 31,800 clearing and cleaning operations. The division conducted 839 inspections of grease traps in food premises, issued 99 on-site records for places with malfunctioning grease traps, conducted 589 inspections of construction site drainage, and prosecuted 32 cases of illegal 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.

The slope safety task force mainly comprises engineers from the Public Works Bureau, the Land and Urban Construction Bureau, the Municipal Affairs Bureau and the Macao Civil Engineering Laboratory.

According to government statistics, there were 265 risky slopes throughout Macao in 2022.

During the year, the Public Works Bureau conducted two slope improvement projects, and the Municipal Affairs Bureau followed up on 18 slope improvement projects.

Number of slopes / risk	High	Medium	Low	Total
Macao peninsula	85	33	0	118
Taipa island	44	24	1	69
Coloane island	60	18	0	78
Total	**189**	**75**	**1**	**265**

In 2014, the Government 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 Public Works Bureau, 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.

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

To ensure that the satellite positioning services can effectively cover all areas of Macao, 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), supporting the applications and development of land, cadastral and engineering surveys of Macao, as well as data collection for the Geographic Information System (GIS).

The satellite positioning reference stations provide three main services. The first two provide satellite observation data download services and automatic coordinate calculation services through the Macao Satellite Positioning Reference Station Service (mosref.dscc.gov.mo) launched in 2009. The other is an NTRIP (Networked Transport of RTCM via Internet Protocol) service 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 began providing 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 2022, the website had received over 1.71 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.

The *Macao Online Map* features a *Walking Routes Map*, which includes recommended walking routes and times 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 2022, the online map has received more than 8.12 million visitors.

In line with the development of information technology and in response to public demand, in 2012 the Cartography and Cadastre Bureau introduced the *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 Emergencies is a geographical iOS / Android app that enables the public to obtain the latest emergency-related geographical information through their mobile phones. It was 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. *GeoGuide for Emergencies* provides the public with important geographical information about regions that may be affected during all levels of storm surges, 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.

To support the development of a smart city, the Cartography and Cadastre Bureau launched the Applications Programming Interface for Geographic Information service in 2021, providing a programming interface for map services across Macao. The latest online maps of Macao are displayed through webpages and mobile apps, boosting the application of geographic information.

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.

In 2020, the Information Centre of DSCC Applications was launched. This provides key services, geographical statistical data, geospatial information, and a three-dimensional map covering the entire Macao. These services enable the public to obtain the latest practical information on geography and land registration through their mobile phones, at any time.

Electric Power

The third 220kV interconnection of the Guangdong-Macao electricity network and the Pac On Substation commenced operations in August 2022, enabling power supplies via three interconnections, in northern, central, and southern Macao. The power supply capacity from mainland China was raised from 1,400 MW to 1,750 MW, not only meeting Macao's demand in terms of capacity but also achieving an unprecedented level of safety, further ensuring the stability of Macao's power supply.

Following the implementation of electricity subsidies in 2020, in response to the impact of the pandemic on the economy and people's livelihoods, the SAR Government again implemented the Electricity Subsidy Measures for Households and Business Establishments in 2022. Residential and non-residential users received subsidies of 300 patacas and 3,000 patacas per month, respectively, during the billing months from June to November. Meanwhile, the Government continued to offer an electricity subsidy of 200 patacas per month per household in 2022.

Natural Gas

During 2022, the Government continued optimising the natural gas pipeline network and completed the construction of the Macao-Taipa cross-harbour gas supply pipeline, to extend the gas supply network to the southern part of the Macao peninsula, further improving the gas supply network on the peninsula.

The Government will continue expanding the coverage of the Macau Peninsula gas pipeline network, while encouraging large hotels, tourist facilities and businesses to prioritise or switch to natural gas.

By the end of 2022, 23.3 kilometres of the project to construct a 34-kilometre natural gas trunk

pipe network on the Macao peninsula had been completed, representing a 68.5 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 2022, there were 5,082 electric vehicles in Macao, including 3,058 light vehicles, 820 heavy vehicles, 996 heavy motorcycles and 208 light motorcycles.

Since the launch of the scheme for installing electric vehicle charging stations in public car parks in 2016, as of the end of 2022, a total of 2,646 public charging stations had been installed, including 2,146 charging stations for light vehicles (in 57 public car parks and along seven public roads) and 500 charging stations for motorcycles (in 42 public car parks).

In addition, some public car parks have installed cabinets for exchanging electric motorcycle batteries. The Environmental Protection Bureau will continue encouraging relevant departments to install electric vehicle and electric motorcycle charging facilities in suitable public car parks, and plan for the next phase of the public charging station scheme. Also, the Instructions for the Installation of Electric Vehicle Charging Facilities in Private Car Parks were updated in August 2022.

Since the launch of the large-scale replacement of smart meters in 2021, it was planned that 50,000 meters would be replaced every year, so that all electricity meters in Macao would be smart meters by 2025. As of the end of 2022, smart meters accounted for more than 40 percent of all electricity meters in Macao.

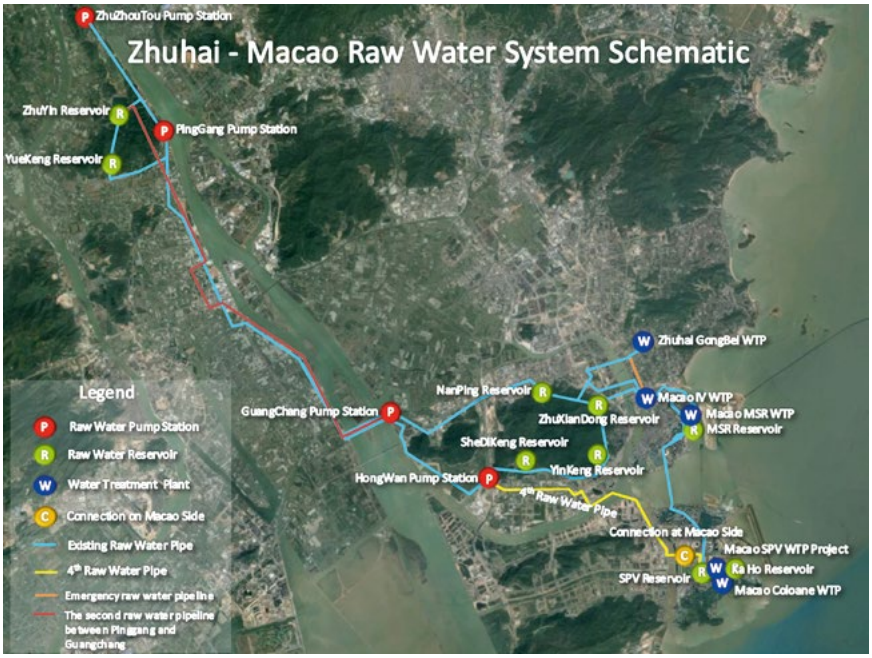
Drinking Water

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, the Seac Pai Van Reservoir and Ka Ho 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 40 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.

The pipeline with red labels is the second Ping Gang-Guang Chang raw water pipeline which was jointly constructed by Guangdong and Macao, and began supplying water in October 2020. This enables the West to East Water Diversion Project in Zhuhai and Macao to achieve dual-line operation, with a daily water supply capacity of two million cubic metres, significantly enhancing Macao's ability to ensure water supply security.

In 2022, Zhuhai supplied about 253,000 cubic metres of water to Macao each day, which totalled 92.37 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 94,000 cubic metres. In 2022, the total length of main pipelines was 643 kilometres.

At the end of 2022, 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 2.68 million cubic metres, including 1.6 million cubic metres in the reservoir near the Outer Harbour. The Ka Ho Reservoir underwent expansion from 2019 to 2022 and was officially handed over to Macao Water at the beginning of 2022. It has a capacity of 740,000 cubic metres.

A total of 90.29 million cubic metres of water were supplied in 2022, 2.6 percent less than in 2021. The daily average volume supplied in 2022 was around 247,000 cubic metres, with a maximum of 277,000 cubic metres recorded on 14 September. In 2022, the total capacity of water sales was 83.25 million cubic metres, with a daily average of 228,000 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, an official WeChat account, mobile payment, and Macao One 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 2022, Macao Water had 268,364 customer water metres, in 235,522 households, 30,375 companies and 2,467 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.

Macao Water was honoured with the Best Sustainability Report for a Non-listed Company in Hong Kong ESG Reporting Award for three consecutive years. Macao Water won the Best Sustainability Report Award for a Non-listed Company - Grand Award in 2019; the Best Sustainability Report Award for a Non-listed Company, Excellence in Environmental Positive Impact and Excellence in Social Positive Impact in 2020; and the Best GRI Report in 2021.

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, 2015 and 2022. As a result, there are eight 220 kV power cables with a transmission capacity of 2,800 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 2022, CEM's capacity peaked at 985.5 MW on 24 August, five percent below the peak capacity in 2021.

The Macao electricity transmission network comprises 27 primary substations, eight high-voltage substations and 1,060 kilometres of 66 kV high-voltage cables, 110 kV cables and 220 kV cables. Connected by eight primary 220 kV transmission lines and four backup 110 kV transmission lines, the Guangdong-Macao electricity network forms a power transmission network structure with three 220 kV interconnections – in northern, central and southern Macao – for power transmission in Macao.

The 11 kV medium-voltage electricity transmission network comprises 1,670 user transformer rooms (11 kV/400 V) and 43 mid-voltage substations, and is connected by cables with a total length of 2,595 kilometres. The low-voltage transmission network comprises 986 kilometres of cable, while the street lighting network comprises 591 kilometres of cable and 16,219 streetlights[1]. CEM's power network almost entirely comprises underground cables.

Electricity Output and Consumption

CEM generated 406.2 GWh of electricity during 2022, representing an increase of 41.6 percent from 2021. The amount of electricity imported from mainland China was 4,873.7 GWh, representing a

[1] Including 11,660 light poles and 4,559 wall-mounted streetlights

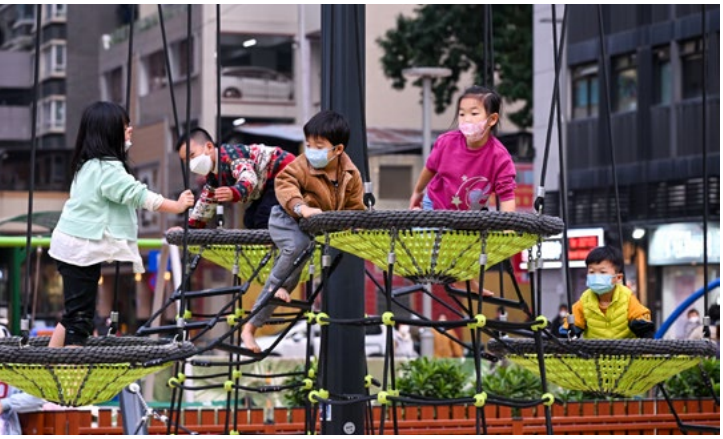
decrease of 6.1 percent over 2021, and accounting for 89.6 percent of total electricity consumption; and electricity purchased from the Macao Central Incineration Centre totalled 161.7 GWh. CEM's sales for 2022 totalled 5,243 GWh.

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 2022, CEM was providing services to 276,522 households. The Macao peninsula accounted for 80.11 percent of the total customer base; Taipa, 13.97 percent; Coloane, 5.87 percent; Cotai, 0.01 percent; and Hengqin, 0.05 percent.

Macao Yearbook 2023

Children’s playground in Lam Mau



The Municipal Affairs Bureau has turned a piece of idle land near Avenida Marginal do Lam Mau into a temporary leisure area, featuring a comprehensive fitness area and a children's playground, thus making good use of land resources for better outdoor public leisure spaces. The playground was opened to the public on 13 November, and features six distinctive facilities: a high-rise play zone, a sandpit zone, a slide zone, an artificial grass hill, a swing area and a roller skating rink. This is the first leisure area on the Macao peninsula to feature a sandpit, and is a playground suiting parents and children, full of creativity and inspirations.

Macao Yearbook 2023

12

TRANSPORT

MACAU

Transport

Roads and Bridges

Macao has 347.2 kilometres of roads and highways, including 190.1 kilometres on the Macao peninsula; 91.3 kilometres on Taipa Island and Cotai; 44.4 kilometres on Coloane; 2.9 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 468.9 kilometres of roads for motor vehicles. This figure includes 204.5 kilometres on the Macao peninsula; 151.2 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; 5.6 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 2022, there were 1,110 buses in service – 115 minibuses, 230 medium-sized buses and 765 large buses, on 85 routes. In 2022, a total of 168 million passengers were served, representing a decrease of 12.8 percent over the 2021 figure, covering a total distance of 47.9 million kilometres, representing a decrease of 4.35 percent over the 2021 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 64 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.

TCM will adhere to the vision of "Building a Low Carbon Macao and Embracing a Green Life" proposed by the MSAR Government as its corporate development principle, and continue to introduce new models and environmentally friendly buses, aiming to provide safe, fast and quality bus services for Macao residents and the public.

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. In 2022, Transmac received the Industry and Commerce Merit award from the MSAR Government.

Transmac has around 1,070 employees and a fleet of over 400 buses that serve 36 bus routes covering Macao, Taipa and Coloane islands. During 2022, 78,643,739 passengers were carried and 22,279,334 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 2022, Macao had 1,389 licensed black taxis and 300 special taxis. There were 7,169 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 2022, there were 249,581 vehicles on Macao's roads, including 128,196 motorcycles, 114,066 light vehicles and 7, 319 heavy vehicles. During the year, 10,603 new vehicles were registered, 15.1 percent less than in 2021. Of these, 5,861 were motorcycles and 4,044 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 11 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, there are 743 video cameras and 87 speed monitoring radar units; a comprehensive system of 89 monitors at road junctions to detect speeding, vehicles jumping red lights and driving in contravention of road markings; as well as 20 monitors to detect illegal parking, 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 2022 the monitoring systems identified 9,370

cases of speeding on highways, 1,423 cases of speeding along the bridge, 4,661 cases of jumping red lights, and 17,089 cases of illegal parking.

Parking

As at 31 December 2022, Macao had 62 public car parks, which together provided 25,927 parking spaces for light vehicles, 595 spaces for heavy vehicles, and 18,522 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

(Cont.)

Public Car Parks in Macao	
Name of car park	**Available parking spaces**
S. Lourenco Market Car Park	60 light vehicles, 74 motorcycles
Estrada Flor de Lotus Heavy Vehicle Car Park	108 heavy vehicles
Macao Science Center Car Park	415 light vehicles, 413 motorcycles
Lido Car Park	62 light vehicles, 24 motorcycles
Transport Bureau Car Park	148 light vehicles, 178 motorcycles
Cheng Choi Building Car Park	304 light vehicles, 518 motorcycles
Mong Sin Block Car Park	133 light vehicles, 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

(Cont.)

Public Car Parks in Macao	
Name of car park	**Available parking spaces**
Iat Seng Building Car Park	292 light vehicles, 315 motorcycles
Chun Shu Mei Car Park	197 light vehicles, 197 motorcycles
Vala Das Borboletas Car Park	369 light vehicles, 165 motorcycles
Iat Fai Building Car Park	59 light vehicles, 132 motorcycles
Alameda da Harmoniai Car Park	209 light vehicles, 146 motorcycles
Rua da Bacia Sul Car Park	306 light vehicles, 214 motorcycles
Fai Ieng Building Car Park	121 light vehicles, 107 motorcycles
Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Checkpoint Building (West) Car Park	3,089 light vehicles, 2,054 motorcycles
Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Checkpoint Building (East) Car Park (beyond Macao border)	3,000 light vehicles
Patane Municipal Market Complex Car Park	116 light vehicles, 194 motorcycles
New Wholesale Market Car Park	230 light vehicles, 198 motorcycles
Cheng Tou Building Car Park	80 light vehicles, 83 motorcycles
Border Gate Sports Complex Car Park	788 light vehicles, 800 motorcycles
Bairro da Ilha Verde Building Car Park	1,427 light vehicles, 1,628 motorcycles
Joao Lecaros Car Park	46 light vehicles, 56 motorcycles
Qingmao Border Control Car Park	158 light vehicles, 207 motorcycles
Mong Tak Building Car Park	476 light vehicles, 280 motorcycles
Edifício Toi Fai Car Park	105 light vehicles, 119 motorcycles
Mong-Há Sports Centre Car Park	264 light vehicles, 212 motorcycles
A-Ma Transport Interchange Car Park	201 light vehicles, 403 motorcycles

As at 31 December 2022, there were 7,702 parking meters for light vehicles, of which 214 were one-hour parking meters, 5,695 were two-hour parking meters and 1,793 were four-hour parking meters. There were 858 non-metered parking spaces. There were 3,031 parking meters for motorcycles, of which 1,730 were two-hour parking meters and 1,301 were four-hour parking meters. There were 29,376 non-metered parking spaces for motorcycles.

Road Safety

According to statistics provided by the Public Security Police, 11,169 traffic accidents occurred in Macao during 2022, resulting in 3,984 injuries and seven 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 2022, the road safety seminars and workshops co-organised by the Transport Bureau and Traffic Department attracted 4,458 participants from 24 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, the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge checkpoint, and the Macao border crossing area of Hengqin.

In 2022, the numbers of arrivals of Macao residents via the Border Gate, Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, Macao border crossing area of Hengqin checkpoint, Zhuhai-Macao Cross-border Industrial Zone and Qingmao checkpoint were 15,763,037, 1,017,547, 1,232,141, 95,205 and 2,880,505, respectively.

During 2022, there were 5,325,019 visitor arrivals by land, representing a decrease of 24.3 percent from the previous year's figure.

Of these, 3,913,011 entered via the Border Gate; tourists from mainland China and Hong Kong represented 89.1 percent and 9.9 percent of the total, respectively.

There were 148,148 visitors who arrived via Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge checkpoint; tourists from mainland China and Hong Kong accounted for 70.8 percent and 28.2 percent of this total, respectively.

The number of visitors who arrived via the Macao checkpoint of Hengqin Port was 889,103, while 5,651 arrived via the Zhuhai-Macao Cross-border Industrial Zone. There were 369,106 visitors who arrived via the Qingmao border checkpoint; tourists from mainland China and Hong Kong accounted for 89.9 percent and 10.1 percent of this total, respectively.

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; 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 and Hong Kong International Airport in Hong Kong, Fuyong and Shekou in Shenzhen, and Jiuzhou Port in Zhuhai. 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, Fuyong in Shenzhen and Jiuzhou Port in Zhuhai during 2022. The service between Macao and Shekou in Shenzhen was suspended several times due to the pandemic; it resumed on 14 September, with three scheduled ferry sailings daily, and the shipping company would increase the number of sailings according to circumstances.

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 to provide leisure cruise services.

Due to the pandemic, the Taipa Ferry Terminal suspended the ferry services between Macao and Hong Kong, Fuyong in Shenzhen, Humen in Dongguan and Jiuzhou Port in Zhuhai during 2022; the service between Macao and Hong Kong International Airport resumed on 30 December 2022; and the service between Macao and Shekou in Shenzhen was suspended several times due to the pandemic; it resumed on 14 September, with six scheduled ferry sailings daily, and the shipping company would increase the number of sailings according to circumstances.

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 during 2022; it resumed on 5 August, maintaining a sailing every 30 minutes.

Maritime Passenger and Cargo Transportation

During 2022, the numbers of arrivals of Macao residents via the Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal, Inner Harbour Ferry Terminal and Taipa Ferry Terminal were 1,002, 134,471 and 7,174, respectively. Regarding visitor arrivals, 167,146 passengers arrived in Macao by sea, representing a decrease of 16.8 percent compared with the 2021 figure. Of these, 27,963 entered Macao via the Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal, 45,560 via the Inner Harbour Ferry Terminal, and 93,623 via the Taipa Ferry Terminal.

In 2022, 86,021 containers, holding 127,786 TEUs (twenty-foot equivalent units) were shipped into and out of Macao by sea, representing increases of 1.1 percent and 2.99 percent, respectively, over the 2021 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 December 2018, and on 1 July 2021 began utilising Barra Pier for passenger embarkation and disembarkation.

In 2022, there were 1,016 Macao Aquatic Trek charter services, with a total of 15,362 passengers. Due to the pandemic, there were several suspensions of Macao Aquatic Trek charter services, as Shun Tak China Travel – Companhia de Gestão de Embarcações (Macau) was requested to suspend its services from 12 August, while from 1 October the other two shipping companies rescheduled their services to weekends and holidays.

2022 Sightseeing Maritime Routes

	No. of Sails	No. of Passengers
January 2022	118	914
February 2022	188	4,525
March 2022	134	711
April 2022	203	3,212

(Cont.)

2022 Sightseeing Maritime Routes		
	No. of Sails	No. of Passengers
May 2022	204	2,611
June 2022	109	1,099
July 2022	0	0
August 2022	0	0
September 2022	2	24
October 2022	47	1,706
November 2022	4	144
December 2022	7	416

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. The Shenzhen-Macao helicopter passenger transportation service was launched in 2002 and operated by East Asia Airlines. 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 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 2022, Ka Ho Harbour handled 12,060 inbound TEUs (twenty-foot equivalent units) and 10,725 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 2022 totalled around 85.47 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 258 registered vessels at the end of 2022.

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 71 registered vessels in this category at the end of 2022, including nine 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 2022, a total of 50 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 activities for youngsters and students.

During 2022, the school held a total of 24 training courses, with a total of 520 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 2022, the Government Dockyard built two new vessels – one 38-metre beacon vessel for the Marine and Water Bureau, and one 11-metre fibreglass vessel. It also carried out 204 vessel maintenance projects, 154 of which were completed. The shipyard carried out 2,003 projects concerning examination, maintenance and repair of 1,786 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 2022, 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

(Cont.)

Signatories of Air Services Agreements with Macao	
Nation	**Signing date**
Portugal	31/08/1995
Switzerland	05/09/1995
Singapore	27/10/1995
Malaysia	31/10/1995
Thailand	01/11/1995
United States	03/07/1996
Vietnam	07/08/1996
Germany	05/09/1996
DPR Korea	08/12/1996
Denmark	11/12/1996
Sweden	11/12/1996
Norway	11/12/1996
South Korea	03/04/1997
The Philippines	18/07/1997
India	11/02/1998
Nepal	19/02/1998
South Africa	04/04/1998
Brunei	24/05/1998
United Arab Emirates	06/12/1998
Russia	21/01/1999
Myanmar	12/03/1999
Australia	24/08/1999
Poland	22/10/1999

(Cont.)

Signatories of Air Services Agreements with Macao	
Nation	**Signing date**
Pakistan	15/11/2000
Czech Republic	25/09/2001
Cambodia	12/12/2001
United Kingdom	19/01/2004
Iceland	13/07/2004
Maldives	16/01/2006
France	23/05/2006
Sri Lanka	08/06/2006
Mongolia	27/06/2006
Japan	10/02/2010
Laos	25/06/2013
Oman	Initialled
Indonesia	Initialled
Israel	Initialled
Greece	Initialled
Slovakia	Initialled
Cape Verde	Initialled
Chile	Initialled
Turkey	Initialled
Qatar	Initialled

Other agreements:

The MSAR Government has signed the following agreement on aviation with the Portuguese Government:

Agreement	Signing date
Protocol on Cooperation in Civil Aviation Between the Portuguese Republic and the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China	9 September 2002

The MSAR Government has signed the following multilateral agreements with the European Union:

Agreement	Signing date
Agreement between the Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and the European Union on Certain Aspects of Air Services	23 November 2013

As at 31 December 2022, two airlines were registered in Macao and providing flight services: Air Macao Company and Sky Shuttle.

