

MACAO YEARBOOK 2024

MACAO SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION



ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

地圖繪製暨地籍局
Direcção dos Serviços de Cartografia e Cadastro

Cover Caption: LRT Barra Station



Macao Yearbook 2024

Published by
the Government Information Bureau
of the Macao Special Administrative Region
October 2024

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 2023 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 2024* were provided by relevant departments and the Statistics and Census Service, and they correspond to the situation at the end of 2023. 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


澳門歡迎您
MACAO WELCOMES YOU

Contents

Consolidate Development and Enhance Diversification--Administrative Direction and Priorities of the MSAR Government in 2024 09

Calendar of Events in 2023 25

Overview of the Macao Special Administrative Region in 2023

Ongoing Recovery and Appropriate Diversification of the Economy 83

Forging Ahead with the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin for Integration with National Development 88

Consolidating the National Security Barrier and Passing on Core Patriotic Values 92

Continuously Improving People's Livelihoods and Striving to Ensure People's Wellbeing 97

Steady Progress with Urban Construction to Jointly Build a Liveable City 103

Legislation Covering National Security and Livelihoods in Response to Development Needs 105

Expediting Anti-corruption Progress and Enhancing Quality and Efficiency through Effective Auditing 109

Major Cases Before the Court and Judicial Defence by the Prosecution 114

1. Political System and Administration 125
2. The Legal System and the Judiciary 161
3. External Relations 183
4. Economy 197
5. Tourism 269
6. Public Order 295
7. Education 317
8. Culture and Sport 347
9. Health and Social Welfare 385

10. Media, Communications and Information Technology 417
11. Land, Infrastructure, Housing and Public Utilities 439
12. Transport 473
13. Geography, Environment and Population 499
14. Religion and Customs 541
15. History 553

Appendices

1. Principal Officials of the Macao SAR 563
2. Members of the Executive Council of the Macao SAR 564
3. Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Macao SAR 565
4. Judges of the Courts of the Macao SAR 570
5. Public Prosecutors of the Macao SAR 572
6. Government Departments and Agencies of the Macao SAR 574
7. Representative Offices of the Macao SAR Government Tourism Office 604
8. Countries Exercising Consular Jurisdiction in the Macao SAR 605
9. Visa-free Access for Holders of Macao SAR Passports and Travel Permits 606
10. Countries/Territories Granted Visa-free Access by the Macao SAR 613
11. Multilateral Treaties Applicable to the Macao SAR (by Subject) 617
12. Decorations, Medals and Certificates of Merit Conferred by the Macao SAR in 2022 663
13. Macao SAR Budget – Revenue and Expenses for 2024 (Summary) 666
14. Integrated Budget of Special Organisations for 2024 666
15. External Trade Statistics 667
16. Imports from Major Countries and Territories 668
17. Exports to Major Countries and Territories 669
18. Domestic Exports to Major Countries and Territories 670
19. Tourism 671
20. Visitor Arrivals by Place of Residence 672
21. Restaurants, Hotels, Travel Agencies and Service Sector Establishment 673
22. Consumer Price Index 674

23. Money and Finance 675
24. Gross Domestics Product and Main Expenditure Components 677
25. Public Finances 678
26. Stock, Flows and Income of Inward Direct Investment by Industry 679
27. Stock, Flows and Income of Inward Direct Investment by Usual Residence of Direct Investors 681
28. Demography 683
29. Law and Order 684
30. Labour Force 685
31. Industrial and Commercial Establishments 688
32. Employed Population by Industry 689
33. Health 690
34. Education 691
35. Construction 692
36. Transport 693
37. Communications 696
38. Consumption of Energy and Construction Materials, and Liquid and Gas Fuel 697

Macao at a Glance

Population and Households

Total population
(As at 31 December 2023): 683,700
Of whom 318,900 were males
364,800 were females
Age structure:
0-14 years old: 13.2 percent
15 - 64 years old: 72.8 percent
65 years old and above: 14.0 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: 5.5 per 1,000 population
Crude death rate: 4.4 per 1,000 population
Marriage rate: 4.7 per 1,000 population
Divorce rate: 1.9 per 1,000 population
Ageing index: 106.1 percent
Total number of households (as at 31 December 2023): 204,400
Average persons per household: 2.85
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: 20,400 persons per square kilometre

Geography and Weather

Longitude: 113° 31' 41.4" E – 113° 35' 48.5" E
Latitude: 22° 06' 36" N – 22° 13' 01.3" N
Total land area: 33.3 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, Zone C and the Artificial Island of the Zhuhai-Macao Port of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge: 2.4 sq. km
Coastline: 79.5 kilometres
Altitude:
Highest point on the Macao peninsula: 90 metres (Guia Hill)
Highest point on Taipa island: 158.2 metres (Taipa Grande)
Highest point on Coloane island: 170.6 metres (Alto de Coloane)
Average temperature: 23.4ºC
Total rainfall: 2,176.8 mm
Average relative humidity: 82 percent
Total sunshine: 1,960.5 hours

Employment

Employed population: 365,200
Of whom 12.8 percent were employed in wholesale and retailing
7.6 percent in construction
12.6 percent in hotel and catering
21.9 percent in gaming, entertainment and other services industries
Labour force participation rate: 67.9 percent
Unemployment rate: 2.7 percent
Underemployment rate: 1.7 percent

Motor Roads and Licensed Vehicles

Total length of motor roads: 471.2 kilometres
Newly registered vehicles: 11,974
Licensed vehicles: 251,867
Of which 123,254 were automobiles
128,542 were motorcycles

Major Economic Indicators

GDP at current prices: 379.478 billion patacas[p]
GDP (chain volume 2020): 351.798 billion patacas[p]
GDP per capita at current prices: 559,500 patacas[p]
Median monthly earnings: 17,500 patacas
Narrow money supply (M1): 71.372 billion patacas (at year-end)
Broad money supply (M2): 726.579 billion patacas (at year-end)
Residents' deposits: 706.242 billion patacas (at year-end)
Inflation rate (Composite CPI)**:** 0.94 percent
Total merchandise imports and exports
Total imports: 141.445 billion patacas
Total exports: 13.339 billion patacas
Inbound and outbound container movements by land: 42,472 tonnes
Inbound and outbound container movements by sea: 197,093 tonnes
Air cargo movements: 63,810 tonnes
Inbound commercial flights: 19,589

Tourism

Visitor arrivals: 28,213,003
By sea: 3,699,014
By land: 22,383,614
By air: 2,130,375
Hotel and guesthouse occupancy: 81.5 percent
Per-capita spending of visitors (excluding gaming): 2,525 patacas
Conventions and Exhibitions
Total number of events: 1,139
Total participants/ visitors: 1,602,000

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

Consolidate Development and Enhance Diversification

Policy Highlights of the Macao SAR Government for 2024

2024 marks the 75th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, as well as the 25th anniversary of Macao's return to the motherland and the final administrative year of the current Macao administration. The Macao SAR Government shall persistently uphold the spirit of the important speeches and instructions from President Xi Jinping; strictly follow the Constitution and the Macao Basic Law; firmly safeguard the comprehensive jurisdiction of the Central People's Government and the sovereignty, security and development interests of the country; fully implement the principle of "patriots governing Macao"; and join hands with all sectors of society to achieve greater accomplishments. In accordance with the overall policy direction of "Strengthening Recovery, Fostering Diversification, Improving Livelihoods, and Enhancing Development", the Government shall consolidate the strong momentum for economic recovery, implement the "1+4" appropriate economic diversification strategy, and achieve progress with appropriate economic diversification in an efficient, effective and pragmatic manner. We shall continue improving people's livelihoods, further enhance overall quality and standards of governance, expedite the development of a smart and liveable city, and promote sustainable development in various areas. We shall closely cooperate with Guangdong Province, to ensure the completion of the first phase of the development goals for the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, and we shall actively integrate into overall national development.

Overall Direction and Policy Highlights of the Government for 2024

I. Overall policy direction and major goals of the Government for 2024

The overall policy direction of the Macao SAR Government in 2024 includes: strengthening recovery, fostering diversification, improving livelihoods, and enhancing development.

The major development goals of the Macao SAR include: effectively safeguard national security and continuously enhance law enforcement capabilities in maintaining national security; make greater effort to implement the "1+4" appropriate economic diversification strategy; expedite the fostering and development of major nascent industries to maintain a strong momentum for economic recovery; improve people's livelihoods; continuously deepen public administration reform; enhance quality and standards of governance; achieve new progress in all areas of the Macao SAR; complete the tasks for the first-phase development of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin; and actively integrate into the overall national development. All sectors of society will jointly demonstrate a harmonious and stable social environment and prosperity, warmly celebrating the 75th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China and the 25th anniversary

of Macao's return to the motherland.

II. Policy Highlights for 2024

1. Firmly safeguard national security and social stability

The Government will firmly uphold the holistic approach to national security, safeguard national sovereignty, safety and development interests, prevent and suppress interferences in Macao affairs by external forces, safeguard against any forces endangering national security through Macao.

The Government will pragmatically expedite legislation regarding safeguarding national security in an orderly manner. We will specifically strengthen the staff recruitment and resource allocation of national security departments based on practical needs. The Government fully supports the National Security Affairs Adviser and the National Security Technical Advisers in performing their duties in accordance with the law and strictly enforces the Law on Safeguarding National Security. The Government will fully implement the provisions regarding oath-taking in the newly revised Law on Safeguarding National Security, further implement the principle of "patriots governing Macao", complete the amendments to the Chief Executive Election Law and the Legislative Assembly Election Law, and amend the Law on Oath-taking upon Assumption of Office and related regulations.

To deepen patriotic education, the Government will thoroughly study and implement the Patriotic Education Law. We will leverage patriotic organisations' role to promote the Constitution, the Basic Law, and the Law on Safeguarding National Security, to create a favourable environment for respecting, obeying and safeguarding the law. We will continue to bolster our loyalty to the country and to Macao and consolidate our core value of loving our country and Macao.

The Government will strengthen the establishment of an urban security system; intensify smart policing; further enhance the protection and risk prevention regarding cybersecurity; strengthen security protection of key data and infrastructure in Macao; and strengthen the security of Macao waters through technology. The Government will continue optimising the Civil Protection Master Plan and the platform for applications enabling effective overall command during emergencies, and strengthen the emergency response and disaster relief and prevention work of the Civil Protection Centre. We will prevent and combat illegal and criminal activities, and deepen exchanges and cooperation with law enforcement departments in neighbouring areas, to effectively safeguard Macao's overall safety and stability.

2. Further enhance appropriate economic diversification

2024 marks the beginning of the implementation of the "1+4" appropriate economic diversification strategy. Guided by the strategy, the Government will make greater efforts to promote appropriate economic diversification through policy making, manpower and financial resources, and establish a diverse and sustainable industrial structure that dovetails with Macao's actual situation, to foster appropriate economic diversification and quality development.

The Government will strengthen the integrated tourism and leisure industry, in tandem with enriching Macao's contents as a world tourism and leisure centre. We will enhance the promotion of Macao as a tourism and leisure city, deepen tourism crossover synergy, and strengthen joint

development between tourism and other industries such as gastronomy, study trips, sports, technology, culture, conventions and exhibitions, and Big Health through crossover synergy. The Government will support the development of education tourism, cultural tourism, Big Health tourism and sport tourism. The Government will strictly enforce the new gaming laws and regulations, and closely monitor gaming concessionaires' compliance in fulfilling their contractual obligations, to ensure orderly, lawful and healthy development of the gaming industry.

First, fully implement the revitalisation action plans for old areas – The Government will boost economic growth in the community by leveraging the revitalisation of historical and cultural areas; take the lead in engaging the community in revitalising six historical and cultural areas; explore the historical and cultural resources of old areas; establish iconic cultural and tourism attractions; attract more visitors to shop in Macao; and offer visitors unique cultural tourism experiences with Macao characteristics, to foster the development of small and medium-sized enterprises within historical and cultural areas and their surrounding regions. Measures such as community festive events and community tourism subsidies will be continued, to enhance the economic vitality of the community.

Second, promote the development of non-gaming elements by gaming concessionaires – The Government will ensure that gaming concessionaires implement their investment plans for 2024 and encourage them to introduce more international branded events; continue enriching local themed entertainment products, develop cross-domain cultural consumption and characteristic experiential events incorporating technological elements; construct high-quality tourism and entertainment facilities to boost the development of non-gaming elements such as conferences, exhibitions, entertainment performances, sports events, cultural arts, health and wellness, theme parks, gastronomy, community tourism and maritime tourism.

Third, explore overseas customer markets – The Government will continue to optimise the scheduled flight networks of Macau International Airport, and strive to develop more direct international flights; leverage the role of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, to enhance and promote convenient transit measures between Hong Kong and Macao, and improve the accessibility for foreign tourists wishing to visit Macao. Taking the opportunity of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Macao SAR, the Government will launch promotional offers covering air tickets, cross-border transportation, hotel accommodation, dining, amusement facilities and tickets for performances, to attract international tourists. We will collaborate with cities in the Greater Bay Area to develop more "multi-destination" tourism products targeting visitors from Northeast Asia and Southeast Asia, to facilitate mutual exchanges of regional visitor sources.

The Government will actively promote the development of the four key industries, and gradually increase the proportions of their contributions to the economy.

Facilitating the development of Chinese medicine and the Big Health industry:

- Seize opportunities arising from the opening of the Macao Union Hospital, to promote integration of "medical services + tourism", provide high-end medical and healthcare services, and gradually expand specialised services including medical cosmetics and Chinese medicine;
- Establish influential technologies and an innovative platform for producing Chinese medicine

using traditional and classical prescriptions;

- Promote industrialisation of Chinese medicine and introduce more Big Health and pharmaceutical companies in order for them to establish bases in Macao;
- Support and encourage the approval of more clinically innovative medicines for sale and use in Macao;
- Introduce high-quality Chinese medicine prescriptions from the mainland's Chinese medicine hospitals;
- Revise the legal system for medical institution licensing, to establish a category of medical institutions that is intermediate between hospitals and clinics; and
- Assist approvals of more Chinese patent medicine products for sale in Macao and production in the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, while exploring the mainland China and international markets.

Accelerating the development of the modern financial services industry:

- Prioritise the development of the bond market, expedite the optimisation of the Macao Central Securities Depository, strive for support from the Central People's Government to normalise the issuance of sovereign bonds and local bonds in Macao; and attract more international investors;
- Improve laws and regulations regarding the financial services sector, and expedite the legislation of the Securities Law;
- Promote financial technology innovation, to facilitate modern financial services development, to optimise services for the convenience of the public and businesses;
- Explore the measures for optimising the Cross-boundary Wealth Management Connect Scheme with related authorities in mainland China and Hong Kong;
- Explore the use of tax incentives to encourage asset management companies to establish bases in Macao;
- Consider the introduction of digital currency into the monetary system; and
- Openly and conscientiously develop new financial business structures, and promote the provision of services by licensed new financial institutions to micro, small and medium-sized enterprises in Macao.

Promoting the development of new hi-tech industries along with transforming and upgrading traditional industries:

- Launch a subsidy scheme for innovative research and development in the business sector;
- Support the establishment of high standard industry-academia-research demonstration bases;
- Fully leverage the role of technology enterprises as innovation leaders, increase investment in scientific research and development, along with the industrial investment fund of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone, enhance support for scientific research and

high-end manufacturing, and cultivate and develop the innovative technologies industrial chain;

- Enhance the construction of a digital city, launch digitalisation upgrade support services for small and medium-sized enterprises, and assist in development of micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises through technology; and
- Support promotion of "Made in Macao" branding, and foster the high-quality development of Macao-branded industries.

Promoting high-quality development of the exhibition and convention, and commercial and trade industries:

- Accelerate the market-oriented, professional and international development of the exhibition industry, and consider organising more events showcasing high value-added products from Portuguese-speaking countries;
- Strengthen the synergy between the exhibition industry and other key industries, and strive to host internationally influential exhibitions in Macao; and
- Establish a new Macao-Henqin exhibition platform, to promote the joint organisation of conventions and exhibitions in Macao and Hengqin adopting the "multi-venue event" mode.

Promoting the sustainable development of the cultural and sports sectors:

- Expand sales platforms for cultural and creative products;
- Create more revitalised spaces for historical buildings and support the integrated development of the cultural industry and tourism;
- Launch funding programmes focusing on promoting cultural and creative projects related to Macao's film and television;
- Foster development of the film and television industry, and establish a website dedicated to Macao's film and television industry;
- Develop branded art and cultural festivals and events, organise high-standard large-scale sports events, and organise branded sports events with Macao characteristics; and
- Position Macao as a "City of Performing Arts" and a "City of Sports".

The Government will improve the business environment, assist small and medium-sized enterprises with solving difficulties and problems, and realise innovative development. The Government will coordinate with the banking industry to extend the principal moratorium arrangement and adjustment of loan repayments for small and medium-sized enterprises until the end of 2024; support the launch of one-stop cross-boundary e-commerce service to promote e-commerce development. We will ensure the availability of necessary human resources for economic recovery and innovative development of small and medium-sized enterprises, while prioritising employment for local residents.

The Government will effectively implement the system for import of talented people and optimise programmes for importing talented people.

In accordance with the requirements of the "1+4" strategy, the Government will formulate an appropriate system for indicators of economic diversification.

3. Effectively optimise people's quality of life

The Government will ensure the ongoing allocation of resources for education, healthcare, livelihoods and social welfare, while adhering to the principle of financial prudence. In 2024, the Government will inject an additional fund of 7,000 patacas per person into the Central Provident Fund System, and continue implementing the Wealth Partaking Scheme.

To ensure prioritised employment for local residents, the Government will urge enterprises operating integrated tourism and leisure business to provide more job opportunities with promising prospects for local residents, launch the "Specialised Employment + Training Programme" and promote on-the-job paid training programmes. The Government will increase the minimum wage and adjust the civil service salaries.

The Government will continue improving labour-related laws and regulations, improve the protection of labour rights, and promote harmonious and friendly labour relations.

The Government will implement the housing ladder policy and expedite construction of public housing. The Venceslau de Morais public housing project will be completed in the third quarter of 2024. The Home Ownership Scheme housing on plots B4, B9 and B10 in New Urban Zone Area A will be completed in 2024. The drafting of the supplementary regulations of the Legal System for Housing for the Sandwich Class will be expedited. The construction of the senior housing complex will be completed during the year. Vetting procedures and arrangements for moving in will commence in 2024. In accordance with social development, planning and selection of appropriate land, public tenders for private housing sites will be conducted in a planned and timely manner.

The progress with urban renewal will proceed in an orderly manner, in accordance with the related laws.

The Government will optimise the healthcare system and enhance medical services. The Macao Union Hospital will commence operation in phases. The Government will pay close attention to the physical and mental health of residents, continuously perfect mental health services, strengthen the interconnections of the four-tier joint prevention mechanism, and achieve "early diagnosis and timely intervention".

We will continue to address the issue of the ageing population by strengthening social security and services, striving to ensure that the elderly have a sense of security, a sense of belonging and a feeling of worthiness; keep the aggregate of the pensions and Old Age Allowance above the minimum subsistence index; show concern and care for disadvantaged groups by securing comprehensive assistance; regularise the Carers Allowance, provide 45 additional places for day-care services, and establish an integrated services centre for people with disabilities.

To effectively protect the rights of women and children, the Government will implement five long-term measures concerning the development goals of women in Macao; continue supporting quality improvement of child-care centres, promote family education, and create a favourable environment for childbirth in collaboration with various sectors of society.

The Government will implement the Agreement on Cooperation in Safety Control of Food Products Manufactured in Macao for Export to Mainland China.

To facilitate local sports development, the Government will revise the "Structure and Operations of the Sports Fund" and "The System for the Use of Sports Facilities" by-laws within the year. The Government will also send sports delegations to participate in the National Winter Games, and the Asian Indoor and Martial Arts Games.

The Government will ensure stable supplies of basic commodities, maintain stable prices and protect consumer rights, to establish Macao as a trusted shopping destination for tourists.

4. Enhance overall quality and standards of governance

The Governemnt will strive to build a professional and efficient public service system for the convenience of residents and businesses. The "Macao One Account" will continue optimising its personalised services for different groups, and launch innovative electronic services such as one-stop birth registration and one-stop marriage registration. A digital commercial service platform will be launched in the first quarter of 2024. We will streamline and digitalise the registration and notarisation procedures. The first phase of the cloud computing centre expansion will be implemented.

We will streamline departmental functions and improve management of department heads and supervisors. We will revise relevant regulations such as the basic provisions regarding the general rules for department heads and supervisors, and strengthen accountability by establishing specific disciplinary systems for department heads and supervisors.

We will strengthen civil servant training by arranging courses on the Constitution, the Basic Law and the Law on Safeguarding National Security for civil servants at all levels, to continuously enhance the overall capability and service consciousness of civil servants.

To strengthen legislation in major areas, the Government will scientifically formulate and strictly implement annual legislative plans and initiatives, with a focus on legislation and amendments regarding the economy and people's livelihoods; continue to advance legislative work in taxation management and public procurement; actively optimise the legal system for public asset supervision; and effectively strengthen supervision of corporations with public capital.

To deepen regional and international cooperation on legal affairs, we will continue promoting integrated development of legal services in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, establish and improve the diverse dispute resolution mechanism for arbitration and mediation, and strengthen external judicial cooperation.

We will conduct the sixth-term Chief Executive election in strict compliance with the Basic Law and its Annex I, and the newly amended Chief Executive Election Law, to ensure a corruption-free, fair and just election.

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

The Government will adopt the policy of zero tolerance of corruption; further enhance anti-corruption awareness; and promote auditing efforts in accordance with the law.

5. Expedite development of a liveable, smart and green Macao

The Government persists in implementing the administrative principle of "Putting people first", while prioritising environmental protection. We are committed to building a clean and accessible green environment, while continuously advancing the development of a smart city.

To press ahead with detailed planning for various zones in Macao, the Government will commence the second stage of drafting plans for Outer Harbour District-1, Outer Harbour District-2 and Northern District-1; and proceed with compiling the first phase draft of the detailed plan for Taipa Central District-2 in an orderly manner.

Regarding implementation of major infrastructure projects, the Government will continue with constructing road networks and common pipelines in Zone A. The construction of the fourth Macao-Taipa cross-harbour bridge and construction of the bridge connecting Zone A and the Macao peninsula are expected to be completed in the second quarter and fourth quarter of 2024, respectively. The Government will proceed with construction of the southern and northern sections of the LRT East Line; while the Seac Pai Van Line and the Hengqin Line are expected to commence operations in 2024. The expansion and reclamation project of Macau International Airport will commence in the second half of 2024. The construction of various public facilities and office buildings will continue.

To enhance traffic management, the Government will complete the amendments to the Road Traffic Law and its supplementary regulations; maintain the annual vehicle growth rate within three percent; continue monitoring the effectiveness of bus services operating under the new contracts; introduce additional bus payment methods; commence an open bidding exercise for taxi licences at an appropriate time; improve the construction of the walking route network; review and optimise the application procedures and regulations for "North-bound Travel for Macao Vehicles" and the Macao-mainland China mutual driving licence recognition scheme; and enhance interdepartmental coordination to minimise the impact of road construction on traffic and residents.

To expedite smart city development, the Government will encourage public and private institutions to join the "FreeWiFi.MO" programme, and expand the coverage of free Wi-Fi services. By the end of 2024, smart meters will account for about 80 percent of the total number of meters in Macao, and approximately 60 percent of non-residential users' natural gas meters will be replaced with smart meters. The Macao Smart Go app will be continuously optimised.

We will implement all environmental protection projects and works; promote the second phase of the "Subsidy Schemes for Replacing Old and Dilapidated Motorcycles with New Electric Motorcycles, and Phasing Out Dilapidated Diesel Vehicles", phase out public buses of Euro 4 emission standard, and increase the proportion of new energy vehicles to over 70 percent; and prohibit the import of non-degradable disposable styrofoam cups and plates in 2024. The expansion project of the Macao Central Incineration Centre will be completed in 2024. The Government will complete the tendering procedures and contract awarding for the Sewage Treatment Plant on the Artificial Island of Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge. We will press ahead with construction of the food waste treatment facility; improve the reclaimed water pipeline network; and strive to complete the rationalisation and preliminary project design regarding the use of waters for the ecological island project.

We will perfect our disaster prevention and mitigation system. The first phase of the construction

of the rainwater pumping station and sewers in the southern Inner Harbour is expected to be completed in the third quarter of 2024, The tender procedures and construction of the Flood Prevention and Drainage at West Coloane (also known as the Two Lakes project) and the project to optimise the Zone A embankment will commence in phases.

We will continue constructing municipal facilities, to create a comfortable community environment suiting leisure activities; and continue with the construction of phase 2 of the green promenade along the south shores of the Macao peninsula and the Hac Sa Youth Activity Experimental Camp, and the sports park.

We will strengthen administration and use of maritime areas; continue to expedite the legislative work for the Law on Use of Maritime Areas; gradually optimise the "Smart Maritime System (Macao Edition)" and complete the study on expanding the disposal area for dredged materials by early 2024.

6. Strengthen talent, culture, education and youth work

In accordance with the needs of the "1+4" industry diversification strategy, the Government will actively implement various talent-related programmes, to cultivate, reserve and recruit talented people. We will launch the Student Popular Science and Technology Education Scheme, Youth Science and Technology Village, as well as talent cultivation programmes related to music, cultural and creative enterprise management, and film and television; and continue the incentive scheme for talent cultivation and accreditation and the Continuing Education Programme (2023-2026), to encourage residents to enhance their competitiveness.

The Government will enrich the contents of "One Base", build a cultural city and position Macao as a "City of Performing Arts"; enhance the mechanism for protecting World Heritage buildings and sites, expedite restoration of the mansion of the Chio family, the former Iec Long Firecracker Factory site, Lai Chi Vun Shipyard, and buildings within the Patio da Eterna Felicidade, and support regular maintenance by owners of private historical buildings. We will complete the procedures for the fourth batch of the proposed immovable property classification, initiate the classification process for a new batch of entries in the List of Macao Intangible Cultural Heritage and the first batch of the proposed movable heritage classification with significant cultural value of Macao. We will create more revitalised spaces in historical buildings, and develop integrated experiential cultural tourist attractions. The Government will focus on promoting Macao's film and television industry, cultural performances, and the development of cultural and creative projects related to cultural tourism. We will also enhance the brand value of local performing arts events. We will seek support from relevant departments of the Central People's Government to initiate performing arts events, in order to position Macao as a "City of Performing Arts" under the "One Base" initiative. The Government will expedite the construction of the new Macao Central Library, and commence operation of the Ilha Verde Library.

We will improve education infrastructure to enhance teaching quality. Regarding non-tertiary education, we will review and restructure the allocation of existing educational resources, and strengthen the implementation of the double-tier monitoring mechanism for the Education Fund. We will revise the Framework of Formal Education Curriculum. To formulate a professional development system for teachers, the Government will provide multi-level professional development activities, including the Thousand Elite Teacher Training Programme and the Mainland China

Outstanding Teachers Exchange Programme. To continuously enhance the quality of higher education, the Government will further expand the capacities of higher education institutions; optimise the administration and curriculum efficiency of higher education institutions, to enhance regional and international competitiveness of higher education in Macao. We will conduct interdisciplinary applied scientific research, and focus on research and industrial applications in areas such as energy, environmental protection, health products and traditional Chinese medicine.

We will perfect the youth policy action plan, to create favourable conditions for the growth and development of young people; continue with the Macao Youth Professional Development Programme; organise participation by outstanding youths in internship programmes offered by international organisations; regularly organise platforms for young people to contribute their opinions and suggestions, to broaden their international perspectives and fully leverage Macao's function as a patriotic education base for young people to continuously foster patriotism among Macao youngsters.

7. Promote high-level Macao-Hengqin integration

2024 is a crucial year for the development of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin. In alignment with the first phase of development goals set out in the master plan, the Government will accelerate the progress of various projects in the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, aiming to achieve new breakthroughs in supporting Macao's appropriate economic diversification, promoting Macao-Hengqin integration, and achieving in-depth integration of people's livelihoods, to achieve commendable outcomes on the third anniversary of the establishment of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.

We will strengthen coordination in planning, exchanges and cooperation, talent cultivation, and promotion of regional legal affairs. We will continue to enchance the alignment and interconnection of regulations and mechanisms of Macao and Hengqin.

The Government will expedite bridging of policies for Macao and Hengqin, align with Macao's "1+4" strategy and formulate an industrial development plan for the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin; and actively implement the three-year action plan for the development of cultural tourism, conventions and exhibitions, and commerce and trade. We will initiate studies on introducing a new batch of authorisation lists when appropriate, and expedite the implementation of major policies, such as relaxing market access.

The Government will establish a unique industrial development system with Macao and Hengqin characteristics, enhance the infrastructure for industrial development, plan for the development of Macao-branded industrial parks and specialised high-end manufacturing industrial parks for innovative and emerging industries, expand the scope for development for Macao-branded industries; and complete the establishment of a mechanism for assessing the "production supervised by Macao" trademark. We will expedite the development of the China-Portuguese-speaking Countries Science and Technology Exchange and Cooperation Centre, as well as an innovation and entrepreneurship cluster for technology-based small and medium-sized enterprises. We will launch an action plan to optimise the business environment in order to create a more vibrant and innovative natural environment.

We will further optimise and implement the mechanism for joint investment promotion between

Macao and Hengqin. We will strive to attract more enterprises from Portuguese-speaking countries to set up businesses in Macao; strengthen communications and coordination with mainland China enterprises and mainland China-funded enterprises in Macao, to attract leading high-quality industrial projects to establish bases in Macao and Hengqin. In the area of technology cooperation between Macao and Hengqin, the Government will encourage more projects with industrialisation potential to demonstrate their applications and pilot scale production in the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, to promote the transformation of ideas into practical applications in the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.

To facilitate efficient flows of cross-border resources, the Government will promote the flows of people, goods, capital and information between Macao and Hengqin; complete the construction of the second phase of the "first-tier" Hengqin Port and the smart port public services platform, officially launch the "second-tier" tariff area of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone; and strive for the introduction of "first-tier" and "second-tier" tax policies in the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone. We will also explore the establishment of a boundary crossing connecting to Macao's Inner Harbour; further open up the financial services market in the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone through the establishment of an electronic fence account; and strive to create an Internet environment akin to Macao within the Macao New Neighbourhood.

The Government will facilitate the participation of Macau International Airport and Air Macao in Macao-Hengqin integration, and the launch of Macao airport check-in services at the Hengqin Port; jointly develop multi-destination tours between Macao and Hengqin; strengthen the cooperation and connections between Macau International Airport and well-known mainland China logistics and cross-border e-commerce enterprises, and facilitate the launch of a speedy customs clearance channel between Macao and Hengqin.

To support and encourage Macao residents to seek employment, set up businesses and live in the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, the Government will launch and implement policies and measures to support Macao's young people to work, innovate and operate businesses in the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin. The Government will establish a new batch of youth innovation and entrepreneurship incubation centres in the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin; continue to launch Macao youth internship schemes; and liaise with relevant mainland China departments to explore establishing innovative educational models for Macao's higher education institutions in the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin. The first school for Macao children in the Macao New Neighbourhood will officially open in the 2024/2025 academic year.

8. Proactively integrate into overall national development

The Government will implement the Arrangements of Key Projects for the Development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, actively participate in the formulation of special policy plans for the Greater Bay Area; and strengthen cooperation with Guangdong and Hong Kong in quality development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

We will actively participate in Pan-Pearl River Delta (PPRD) regional cooperation, strengthen cooperation with PPRD provinces in developing markets in Portuguese-speaking countries by organising visits to Portuguese-speaking countries for investment and specialised exchanges;

leverage the existing mechanisms for cooperation with Guangdong, Shanghai and Fujian, as well as task forces for cooperation with other mainland China provinces, regions and cities such as Hainan Province, Chongqing Municipality, Shenzhen Municipality and Foshan Municipality; fulfil Macao's functions to promote economic, trade, and cultural exchanges and cooperation between Macao and Taiwan; and continue to support rural revitalisation in Xiushui County, Jiangxi Province.

We will expand and leverage our functions as a platform between China and Portuguese-speaking countries, actively participate in the Sixth Ministerial Meeting of the Forum for Economic and Trade Co-operation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries (Macao), successfully organise the seventh meeting of the Macao-Portugal Joint Committee; and strengthen pragmatic cooperation with Portuguese-speaking countries in energy, financial infrastructure and the digital economy.

We will utilise Macao's advantages as a key node city along the Maritime Silk Road, actively participate in and facilitate the implementation of the "Belt and Road" Initiative; continue to leverage the strength of overseas Chinese and their families who have returned to Macao, to expand exchanges and cooperation with countries and regions along the "Belt and Road"; leverage Macao's unique advantages to promote international exchanges; strengthen economic, trade and cultural exchanges and cooperation with friendship cities; and leverage the mechanism for cooperation between Macao and Zhuhai as friendship cities, to promote trilateral exchanges and cooperation between Macao, Zhuhai and friendship cities.

2024 marks the 75th anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China, the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Macao SAR, the third anniversary of the establishment of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, and the year to achieve the first phase of development goals set out in the master plan. In terms of overall work arrangements, we will develop comprehensive plans for these three significant events, ensuring effective coordination with other major activities, and collaborate with various sectors to vividly demonstrate the successful practice of "One country, two systems" with Macao characteristics, to create a favourable external environment that fosters the development of Macao.

Conclusions

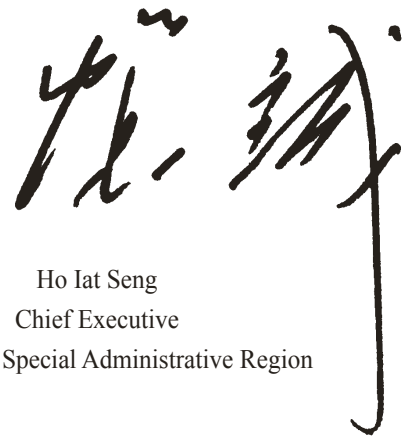
The Government and all sectors of society must remain united and confident, and consolidate our endeavours to overcome challenges to promote diversification. We must find ways to sustain the strong momentum for economic recovery, pragmatically implement the main tasks and key projects outlined in the "1+4" strategy, strengthen and capitalise on our advantages, and enhance the momentum for economic development and comprehensive competitiveness. By further advancing appropriate economic diversification, along with sustainable and high-quality development of Macao's economy, we will create a brighter future for Macao.

We will keep our mission firmly in mind, uphold the principles of "One country, two systems" and "Macao people governing Macao" with a high degree of autonomy, and strategies outlined in the report to the 20th National Congress, leverage our advantages, serve our country's needs, actively participate in the country's new development pattern, pragmatically proceed with the establishment of the Intensive Cooperation Zone and better integrate into the overall national development.

The Government will firmly adhere to the principles of serving the public, continue to improve

people's livelihoods, take care of the underprivileged, and proactively address deep-rooted conflicts and issues, to enhance Macao people's sense of satisfaction and happiness.

The Government will continue to persistently uphold the spirit of the instructions from the Central People's Government, seek public consensus, enhance the power of unity and patriotism, and form a strong synergy to promote high-quality development in Macao. We will strive hard for the long-term and stable implementation of the principle of "One country, two systems" to contribute to the realisation of the Chinese dream of national rejuvenation.



Ho Iat Seng
Chief Executive
The Macao Special Administrative Region

Macao Yearbook 2024

CALENDAR OF EVENTS IN 2023


澳門歡迎您
MACAO WELCOMES YOU

Calendar of Events in 2023

January

5 The Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council announces the implementation of optimisation measures for the entry of Hong Kong and Macao residents into mainland China, with effect from 8 January, including: removing the requirement of a negative nucleic acid test result for individuals entering mainland China from Macao who have not travelled to any foreign countries or other regions outside mainland China within the past seven days; resuming transit/transfer services for entering mainland China through Macau International Airport; lifting the restrictions on passenger load for flights between mainland China and Macao and gradually increasing the number of flights; resuming land and maritime transportation for passenger travel between mainland China and Macao in an orderly manner; and resuming mainland residents' leisure tours to Macao.

The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes an executive order to abolish the Special Measures to Prevent the Spread of COVID-19 in Macao and the special entry restrictions in Macao.

The Economic and Technological Development Bureau launches the Pilot Subsidy Scheme to Promote the Development of Traditional Chinese Medicine Industry through the Industrial and Commercial Development Fund, to select and support natural or legal persons holding Macao SAR licenses for Chinese medicine manufacturing or pharmaceutical production licenses to obtain drug registration in mainland China.

8 The National Health Commission renames COVID-19 from "Novel Coronavirus Pneumonia" to "Novel Coronavirus Infection" and manages it as a Class B infectious disease. Individuals entering Macao from mainland China, Hong Kong or Taiwan are not required to present proof of any COVID-19 tests. However, those entering from foreign countries must present proof of a negative COVID-19 antigen or nucleic acid test issued within 48 hours.

With effect from midnight, the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Checkpoint resumes 24-hour boundary-crossing services.

9 All non-tertiary institutions in Macao resume classes, and the measures of checking health codes upon entry to school premises are discontinued. Starting from 6 February, rapid testing and class suspensions are cancelled.

20 The community outpatient clinics for people infected with COVID-19 cease operations. These services have provided services to over 46,000 individuals since 12 December 2022.

21 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng delivers the Lunar New Year message for the Year of the Rabbit.

Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng and his wife visit the Lunar New Year's Eve Bazaar at Tap

Seac Square and the two designated firecracker areas in Macao and Taipa, to enjoy the festive atmosphere with residents and tourists.

22 The Strolling through Almeida Ribeiro – Pedestrian Area Pilot Project is launched, attracting about 140,000 visitors throughout the five-day event.

24 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng and his wife visit the vicinity of Rua de Cinco de Outubro, Rua da Felicidade, Senado Square and Almeida Ribeiro Avenue, to gain an understanding of the neighbourhood's business operations, residents' commuting and tourist footfall.

The Macao Government Tourism Office organises the 2023 Parade for Celebration of the Year of the Rabbit and the Chinese New Year Fireworks Display.

Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng visits six integrated resort operators to understand their non-gaming facilities and operations.

26 The Macao SAR Government launches a public application for 2,109 individual quotas of Macao private vehicle permits to enter Hong Kong. The permits are valid for three years at a charge of 1,000 patacas each.

28 The gastronomy, culture and tourism programme "Dual Express Lane to Macao Tourism – enriched storytelling on food, culture and attractions" jointly produced by the Macao SAR Government and the China Media Group, premiers on CCTV-2, the financial and economic channel.

31 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends the spring banquet held by the Macao Chinese Chamber of Commerce and proposes four aspirations for the Macao business sector.

February

3 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng leads a MSAR Government delegation to Guangzhou, and meets with the Secretary of CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee, Huang Kunming, and the Governor of Guangdong Province, Wang Weizhong. Both parties agree to continue deepening and expanding cooperation between Guangdong and Macao in various areas, jointly expediting the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and promoting the development of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.

6 The Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council issues a notice regarding the complete resumption of passenger travels between the mainland and Hong Kong and Macao. Macao sees the arrival of the first two mainland Chinese tour groups to the city since the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic.

7 The Vice Minister of the General Administration of Customs of China, Sun Yuning, and the Director-General of the Macao Customs, Vong Man Chong, jointly sign the Mutual Recognition Arrangement on the Customs Enterprise Credit Management System in

Mainland China and the Customs Authorised Economic Operator Programme in Macao between the General Administration of Customs and Macao Customs.

8 The Regulations on Promoting the Development of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin are announced and will come into effect on 1 March 2023. The Macao SAR Government welcomes the promulgation of the regulations.

10 The Monetary Authority of Macao announces that Macao's lease finance companies have successfully completed cross-boundary transfer transactions of leasing assets, with the assets transferred from banks in the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin to lease finance companies Macao, marking a new milestone in financial cooperation between Macao and Hengqin.

Secretary for Social and Cultural Affairs, Ao Ieong U, and President of Peking Union Medical College Hospital, Zhang Shuyang, sign the Cooperation Agreement between the Secretariat for Social Affairs and Culture of the Macao SAR Government and Peking Union Medical College Hospital.

14 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the delegation led by the Deputy Secretary of the CPC Zhuhai Municipal Committee and the Mayor of Zhuhai, Huang Zhihao, to exchange views on strengthening cooperation and promoting the construction of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.

Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Deputy Secretary of the CPC Guangzhou Municipal Committee and the Mayor of Guangzhou, Guo Yonghang, to exchange views on strengthening cooperation to support the development of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin and promote the construction of the Greater Bay Area.

15 The internationally recognised rating agency, Forbes Travel Guide, announces its latest list of star awards for the year 2023. Twenty two hotel establishments in Macao have received the Forbes Five-Star Hotel title, making Macao the destination with the highest number of Forbes Five-Star Hotels worldwide.

18 The Government Tourism Office relaunches the Experience Macao Unlimited roadshows in the Greater Bay Area, with the first stop in Guangzhou in 2023.

22 Macao, China is approved as a member of the Western Pacific Regional Forum for the Harmonization of Herbal Medicines (FHH), marking a significant step forward for Macao in international cooperation and exchanges in the field of traditional Chinese medicine regulation by providing a broader international cooperation platform for the development of Macao's traditional Chinese medicine industry.

23 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with a delegation led by the Deputy Secretary of the CPC Shenzhen Municipal Committee and the Mayor of Shenzhen, Qin Weizhong, to exchange views on strengthening cooperation in technology, finance, exhibition, education, culture, and tourism.

The People's Bank of China, in conjunction with the China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission, the China Securities Regulatory Commission, the State Administration of

Foreign Exchange and the People's Government of Guangdong Province releases the Opinions on Financial Support for the Construction of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin. The SAR Government warmly welcomes the opinions. A presentation of the policy paper on financial support for the construction of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin is held on 24 February.

25 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with Chief Executive of the Hong Kong SAR, John Lee. Both parties reach a consensus to continue deepening cooperation and exchanges, leverage the complementary advantages, and jointly promote the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

March

2 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong SAR, John Lee. Both parties reaffirm that the cooperation between Hong Kong and Macao will embrace a brighter future. The two SARs should leverage the advantages of the "One country, two systems" principle, capitalise on their respective strengths, leverage the complementary advantages, jointly contribute to collaborative development, and integrate into the overall development of the country.

3 The National Arts Fund (General Projects) announces the list of funded projects for the year 2023, including 11 projects selected from arts organisations and artists from Macao, an increase of two projects compared to 2022.

The Monetary Authority announces that there were 260 million local mobile payment transactions in 2022, reaching a new high in terms of transaction volume, totalling 26 billion patacas. This represents an increase of approximately 40 percent compared to 2021 and a significant growth of over 20 times compared to 2019.

5 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends the opening of the first session of the 14th National People's Congress held in Beijing, to listen to and learn from Premier Li Keqiang's report on the government's work.

6 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends a ceremony to mark the screening of the China Media Group's premium programmes in Macao and authorisation of media rights of sports events. China Media Group presents a total of nine premium programmes to Teledifusao de Macau (Macau Broadcasting Company, TDM) and grants TDM the rights to broadcast the Hangzhou Asian Games and Paris Olympic Games. During the event, the MSAR Government and China Media Group jointly produce two programmes, namely Walk through World Heritage: Macao and Mini Series on World Heritage (the chapter on Historic Centre of Macao).

10 The first session of the 14th National People's Congress elects the new state leaders. Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng, on behalf of the MSAR Government and people of Macao, extends the warmest and most sincere congratulations to President Xi Jinping on his unanimous

election as President of the People's Republic of China and Chairman of the Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China.

13 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Minister of the General Administration of Customs, Yu Jianhua, in Beijing, to exchange views on promoting the development of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin and appropriate economic diversification in Macao.

Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the China International Trade Representative (ministerial ranking) and Vice Minister of Commerce, Wang Shouwen, to exchange views on strengthening cooperation and further promoting Macao's economic development.

16 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends a briefing session to share new policies and aspirations set out in the "Two Sessions 2023" and emphasises that Macao 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", fortify the stable and long-lasting social and political foundation of "One country, two systems", expedite appropriate economic diversification, implement the "1+4" appropriate economic diversification strategy, and optimise Macao's industrial structure.

The Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee and the State Council have recently released a plan on reforming the Party and state institutions, pursuant to which a Central Hong Kong and Macao Work Office will be formed on the basis of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council. The Central Hong Kong and Macao Work Office will be responsible for investigation, research, co-ordination and supervision of upholding the principle of "one country, two systems", exercising the Central People's Government's overall jurisdiction, governing Hong Kong and Macao in accordance with the law, safeguarding national security, protecting people's livelihood and well-being, and supporting the integration of Hong Kong and Macao into the national development. Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng, on behalf of the MSAR Government, expressed resolute support for the decision.

18 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng visits Jiangxi on 18 to 19 March. He meets with Secretary of CPC Jiangxi Provincial Committee and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress, Yin Hong; and Deputy Secretary of the CPC Jiangxi Provincial Committee and Governor of Jiangxi Province, Ye Jianchun, to discuss further promoting cooperation and exchanges regarding commerce and trade, traditional Chinese medicine, technological innovation, and tourism.

21 The Macao SAR Government expresses its strong opposition against the 2022 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices issued by the Department of State of the United States.

22 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends the Guangdong Province 2023 Spring Festival Reception (Macao) and says that the close cooperation between Guangdong and Macao will bring greater benefits to the residents of both regions, promote prosperity and stability in Guangdong and Macao, and lay a more solid foundation for Macao's integration into the overall development of the country.

28 In the reception for the 20th anniversary of the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries (Macao), Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng expresses his expectation that the Forum can fully leverage Macao's unique advantages and the opportunities presented by the construction of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin to integrate Macao's "1+4" appropriate economic diversification strategy so that Macao's enterprises can play a greater role in promoting economic and trade cooperation between mainland China and Portuguese-speaking countries, as well as facilitating manpower exchanges between Macao and Portuguese-speaking countries.

29 A delegation from the National Health Commission visits the Areia Preta Health Centre and highly acknowledges the community medical and health services in Macao.

31 The MSAR Government holds a ceremony to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the promulgation of the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China. Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of NPC, Li Hongzhong, attends the event and delivers a keynote speech.