The fleets and scheduled flight services of the two 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, Chongqing, Taiyuan, Tianjin, Zhengzhou, Changzhou, Qingdao, Fuzhou, Wenzhou, Yiwu, Nantong, Taipei, Tokyo, and Hanoi.
Sky Shuttle (Helicopter service)	2 x Agusta AW139	No service

The numbers of pilots licensed by the Civil Aviation Authority, as at 31 December 2022, were:

Airline	Number of licensed pilots
Civil Aviation Authority	0
Air Macau Company Limited	160
Sky Shuttle	4
Total	**164**

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 599,185 passengers during 2022, 47.8 percent less than in 2021. Its cargo volume was 51,401 tonnes, representing an increase of 5.8 percent. A total of 13,642 flights took off or landed, representing a decrease of 13.6 percent.

The number of private and commercial air charters decreased from 141 in 2021 to 90 in 2022, representing a decrease of 36 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 By-law No. 16/2022 issued on 19 April, the security plan of MSAR civil aviation is intended to ensure the safety, normal operations and efficiency of international civil aviation activities in Macao. The security plan is essential to protect passengers, crew, airport staff and the public, as well as ensuring the normal, uninterrupted operations of aircraft, facilities and equipment.

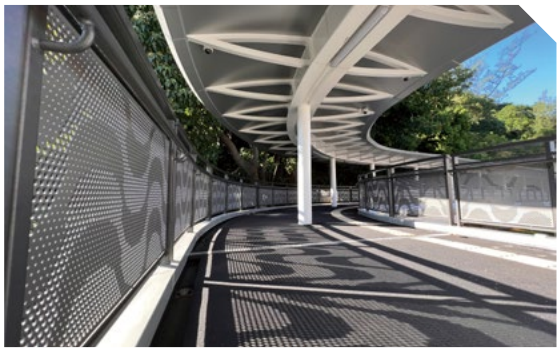
The MSAR civil aviation security plan involves the Civil Aviation Authority, the Public Security Force and public security departments, airport operator, air freight operators and air transportation service providers.

The airport operator is responsible for formulating and implementing the airport security plan, to ensure 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.

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.

Guia Hill pedestrian tunnel



The Guia Hill pedestrian tunnel, a major component of the Pedestrian System Surrounding Guia Hill, opened on 1 October. The tunnel passes through the NAPE district to Avenida de Horta e Costa, shortening the walking distance from 1,100 metres, around Guia Hill, to about 400 metres. It also connects with nearby escalators to provide an even faster, more convenient walking route for citizens and tourists. The walking system is designed to integrate with nature, with Macao's world heritage as the theme for decorations, creating a comfortable leisure space that has been widely acclaimed by the public.

Macao Yearbook 2023

13

GEOGRAPHY, ENVIRONMENT AND POPULATION

MACAU

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 33.3 square kilometres in 2022. The Macao peninsula accounts for 9.3 square kilometres (28.0 percent) of the current area; Taipa island for 7.9 square kilometres (23.7 percent); Coloane island for 7.6 square kilometres (22.8 percent); COTAI Reclamation Area for 6.1 square kilometres (18.3 percent); New Urban Zone Area A for 1.4 square kilometres (4.2 percent); New Urban Zone Area C for 0.3 square kilometres (0.9 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 24.2 square kilometres, accounting for 72.7 percent of the total; granite hills cover six square kilometres, or 18 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 5.7 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, 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

General Information

In 2022, Macao's average annual temperature and the total rainfall fell within the climate normal; the relative humidity was slightly higher than the climate normal.

Six tropical cyclones affected Macao in 2022. They were Typhoon Chaba from 29 June to 3 July, a tropical depression from 3 August to 4 August, Tropical Storm Mulan from 8 August to 11 August, Typhoon Ma-on from 23 August to 25 August, Typhoon Nesat from 16 October to 18 October, and Typhoon Nalgae from 31 October to 3 November. Two new records were set in 2022: Typhoon Chaba set a record for the longest duration of Typhoon Signal No. 8 hoisted in July of Macao (23 hours); and Typhoon Nalgae marked the first time since 1972 that Typhoon Signal No. 8 was hoisted in November (2 November).

Regarding storm surge warnings, as a result of Typhoon Chaba, Tropical Storm Mulan, Typhoon Ma-on and Typhoon Nalgae, one Orange Storm Surge Warning, three Yellow Storm Surge Warnings and four Blue Storm Surge Warnings were issued in 2022, during which Typhoon Chaba caused the most severe flooding, with the maximum flood height of 0.5 metres recorded in the early hours of 2 July in the south of the Inner Harbour.

A total of 27 rainstorm warnings were issued in Macao in 2022, including the Red Rainstorm Warning Signal in the morning of 11 May, in the afternoon of 12 May, at midnight on 7 June, in the morning of 8 June, at midnight on 10 August and in the evening of 7 October. During the Red Rainstorm Warning that was effective in the early morning of 8 June, East Asian Games Station recorded the highest hourly cumulative rainfall (67.6 millimetres), which was the third highest in June since 2000, and the highest daily cumulative rainfall (236.2 millimetres) in 2022.

Summary of Severe Weather Warnings Issued in 2022

Warning / Signal Type		Frequency	No. of Warning Reports Issued
Tropical Cyclone Warning	No. 1 Alert Signal	6	29
	No. 3 Strong Wind Signal	9	60
	No. 8 Northeast Gale Signal	1	4
	No. 8 Southeast Gale Signal	3	36
	No. 8 Southwest Gale Signal	0	0
	No. 8 Northwest Gale Signal	1	9
	No. 9 Increasing Gale Signal	0	0
	No. 10 Typhoon Signal	0	0
	All Signals Lowered	6	6

(Cont.)

Summary of Severe Weather Warnings Issued in 2022			
Warning / Signal Type		Frequency	No. of Warning Reports Issued
Strong Monsoon Warning (Black Ball)		17	64
Rainstorm Warnings	Yellow Rainstorm Warning Signal	29	64
	Red Rainstorm Warning Signal	6	13
	Black Rainstorm Warning Signal	0	0
	All Warnings Lowered	27	27
Thunderstorm Warning		54	146
Storm Surge Alert		0	0
Storm Surge Warning	Blue Storm Surge Warning	4	12
	Yellow Storm Surge Warning	3	9
	Orange Storm Surge Warning	1	4
	Red Storm Surge Warning	0	0
	Black Storm Surge Warning	0	0
	All Warnings Lowered	4	4

Temperatures

Macao had an average annual temperature of 22.7ºC during 2022, which was 0.1ºC lower than the climate normal and fell within the normal level. The highest and the lowest average temperatures were 29.1ºC in July, and 13.6ºC in February, respectively.

September was the hottest month, with a record high average temperature of 28.8°C, identical to the same month in 2021. It had the second highest number of hot days on record, with 16 days, and the highest number of hot nights on record, with four days in September. The number of hot days for the year was 38, seven days slightly more than the climate normal of 31 days. In addition, the year recorded the lowest average temperature on record for the month of May, at 24°C, and the lowest single day temperature in May, at 14.9°C. The number of cold days in the year was 43, similar to the climate normal of 39 days, but January saw the fewest number of cold days ever, with only six days.

The hottest day was 24 July, when the temperature rose to 37.4ºC; whereas the coldest day was 21 February, when the temperature fell to 6ºC.

Relative Humidity

The average relative humidity during 2022 was 82 percent, which was two percentage points higher than the climate normal. June and November saw the highest monthly average relative humidity, at 89 percent; whereas the lowest was 69 percent in October and December.

Rainfall

Total rainfall during 2022 was at a normal level of 2,030.8 millimetres; and was 64.2 millimetres, or about three percent above climate normal. The highest monthly rainfall was 514.6 millimetres, recorded in May, 228.6 millimetres above normal. Only 6.8 millimetres of rainfall was recorded in April, marking the lowest monthly rainfall of the year. The highest daily rainfall was 213.8 millimetres, on 8 June.

Evaporation

The total evaporation level in 2022 was 795.1 millimetres. Other than March, April, September and October, the monthly evaporation levels were slightly below the climate normal.

Sunshine

During 2022, Macao had 1,895.1 hours of sunshine. The most hours of sunshine were recorded in April, totalling 179.5 hours, which was 85.3 hours above the climate normal for that month. The least hours of sunshine were recorded in November, amounting to 100.4 hours, which was 57.7 hours fewer than the climate normal for that month.

Wind

During 2022, Macao was subject to predominantly north-northeasterly winds in January; northly winds in February, November and December; east-southeasterly and south-southeasterly winds in March; south-southeasterly winds in April, May and August; southerly winds in June and July; and easterly winds in September and October. Wind speeds averaged 11.4 kilometres per hour.

Meteorological and Geophysical 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 also provides a 48-hour automatic weather forecast service, which gives hourly forecasts of temperature, humidity, wind speed, wind direction and weather conditions for the next two days on its website and mobile apps for public reference.

The SMG continues cooperating with the Macau Broadcasting Company (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 tropical cyclones that appear likely to enter the South China Sea, heavy rainstorms 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 monitors and produces 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 provides 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.

In recent years, the SMG has continued to enhance its weather forecasts by issuing qualitative forecasts of severe weather through special push notifications or special weather information one to two days in advance, where feasible, to alert the public of possible weather changes in the near future. In addition, the bureau makes reference to the weather nowcasting system, together with other forecasts or real-time data, to issue early warning alerts and weather warnings one to two hours before the impact of severe weather, so that the public can be prepared in advance.

The Tsunami Warning System developed by the SMG in 2022 came into effect on 1 January 2023.

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 2022, the system typically operated at 100 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 strives to promote meteorological science and disaster relief knowledge to different groups, including through producing informative images, texts and videos; broadcasting promotional videos and audios through various channels; receiving visits from groups; inviting members of the civil protection mechanism and school administrators on field exchanges; and collaborating with the Science Museum to organise activities such as the "Campus Weather Monitoring Competition", a play on the "Tricolour Rainstorm Warnings", the "Weather Fun Families Tour" and the Science Museum summer courses.

In 2022, a total of 2,758 participants enjoyed the play on "Tricolour Rainstorm Warnings". Due to the pandemic, the number of visitors to SMG decreased to 1,084, with a total of group 35 visits throughout the year.

To keep the public informed of potential flooding areas and flood heights during various storm surge warnings, the SMG has posted and regularly updated the Storm Surge Alert labels on the 130 Civil Protection CCTV poles in low-lying areas and outside the entrances of over 40 social service facilities under the Social Welfare Bureau.

Monitoring Network

The SMG collects weather data 24 hours a day via its Automatic Weather Station Network comprising 17 weather-observation stations in key locations around Macao, 14 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 has added a centralised lightning information processing system, and set up a lightning detection station at the University of Macao, to optimise the efficiency, quality and stability of lightning monitoring.

Regarding meteorological telemetry, the SMG has two ground meteorological reception and processing systems to receive Japanese Himawari satellite information and Chinese FY-2 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, an ensemble system for predicting storm surges in Macao, and a weather nowcasting system, to analyse the impacts of tropical cyclones and storm surges, and monitor real-time changes in thunderstorms.

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, a volatile organic compound monitoring system, and an aerosol light detection and ranging (LIDAR) system for monitoring aerosol conditions 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. To enhance monitoring of radiation in the atmosphere, a radiation monitoring station was built on the Hengqin campus of the University of Macao, and inspections of this were completed by the end of 2022.

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 54th Session of ESCAP/WMO Typhoon Committee;
- The Second Session of the Commission for Observation, Infrastructure and Information Systems (INFCOM) of WMO;
- The Second Session of the Commission for Weather, Climate, Water and Related Environmental Services and Applications;
- The 18th Session of the Forum on Regional Climate Monitoring-Assessment-Prediction for Asia (FOCRAII);
- The 26th Meeting of the Meteorology Sub-group of the Asia Pacific Air Navigation Planning and Implementation Regional Group;
- The 17th Typhoon Committee Integrated Workshop and Roving Seminar; and
- The 11th Meteorological Technical Conference among China, Macao and Portugal.

Air Quality

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 2022, roadside monitoring stations in Macao recorded "good" air quality on 74.0 percent of days, "acceptable" air quality on 23.8 percent of days, and "poor" air quality on 2.2 percent of

days (eight days). In the high-density residential areas of the Macao peninsula, the air quality was "good" on 59.2 percent of days, "acceptable" on 36.4 percent of days, and "poor" on 4.4 percent of days (16 days).

In the high-density residential area on Taipa, the air quality was "good" on 57.8 percent of days, "acceptable" on 39.5 percent of days, and "poor" on 2.7 percent of days (10 days). Ambient monitoring stations on Taipa recorded "good" air quality on 47.1 percent of days, "acceptable" air quality on 44.7 percent of days, "poor" air quality on 7.4 percent of days (27 days), and "very poor" air quality on 0.8 percent of days (three days).

Ambient monitoring stations on Coloane recorded "good" air quality on 48.2 percent of days, "acceptable" air quality on 42.2 percent of days, "poor" air quality on nine percent of days (33 days), and "very poor" air quality on 0.6 percent of days (two days). The Ka Ho roadside monitoring station recorded "good" air quality on 52.3 percent of days, "acceptable" air quality on 41.4 percent of days, "poor" air quality on six percent of days (22 days), and "very poor" air quality on 0.3 percent of days (one day).

In 2022, ozone (O_3) was the main pollutant that led to "poor" or "very poor" air quality in Macao, primarily affecting Macao in summer and autumn. The Coloane ambient monitoring stations recorded most of the "poor" or "very poor" air quality days – 35 days, representing 9.6 percent of the year. Overall, over 88 percent of days met the air quality standards ("good" to "acceptable") across various districts in 2022.

Average Pollutant Concentrations in 2022

Monitoring Station	Respirable suspended particulates (μg/ m3)	Fine suspended particulates* (μg/ m3)	Sulphur dioxide (μg/ m3)	Nitrogen dioxide (μg/ m3)	Ozone (μg/ m3)	Carbon monoxide (mg/m3)
Roadside	35.4	16.9	---	40.3	---	1.0
High-density residential area of Macao peninsula	40.9	14.8	5.2	35.5	44.5	0.7
High-density residential area of Taipa island	45.6	13.7	5.5	25.3	44.4	0.7
Taipa ambient	29.6	15.0	3.5	19.8	63.6	0.6
Coloane ambient[(i)]	31.4	15.8	3.7	22.9	65.3	0.7
Ka Ho roadside[a]	31.8	13.5	4.6	19.9	58.6	0.6

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 (defined by 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.

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 2022, the Environmental Protection Bureau and the Public Security Police received 10,620 complaints about ambient noise, about 18.4 percent fewer than the 2021 figure. The Environmental Protection Bureau received 2,165 of these complaints, representing an increase of 3.6 percent compared with 2021; whereas the Public Security Police received the remaining 8,455 cases, 21.5 percent fewer than in 2021.

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" (37.0 percent or 3,932 cases), "public areas" (27.7 percent or 2,947 cases), and "industry, commerce and services" (15.2 percent or 1,617 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.

The data is published on a monthly basis on the Environmental Protection Bureau's website and in the Environmental Geographic Information System. The 2021 Annual Report on Data Collected by Environmental Noise Monitoring Stations of Macao was published in March 2022.

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 2022, the Environmental Protection Bureau continued monitoring the water quality of managed waters of Macao. The monitoring of sediments in Macao waters commenced in 2022, to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the marine environment. In addition, 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. The data is published monthly on the website of the Environmental Protection Bureau and in the Environmental Geographic Information System. The 2021 Annual Report on Data Collected by Automatic Water Quality Monitoring Stations of Macao was published in March 2022. In addition, in response to the remediation of the Canal dos Patos, the bureau took over management of the two automatic water quality monitoring stations in Canal dos Patos, to constantly monitor the water quality in the area.

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 92 and 204 accreditations for water quality certificates and various food certificates, respectively.

Wastewater Management

The five sewage treatment facilities in Macao – the Macao Peninsula Sewage Treatment Plant, Taipa Sewage Treatment Plant, Coloane Sewage Treatment Plant, the Crossborder Industrial Zone

Sewage Treatment Plant, and the temporary sewage treatment plant near the Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal – can handle 365,000 cubic metres of sewage per day.

In 2022, the Macao Peninsula Sewage Treatment Plant handled 53,998,419 cubic metres of sewage; Taipa Sewage Treatment Plant handled 8,997,689 cubic metres; Coloane Sewage Treatment Plant handled 13,610,499 cubic metres; the Crossborder Industrial Zone Sewage Treatment Plant handled 776,673 cubic metres; and the temporary sewage treatment plant near the Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal handled 3,910,613 cubic metres.

The preliminary design and ground investigation for the in-situ enhancement of the Coloane Sewage Treatment Plant were completed, with an open tender to be held in 2023.

To tie in with the development of reclaimed water reuse by the MSAR Government, in 2022 the Environmental Protection Bureau completed the preliminary design of the sewage treatment plant on the Artificial Island of Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, and made adjustments to the design, with a view to conducting an open tender in 2023.

To improve coastal water quality, the temporary sewage treatment plant near the Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal in Macao was completed and put into operation in late December 2021. The facility operations accorded with expectations. An open tender for construction of the temporary sewage treatment plant at Avenida Marginal do Lam Mao was held in December 2022, and the preliminary design work for the construction of the temporary sewage treatment plant at Inner Harbour South commenced in 2022.

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. In 2022, the CSR collected about 284,309 tonnes of household waste in Macao.

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 recycling equipment. The application process for the scheme closed on 25 November 2022.

In terms of plastic reduction, the Environmental Protection Bureau continued to promote plastic reduction through a series of activities such as the Green School Project, the Plan for Recognition of Eco-Supermarkets, the Macao Green Hotels Award, the "Reducing Plastic is Very Easy" and "Bringing Your Own Water Bottles is Easy" campaigns, and the Scheme for Food Waste Reduction During Macao Food Festival. Drinking water dispensers have been installed in suitable locations, to promote waste reduction at source among the public.

In addition, following the ban on the import of disposable styrofoam utensils, non-degradable plastic disposable drinking straws and disposable drink stirrers to MSAR, the Executive Order to Prohibit the Import of Non-degradable Disposable Plastic Knives, Forks and Spoons to the MSAR

was promulgated in September 2022.

To promote the separation and recycling of the "three-colour resources" (paper, plastic and metal/aluminium cans), the Environmental Protection Bureau continued expanding the community resources recycling network, to provide more accessible recycling channels – including the Environmental Protection Fun corners, the Environmental Protection Fun clean collection spots, the Environmental Protection Fun collection points, mobile recycling vehicles and smart recycling machines. The "Recycling in Buildings is Easy" programme was also launched, to promote participation by building residents. After pre-treatment, the recyclables are transported to neighbouring regions for recycling.

Regarding food waste recycling, the Environmental Protection Bureau launched the "Recycling Food Waste is Very Easy" campaign in 2021, and introduced a new household food waste collection service (excluding food waste from restaurants) in the Environmental Protection Fun corners. Over 15 tonnes of household food waste were collected by the end of 2022. The first "Smart Machine for Collection of Food Waste" was set up at the Environmental Protection Fun corner (Mong Ha) in 2022, to enable people to deposit food waste for recycling.

In addition, by the end of 2022 a total of 166 restaurants had participated in the Restaurant Food Waste Recycling Pilot Project, which continued collecting food waste from government departments, schools, associations and institutions through the Food Waste Treatment Demonstration Project. The collected food waste was transported to Macao Incineration Centre for centralised treatment through the food waste treatment machine and composting facility. After treatment, the food waste is converted to organic fertiliser to be distributed to the public and landscaping companies, free of charge. Over 100,000 small bags (100 grammes per bag) and 6,000 larger bags (20 kilogrammes per bag) of free fertiliser were distributed by the end of 2022.

In addition, the MSAR Government planned to build an organic resource recycling centre at the construction waste landfill, based on anaerobic digestion technology, to generate biogas for electricity generation. An open tender process was initiated in 2022.

In 2022, the Environmental Protection Bureau again organised the "Recycling Red Packets is Easy" event during Chinese New Year, setting up more than 900 collection points across Macao. About 2.30 million red packets were collected (weighing over 6.75 tonnes). After sorting, about 300,000 red packets (weighing over 0.8 tonnes) could be distributed to the public in the following year for reuse, while the rest were sent for recycling.

The Environmental Protection Bureau again organised the "Recycling Mooncake Boxes is Easy" event during Mid-Autumn Festival in 2022, the bureau set up over 1,063 mooncake box collection points across Macao, and 15,400 used mooncake boxes (weighing approximately 5.46 tonnes) 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 2022, the centre processed 505,967 tonnes of solid waste,

of which municipal solid waste amounted to 436,828 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 2022, the incineration centre supplied 16,166 units (10,000 kWh) of electricity to the public grid. In addition, in 2022 the Environmental Protection Bureau continued the third phase of the expansion of the Macao Incineration Centre, and completed the construction of the new special and hazardous waste treatment station.

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 2022, the waste treatment centre processed a total of 3,525 tonnes of waste (including medical waste), with discarded tyres comprising eight percent of the total.

Apart from the 23 fixed collection points and mobile recycling 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 2022, about 447,000 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 2022, over 179 tonnes of used batteries had been collected through the scheme, of which more than 100 tonnes of pre-treated disposable batteries and lead-acid batteries were transported to neighbouring regions for subsequent recycling and resource treatment in accordance with the Basel Convention.

By the end of 2022, over 880 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 62,000 kilogrammes of used lamps were collected through the scheme by the end of 2022.

By the end of 2022, a total of 153 organisations had participated in the “Recycling Glass Bottles is Easy” scheme. 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.

In addition, mobile recycling vehicles are parked at 16 different locations around Macao each month on a rotating basis, providing collection services for both large and small appliances, computers, communication equipment, used batteries, lamps, glass bottles and the “three-colour

resources" (paper, plastic and metal/aluminium cans).

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 2022, about 2.42 million cubic metres of construction waste were disposed of.

In addition, the by-law on Macao's Construction Waste Management System, enacted on 2020, 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.

Legislation and Pollution Control

Legislation enacted in 2022 covering environmental issues included:	
1	Plan for Granting Financial Support for Scrapping Obsolete Motorcycles and Their Replacement with New Electric Motorcycles (Order No. 5/2022 from the Secretary for Transport and Public Works);
2	Prohibiting Import and Transshipment of Certain Goods to the MSAR, Including Architectural Paints Exceeding the Volatile Organic Compound Content Limits (Executive Order No. 91/2022);
3	Amendment to Table 1 of Schedule of By-law No. 30/2016 - Tailpipe Emission Limits and Measurement of Exhaust Pollutants by in-use Vehicles, as amended by Order of the Chief Executive No. 130/2018, No. 80/2019 and No. 79/2021 (Executive Order No. 92/2022);
4	Tariff Scheme for Public Electricity Supply Services (By-law No. 25/2022);
5	Establishing the specific provisions on the parameters, tariff periods, tariff levels, tariff tiers, public charging tariffs, general charging tariffs and tariff assistance of the electricity supply tariffs under the Tariff Scheme for Public Electricity Supply Services (Executive Order No. 105/2022);
6	Amendments to Tables 1, 3, 4 and 5 of Schedule 2 of By-law No. 1/2008 - Regulations on Tailpipe Emissions of New Imported Vehicles, as amended by Executive Order No. 356/2010 and No. 257/2018 (Executive Order No. 111/2022);
7	Prohibiting the Import of Non-degradable Disposable Plastic Knives, Forks and Spoons to the MSAR (Executive Order No. 175/2022);
8	Plan for Granting Financial Support for the Scrapping of Old Diesel-Powered Vehicles (Order No. 26/2022 from the Secretary for Transport and Public Works); and

9	Extending the application period for the Plan for Granting Financial Support for the Scrapping of Obsolete Motorcycles and Their Replacement with New Electric Motorcycles to 31 March 2023 (Order No. 34/2022 from the Secretary for Transport and Public Works)

International Treaties

New international agreements and treaties made applicable to Macao in 2022 included:	
1	Amendments to Schedule 2, Schedule 8 and Schedule 9 of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal.