April

15 The National Security Education Exhibition, jointly organised by the MSAR Government and the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao SAR, commences. By 15 May, when the exhibition closes, the exhibition has attracted a record-breaking number of 60,138 visitors, while the themed website recorded over 1.2 million views.

The "Experience Macao Unlimited – Macao Promotion in Lisbon", organised by the Macao Government Tourism Office, is held in Portugal, marking Macao's first post-pandemic tourism promotion project in Europe.

18 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng leads an MSAR Government delegation and an entrepreneur delegation on a five-day visit to Portugal, and a visit to Luxembourg and Belgium, to strengthen and deepen cooperation and connection in economy and trade, tourism, education and culture, as well as to further promote Macao in Europe.

20 With the approval of the State Council, the second phase of the passenger vehicles and goods vehicles inspection area at the Macao boundary crossing area and related extension zones of the Hengqin Checkpoint (excluding the overpass connecting the University of Macau and the Hengqin Checkpoint), is officially handed over for the use of the Macao SAR from midnight, and will be administered according to the laws of the Macao SAR. The handover ceremony between Guangdong and Macao is held at midnight.

Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends the Macao-Portugal Investment and Tourism Promotion Conference on 19 April (local time) in Portugal. He hopes that various sectors in Portugal

could have a more comprehensive understanding of the new developments and opportunities in Macao and the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, and promote cooperation in trade and tourism between Macao and Portugal. He also witnesses the signing of the Cooperation Memorandum between the Portugal Trade and Investment Agency and the Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute, and the Commercial Cooperation Agreement between the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Portugal and the Macao Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

21 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with China's Ambassador to Portugal, Zhao Bentang, on 19 April, local time, in Portugal.

Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng holds a seminar with a delegation of entrepreneurs during his visit on 20 April, local time, in Portugal.

The Global Tourism Economy Forum and the World Tourism Organization sign a Memorandum of Understanding on their elevated partnership in Lisbon, Portugal. The signing of the Memorandum of Understanding deepens collaboration between both parties, unveiling new chapters of global cooperation in tourism, economy, culture, and other fields.

In a reception hosted by the MSAR Government in Lisbon, Portugal, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng states that Macao will further leverage its role as the China-PSCs commercial and trade service platform, to seize the development opportunities of the Belt and Road initiative in collaboration with Portugal, strengthen cooperation, continue to provide support and assistance to enterprises from Macao, Portugal, and mainland China for market expansion, and leverage Macao's role as a bridge and a hub in promoting long-term friendly cooperation between China and Portugal.

Secretary for Economy and Finance, Lei Wai Nong, leads a delegation of Macao entrepreneurs, and the representatives from the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, on a visit to Porto, Portugal, to promote bilateral economic and trade cooperation.

22 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization, Zurab Pololikashvili, in Lisbon on 21 April, local time, to exchange views on deepening collaboration in tourism, promoting sustainable development in the global tourism industry, and fostering Macao's integrated tourism and leisure industry.

Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng visits the headquarters of CGD Group (Caixa Geral de Depósito, SA.) in Lisbon on 21 April, local time, and meets with the Executive Committee Chairman, Paulo Moita de Macedo, to exchange views on strengthening cooperation between Macao and the Portuguese financial industry, as well as supporting Macao's development of a modern financial services industry in the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.

Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with over 130 Macao students studying in Portugal on 21 April, local time, and encourages them to serve society and the country, and integrate into the overall development of the country.

Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng concludes that his visit to Portugal has further expanded the exchanges and cooperation between Macao and Portugal in economy and trade, innovation and technology, healthcare, culture, and Portuguese language education, marking a new chapter in strengthening and enhancing close cooperation between the two parties.

23 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng, meets with the Ambassador of China to Luxembourg, Hua Ning, during his visit to Luxembourg.

24 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Prime Minister and Minister of State, Minister for Communications and Media, Minister for Religious Affairs, Minister for Digitalisation, and Minister for Administrative Reform, Xavier Bettel, in Luxembourg, to exchange views on strengthening cooperation between Macao and Luxembourg in economy and trade, modern finance, and other areas. They also visit the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

26 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends a welcoming banquet hosted by the overseas Chinese community on 25 April, local time, during his visit to Brussels.

Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Head of the Chinese Mission to the European Union, Fu Cong, and the Ambassador of China to Belgium, Cao Zhongming, respectively, on 25 April, local time, in Brussels.

27 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with Deputy Secretary-General for Economic and Global Issues at the European External Action Service of the European Union, Ms Helena König, in Brussels, to exchange views on strengthening trade cooperation between Macao and the European Union, as well as post-pandemic economic recovery.

The delegation led by Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng returns to Macao after a 10-day visit to three European countries. He concludes that the expected objectives of the trip, including strengthening friendly relations, deepening cooperation, and exploring collaborative opportunities, have been achieved.

May

1 The boundary-crossing restrictions at Zhuhai-Macao checkpoints have been lifted. The restrictions were initially implemented on 5 August 2022 morning and were subsequently extended four times until 30 April 2023.

8 The Macao SAR Government and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism sign an agreement between mainland China and Macao to form a joint working committee for the establishment of a multi-cultural exchange and cooperation base focusing on Chinese culture. The "One Base" Joint Working Committee is officially established and holds its inaugural meeting.

13 The Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau holds the unveiling ceremony for the National Meteorological Science Popularisation Education Base.

16 The Macao-mainland China mutual driving licence recognition scheme officially comes into

effect. Individuals holding a mainland Chinese driver's license can drive in Macao without registration for the first 14 days. After 14 days of entry, they are required to register at the Traffic Department of the Public Security Police, with a maximum validity period of one year.

Under the witness of Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng, the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture, Ao Ieong U, and Secretary of Party Leadership Group of the State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Yu Yanhong, sign the Cooperation Agreement in the Area of Traditional Chinese Medicine between the Secretariat for Social Affairs and Culture of the Macao SAR Government and the National Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine.

The Amendment to Law No. 22/2009 – Law on Safeguarding National Security passes its second reading in the Legislative Assembly, and will come into effect on the day following its promulgation.

21 The China National Space Administration announces that "Macao Science 1", the first space science satellite jointly developed by mainland China and Macao, has been launched with a Long March 2C carrier rocket from the Jiuquan Satellite Launch Center. On 24 May, President Xi Jinping sends his congratulations via a reply letter to the faculty and students of the Macau University of Science and Technology who participated in the research and development of the "Macao Science 1" satellite. Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng, on behalf of the MSAR Government and all residents of Macao, extends gratitude to President Xi and the Central People's Government for their care and support in education and technological development of Macao.

23 Vice Chairman of the 13th 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, pays a four-day visit to Macao and holds a discussion with Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng and principal officials of Macao's Executive Council, Legislative Assembly and judicial institutions. He also puts forward six requests concerning the development of the Macao SAR.

24 The "Archives and Manuscripts of Macau Kong Tac Lam Temple (1645-1980)" is inscribed on the UNESCO's Memory of the World Programme.

25 Vice Chairman of the 13th Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and Director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council, Xia Baolong, accompanied by Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng, joins a tea gathering with the elder generation who love the country and Macao; visits the Grand Prix Museum, elderly service organisations, the Museum of Macao, and the China-PSCs Commercial and Trade Service Platform Complex; and holds discussions with representatives from the business community and chambers of commerce.

26 The Standing Committee of the Zhuhai Municipal People's Congress has unanimously passed the Regulations on the Management of Macao SAR Medical Professionals Practising in the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin and the Regulations on the

Registration Management of Macao SAR Pharmaceutical Professionals Practising in the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin which will come into effect on 1 August. Fifteen categories of Macao SAR medical professionals will be able to provide medical services within the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.

June

4 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng sends a congratulatory message to the Central People's Government to mark the successful return of the Shenzhou 15 spacecraft.

9 The first post-pandemic event, Macao Week in Qingdao, Shandong, opens, attracting 200,000 visitors during the five-day roadshow. The online live broadcast has accumulated over 130 million views.

10 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends the receptions for the celebrations of Portugal Day, Portuguese Community Day, and Camoes Day. He emphasises that the Portuguese community in Macao is an integral part of Macao society, and the MSAR Government fully recognises their important role.

24 The Lai Chi Vun Shipyards – Plots X11-X15 commence operations, providing a recreational and cultural space with a focus on showcasing Macao's shipbuilding industry.

27 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng and Secretary of the CPC Zhejiang Provincial Committee and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress, Yi Lianhong, attend the Zhejiang-Macao-Portuguese-Speaking-Countries Economic and Trade Co-operation and Exchange Conference, to exchange views on further promoting cooperation between Macao and Zhejiang, leveraging Macao's functions as a platform and expanding Portuguese-speaking markets jointly by Macao and Zhejiang enterprises.

Zhuhai-Hengqin Macao New Neighbourhood Limited, the project company of the Macau Urban Renewal Limited, holds the unveiling ceremony for Macao New Neighbourhood in Hengqin.

29 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with Secretary of the CPC Fujian Provincial Committee and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Fujian Provincial People's Congress, Zhou Zuyi, to exchange views on strengthening continuous and pragmatic cooperation between Fujian and Macao, jointly participating in the development of the "Belt and Road" initiative, and enhancing the economy, trade, finance, science and technology, tourism, culture and higher education in the two regions.

30 The Identification Services Bureau introduces "electronic identity", allowing residents to access public and private services without presenting their physical resident identity card.

The 11th Macao International Travel (Industry) Expo is held for three consecutive days, marking the first travel expo in Macao after the full resumption of normal border-crossing

travel. The number of exhibitors and buyers reaches a record high compared to previous years.

The Committee for Safeguarding National Security of the Macao SAR holds its first plenary meeting of 2023. The Director of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the MSAR, Zheng Xincong, and Deputy Director, Huang Liuquan, attend the meeting as National Security Adviser and National Security Technical Adviser, respectively.

July

1 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng and Vice Minister of the Publicity Department of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and President and Editor-in-Chief of China Media Group (CMG), Shen Haixiong, witness the launching ceremony of a youth media action campaign themed "Youth and Future", jointly organised by the MSAR Government and the CMG.

The Law on Legal System for Importing Talented People and its supplementary regulations and by-laws come into effect.

6 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng leads an MSAR Government delegation to Guiyang, Guizhou Province, to attend the 2023 Pan-Pearl River Delta (PPRD) Regional Cooperation Chief Executives Joint Conference. During the visit, he meets with the Secretary of the CPC Guizhou Provincial Committee, Xu Lin; the Governor of Sichuan Province, Huang Qiang; the Governor of Yunnan Province, Wang Yubo; and the Governor of Fujian Province, Zhao Long, to exchange views on regional cooperation and development in the PPRD, deepening cooperation, traditional Chinese medicine, tourism, culture, higher education, economy and trade, and leveraging Macao's functions as a platform between China and Portuguese-speaking countries.

7 During the 2023 PPRD Regional Cooperation Chief Executives Joint Conference, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng delivers a speech on promoting industrial gradient transfer, collaboratively optimising industrial chains and improving supply chains. Participating parties in the PPRD region sign the meeting summary of the 2023 PPRD Regional Cooperation Chief Executives Joint Conference.

Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Chairman of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Lan Tianli; and the Governor of Hainan Province, Liu Xiaoming, in Guiyang, Guizhou Province, to exchange views on enhancing cooperation in traditional Chinese medicine and tourism, exploring international and regional markets, deepening cooperation between Hainan and Macao, and the construction of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin and the Hainan Free Trade Zone.

9 The Ministry of Ecology and Environment and the Marine and Water Bureau sign the Cooperation Agreement on the Macao's Disposal of Dredged Materials in the Pearl River Estuary to establish a mechanism for cross-regional disposal of Macao's dredged materials.

The large-scale gastronomy, culture and tourism reality show "Dual Express Lane to Macao Tourism – enriched storytelling on food, culture and attractions", jointly produced by the MSAR Government and China Media Group, is awarded the Innovative and Excellent Television Programme by the National Radio and Television Administration.

11 The collection of *Abstracts of Si Ku Quan Shu* by Weng Fanggang housed in the Chinese Ancient Books Chamber of the Sir Robert Ho Tung Library is included in the Catalog of Precious Ancient Books in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area by the Guangdong Ancient Books Preservation and Conservation Centre of the Sun Yat-sen Library of Guangdong Province, after its previous selection for the National Catalog of Precious Ancient Books in 2010.

15 The ferry service between the Taipa Ferry Terminal and Guishan Island in Zhuhai commences operations.

18 The MSAR Government holds a cross-departmental press conference announcing plans for using idle land adjacent to Hac Sa Beach and the surrounding green and leisure facilities, including Happy Farm, for the development of the Hac Sa Youth Activity Experimental Camp in stages. The former Macau (Yat Yuen) Canidrome and the lot of Lin Fong Sports Centre will be redeveloped into sports parks for public use, incorporating sports, games, parent-child activities, community events, leisure and cultural facilities, with a total gross area of approximately 74,000 square metres.

28 The Art Macao: 2023 International Art Biennial of Macao, an international arts and culture mega event, commences.

30 Macao athlete Wong Sam In wins a gold medal in the women's Nanquan of the Wushu event at the 31st World University Games, with a score of 9.643 points.

August

1 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends a reception to commemorate the 96th anniversary of the founding of the People's Liberation Army.

2 The service centre set up by the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau in the Traditional Chinese Medicine Science and Technology Industrial Park commences operations.

8 The Municipal Affairs Bureau and Gongbei Customs sign a cooperation agreement for the inspection and quarantine arrangement of frozen and chilled seafood products exported to Macao, further ensuring the food safety and stable supplies of frozen and chilled seafood products for Macao, and reducing the customs clearance time for live food products between Zhuhai and Macao.

11 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng sits in at a plenary meeting of the Legislative Assembly and responds to inquiries from legislators regarding public concerns about the Government's

administration, and social and livelihood-related affairs.

16 Macao is selected the Best Convention City (Asia) by the prestigious MICE magazine, *M&C Asia*.

19 The Government expresses strong opposition to the Macao Special Administrative Region: Annual Report for 2022 issued by the European Union. The report blatantly defamed the work Macao has done regarding revising the Law on Safeguarding National Security, and made smears regarding the condition of human rights and the rule of law in Macao. It also contained baseless claims concerning Macao's successful implementation of the "One country, two systems" principle.

23 The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes an Executive Order banning the import of live and fresh food products, food products of animal origin, sea salt and seaweed from 10 prefectures in Japan from 24 August, strongly deploring Japan's discharge of nuclear-contaminated water into the ocean.

September

1 In response to typhoon Saola, typhoon signal No. 10 and Orange Storm Surge Warning are hoisted in Macao. The Civil Protection Action Centre implements the Evacuation Plan for Storm Surges in Low-lying Areas during Typhoons and shuts down all casinos in Macao. Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng gives instructions to implement measures for wind and flood prevention, and safety evacuation procedures in full effort, in order to ensure safety of residents and their property.

4 The Chief Executive issues an executive order prohibiting the import of non-degradable disposable plastic plates and cups, as well as disposable polystyrene-foam trays for food items, with effect from 1 January 2024.

6 The Vice Minister of General Administration of Customs (GACC), Wang Lingjun, and Macao Customs sign the Cooperative Arrangement on Deepening Risk Management Cooperation between the GACC and Macao Customs.

11 The 31st Macao International Fireworks Display Contest is held from this day till 7 October after a three-year hiatus.

12 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng presides over the opening ceremony of the Portuguese-speaking countries screening week themed "Audiovisual China – the Story of Macao". The launching ceremony of Teledifusão de Macau (TDM)'s landing rights in the Pearl River Delta region is also held during the event.

The Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture, Ao Ieong U, leads several departments of the MSAR Government to announce a revitalisation plan of the buildings in Barra district near Doca D. Carlos I.

14 Jointly organised by the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, the People's Government of Guangdong Province, the Hong Kong SAR Government and the Macao SAR Government, the first Business Conference on Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Development is held for two consecutive days. Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng says in his speech that Macao is actively developing its positioning of "One Centre, One Platform, One Base," optimising the industrial structure and supporting the new development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

Macao Customs and Hong Kong Customs sign the Bilateral Authorised Economic Operator (AEO) Mutual Recognition Arrangement Action Plan, to advance the collaboration between the two parties on the AEO mutual recognition.

18 The Chief Executive issues an executive order revoking the Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre, which was established on 21 January 2020.

19 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng and the Governor of Guangdong Province, Wang Weizhong, lead their government delegations to attend the Guangdong-Macao Cooperation Joint Conference 2023, and sign a cooperation agreement between Guangdong and Macao on the development of smart city cluster; a memorandum regarding the establishment of Single Window for Guangdong-Macao Social Security (Nansha); and Guangdong-Macao Intellectual Property Cooperation Agreement (2023-2025).

20 The Ministry of Finance issues in Macao a sovereign bond with a face value of five billion yuan. This marks the third time since 2019 and 2022 that the Ministry of Finance has issued treasury bonds in Macao.

21 The 10th Global Tourism Economy Forum - Macao 2023 opens.

22 The 2023 Global Guangdong Entrepreneurs Convention is held in Guangzhou. Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng delivers a speech through video conferencing, extending a sincere invitation to outstanding Guangdong entrepreneurs, encouraging them to actively participate in the development of Macao and the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, and share the fruits of development of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin and Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area through high-quality development.

Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng leads an MSAR Government delegation to visit Hangzhou, Zhejiang, for the opening ceremony of the 19th Asian Games on 24 September and related events.

24 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Secretary of the CPC Zhejiang Provincial Committee, Yi Lianhong, and visits local universities to enhance cooperation between the two parties in talent cultivation, higher education and healthcare, so as to support Macao's appropriate economic diversification.

25 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng sends a congratulatory message to martial arts athlete Li Yi for winning Macao's first gold medal in the Women's Changquan contest at the 19th Asian Games.

26 Some of the passenger vehicle and goods vehicle lanes of the phase-2 construction of the Hengqin one-stop checkpoint commence trial operations, including six lanes for vehicles travelling from Hengqin to Macao and nine lanes from Macao to Hengqin. The Lotus Flower Bridge fully resumes operations, and the bridge for vehicles connecting the University of Macau and the Hengqin Checkpoint also commences operations.

29 The pilot revitalisation plan for the Rua da Felicidade pedestrian zone commences, covering the area between Rua da Felicidade, Travessa do Mastro, Travessa do Aterro Novo, Rua do Matapau and Travessa de Hó Lo Quai.

October

1 To celebrate the 74th anniversary of the establishment of the People's Republic of China, the MSAR Government holds a flag-raising ceremony, a cocktail reception, as well as a series of events including a fun run, a variety show, and a firework display contest.

8 As typhoon Koinu approaches, the Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau issues the No. 8 Northeast Gale Signal. Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng visits the Civil Protection Action Centre to receive a briefing and give instructions.

Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng sends a congratulatory letter to the Macao delegation participating in the 19th Asian Games in Hangzhou, for winning one gold, three silver, and two bronze medals. This marks the best results ever achieved by Macao in the history of the Asian Games.

11 Three ancient block books printed in the Ming dynasty from the collection of the University of Macau Library are selected by the Centre for Preservation and Conservation of Ancient Books of Sun Yat-sen Library of Guangdong Province to be included in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area National Rare Ancient Book Directory, including *Xinbian Zuanzhu Zizhi Tongjian Waiji Zengyi, Chongjiao Zhengtang Wencui* and *Zongzhong Jiangong Wenji*.

16 Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture, Ao Ieong U, and President of Peking Union Medical College Hospital, Zhang Shuyang, sign the Cooperation Agreement for the Operations of the Islands District Medical Complex – Macao Medical Centre of Peking Union Medical College Hospital.

18 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends the opening ceremony of the 3rd Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation in Beijing and listens to the keynote speech delivered by President Xi Jinping. He also participates in the High-Level Forum on Digital Economy and delivers a speech.

20 The high-level forum and the opening ceremony of a retrospective exhibition marking the 20th anniversary of the Forum for Economic and Trade Co-operation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries (Macao) is held.

The East Line project of the Light Rail Transit commences construction. It has a total length of 7.7 kilometres, and six underground 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.

21 The Government Headquarters opens to the public for two consecutive days, marking the resumption of the Open Day since 2020.

24 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with Secretary of the CPC Fujian Provincial Committee, Zhou Zuyi, and Governor of Fujian, Zhao Long. Both parties reach a consensus on strengthening cooperation and leveraging the unique advantages of both places to jointly support the "Belt and Road" initiative.

25 The 4th Fujian-Macao Cooperation Conference is held in Fuzhou, Fujian Province. During the meeting, representatives from both parties sign the Memorandum of Cooperation for the 4th Fujian-Macao Cooperation Conference.

26 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng visits the high-tech and modern financial projects in Xiamen and attends the opening ceremony of the Macao Week in Fujian, Xiamen.

November

1 The MSAR Government officially announces the Development Plan for Appropriate Economic Diversification of the Macao Special Administrative Region (2024-2028). This is the first comprehensive and systematic industrial development plan of the Macao SAR, serving as a major document for the MSAR Government to implement appropriate economic diversification as requested by the Central People's Government.

2 Former premier of the State Council Li Keqiang passed away on 27 October in Shanghai. Flags at the Macao SAR Government Headquarters, the Government House, border and boundary checkpoints, the Legislative Assembly Building, and the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao SAR, are flown at half-mast as a token of mourning.

4 Macao swimming athlete Chen Pui Lam wins the first gold medal for Macao in the women's 50-metre breaststroke at the 1st National Student (Youth) Games, breaking the Macao record with a time of 31.62 seconds.

5 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends the opening ceremony of the 6th China International Import Expo and Hongqiao International Economic Forum in Shanghai. He also receives Premier Li Qiang and other guests at the Macao exhibition area of the China Pavilion, and briefs them about Macao's development.

The Macao sports delegation wins two gold medals, one silver medal, and one bronze medal at the 1st National Student (Youth) Games.

6 Applications for senior citizen housing commence. For the first phase of 759 units, during

the effective period of the initial contract signing, the usage fee is calculated at 80 percent of the original price.

10 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with Secretary of the CPC Zhuhai Municipal Committee and Secretary of the Hengqin Party Working Committee of the CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee, Chen Yong, to exchange views on further strengthening bilateral cooperation and promoting the construction of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.

Hong Kong Customs and Macao Customs sign the Cooperative and Mutual Assistance Arrangement and the Authorised Economic Operator (AEO) Mutual Recognition Arrangement, to enhance trade security and facilitate customs clearance in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

11 The 70th Macau Grand Prix kicks off with the first day of racing.

14 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng delivers the Policy Address for the Fiscal Year 2024, and holds a press conference to answer questions from the media.

15 At a plenary meeting of the Legislative Assembly, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng responds to inquiries from legislators regarding the Policy Address for the Fiscal Year 2024.

Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng delivers a speech at the launching ceremony of the "Macao, China: Where the World Meets – Overseas Chinese Supporting High-Quality Development of the Belt and Road Initiative", to mark the 10th Anniversary of the Belt and Road initiative and expresses that the vast overseas Chinese community serves as a bridge connecting Macao with the rest of the world.

28 The Macao New Neighbourhood in Hengqin receives over 500 applications on the first day of subscription.

The MSAR Government and China National Space Administration jointly organise a series of activities showcasing the latest innovations in the science and technology sector.

December

1 The China Manned Space delegation visits Macao for three consecutive days, to hold a lecture on the nation's manned space program organised by the MSAR Government to introduce the development of China's manned space projects and interact with the local scientific and technological community, students and teachers in Macao.

Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng and Deputy Secretary of the Beijing Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China and Mayor of Beijing, Yin Yong, leads their respective government delegations to attend the Beijing-Macao Cooperation Conference and sign cooperation agreements in several areas, such as culture and tourism, technology, education, and vocational training.

5 The MSAR Government sets up seven 24-hour self-service centres covering Macao, Taipa and Coloane, providing services such as application for identity cards and travel documents on a self-service basis.

8 The LRT Taipa Line is officially extended to Barra Station, connecting Taipa and Macao for the first time.

14 The Amendment to the Chief Executive Election Law passes its second reading in the Legislative Assembly, which comes into effect on 1 January 2024.

15 The Identification Services Bureau issues the new generation of Macao SAR Resident Identity Cards organically, to enhance security and align with the development of e-government services.

18 President Xi Jinping meets with Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng during Ho's duty visit to Beijing in Yingtai, Zhongnanhai, and listens to a report on Macao's current situation and the work of the MSAR Government.

20 The MSAR Government holds a flag-raising ceremony and a reception celebrating the 24th anniversary of the establishment of the Macao Special Administrative Region.

The ceremony for the trial operation commencement of the Islands District Medical Complex - Macao Medical Centre of Peking Union College Hospital is held, marking a new chapter in the development of healthcare in Macao.

21 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng sends a letter to the Secretary of the CPC Gansu Provincial Committee, Hu Changsheng, and the Governor of Gansu Province, Ren Zhenhe, to express condolences for the heavy casualties and property losses caused by the 6.2-magnitude earthquake in Jishishan County, Linxia Hui Autonomous Prefecture, Gansu Province.

A pain relief balm, an externally applied traditional Chinese medicine manufactured by a Macao Chinese medicine pharmaceutical factory, is first introduced to mainland China hospitals for clinical application.

22 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng welcomes the Central People's Government's promulgation of the Overall Plan for Development of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin and the Overall Development Plan for the Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Modern Service Industry Cooperation Zone, and expresses gratitude to the Central People's Government for its strong support and care for the development of the Macao SAR.

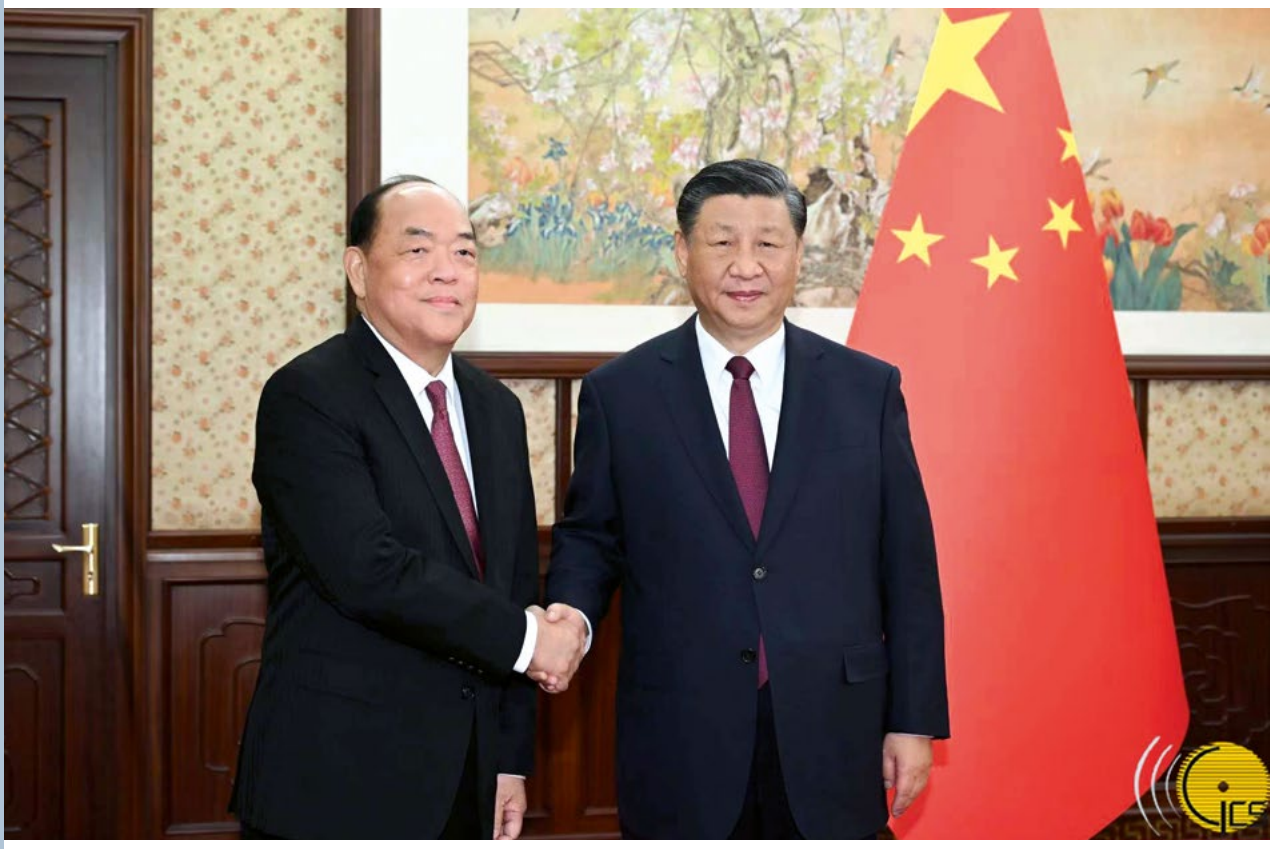
23 The Macao SAR donates 30 million patacas to support the earthquake-affected areas in Gansu Province and Qinghai Province.

28 The Secretary for Administration and Justice, Cheong Weng Chon, attends the press conference regarding the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area at the Information Office of the State Council in Beijing.

29 The National People's Congress Standing Committee approves the decision to authorise the Macao SAR to exercise jurisdiction over relevant land and sea areas south-eastern of the Gongbei Checkpoint in Zhuhai, Guangdong Province. Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng

sincerely expresses gratitude to the Central People's Government for its strong support for the development of the MSAR.

Macao Yearbook 2024



1. On 18 December, President Xi Jinping meets with Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng during Ho's duty visit to Beijing. (photo by Xinhua News Agency)







1. Starting from 8 January, a number of anti-pandemic immigration and boundary crossing measures are relaxed. Hong Kong-Macao maritime passenger transportation resumes the route between Taipa and Hong Kong. The first ferry arrives in Macao, and customs clearance procedures are conducted in an orderly manner.
2. On 6 February, Macao sees the first batch of mainland tour groups arriving in the city since the pandemic. The Macao Government Tourism Office holds a ceremony to welcome the first batch of tour groups arriving in Macao by land and by air.
3. On 30 April, Macao ushers in the first mainland China Labour Day holiday after the pandemic. Tourists visiting Macao increases as the market booms.









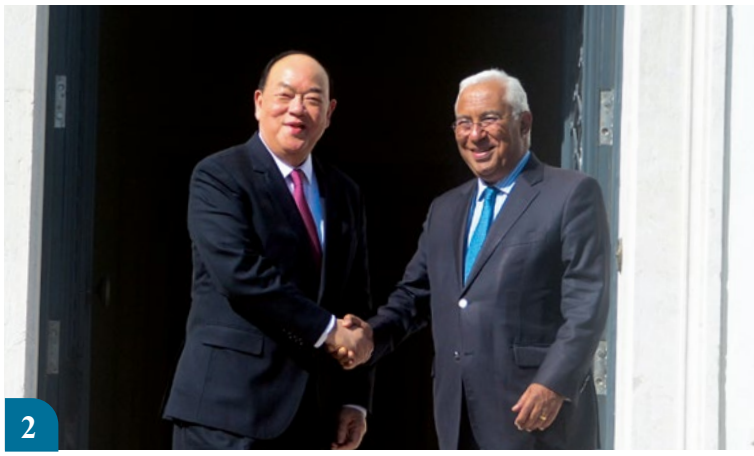
4. From 23-26 May, Vice Chairman of the 13th National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and Director of the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, Xia Baolong, visits Macao. On 23 May, Director Xia Baolong, exchanges views with the Chief Executive and the key officials in charge of administration, legislation and judicial affairs.

5. On 24 May, Director Xia Baolong holds a discussion with senior officials of the MSAR Government.

6. On 24 May, Director Xia Baolong poses for a group photo with all members of the Legislative Assembly of the Macao SAR.

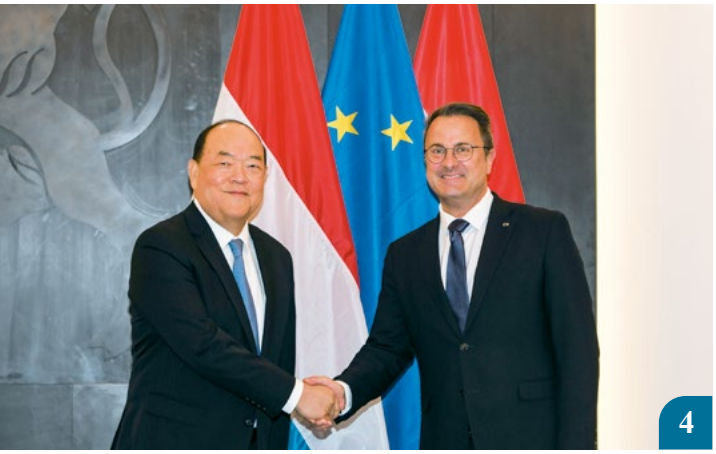
7. On 25 May, Director Xia Baolong meets with representatives from the business community and chambers of commerce.







1. On 21 April, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with President of Portugal, Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa in Lisbon during his visit to Portugal.
2. On 21 April, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng cordially shakes hands with Prime Minister of Portugal, António Costa.
3. On 22 April, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng, and major guests including Minister of Foreign Affairs of Portugal, João Gomes Cravinho; Minister of Education in Portugal, João Costa; Chinese Ambassador to Portugal, Zhao Bentang; and Foreign Affairs Advisor to the President of the Portuguese Republic, Maria Amélia Maio de Paiva, attend a reception hosted by the Macao SAR Government in Lisbon.







4. On 24 April, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Prime Minister and Minister of State, Minister for Communications and Media, Minister for Religious Affairs, Minister of Digitalisation, and Minister for Administrative Reform of Luxembourg, Xavier Bettel, during his visit to Luxembourg.

5. On 27 April, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Deputy Director General of the European Commission for External Relations, Economic and Global Affairs, Helena König.

6. On 22 April, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng sums up his visit to Portugal to the media in Lisbon, Portugal.







1. On 18 October, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends the opening ceremony of the 3rd Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, and listens to the keynote speech delivered by President Xi Jinping.
2. On 18 October, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng speaks at the High-level Forum on Digital Economy of the 3rd Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation.
3. On 5 November, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends the opening ceremony of the 6th China International Import Expo cum Hongqiao International Economic Forum in Shanghai.



4



5

4. On 28 March, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng and guests officiate at the opening ceremony of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries (Macao).

5. A high-level seminar cum retrospective exhibition in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries (Macao) opens on 20 October.

1



2



1. On 14 September, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends the opening ceremony of the first Business Conference on Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Development.
2. On 23 March, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends the Spring Banquet of Guangdong Province 2023 (Macao).





3. On 3 February, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Secretary of the CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee, Huang Kunming, and Governor of Guangdong Province, Wang Weizhong in Guangzhou.

4. On 25 February, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, John Lee, in Hong Kong.



1



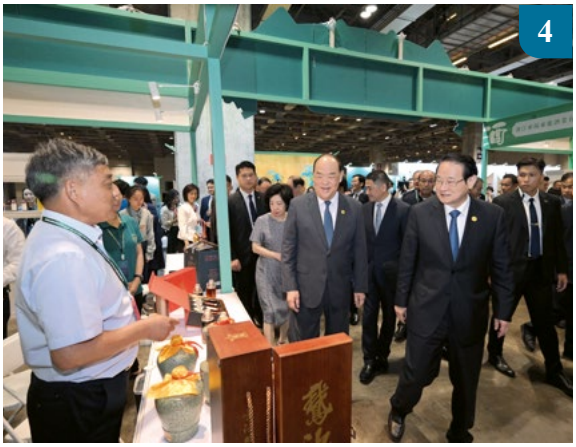
2

1. On 24 February, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends the press conference for announcing the policy documents on financial support for the construction of cooperation zones in Hengqin and Qianhai.

2. On 23 March, the fifth meeting of the Administrative Committee of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin is held in Macao. The two directors of the Administrative Committee, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng and the Governor of Guangdong Province Wang Weizhong, pose for a group photo with the members of the Administrative Committee and the Executive Committee.



3



4



5

3. On 1 December, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng and Mayor of Beijing, Yin Yong, co-chair the first Beijing-Macao Cooperation Conference.

4. On 27 June, the 2023 Zhejiang-Macao-Portuguese-Speaking Countries Economic and Trade Co-operation and Exchange Conference is held in Macao. Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng visits an exhibition on products of Zhejiang's time-honoured brands (Macao).

5. On 25 September, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng visits Zhejiang University School of Medicine.

1



2



1. On 25 October, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng, Director of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao SAR, Zheng Xincong, Secretary of the CPC Fujian Provincial Committee, Zhou Zuyi, Governor of Fujian, Zhao Long, and members of the two delegations pose for a group photo prior to the fourth meeting of the Fujian-Macao Cooperation Conference.
2. On 26 October, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attended the opening ceremony of Macao Week in Xiamen, Fujian.







3. On 7 July, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends the 2023 PPRD Regional Cooperation Chief Executives Joint Conference held in Guiyang, Guizhou.

4. On 19 March, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng, and the Director of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao SAR, Zheng Xincong, meet with the Secretary of the CPC Jiangxi Provincial Committee and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress, Yin Hong, and the Deputy Secretary of the CPC Jiangxi Provincial Committee and Governor of Jiangxi Province, Ye Jianchun, in Nanchang of Jiangxi Province.

5. On 6 July, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Secretary of the CPC Guizhou Provincial Committee, Xu Lin.





1. On 20 December, the Government holds a flag-raising ceremony to celebrate the 24th anniversary of the establishment of the Macao Special Administrative Region.
2. On 20 December, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng delivers a speech at the reception hosted by the Macao SAR Government to celebrate the 24th anniversary of the establishment of the Macao Special Administrative Region.





3. On 1 October, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng, officials of the Central People's Government in Macao, military officers of the People's Liberation Army Macao Garrison, heads of the MSAR's Legislative Assembly and judiciary, principal officials of the Government, and people from various sectors attend the flag-raising ceremony in celebration of the 74th anniversary of the establishment of the People's Republic of China.

4. On 1 October 2023, a fun run event is held for Macao people to celebrate the National Day as well as the World Walking Day.





1. On 12 September, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng confers the flag of the Macao SAR to the sports delegation of Macao, China heading for the 19th Asian Games.
2. On 23 September, the grand opening of the 19th Asian Games is held in Hangzhou. Macao sends a sports delegation of 273 people to participate in 21 competition categories. The picture shows Macao delegation members receiving a warm welcome as they line up for entering the opening ceremony venue.







3. The 19th Asian Games opens on 23 September. President Xi Jinping attends and announces the opening of the event. Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng is invited to attend the opening ceremony to witness the kick-off of the Hangzhou Asian Games and the joyful moment when the sports delegations of China and Macao, China enter the venue.

4. Macao athletes achieve great results at the Hangzhou Asian Games. On 25 September, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng congratulates Li Yi, winner of the women's Changquan gold medal, and Song Chi Kuan, winner of the men's Changquan bronze medal.

5. On 25 September, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng talks to the Macao athletes who are actively preparing for the Asian Games, and encourages them to continue achieving greater success for Macao.







1. On 16 March, a sharing session on the spirit of the 2023 annual plenary sessions of the National People's Congress and of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference 2023 (Two Sessions) is held at the multi-function hall of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao SAR.
2. On 12 January, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends the 2023 Spring Festival reception held by the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao Special Administrative Region.
3. On 10 June, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends a reception to celebrate Portugal Day, Camoes Day and Portuguese Communities Day.





4. On 13 January, the Ceremony for Awarding Medals and Honorary Titles of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China for 2022 is held.

5. On 22 October, the Government Headquarters Open Day, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng poses for a photo with visiting families and shares the joyful atmosphere.







1. On 14 April, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends a plenary meeting of the Legislative Assembly, to respond to the members' questions on government administration and social issues.
2. On 14 November, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng delivers the Policy Address for the Fiscal Year 2024 at the Legislative Assembly.
3. On 20 October, the opening ceremony of the 2023/2024 Judicial Year of the Macao Special Administrative Region is held.







4. On 31 March, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC, Li Hongzhong, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng, and other officiating guests attend a conference to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the promulgation of the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China.

5. On 15 April, the opening ceremony of the 2023 National Security Education Exhibition is held.

6. On 1 August, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends a reception hosted by the People's Liberation Army Garrison in Macao to commemorate the 96th anniversary of the founding of the People's Liberation Army.

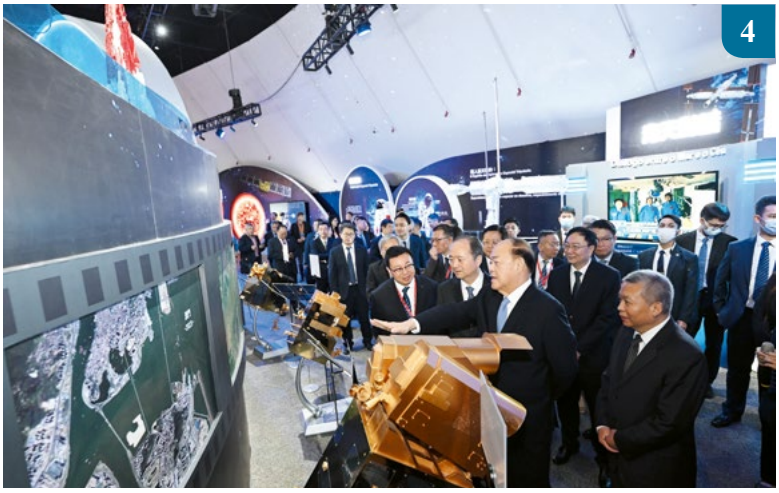




1. The 28th Macao International Trade and Investment Fair opens on 19 October.
2. The opening ceremony of the 11th Macao International Travel (Industry) Expo is held on 30 June.



3



4



5

3. On 6 March, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng and Vice Minister of the Publicity Department of CPC Central Committee and President and Editor-in-Chief of China Media Group, Shen Haixiong, co-officiate at the kick-off ceremony for the documentaries Walk through World Heritage: Macao and Mini Series on China's World Heritage (the chapter on Historic Centre of Macao).

4. On 28 November, popular science exhibition "Chasing Dreams in the Sky and Exploring the Deep Sea - China Aerospace and Navigation Technology Gathering in Macao" and the Second Macao Space Development Forum open in Macao. It is also the first time for lunar soil to be displayed in Macao. Picture shows Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng visiting the exhibition.

5. On 2 December, the Conference on China's Manned Space Mission is held, with some 400 attendants from Macao's scientific and technological circles, school teachers and students. Lin Xiqiang, head of the China Manned Space Programme delegation, and four astronauts participate in the Q&A session of the meeting.







1. On 24 January, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng, Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China in the Macao Special Administrative Region, Liu Xianfa, Secretary for Economy and Finance, Lei Wai Nong, and the Chief-of-Office of the Office of the Secretary for Economy and Finance, Ku Mei Leng, officiate at the opening ceremony of the 2023 float parade for celebration of the Year of the Rabbit.
2. On 22 January, the Macao Government Tourism Office holds a Lunar New Year golden dragon and lion dance parade, which starts from the Ruins of St Paul's, sending new year greetings to residents and tourists.
3. On 21 January, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng visits the New Year's Eve Bazaar at Tap Seac Square.









4. On 21 January, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng chats with firecracker booth owners to learn about their stocking situation.
5. On 22 January, the first day of the Lunar New Year, the "Strolling through Almeida Ribeiro – Pedestrian Area Pilot Project" is held for residents and tourists. A series of exciting activities takes place in celebration of the Chinese New Year and the festive season.
6. On 24 January, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng and his wife tour along Avenida de Almeida Ribeiro to learn about the "Strolling through Almeida Ribeiro – Pedestrian Area Pilot Project".
7. On 24 January, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng and his wife pay a site visit to understand the situation of the community.







1. On 13 December, the Government holds a ceremony for the National Memorial Day for the Victims of the Nanjing Massacre.
2. To protect Macao's food safety and residents' health, the MSAR Government bans the import of fresh and live food, animal-derived food, sea salt and seaweed from ten Japanese prefectures from 24 August 2023. The Municipal Affairs Bureau immediately strengthens radiation testing on Japanese food at the import level.
3. On 12 September, Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao jointly hold a maritime search and rescue drill simulating an accident of a collision between a passenger boat and an engineering vessel in the waters near the entrance buoy of the Outer Harbour watercourse, and the three parties jointly conduct an emergency rescue.



4


5


6

4. On 17 July, Severe Tropical Storm Talim hits Macao. Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng presides over a working meeting at the Civil Protection Action Centre, to listen to reports and give instructions.

5. On 1 September, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng visits the Civil Protection Action Centre to listen to the report from the heads of relevant departments within the interdepartmental civil protection authority on the work in response to Typhoon Saola and storm surges.

6. On 8 October, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng presides over a working meeting in response to Typhoon Koinu at the Civil Protection Action Centre to listen to reports and give instructions.

1



2



1. On 16 October in Beijing, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng, Deputy Director of the National Health Commission, Cao Xuetao, Deputy Director of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao Special Administrative Region, Huang Liuquan, and Honorary President of Peking Union Medical College Hospital, Zhao Yupei, witness the signing of the Operation and Cooperation Agreement of the Islands District Medical Complex - Macao Medical Centre of Peking Union Medical College Hospital by Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture, Ao Ieong U, and President of Peking Union Medical College Hospital, Zhang Shuyang, on behalf of the two parties.
2. On 27 October, the Public Health Specialist Building is unveiled.



3



4

3. On 20 December, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng and other guests officiate at the ribbon-cutting ceremony for the trial operation of the Macao Union Hospital.

4. On 20 December, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng and guests visit the Macao Union Hospital to learn about its advanced medical facilities.







1. On 31 March, Secretary for Administration and Justice, Cheong Weng Chon, attends a seminar commemorating the 30th anniversary of the promulgation of the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China.
2. The MSAR Government conducts a public consultation on the amendment to the Chief Executive Election Law and the Legislative Assembly Electoral Law. The first consultation session is held on 19 June.
3. On 2 April, an exhibition commemorating the 30th anniversary of the promulgation of the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China is held at the Macao Science Centre.



4



5

4. On 17 October, the Secretary for Economy and Finance, Lei Wai Nong, and a delegation of Macao industrial and commercial enterprises attend the Meeting of Entrepreneurs at the Third "Belt and Road" Forum for International Cooperation.