Environmental Protection and Energy Conservation Fund

The Government established the Environmental Protection and Energy Conservation Fund through By-law No. 21/2011, and 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, to subsidise purchases of equipment required for recycling industry operations. The application period closed on 25 November 2022. A total of 49 applications were received, of which 47 applications were handled and approved, involving subsidies of approximately 20 million patacas.

To further improve Macao air quality and achieve the Dual Carbon goals, in March 2022 the Environmental and Energy Conservation Fund launched the Plan for Granting Financial Support for the Scrapping of Obsolete Motorcycles and Their Replacement with New Electric Motorcycles, to encourage owners to replace their older, more polluting motorbikes with new electric motorbikes, thereby increasing the popularity of electric motorbikes. As at the end of 2022, 1,225 applications were received, of which 1,076 were approved, involving subsidies of about 3.7 million patacas. A total of 882 old motorbikes were collected.

In addition, to encourage owners to replace their older, more polluting diesel vehicles, the Environment and Energy Conservation Fund launched the Plan for Granting Financial Support for the Scrapping of Old Diesel-Powered Vehicles in September 2022, which was open for applications until 15 March 2023. As at the end of 2022, 136 applications were received, of which 114 were approved, involving subsidies of approximately 6.4 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 2022, attended by 378,792 participants.

In January 2022, the Environmental Protection Bureau organised a briefing session on waste reduction for the convention and exhibition industry, to explain the key elements of the Restrictions on Using Plastic Bags law, and the by-laws on Macao Construction Waste Management System and Guidelines on Waste Reduction and Waste Classification for Meetings and Exhibitions. The bureau also established a platform to encourage merchant to donate the plastic bag charge to environmental and social welfare organisations.

To tie in with the implementation of the Plan for Granting Financial Support for the Scrapping of Obsolete Motorcycles and Their Replacement with New Electric Motorcycles and the Plan for Granting Financial Support for the Scrapping of Old Diesel-Powered Vehicles, the Environmental Protection Bureau joined hands with the relevant departments to conduct briefings for businesses, associations, vehicle owners and environmental organisations.

To support the executive order on Prohibiting the Import of Non-degradable Disposable Plastic Knives, Forks and Spoons to the MSAR, effective from 1 January 2023, the Environmental Protection Bureau held a briefing session for relevant trade associations and suppliers, in addition to the publicity regarding the law.

To provide a better understanding of the process for applying to import and export industrial chemicals and related goods under the Rotterdam Convention, along with related notes, the Environmental Protection Bureau organised a briefing session for the chemicals sector.

In compliance with the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, and to promote the use of new refrigerants and related air-conditioning equipment, the Environmental Protection Bureau organised three workshops in collaboration with the Labour Affairs Bureau, to enhance the knowledge of relevant professionals.

In 2022, to continue expanding the recycling network in the community, the Environmental Protection Bureau set up the seventh Environmental Protection Fun corner at Mong Ha Public Housing, introducing the first smart food waste recycling machine and a 24-hour collection service for "three-colour resources" and glass bottles. The bureau also worked with organisations to set up Environmental Protection Fun collection points in three locations. By the end of 2022, there were 52 community collection points (including the Environmental Protection Fun collection points, Environmental Protection Fun corners, Environmental Protection Fun clean collection spots, and mobile recycling vehicles), to provide residents with more accessible recycling outlets. The Environmental Protection Fun corners constantly incorporate new elements, to further develop community recycling and environmental education functions through various environmental activities, serving as environmental education hubs for the community.

The Environmental Protection Fun corners welcome visits from schools, organisations and associations wishing to learn about clean recycling through hands-on activities. By the end of 2022, more than 140 visits were booked, with about 3,300 participants. In June 2022, the Environmental Protection Fun Station Pilot Project on Public Guided Tour was relaunched; this enables the public can practise clean recycling and reuse. By the end of 2022, four public guided tours were held,

with a total of 76 participants.

The Environmental Protection Bureau organised a series of environmental education events and the Green School Award Project through the Green School Project. In 2022, 50 schools participated in the Green School Awards Project, with 35 schools receiving awards, while 26 teams and 50 groups were awarded the Environment Education Pedagogical Project Awards and Green Campus Fun Awards, respectively.

The 15th Macao Green Hotel Awards 2021 were presented to 14 hotels. In all, there are now 57 award-winning hotels (as awards remain valid for three years).

The award-winning hotels have made significant achievements in formulating policies regarding emissions reduction, energy efficiency, transportation and general waste management, in addition to recycling and food waste management. Over the years, the total amount of waste collected by the award-winning hotels had exceeded 60,000 tonnes, including more than 18,000 tonnes of waste paper. To date, 70 percent of the award-winning hotels have collected food waste, totalling nearly 9,000 tonnes. In addition, some of the award-winning hotels have installed solar hot water systems and electricity generation facilities, with electric vehicle charging facilities also added and over 100 electric vehicle charging spaces fitted, representing a significant, 70 percent, increase from 2020.

The Environmental Protection Bureau continued the Scheme for Recognition of Eco-Supermarkets in collaboration with the Municipal Affairs Bureau, the Consumer Council, the Macau Merchandise Merchants Industry Chamber of Commerce and the Macau Union Suppliers Association, to promote the reduction of plastic wrapping, plastic bags, and energy saving and recycling in the supermarket sector. In 2021, a total of 55 out of 86 participating supermarkets received awards through the scheme.

Since the launch of the Environmental Protection Fun Bonus Points Scheme, the number of members exceeded 39,764 by the end of 2022. The 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.

To provide a more accessible recycling channel, the Environmental Protection Bureau installed smart recycling machines that can recycle plastic bottles and metal drink cans. By the end of 2022, more than 610,000 plastic bottles and 120,000 metal cans were collected.

The “Recycling in Buildings is Easy” programme promotes the installation of three-coloured bins and glass bottle recycling bins in buildings and arrange for regular collections of recyclables. By the end of 2022, over 800 buildings participated in the programme.

The “Recycling Used Clothes is Very Easy” programme introduced a new collection service at Environmental Protection Fun corners, with used clothes collection bins open 24 hours per day in Environmental Protection Fun corners of Iao Hon Tranquilidade, S. Lourenço and Mong Ha. 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 2022, a total of 694 tonnes of clothes were collected.

The “Cherishing Food is Easy” programme encourages 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. As at the end of 2022, the programme had attracted participation by over 200 restaurants.

The "Reducing Plastic is Easy" scheme encourages the public to reduce the use of disposable utensils. As at the end of 2022, the scheme had recorded over 1.9 million customer requests for "plastic reduction" and saved an estimated 4.2 million sets of disposable utensils.

The "Bringing Your Own Water Bottles is Easy" campaign promotes the habit of carrying reusable water bottles. By the end of 2022, 75 drinking water dispensers had been installed across Macao, saving more than 2.53 million plastic bottles.

The Environmental Protection Bureau has been promoting the Food Waste Reduction in Macao Food Festival Scheme for 13 consecutive years, to highlight environmental messages, including on reducing the use of disposable utensils, waste sorting and recycling, food waste recycling and food saving, and to facilitate waste reduction at source through setting up promotion booths, along with waste sorting and recycling bins, and recycling food waste from food stalls. In addition, nearly 30 students and teachers from "green schools" 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 Environment Day, and encouraged the public to participate in environmental activities and put environmental protection into practice.

The Government has supported the Earth Hour campaign launched by World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) for 14 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 8:30pm to 9:30pm, on 26 March 2022.

In response to World Environment Day on 5 June 2022, the Environmental Protection Bureau launched the World Environment Day 2022 Activity Series jointly with the environmental protection departments of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and the public authorities, associations, entertainment complexes and institutions of Macao. Activities 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, emissions reduction, waste reduction and other environmental protection messages.

Regional Cooperation on Environmental Protection

In terms of international environmental cooperation, the Environmental Protection Bureau participated in the Fourth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Minamata Convention on Mercury with the national delegation through video conference; and attended the Technical Coordination Meeting of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) 2022 by video conferencing.

The Macau International Environmental Co-operation Forum and Exhibition 2022 (MIECF 2022) was organised by the MSAR Government from 9 December to 11 December 2022, 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 theme was "Commitment to Green Development, Moving Towards the Dual Carbon Goals".

MIECF invited nearly 40 experts, academics, industry leaders and corporate executives from mainland China, Hong Kong and Macao to share their insights on topics such as carbon neutrality, green mobility, the 14th Five-Year Plan, energy transformation and green finance. The event was divided into online and offline exhibition halls, and featured the Green Mobility Zone as the first of its kind to offer test drive activities for enhancing public knowledge of electric vehicles, while the Green Public Day offered free public access to the Green Showcase.

Regarding environmental cooperation in the Pan-Pearl River Delta Region, the Environmental Protection Bureau attended the 18th Coordinator Working Meeting of the Joint Conference on Pan-Pearl River Delta Regional Environmental Protection Cooperation and the 18th meeting of the Joint Conference on Pan-Pearl River Delta Regional Environmental Protection Cooperation through video conferencing in July and August 2022, respectively.

In July 2022, Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao jointly announced the 2021 Report of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Pearl River Delta Regional Air Quality Monitoring Network. In addition, the bureau attended the seventh Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Wetland Ecological Conservation Symposium through video conferencing in November 2022.

Under the Guangdong-Macao Environmental Protection Cooperation Agreement, the two parties convened the Guangdong-Macao Environmental Cooperation Working Group Video Meeting in January 2022, to exchange views on regional air monitoring, water environment management, recycling scrapped vehicles and waste paper, environmental industries, publicity and education.

Regarding Hong Kong-Macao environmental cooperation, in September 2022 bureau officials convened the 14th 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, solid waste treatment, climate change and environmental exhibitions and seminars, and discussed plans for future cooperation. The Environmental Protection Bureau also attended Eco Asia Video Conference 2022 of Eco Expo Asia through video conferencing.

Under the framework of the Zhuhai-Macao Environmental Protection Cooperation Agreement, the Zhuhai-Macao Environmental Cooperation Working Group Meeting 2022 was held in September 2022. 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 January 2022, the Environmental Protection Bureau announced the Implementation of the Environmental Protection Plan of Macao (2010-2020) and Performance Assessment, to conclude the first environmental protection plan of Macao in practice and its performance. Also, the Environmental Protection Plan of Macao (2021-2025) for the environmental work in the next five years was announced, aiming to achieve the vision of "Building a Low Carbon Macao, Creating Green Living Together".

Environmental Data

In June 2022, the Environmental Protection Bureau published the Report on the State of the Environment of Macao 2021, which introduced various aspects of Macao's environment and trends reflecting ways they are changing, as well as the effectiveness of responses to environmental issues, in order to promote awareness of and participation in environmental protection among all sectors of the community.

Complaints received by the Environmental Protection Bureau in 2022:

Category	Number of cases
Noise	1,971
Air pollution	597
Noise and air	106
Noise and other	88
Air and other	52
Environmental hygiene	89
Other	168
Total	**3,071**

Technical advice provided at the request of other departments in 2022:

Department	Premises and projects	Nos.
Tourist Office	Premises including karaoke bars, bars, hotels, restaurants, sauna and massage establishments, dance halls and health clubs.	273
	Inspections before issuance or renewal of licences	128

(Cont.)

Department	Premises and projects	Nos.
	Technical advice	2
Economic and Technological Development Bureau	Technical advice	37
	Inspection of industrial sites	22
	Technical advice on import applications for HCFCs as "Controlled Substances" under Decree-Law No. 62/95/M	59
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	236
	Maps of urban conditions	81
	Draft by-law	2
	Technical advice	82
Municipal Affairs Bureau	Technical advice on licensed premises	210
	Site inspections	177
	Project plans	1
	Technical advice	45
Infrastructure Development Office	Project plans	59
	Technical advice	340
Other departments	Technical advice	43

Moreover, the Environmental Protection Bureau provided 286 technical recommendations on environmental planning assessment areas, and received 13 environmental impact assessment reports on new projects and related information in 2022.

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)*, Dwarf Umbrella Tree *(Schefflera arboricola 'Variegata')* and Red Strap Flower *(Loropetalum chinense f. rubrum)* 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 – woodland ecology recovery – commenced in the fourth quarter of 2021, focusing 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 phase of woodland recovery commenced in September 2021 and completed in August 2022 according to the forestry design plan, and included the thinning and removal of dead trees, covering an area of about 15 hectares. In all, approximately 15,000 saplings were replanted or transplanted.

The fourth phase of woodland recovery commenced in August 2022, with a recovery area of 35 hectares and approximately 34,000 saplings to be planted; the fifth phase of woodland recovery commenced in November 2022, to recover an area of approximately 35 hectares and plant about 34,000 saplings. Both recovery projects are expected to be completed by the second quarter of 2023.

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 290 species of birds has been recorded from 2006 to the present. In 2022, 166 species of birds were recorded in Macao.

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 40 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; and
5. By-law No. 15/2022, amending Sanitary and Phytosanitary Control (By-law No. 40/2004)

enacted on 14 December 2004, came into effect on 16 April 2022, and implemented Chief Executive Order No. 245/2014 on the List of Regulated Quarantine Plant Pests of the Macao SAR.

6. The Animal Protection Law (Law No. 4/2016) came into effect on 1 September 2016, with regulations on keeping, managing and selling animals, and the use of animals in public exhibitions and scientific applications. In addition, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the International Plant Protection Convention have been made applicable to Macao, thus ensuring that Macao's nature conservation policies conform to international practices.
7. To ensure the enforcement of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in Macao, the Legislative Assembly of the Macao SAR deliberated and passed Law No. 2/2017 regarding the convention.

Nature Reserve

The Taipa-Coloane Wetland Reserve managed by the Environmental Protection Bureau is situated adjacent to the Lotus Flower Bridge in Taipa and Coloane. It has a total area of 55 hectares, including a 40-hectare bird foraging area that is regarded as zone two of the reserve, on the west coast of reclaimed area between Taipa and Coloane. Next to this zone is a 15-hectare bird habitat, regarded as zone one of the reserve, which provides different bird species (including the rare Black-faced Spoonbill) with suitable habitats.

As at the end of 2022, the Cotai Nature Reserve's known plant species included 280 species of planktonic algae, four species of bryophyte, 21 species of pterophyte, 11 species of gymnosperm, and 366 species of flowering plants. Regarding animal species, 143 plankton species, 133 zoobenthos species, 546 species of insects, 103 species of fish, five species of amphibians, 21 species of reptiles and 11 species of mammals were recorded. The abundant food resources have attracted 190 species of birds to forage and roost in the nature reserve, including the globally rare Black-faced Spoonbill (Platalea minor).

A series of events in the Cotai Nature Reserves were held monthly by the Environmental Protection Bureau, including the Cotai Nature Reserve 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 park is named after Hac Sa Reservoir due to this being its most distinctive geographical feature.

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 approximately 507,000 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, which is managed by the Municipal Affairs Bureau, was closed to the public until the completion of the project.

Population

Macao's resident population was 672,800 at the end of 2022, representing a decrease of 10,400, or 1.5 percent, over the previous year. An estimated 46.8 percent of Macao's population were males, and 53.2 percent were females.

The local population was 570,700 at the end of the year, representing an increase of 600, or 0.1 percent, over the previous year. The number of foreign employees residing in Macao declined by 15.5 percent to 79,000, while the number of foreign students residing in Macao increased by 17.9 percent to 23,100.

Natural factors are among the reasons for the increase in population. In 2022, there were 4,344 new-born babies, 13.6 percent fewer than in 2021, and 3,004 deaths, 29.5 percent more than in 2021. The natural population growth rate saw an ongoing decline, with a drop of 0.2 percent, the lowest on record since 1985.

On top of this increase, there was a change in immigration, another factor influencing population. The net number of immigrants was minus 11,700 in 2022, largely attributed to fewer foreign employees residing in Macao.

Regarding the population distribution by statistical district, most residents lived in Baixa da Taipa, with 73,900 residents, comprising 11.0 percent of the total population, followed by Areia Preta New Reclamation Zone (10.3 percent) and Areia Preta and Iao Hon Districts (10.0 percent). Universidade e Baía de Pac On, and New Outer Harbour Reclamation Area (NAPE) Districts saw increases of 1,800 and 800 residents, respectively, from 2021, while Praia do Manduco and Baixa da Taipa Districts saw decreases in population from 2021, by 2,600 and 2,000 residents, respectively.

Birth and Death Rates

In 2022, the birth rate was 0.64 percent, representing a drop of 0.1 percentage points, while the death rate was 0.44 percent, 0.1 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 13.3 percent of the population, 1.1 percentage points more than the

previous year; the number of other adults (aged 15-64 years) dropped by 0.7 percentage points, representing 72.6 percent of the population. The ageing index increased by 10.7 percentage points to 94.4 percent of the population over the previous year, marking the 26th consecutive year this index has increased, and indicating the elderly population is approaching parity with the number of children and teenagers.

The ageing in the population of Macao people is more significant, with 15.7 percent represented by senior citizens (aged 65 years or above), and 67.7 percent by other adults (aged 15 years to 64 years). The elderly dependency ratio of the population of Macao people was 23.1 percent, which means there was one senior citizen for every four 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 2022, the Identification Bureau had issued 806,722 MSAR Passports and 57,337 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 450,771 such permits as at 31 December 2022.

The Identification Bureau is also responsible for issuing Macao SAR Resident ID cards. As at 31 December 2022, there were 743,388 Macao SAR Resident ID card cardholders. Between 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022, 7,382 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 2022, 1,380 applications for naturalisation were approved; 576 people restored their Chinese nationality; 107 renounced their Chinese nationality; 3,616 successfully applied to adopt Chinese nationality; 73 opted for Portuguese nationality; and there were seven 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 2022, the Identification Bureau issued 83,778 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 2022, the bureau issued a total of 73,174 certificates of criminal record. Of these, 59,148 were in response to public applications, and 14,026 were for agency applications. Among the 51 certificates of special record for minors that were issued, nine were to public bodies, and 42 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; and collect biometrics for identification when necessary.

By 31 December 2022, 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 2022, the number of new immigrants from mainland China holding one-way permits decreased by 452 from the previous year, to 2,175, with the number of new immigrants from Guangdong province decreasing by 203 to 1,502, 66.11 percent of whom were female and 33.89 percent were male. Among new immigrants, 30.62 percent were aged below 30 years, representing a drop of 1.32 percentage points.

Overstaying and Illegal Entry

In 2022, 9,556 overstayers were repatriated. They included 9,181 mainland China residents, 55 Taiwan (China) residents, 54 Hong Kong residents, 266 foreign nationals, and 7,701 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 4,375 registered births during 2022.

Marriage Registration

The Civil Registry is responsible for handling applications for marriages, approving marriage registrations, hosting ceremonies for the signing of marriage certificates and registering marriages. A total of 2,727 marriages were registered during 2022.

Death Registration

Family dependents or other relatives of a deceased person may register his or her death with the Civil Registry. There were 2,576 deaths registered during 2022.

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 514 divorce applications during 2022.

Hac Sá Green and Leisure Area

The Hac Sá Temporary Green and Leisure Area, in Hac Sa Beach Park, features an off-roading track, a wooden playground, an area with ornamental plants, and an avenue lined with trees, and is ideal for family picnics on the grass, bathed in sunshine and beneath a blue sky. The facilities in the wooden playground retain the organic form of wood, and are made from recycled timber. The photogenic ornamental plant area comprises several zones, including with bamboo, miscanthus, celandine and marsh plants. Strolling through the area, visitors can experience its green vibes.

Macao Yearbook 2023

14

RELIGION AND CUSTOMS

MACAU

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 17,217 Catholic residents at the end of 2022. In addition, around 15,210 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 32,427 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 60 priests and 30 brothers in male religious congregations that serve the community in Macao. In addition, there are 142 sisters and 175 dedicated voluntary workers.

Statistics from the Macao Catholic Diocese show that, in the 2021-2022 school year, it managed and maintained 31 educational institutions with 32,339 students, 1,184 of whom were in tertiary education, 10,992 in secondary schools, 14,072 in primary schools and 6,091 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, 1,803 people – 1,049 residents and 754 non-residents – benefited from the wide range of services provided by these institutions.

The Catholic Church is also engaged in other activities. It operates a bookshop, libraries, cultural and media affairs centres, a conference centre, social service centres, social welfare organisations, summer camps and retreats. It also publishes a few religious periodicals.

Protestantism

Macao is considered an important base for the introduction of Christianity to China in modern Protestant history. The religion was introduced to China during the Tang Dynasty, Yuan Dynasty and Ming Dynasty, a total of four times. Macao was involved in the last two introductions.

Robert Morrison was the first missionary from the London Missionary Society to arrive in Macao, in 1807. He then opened the fourth chapter in the history of pioneering Christianity in China. He baptised Choi Kou in 1814, and made him the first Chinese protestant. He led services in Macao and Guangzhou for 27 years, serving as a bridge for cultural exchanges between the West and China. In the 19th century, Protestant missionaries came mainly from Britain and America, and were engaged in local cultural and religious activities, becoming driving forces in modern China's healthcare, education, printing and publishing. In 1834, Robert Morrison died; his body lies in the Old Protestant Cemetery, beside the Luis de Camoes Garden.

After the Opium War, the missionary base in Macao was moved to Hong Kong and Shanghai. But Macao still played an active role in the development of Protestant churches in the Pearl River Delta area.

Entering the 20th century, a succession of Chinese Protestant churches were established, through the efforts of missionaries and returning Chinese believers. The Macau Baptist Church was established in 1904; the Chi Tou Church of the Church of Christ in China was established in 1906 at Hac Sa Beach; and Sheng Kung Hui (the Anglican Church) began their missionary activities in Macao in 1938. In the early 1950s, there were about five Protestant churches. By the 1980s, the

number of Protestant churches had increased to 20. During the 1990s, missionary organisations from Hong Kong and overseas arrived to establish branches, and further increased the number of Protestant churches to over 50 throughout Macao.

Today, major Protestant denominations in Macao include the Church of Christ in China, Baptist Church, Sheng Kung Hui (the Anglican Church), Sheun Tao Church, Christian and Missionary Alliance, Conservative Baptist Church, Assemblies of God, Church of the United Brethren in Christ, and the Evangelical Free Church. There are nearly 80 Protestant churches, with about 150 pastors and more than 8,000 believers.

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 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. 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.

Lunar New Year Float Parade

As the pandemic came under control, the major annual Lunar New Year celebration resumed, bringing much festive joy to Macao. The float parade was joined by enthusiastic crowds, who waved and cheered. A series of wonderful cultural and arts performances received overwhelming responses from the public. The fireworks show and Parade Float Exhibition were appreciated by many citizens and tourists. Entering the new year, Macao was filled with festive colours and joy everywhere.

澳門特別行政區政府文化局
INSTITUTO CULTURAL do Governo da R.A.E. de Macau

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15

HISTORY

MACAU

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.

Former site of Iec Long Fireworks Factory

The former site of Iec Long Firecracker Factory in Taipa has a history of nearly a hundred years and an area of 20,000 square metres, and retains its original factory layout and environment. It is the only relatively intact historical site of the firecracker industry in Macao, bearing witness to the golden years of Macao's traditional firecracker industry in the 20th century, and the city's modern industrial development. After restoration and revitalisation, the Former Iec Long Firecracker Factory Walkway was opened to the public on 23 December, featuring a sightseeing walkway, an exhibition hall and a souvenir shop.