5. The Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Macao Cross-Border Cargo Transfer Terminal opens on 8 August, commencing a land transportation channel for goods between Hong Kong and Macao, and bringing new opportunities to Macao's logistics industry.

6. "Light Up Macao 2023" opens on 2 December.



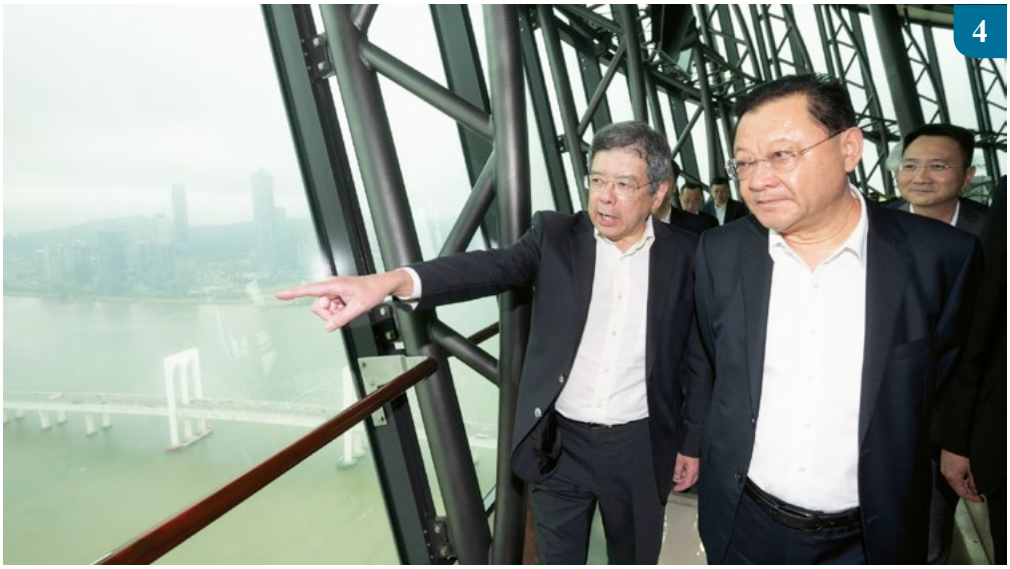
6







1. Secretary for Security and Coordinator of Joint Operations, Wong Sio Chak, gives a summary report on the "Crystal Fish 2023" typhoon drill held on 22 April.
2. On 22 April, during the "Crystal Fish 2023" typhoon drill, the Fire Services Bureau simulates a traffic accident rescue operation during typhoon.
3. On 26 September, several joint one-stop boundary-crossing lanes for passenger and light goods vehicles at the Hengqin Port commence trial operation. The operation of outbound lanes is in good order.





4. On 22 March, Secretary for Transport and Public Works, Raimundo Arrais do Rosário, introduces Macao's overall urban planning and development to the Governor of Guangdong Province, Wang Weizhong, and his delegation.

5. On 8 December, the Macao LRT Taipa line is officially extended to A-Ma Station, which opens at 6:00am on that day.



1



2

1. On 24 June, Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture, Ao Ieong U, attends the opening ceremony of Areas X11-X15 of the Lai Chi Vun Shipyard area.
2. On 6 November, the acceptance of applications for senior citizen housing commences. Citizens can submit their applications at 15 designated venues, including the Social Welfare Bureau Headquarters, Social Services Centres, and the showroom for housing for senior citizens.



3



4

3. The 31st Macao International Fireworks Display Contest blooms brightly upon the horizon opposite the Macau Tower on 11 September.

4. The 70th Macau Grand Prix kicks off on 11 November, attracting a large number of spectators to enjoy the exciting atmosphere of the event.

Macao Yearbook 2024

OVERVIEW OF THE MACAO SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION IN 2023



In 2023, the Macao SAR Government diligently carried out the strategic plans set out in the Report to the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, as well as in the important series of speeches and guiding spirit of President Xi Jinping, fully implementing the principles of "One country, two systems", "Macao people governing Macao" and a high degree of autonomy. These helped pull all walks of life in society together, to seize the opportunities arising from post-pandemic revival. The Government introduced a series of measures conducive to economic revitalisation and expansion of visitor sources, leading to faster revival of the economy and resumption of vigour in society. Also, the Government implemented the "1+4" appropriate economic diversification strategy and formulated the first comprehensive and systematic industrial development plan for Macao – the Development Plan for Appropriate Economic Diversification of the Macao Special Administrative Region (2024-2028).

The revisions to the Law on Safeguarding National Security have been completed and have come into effect; the Amendment to the Chief Executive Election Law was officially announced and came into effect on January 1, 2024; there is good progress with work on amending the Legislative Assembly Election Law; and the overall national security concept and the principle of "patriots governing Macao" have been further implemented. The Government has continuously improved people's livelihoods, and steadily expedited construction of urban infrastructure. The construction of the fourth Macao-Taipa cross-harbour bridge is now in its final stage. The Islands District Medical Complex has launched its trial run. Also, the extension of the LRT Taipa Line to Barra Station has opened.

Public administration reform has been implemented, and the development of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin saw new results. The Regulations for the Development of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, the Thirty Financial Measures, and the "catalogue of encouraged industries" were launched in succession. The Overall Development Plan for the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin (2022 – 2035) was approved by the State Council; the Macao New Neighbourhood was completed and opened for subscription; the Government has deepened external exchanges and cooperation, and our functions as a platform between China and Portuguese-speaking countries have been reinforced. Overall, the Macao SAR Government has seen signs of rapid post-pandemic economic recovery, peace and stability of society, and good momentum spanning comprehensive areas.

Ongoing Recovery and Appropriate Diversification of the Economy



In 2023, the Macao SAR Government diligently seized the opportunities for a post-pandemic revival, and rolled out a series of measures to boost the economy and expand visitor sources. There was a significant surge in numbers of inbound visitors, and all major economic indicators showed stable growth. During the year, the local gross domestic product (GDP) grew by 80.5 percent in real terms, reaching over 80 percent of local GDP in 2019. Macao's per capita GDP totalled 559,000 patacas, representing 80.5 percent year-on-year growth. Rejuvenation and vigour were evident in society.

Additionally, the Macao SAR Government, in accordance with the 14th Five-Year Plan and the Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, formulated the first comprehensive and systematic industrial development plan for Macao – the Development Plan for Appropriate Economic Diversification of the Macao Special Administrative Region (2024-2028), as directed by the second Five-Year Plan of the MSAR, setting out the objectives, major tasks and focal projects for industrial development in the coming five years. Confidence in economic development among all walks of life in Macao continued increasing.

Economic revival fully boosted, with community tourism gaining momentum

In 2023, Macao emerged from the doldrums, and gradually entered a new age of revival. However, some industries and SMEs did not recover from the hard times caused by the three-year pandemic, leading to an imbalance between economic recovery and development. The MSAR Government remained committed to boosting economic recovery, including through implementing multiple

measures to promote the recovery of the integrated tourism and leisure industry and expand both domestic and foreign visitor sources.

Several temporary subsidies and tax incentives that had been introduced in 2022 were continued. Also, the Government continued expanding investment in public construction works, and launched public infrastructure and public housing projects of various sizes. As of October 2023, there were 51 completed and in-progress construction projects with a budget of over 100 million patacas each.

The recovery of the integrated tourism and leisure industry focused on enriching community tourism and revitalising the community economy. The Strolling through Almeida Ribeiro – Pedestrian Area Pilot Project was launched and, in collaboration with the non-gaming projects guaranteed by the gaming concessionaires, the Government planned to revitalise six historical and cultural areas, and implemented a pilot revitalisation plan for the Rua da Felicidade pedestrian zone, to attract business operators and improve the area's business environment. The Government also interlinked various major events in the city, to divert visitor flows and enhance the vibrancy of the local cultural and tourism economy.

The Government continued strengthening the brand image of "Arraial na Ervanarios"; organised festivals and events to enhance Macao's tourism appeal; and fully utilised various unique local resources – such as culture, history, branded events, gastronomy and waterfront areas – to organise distinctive community activities that boost consumption by locals and tourists.

The Government collaborated with renowned online video platforms and television networks from various countries and regions, to produce variety shows that highlight the charm of Macao's communities, thus strengthening community promotion through online and offline channels. Accredited shops with local characteristics employed new online media for marketing and established a presence in renowned daily shopping platforms in mainland China, constantly incorporating innovative elements to inject vitality into the community economy.

Through a series of measures, the tourism industry recovered satisfactorily, with 28.21 million inbound visitors recorded during the year, 3.9 times the level of the previous year, representing 70 percent of the number of inbound visitors in 2019, and Macao ranking top among tourist destinations for mainland China travellers. The number of overnight visitors was 4.7 times higher than in the previous year, and average guestroom occupation rates increased by 43.1 percent to 81.5 percent year on year, testifying to Macao's attractiveness as a world tourism and leisure centre, as well as full tourist confidence in visiting Macao. Retail sales increased by 49.5 percent to 86.25 billion patacas during the year, representing an 11.7 percent increase over 2019. Commodity prices were broadly stable.

As the economy gradually recovered, the employment situation continued to improve. The overall unemployment rate during 2023 dropped to 2.7 percent, and the unemployment rate of local citizens was 3.4 percent, representing decreases of 1.0 percentage points and 1.4 percentage points, respectively, year on year. The underemployment rate dropped to 1.7 percent, 5.2 percentage points less than the figure of 6.9 percent in 2022. In line with the changes in demand for human resources in Macao, the Labour Affairs Bureau continued to foster job matching. Through various online and offline matching services, the bureau successfully helped local citizens to find a job in 13,835 cases, 2.2 times the total of 6,288 cases during 2022.

Strong momentum in building connections between tourism and leisure businesses and key Industries

In 2023, the Government diligently implemented the "1+4" appropriate economic diversification strategy in a pragmatic manner, striving to optimise and strengthen the integrated tourism and leisure industry, while promoting the development of key industries including traditional Chinese medicine and Big Health, modern financial services, high technology, exhibitions and conventions, commerce and trade, and culture and sports.



As regards the development of the integrated tourism and leisure industry, the Government actively enhanced the synergies between tourism and gastronomy, study tours, sports, technology, culture and creativity, conventions and exhibitions, and Big Health through cross-industry integration. It also launched external tourism promotion activities, to expand international visitor sources; promoted the orderly and healthy development of the gaming industry, and monitored gaming concessionaires to ensure they were fulfilling their contractual obligations to expedite implementation of various investment plans.

The Government accelerated the development of the traditional Chinese medicine and Big Health industries. By promoting traditional Chinese medicine research and transformation of research results into viable products and services, research platforms for traditional Chinese medicine have attracted collaboration from mainland China enterprises, to conduct research in Macao, and transform the research results to practical applications. The traditional Chinese medicines registration system has been effectively implemented, to establish a pharmaceutical evaluation and approval system with Macao characteristics, so that Macao's traditional Chinese medicines for external use and requiring simplified registration qualifications, can successfully obtain drug registration

certificates in mainland China. The measure that allows drugs and medical devices registered for use in Hong Kong and Macao public hospitals to be used throughout the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area has facilitated the use of several drugs that are sold in Macao within the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin. The Government has optimised consultation services for applications for industrial licences, to establish Macao-branded traditional Chinese medicines. Several pharmaceutical and Big Health food factories have obtained industrial licences. Management of imports of small medical devices is being smoothly implemented. Major Big Health projects in the Traditional Chinese Medicine Science and Technology Industrial Park of Cooperation Between Guangdong and Macao (GMTCM Park) have been implemented, with 212 registered enterprises – including 70 Macao enterprises – as at the end of 2023.

The Government promoted the development of modern financial services. Efforts have been made to expedite fostering the bond market, and facilitate alignment of the local bond market to international standards. As at the end of October 2023, the value of outstanding bonds issued or listed in Macao reached 525.2 billion patacas. The Government has revised various financial laws, regulations and related guidelines. In 2023, the two major basic laws regulating Macao's currency and financial system – the Macao Monetary Issuance Regime and the Macao Financial System Act, were revised and came into effect, further optimising Macao's financial and legal environment. The Government also introduced over 15 new or revised guidelines and regulatory requirements, covering electronic banking, bonds, financial technology innovations, private funds, property mortgage and insurance financing, with a view to fostering the healthy development of the related industries. The Government has also explored new financial business models, which could allow new financial institutions that provide financing services for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises to establish operations in Macao. Several financial institutions that obtained licences in 2022 have commenced operations. Wealth management businesses have developed.

The Government optimised financial infrastructure in accordance with high market efficiency. A variety of financial infrastructure has been built and optimised. In 2023, the Faster Payment System (FPS) - Second Phase was launched, significantly boosting the Easy Transfer local interbank money transfer service. The Monetary Bills and Notes Trading System (MTS) was implemented, to serve as a safe and convenient exchange platform for monetary bill businesses; and the infrastructure of a finance data centre was completed, in order to ensure the safe and reliable operations of various financial infrastructure systems. Moreover, the Government actively promoted the application of financial technologies, and continuously optimised electronic payment services.

The Government accelerated the cultivation of high technology industries. The successful launch of Macao Science Satellite-1 highlighted Macao's remarkable achievements in deepening science and technology cooperation with mainland China. The Government strived to attract technology enterprises to establish their bases in Macao, followed up regarding more than ten technology industry investment projects, supported the practical application of promising projects that have been transformed from research achievements; established an enterprise research and development funding system; launched the Technology Enterprises Certification Programme; and organised visits to Macao and the Greater Bay Area for delegations from innovative technology companies in Portuguese-speaking countries, to attract innovative foreign technology companies to establish their bases in Macao.

The Government promoted steady development of the exhibition and trade industry. In 2023, the international reputation and competitiveness of Macao's exhibition industry continued increasing, as hosting several significant large-scale international exhibitions elevated Macao's status as an international exhibition and convention city – resulting in Macao being selected as the Best Convention City (Asia). The effectiveness of trade promotion through organising conventions and exhibitions has been rising. During the year, 1,139 exhibition and convention activities were held, 1.4 times the total in the previous year, with numbers of participants/visitors increasing by 12.7 percent to 1,602,000; these two indicators were at 74.2 percent and 79.6 percent, respectively, of the levels in 2019. Driven by conventions and exhibitions, revenue from non-gaming industries amounted to about 6.2 billion patacas, around three times the level in 2022, reaching a revenue scale similar to that in 2019.

Moreover, in 2023 the "MICE² Macao x Hengqin" brand logo was jointly launched by economic and trade departments of Macao and Hengqin. A total of 14 MICE (Meetings, Incentives, Conventions and Exhibitions) events in Macao were held in "multiple venue" format. This new format helps to foster the synergies between Macao and Hengqin, expand the scope for development of the industry, and promote cooperation among multiple industries in the region.



The Government maintained strong momentum in culture and sports development. The diverse range of sports and art performances held in integrated resorts has attracted visitors from around the world. Long-term branded performances infused with local characteristics have been

introduced, creating branded arts and culture festivals and events. The Government also promoted the development of Macao's film and television industry; and organised high-standard large-scale sports events, to foster the integrated development of Macao's sports industry and related industries.

The Government strived to improve the business environment. Notably, the Government promoted legislative work that supports the development of key industries; enhanced e-government services for the business sector, and digitalisation of public services including property and business registration and notary services; intensified solicitation of investments, receiving 292 new investment plans in the first ten months of 2023, 213 of which were fully followed up in the same period – leading to 805 employment positions, with investment totalling 1.299 billion patacas, exceeding the total in 2022.

Among the investment plans that were completely followed up, over 40 percent belonged to the "1+4" industries. The Government supported the transformation and upgrading of traditional industries; enhanced the brand image and visibility of "Made in Macao" by integrating online and offline approaches; and facilitated the quality-driven transformation of industries under the CEPA policy.

Forging Ahead with the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin for Integration with National Development



Integrating into overall national development gives rise to significant opportunities for the Macao SAR to realise appropriate economic diversification and sustainable development. On 10 December 2023, the State Council approved the Overall Development Plan for the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin (2022-2035). On 22 December, the Overall Development Plan of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin ("the Overall Hengqin Plan") was published, setting out the blueprint and guiding principles for the development of the Cooperation Zone for the next 10 years to 15 years.

Based on the Master Plan for the Development of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, the Overall Hengqin Plan sets forth specified development goals for three stages, ending in 2024, 2029, and 2035. It proposes a series of policy measures aiming to foster new industries, build new homes, construct smart cities and establish a new open system, thereby enriching Macao and the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin and expanding the horizons and creating new opportunities for the development of Macao's enterprises and people's livelihoods and employment.

During the two years since its establishment, the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin has made new achievements, buoyed by strong support from the Central People's Government and new cooperation mechanisms and systems, with the main focus on promoting appropriate economic diversification and an emphasis on industrial diversification. The four nascent industries have made initial achievements, with continuous integration of Macao elements. By the end of 2023, there were 16,385 enterprises in these four industries, representing a 10.2 percent year-on-year increase. The total operating income of the four nascent industries was 19.689 billion patacas, representing a year-on-year increase of 24.6 percent. A total of 75,371 people were employed by these four industries, representing a year-on-year increase of 13.6 percent. Categorised by industry type, the numbers of registered individuals in three of the four nascent industries – information transmission, software and information technology services; cultural, sports, and entertainment industries; and scientific research and technical services – showed significant increases of 45.3 percent, 27.9 percent, and 25.1 percent, respectively.

Following the implementation of the "Double 15 percent" tax incentives for businesses and individuals in 2022, with the full support and cooperation of various ministries and commissions of the Central People's Government and the People's Government of Guangdong Province, the "Regulations for the Development of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin of Guangdong Province" were announced on 8 February 2023. The regulations cover aspects including the governance system, planning, industrial development, facilitation of Macao residents' livelihood and employment, Macao-Hengqin integration and legal protection of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, providing strong legal support and institutional protection for the development of the cooperation zone.

On 23 February, the People's Bank of China, together with the China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission, the China Securities Regulatory Commission, the State Administration of Foreign Exchange, and the People's Government of Guangdong Province issued the Opinions on Financial Support for the Development of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin (referred to as the Thirty Financial Measures). The document recommends measures and policies including financial activities for the benefit of society; investments and financing

relating to cross-boundary trade; and the interlinking of financial infrastructure. These measures and policies enhance existing financial collaboration between the two sides, create opportunities for innovative development of the financial sector, and contribute to the development of financial markets in both Guangdong and Macao.

On 11 April, the Interim Measures for the List-Based Administration of High-End and Urgently-Needed Talents Eligible for Preferential Individual Income Tax Policies in the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin were announced, specifying the important measure of capping the personal income tax of both domestic and foreign high-end urgently-needed talents working in the cooperation zone at 15 percent. This marks the full implementation of preferential policies for business income tax and personal income tax, i.e. the "Double 15 percent" tax incentive policy in Hengqin. To establish a diverse dispute resolution mechanism, the Hengqin-Macao International Legal Services Cluster has been officially inaugurated, with nine public legal service institutions providing one-stop legal services for enterprises and residents in the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.

Regarding enhancing inter-connection of infrastructure, some of the permanent passenger and cargo vehicle lanes of the phase-2 construction of Hengqin Checkpoint have been opened for trial operations, along with implementing an innovative clearance mechanism of "joint inspections for one-stop crossing", thus further facilitating customs clearance.

To support entrepreneurship and innovation by young people, 717 Hong Kong and Macao projects were incubated by five innovation and entrepreneurship bases for young people in Hong Kong and Macao in the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone. The number of employees of enterprises established by Macao's young entrepreneurs exceeded 1,123. Efforts have been made to introduce 24 cooperative investment and financing institutions to various parks. On 3 January 2024, the "Measures for Promoting Macao Youth Entrepreneurship and Innovation in the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin" were officially published, specifying the criteria and procedures for establishing innovation and entrepreneurship bases for Macao young people in the cooperation zone, the support provided to the operating entities of these bases, as well as the rental reduction and entrepreneurial incentives for Macao's young entrepreneurs' enterprises.

On 1 August 2023, the Regulations on the Administration of Medical Professionals from the Macao SAR Practising in the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin and the Regulations on the Administration of Record-Filing for Pharmacy Technicians from the Macao SAR Practising in Drug Retail Units in the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin were promulgated, ensuring medical professionals and pharmacy technicians from Macao can conveniently practise in the Cooperation Zone.

Boosted by the impetus of a series of significant policies, the development of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin has gained further momentum. In 2023, the regional gross domestic product (GDP) of the Cooperation Zone reached 47.253 billion patacas, reflecting 2.3 percent year-on-year growth, with a 0.2 percentage point increase compared to the previous three quarters. By the end of December 2023, there were 55,544 business entities in the cooperation zone, representing a 1.6 percent increase compared to the previous year. Among them, there were 5,952 Macao-funded enterprises, representing a year-on-year increase of 11.8 percent, and with 62 enterprises added since the end of November. By the end of 2023, 11,524 Macao citizens were

employed and residing in the cooperation zone, 70.4 percent more than the previous year. They included 5,290 employed individuals, reflecting a remarkable 298.6 percent surge since the previous year. The number of Hong Kong and Macao professionals – such as doctors, architects, and tourism practitioners – engaged in cross-border practice had risen to 1,315 individuals.

On 28 November 2023, the Macao New Neighbourhood project in Hengqin officially opened its residential units for subscriptions. The project encompasses supporting facilities for education, healthcare and elderly care, providing educational services, general outpatient care and social services for local Macao residents. There are six cross-boundary bus routes for commuters travelling between the project and Macao. By the end of the year, over a thousand subscriptions for the Macao New Neighbourhood project were recorded. On 2 January 2024, the Macao New Neighbourhood held a launch ceremony for the one-stop service of online real estate registration procedures and apartment handovers, becoming the first livelihood project in the Cooperation Zone to instantly issue ownership certificates after the handover of completed homes. The entire home purchase process took only about six weeks, from submitting applications to obtaining real estate ownership certificates.

Actively integrating into overall national development

In 2023, the MSAR Government continued implementing the Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, proceeded with the 2023 Arrangements of Key Projects for the Development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and followed up regarding the implementation of the Outline Development Plan for Modern Industries in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (2021-2035).

Regarding the continuous optimisation of policy measures to boost convenience for Macao residents working and living in the Greater Bay Area, the "Northbound Travel by Macao Vehicles" policy was implemented on 1 January 2023, and has since undergone continuous improvements. By the end of the year, the total of monitored entries and exits by Macao motor vehicles with single licence plates exceeded 1.1 million. The implementation of mutual recognition of mainland China and Macao driving licences, the signing of the Arrangements on Quotas of Guangdong-Macao Cross-Boundary Buses and Taxis, and the pilot implementation of issuing multi-entry Hong Kong and Macao travel permits to talented people travelling between Hong Kong and Macao have further facilitated cross-boundary mobility for residents of mainland China and Macao.

The Government continued to deepen cooperation with the Pan-Pearl River Delta Region (PPRD) and support exchanges and cooperation between PPRD provinces and regions and Portuguese-speaking countries. The Government enhanced cooperation in areas such as technology and innovation, finance, Chinese medicine, tourism, culture and sports, exhibitions, and trade between Hong Kong and Macao; promoted cooperation in major areas based on existing mechanisms for joint conferences, such as Guangdong-Macao, Shanghai-Macao, and Fujian-Macao conferences; implemented cooperative task force mechanisms with mainland China provinces, regions and cities such as Hainan Province, Chongqing Municipality, Shenzhen Municipality and Foshan Municipality; signed a rural revitalisation cooperation framework agreement with Jiangxi province, and pragmatically supported rural revitalisation in Jiangxi.