阿迎春樂平安福

Macao Yearbook 2023

APPENDICES

MACAU

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
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 Second Session of the Seventh Term Legislative Assembly

(From 16 October 2022 to 15 October 2023)

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

President:	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 Appeal

President:	Tong Hio Fong
Judges:	Choi Mou Pan
	Chan Kuong Seng
	Fong Man Chong
	Tam Hio Wa
	Ho Wai Neng
	Chao Im Peng
	Rui Carlos dos Santos Pereira Ribeiro

Court of First Instance

President:	Io Weng San

Base 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
	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)
	Chong Lao Sin (Prosecutor Coordinator)
	Ho Man (Prosecutor Coordinator)
	Leong Weng Si (Prosecutor Coordinator)
	Cheong Kuok Chi (Prosecutor Coordinator)
	Sio In Ha (Prosecutor Coordinator)
	Leong Man Ieng
	Chan Seak Hou
	Lao Ian Chi
	Wu Hio
	Leong Vai Cheng
	Cheang Weng In
	Sam Kim Kuong

Lei Sut Man

Lao Oi Si

Pak Wa Ngai

Chao Chi Peng

Cheng Hoi Fung

Ho I Sut

Mui Cheng Fei

Chong Sio U

Pao In Hang

Lei Un San

Notes:

(1) Assistant Prosecutor-General Wong Sio Chak was appointed as Secretary for Security on 20 December 2014.

(2) Assistant Prosecutor-General 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) Prosecutor 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. do 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. do Banco da China, 26° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2878 6919

Fax: (853) 2872 7714

Executive Council

Secretary-General: Hoi Lai Fong

Address: Headquarters of the Macao SAR Government, Avenida da Praia Grande, Macao

Tel: (853) 2872 6886

Fax: (853) 8989 5704

Legislative Assembly

President: Kou Hoi In

Vice President: Chui Sai Cheong

Technical Support Office of the Legislative Assembly

Secretary-General: Ieong Soi U

Deputy Secretary-General: Pun Kam Peng

Address: Aterros da Baia da Praia Grande, Praca da Assembleia Legislativa, Edf. da AL , Macao

Tel: (853) 2872 8377 / 2872 8379

Fax: (853) 2897 3753

Website: http://www.al.gov.mo

E-mail: info@al.gov.mo

Courts

Court of Final Appeal

President: Sam Hou Fai

Chief of Office: Chan Iok Lin

Deputy Chief of Office: Chan Kak

Address: Praceta 25 de Abril, Edf. dos Tribunais de Segunda e Ultima Instancias, Macao

Tel: (853) 8398 4136

Fax: (853) 2896 9225

Website: http://www.court.gov.mo

Court of Appeal

President: Tong Hio Fong

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 Small Claims Court at the Base Court

Address: Avenida da Praia Grande, No. 517, Edf. Comercial Nam Tung, 21° andar A-C, Macao

Tel: (853) 8398 8444

Fax: (853) 2871 5825

Office of the Examining Magistracy

Address: Avenida do Dr Rodrigo Rodrigues, No. 683, Edf. do Ministerio Público, 4° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 8796 6527

Fax: (853) 2872 8275

Office of the Criminal Courts at the Base Court

Address: Avenida Doutor Stanley Ho, No. 347, Edf. dos Juizos Criminais do Tribunal Judicial de Base, Macao

Tel: (853) 8597 0278

Fax: (853) 2897 3013

Office of the Civil Courts at the Base Court

Address: Avenida do Infante D. Henrique, Nos. 43-53A, Edf. The Macau Square 12° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 8597 0278

Fax: (853) 2833 6506

Office of the Labour Tribunal at the Base 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 Base 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 Administrative Court

Address: Avenida da Praia Grande, No. 517, Edf. Comercial Nam Tung, 22° andar B-C, Macao

Tel: (853) 2835 6060

Fax: (853) 2835 5593

Public Prosecutions Office

Prosecutor-General: Ip Son Sang

Chief of Office: Tam Peng Tong

Deputy Chief of Office: Wu Kit I

Address: Avenida do Dr Rodrigo Rodrigues, No. 683, Edf. do Ministerio Público, Macao

Tel: (853) 2878 6666

Fax: (853) 2875 3231

Website: http://www.mp.gov.mo

E-mail: info@mp.gov.mo

Commission Against Corruption

Commissioner: Chan Tsz King

Deputy Commissioner: Ao Ieong Seong

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

CCAC - Complaint Management Centre

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

Commissioner of Audit: 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: Luis Leong

Cabinet Coordinator: Chio U Man

Address: Avenida da Praia Grande, Nos. 730-804, Edf. China Plaza, 7° A-B e 16° andares, Macao

Tel: (853) 2871 2999 / 8798 7510

Fax: (853) 2871 3101

Website: http://www.spu.gov.mo

E-mail: info@spu.gov.mo

Macao Customs Service

Director-General: Vong Man Chong

Acting Deputy Director-General: Lei lok Fai

Acting Assistant Director-General: Ip Wa Chio

Address: Rua S. Tiago da Barra, Doca D. Carlos I, Edf. dos Servicos de Alfandega, Macao

Tel: (853) 2855 9944

Fax: (853) 2837 1136

24-hour Service Hotline (Reporting/Complaint): (853) 2896 5001

24-hour Service Fax: (853) 2896 5003

General Enquiries Hotline: (853) 8989 4317

Website: http://www.customs.gov.mo

E-mail: info@customs.gov.mo

Under the Supervision of the Chief Executive

Government Headquarters Affairs Bureau

Director: Lao Kuan Lai da Luz

Deputy Director: Loi Chi San

Address: Rua da Imprensa Nacional, No. 20, Macao

Tel: (853) 2856 5555 / 2872 6886

Fax: (853) 2872 5212

Website: https://www.dsasg.gov.mo

E-mail: dsasg@raem.gov.mo

Policy Research and Regional Development Bureau

Director: Cheong Chok Man

Deputy Director: Ung Hoi Ian

Deputy Director: Lin Yuan

Address: Rua do Desporto, Nos. 185-195, Taipa, Macao

Tel: (853) 2882 3419

Fax: (853) 2882 3415

Website: http://www.dsepdr.gov.mo

E-mail: contact@dsepdr.gov.mo

Macao Foundation

President of the Board of Directors: Wu Zhiliang

Vice-President of the Board of Directors: Zhong Yi Seabra de Mascarenhas

Directors: Ho Kuai Leng, Au Weng Chi and Lai Chan Keong

Address: Avenida de Almeida Ribeiro, Nos. 61-75, Circle Square, 7º-9º andares, Macau

Telephone: (853) 2896 6777

Fax: (853) 2896 8658

Website: http://www.fmac.org.mo

E-mail: info@fm.org.mo

Government Information Bureau

Director: Chan Lou

Deputy Director: Wong Lok I

Address: Avenida da Praia Grande, Nos. 762-804, Edf. China Plaza, 15° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2833 2886

Fax: (853) 2835 5426

Website: 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: http://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: http://www.gpsap.gov.mo

E-mail: info@gpsap.gov.mo

Office of the Macao Special Administrative Region in Beijing

Director: Leong Kit Chi

Address: 16th Floor, Macau Center, No. 8 Wangfujing East St., Dongcheng District, Beijing, China (Zip Code: 100006)

Tel: (86) 10 5813 8010

Fax: (86) 10 5813 8020

Website: http://www.draemp.gov.mo

E-mail: info@draemp.gov.mo

Macao Economic and Cultural Office in Taiwan

Director: ---

Address: (The Office suspended operations from 19 June 2021. Please see the notices on the website of the Office for the arrangement of services.)

Tel: ---

Fax: ---

Website: http://www.decm.gov.mo

E-mail: ---

Macao Economic and Trade Office in Lisbon

Director: Lucia Abrantes dos Santos

Address: Avenida 5 de Outubro, No. 115, 4° andar, 1069-204 Lisboa, Portugal

Tel: (351) 217 818 820

Fax: (351) 217 979 328

Website: http://www.decmacau.pt

E-mail: decmacau@decmacau.pt

Macao Economic and Trade Office to the European Union in Brussels

Director: Lucia Abrantes dos Santos

Address: Avenue Louise, 326-6e, 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: Lucia Abrantes dos Santos

Address: Avenue Louis-Casai, 18, 1209, Geneva, Switzerland

Tel: (4122) 7100 788

Fax: (4122) 710 0780

Website: http://www.macaoeto.ch

E-mail: macaoeto@macaoeto.ch

Under the Supervision of the Secretary for Administration and Justice

Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau

Director: Ng Wai Han

Deputy Director: Joana Maria Noronha

Deputy Director: Lo Kin I

Deputy Director: Chan Chi Kin

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: http://www.safp.gov.mo

E-mail: info@safp.gov.mo

Legal Affairs Bureau

Director: Leong Weng In

Deputy Director: Lou Soi Cheong

Acting Deputy Director: Fong Peng Kit

Address: Rua do Campo, No. 162, Edf. Administracao Publica, 15°-20° andares, Macao

Tel: (853) 2856 4225 / 2859 5298

Fax: (853) 2871 0445

Website: http://www.dsaj.gov.mo

E-mail: info@dsaj.gov.mo

Civil Affairs Registry

Registrars: Leong Tak Fu, Wong Iok Mui

Address: Rua do Campo, No. 162, Edf. Administracao Publica, 2° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2855 0110

Fax: (853) 2837 3097

Website: http://www.dsaj.gov.mo

E-mail: crc@dsaj.gov.mo

Commerce and Movable Property Registry

Registrars: 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: http://www.dsaj.gov.mo

E-mail: crcbm@dsaj.gov.mo

Real Estate Registry

Registrars: Leong Mei Leng, Chan Keng Hei, Ho Weng Hei

Address: Rua do Campo, No. 162, Edf. Administracao Publica, 2° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2857 1550

Fax: (853) 2857 1556

Website: http://www.dsaj.gov.mo

E-mail: crp@dsaj.gov.mo

First Public Notary Office

Notary Public: Leong Kit Fun

Address: Rua Nova da Areia Preta, No. 52, Macao Government Services Centre, 2° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2857 4258

Fax: (853) 2835 5205

Website: http://www.dsaj.gov.mo

E-mail: 1cn@dsaj.gov.mo

Second Public Notary Office

Notary Public: Lei Chong Heng

Address: Rua do Campo, No. 162, Edf. Administracao Publica, 3° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2855 4460

Fax: (853) 2856 2407 / 2833 0997

Website: http://www.dsaj.gov.mo

E-mail: 2cn@dsaj.gov.mo

Islands Public Notary Office

Notary Public: Ho Ka Wai

Address: Rua da Coimbra, No. 225, Macao Government Services Centre in Islands, 3° andar, Taipa, Macao

Tel: (853) 2882 7504

Fax: (853) 2882 5071 / 2883 7891

Website: http://www.dsaj.gov.mo

E-mail: cni@dsaj.gov.mo

Identification Services Bureau

Director: Chao Wai Ieng

Deputy Director: Lo Pin Heng

Deputy Director: Chan Un Lai

Address: Avenida da Praia Grande, No. 804, Edf. China Plaza, 20° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2837 0777 / 2837 0888

Fax: (853) 2837 4300

24-hour Overseas Emergency Service Hotline: (853) 2857 3333

Website: http://www.dsi.gov.mo

E-mail: info@dsi.gov.mo

Municipal Affairs Bureau

Chairman of Administration Committee on Municipal Affairs: Jose Maria da Fonseca Tavares

Vice Chairman of Administration Committee on Municipal Affairs: Lo Chi Kin

Vice Chairman of Administration Committee on Municipal Affairs: O Lam

Address: Avenida de Almeida Ribeiro, No. 163, Macao

Tel: (853) 2838 7333

Fax: (853) 2833 6477

Civic service hotline: (853) 2833 7676 (Operator assistance during office hours and voicemail service available during non-office hours)

Website: http://www.iam.gov.mo

E-mail: webmaster@iam.gov.mo

Pension Fund

President of Administrative Committee: Diana Maria Vital Costa

Vice President of Administrative Committee: Fatima Maria da Conceicao da Rosa

Vice President of Administrative Committee: Ho Chi Leong

Address: Lote 6K (ZAPE), Edf. Público, r/c-3º andares, 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: Kou Peng Kuan

Deputy Director: Cheng Wai Yan

Address: Rua Dr Pedro Jose Lobo, Nos. 1-3, Edf. Banco Luso Internacional, 18° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2871 3843

Fax: (853) 2871 3766

Website: http://www.cfjj.gov.mo

E-mail: cfjj@cfjj.gov.mo

Printing Bureau

Director: Leong Pou Ieng

Deputy Director: Chan Iat Hong

Address: Aterros de Pac On, Lote O1, Edf. Multifuncional do Governo, Taipa, Macao

Tel: (853) 2857 3822

Fax: (853) 2859 6802

Website: http://www.io.gov.mo

E-mail: info@io.gov.mo

Under the Supervision of the Secretary for Economy and Finance

Economic and Technological Development Bureau

Director: Tai Kin Ip

Deputy Director: Chan Tze Wai

Address: Rua do Dr Pedro Jose Lobo, Nos. 1-3, Edf. Banco Luso Internacional, 6°andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2888 2088

Fax: (853) 2871 2552

Website: http://www.dsedt.gov.mo

E-mail: info@dsedt.gov.mo

Financial Services Bureau

Director: Iong Kong Leong

Deputy Director: Chong Seng Sam

Deputy Director: Ho In Mui

Address: Avenida da Praia Grande, Nos. 575, 579 e 585, Edf. Financas, Macao

Tel: (853) 2833 6366

Fax: (853) 2830 0133

Tax enquiry hotline: (853) 2833 6886

Website: http://www.dsf.gov.mo

E-mail: dsfinfo@dsf.gov.mo

Macao Government Tourism Office

Director: Maria Helena de Senna Fernandes

Deputy Director: Cheng Wai Tong

Deputy Director: Hoi Io Meng

Address: Alameda Dr Carlos d'Assumpcao, Nos. 335-341, Edf. Hotline, 12° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2831 5566

Fax: (853) 2851 0104

Website: http://www.macaotourism.gov.mo

E-mail: mgto@macaotourism.gov.mo

Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau

Director: Adriano Marques Ho

Deputy Director: Lio Chi Chong

Deputy Director: Chui Hou Ian

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@dicj.gov.mo

Labour Affairs Bureau

Director: Wong Chi Hong

Deputy Director: Chan Un Tong

Deputy Director: Chan Chon U

Address: Avenida do Dr Francisco Vieira Machado, Nos. 221-279, Edf. Advance Plaza, Macao

Tel: (853) 2856 4109

Fax: (853) 2855 0477

Website: http://www.dsal.gov.mo

E-mail: dsalinfo@dsal.gov.mo

Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute

President 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: Rua Sul de Entre Lagos, Office Building of the Complex of Commerce and Trade Cooperation Platform for China and Portuguese-speaking Countries, 1°-2° andares, Macao

Tel: (853) 2871 0300

Fax: (853) 2859 0309

Website: http://www.ipim.gov.mo

E-mail: ipim@ipim.gov.mo

Monetary Authority of Macao

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Chan Sau San

Members of the Board of Directors: Lei Ho Ian, Vong Lap Fong, Lau Hang Kun, Veronica Kuan Evans

Address: Calcada do Gaio, Nos. 24-26, Macao

Tel: (853) 2856 8288

Fax: (853) 2832 5432

Website: http://www.amcm.gov.mo

E-mail: general@amcm.gov.mo / complaints@amcm.gov.mo

Science and Technology Development Fund

President of Administrative Committee: Chan Wan Hei

Address: Avenida do Infante D. Henrique, Nos. 43-53A, Edf. The Macau Square, 8° andar C e 11º andar K, Macao

Tel: (853) 2878 8777

Fax: (853) 2878 8775 / 2878 8776

Website: http://www.fdct.gov.mo

E-mail: info@fdct.gov.mo

Statistics and Census Service

Director: Ieong Meng Chao

Deputy Director: Wong Weng Sang

Acting Deputy Director: Lai Ka Chon

Address: Alameda Dr Carlos d'Assumpcao, Nos. 411-417, Edf. Dynasty Plaza, 17° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2872 8188

Fax: (853) 2856 1884

Website: http://www.dsec.gov.mo

E-mail: info@dsec.gov.mo

Consumer Council

President of the General Committee: Ho Pui Fan

President of the Executive Committee: 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 Centre

Address: Avenida de Horta e Costa, No. 26, Edf. Clementina Ho, 4° andar, 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: Rua Sul de Entre Lagos, Office Building of the Complex of Commerce and Trade Co-operation Platform for China and Portuguese-speaking Countries, 3° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 8791 3333

Fax: (853) 2872 8283

Website: http://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: http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp

E-mail: psp-info@fsm.gov.mo

Judiciary Police

Director: Sit Chong Meng

Deputy Director: Lai Man Vai

Deputy Director: Sou Sio Keong

Deputy Director: Sam Kam Weng

Address: Avenida da Amizade, No. 823, Edf. Policia Judiciaria, Macao

Tel: (853) 2855 7777

Fax: (853) 2831 2780

24-hour hotline: 993

Website: http://www.pj.gov.mo

E-mail: nar@pj.gov.mo

Fire Services Bureau

Commissioner: Leong Iok Sam

Deputy Commissioner: Au Io Weng

Address: Avenida Doutor Stanley Ho, Macao

Emergency Hotline: (853) 2857 2222 / 119 / 120

Enquiry/Complaints Hotline: (853) 8989 1373 / 8989 1374 (Interactive voice recording system)

Fax: (853) 2836 1128

Website: http://www.fsm.gov.mo/cb

E-mail: cb-info@fsm.gov.mo

Correctional Services Bureau

Director: Cheng Fong Meng

Deputy Director: Chio Song Un

Address: Estrada de Cheoc Van, Rua de S. Francisco Xavier, s/n, Coloane, Macao

Tel: (853) 2888 1211

Fax: (853) 2888 2431

Enquiry/Complaints Hotline: (853) 8896 1280 / 8896 1283

Website: https://www.dsc.gov.mo

E-mail: info@dsc.gov.mo

Public Security Forces Affairs Bureau

Director: Kok Fong Mei

Deputy Director: Kong Iat Fu

Deputy Director: Chan Io

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Tel: (853) 2855 9999

Fax: (853) 2855 9998

Website: http://www.fsm.gov.mo/dsfsm

E-mail: info@fsm.gov.mo

Academy of Public Security Forces

Director: Wong Chi Fai

Deputy Director: Lam Loi Lap

Address: Calcada do Quartel, Coloane, Macao

Tel: (853) 2887 1112

Fax: (853) 2887 1117 / 8899 0589

Website: http://www.fsm.gov.mo/esfsm

E-mail: esfsm-info@fsm.gov.mo

Financial Intelligence Office

Director: Chu Un I

Deputy Director: Fong Iun Kei

Address: Avenida Dr Mario Soares, Nos. 307-323, Edf. Banco da China, 22° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2852 3666

Fax: (853) 2852 3777

Website: http://www.gif.gov.mo

E-mail: info@gif.gov.mo

Under the Supervision of the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture

Education and Youth Development Bureau

Director: 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

Vice President: Cheang Kai Meng

Address: Praca do Tap Siac, Edf. do Instituto Cultural, Macao

Tel: (853) 2836 6866

Fax: (853) 2836 6899

Website: http://www.icm.gov.mo

E-mail: webmaster@icm.gov.mo

Sports Bureau

President: Pun Weng Kun

Vice President: Lao Cho Un

Vice President: Lam Lin Kio

Address: Avenida do Dr Rodrigo Rodrigues, No. 818, Macao

Tel: (853) 2858 0762

Fax: (853) 2834 3708

Website: http://www.sport.gov.mo

E-mail: info@sport.gov.mo

Health Bureau

Director: Lo Iek Long

Deputy Director: Kuok Cheong U

Deputy Director: Cheang Seng Ip

Deputy Director: Chan Weng Wa

Address: Rua Nova a Guia, No. 339, Edf. do Administracao dos Servicos de Saude, Macao

Tel: (853) 2831 3731

Fax: (853) 2871 3105

Website: http://www.ssm.gov.mo

E-mail: info@ssm.gov.mo

Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau.

President: Choi Peng Cheong

Vice President: Ng Kuok Leong

Vice President: Lei Sai Ian

Address: Avenida Sidonio Pais , No. 51, Edf. China Plaza, 1°-4° andares, Macao

P.O. Box: P.O. Box 3092, 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: http://www.ias.gov.mo

E-mail: pr@ias.gov.mo

Social Security Fund

President of Administrative Committee: Iong Kong Io

Vice President of Administrative Committee: Chan Pou Wan

Vice President of Administrative Committee: Un Hoi Cheng

Address: Alameda Dr Carlos d'Assumpcao, Nos. 249-263, Edf. China Civil Plaza, 18° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2853 2850

Fax: (853) 2853 2840

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E-mail: at@fss.gov.mo

Cultural Development Fund

President of Administrative Committee: Cheong Kin Hong

Member of Administrative Committee: Chan Ka Io

Address: Avenida Xian Xing Hai, No. 105, Centro Golden Dragon, 14° andar A, Macao

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Fax: (853) 2850 1010

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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

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Macao Polytechnic University

Rector: Im Sio Kei

Vice Rector: Lei Ngan Lin

Secretary-General: Lei Vai Fong

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Tel: (853) 2857 8722

Fax: (853) 2830 8801

Website: http://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

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Tel: (853) 2856 1252

Fax: (853) 2851 9058

Website: http://www.iftm.edu.mo

E-mail: iftpr@iftm.edu.mo

Preparatory Office for the Macao Medical Centre/Macao Hospital of Peking Union medical College Hospital

Coordinator: Lei Wai Seng

Deputy Coordinator: Chou Kuok Hei

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

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Fax: (853) 2834 0019

Service Centre Hotline: (853) 8590 3800

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E-mail: info@dsscu.gov.mo

Service Centre E-mail: cc@dsscu.gov.mo

Public Works Bureau

Director: Lam Wai Hou

Deputy Director: Luis Manuel Madeira de Carvalho

Deputy Director: Sam Weng Chon

Deputy Director: Luis Manuel Madeira De Carva

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Tel: (853) 2871 3726

Fax: (853) 2871 3728

Website: http://www.dsop.gov.mo

E-mail: info@dsop.gov.mo

Marine and Water Bureau

Director: Wong Soi Man

Deputy Director: Tong Iok Peng

Deputy Director: Kuok Kin

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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: http://www.dspa.gov.mo

E-mail: info@dspa.gov.mo

Transport Bureau

Director: Lam Hin San

Deputy Director: Chiang Ngoc Vai

Deputy Director: Lei Veng Hong

Address: Estrada de D. Maria II, No. 33, r/c, Macao

Tel: (853) 8866 6363 (Transport Affairs Hotline)

Fax: (853) 2875 0626

Website: http://www.dsat.gov.mo

E-mail: info@dsat.gov.mo

Civil Aviation Authority

President: Pun Wa Kin

Vice President: Fong Wai Long

Address: Alameda Dr Carlos d'Assumpcao, Nos. 336-342, Edf. Centro Comercial Cheng Fung,18° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2851 1213

Fax: (853) 2833 8089

Website: http://www.aacm.gov.mo

E-mail: aacm@aacm.gov.mo

Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau

Director: Lau Wai Meng

Deputy Director: Lao Lan Wa

Deputy Director: Ip Chong Wa

Address: Largo do Senado, Edf. Sede dos CTT, Macao

Tel: (853) 2857 4491

Fax: (853) 2833 6603 / 8396 8603

Website: http://www.ctt.gov.mo

E-mail: cttgeral@ctt.gov.mo

Housing Bureau

President: Arnaldo Ernesto dos Santos

Vice President: Kuoc Vai Han

Vice President: Ieong Kam Wa

Address: Estrada do Canal dos Patos, No. 220, Edf. Cheng Chong, r/c Loja L, Macao

Tel: (853) 2859 4875

Fax: (853) 2830 5909

Website: http://www.ihm.gov.mo

E-mail: info@ihm.gov.mo

Cartography and Cadastre Bureau

Director: Vicente Luis Gracias

Deputy Director: Cheong Sio Kei

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P.O. Box: P.O. Box 3018, Macao

Tel: (853) 2834 0040

Fax: (853) 2834 0046

Website: http://www.dscc.gov.mo

E-mail: mail@dscc.gov.mo

Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau

Director: Leong Weng Kun

Deputy Director: Tang Iu Man

Address: Rampa do Observatorio, Taipa, Macao

Tel: (853) 8898 6223

Fax: (853) 2885 0557

Website: http://www.smg.gov.mo

E-mail: meteo@smg.gov.mo

Appendix 7

Representative Office of the Macao SAR Government Tourist Office

Hong Kong

Urban Media Limited

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

Appendix 8

Countries Exercising Consular Jurisdiction in the Macao SAR

By the end of December 2022, consular services had been established in the Macao SAR by 90 countries, including several that extended the services of their consulates-general in Hong Kong to Macao, as well as those that may execute consular duties in the Macao SAR. Details of countries are as follows (in alphabetical order):

1. Four countries have set up consulates-general in the Macao SAR:

   Angola, Mozambique, the Philippines and Portugal

2. Sixty consulates-general accredited to Hong Kong have also covered the Macao SAR, including several that may execute consular duties in the Macao SAR. In alphabetical order, they are:

   Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Columbia, the Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Egypt, European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, South Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, the United States of America, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam and Zimbabwe.