A series of events were held to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries (Macao). Seizing this opportunity, the Government enhanced support services for cooperation between Chinese and Portuguese enterprises, to act as a platform for promoting exchanges and cooperation in various areas between China and Portuguese-speaking countries.

Consolidating the National Security Barrier and Passing on Core Patriotic Values



To realise long-term national stability, and long-term prosperity and stability of Macao society, safeguarding national security is a must and a common obligation of all Chinese nationals, including Macao citizens. In 2023, the Macao SAR Government diligently implemented the development strategies presented in the report of the 20th National Congress and the spirit of the series of instructions from President Xi Jinping, comprehensively and accurately upheld the principle of "One country, two systems"; firmly safeguarded the sovereignty, security and development interests of the country; and continuously enhanced the legal system and enforcement mechanism to safeguard national security.

Completing the revision of the Law on Safeguarding National Security to stabilise the foundation of security

In 2023, the Macao SAR Government completed the revision of the Law on Safeguarding National Security and its supporting laws, providing solid legal protection for safeguarding national security.

On the afternoon of 18 May 2023, the Legislative Assembly plenary meeting passed the second reading of the Amendment to Law No. 2/2009 – Law on Safeguarding National Security, which came into effect on 30 May. Compared with the original Law No. 2/2009, the amended Law on Safeguarding National Security has been repositioned from a stand-alone criminal law to an integral part of the foundation, pillar and core legal framework for safeguarding national security in Macao, and now plays a guiding role through a series of conceptual and principled provisions. In order to effectively respond to changes in the situation of crimes against national security, the amended Law on Safeguarding National Security re-establishes the seven offences against national security and adds specific procedural rules and litigation measures, as well as three precautionary measures, thus responding to the overall security risks and threats in a timely and effective manner, and further improving the system of "One country, two systems", thereby better coordinating and safeguarding the security and development of the country and Macao, and further clarifying the role and responsibilities of the Macao SAR Government and all sectors of society in safeguarding national security.

In June 2023, the Committee for Safeguarding National Security of the Macao SAR held its first plenary meeting of the year, which was attended by the Director, Mr Zheng Xincong, and the Deputy Director, Mr Huang Liuquan, of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao SAR, in their capacities as National Security Adviser and National Security Technical Adviser, respectively.

The chairman of the committee, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng, pointed out that under the new security situation in the new era, the Macao SAR needs to take advantage of the implementation of the newly amended Law on Safeguarding National Security to continuously strengthen patriotism among Macao residents based on the solid foundation that has been established; launch in-depth related promotion and education work; better coordinate security and development; and continuously perfect the system of safeguarding national security in Macao, so as to safeguard national security and the long-term stability of Macao.

Amending the Electoral Law and implementing the principle of "patriots governing Macao"

While comprehensively and correctly implementing the amended Law on Safeguarding National Security, the Macao SAR Government continued to improve and perfect the supporting legislation and law enforcement mechanism necessary for safeguarding national security in Macao, and raise the awareness of national security among different sectors of the community and the general public, so as to leverage the strengths of all walks of life to uphold the constitutional order of the Macao SAR as stipulated in the Constitution and the Basic Law, with a view to thoroughly and accurately realising the overall national security concept.

To further implement the principle of "patriots governing Macao" and in accordance with the recommendations of the Electoral Affairs Commission for the Legislative Assembly Election on enhancing the electoral system for the Legislative Assembly, on 15 June the Macao SAR Government launched a public consultation on the amendments to the Chief Executive Election Law and the Legislative Assembly Election Law. During the 45-day consultation period, the Government organised eight consultation sessions, and extensively disseminated information

on the legislative amendments to the community and residents through seminars and radio programmes on social affairs. A total of 571 submissions were received from different sectors through various channels, including letters, in-person submissions, faxes, telephone calls, and other electronic means. Of the 6,112 specific suggestions and proposals, 2,439 were related to the Chief Executive Election Law and 3,673 to the Legislative Assembly Election Law. The Macao SAR Government completed the summary reports on the public consultations on the amendments to the Chief Executive Election Law and the Legislative Assembly Election Law in August and November, respectively.

Based on the collected opinions and suggestions, and after giving due consideration to Macao's actual situation, Law No. 20/2023 – "Amendment to the Chief Executive Election Law" was officially promulgated on 27 December and came into effect on 1 January 2024. Regarding the enhancement of the eligibility requirements for the nominees for the Chief Executive Election and for members of the Chief Executive Election Committee, the Law stipulates that, in order to be eligible for the election to serve as a Chief Executive Election Committee member, a candidate must uphold the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region and swear allegiance to the People's Republic of China; and the nominees for the Chief Executive election and the candidates for the election of members of the Election Committee shall not be members of a foreign parliament or government, and the aforementioned persons shall make a declaration of support and allegiance in good faith and sign and submit the declaration, whereas a person who refuses to sign the declaration is ineligible to stand for the election.

In addition, the law establishes a mechanism to ensure the smooth operation of the eligibility vetting procedure; legalises the criteria for vetting eligibility; lists the vetting criteria; and stipulates the National Security Committee's responsibility for vetting whether the nominees and candidates have upheld or sworn allegiance to the Government, and issuing a binding opinion to the Electoral Affairs Commission of the Chief Executive Election regarding any candidate who fails to meet such requirements. No statement of objection or judicial appeal can be filed against a decision of the Electoral Affairs Commission of the Chief Executive Election that is arrived at through this mechanism.

The law also states that if a nominee or a candidate has been judged in accordance with the law to have failed to uphold the Basic Law or to have no allegiance to the People's Republic of China or the Macao Special Administrative Region in the year in which they stand for the election, or in the five calendar years preceding that year, his or her application will not be accepted. Moreover, the Electoral Affairs Commission of the Chief Executive Election is repositioned as a permanent body, in order to assess whether members of the Chief Executive Election Committee meet the legal requirements during their terms of office, and to make timely decisions regarding disqualifications of Election Committee members.

There was satisfactory progress with the amendment to the Legislative Assembly Election Law. On 10 November, the Executive Council concluded discussions on the bill to amend the Legislative Assembly Election Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region, and submitted it to the Legislative Assembly for deliberation. The details of the bill included the establishment of a mechanism to ensure the smooth operation of the eligibility vetting procedures, reinforcement of measures combating unlawful conduct, and optimisation of the election process.

Maintaining cybersecurity with a national security perspective

As the internal and external security situation has become increasingly complex and severe, telecommunications fraud, professional hackers, and even hacking activities supported by other countries have continued to pose varying degrees of threats to national security, Macao society and every Macao resident. Cybersecurity has come to the fore among issues concerning safeguarding national security.

On 10 October, the Cyber Security Committee held its annual plenary meeting. The committee chairman, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng, highlighted the importance of safeguarding cybersecurity for development in the new era, and requested all departments to view the development of cybersecurity from the perspective of safeguarding national security, accurately comprehend the underlying relationship between development and security, and realise a new security pattern to safeguard the new development pattern.

In this regard, the Macao SAR Government has been actively working with different sectors of the community to consolidate the resources and strengths of all parties, in order to safeguard cybersecurity in tandem with overall national security, to ensure the long-term stable operation of society, and safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the general public and enterprises.

On 23 November and 24 November, the Cybersecurity Incident Alert and Response Centre held a cybersecurity incident drill, with participation by the Economic and Technological Development Bureau, Environmental Protection Bureau, Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau, Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau and Health Bureau as supervisory entities, together with 37 key infrastructure operators from eight private sectors, to raise key infrastructure operators' awareness of cybersecurity; strengthen their prevention, response and management capabilities in terms of cybersecurity management and technology; and rationalise the mechanisms and workflows for responding to incidents among the cybersecurity centre, supervisory entities, and operators, thereby safeguarding cybersecurity and protecting the normal functioning of society in Macao. On 7 December, the "2023 Cyber Security Forum" was held, and academics and other experts from mainland China, Hong Kong, and Macao were invited to deliver talks on various cutting-edge cybersecurity topics, in order to enhance cybersecurity capabilities of key infrastructure operators and continuously enhance Macao's overall security level.

As Macao gradually resumed its full opening to the world after the pandemic, the Cybersecurity Incident Alert and Response Centre joined with related regulatory entities and operators to hold a cybersecurity drill on 30 January, with the aim of raising cybersecurity awareness in the sea, land, and air transportation sectors, and safeguarding against a variety of cybersecurity risks, in a bid to ensure the safe and smooth operation of various transport services during economic recovery.

Deepening patriotic education and strengthening national security awareness

To further the general public's understanding of national security and the important relationship between safeguarding national security and Macao citizens, the Macao SAR Government has continuously cooperated with different sectors of the community to actively foster promotion of and education on national security.



On 15 April 2023, the 8th National Security Education Day was held. To mark this occasion, the National Security Education Exhibition was jointly held by the Macao Special Administrative Region Government and the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao SAR for the sixth consecutive year. Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng said in his opening speech that national security was an important factor supporting the harmonious development of Macao society and its multicultural heritage. The Macao SAR Government has also strategically strengthened youth work, and supported young people's better integration into the overall development of the country. The Government has continuously strengthened the patriotic education of young people and enhanced their awareness of national security, to ensure that the splendid traditions of being loyal to our country and to Macao will continue being passed on.

The month-long exhibition received overwhelming support from different sectors of the community. The rich content attracted visits by residents and community organisations, youth organisations, schools, public departments, and public and private organisations, with a total of over 60,138 visitors – setting a new record high tally, and the related website recorded over 1.2 million page views. The exhibition effectively enabled Macao residents to review and understand the connection between the overall national security concept and the security and development of the country and the Macao SAR, as well as the significance of the concept. It enabled visitors, especially the younger generation, to realise that national security is an important prerequisite for the stable development of Macao and the personal well-being of Macao residents, and thus strengthened the national security concept.

In response to the country's new situation and Macao's social development – particularly the new requirements including the practical education on "One country, two systems", the promotion of the patriotic spirit of Macao SAR citizens, and the proactive safeguarding of the sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of the country as stipulated in the Patriotic Education Law promulgated

by the country in October – the Macao SAR Government continued deepening cooperation with the education sector, and the related departments continued reaching out to local schools to launch publicity campaigns on the Constitution, the Basic Law of Macao and the Law on Safeguarding National Security, to help young students understand the role and significance of the Law on Safeguarding National Security, the Constitution and the Basic Law of Macao in safeguarding the long-term prosperity and development of Macao as well as its residents' peaceful livelihoods.

In April 2023, to mark the 30th anniversary of the promulgation of the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, the Macao SAR Government, together with community groups, launched a multimedia publicity campaign spanning over nine months, to promote a deeper understanding of the Basic Law and the principle of "One country, two systems" among different sectors of the community.

Regarding curricula and teaching materials, the education department has continued promoting the implementation of patriotic education in tertiary and non-tertiary education institutions; compiled and published supplementary teaching materials on *Constitutional Education* and local teaching materials on subjects such as *Morals and Civic Duty*; and introduced supplementary teaching materials on National Security Education, with a view to actively nurturing and enhancing Macao students' sense of patriotism, and strengthening the younger generations' sense of identity and belonging to the country.

Continuously Improving People's Livelihoods and Striving to Ensure People's Wellbeing



In 2023, the Macao SAR Government continued implementing practical and effective measures to actively respond to residents' various livelihood-related demands and continuously improve people's livelihoods and wellbeing.

Improving welfare facilities and implementing housing policies

In 2023, the Macao SAR Government continued to improve social services and social security, on the basis of maintaining the existing welfare measures. Through Order No. 95/2023, Regulations on Disbursement of the Carers Allowance, which was approved by the Secretary for Social Affairs, the Carers Allowance scheme has been officially converted into a regular measure, and took effect on 1 December. Despite this conversion, the purpose of the Carers Allowance policy remains unchanged – aiming to provide special assistance to people in financial difficulties who require long-term, intensive daily care.

The Macao SAR Government continues improving medical and health services. With the aging population and the prevalence of chronic diseases, Macao residents' demand for specialist medical services continues growing. In the past decade, the number of inpatient admissions at the Conde S. Januário Hospital has increased by 50 percent, and the number of outpatient visits has increased by 40 percent. In related developments, the Public Health Specialist Building of the Health Bureau was unveiled on 27 October 2023, and the Islands District Medical Complex – Peking Union College Hospital Macao Medical Centre began trial operations on 20 December. These developments have effectively responded to the needs for social development, and continued improving measures to ensure residents' healthcare.

In accordance with the Healthy Macao initiative, Law No. 6/2023 – Law on Prevention and Control of Alcohol Consumption by Minors came into effect on 5 November. The new law aims to reduce the risks and harm to health caused by minors' consumption of alcoholic beverages. Restrictions were established on the sale, supply, and consumption of alcoholic beverages. Restrictions on advertisements and promotion of alcoholic beverages were formulated, to reduce external incentives for minors to consume alcoholic beverages.

The Government's fundamental housing policy is to provide and ensure basic living conditions for all residents. The Government actively improved various housing schemes based on social, economic, and population development, by providing housing solutions that meet residents' financial capabilities and housing needs, especially for sandwich-class families and the elderly. Sandwich-class housing and housing for the elderly were provided, to better solve Macao's housing problems.

On 6 November 2023, application was opened for the senior housing complex launched by the Government. According to the regulations on apartment use and management, the apartments mainly target senior residents who can take care of themselves at home. In terms of apartment services, the complex provides clubhouses, emergency support, social care, departmental services and more to support senior residents, in order to enrich their daily lives and increase their participation in community activities. Also, the complex will combine relevant social care resources to provide individual support to senior citizens who require them. Applications for the first phase, of 759 accommodation units, received an overwhelming response. On 10 December, the Executive Council

completed its discussions on the draft by-law, Transfer of Ownership of Independent Units for Home-Ownership Scheme Housing and Sandwich Class Housing, and sent it to the Legislative Assembly for deliberation.

The Government steadily implemented the housing ladder policy. The regular mechanism for applying for public housing operated smoothly, and 95 percent of public housing tenants were granted rent waivers. In 2023, during the second round of Home-Ownership Scheme applications under the second Five-Year Development Plan, 5,415 Home-Ownership Scheme housing units were introduced, effectively resolving the longstanding problem of insufficient supply in this scheme.

Safeguarding local employment and fostering development of vocational skills

During the pandemic, the Macao SAR Government launched a subsidised training scheme as a temporary support measure, for assisting local residents affected by the pandemic to improve their vocational skills and enter the job market, while receiving some financial aid. Since being launched in September 2020, the scheme has been optimised three times to increase the number of participants, broaden the eligibility criteria, relax the registration requirements, and speed up the payment of subsidies to persons who qualified as trainees, achieving the goal of benefiting more residents who were affected by the pandemic.



As of November 2023, the scheme had offered more than 1,210 courses, with enrolment by more than 29,000 participants, 25,800 of whom completed the courses. More than 25,000 participants had received subsidies, totalling approximately 149 million patacas. Regarding the employment-oriented subsidised training scheme designed for the unemployed and college graduates: more than 16,500 people had completed the courses, and more than 3,900 people were successfully employed, accounting for about 24 percent of the people who completed the course. The Labour Affairs Bureau assisted participants to enter the job market.

Throughout 2023, the Labour Affairs Bureau assisted a total of 13,835 local residents with successfully finding employment through various online and offline job matching services. Once the pandemic was over, Macao's overall economy and employment environment continued improving, and the subsidised training scheme was concluded at the end of 2023.

Moreover, in order to continue protecting residents' employment rights and interests, Law No. 5/2020 - Law on the Minimum Wage came into effect on 1 November 2020. According to the law, the amount specified for the minimum wage would be initially reviewed two years after the law took effect. The Government completed the review work in 2023, and adjusted the minimum wage amount through Law No. 19/2023 - "Amendment to Law No. 5/2020 – Law on the Minimum Wage" promulgated on 18 December 2023, and raised the minimum wage amounts for employees, as follows:

- Remuneration calculated on a monthly basis: 7,072 patacas per month;
- Remuneration calculated on a weekly basis: 1,632 patacas per week;
- Remuneration calculated on a daily basis: 272 patacas per day;
- Remuneration calculated on an hourly basis, 34 patacas per hour; and
- Remuneration calculated based on production results, with an average of 34 patacas per hour.

The new law came into effect on 1 January 2024.

Reserving industry talents to coordinate with adequate economic diversification

Through policies to cultivate talent, create incentive measures to attract overseas talented people to return to Macao, and reserve talented people, the Government is committed to retaining talented people, supplementing the resources needed for the development of key industries in Macao, and ensuring the stability and sustainable development of Macao's society and economy.

Law No. 7/2023 – Legal System for Importing Talented People took effect on 1 July 2023, with by-law No. 19/2023 – Rules for Implementing the Legal System for Importing Talented People and by-law No. 20/2023 – Manpower Development Committee coming into effect on the same day. From August onwards, the Macao SAR Government announced the details and application procedures of various programmes for importing talented people in accordance with the "1+4" appropriate economic diversification strategy. By attracting outstanding talented people, we can

enhance the levels of innovation and competitiveness and the international reputation of Macao, build industrial platforms, and facilitate industrial development in Macao. By leveraging the skills and experiences of talented people, we aim to establish Macao's talent system to promote adequate economic diversification.

In 2023, the Government continued implementing the incentive scheme for talent cultivation and accreditation, focusing on the needs of industrial development, and promoted talent training. Eligible applicants who had obtained professional certificates – including in foreign language proficiency tests, industry-oriented certification examinations, the Incentive Scheme for Professional Certification in Modern Finance and the Incentive Scheme for Professional Certification in Information Technology – during 2023 received rewards through the incentive scheme.

The Government continued fostering the development of education. In 2023, several universities in Macao improved their rankings in global higher education ratings. Through the Science and Technology Development Fund, the Government provided key support to projects in three major fields: integrated circuits, biomedicine and digital technology. By 2023, the results achieved by six key research and development projects were successfully transformed into practical applications or cooperation projects, implemented by the industrial, academic and research sectors in the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin. The Science and Technology Development Fund launched an industrial, academic, and research and development matching service, to assist in matching the technological needs of Macao enterprises with scientific research results of academic and research institutions. It also partially subsidised the research and development costs of enterprises that yielded successfully matched projects.

Regarding non-tertiary education: through the integration of public and school resources, the development of vocational and technical education courses to provide the talent required for industrial diversification continued. From deepening Chinese-Portuguese bilingual education to promoting innovative teaching design, the Government aimed to promote students' all-round development and physical and mental health. The results of the Progress in International Reading Literacy Study (PIRLS 2021) and the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA 2022) were released in 2023, and affirmed Macao's education and student capabilities.

Optimising public cultural and sports facilities

The Macao SAR Government has attached great importance to the physical, mental, cultural and sports development of residents. Regarding optimising facilities: the Lai Chi Vun Shipyard commenced operations in June 2023. Through the restoration and revitalisation of the historical site, a unique cultural landmark has been created, to promote the development of local community and cultural tourism.

Aligning with the "1+4" appropriate economic diversification strategy and actively promoting the establishment of a "Multi-cultural exchange and cooperation base with an emphasis on Chinese culture", the Government joined hands with six major integrated resort operators, in addition to the Lai Chi Vun Shipyard area, to continue promoting the revitalisation of other historical sites in Macao, aiming to provide residents and tourists with good cultural and recreational experiences during holidays and festivals.



The Black Box Theatre of the Macao Cultural Centre officially opened on 3 July, providing Macao's artistic youth with an excellent training and performance space, and further promoting the development of youth cultural and performing arts.

The Government strongly supported sports development and enhanced sports facilities, including through the construction of the auxiliary building of the Athletes Training Centre, to further support training and development of athletes. The Macao sports delegation achieved good results in sports events, such as the 2023 East Asian Youth Games, the 19th Asian Games, the Fourth Asian Para Games, and the First National Student (Youth) Games.

Deepening the implementation of e-governance for the convenience of the public and businesses

In 2023, the Government continued deepening the implementation of e-governance for the convenience of the public and businesses, optimised the services and functions of "Macao One Account", continuously expanded the convenience of the service model, and continuously increased its range of services and functions. The system currently provides 319 e-services and functions, spanning social welfare; employment services; transport and commuting; customs clearance; healthcare; education; culture and recreation; business start-ups, registration and certification; payment for living expenses, and more. There are more than 560,000 registered users, which is close to the entire population of Macao.

Law No. 2/2020 - "E-Government" was revised, to optimise its scope of application, together with the applicability of electronic documents, digital reception procedures, taxation standards for electronic certificates, and electronic notifications, thus promoting the sustainable development of e-government in the Macao SAR.

Steady Progress with Urban Construction to Jointly Build a Liveable City

During 2023, the Macao SAR Government achieved progress in urban development, to provide residents and tourists with a safe and liveable environment. Regarding urban planning and maritime area management, detailed planning commenced for various districts, including Eastern District-2, Outer Harbour District-1, Outer Harbour District-2, Northern District-1, and Taipa Central District-2. Draft bills on marine zoning based on functions and planning of maritime areas, and the Law on Use of Maritime Areas were submitted to the Central People's Government, seeking advice in accordance with the law. A 50-day public consultation on the draft bills commenced on 29 December 2023, which serves as a key reference for the Government to regulate and manage the 85 square kilometres of waters under Macao's jurisdiction as designated by the Central People's Government.

In recent years, urban development and maritime construction in Macao have led to an increased demand for disposal of dredged materials. With the support of the Central People's Government, the MSAR Government and the Ministry of Ecology and Environment signed a cooperation arrangement for managing the disposal of Macao's dredged materials in the Pearl River Estuary, establishing a cross-regional mechanism for the disposal of Macao's dredged materials, and facilitating the development of Macao's maritime projects.

As part of the MSAR Government's efforts to move ahead with major public works projects, the steel deck construction and installation work for the fourth Macao-Taipa cross-harbour bridge has been completed, bringing the project to the final stage of construction, which is scheduled for completion in the second quarter of 2024. On 16 December 2023, the Public Works Bureau called for submission of names for the fourth Macao-Taipa cross-harbour bridge. In addition, the first phase of the Islands District Medical Complex was completed, and there was satisfactory progress with the construction of road networks and common pipelines in New Urban Zone Area A.



The LRT Barra Station and the main structural work for the Seac Pai Van Line were completed. The extension of the LRT Taipa Line to Barra Station came into operation on 8 December 2023, connecting Taipa and the Macao peninsula through the first cross-harbour section of the LRT. The main structural work of the Hengqin Line was completed in the fourth quarter of 2023.

The expansion of and land reclamation for Macau International Airport have received written approval from the Central People's Government. The Sociedade do Aeroporto Internacional de Macau S.A.R.L. is currently revising the project plan for the airport's exclusive area and land reclamation work. A preliminary survey has commenced. There is good progress with the construction of the two Government office buildings on Lot 12 of the Outer Harbour new reclamation area.

The Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Macao Cross-Border Cargo Transfer Terminal and the overpass connecting the University of Macau and the Hengqin Port were completed and put into operation. The superstructure work for the Venceslau de Morais public housing project was completed in the second quarter of 2023, and more than 5,600 social housing units were to be completed in Morais and New Urban Zone Area A.

The Government is striving to build a comprehensive transport network through the construction of the railway, pedestrian and road networks, to develop a safe, green and efficient land transport system providing convenience and accessibility, thereby facilitating urban development and supporting Macao's integration into overall national development.

The walking route network includes multi-dimensional pedestrian facilities at major road sections and junctions, coordinating with existing pedestrian facilities. The lifts at the pedestrian bridge on Avenida do Dr Rodrigo Rodrigues and the diagonal crossing facilities at Avenida do Almirante Lacerda have been put into use. Construction of the pedestrian bridges at Avenida Marginal do Lam Mau and Praca Orquídeas has commenced, and construction of the pedestrian bridge at Avenida Marginal Flor de Lotus in Taipa commenced in the fourth quarter of 2023. The plan for Phase 1 of the pedestrian bridge at Avenida Marginal do Patane has been finalised.

Regarding the optimisation of environmental management, energy conservation and carbon reduction, in 2023 the Government launched the Electric Vehicle Promotion Scheme and the second phase of the Subsidy Scheme for Replacements of Old and Dilapidated Motorcycles with New Electric Motorcycles, and expanded the scope of the target beneficiaries, which is expected to help with further phasing out polluting old motorcycles and diesel vehicles, thus expediting the dual carbon goals. By the end of 2023, there were 8,263 electric vehicles in Macao, which reduced the proportion of public buses meeting Euro 4 emissions standard or below to approximately 42 percent. The new energy public buses used by the two bus companies accounted for about 64 percent of the total number of public buses in operation. In addition, effective from 1 January 2023, the Government banned the import of non-degradable, disposable plastic knives, forks and spoons. Construction of the food waste treatment centre commenced in the second half of 2023.

In line with the national dual carbon goal, in December 2023 the Environmental Protection Bureau announced the Long-term Carbon Reduction Strategy of Macao as the blueprint for the region's carbon reduction efforts. This proposes "actively implement carbon reduction measures in various areas in phases" as the general direction of Macao's long-term carbon reduction development, with the overall goal of "reaching peak carbon emissions by 2030, and making it a priority for the electricity and land transport sectors to reach near-zero emissions by 2050."

Regarding the development of reclaimed water reuse, the Government has formulated technical regulations for reclaimed water distribution in the public water supply and residential buildings, and related reclaimed water quality standards. The Government also expedited the application for water use for the eco-island, in accordance with comments from related ministries of the Central People's Government regarding the phased implementation of the ecological island project.

To foster the development of a liveable city, the Government has continued developing open space for the public. In 2023, the Government optimised the open space and children's playgrounds in the Northern District; and in the third quarter of the year commenced the design of enhancements of leisure areas at Istmo de Ferreira do Amaral, Rua Central De Toi San, Rua da Missao de Fatima and Rua de Lei Pou Chon.

In addition, work has begun on planning the construction of a sports park at the original site of Macao (Yat Yuen) Canidrome Club. The sports park will comprise three main buildings together with a standard athletics field, seating areas and various small urban plazas, creating a quality venue for recreation, family, and sports activities in the densely populated North District.

Legislation Covering National Security and Livelihoods in Response to Development Needs



During the second session of the seventh Legislative Assembly (from 16 October 2022 to 15 October 2023), 34 plenary meetings and 171 committee meetings were held, with 22 laws, one resolution, and three simple-majority resolutions passed during the plenary meetings.

Fulfilling legislative functions

Regarding safeguarding national security, the Legislative Assembly passed Law No. 8/2023 on

amending Law No. 2/2009 - Law on Safeguarding National Security, to comprehensively prevent and penalise offences against national security.

Regarding public administration, the Legislative Assembly passed:

- Law No. 1/2023 on amending the Macao Public Servants Statutes and Regulations and related regulations, to establish a personnel transfer mechanism in accordance with practical needs;
- Law No. 3/2023 - Archives Law, to clearly define the scope of public and private archives, and improve the supervision mechanism and regulations for storage and use of archives;
- Law No. 11/2023 on amending Law No. 8/2002 - Macao Special Administrative Region Resident Identity Card System, to provide convenience and enhance administrative efficiency by using electronic identification while ensuring the security of residents' identity information; and
- Law No. 16/2023 - Legal System for Corporations with Public Capital, to regulate the establishment, transfer, management and operation of, and investment in, corporations with public capital, while establishing related principles and regulatory modes.

Regarding monetary, finance, tourism and entertainment, the Legislative Assembly passed:

- Law No. 15/2022 - Trust Law, establishing the general system and basic principles for regulating trust relationships on the basis of Macao's legal system, to facilitate the development of the modern financial services industry;
- Law No. 10/2023 - Macao Currency Issuance System, addressing the needs of modern financial services development, to establish digital currency as a legal tender, simplify administrative procedures for currency issuance, define exceptions to mandatory acceptance of cash, and lower the upper limit for accepting coins;
- Law No. 13/2023 - Macao Financial System Act, to enable scope for exploring various types of financial institution licences, enhance the flexibility of banking licences, simplify procedures for public issuance of bonds, establish a temporary licensing system for financial technology projects, and align with international standards to enhance regulatory requirements and combat illegal financial activities; and
- Law No. 16/2022 - Gaming Business Operations Framework, to set business norms for gaming operators, establish a comprehensive mechanism for review gaming operator qualifications, and define the obligations and responsibilities of regulated entities.

Regarding urban development and social welfare, the Legislative Assembly passed:

- Law No. 18/2022 - Legal System Governing Urban Renewal, to protect private property rights and respect the will of property owners by stipulating procedures for initiating the reconstruction of old buildings and the minimum percentage of ownership rights for mandatory participation in reconstruction, and establishing necessary arbitration systems to resolve related disputes;
- Law No. 17/2023 - Legal System of Housing for the Sandwich Class, providing a new pathway for property ownership between Home-Ownership Scheme housing and private housing, to address the housing needs of residents with different income levels;

- Law No. 5/2023 - Public Parking Services System, to enhance the operation, management, utilisation and supervision of, and system of penalties regarding, public parking services;
- Law No. 9/2023 - Arbitration System for Disputes over Water Leakage in Buildings, to introduce a new mechanism for assisting residents with resolving long-standing water leakage issues.

Regarding education and talent systems, the Legislative Assembly passed:

- Law No. 17/2022 - Law on the Activities of Private Complementary Pedagogical Support Centres for Non-higher Education, to improve the licensing and supervision system, particularly regulating the business premises and facility criteria, operating rules, practitioner qualifications and system of penalties;
- Law No. 12/2023 - Specific Provisions on Remuneration for Staff Tasked with Specific Duties of the Education and Youth Development Bureau, to rationalise and clarify the remuneration and working hour system for principals, vice principals and officers-in-charge of non-tertiary education public schools, education activity centres and youth centres operating within the scope of Education and Youth Development Bureau; and
- Law No. 7/2023 - Legal System for Importing Talented People, to stipulate definitions of high-end, outstanding talented people, and senior professionals, and establish their required qualifications and approval mechanisms.

Regarding healthcare and animal welfare, the Legislative Assembly passed:

- Law No. 15/2023 - Legal System for the Islands District Medical Complex – Macao Medical Centre of Peking Union Medical College Hospital, to define the positioning, objectives and operational management model of the medical centre; grant administrative, financial and property autonomy to align with future healthcare policies and the overall direction of developing medical tourism;
- Law No. 14/2023 - Medically Assisted Reproduction Technology, to address society's demand for medically assisted reproduction technology, regulate and supervise the situations in which the technology can be used, beneficiaries, management of reproduction units, and handling of related personal data; and
- Law No. 4/2023 - Law on Veterinary Clinical Care and Commercial Use of Animals, establishing the regime for professional accreditation of veterinary surgeons, and the regime for licensing and supervising establishments for clinical veterinary care, breeding, sale or boarding of animals, to reinforce animal health protection and enhance the industry's service quality.

Lastly, regarding the protection of workers and minors, the Legislative Assembly passed:

- Law No. 2/2023 - Law on Occupational Safety and Health in the Construction Sector, defining the obligations of all stakeholders, outlining the key components of occupational safety and technical standards regarding health, regulating the establishment and operation of an admission system for safety management personnel, and enhancing the supervision system, to reinforce occupational safety and health protection for workers; and
- Law No. 6/2023 - Law on Prevention and Control of Alcohol Consumption by Minors, imposing restrictions on the sale, provision and consumption of alcoholic beverages, and

monitoring of minors who come into contact with alcoholic beverages, to foster a secure and wholesome environment for development of minors.

All the above 21 laws were proposed by the Government.

Fulfilment of supervisory function

In accordance with the authority conferred by the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region, the Legislative Assembly performed its supervisory duties regarding the government budget and public finances. This involved passing Law No. 19/2022 on the 2023 Government Budget, deliberating the Government's Reports on Budget Implementation for 2021 and the Commissioner of Audit's Report 2021, and listening to and discussing the 2023 Policy Address delivered by the Chief Executive.

Moreover, to enhance interactions between the administrative and legislative functions, the Chief Executive's question and answer sessions were held in April and August. The first session entailed questions to the Chief Executive regarding public administration and issues of general public concern – including administration reform, promotion of employment, tourism development, cultural promotion, optimisation of the transportation system, development of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone, and the ageing population. The second session focused on appropriate economic diversification, development of the Sino-Portuguese platform, land planning, smart transportation, telemedicine, education policies, culture and sports, public housing, welfare measures and cross-departmental collaboration. Hence, the Legislative Assembly continued demonstrating its functions of communicating public demands and resolving issues concerning people's livelihoods.

To better fulfil its duty of listening to and gathering legislators' opinions, the Government held a briefing for legislators on the detailed planning of Eastern District-2 and LRT East Line, a report on the simulation-based feasibility study of sluices in the Inner Harbour and progress with disaster prevention and reduction, as well as the proposed, revised plan for the Hac Sa Youth Activity Experimental Camp. To enhance mutual interactions and understanding between the administrative and legislative functions, the Government held a special consultation meeting for legislators on amending the Chief Executive Election Law and the Legislative Assembly Election Law, and formulating the Plan for Development of Appropriate Economic Diversification of the Macao Special Administrative Region (2024-2028). Lastly, during the legislative session, legislators visited by invitation the Islands District Medical Complex – Macao Medical Centre of Peking Union Medical College Hospital, to share views on its future operation.

During the legislative session, legislators gave 376 pre-agenda speeches, covering the spirit of the 20th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC), safeguarding national security, pandemic prevention and control, consolidation of Macao's image as a tourism city, cultivation of the four nascent industries, promotion of financial innovation, employment protection, social welfare improvement, urban renewal and housing policy. Moreover, legislators submitted 807 written questions and 81 oral questions to the Government, and the Legislative Assembly held eight plenary meetings covering 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 administrative issues, and prepared seven reports, on the following topics:

1. Follow up regarding the tender process for public works and the interim report on implementation of the 2022 Government Budget;
2. Implementation of the 2Q22 Investment Plan Budget;
3. Implementation of the 3Q22 Investment Plan Budget;
4. Implementation of the 4Q22 Investment Plan Budget;
5. Implementation of the 1Q23 Investment Plan Budget;
6. Progress with construction of the new prison, and the construction expenses; and
7. Report on promoting new energy vehicles and improvement of the cross-border traffic situation.

Other responsibilities of the Legislative Assembly include listening to and fully reflecting different views, suggestions and criticism from the public, and making prompt responses regarding public aspirations. During the session, legislators received members of the public in-person through a duty roster system seven person-times. The Legislative Assembly also received 226 submissions and recommendations via in-person visits, telephone calls and emails. The Legislative Assembly received one petition from an association, and handled it appropriately.

Expediting Anti-corruption Progress and Enhancing Quality and Efficiency through Effective Auditing



In 2023, the Commission Against Corruption (CCAC) seized the opportunities arising through post-pandemic recovery to strive for excellence in anti-corruption work and step up the pace of anti-corruption efforts.

The CCAC investigated and prosecuted a number of anti-corruption cases. These included the investigation of a case involving an application for residency through fake real estate investment, in which the CCAC discovered that the Assistant Prosecutor General in charge of the case was suspected of providing illegal assistance to a person who was being investigated in a criminal case; solving several cases of security service companies defrauding the Government, with bribery involved; and several cases involving civil servants fabricating attendance records. Under the CCAC's strategy of equal emphasis on combating and preventing corruption, the number of cases involving defrauding government subsidies, which were formerly rampant, decreased significantly in 2023.

In terms of handling complaints to the Ombudsman, the CCAC has achieved significant results by continued monitoring of improvements in administration by the related entities through the reinvestigation mechanism. On the other hand, seizing the opportunities arising through investigations of some complaint cases, the CCAC has continued working with the administrative authorities to explore a proper understanding of various systems and regulations related to the law. In additional, the CCAC actively enhanced the transparency of its work, and encouraged administrative self-confidence, including by promptly announcing the results of investigations of more complaint cases, and affirming lawful and rational practices of the administrative authorities.

In 2023, the CCAC received 1,617 inquiries and 701 complaints, reports, and leads. Among the complaints or reports, 102 were filed for investigation, or merged with cases with similar content and transferred to the Anti-Corruption Bureau for follow-up. A total of 123 cases were referred to the Directorate of Ombudsman Services for follow-up. A total of 387 cases were sent to the Complaint Management Centre because they were not eligible for initiating an investigation, with 214 of these cases archived directly, and 173 referred to the related authorities for follow-up.

Together with the cases carried forward from 2022, the CCAC finished handling a total of 238 investigation files in 2023. The Anti-Corruption Bureau completed 87 cases (71 anti-corruption cases and 16 assistance cases), nine of which were transferred to the Public Prosecutions Office, with the remainder being archived. Of the 151 cases completed by the Directorate of Ombudsman Services, 30 have led to improvements in governance and optimisation of work by related departments, and five cases were added to the "retrospective reviews" list for reinvestigation.

In 2022, the CCAC opened 31 joint investigation cases in response to requests from overseas counterparts, 16 of which were closed and 15 of which were still being followed up at the end of the year. The CCAC made ten requests to overseas counterparts, involving mainland China authorities and the Hong Kong Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC).

As regards publicity and education, the CCAC held 605 activities, seminars, and talks throughout the year, reaching 29,728 participants. In accordance with the policy direction of the state and the MASR Government to emphasise youth development, in 2023 the CCAC focused its anti-corruption education on youth. Making full use of an integrity education base for young people, the CCAC continued to innovate and provide novel and interesting anti-corruption training and teaching activities, to foster the establishment of correct values among young people.

With the resumption of normal passenger travels in Macao in 2023, the CCAC paid visits to the

Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council, the National Supervisory Commission, the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the Ministry of Public Security, the Supervisory Commission of various mainland China provinces and cities, as well as the ICAC and Office of the Ombudsman in Hong Kong. The CCAC also received delegations of counterpart organisations from mainland China, Hong Kong, and other countries and regions, further promoting bilateral and regional exchanges and cooperation.

As a member of international or regional organisations, the CCAC has also fulfilled its obligations by actively sending representatives to participate in conferences, seminars and workshops organised by the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA), the Anti-Corruption Initiative for Asia and the Pacific (ACI), the Global Operational Network of Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Authorities (GlobE Network), the International Ombudsman Institute (IOI), the Asian Ombudsman Association (AOA), the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG), and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and other organisations, to keep abreast of international developments in anti-corruption work. In addition, the CCAC participated in the Third Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation - "Clean Silk Road" Special Forum, organised by the National Supervisory Commission in Beijing.

The CCAC continued supporting the country's participation in the performance review of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption. In 2023, the CCAC joined the national delegation to participate in conferences held online and offline in Vienna, Austria, and participated in the 10th Intersessional Meeting of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention Against Corruption, held in Atlanta, USA.

In 2024, the CCAC will press ahead with its work on integrity, continue to seek new ideas in preventing and combating corruption, and strive to achieve the objective of developing a corruption-free government, as set out in the Second Five-Year Development Plan and policy guidelines.



In 2023, the Commission of Audit published the Commissioner of Audit's Report 2023, and the following three audit reports:

Construction of a Rainwater Pumping Station and Box-Culvert in Northern Inner Harbour – it was found that the departments involved were poorly coordinated and managed, and communications in cross-departmental cooperation were not ideal, resulting in missed opportunities to optimise and improve the work. After the completion of the project, there was again severe flooding in the area during a rainstorm in the same year, which shows that the project may be unable to meet future long-term needs, and the public funds invested were not optimally utilised.

Subsidies Granted by the Sports Fund for Sports Events – showing that the fund has not established any regulations for the approval and actual implementation of sports event funding, and that most key aspects of the write-off of subsidised items are not regulated. The fund has the responsibility to ensure that public funds are used in an appropriate and reasonable manner, and that resources are used properly. This is a basic principle of public administration and a key element in policy implementation.

Failure of a Cable of the Taipa Line of Light Rail – the report's comprehensive review pointed out that, apart from outsourcing the construction of public works projects in Macao, sometimes third-party organisations or experts are also engaged to provide professional services in design, supervision, and project management. However, the departments themselves are still responsible for establishing reasonable supervision and control measures, to ensure that the outsourced services are properly and effectively implemented.

In addition to auditing, the Commission of Audit conducted the following activities in 2023:

On 22 March, Mr Ho Veng On, Commissioner of Audit, met with Mr Ma Xuebin, Director of Audit of the Audit Office of Guangdong Province, and his delegation. They discussed measures to strengthen communications and deepen cooperation.

From 17 April to 20 April, Mr Neoh Hwai Beng, Director of the Audit Bureau of the Commission of Audit, led a delegation to Shanghai for a seminar on audit work and information sharing with the Shanghai Office of the National Audit Office.

On 9 June, the Commissioner of Audit, Mr Ho Veng On, visited Mr Hou Kai, Auditor-General of the National Audit Office in Beijing. They discussed big data auditing technology, staff training arrangements, and further learning about "research-based auditing". Mr Hou Kai briefly conveyed the spirit of the first meeting of the 20th Central Audit Commission, quoted an important speech by General Secretary Xi Jinping, emphasised the need to do a good job in audit work in the new era and the new journey, and pointed out that the National Audit Office would always support the development of audit work in Macao and provide assistance with capacity building.

The Commission of Audit in Macao aims to help the Government improve its governance level, better integrate into overall national development, and serve the national development strategy. Mr Ho Veng On also pointed out that audit authorities around the world are actively promoting "research-based auditing", and the Commission of Audit would like to encourage its members to learn about cases and key points of related audit projects, in order to broaden their thinking and help improve quality and efficiency, with the hope of further utilising the positive role of the Government's auditing work.

On 18 October, the Commissioner of Audit, Mr Ho Veng On, led a delegation to attend the 40th Innovation and Development Conference of Nanjing Audit University, held in celebration of its 40th anniversary. Mr Ho delivered a lecture at the "Auditing Masters' Forum" and participated in the university's "Audit Forum" interview session. He interacted and exchanged ideas with students and faculty members on ways auditing can promote the realisation of good governance in society, and ways government auditing can play a role in "promoting quality economic development, deepening reforms, regulating the operation of power, and combating corruption and promoting integrity". He also introduced Macao's audit system, the work of the Commission of Audit, and shared strategies for and experiences in managing audit organisations.

From 8 November to 9 November, the Commissioner of Audit, Mr Ho Veng On, attended the 12th Conference of the Supreme Audit Institutions of the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (OISC/CPLP) in Guinea-Bissau. He held discussions with delegates covering the meeting's theme, "Communication and the values and interests of Supreme Audit Institutions: effective communication and relationships with stakeholders"; and introduced the mechanism for communications between the Commission of Audit in Macao and audited entities, emphasising that good interactions would contribute to the good management of public resources.

From 6 December to 7 December, the Commissioner of Audit, Mr Ho Veng On, attended the 7th Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Audit Forum 2023, which had the theme "Research on the Implementation and Development of Big Data Auditing Empowered by Science and Technology", and exchanged views with the Director of the Audit Office of Guangdong Province and the Director of Audit of the Audit Commission of Hong Kong on issues such as strengthening exchanges and cooperation between the three places, and contributing to the development of the Greater Bay Area.

In order to help auditors to accurately understand the new positioning and requirements of government auditing work against the background of the latest developments in auditing, experts from the National Audit Office visited Macao from 21 November to 22 November, to give special lectures on topics such as "research-based auditing," "public investment auditing," and "government investment fund auditing".

Regarding deepening the application of computer-assisted auditing, in 2023 related units of the Commission of Audit continued enhancing the application of the "Auditor Office (Macao version)" and "computer-aided tools". Based on the system's existing functions, and in response to the needs of audit work, new automated forms and audit methods were added and revised, and data association detection was added. Also, regular online meetings were held with the Computer Technology Centre of the National Audit Office, to exchange views on the operation, maintenance and potential optimisation of the system, and further updated the system after considerable verification, in the hope of achieving greater functionality.

Regarding publicity and promotion, the CA continued organising talks on auditing culture, for cadets of the Academy of Macao Public Security Forces who were attending promotion preparation programmes, and newly recruited public administration workers. At the invitation of public departments, the CA also promoted optimisation of use of public funds to civil servants, along with encouraging enhancements to efficiency of government departments, and striving to deepen the awareness of all department personnel regarding cooperating with audits and cherishing public funds.

Major Cases Before the Court and Judicial Defence by the Prosecution



Numbers of cases admitted by the three-tier court system

2023	Court of Final Appeal	Court of Appeal	Court of First Instance (including the Examining Magistracy)	Administrative Court	Total
Cases admitted	114	997	17,139	86	18,336
Cases concluded	137	903	16,656	88	17,784
Cases pending	69	437	12,981	91	13,578

The majority of cases in the three-tier court system were criminal cases and criminal labour cases, which totalled 5,907 (excluding Examining Magistracy cases). Ranking second were civil and labour cases, which totalled 4,041. There were also 304 administrative cases and 8,084 other cases.

Law promotion and legal consulting services

To strengthen promotion of the law and foster transparency in the judicial system, from 9 October 2013 the courts of the Macao SAR began issuing press releases about typical concluded cases, and publishing them on the websites of the court and the Government Information Bureau. Various media may republish the press releases 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 2023, an accumulated total of 1,073 articles had been published, 95 of which were published in 2023.

Summary of consulting services provided by the Base Court in 2023:

2023	Criminal Courts	Civil Courts	Small Claims Courts	Total
Total number of inquiries	1,657	4,527	1,506	7,690
Number of cases	1,643	3,998	1,506	7,147
Number of directly handled cases	1,599	3,838	1,506	6,943
Number of cases transferred to the Public Prosecutions Office	44	107	---	151
Number of cases transferred to other departments	0	53	---	53
Number of telephone inquiries	564	1,028	---	1,592

Legal assistance and enforcement

Regarding the delivery of judicial writs and assistance in investigations and evidence collection in civil and commercial cases, in 2023 the Court of Final Appeal received 298 judicial writs from mainland China courts, and delivered 113 judicial writs to mainland China courts on behalf of courts in Macao.

In 2023, the Court of Appeal received 39 requests for reviewing and endorsing judgments made by mainland China courts or arbiters; three judgments endorsed by the Court of Appeal were sent to the Base Court for enforcement. The Base Court received one request on Arrangements Concerning Reciprocal Recognition and Enforcement of Arbitral Awards between mainland China and the Macao SAR.