   * *China has reached agreement on the establishment of the Consulates-General of Antigua and Barbuda, Samoa, the Bahamas and Denmark in Hong Kong (which have not yet opened); however the relevant agreements on the establishments and expansion of consulates are still valid.*

3. Eight countries have appointed honorary consuls to the Macao SAR. In alphabetical order, they are:

   Cape Verde, Estonia, Grenada, Mali, Niger, Peru, Tanzania and United Kingdom.

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	70 days cc	---
Sri Lanka	30 days v)	---
Thailand	30 days Agreement*	---
Turkey	30 days	---
Timor-Leste	30 days u)	---
United Arab Emirates	30 days	---
Uzbekistan	10 days bb)	10 days bb)

Europe

Country	Macao SAR Passport Maximum Period of Stay	Macao SAR Travel Permit Maximum Period of Stay
Albania	90 days	---
Andorra	90 days	---
Austria	90 days [a)]	---
Belarus	30 days [Agreement*]	30 days [Agreement*]
Belgium	90 days [a)]	---
Bosnia and Herzegovina	90 days	---
Bulgaria	90 days [Agreement*]	---
Croatia	90 days	---
Cyprus	3 months	---
Czech Republic	90 days	---
Denmark	90 days [a)]	---
Estonia	90 days [Agreement*]	---
Faroe Islands	3 months	---
Finland	90 days [a)]	---
France	90 days [a)]	---
Germany	90 days [a)]	---
Gibraltar	---	---
Greece	90 days [a)]	---
Hungary	90 days [Agreement*]	---
Iceland	90 days [a)]	---
Ireland	90 days	---
Italy	90 days [a) g)]	---
Kosovo Area	90 days	---
Latvia	90 days [Agreement*]	---
Liechtenstein	90 days [Agreement*]	---
Lithuania	90 days [Agreement*]	---
Luxembourg	90 days [a)]	---
Malta	90 days	---
Moldova	90 days	---
Monaco	90 days	---
Montenegro	90 days	---
North Macedonia	90 days	---
Norway	90 days [a)]	---
Poland	90 days [Agreement*]	---

Europe

(Cont.)

Country	Macao SAR Passport Maximum Period of Stay	Macao SAR Travel Permit Maximum Period of Stay
Portugal	90 days [a)]	---
Romania	90 days	---
Russia	30 days [Agreement*]	---
San Marino	20 days	---
Serbia	90 days [Agreement*]	---
Slovak Republic	90 days [Agreement*]	---
Slovenia	90 days	---
Spain	90 days [a)]	---
Sweden	90 days [a)]	---
Switzerland	90 days [Agreement*]	---
The Netherlands	90 days [a)]	---
United Kingdom	6 months	---

Africa

Country	Macao SAR Passport Maximum Period of Stay	Macao SAR Travel Permit Maximum Period of Stay
Burundi	[f)]	---
Cape Verde	90 days	90 days
Comoros	45 days [c)]	---
Egypt	90 days	---
Ethiopia	30 days [x)]	---
Guinea-Bissau	90 days [s)]	---
La Reunion	3 months [b)]	---
Madagascar	90 days [c)]	---
Malawi	30 days [c)]	---
Mali	90 days [Agreement*]	90 days [Agreement*]
Mauritania	1 month [i)]	---
Mauritius	90 days	---
Mayotte	3 months [b)]	---
Morocco	90 days [Agreement*]	---
Mozambique	30 days [c)]	---
Namibia	30 days [Agreement*]	30 days [Agreement*]

Africa

(Cont.)

Country	Macao SAR Passport Maximum Period of Stay	Macao SAR Travel Permit Maximum Period of Stay
Rwanda	30 days [o)]	---
Seychelles	30 days	30 days
South Africa	30 days [k)]	---
St. Helena	4-9 days	---
Tanzania	90 days	---
Togo	7 days [p)]	---
Tunisia	30 days [m)]	---
Uganda	[c)]	---
Zimbabwe	30 days to 3 months [n)]	---

America

Country	Macao SAR Passport Maximum Period of Stay	Macao SAR Travel Permit Maximum Period of Stay
Anguilla	3 months	---
Antigua and Barbuda	30 days	---
Argentina	30 days [Agreement*]	---
Aruba	3 months	---
Barbados	30 days	---
Belarus	30 days [Agreement*]	---
Bermuda	90 days [d)]	---
Bolivia	90 days [y)]	---
Brazil	90 days	---
British Virgin Islands	6 months	---
Caribbean Netherlands	90 days	---
Chile	30 days	---
Curacao	3 months	---
Dominica	90 days [Agreement*]	90 days [Agreement*]
Dominican Republic	30 days [c)]	---
Greenland	3 months	---
Grenada	90 days [Agreement*]	90 days [Agreement*)]
Guyana	30 days [j)]	---
Haiti	3 months	---
Mexico	90 days [Agreement*]	---

America

(Cont.)

Country	Macao SAR Passport Maximum Period of Stay	Macao SAR Travel Permit Maximum Period of Stay
French Guiana	3 months [b)]	---
Guadeloupe	3 months [b)]	---
Martinique	3 months [b)]	---
Montserrat	6 months	---
Saint-Barthelemy	3 months	---
Saint-Martin	3 months	---
Saint-Pierre and Miquelon	3 months [b)]	---
Saint Lucia	[c)]	---
St. Maarten	3 months	---
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	1 month	---
Uruguay	90 days	90 days
Ecuador	90 days	---
St. Kitts and Nevis	1 month	---

Oceania

Country	Macao SAR Passport Maximum Period of Stay	Macao SAR Travel Permit Maximum Period of Stay
Cooks Islands	31 days	---
Fiji	4 months	---
French Polynesia	3 months [b)]	---
Kiribati	30 days	---
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.*

cc) *From 1 November 2022, eligible visa -free holders of MSAR passport are required to apply for K -ETA (Korea Electronic Travel Authorization) via the official K -ETA website (www.k -eta.go.kr) or mobile application (K -ETA) at least 72 hours in advance before boarding aircraft or ships bound for Korea .*

Notes:

1. *The decision to approve or refuse a passenger's entry to a country or region and the duration of stay given are usually determined on individual merits by the immigration authorities on arrival.*
2. *Visa policy of each country or region may vary. Please enquire the latest visa information at the nearby embassy or consulate of the relevant country or region before departure.*
3. *Some countries require passports or travel permits to be valid for 6 months beyond the date of entry into such a country.*
4. *The following country does not issue visa for holders of Macao SAR Travel Permit: Morocco.*

For more information, please visit the website of the Identification Services Bureau of the Macao SAR Government.

Appendix 10

Countries/Territories Granted Visa-free Access by the Macao SAR

Passport holders of the following countries and territories had been granted visa-free access by the Macao SAR (listed by continental regions):

Asia

Country	Maximum Period of Stay
Armenia	90 days
Brunei	14 days
India	30 days
Indonesia	30 days
Israel	3 months
Japan	90 days
Lebanon	3 months
Malaysia	30 days
Mongolia	90 days
Philippines	30 days
Singapore	30 days
South Korea	90 days
Thailand	30 days
Turkey	30 days
United Arab Emirates	30 days

Europe

Country	Maximum Period of Stay
Albania	90 days
Andorra	90 days
Austria	90 days
Belarus	30 days

Europe

(Cont.)

Country	Maximum Period of Stay
Belgium	90 days
Bosnia and Herzegovina	90 days
Bulgaria	90 days
Croatia	90 days
Cyprus	3 months
Czech Republic	90 days
Denmark	90 days
Estonia	90 days
Finland	90 days
France	90 days
Germany	90 days
Greece	90 days
Hungary	90 days
Iceland	90 days
Ireland	90 days
Italy	90 days
Latvia	90 days
Liechtenstein	90 days
Lithuania	90 days
Luxembourg	90 days
Macedonia	90 days
Malta	90 days
Moldova	90 days
Monaco	30 days
Montenegro	90 days
Norway	90 days
Poland	90 days
Portugal	90 days
Romania	90 days
Russia	30 days

Europe

(Cont.)

Country	Maximum Period of Stay
San Marino	30 days
Serbia	90 days
Slovak Republic	90 days
Slovenia	90 days
Spain	90 days
Sweden	90 days
Switzerland	90 days
The Netherlands	90 days
United Kingdom	6 months

America

Country	Maximum Period of Stay
Argentina	30 days
Brazil	90 days
Canada	30 days
Chile	30 days
Dominica	90 days
Grenada	90 days
Mexico	90 days
The United States of America	30 days
Uruguay	90 days

Africa

Country	Maximum Period of Stay
Cape Verde	90 days
Egypt	90 days
Mali	90 days

Africa

(Cont.)

Country	Maximum Period of Stay
Mauritius	90 days
Morocco	90 days
Namibia	30 days
Seychelles	30 days
South Africa	30 days
Tanzania	90 days

Oceania

Country	Maximum Period of Stay
Australia	30 days
Kiribati	30 days
New Zealand	3 months
Samoa	30 days

For more information, please visit https://www.gov.mo/en/services/ps-1474/ps-1474b/.

Appendix 11

List of Multilateral Treaties Applicable to the Macao SAR

(by Subject – last updated on 31 December 2022)

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. 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 2022)
35. Convention on Psychotropic Substances, concluded at Vienna on 21 February 1971
36. 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)
37. 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)
38. 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)
39. 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)
40. 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)
41. 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)
42. Decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs regarding the update of the Schedules of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 (on 16 March 2022)
43. United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, concluded at Vienna on 20 December 1988
44. Updated tables of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, as at 6 October 2014
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 16 March 2017)
46. 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)
47. 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)

48. 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 2022)

IV – Economic and Financial

49. Convention Providing a Uniform Law for Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (with Annexes and Protocol), done at Geneva on 7 June 1930

50. 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

51. Convention on the Stamp Laws in Connection with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (and Protocol), done at Geneva on 7 June 1930

52. Convention Providing a Uniform Law for Cheques (Annexes and Protocol), done at Geneva on 19 March 1931

53. Convention for the Settlement of Certain Conflicts of Laws in Connection with Cheques (and Protocol), done at Geneva on 19 March 1931

54. Convention on the Stamp Laws in Connection with Cheques (and Protocol), done at Geneva on 19 March 1931

55. Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, done at Washington on 18 March 1965

56. 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

57. 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

58. 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

59. Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, done at Paris on 23 November 1972

60. Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, done at Paris on 17 October 2003

61. International Convention Against Doping in Sport, done at Paris on 19 October 2005

62. Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, done at Paris on 20 October 2005

63. Intergovernmental Educational Cooperation Agreement of Shanghai Cooperation Organization Member States, signed at Shanghai on 15 June 2006

64. Asia-Pacific Regional Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications in Higher Education, done at Tokyo on 26 of November 2011

65. Agreement on Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the Governments of the Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, done at the city of Bishkek on 13 of September 2013

66. Convention establishing the Square Kilometer Array Observatory, open for signature in Rome on 12 March 2019

VI – Environment and Conservation

67. 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)

68. Plant Protection Agreement for the Asia and Pacific Region, adopted at Rome on 27 February 1956 as amended in 1967, 1979 and 1983

69. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, done at Washington on 3 March 1973 (CITES)

70. 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)

71. 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)

72. 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.

73. 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.

74. Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (with Annex), concluded at Canberra on 20 May 1980

75. Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, concluded at Vienna on 22 March 1985

76. Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, concluded at Montreal on 16 September 1987

77. Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted at London on 29 June 1990 (London Amendment)

78. Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted at Copenhagen on 25 November 1992 (Copenhagen Amendment)

79. Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted at Montreal on 17 September 1997 (Montreal Amendment)

80. Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted at Beijing on 3 December 1999 (Beijing Amendment)

81. Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted at Kigali on 15 October 2016 (Kigali Amendment)

82. 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

83. Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, concluded at Basel on 22 March 1989 (Basel Convention)

84. 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

85. 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

86. 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

87. 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

88. 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

89. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, concluded at New York on 9 May 1992

90. Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, done at Kyoto on 11 December 1997

91. Doha amendment to the Kyoto Protocol, done at Doha, Catar, on 8 December 2012

92. Convention on Biological Diversity, done at Nairobi on 22 May 1992

93. 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)

94. 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

95. 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

96. 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

97. 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

98. 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

99. 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

100. 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

101. Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, adopted at Stockholm on 22 May 2001 (Stockholm Convention)

102. Amendments to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, adopted on 8 May 2009

103. Amendments to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, adopted on 29 April 2011

104. Amendments to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, adopted on 13 May 2013

105. Paris Agreement, done at Paris on 12 December 2015

106. Minamata Convention on Mercury, done at Kumamoto, Japan on 10 October 2013

107. Southern Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement, done in Rome on 7 July 2006

108. Convention on the Conservation and Management of High Seas Fishery Resources in the South Pacific Ocean, done at Auckland on 14 of November 2009

109. Agreement to Prevent Unregulated High Seas Fisheries in the Central Arctic Ocean, done in Greenland on 3 of October 2018

110. International Tropical Timber Agreement, 2006, done at Geneva on 27 January 2006

VII – Foreign Affairs and Defence

111. Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, done at The Hague on 29 July 1899

112. Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, done at The Hague on 18 October 1907

113. 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

114. Protocol regarding the Immunities of the Bank for International Settlements, done at Brussels on 30 July 1936)

115. Charter of the United Nations, done at San Francisco on 26 June 1945, as amended on 20 December 1971

116. Statute of the International Court Of Justice, signed at San Francisco on 26 June 1945

117. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, adopted at London on 13 February 1946

118. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialised Agencies, adopted at New York on 21 November 1947

119. 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

120. 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

121. Geneva Convention (III) relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, done at Geneva on 12 August 1949

122. Geneva Convention (IV) relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, done at Geneva on 12 August 1949

123. 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

124. 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

125. 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

126. 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)

127. Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Atomic Energy Agency, done at Vienna on 1 July 1959

128. The Antarctic Treaty, done at Washington on 1 December 1959

129. Protocol on Environment Protection to the Antarctic Treaty (and its Annexes I, II, III, IV and V), done at Madrid on 4 October 1991

130. Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, done at Vienna on 18 April 1961

131. Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, done at Vienna on 24 April 1963

132. 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

133. Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, done in triplicate, at London, Moscow and Washington on 1 July 1968

134. Convention on the Law of Treaties, done at Vienna on 23 May 1969

135. 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

136. 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

137. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons, Including Diplomatic Agents, adopted at New York on 14 December 1973

138. 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

139. Protocol relating to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization Privileges, Exemptions and Immunities, done at Washington on 19 May 1978

140. 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

141. 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

142. Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments, done at Geneva on 10 October 1980 (Protocol I)

143. 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)

144. Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons, done at Geneva on 10 October 1980 (Protocol III)

145. 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)

146. Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War, done at Geneva on 28 November 2003 (Protocol V)

147. Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Maritime Satellite Organization, done at London on 1 December 1981

148. United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, done at Montego Bay, Jamaica, on 10 December 1982

149. 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

150. Additional Protocols II and III to the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty, done at Suva on 8 August 1986

151. 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

152. 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.

153. 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

154. Convention on the Safety of the United Nations and Associated Personnel, adopted at New York on 9 December 1994

155. 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)

156. Agreement on Regional Anti-Terrorism Structure between the Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, done at St. Petersburg on 7 June 2002

157. 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

158. 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

159. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, adopted at Tashkent on 17 June 2004

160. 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

161. Agreement among the Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation on Conducting Joint Military Exercises, done at Bishkek on 27 June 2007

162. 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

163. 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

164. 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

165. Memorandum of the Obligations on the Entry of the Republic of India to the SCO, on June 24, 2016, in Toshkent

166. Memorandum of the Obligations on the Entry of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the SCO, on June 24, 2016, in Toshkent

167. Framework Agreement for International Collaboration on Research and Development of Generation IV Nuclear Energy Systems, done at Washington on 28 February 2005

168. 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

169. Asean Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve Agreement, done at Jakarta, Indonesia, on 7 October 2011

170. Protocol to the Central Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free-Zone (CANWFZ) Treaty, done at New York, on 6 May 2014

171. The Arms Trade Treaty, adopted by the UN assembly on 2 April 2013

172. Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, done at Denpasar, Bali on 24 of February 1976

173. Protocol Amending the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, done at Manila on 15 of December 1987

174. Second Protocol Amending the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, done at Manila on 25 of July 1998

175. 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

176. 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

177. International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, (ICD-9), of 1 May 1976

178. International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision, (ICD-10), of 17 May 1990

179. 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

180. International Health Regulations, revised by the 58th World Health Assembly on 23 May 2005 (IHR (2005))

181. World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, done at Geneva on 21 May 2003

IX – Human Rights

182. Slavery Convention, signed at Geneva on 25 September 1926

183. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, adopted at Paris on 9 December 1948

184. 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

185. Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, signed at Geneva on 28 July 1951

186. Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, done at New York on 31 January 1967

187. Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, signed at Geneva on 7 September 1956

188. Convention Against Discrimination in Education, adopted at Paris on 14 December 1960

189. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, adopted at New York on 21 December 1965

190. Amendments to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, adopted at New York on 15 January 1992

191. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted at New York on 16 December 1966

192. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, adopted at New York on 16 December 1966

193. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, adopted at New York on 18 December 1979

194. 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

195. Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted at New York on 10 December 1984

196. Amendments to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading

Treatment or Punishment, New York, 8 September 1992

197. Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted at New York on 20 November 1989

198. Amendment to Article 43(2) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted at New York on 12 December 1995

199. 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

200. 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

201. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, adopted at New York on 13 December 2006

X – Intellectual Property

202. 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)

203. 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)

204. Universal Copyright Convention, done at Geneva on 6 September 1952 and as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971

205. 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)

206. International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks, Eighth Edition, adopted on October 2000

207. 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)

208. WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT), adopted in Geneva on 20 December 1996

209. WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT), adopted in Geneva on 20 December 1996

210. 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

211. Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo

on 14 September 1963 (Tokyo Convention)

212. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, done at The Hague on 16 December 1970 (Hague Convention)

213. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation, done at Montreal on 23 September 1971 (Montreal Convention)

214. 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

215. International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages, adopted at New York on 17 December 1979

216. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted at New York on 15 December 1997

217. International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted at New York on 9 December 1999

218. United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, adopted at New York on 15 November 2000 (Palermo Convention)

219. 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

220. Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism, done at Shanghai on 15 June 2001

221. United Nations Convention Against Corruption, adopted at New York on 31 October 2003

222. Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia, done at Tokyo on 11 November 2004

223. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted on 26 October 1979, Vienna

224. Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted on 8 July 2005, Vienna

225. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988

226. 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

227. Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft, done at Geneva on 12 April 1979

228. 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

229. 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)

230. 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)

231. 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)

232. Convention concerning Workmen's Compensation for Accidents, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Geneva, 10 June 1925 (ILO No. 17)

233. Convention concerning Workmen's Compensation for Occupational Diseases, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Geneva, 10 June 1925 (ILO No. 18)

234. 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)

235. Convention concerning Seamen's Articles of Agreement, 1926, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Geneva, 24 June 1926 (ILO No. 22)

236. Convention concerning the Repatriation of Seamen, 1926, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Geneva, 23 June 1926 (ILO No. 23)

237. 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)

238. 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)

239. Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Geneva, 28 June 1930 (ILO No. 29)

240. 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)

241. Convention concerning the Certification of Ships' Cooks, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Seattle, 27 June 1946 (ILO No. 69)

242. Final Articles Revision Convention, Montreal, 9 October 1946 (ILO No. 80)

243. Convention concerning Labour Inspection in Industry and Commerce, Geneva, 11 July 1947 (ILO No. 81)

244. Convention concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise, San Francisco, 9 July 1948 (ILO No. 87)

245. Convention concerning the Organisation of the Employment Service, San Francisco, 9 July 1948 (ILO No. 88)

246. Convention concerning Crew Accommodation on Board Ship (Revised 1949), Geneva, 18 June 1949 (ILO No. 92)

247. Convention concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively, Geneva, 1 July 1949 (ILO No. 98)

248. Convention concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value, Geneva, 29 June 1951 (ILO No. 100)

249. Convention concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour, Geneva, 25 June 1957 (ILO No. 105)

250. Convention concerning Weekly Rest in Commerce and Offices, Geneva, 26 June 1957 (ILO No. 106)

251. Convention concerning Seafarers' National Identity Documents, Geneva, 13 May 1958 (ILO No. 108)

252. Convention concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation, Geneva, 25 June 1958 (ILO No. 111)

253. Convention concerning the Protection of Workers Against Ionising Radiations, Geneva, 22 June 1960 (ILO No. 115)

254. Convention concerning Hygiene in Commerce and Offices, Geneva, 8 July 1964 (ILO No. 120)

255. Convention concerning Employment Policy, Geneva, 9 July 1964 (ILO No. 122)

256. Convention concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment, Geneva, 26 June 1973 (ILO No. 138)

257. Convention concerning Tripartite Consultations to Promote the Implementation of International Labour Standards, Geneva, 21 June 1976 (ILO No. 144)

258. 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)

259. Convention concerning Labour Administration: Role, Functions and Organisation, Geneva, 26 June 1978 (ILO No. 150)

260. Convention concerning Occupational Safety and Health and the Working Environment, Geneva, 22 June 1981 (ILO No. 155)

261. Convention concerning Safety and Health in Construction, Geneva, 20 June 1988 (ILO No. 167)

262. 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

263. International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law with Respect to Collision between Vessels, done at Brussels on 23 September 1910

264. Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law Relating to Assistance and Salvage at Sea, done at Brussels on 23 September 1910

265. International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law Relating to Bills of Lading, done at Brussels on 25 August 1924

266. International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Concerning Civil Jurisdiction in Matters of Collision, done at Brussels on 10 May 1952

267. 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

268. International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to the Arrest of Sea-Going Ships, signed at Brussels on 10 May 1952

269. International Convention Relating to the Limitation of the Liability of Owners of Sea-Going Ships, done at Brussels on 10 October 1957

270. Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, done at London on 9 April 1965 (FAL (amended) 1965); as amended

271. 2005 Amendments to the Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965, done at London, on 7 July 2005 – FAL.8(32)

272. 2009 Amendments to the Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965, done at London, on 16 January 2009 – FAL.10(35)

273. International Convention on Load Lines, done at London on 5 April 1966 (LL 1966)

274. 2005 Amendments to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted on 1 December 2005

275. 2013 Amendments (ANNEX II) to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted on 4 December 2013 – A.1082(28)

276. 2013 Amendments (ANNEX I and ANNEX IV) to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted on 4 December 2013 – A.1083(28)

277. Protocol of 1988 relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, done at London on 11 November 1988

278. 2003 Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted on 5 June 2003

279. 2004 Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted on 9 December 2004

280. 2006 Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted on 8 December 2006

281. 2008 Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted on 4 December 2008

282. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, as amended, done at London, on 24 May 2012

283. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, as amended, done at London, on 30 November 2012

284. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, as amended, done at London, on 21 June 2013

285. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, as amended, done at London, on 22 May 2014

286. International Convention on Tonnage Measurements of Ships, 1969, done at London on 23 June 1969 (TONNAGE 1969)

287. Amendments to the International Convention on Tonnage Measurements of Ships, 1969, done on 4 December 2013 – A.1084(28)

288. International Convention Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties, done at Brussels on 29 November 1969 (INTERVENTION 1969)

289. Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, done at London on 20 October 1972 (COLREG 1972)

290. Amendment to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, (COLREG 72), adopted at London on 19 November 1981

291. Amendments to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, adopted at London on November of 1987

292. 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

293. Amendments to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, adopted on 4 November 1993

294. Amendments to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, adopted on 29 November 2001

295. Amendments to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, adopted on 29 November 2007

296. Amendments to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, adopted on 4 December 2013

297. International Convention for Safe Containers, 1972, as amended, adopted at Geneva on 2 December 1972 (CSC 1972)

298. Amendments to the International Convention for Safe Containers (1972), as amended, on 3 December 2010

299. 2013 Amendments to the International Convention for Safe Containers (1972), as amended, on 21 June 2013

300. 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)

301. 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)

302. 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)

303. 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)

304. International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, done at London on 1 November 1974 (SOLAS 1974)

305. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 20 November 1981 - MSC.1(XLV)

306. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 17 June 1983 - MSC.6(48)

307. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 21 April 1988 - MSC.11(55)

308. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 28 October 1988 - MSC.12(56)

309. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 11 April 1989 - MSC.13(57)

310. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 25 May 1990 - MSC.19(58)

311. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at

London on 23 May 1991 - MSC.22(59)

312. 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)

313. 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)

314. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 11 December 1992 - MSC.27(61)

315. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 23 May 1994 - MSC.31(63)

316. 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

317. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 9 December 1994 - MSC.42(64)

318. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 16 May 1995 - MSC.46(65)

319. 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

320. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 4 June 1996 - MSC.47(66)

321. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 5 December 1996 - MSC.57(67)

322. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 4 June 1997 - MSC.65(68)

323. 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

324. 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)

325. 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)

326. 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)

327. 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)

328. 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)

329. 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)

330. 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)

331. 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

332. 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)

333. 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)

334. 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)

335. 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)

336. 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)

337. 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

338. 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

339. 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)

340. 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)

341. 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

342. 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

343. 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

344. 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)

345. 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)

346. 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)

347. 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

348. 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

349. 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)

350. 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)

351. 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)

352. 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)

353. 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)

354. 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)

355. 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)

356. 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)

357. 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)

358. 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)

359. 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)

360. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted on 21 November 2014, as amended - MSC.386(94)

361. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted on 11 June 2015, as amended - MSC.392(95)

362. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted on 19 May 2016, as amended - MSC.404(96)

363. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted on 26 November 2016, as amended - MSC.409(97)

364. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted on 15 June 2017, as amended - MSC.421(98)

365. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted on

24 May 2018, as amended - MSC.436(99)

366. 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)

367. 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)

368. 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)

369. 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)

370. 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)

371. 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)

372. 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)

373. 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)

374. 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)

375. 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)

376. 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)

377. 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)

378. 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)

379. 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)

380. 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)

381. 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)

382. 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)

383. 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)

384. 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)

385. 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)

386. 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)

387. 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)

388. 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)

389. 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)

390. 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)

391. 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)

392. 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

393. 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)

394. 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)

395. International Code for the Safe Carriage of Grain in Bulk, adopted at London on 23 May 1991 - MSC.23(59)

396. Code of Safe Practice for Cargo Stowage and Securing, adopted at London on 6 November 1991 - A.714(17)

397. Guidelines for the Authorization of Organizations Acting on Behalf of the Administration, adopted at London on 4 November 1993 - A.739(18)

398. 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)

399. 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)

400. Amendments to the International Safety Management (ISM) Code, adopted at London on 5 December 2000 - MSC.104(73)

401. Amendments to the International Safety Management (ISM) Code, adopted at London on 10 December 2004 - MSC.179(79)

402. Amendments to the International Safety Management (ISM) Code, adopted at London on 20 May 2005 - MSC.195(80)

403. Amendments to the International Safety Management (ISM) Code, adopted at London on 4 December 2008 - MSC.273(85)

404. Amendments to the International Safety Management (ISM) Code, adopted at London on 21 June 2013 - MSC.353(92)

405. 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)

406. 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)

407. 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

408. 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)

409. 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)

410. 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)

411. 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)

412. 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)

413. International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 20 May 1994 - MSC.36(63)

414. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 6 June 2001 - MSC.119(74)

415. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code),

adopted at London on 10 December 2004 - MSC.174(79)

416. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 8 December 2006 - MSC.221(82)

417. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 16 May 2008 - MSC.259(84)

418. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 21 June 2013 - MSC.351(92)

419. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 15 June 2017 - MSC.423(98)

420. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 24 May 2018 - MSC.438(99)

421. International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 4 June 1996 - MSC.48(66)

422. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 18 May 2006 - MSC.207(81)

423. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 8 December 2006 - MSC.218(82)

424. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 4 December 2008 - MSC.272(85)

425. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 21 May 2010 - MSC.293(87)

426. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 20 May 2011 - MSC.320(89)

427. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 22 May 2014 - MSC.368(93)

428. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 15 June 2017 - MSC.425(98)

429. International Code for Application of Fire Test Procedures (FTP Code), adopted at London on 5 December 1996 - MSC.61(67)

430. Amendments to the International Code for Application of Fire Test Procedures (FTP Code), adopted at London on 5 December 2000 - MSC.101(73)

431. Amendments to the International Code for Application of Fire Test Procedures (FTP Code), adopted at London on 10 December 2004 - MSC.173(79)

432. 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)

433. 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)

434. 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)

435. 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)

436. 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)

437. International Code of Safety for High-Speed Craft, 2000 (2000 HSC Code), adopted at London on 5 December 2000 - MSC.97(73)

438. 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)

439. 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)

440. 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)

441. 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)

442. 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)

443. 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)

444. 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)

445. 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)

446. International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 5 December 2000 - MSC.98(73)

447. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 18 May 2006 - MSC.206(81)

448. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 8 December 2006 - MSC.217(82), Annex 1

449. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London

on 8 December 2006 - MSC.217(82), Annex 2

450. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 21 May 2010 - MSC.292(87)

451. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 3 December 2010 - MSC.311(88)

452. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 25 May 2012 - MSC.327(90)

453. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 30 November 2012 - MSC.339(91)

454. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 22 May 2014 - MSC.367(93)

455. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 19 May 2016 - MSC.403(96)

456. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 25 November 2016 - MSC.410(97)

457. International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 24 May 2002 - MSC.122(75)

458. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 20 May 2004 - MSC.157(78)

459. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 18 May 2006 - MSC.205(81)

460. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 16 May 2008 - MSC.262(84)

461. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 21 May 2010 - MSC.294(87)

462. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 24 May 2012 - MSC.328(90)

463. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 22 May 2014 - MSC.372(93)

464. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 19 May 2016 - MSC.442(99)

465. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 24 May 2018 - MSC.442(99)

466. 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

467. 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)

468. Technical Provisions for Means of Access for Inspections, adopted at London on 12 December 2002 - MSC.133(76)

469. Amendments to the Technical Provisions for Means of Access for Inspections, adopted at London on 20 May 2004 - MSC.158(78)

470. Standards and Criteria for Side Structures of Bulk Carriers of Single-Side Skin Construction, adopted at London on 9 December 2004 - MSC.168(79)

471. Standards for Owners' Inspection and Maintenance of Bulk Carrier Hatch Covers, adopted at London on 9 December 2004 - MSC.169(79)

472. 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)

473. 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)

474. 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)

475. International Code on Intact Stability, 2008 (2008 IS Code), adopted at London on 4 December 2008 - MSC.267(85)

476. Amendments to the International Code on Intact Stability, 2008 (2008 IS Code), adopted at London on 25 November 2016 - MSC.413(97)

477. Amendments to the International Code on Intact Stability, 2008 (2008 IS Code), adopted at London on 25 November 2016 - MSC.414(97)

478. Amendments to the International Code on Intact Stability, 2008 (2008 IS Code), adopted at London on 24 May 2018 - MSC.443(99)

479. Amendments to the International Code on Intact Stability, 2008 (2008 IS Code), adopted at London on 24 May 2018 - MSC.444(99)

480. International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code (IMSBC Code), adopted at London on 4 December 2008 - MSC.268(85)

481. Amendments to the International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code (IMSBC Code), adopted at London on 20 May 2011 - MSC.318(89)

482. Amendments to the International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code (IMSBC Code), adopted at London on 21 June 2013 - MSC.354(92)

483. Amendments to the International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code (IMSBC Code), adopted at London on 11 June 2015 - MSC.393(95)

484. Amendments to the International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code (IMSBC Code), adopted at London on 13 June 2019 - MSC.462(101)

485. International Goal-Based Ship Construction Standards for Bulk Carriers and Oil Tankers, adopted at London on 20 May 2010 - MSC.287(87)

486. Performance Standard for Protective Coatings for Cargo Oil Tanks of Crude Oil Tankers, 2010, adopted at London on 14 May 2010 - MSC.288(87)

487. 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)

488. 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)

489. International Code for Application of Fire Test Procedures, 2010, (2010 FTP Code) adopted at London on 3 December 2010 - MSC.307(88)

490. 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)

491. International Code on the Enhanced Programme of Bulk Cargo and Oil Tanker (2011 ESP CODE), adopted on 30 November 2011 – A. 1049(27)

492. 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)

493. 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)

494. 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)

495. 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)

496. Code on Noise Levels on Board Ships, adopted at London on 30 November 2012 - MSC.337(91)

497. Code for Recognized Organizations (RO Code), adopted at London on 21 June 2013 - MSC.349(92)

498. IMO Instruments Implementation Code (III CODE), adopted on 4 December 2013 – A.1070(28)

499. International Code for Ships Operating in Polar Waters (POLAR CODE), adopted on 21 November 2014 – MSC.385(94) (see also MEPC.261(68))

500. International Code of Safety for Ships Using Gases or Other Low-Flashpoint Fuels (IGF CODE), adopted on 11 June 2015 - MSC.391(95)

501. 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)

502. 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)

503. 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

504. 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)

505. 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

506. 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)

507. 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)

508. 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)

509. 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)

510. 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)

511. 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)

512. 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)

513. 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)

514. 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)

515. 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)

516. 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)

517. 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)

518. 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)

519. 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)

520. 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)

521. International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, adopted at London on 2 November 1973

522. 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)

523. 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)

524. 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)

525. 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)

526. 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)

527. 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)

528. 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)

529. 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)

530. 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)

531. 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)

532. 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)

533. 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)

534. 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)

535. 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)

536. 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)

537. 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)

538. 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)

539. 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)

540. 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)

541. 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)

542. 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

543. 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)

544. 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)

545. 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)

546. 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)

547. 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)

548. 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)

549. 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)

550. 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)

551. 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)

552. 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)

553. 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)

554. 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)

555. 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)

556. 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)

557. 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)

558. 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)

559. 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)

560. 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)

561. 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)

562. 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)

563. 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)

564. 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)

565. 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)

566. 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)

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 May 2013 - MEPC.235(65)

568. 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)

569. 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)

570. 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)

571. 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)

572. 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)

573. 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)

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 I), adopted on 15 May 2015 - MEPC.266(68)

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 Annex II), adopted on 22 April 2016 - MEPC.270(69)

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 IV), adopted on 22 April 2016 - MEPC.274(69)

577. 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)

578. 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)

579. 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)

580. 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)

581. 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

582. 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)

583. 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)

584. 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)

585. 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)

586. 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)

587. 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)

588. 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)

589. 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)

590. 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)

591. 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)

592. 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)

593. 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)

594. 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)

595. 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)

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, adopted on 28 October 2016 - MEPC.278(70)

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, adopted on 7 July 2017 - MEPC.286(71)

598. 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)

599. 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)

600. 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)

601. 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)

602. International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), adopted on 5 December 1985 - MEPC.19(22)

603. 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)

604. 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)

605. 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)

606. 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)

607. 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)

608. 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)

609. 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)

610. 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)

611. 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)

612. 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)

613. 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)

614. 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)

615. 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)

616. Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (BCH Code), adopted on 5 December 1985 - MEPC.20(22)

617. 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)

618. 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)

619. 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)

620. 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)

621. 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)

622. 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)

623. 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)

624. 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)

625. 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)

626. 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)

627. Condition Assessment Scheme (CAS)(as stated in Annex I of the MARPOL 73/78, adopted on 27 April 2001 - MEPC.94(46)

628. 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)

629. 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)

630. 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)

631. 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)

632. 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)

633. 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)

634. International Code for Ships Operating in Polar Waters (POLAR CODE), adopted on 15 May 2015 –MEPC.261(68) (see also MSC.385(94))

635. Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, adopted at London on 7 July 1978 (STCW 1978)

636. 1991 Amendments to the Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, adopted at London on 22 May 1991

637. 1994 Amendments to the Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, adopted at London on 23 May 1994

638. 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

639. 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

640. 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

641. Amendments to the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, adopted on 22 May 2014 – MSC.373(93)

642. 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)

643. 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)

644. Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code, adopted at London on 7 July 1995

645. 1997 Amendments to the Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code, adopted at London on 4 June 1997

646. 1998 Amendments to the Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code, adopted at London on 9 December 1998

647. The Manila Amendments to the Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code, adopted at London on 25 June 2010

648. Amendments to the Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code, adopted on 22 May 2014 – MSC.374(93)

649. Amendments to the Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code (Part A), adopted on 11 June 2015 – MSC.397(95)

650. Amendments to the Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code (Part A), adopted on 25 November 2016 – MSC.417(97)

651. Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea (PAL CONVENTION 1974), done at Athens on 13 December 1974

652. 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

653. International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, 1979, adopted at Hamburg on 27 April 1979 (SAR 1979)

654. 1998 Amendments to the International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, 1979, adopted at London on 18 May 1998

655. International Convention on Salvage, 1989, done at London on 28 April 1989 (SALVAGE 1989)

656. International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation, done at London on 30 November 1990 (OPRC 1990)

657. 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)

658. 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

659. Protocol on Preparedness, Response and Co-operation to Pollution Incidents by Hazardous and Noxious Substances, 2000, done at London on 15 March 2000

660. International Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage (Bunker Convention), adopted at London on 23 March 2001

661. International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-fouling Systems on Ships, done at London on 5 October 2001

662. International Convention for the Control and Management of Ship's Ballast Water and Sediments, 2004 (BWM 2004), done at London on 13 February 2004

663. 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)

664. 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)

665. 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

666. Convention relating to Civil Procedure, done at The Hague on 1 March 1954

667. Convention on the Law Applicable to Maintenance Obligations Towards Children, done at The Hague on 24 October 1956

668. Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of the Decisions Relating to Maintenance Obligations Towards Children, done at The Hague on 15 April 1958

669. Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, done at New York on 10 June 1958

670. 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

671. Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents, done at The Hague on 5 October 1961

672. Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters, done at The Hague on 15 November 1965

673. Convention on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters, done at The Hague on 18 March 1970

674. Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, done at The Hague on 25 October 1980

675. Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Intercountry Adoption, done at The Hague on 29 May 1993

XVI – Road Traffic

676. Convention on Road Traffic, done at Geneva on 19 September 1949

677. 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

678. Intergovernmental Agreement on the Trans-Asian Railway Network, done at Jakarta on 12 April 2006

679. 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

680. 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

681. 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)

682. International Agreement on the Use of INMARSAT Ship Earth Stations within the Territorial Sea and Ports, adopted at London on 16 October 1985

683. International Telecommunications Regulations, signed at Melbourne on 9 December 1988 (WATTC-88)

684. Universal Postal Union General Regulations, adopted respectively in Beijing on 15 September 1999 and in Bucharest on 5 October 2004

685. Universal Postal Union General Regulations, done at Doha on 11 October 2012 (Recast and adopted by the 2012 Doha Congress)

686. First Additional Protocol to the Universal Postal Union General Regulations, done at Geneva, 12 August 2008

687. Universal Postal Convention and the Final Protocol, adopted respectively in Beijing on 15 September 1999 and in Bucharest on 5 October 2004

688. Universal Postal Convention, done at Doha on 11 October 2012

689. Agreement concerning the Postal Payment Services, launched respectively in Beijing on 15 September 1999 and in Bucharest on 5 October 2004

690. Agreement concerning the Postal Payment Services, done at Doha on 11 October 2012

691. Operating Agreement relating to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization, done at Washington on 20 August 1971

XVIII - Treaties Establishing International Organisations

692. (ILO) Constitution of the International Labour Organisation, done at Versailles on 29 June 1919, as amended

693. (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

694. (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

695. (UNESCO) Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural

Organization, signed at London on 16 November 1945 as amended

696. (WHO) Constitution of the World Health Organization, done at New York on 22 July 1946 as amended

697. (WMO) Convention of the World Meteorological Organisation (with Annexes and Protocol concerning Spain), done at Washington on 11 October 1947 as amended

698. (IMO) Convention on the International Maritime Organization, done at Geneva on 6 March 1948 as amended

699. (CCC/WCO) International Convention Establishing a Customs Co-operation Council, done at Brussels on 15 December 1950

700. (HCCH/HAGUE CONFERENCE) Statue of The Hague Conference on Private International Law, done at The Hague on 31 October 1951

701. Amendments to the Statue of The Hague Conference on Private International Law, on 30 June 2005

702. (INTERPOL) Constitution and General Regulations of the International Criminal Police Organization, adopted at Vienna on 13 June 1956 as amended

703. (UPU) Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, signed at Vienna on 10 July 1964

704. First Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, signed at Tokyo, 14 November 1969

705. Second Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Lausanne, 5 July 1974

706. Third Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Hamburg, 27 July 1984

707. Fourth Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Washington, 14 December 1989

708. Fifth Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Seoul, 14 September 1994

709. Sixth Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Beijing, 15 September 1999

710. Seventh Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Bucharest, 5 October 2004

711. Eighth Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Geneva, 12 August 2008

712. (WIPO) Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization, done at Stockholm on 14 July 1967 as amended

713. (WTO) Statutes of the World Tourism Organization (with Annex), done at Mexico City on 27 September 1970 as amended

714. Amendments to article 38 of the Statutes of the World Tourism Organization (WTO), adopted in Cartagena, Colombia on 29 de November 2007

715. (Former INTELSAT, at present ITSO) Agreement relating to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization, done at Washington on 20 August 1971 as amended

716. (APT) Constitution of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity, adopted at Bangkok on 27 March 1976 as amended

717. (Former INMARSAT at present IMSO) Convention on the International Mobile Satellite Organization, done at London on 3 September 1976

718. 1985 Amendments to the Convention on the International Mobile Satellite Organization, done at London on 16 October 1985

719. 1989 Amendments to the Convention on the International Mobile Satellite Organization, done at London on 19 January 1989

720. 1998 Amendments to the Convention on the International Mobile Satellite Organization, done at London on 24 April 1998

721. (AIBD) Agreement Establishing the Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development, adopted at Kuala Lumpur on 12 August 1977 as amended on 21 July 1999

722. (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

723. (ICGEB) Statutes of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, done at Madrid on 13 September 1983

724. (ITCB) Arrangement Establishing the International Textiles and Clothing Bureau, done at Geneva on 21 May 1984

725. (APPU) Constitution and Convention of the Asia-Pacific Postal Union and Final Protocol, done at Bangkok on 4 December 1985 as amended

726. (ITU) Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union, adopted at Geneva on 22 December 1992 as amended

727. (SCO) Charter of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, done at St. Petersburg on 7 June 2002

728. Protocol Amending the Charter of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, done at Tashkent on 5 September 2003

729. Protocol Amending the Charter of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, done at Shanghai on 15 June 2006

730. 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

731. (WTO) Marrakech Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization and Final Act, done at Marrakech on 15 April 1994

732. Protocol Amending the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization, which contains the Trade Facilitation Agreement(at Geneva on 27 November 2014)

733. Protocol Amending the TRIPS Agreement (at Geneva on 6 December 2005)

734. (APSCO) Convention of the Asia-Pacific Space Cooperation Organization, done at Beijing on 28 October 2005

735. (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

736. Agreement for the Establishment of the International Anti-Corruption Academy as an International Organization, done at Vienna on 2 September 2010

737. Agreement Establishing the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Institute, done in Islamabad, Pakistan on 26 October 2016

738. Agreement Establishing ASEAN+3 Macroeconomic Research Office ("AMRO"), done in Washington, United States of America, on 10 October 2014

739. Agreement on the New Development Bank, done in Fortaleza, Brazil on 15 July 2014

740. Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, done at Beijing on 29 June 2015

Source: Legal Affairs Bureau of the MSAR Government

Appendix 12

Decorations, Medals and Certificates of Merit Conferred by the Macao SAR in 2022

The Macao SAR Government held the "2022 Decorations, Medals and Certificates of Merit Awards Ceremony of the Macao SAR of the People's Republic of China" on 13 January 2023 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng conferred a number of decorations, medals and certificates of merit on 26 individuals and entities in recognition of their outstanding achievements, contributions and distinguished services rendered to the Macao SAR.

Decoration of Honour – Golden Lotus

Tung Sin Tong Charitable Society

Decoration of Honour – Silver Lotus

Banco Nacional Ultramarino, S.A.

Tai Fung Bank Ltd.

Macau Red Cross

Lai Kin Hong

Medal of Merit

Medal of Merit – Professions

Macao Water Supply Company Ltd.

Companhia de Electricidade de Macau - CEM, S.A.

Mo Hui

Medal of Merit – Industry and Commerce

China Taiping Insurance (Macau) Co., Ltd.

Transmac – Transportes Urbanos de Macau, SARL

Humberto Carlos Leitao Rodrigues

Medal of Merit – Tourism

Macau Hoteliers & Innkeepers Association

Medal of Merit – Education

Hou Kong Middle School

Lou Lan Heng Monica

Lei Cheok Kin

Medal of Merit – Culture

Confraternity of Macanese Gastronomy

Lok Hei

Kuok Keng Man

Chan Nga Lei

Medal of Merit – Philanthropy

Pun Chi Meng

Medal for Sports

Green-Wave Swimming Club

Medal for Distinguished Service

Medal for Dedication

Information Department of the Government Information Bureau

Financial Infrastructure and Information Technology Department of the Monetary Authority of Macao

Medal for Community Service

Macau Construction Machinery Engineering Association

Certificate of Merit

Honorific Title – Merit

Chan Pak Ian

Choi Ka Wai

Appendix 13

The Macao SAR General Integrated Budget for 2023

Revenue Items	Proposed Budget for 2023	Revenue Items	Proposed Budget for 2023
General integrated budget of revenue	105,171,820,800.00	General integrated budget of expenditure	104,476,997,300.00
		General integrated budget balance	694,823,500.00
Total	**105,171,820,800.00**	**General integrated budget expediture and balance**	**105,171,820,800.00**

For details, please refer to the following link: https://images.io.gov.mo/bo/i/2022/52/lei-19-2022-an1.pdf
(Information available in Chinese and Portuguese only)

Appendix 14

Summarised Budget and Investment Budget of Special Organisations for 2023

Revenue Items	Proposed Budget for 2023	Revenue Items	Proposed Budget for 2023
Summarised budget revenue of special organisations	20,192,393,700.00	Summarised budget expenditure of special organisations	16,630,225,400.00
		Summarised investment budget of special organisations	406,088,200.00

For details, please refer to the following link: https://images.io.gov.mo/bo/i/2022/52/lei-19-2022-an2.pdf
(Information available in Chinese and Portuguese only)

Appendix 15

External Trade Statistics

MOP thousand

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Imports	90 102 580	90 125 446	92 559 159	153 876 917	139 809 504
Exports	12 192 556	12 796 739	10 812 924	12 964 296	13 520 454
Balance of trade (Exp.-Imp.)	-77 910 024	-77 328 707	-81 746 235	-140 912 621	-126 289 050
Coverage rate (%)	14	14	12	8	10
Temporary exports	812 075	1 058 997	856 859	926 707	540 841
Re-imports	676 758	732 589	1 045 854	1 051 499	991 692
Direct transhipment	13 667 101	16 138 018	19 731 074	23 062 328	43 633 668

Appendix 16

Imports from Major Countries and Territories

MOP thousand

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	**90 102 580**	**90 125 446**	**92 559 159**	**153 876 917**	**139 809 504**
European Union	**22 532 728**	**24 915 807**	**28 536 420**	**49 804 976**	**45 854 615**
of which: France	7 539 731	9 194 126	15 685 803	28 020 269	26 095 824
Italy	7 790 097	9 379 570	8 613 060	16 961 891	15 282 702
Germany	1 835 189	1 739 031	1 662 673	1 750 455	1 667 766
Spain	547 869	488 774	332 873	533 913	525 441
The Netherlands	1 664 254	892 459	584 637	615 748	444 846
Ireland	398 242	444 655	358 554	401 145	358 319
Portugal	329 131	325 761	262 501	278 155	277 755
United Kingdom *	1 587 067	1 489 861	106 129	..	..
EFTA	**7 044 735**	**6 948 620**	**5 124 282**	**12 227 891**	**10 100 924**
Other European countries	**162 229**	**229 208**	**1 680 110**	**3 178 684**	**2 780 431**
of which: United Kingdom *	..	..	1 480 319	2 764 376	2 519 508
Africa	**283 333**	**219 554**	**121 285**	**189 716**	**581 348**
America	**4 707 510**	**5 418 357**	**9 322 626**	**11 727 612**	**11 489 198**
of which: USA	3 671 528	4 350 059	8 319 837	10 514 999	9 590 156
Canada	297 974	341 100	284 927	344 108	343 497
Asia	**54 056 358**	**50 904 827**	**46 748 431**	**75 340 912**	**66 594 489**
of which: The mainland	31 518 492	30 647 491	27 612 780	48 515 369	42 453 247
Hong Kong	7 042 533	5 645 597	2 912 328	5 689 080	5 092 826
Taiwan	1 454 758	1 304 081	1 568 801	1 288 893	1 452 569
Japan	7 304 879	6 178 949	9 588 908	13 155 508	9 019 161
Republic of Korea	2 034 290	2 133 194	1 324 037	1 661 687	1 436 971
Thailand	1 094 200	1 137 535	1 053 988	1 430 581	1 429 035
Malaysia	673 392	732 371	575 206	741 338	998 900
Singapore	868 339	961 482	570 743	624 979	642 467
Oceania and other	**1 315 686**	**1 489 073**	**1 026 006**	**1 407 126**	**2 408 500**
of which: Australia	957 595	998 653	738 351	1 044 620	2 106 383

.. *Not applicable*

* *The United Kingdom left the European Union on 31 January 2020*

Appendix 17

Exports to Major Countries and Territories

MOP thousand

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	**12 192 556**	**12 796 739**	**10 812 924**	**12 964 296**	**13 520 454**
European Union	**208 541**	**196 558**	**177 558**	**188 406**	**165 635**
of which: The Netherlands	30 545	52 424	58 121	96 328	53 052
France	54 098	57 124	44 018	44 358	52 424
Germany	47 349	34 214	23 794	23 994	24 949
Italy	5 431	10 430	10 505	6 577	19 467
Belgium	27 899	8 215	11 679	9 470	6 883
Hungary	2 259	4 946	8 892	2 438	6 085
Portugal	24 245	353	10 537	2 060	831
United Kingdom *	11 065	19 239	1 733	..	..
EFTA	**6 907**	**9 810**	**20 756**	**5 949**	**7 585**
Other European countries	**1 508**	**-**	**6 136**	**6 438**	**4 105**
of which: United Kingdom *	..	..	6 047	5 794	3 658
Africa	**5 989**	**3 318**	**9 960**	**14 727**	**14 486**
America	**167 676**	**325 179**	**595 469**	**729 986**	**638 960**
of which: USA	129 224	294 297	554 394	681 004	609 680
Canada	21 781	20 610	25 742	28 625	20 556
Asia	**9 992 121**	**10 202 174**	**9 505 050**	**11 440 214**	**12 277 266**
of which: The mainland	2 012 821	1 577 643	1 616 329	1 814 814	1 308 488
Hong Kong	7 569 837	8 162 501	7 464 027	9 155 675	10 301 888
Taiwan	21 575	18 557	20 834	42 641	45 481
Singapore	75 182	68 374	50 403	104 496	258 446
Vietnam	115 326	59 641	63 589	115 026	116 248
India	54 243	34 635	89 173	61 761	72 996
Japan	53 486	79 967	55 224	86 946	64 732
Philippines	20 375	44 399	49 984	11 946	28 005
Oceania and other territories	**28 337**	**17 441**	**19 826**	**5 621**	**7 113**
of which: Australia	21 028	14 350	17 006	5 446	6 930

.. *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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	**1 530 620**	**1 512 688**	**1 563 428**	**2 002 450**	**2 016 248**
European Union	**164 256**	**145 852**	**155 823**	**174 463**	**148 076**
of which: The Netherlands	27 170	50 146	54 637	96 033	52 953
France	31 625	45 654	37 804	35 656	43 513
Germany	37 484	17 237	23 009	23 117	24 068
Italy	1 789	3 088	1 573	2 572	13 812
Belgium	26 842	7 914	11 679	9 470	6 824
Hungary	2 259	4 946	8 892	2 438	5 982
Portugal	23 764	132	9 996	2 060	24
United Kingdom *	10 811	7 766	1 281	..	..
EFTA	**1 791**	**4 975**	**331**	**1 105**	**-**
Other European countries	**36**	**-**	**5 531**	**4 942**	**1 677**
of which: United Kingdom*	..	..	5 463	4 842	1 478
Africa	**5 893**	**3 238**	**9 256**	**12 497**	**13 506**
America	**134 300**	**301 077**	**558 071**	**707 717**	**613 532**
of which: USA	108 835	272 129	521 891	662 799	586 474
Canada	21 200	19 285	24 970	27 804	20 240
Asia	**1 203 849**	**1 048 341**	**823 715**	**1 097 174**	**1 233 994**
of which: The mainland	338 579	270 894	212 899	304 784	323 441
Hong Kong	747 396	618 846	461 079	530 351	525 717
Taiwan	1 632	6 135	2 477	10 617	7 783
Singapore	3 801	4 908	6 827	45 705	133 434
Vietnam	10 723	9 525	8 694	93 221	77 287
India	54 228	34 458	80 677	60 696	72 567
Japan	6 488	9 306	11 864	27 480	30 333
Philippines	11 395	25 146	20 286	261	825
Oceania and other territories	**20 495**	**9 206**	**10 701**	**4 552**	**5 462**
of which: Australia	13 326	7 162	10 378	4 429	5 351

.. *Not applicable*
- *Absolute value equals zero*
* *The United Kingdom left the European Union on 31 January 2020*

Appendix 19

Tourism

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Visitor arrivals	**35 803 663**	**39 406 181**	**5 896 848**	**7 705 943**	**5 700 339**
By sea	10 355 396	6 267 619	426 298	200 821	166 045
By land	22 152 467	29 291 186	5 033 614	7 003 735	5 293 108
By air	3 295 800	3 847 376	436 936	501 387	241 186
Visitor departures	**35 708 935**	**39 356 912**	**5 943 772**	**7 686 444**	**5 690 066**
By sea	8 480 226	6 324 531	429 358	175 525	150 416
By land	24 067 955	29 313 237	5 063 707	7 010 508	5 263 187
By air	3 160 754	3 719 144	450 707	500 411	276 463
Average length of stay of visitors (day)	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.4**	**1.6**	**1.5**
Visitor arrivals in package tours	**9 130 432**	**8 332 187**	**252 985**	**40 195**	**35 855**
Outbound travel in package tour by Macao residents	**526 805**	**565 111**	**39 522**	**49 934**	**12**
Hotel occupancy rate (%)	**91.05**	**90.81**	**28.58**	**50.05**	**38.36**
5-star hotels	92.39	92.18	25.11	47.71	34.21
4-star hotels	91.34	90.20	32.95	55.59	43.42
3-star hotels	91.55	92.24	37.32	56.68	45.65
2-star hotels	73.15	73.87	30.24	43.01	48.79
Economical accommodation establisment	..	..	..	..	44.17
Guesthouses	62.12	64.34	34.58	39.34	..
Available guest rooms	**38 809**	**38 272**	**35 132**	**38 737**	**37 698**
Total overnight guests	**13 955 891**	**14 102 343**	**3 874 203**	**6 624 621**	**5 114 733**
Average length of stay (night)	**1.52**	**1.53**	**1.70**	**1.80**	**1.85**
Total spending of visitors [a] (MOP million)	**69 687**	**64 077**	**11 938**	**24 453**	**18 165**
Visitors' expenditure survey per-capita spending [a] (MOP)	**1 946**	**1 626**	**2 025**	**3 173**	**3 187**
Overnight Visitors	3 041	2 681	3 468	5 767	6 004
Same-Day Visitors	777	680	700	782	1 011

[a] *Excluding gaming expenses*

.. *Not applicable*

MOP Macao Pataca

In accordance with Law no. 8/2021 "Operation of Hotel Establishments" that came into effect in January 2022, two-star and three-star guesthouses are classified as "economical accommodation establishments" and "two-star hotels" respectively.

Appendix 20

Visitor Arrivals by Place of Residence

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	**35 803 663**	**39 406 181**	**5 896 848**	**7 705 943**	**5 700 339**
The mainland	25 260 556	27 923 219	4 754 239	7 045 058	5 105 935
Hong Kong	6 327 925	7 354 094	843 165	589 014	513 447
Taiwan	1 060 968	1 063 355	104 124	70 950	67 303
Philippines	312 072	423 106	32 018	27	162
India	147 870	127 351	5 049	2	115
Indonesia	173 836	169 957	12 883	9	65
Japan	325 798	295 783	15 200	64	1 681
Malaysia	227 854	206 277	9 455	40	855
South Korea	812 842	743 026	44 457	22	1 749
Singapore	134 840	115 742	6 002	38	644
Thailand	181 379	151 521	7 421	7	119
Vietnam	6 846	6 243	494	5	31
Other Asian countries	106 171	106 907	7 426	30	245
Brazil	11 629	12 770	1 111	26	226
Canada	74 268	75 060	6 181	125	1 200
USA	201 810	199 800	13 489	171	1 777
Other American countries	27 222	27 788	2 293	95	375
Germany	29 469	29 825	1 880	21	422
Spain	10 578	10 305	709	2	102
Russia	30 784	31 307	4 112	12	339
France	38 910	36 624	2 347	38	330
The Netherlands	11 686	12 158	648	4	108
Italy	14 625	15 451	933	14	141
Portugal	15 594	15 967	1 141	9	203
United Kingdom	58 319	59 284	3 682	27	662
Switzerland	6 817	6 460	428	3	25
Other European countries	60 649	60 453	4 475	26	628
Australia	90 914	84 030	7 915	72	946
New Zealand	14 381	14 909	1 443	8	165
Other Oceanian countries	1 566	1 448	140	10	10
South Africa	6 359	6 567	647	4	162
Others	19 126	19 394	1 341	10	167

Appendix 21

Restaurants, Hotels, Travel Agencies and Service Sector Establishments

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Restaurants and similar establishments	**2 364**	**2 423**	**2 487**	**2 559**	**2 575**
Restaurants	239	240	246	280	285
Eating places	1 927	1 988	2 039	2 073	2 072
Drinking places	198	195	202	206	218
Hotels	**83**	**85**	**88**	**90**	**100**
5-star hotels	36	36	36	37	38
4-star hotels	17	17	19	20	20
3-star hotels	16	17	17	17	19
2-star hotels	14	15	16	16	23
Economical accommodation establishments	..	..	..	..	**40**
Guesthouses	**35**	**39**	**42**	**44**	..
Travel agencies	**294**	**276**	**260**	**242**	**213**
Advertising businesses	**865**	**902**	**937**	**957**	**987**
Conference and exhibition organising services	**230**	**261**	**277**	**292**	**303**
Real estate agencies	**1 901**	**1 887**	**1 890**	**1 898**	**1 903**
Real estate management	**343**	**335**	**348**	**345**	**348**

Note:
Data on establishments derived from administrative records.
In accordance with Law no. 8/2021 "Operation of Hotel Establishments" that came into effect in January 2022, two-star and three-star guesthouses are classified as "economical accommodation establishments" and "two-star hotels" respectively.

Appendix 22

Consumer Price Index

(from April 2018 to March 2019 = 100)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
CPI (Composite)	**99.05**	**101.78**	**102.60**	**102.63**	**103.70**
Foodstuffs and non-alcoholic beverages	98.94	102.71	106.17	106.41	108.28
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	99.97	99.53	99.23	98.80	100.64
Clothing and footwear	100.72	100.66	94.01	90.18	90.58
Housing and fuels	99.92	101.68	102.40	102.30	101.16
Household goods and furnishings	99.03	101.27	102.55	106.16	118.09
Health	99.08	102.55	106.67	108.31	109.41
Transport	97.14	101.86	100.73	104.34	110.42
Communications	99.14	97.50	87.15	82.48	74.73
Recreation and culture	101.40	102.35	97.36	91.29	91.07
Education	95.15	100.53	104.09	104.97	109.48
Other goods and services	99.11	101.72	103.63	104.39	105.01
CPI (A)[a]	**99.13**	**101.79**	**102.71**	**102.63**	**103.41**
CPI (B)[b]	**98.48**	**101.77**	**102.45**	**106.41**	**104.09**
Inflation rate					
CPI (Composite)	3.01	2.75	0.81	0.03	1.04
CPI (A)[a]	3.02	2.69	0.90	-0.05	0.72
CPI (B)[b]	2.89	3.34	0.67	0.12	1.47

[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

	2018	2019	2020	2021[r]	2022[p]
Money supply					
M1	**80 757.9**	**88 162.0**	**81 185.6**	**75 874.2**	**72 767.3**
MOP	45 236.1	47 063.7	48 111.3	49 180.0	49 946.4
HKD	34 181.5	38 657.1	30 672.7	24 713.7	20 669.5
RMB	22.3	23.8	59.4	38.5	43.5
USD	929.5	2 078.9	1 924.3	1 403.5	1 629.1
Other currencies	388.5	338.5	417.9	538.5	478.8
M2	**651 452.1**	**687 520.6**	**692 358.4**	**687 540.1**	**717 857.2**
MOP	198 507.4	210 628.9	235 406.1	243 396.8	277 090.0
HKD	341 967.8	331 009.1	338 238.5	344 175.7	298 862.2
RMB	27 559.9	30 872.8	35 094.0	41 007.0	58 824.0
USD	70 293.1	103 095.7	71 390.8	47 452.9	71 188.7
Other currencies	13 123.9	11 824.1	12 229.0	11 507.6	11 892.4
Resident deposits					
Total	**635 445.0**	**670 644.4**	**673 778.5**	**667 651.8**	**697 425.2**
Time deposits	378 065.9	405 969.4	383 206.0	383 028.9	430 072.1
MOP	71 424.6	77 408.9	86 483.2	87 732.9	117 435.5
HKD	218 897.2	207 730.6	209 242.0	228 161.2	205 639.9
RMB	22 751.2	25 684.8	28 894.6	33 308.2	47 010.6
USD	58 367.5	89 151.8	53 305.9	29 687.2	55 335.4
Other currencies	6 625.3	5 993.3	5 280.4	4 139.3	4 650.7
Non-resident deposits	**240 627.4**	**243 823.3**	**322 136.2**	**354 320.2**	**321 707.3**

Money and Finance

MOP million (Cont.)

	2018	2019	2020	2021[r]	2022[p]
Credit by domestic companies and individuals					
Total	**506 219.1**	**531 969.7**	**551 918.8**	**578 202.5**	**586 156.8**
Loans and advances	501 141.9	515 533.4	530 125.8	560 711.8	570 227.8
MOP	157 189.5	176 769.8	188 428.8	199 333.4	208 655.6
HKD	327 722.4	322 499.5	320 869.1	327 430.5	341 415.7
RMB	291.6	2 547.4	7 970.0	9 911.9	8 757.1
USD	13 081.5	12 440.0	12 121.4	23 100.7	10 407.4
Other currencies	2 856.9	1 276.7	736.6	935.3	992.0
Distribution of domestic credit (MOP thousand)	**505 094 846**	**518 100 349**	**534 227 119**	**563 495 523**	**572 274 217**
of which:					
Manufacturing industry	10 550 993	7 783 697	5 455 057	6 992 883	4 962 585
Electricity, gas and water	2 225 835	2 459 187	2 420 760	2 323 962	1 981 145
Construction and public works	44 903 136	54 994 601	65 014 411	75 013 583	66 182 415
Trade (wholesale and retail)	31 719 520	29 634 726	28 567 745	35 155 734	28 755 782
Hotels and restaurants	50 092 703	37 966 682	35 273 127	34 535 267	42 322 589
Transport, warehousing and communications	1 113 873	861 596	1 327 326	1 519 000	2 571 388
Personal housing loans	166 801 253	183 320 387	191 488 529	200 033 733	197 204 499

End-year figures

[r] *Revised figures*

[p] *Provisional figures*

Appendix 24

Gross Domestic Product and Main Expenditure Components

At Current Prices - MOP Million					
	2018	**2019**	**2020[r]**	**2021[r]**	**2022[p]**
Gross domestic product	446 283.2	445 530.0	203 399.4	241 157.1	177 269.2
Growth rate (%)	10.2	-0.2	-54.3	18.6	-26.5
Private consumption expenditure	106 798.5	111 631.3	94 820.7	104 146.0	95 615.3
Government final consumption expenditure	42 047.7	45 367.3	52 363.9	52 433.6	52 924.5
Gross fixed capital formation	74 656.7	61 539.6	52 939.3	54 423.2	45 217.9
Changes in inventories	2 186.4	1 318.3	-834.1	1 363.8	1 231.1
Exports of goods and services	368 316.7	367 662.7	125 151.2	212 025.3	153 423.2
Imports of goods and services (-)	147 722.9	141 989.2	121 041.5	183 234.8	171 142.7
Chain volume measures of GDP at chained (2019) dollars - MOP Million					
	2018	**2019**	**2020[r]**	**2021[r]**	**2022[p]**
Gross domestic product	457 010.3	445 530.4	203 399.4	242 588.4	177 668.1
Growth rate (%)	6.5	-2.5	-54.2	19.3	-26.8
Private consumption expenditure	108 355.3	111 631.3	94 820.7	103 547.0	94 365.8
Government final consumption expenditure	43 507.2	45 367.7	52 363.9	51 945.6	51 911.7
Gross fixed capital formation	74 883.3	61 539.6	52 939.3	51 253.0	41 564.2
Changes in inventories	2 190.4	1 318.3	-834.1	1 353.1	1 213.0
Exports of goods and services	376 012.0	367 662.7	125 151.2	214 345.8	154 596.1
Imports of goods and services (-)	148 120.5	141 989.2	121 041.5	179 856.2	165 855.6
	2018	**2019**	**2020[r]**	**2021[r]**	**2022[p]**
GDP per capita (MOP – current prices)	675 931	661 515	298 524	353 007	261 459
GDP per capita (USD – current prices)	83 728	81 969	37 367	44 095	32 415

[p] *Provisional figures*
[r] *Revised figures*

Appendix 25

Public Finances

MOP million

	2018	2019	2020	2021[r]	2022[p]
Total public revenue	**141 313.2**	**140 730.2**	**101 670.4**	**94 810.6**	**104 486.5**
of which: direct taxes	115 963.6	10 537.5	9 791.1	8 918.9	11 111.2
indirect taxes	5 693.2	4 929.2	3 586.2	3 729.7	2 607.8
Total public expenditure	**83 030.3**	**84 683.4**	**96 127.0**	**89 153.1**	**99 586.6**

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

		2017	2018[r]	2019[r]	2020[r]	2021
Total	**Stock**	**272 398**	**289 673**	**350 909**	**296 946**	**333 764**
	Flow	**12 114**	**21 097**	**53 932**	**-55 767**	**38 195**
	Income	**60 870**	**74 052**	**80 495**	**-16 952**	**15 944**
Industrial manufacturing	Stock	5 203	5 315	5 797	5 937	6 242
	Flow	139	27	336	132	297
	Income	776	772	904	882	924
Construction	Stock	11 073	10 503	11 079	11 953	13 320
	Flow	205	553	582	858	1 394
	Income	2 657	2 883	1 469	1 955	2 098
Wholesale and retail	Stock	31 284	29 970	31 307	27 596	32 191
	Flow	- 1 363	1 983	1 521	-3 751	4 743
	Income	4 974	8 125	8 200	2 688	10 371
Hotels and restaurants	Stock	1 236	1 473	2 097	1 438	1 036
	Flow	202	229	605	-657	-404
	Income	241	416	410	-868	-588
Transport, storage and communications	Stock	4 667	5 275	5 464	4 283	4 366
	Flow	203	559	149	-1 217	65
	Income	1 176	1 547	1 393	-738	92

Stock, Flows and Income of Inward Direct Investment by Industry

MOP million (Cont.)

		2017	2018[r]	2019[r]	2020[r]	2021
Gaming	Stock	112 387	132 287	181 374	121 742	139 380
	Flow	-4 007	18 972	43 307	-60 094	16 961
	Income	37 010	42 574	45 190	-32 195	-18 045
Banks and securities	Stock	56 465	61 347	70 340	74 932	79 092
	Flow	3 950	6 100	6 750	4 992	5 401
	Income	11 394	12 277	12 939	13 003	12 233
Insurance	Stock	11 682	12 315	12 746	11 946	20 731
	Flow	1 332	1 340	1 729	-2 388	9 525
	Income	437	1 344	1 393	-4 869	3 896
Real estate development, leasing and sale activities	Stock	22 569	22 379	20 709	23 931	25 232
	Flow	3 123	-1 321	-1 682	3 227	1 301
	Income	2 239	4 028	8 176	2 502	4 267
Other services	Stock	15 831	8 808	9 997	13 189	12 173
	Flow	8 329	-7 346	635	3 132	-1 088
	Income	-35	85	423	688	696

[r] *Revised figures*

Appendix 27

Stock, Flows and Income of Inward Direct Investment by Usual Residence of Direct Investors

MOP million

Usual residence of direct investors		2017	2018[r]	2019[r]	2020[r]	2021
Total	**Stock**	**272 398**	**289 673**	**350 909**	**296 946**	**333 764**
	Flow	**12 114**	**21 097**	**53 932**	**-55 767**	**38 195**
	Income	**60 870**	**74 052**	**80 495**	**-16 952**	**15 944**
Hong Kong	Stock	87 667	81 596	88 743	85 570	97 166
	Flow	13 713	-2 899	3 074	-3 326	11 948
	Income	14 167	18 798	18 133	-882	6 311
British Virgin Islands	Stock	70 326	83 568	91 474	48 151	66 701
	Flow	7 526	11 748	10 666	-43 184	18 390
	Income	14 596	19 204	21 116	-2 730	2 570
The mainland	Stock	46 918	51 163	59 199	58 764	66 699
	Flow	3 328	6 170	7 941	-1 072	9 529
	Income	9 661	12 141	14 061	11 416	14 589
Cayman Islands	Stock	41 857	45 758	80 101	69 741	61 701
	Flow	-9 728	5 254	30 751	-10 934	-8 505
	Income	17 190	17 541	21 065	-19 287	-12 102
USA	Stock	2 981	2 924	2 736	11 759	11 719
	Flow	-2 422	-59	-1 676	9 027	-43
	Income	127	214	225	78	232
Portugal	Stock	8 897	9 153	9 744	9 738	10 077
	Flow	-95	233	472	-25	315
	Income	1 022	881	1 058	839	903

Stock, Flows and Income of Inward Direct Investment by Usual Residence of Direct Investors

MOP million (Cont.)

Usual residence of direct investors		2017	2018[r]	2019[r]	2020[r]	2021
United Kingdom	Stock	4 045	4 580	6 375	1 620	5 019
	Flow	-274	-234	1 317	-4 827	3 338
	Income	2 479	3 268	2 896	-3 101	-1 783
Others	Stock	9 706	10 932	12 537	11 604	14 682
	Flow	66	882	1 387	-1 425	3 224
	Income	1 627	2 006	1 942	-3 284	5 223

[r] *Revised figures*

Appendix 28

Demography

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Estimate of population (at year-end)	**667 400**	**679 600**	**683 100**	**683 200**	**672 800**
Male	312 800	317 400	319 800	321 000	315 100
Female	354 600	362 200	363 300	362 200	357 700
Growth Rate (%)	**2.2**	**1.8**	**0.5**	**0[#]**	**-1.5**
Age Structure					
0-14	88 700	92 300	96 300	99 400	94 700
15-64	507 400	512 200	507 100	500 600	488 700
65 and over	71 300	75 100	79 700	83 200	89 400
Live-births	**5 925**	**5 979**	**5 545**	**5 026**	**4 344**
Male	3 197	3 083	2 866	2 666	2 314
Female	2 728	2 896	2 679	2 360	2 030
Deaths	**2 069**	**2 282**	**2 230**	**2 320**	**3 004**
Male	1 172	1 320	1 267	1 307	1 689
Female	897	962	963	1 013	1 315
Marriage (cases)	**3 842**	**3 724**	**2 754**	**3 277**	**2 727**
Divorce (cases)	**1 544**	**1 435**	**1 319**	**1 315**	**1 106**
Foreigners granted legal residency in Macao SAR	**1 074**	**967**	**730**	**468**	**557**
Non-resident workers granted legal admission into Macao SAR	**81 595**	**80 689**	**51 544**	**53 132**	**47 987**
Total non-resident workers residing in Macao SAR (at year-end)	**188 480**	**196 538**	**177 663**	**171 098**	**154 912**
Legal immigrants from the mainland	**3 532**	**3 757**	**2 973**	**2 627**	**2 303**

0[#] Less than half of the unit employed

Appendix 29

Law and Order

No.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Crimes registered	**14 365**	**14 178**	**10 057**	**11 376**	**9 799**
Property infringements	8 763	8 840	5 429	5 732	5 152
Personal violations	2 672	2 480	2 102	2 318	2 157
Against the territory	841	755	469	599	346
Social disturbance	965	957	601	644	454
Others	1 124	1 146	1 456	2 083	1 690
Prisoners (at year-end)	**1 458**	**1 636**	**1 548**	**1 520**	**1 323**
Male	1 248	1 435	1 337	1 306	1 130
Female	210	201	211	214	193

Appendix 30

Labour Force

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Labour force participation rate (%)	**70.9**	**70.3**	**70.5**	**69.0**	**68.6**
Male	75.6	74.6	74.9	72.7	72.2
Female	67.0	66.7	66.8	65.7	65.6
Unemployment rate (%)	**1.8**	**1.7**	**2.5**	**2.9**	**3.7**
Male	2.3	2.1	2.9	3.4	4.0
Female	1.3	1.3	2.2	2.5	3.3
Underemployment (%)	**0.5**	**0.5**	**3.5**	**4.1**	**6.9**
Active population ('000)	**392.5**	**394.6**	**405.4**	**389.9**	**378.6**
Male	191.9	192.7	198.6	188.6	182.8
Female	200.6	202.0	206.8	201.3	195.8
By age group and gender					
≦24	**26.1**	**24.7**	**22.1**	**19.1**	**16.4**
Male	11.3	12.8	11.1	9.6	7.6
Female	14.9	11.8	11.0	9.6	8.8
25-34	**118.9**	**115.4**	**114.7**	**104.3**	**104.9**
Male	57.5	56.7	57.2	52.7	50.6
Female	61.4	58.7	57.4	51.5	54.3
35-44	**94.8**	**99.1**	**106.5**	**106.0**	**105.0**
Male	46.0	47.0	50.7	50.1	50.9
Female	48.8	52.2	55.8	56.0	54.1
45-54	**85.1**	**84.3**	**86.1**	**84.0**	**81.0**
Male	37.6	35.7	37.3	35.4	35.3
Female	47.5	48.6	48.8	48.6	45.7
55-64	**58.3**	**60.4**	**63.5**	**63.6**	**57.7**
Male	33.1	33.5	33.9	32.8	29.6
Female	25.2	26.8	29.6	30.8	28.2
65 and over	**9.2**	**10.7**	**12.4**	**12.9**	**13.6**
Male	6.4	7.0	8.3	8.1	8.9
Female	2.8	3.7	4.2	4.8	4.7

Labour Force

(Cont.)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Employed population ('000)	**385.4**	**387.8**	**395.1**	**378.4**	**364.7**
Male	187.5	188.6	192.8	182.2	175.5
Female	197.9	199.2	202.3	196.2	189.2
By age group and gender					
≦24	**24.8**	**23.4**	**20.3**	**17.4**	**14.8**
Male	10.6	12.1	10.0	8.6	6.7
Female	14.2	11.3	10.3	8.7	8.1
25-34	**116.8**	**113.8**	**111.8**	**101.0**	**100.4**
Male	56.2	55.8	55.5	50.9	48.2
Female	60.6	57.9	56.2	50.1	52.2
35-44	**93.7**	**98.0**	**104.4**	**104.0**	**102.2**
Male	45.3	46.3	50.1	49.2	49.6
Female	48.3	51.7	54.4	54.8	52.6
45-54	**83.9**	**83.1**	**84.6**	**82.0**	**78.8**
Male	36.9	35.0	36.7	34.4	34.3
Female	47.0	48.0	48.0	47.6	44.5
55-64	**57.2**	**59.0**	**61.7**	**61.3**	**55.4**
Male	32.2	32.5	32.4	31.1	28.2
Female	25.0	26.6	29.2	30.2	27.2
65 and over	**9.1**	**10.6**	**12.2**	**12.8**	**13.1**
Male	6.4	6.9	8.1	8.0	8.4
Female	2.8	3.7	4.2	4.8	4.6
Unemployed population ('000)	**7.1**	**6.8**	**10.3**	**11.5**	**13.9**
Male	4.4	4.1	5.8	6.4	7.4
Female	2.7	2.7	4.5	5.1	6.5
By age group and gender					
≦24	**1.4**	**1.3**	**1.8**	**1.7**	**1.5**
Male	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.8
Female	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7
25-34	**2.1**	**1.6**	**2.9**	**3.2**	**4.5**
Male	1.3	0.9	1.7	1.8	2.5
Female	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.2	2.1

Labour Force

(Cont.)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
35-44	**1.1**	**1.2**	**2.1**	**2.0**	**2.8**
Male	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.2
Female	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.2	1.5
45-54	**1.2**	**1.3**	**1.5**	**2.0**	**2.2**
Male	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0
Female	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2
55-64	**1.2**	**1.3**	**1.9**	**2.3**	**2.4**
Male	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.4
Female	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.0
65 and over	**0#**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.5**
Male	0#	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4
Female	-	0#	0#	0#	0.1

Due to rounding, total may not correspond to the sum of partial figures.

0# Less than half of the unit employed

Appendix 31

Industrial and Commercial Establishments

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Manufacturing	**1 014**	**1 001**	**1 002**	**984**	**984**
Textiles	12	13	15	17	16
Garments	118	118	116	115	109
Foods and beverages	420	448	449	450	457
Construction	**4 129**	**4 143**	**4 590**	**4 764**	**4 475**
Site preparation	55	55	53	43	26
Construction of buildings (whole or part) and civil engineering	550	445	447	386	331
Special installation	1 090	1 062	1 363	1 275	1 263
Completion of buildings	2 424	2 568	2 712	3 050	2 850
Hiring of construction and demolition equipment with operator	10	13	15	10	5
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	**18 255**	**19 040**	**20 299**	**20 778**	**22 332**
Sales, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; retail sales of automotive fuel	1 193	1 210	1 244	1 251	1 304
Wholesale trade	6 629	7 002	7 642	7 881	8 355
Retail trade	10 433	10 828	11 413	11 646	12 673
Transport, warehousing and communications	**3 503**	**3 678**	**3 874**	**3 821**	**3 830**
Transport and warehousing	3 420	3 596	3 789	3 740	3 749
Land transport	2 516	2 645	2 648	2 498	2 453
Sea transport	25	25	24	24	24
Air transport	21	21	23	23	23
Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	858	905	1 094	1 195	1 249
Communications	83	82	85	81	81
Financial activities					
Total number of banks	27	30	30	31	33
Number of branches	204	205	205	206	213
Total number of insurance companies	24	25	26	26	27

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)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	**385.4**	**387.8**	**395.1**	**378.4**	**364.7**
Manufacturing	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.6	5.9
Electricity, gas and water	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.2
Construction	31.1	30.5	37.6	32.6	30.2
Wholesale and retail trade	43.7	41.6	46.2	43.4	46.3
Hotels, restaurants and similar establishments	56.1	56.1	54.4	50.3	45.2
Transport, warehousing and communications	19.2	19.8	18.0	17.6	18.0
Financial activities	10.8	12.1	12.8	13.6	12.3
Real estate and business services	31.9	34.8	35.6	32.8	32.9
Public administration and compulsory social security	29.8	27.9	27.4	28.6	28.4
Education	17.5	17.3	18.2	19.2	21.0
Health and social work	12.4	12.6	13.5	14.3	16.7
Recreational, cultural, gaming and other services	96.4	97.0	91.3	89.1	80.6
Private households with employed persons (domestic servants)	28.5	30.3	31.5	28.5	25.1
Others and unknown	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.9

Due to rounding, total may not correspond to the sum of partial figures.

Appendix 33

Health

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Doctor per 1,000 population	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.9
Nurse per 1,000 population	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.3
Hospital bed per 1,000 population	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6
Clinics[1]					
Medical clinic	141	134	111	109	103
Chinese medicine clinic	109	104	95	89	83
Dental clinic	50	47	45	44	42
Comprehensive clinic	359	383	407	427	449
Registered health personnel[1]					
Doctors	1 754	1 808	1 789	1 888	1 965
Doctors of chinese medicine	534	538	551	566	590
Chinese medicine practitioners	162	152	149	143	134
Dentists	223	236	243	267	268
Odontologists	43	41	40	40	38
Nurses	2 464	2 491	2 568	2 742	2 863
Therapists	341	359	414	479	558
Masseurs	13	13	13	13	13
Acupuncturists	5	8	7	7	7
Main causes of death (%)					
Neoplasms	39.6	35.9	38.9	38.1	32.8
Diseases of the circulatory system	24.8	26.8	26.1	23.9	29.3
Diseases of the respiratory system	13.2	14.3	12.1	14.2	13.8
Diseases of the digestive system	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.4
Diseases of the genitourinary system	3.1	4.0	3.4	4.1	4.4
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	4.2	3.4	3.1	3.0	4.6

[1] *Source: Administrative data from the Health Bureau*

Appendix 34

Education

	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
Students per 1,000 inhabitants	**168**	**172**	**179**	**189[r]**	**202**
Establishments					
Tertiary education	10	10	10	10	10
Pre-primary, primary and secondary education	70	70	71	71	68
Kindergarten	5	5	5	5	4
Primary education	1	1	1	2	2
Secondary education	5	5	5	5	3
Kindergarten and primary	21	20	21	19	17
Secondary and kindergarten	1	1	-	-	1
Secondary and primary	7	7	7	7	7
Secondary, primary and kindergarten	30	31	32	33	34
Students enrolled					
Tertiary education	34 279	36 107	39 093	43 964	49 594
Secondary education	26 022	26 396	27 627	28 961	30 274
Primary education	32 530	33 961	35 450	36 791	37 854
Pre-primary education	18 626	19 265	18 908	18 109	17 108
Teachers					
Tertiary education	2 453	2 598	2 653	2 784	2 813
Secondary education	2 684	2 721	2 768	2 769	2 848
Primary education	2 402	2 540	2 642	2 752	2 836
Pre-primary education	1 320	1 395	1 412	1 375	1 341
Students per teacher					
Secondary education	9.7	9.7	10.0	10.5	10.6
Primary education	13.5	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4
Pre-primary education	14.1	13.8	13.4	13.2	12.8
Special education	5.8	5.6	5.8	6.4	5.8

\- *Absolute value = zero*
[r] *Revised figures*

Appendix 35

Construction

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Buildings with licence of use issued (completion of buildings) in private sector					
Buildings	66	58	57	103	52
Units	4 268	3 013	2 521	2 545	569
Gross floor area (m^2)	1 293 667	474 123	287 170	953 667	373 226
No. of parking spaces for cars	5 281	2 182	1 396	2 610	1 168
No. of parking spaces for motorcycles	1 879	2 175	477	737	500
Buildings with construction permit issued (construction of new buildings) in private sector					
Buildings	68	67	55	35	31
Units	1 674	405	233	1 407	458
Gross floor area (m^2)	575 816	442 050	881 296	556 595	66 755
No. of parking spaces for cars	2 105	1 452	1 890	1 318	209
No. of parking spaces for motorcycles	699	401	618	281	82
Building units and parking spaces transacted as per record of stamp duty	**15 073**	**11 022**	**9 002**	**8 802**	**4 544**
Residential	10 822	8 277	6 483	6 001	2 809
Commercial and office	894	651	497	538	457
Industrial	235	87	66	67	50
Parking spaces	3 084	1 989	1 928	2 176	1 215
Others	38	18	28	20	13
Value of building units and parking spaces transacted as per record of stamp duty (MOP million)	**89 604**	**62 237**	**51 111**	**49 772**	**24 692**
Residential	69 426	51 049	42 957	40 800	17 972
Commercial and office	13 503	7 109	4 446	5 090	4 487
Industrial	1 963	1 130	944	989	690
Parking spaces	4 104	2 797	2 432	2 584	1 363
Others	608	151	332	309	181

"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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Vehicles in circulation (No.)					
Cars	115 659	116 838	118 632	120 334	121 313
Industrial vehicle	408	70	72	72	72
Motorcycles	124 078	123 838	125 406	127 197	128 196
Density of vehicles in circulation					
No. of vehicles per km	258	257	262	260	259
No. of motorbikes per km	276	273	277	275	273
Traffic accidents					
No. of accidents	13 764	13 691	10 194	12 776	11 169
Persons injured and/or dead	4 390	4 512	3 594	4 379	3 991
Total cross-border vehicle traffic (No.)					
In	2 463 860	2 674 191	1 255 143	2 025 381	1 892 389
Out	2 463 508	2 684 392	1 261 909	2 028 112	1 894 060
Vehicle traffic through the Border Gate (No.)					
In	1 700 433	1 648 691	499 780	699 537	564 132
Out	1 658 702	1 616 637	486 004	667 865	514 992
Vehicles traffic through the checkpoint of Macao Port Area at Hengqin Port [a] (No.)					
In	732 842	790 905	338 085	530 394	612 041
Out	772 349	839 722	370 149	541 246	640 208

Transport

(Cont.)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Vehicles traffic through the checkpoint of Zhuhai-Macao Crossborder Industrial Zone (No.)					
In	18 951	18 022	12 238	14 834	12 349
Out	20 517	18 758	27 207	52 333	47 191
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	703 867
Out	11 940	209 275	378 549	766 668	691 669
Ferry trips (No.) [c]					
In	65 866	55 334	10 683	12 337	10 569
Out	65 874	55 329	10 691	12 338	10 568
Commercial flights at the Macau International Airport (No.)					
Arrival	31 016	36 796	6 836	6 961	5 097
Departure	31 032	36 798	6 840	7 005	5 109
Container flow by sea[c] (No.)					
In	57 859	56 583	55 773	55 555	49 321
Out	36 067	34 127	27 551	29 534	36 700
Transit	328	400	80	282	169
Seaborne containerised cargo (Tonne)					
In	134 875	120 683	104 177	121 735	117 481
Out	31 398	19 490	14 685	30 994	32 517
Transit	4 753	6 122	2 397	5 967	6 451

Transport

(Cont.)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Seaborne containerised throughput (TEU)					
In	86 943	84 618	83 365	82 695	73 954
Out	51 119	47 699	37 883	40 840	53 514
Transit	577	722	155	540	318
Container flow by land[c] (No.)					
In	1 670	2 592	2 202	1 375	1 169
Out	402	718	2 810	6 255	5 316
Transit	429	539	1 012	1 599	1 133
Gross weight of containerised land cargo (Tonne)					
In	9 688	14 188	12 908	10 492	16 543
Out	1 860	1 585	2 412	2 082	2 591
Transit	4 495	5 755	13 036	18 650	30 225
Gross weight of cargo at the Macau International Airport (Tonne)					
In	7 083	7 219	3 694	4 863	4 796
Out	27 521	29 549	28 194	43 457	45 949
Transit	6 877	5 448	1 408	221	652

[a] *The Checkpoint of the Macao Port Area at Hengqin Port was inaugurated on 18 August 2020, while the Checkpoint of Cotai ceased operation on the same day.*

[b] *Refers to the total number of laden and empty container trips entering and exiting Macao*

TEU - Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit

Appendix 37

Communications

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Telephone lines at year-end	124 101	116 383	107 340	99 989	92 875
Mobile telephone users at year-end (Prepaid cards included)	2 181 194	2 793 474	1 621 217	1 274 747	1 213 216
Telephone fixed lines per 1 000 inhabitants	186	171	157	146	138
Mobile telephone users per 1 000 inhabitants	3 268	4 110	2 373	1 866	1 803
Internet subscribers	543 161	589 632	632 175	671 805	700 570
Hours of Internet usage ('000 hours)	1 268 795	1 585 404	1 654 276	1 661 016	1 686 507
Postal services ('000 units)					
Ordinary mail	31 907	29 740	25 353	22 158	18 255
Registered mail	1 120	1 052	929	951	876

'000 thousand

Appendix 38

Consumption of Energy and Construction Materials, and Liquid and Gas Fuel

Consumption of Energy and Construction Materials

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Water ('000 m^3)	90 944	92 815	85 515	86 308	83 254
Electricity (million kwh)	5 567.2	5 805.8	5 414.9	5 687.8	5 482.7
L.P. gas (tonnes)	42 297	40 905	34 426	34 051	31 187
Natural gas ('000 m^3)	94 595	136 720	73 900	85 884	120 336
Liquid fuel ('000 litres)*	269 390	258 303	209 041	205 436	186 430
Cement (tonnes)	362 808	346 097	355 907	478 593	512 677

Liquid and Gaseous Fuel Statistics

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Petrol ('000 litres)					
Imports	112 688	106 481	88 612	103 298	90 818
Consumption	109 049	110 965	92 664	101 969	90 806
Kerosene ('000 litres)					
Imports	2 256	1 986	1 506	1 440	1 228
Consumption	2 245	2 026	1 529	1 431	1 229
Gas oil and diesel ('000 litres)					
Imports	183 867	161 177	87 975	98 817	92 836
Consumption	114 127	110 865	82 138	93 891	88 848

Liquid and Gas Fuel Statistics

(Cont.)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Fuel oil ('000 litres)					
Imports	38 500	21 800	43 560	-	3 960
Consumption	43 970	34 447	32 711	8 146	5 547
L.P. gas (tonnes)					
Imports	41 353	39 511	34 180	33 431	30 524
Consumption	42 297	40 905	34 426	34 051	31 187
Natural gas ('000 m^3)					
Imports	93 126	133 725	72 371	85 325	117 084
Consumption	94 595	136 720	73 900	85 884	120 336

* *The amount of aviation kerosene is not included.*

\- *Absolute value equals zero*

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Macao Yearbook 2023

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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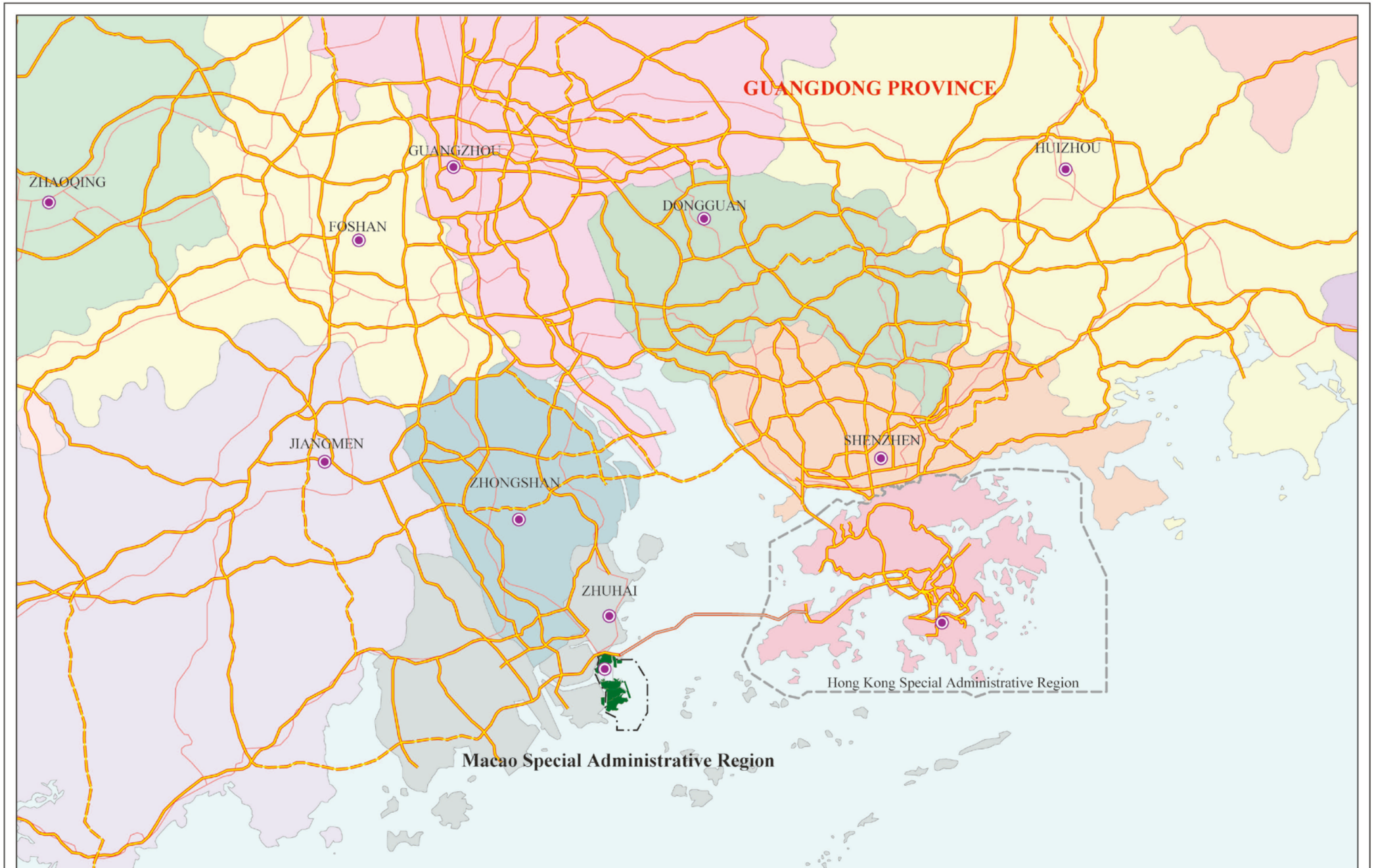
ISBN 978-99937-56-63-7 (eBook)
First edition: October 2023

MACAO SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION AND ITS ADJACENT REGIONS



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