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; the arrangements came into effect on 16 December 2013. As at the end of 2023, the Court of Appeal had handled five arbitral award cases.

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; the arrangements came into effect on 1 August 2020. As at the end of 2023, the Court of Final Appeal had received 46 judicial writs from Hong Kong courts and delivered 67 judicial writs to Hong Kong courts on behalf of courts in Macao.

Declarations of assets and interests

During 2023, when receiving individuals for the declaration of assets and interests, the Court of Final Appeal performed its duty according to Law No.11/2003, which had been amended according to Law No.1/2013. It opened 184 individual dossiers, received 2,134 documents for the declaration of assets and interests that involved 1,785 people, and sorted and updated the contents of the individual dossiers according to the law.

According to stipulations in the aforementioned law, the Office of the Court of Final Appeal has uploaded Part IV of the disclosure documents of assets declarations to the website of the courts of the Macao SAR, ensuring they are available in the public domain as required by law. In 2023, the disclosure documents (Part IV) of 443 individual dossiers involving 335 people were published online. There was an accumulated total of 4,994 disclosure documents, involving 1,010 people.

Summary of work in 2023 and outlook for the courts of the MSAR

During the judicial year, Macao's three-tier court system maintained normal operations. The Court of Final Appeal received the most cases on unified judicial opinions in recent years, and rendered four unified judicial opinions after an expanded panel hearing. Through exercising its important judicial function of providing unified judicial opinions, the Court of Final Appeal has resolved conflicts in administrative enforcement and judicial operations arising from laws becoming outdated or ambiguous legal provisions.

After the end of the pandemic prevention measures, there was a significant increase in the number of criminal cases, especially those arising from gaming-related activities. Minor labour cases increased significantly, mainly due to poor business conditions or business closures caused by the adverse economic conditions or other major incidents during the pandemic. Also during the judicial year, the Court of Appeal and the Court of Final Appeal adjudicated five cases on the interpretation and application of relevant provisions of the Basic Law.

In 2023, apart from performing judicial functions in accordance with the law, the courts of the MSAR also implemented the following:

The electronic service for judicial operations and the dedicated electronic platform for the courts maintained smooth operations. Macao's courts continued enhancing digital information sharing with other public departments, to ensure the electronic processing of work and the use of digital information, thereby further enhancing the efficiency of legal proceedings.

The Base Court adjudicated several major cases of public concern. From January to April 2023, the Criminal Courts of the Base Court passed first instance judgments on a case of criminal activity by the Suncity Group, cases of corruption involving former leaders of the former Lands, Public Works and Transport Bureau and businessmen, and a case of criminal activity by the Tak Chun VIP Club. The judges managed to bring the cases to trial expeditiously and efficiently, while ensuring the litigation rights of the parties involved in the proceedings with strict adherence to laws, openness, and transparency.

The system of localised management of judicial support personnel has been fully implemented. Under the oath of office administered by the Presidents of the three levels of courts, three General Secretaries, three Assistant General Secretaries and 17 Chief Secretaries of the three levels of courts took their oaths of office, in batches. This marked the first regular appointments since the handover of local senior judicial support personnel to leadership and supervisory positions.

The Seventh Seminar of Senior Judges of Cross-Strait and Hong Kong and Macao was held in Macao in late September 2023, with the theme "Justice and Efficiency". Judicial officers of the four regions across the strait attached great importance to the quality of judicial officers, and aimed to set exceptionally high requirements for judicial officers, who shall possess good legal literacy and conviction regarding the rule of law, spirit of service to the people, impartiality, and nobility of character.



In 2023, the Public Prosecutions Office initiated 13,931 criminal cases, 31.33 percent more than the 10,608 cases in 2022, while the number of cases concluded was 12,476, representing an increase of 11.39 percent from the previous year's total of 11,200 cases. Among these cases, 3,393 resulted in prosecutions after investigations, and 8,808 were archived, representing increases of 17.28 percent and 9.46 percent, respectively. In addition, the number of cases transferred from

2022 was 5,645, 7.58 percent less than the 6,108 transferred cases in 2022.

Based on the case totals, the five types of crimes with the most investigations in 2023 were:

- 4,221 crimes against property rights, involving theft, vandalism and illegal appropriation of found items (up 44.7 percent year-on-year);
- 2,872 fraud and extortion cases (up 73.43 percent year-on-year);
- 1,389 offences involving physical assault (up 10.24 percent year-on-year);
- 951 illegal immigration or stay-related crimes (down 11.53 percent year-on-year); and
- 899 crimes related to traffic accidents (up 16.75 percent year-on-year).

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

- 534 computer crimes (up 76.82 percent year-on-year);
- 317 cases of forgery (up 56.16 percent year-on-year);
- 249 cases of crimes against sexual freedom and sexual self-determination (down 16.72 percent year-on-year);
- 238 crimes against public authority (up 11.21 percent year-on-year); and
- 204 cases of crimes against personal freedom (up 29.11 percent year-on-year).

Regarding civil cases and civil labour cases, the Civil Labour Division of the Public Prosecutions Office handled 894 civil cases, 14.91 percent more than the 778 cases in 2022; and 450 labour cases, 9.22 percent more than the 412 cases in 2022. In addition, the Civil Labour Division initiated 992 pre-litigation cases in accordance with the law, and handled 1,595 pre-litigation cases.

Among the above cases, the cases involving labour litigation procedures exhibited the following characteristics:

- 287 new cases of work accidents or occupational diseases were initiated, 5.59 percent less than the 304 cases in 2022. A total of 303 mediations were conducted for these cases; 12 cases required litigation due to failure to reach a mediation agreement;
- 163 ordinary labour litigation procedures were initiated, significantly more – with a 50.93 percent increase – than the 108 cases in 2022 (165 mediations were conducted, while 14 cases required litigation due to failure to reach a mediation agreement); and
- During 2023, 468 workers were involved in successful mediation procedures conducted by the Public Prosecutions Office, representing an increase of 21.56 percent.

In 2023, the Office of the Administrative Court at the Public Prosecutions Office handled 82 initiated cases in various administrative, tax and customs litigations, of which 49 were judicial appeals, 14 were litigation cases, five were cases involving urgent proceedings, eight were objections to tax enforcement, and six were litigation procedures handled by the Public Prosecutions Office.

In 2023, the overall work of the Public Prosecutions Office before the Court of Final Appeal

and the Court of Appeal was as summarised below:

- Participated in 942 criminal (including traffic and labour misdemeanours), civil (including labour and civil litigation), and administrative proceedings of the Court of Appeal, 3.29 percent more than the 912 cases in 2022; and issued 1,181 opinions on appeals and replies to appeals; and
- Participated in 117 cases of the Court of Final Appeal, 17.02 percent less than the 141 cases in 2022; and issued 87 opinions on appeals and replies to appeals.

In 2022 and 2023, the Public Prosecutions Office before the Court of Final Appeal and the Court of Appeal initiated three and one extraordinary appeals, respectively, on unified judicial opinions to the Court of Final Appeal, in order to facilitate the resolution of conflicting judicial opinions in accordance with the law and ensure the proper understanding and implementation of the law. In 2023, the Court of Final Appeal gave a mandatory judgment on unified judicial opinions regarding legal conflicts in the judgments of each of these four appeal cases.

The work of the Public Prosecutions Office of Macao during 2023 is summarised as follows:

1. The Public Prosecutions Office resolutely fulfilled its constitutional responsibility to safeguard national security, actively participated in and cooperated with the amendment to the Law on Safeguarding National Security, and completed the formulation of internal implementation measures and the new functions entrusted to the Public Prosecutions Office after the amendment, in order to build up a strong judicial defence to safeguard the security of the country and Macao;
2. In response to serious internal corruption cases involving individual judicial officers, the Public Prosecutions Office has imposed severe penalties on offenders in accordance with the law, comprehensively examined internal operations against the strictest standards and blocked loopholes, and perfected the management and supervision of judicial practices, to further strengthen the system for ensuring the integrity of the prosecution team;
3. With the changes in the post-pandemic social landscape and crime patterns, the total number of criminal cases and the crime rate were generally on the rise from 2022, but Macao's overall security environment remained stable;
4. There was a marked increase in the number of fraud cases, computer crimes and gambling-related crimes, while the number of drug-related crimes also rose. These increases were directly related to the full resumption of customs clearance and the rapid recovery of economic activities, as well as criminal activities increasingly involving computers and other technologies. In response, the Public Prosecutions Office will work closely with the security authorities to monitor and curb the proliferation of related criminal activities through appropriate cross-border liaison mechanisms;
5. The number of cases involving offences such as illegal appropriation of found items, evasion of responsibility in traffic accidents, illegal reception of persons connected with illegal entries or illegal stays, and obstruction of public authorities in the performance of their duties exceeded one-fifth of the total number of cases initiated. In view of such offences being associated with weak legal comprehension and little awareness of compliance with the

law, the Government shall step up efforts in legal education and publicity on legal literacy;

6. The total number of sexual offences against minors decreased from 2022, but the number of cases involving direct offences against minors increased. The Public Prosecutions Office will strengthen interactions with various sectors of the community, and continue to step up its efforts in combating sexual offences against minors, while promoting the formulation of effective measures for protecting minors from sexual abuse;

7. The number of domestic violence, illegal employment and sham marriages – which are cases of long-term concern to society – continued showing a downward trend, hitting the lowest level since 2021, and the underlying growth of related offences and potential social instability was effectively curbed;

8. The number of cases initiated for money laundering offences was basically unchanged from the previous year, while the number of cases prosecuted increased. In its practical work, the Public Prosecutions Office has strengthened cooperation with related authorities, and proactively discharged its duties as a member of the interdepartmental task force on combating money laundering and terrorism financing, in order to continue combating money laundering and other financial crimes;

9. The demand for international and interregional judicial assistance cases has eased after the pandemic, and the number of criminal and civil judicial assistance cases has broadly declined and returned to the pre-pandemic level. The Public Prosecutions Office will expedite the improvement of the legal system for judicial assistance and liaison between internal and external parties, to optimise the mechanism for practical operations in response to the needs of judicial practice;

10. The Public Prosecutions Office continued to strengthen legal supervision, enhance the protection of public interests, and safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of specific disadvantaged groups such as workers and minors in accordance with the law. In addition, the Public Prosecutions Office strengthened communications and cooperation with government administrative departments, to enhance the quality of investigations and more effectively process cases in the public interest;

11. With the recovery of economic activities, labour disputes involving the protection of labour rights and interests have been on the rise. The Public Prosecutions Office will effectively discharge its statutory duty to protect the legitimate rights and interests of workers;

12. In response to the shift in Macao's social development, the Public Prosecutions Office actively participated in and advanced the reform of the Macao's legal system, while providing professional advice to Macao's administrative and legislative authorities, to improve the legal system in accordance with the law;

13. Based on the needs of judicial practice, the Public Prosecutions Office has proposed expediting the negotiations and legislative process regarding the legal system for interregional mutual legal assistance in criminal matters, extension of the detention period for specified serious crimes, and appropriately raising penalties for corruption offences and the length of prosecution period, in order to improve Macao's criminal legal system in

response to the requirements for progress towards a corruption-free society;

14. The Public Prosecutions Office resumed its regular external exchanges, the "National Studies Tour for Macao Prosecutors", and the training programme for judicial assistants in mainland China, to enhance the prosecution team's understanding of national studies and their solidarity with the country; and

15. With construction of the information technology infrastructure complete, the case management system for prosecution work has entered a new stage of digital management. The Public Prosecutions Office will focus on the application of big data to enhance the standard of prosecution work by digital means, thereby improving the quality of service for the public.

Macao Yearbook 2024

1

POLITICAL SYSTEM AND ADMINISTRATION


澳門歡迎您
MACAO WELCOMES YOU

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.

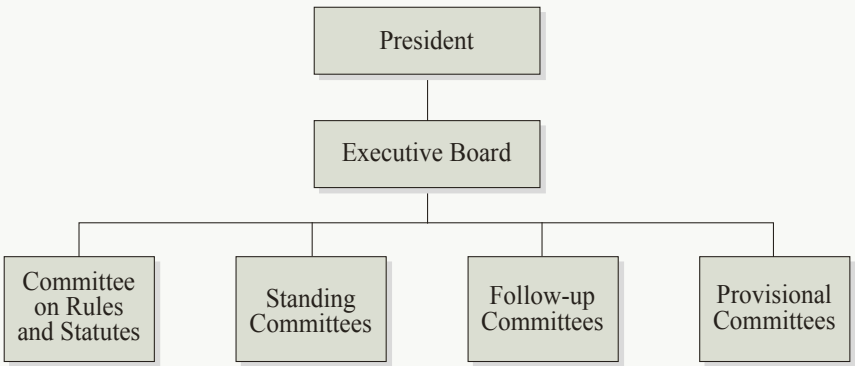
The Legislative Assembly has one president and one vice president, elected by and from among its members. The president and vice president shall be Chinese citizens who are permanent residents of Macao and who have ordinary residence in Macao for at least 15 consecutive years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The 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 2023 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 2023, the Secretary for Administration and Justice, on behalf of the Macao SAR, signed the Summary of Minutes of the Meeting between the Ministry of Justice and the Secretariat for Administration and Justice of the MSAR Government on Further Deepening Cooperation in Talent Cultivation and Legal Services.

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.

In 2023, the Secretary for Economy and Finance attended the Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference 2023, the 9th China (Shanghai) International Technology Import and Export Fair and the 6th China International Import Expo, as well as accompanied the MSAR Government delegation led by the Chief Executive to visit Portugal, Luxembourg and Belgium.

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 2023, the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture attended the 76th Session of the World Health Assembly as a member of the government delegation of the People's Republic of China. The agreements that were signed included:

- The Agreement on Cooperation Between the Secretariat for Social Affairs and Culture of the MSAR Government and the Peking Union Medical College Hospital;
- The Memorandum of Understanding on Health Cooperation Between the Secretariat for Social Affairs and Culture of the MSAR Government and the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Singapore;
- The Agreement on the Establishment of a Joint Working Committee Between Mainland China and Macao for the Promotion of the Development of a Base for Multicultural Exchanges and Cooperation with an Emphasis on Chinese Culture;
- The Agreement for Cooperation in Chinese Medicine Between the State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine and the Secretariat for Social Affairs and Culture of the MSAR Government;
- The Agreement for Cooperation in the Operation of the Macao Medical Centre of Beijing Union Medical College of Islands District Medical Complex; and
- The Arrangement for Cooperation in Health Care Between the National Health Commission and the Secretariat for Social Affairs and Culture of the MSAR Government.

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.

In 2023, the Commissioner Against Corruption attended the International Ombudsman Institute Asian Regional Meeting cum International Seminar, the Third Thematic Forum on Clean Silk Road of the Belt and Road for International Cooperation, and the 13th General Meeting of the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities. He also led delegations to visit the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council of the People's Republic of China; the National Supervisory Commission; the Supreme People's Court; the Supreme People's Procuratorate; the Ministry of Public Security; Hebei Provincial Supervisory Commission; Zhejiang Provincial Supervisory Commission; Guangdong Provincial Supervisory Commission; Guangzhou, Zhaoqing, Zhongshan and Zhuhai Municipal Supervisory Commissions; the Independent Commission Against Corruption of Hong Kong; and the Office of the Ombudsman of Hong Kong.

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 2023, as an observer, the Commissioner of Audit attended the 12th General Assembly of the Supreme Audit Institutions of the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries. He also visited the China National Audit Office (CNAO) and attended the Seventh Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Audit Conference and the 40th Anniversary Innovation and Development Conference of Nanjing Audit University.

Unitary Police Service

The Unitary Police Service is responsible for:

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

The Commissioner-General is the head of the Unitary Police Service, and he or she is appointed by the Central People's Government on the nomination of the Chief Executive, to whom he or she reports. However, this shall not affect the supervisory power of the Secretary for Security granted through by-laws.

Macao Customs Service

The Macao Customs Service (Macao Customs) has been established in accordance with the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region.

It is a public body with administrative autonomy, which is responsible for directing, implementing and supervising customs policies, as well as conducting policing functions such as customs administration and supervision (as specified in Article 1 of Law No. 11/2001).

The head of the Macao Customs, the Director-General, is appointed by the Central People's Government on the nomination of the Chief Executive, to whom he or she reports. However, this shall not affect the supervisory power of the Secretary for Security granted through by-laws (as specified in Clause 6 of Article 50 in the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region and Article 6 of Law No. 11/2001).

In 2023, the Director-General of Macao Customs attended the 6th Three-Country-Five-Party Drug Enforcement Information Exchange Conference and Regional Customs Organisation Drug Enforcement Summit, the 24th World Customs Organization Asia/Pacific Regional Heads of Customs Administration Conference, and the 141st/142nd Sessions of the World Customs Organization Council.

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 2023, led by the Chief Executive, the Policy Research and Regional Development Bureau worked closely with various departments of the MSAR Government, and on 1 November announced the Development Plan for Appropriate Economic Diversification of the Macao Special Administrative Region (2024-2028). This is the first comprehensive and systematic plan for appropriate economic diversification in the history of Macao, and is a major document for guiding the MSAR Government's implementation of the Central People's Government's requirements for realising appropriate economic diversification, which is an essential issue.

The plan specifies the objectives, major tasks and key projects for appropriate economic diversification of Macao from 2024 to 2028, with the aim of expediting the establishment of an industrial structure that fits Macao's actual situation, appropriate diversification and sustainable development, to lay a solid economic foundation for the implementation of "One country, two

systems" in the Macao SAR, and to guide investors and residents regarding the direction of development.

During 2023, the Policy Research and Regional Development Bureau coordinated the inter-departmental Policy Promotion and Coordination Group, so it could continue enhancing publicity work related to various policies, and launch timely and targeted publicity regarding policies, in order to provide the community with a clearer, more accurate and comprehensive understanding of the MSAR Government's policies and measures, thereby enhancing the interpretation and publicity work regarding various major plans, policies and legal measures of the MSAR Government – including the Policy Address for the Fiscal Year 2024, the Development Plan for Appropriate Economic Diversification of the Macao Special Administrative Region (2024-2028), various major policies of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, housing policies, and the System for Importing Talented People.

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.

By-law No. 43/2023, on the Organisational Structure and Operations of the Public Assets Supervision and Administration Bureau, came into effect on 1 February 2024.

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 2023, the office fully resumed its external exchanges and liaison work, and actively participated in various events in order to continue promoting and publicising Macao's achievements in the implementation of "One country, two systems" in areas such as politics, the economy, culture and tourism and, in particular, the MSAR Government's "1+4" economic diversification strategy, and the development of Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.

The office attended events including:

- The 10th Anniversary of the Establishment of the Chinese Association of Hong Kong and Macao Studies;
- The 12th Tianjin-Hong Kong-Macao Joint Working Meeting;
- The Online Exchange Session for Representatives of the "Two Sessions", Committee Members and Macao Tertiary Students titled "Integrating into National Development and Creating a Flourishing Chapter for the Young Generation";
- The Opening Ceremony of the "Experience Macao, Unlimited" roadshow in Beijing, which

was organised by Macao Government Tourism Office, and a Macao tourism promotion seminar and related business negotiations;

- The Launch Ceremony of 2023 China International Fashion Week for University Students, hosted by Macau Productivity and Technology Transfer Centre (CPTTM);
- "Back to Common Roots - the 26th Anniversary of Macao Youth Symphony Orchestra Touring in Beijing"; and
- The Celebratory Reception for the 20th Anniversary of the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries (Macao).

The office also assisted MSAR Government departments and community organisations with launching activities in mainland China, including:

- A seminar on further education in Beijing, co-organised by the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau and six Macao tertiary institutions;
- The opening ceremony of the National Education Programme for Members of the Cultural Sector in Macao, organised in Beijing by the Department of Communications and Culture of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao Special Administrative Region and the Federation of Associations of Cultural Sectors of Macau; and
- A seminar on the Basic Law, organised by the Macao Basic Law Promotion Association.

In terms of external publicity, the office participated in the Fourth China-Mongolia Expo, hosted by the Ministry of Commerce and the Government of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and set up an exhibition zone about Macao; co-organised the Jilin-Hong Kong-Macao Youth Festival with the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of Jilin Province and the Office of the Government of the HKSAR in Beijing; and organised a seminar for Beijing's tourism industry.

Since 2011, the number of followers of the office's Weibo account (http://weibo.com/draemp) has exceeded 1,010,000, while from the second half of 2013 to 2023 there were approximately 17,000 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 economic and cultural cooperation between Macao and Portugal.

In 2023, the office received delegations to Portugal, Luxembourg and Belgium led by the Chief

Executive, as well as the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture, the Commissioner of Audit, and delegations to Portugal from the Economic and Technological Development Bureau, the Legal and Judicial Training Centre, Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute, Kiang Wu Nursing College of Macau, the Macau Artist Society and other organisations. The office maintained close contacts with MSAR Government departments, such as the Identification Services Bureau, the Social Welfare Bureau, the Social Security Fund Authority, the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau and the Macao Government Tourism Office – in order to assist Macao residents in Portugal with applying for Proof of Life certificates, renewing MSAR Passports, and applying for Certificates of Criminal Record; and assisted Macao students studying in Portugal with applying for Portuguese residence permits and taxpayer numbers.

The office participated in the reception organised by the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Portugal for the 74th Anniversary of the Establishment of the People's Republic of China; as well as activities and seminars organised by the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese Embassy in Portugal, the Diplomatic Ambassador in Lisbon, the Hong Kong Economic and Trade Office in Brussels, the Hong Kong Trade Development Council, the Portugal-Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Zhejiang Provincial Commerce Department, and the Union of Portugal-China Cooperation and Friendship Association. It also attended the 39th General Assembly of the Union of Portuguese-Speaking Capital Cities.

Macao Economic and Trade Office to the European Union

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

In 2023, the office received delegations the Chief Executive led to Brussels to attend various conferences and events, and a delegation the Director-General of Macao Customs led to attend the annual general meeting of the World Customs Organization.

The office participated in a reception jointly organised by the Ambassadors of China to the European Union and the Chinese Embassy in Belgium, to celebrate the 96th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Liberation Army; a reception to celebrate the 74th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China; and a new year reception organised by the Embassy of China in Belgium. The office also participated in activities held by the Belgian-Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Belgium-Hong Kong Society and the Hong Kong Economic and Trade Office in Brussels.

Macao Economic and Trade Office to the World Trade Organization

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

In 2023, the office received a delegation led by the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture attending the 76th Session of the World Health Assembly, as well as delegations from the Legal

Affairs Bureau, the Social Welfare Bureau, the Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau, and the Labour Affairs Bureau to Geneva, which participated in international conferences.

The office attended a reception jointly organised by the Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations and the Permanent Mission of China to the World Trade Organization, to mark the 74th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China, as well as events organised by the Permanent Mission of China to the World Trade Organization, and the Hong Kong Economic and Trade Office in Geneva.

The office submitted a letter accepting the Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies to the Director-General of the WTO.

Macao's Economic and Cultural Office in Taiwan

Macao's Economic and Cultural Office in Taiwan provides services and assistance to Macao citizens working, studying, traveling, doing business or living in Taiwan. It also promotes exchanges and cooperation between Macao and Taiwan in the following areas: commerce and trade; tourism; technology and environmental protection; education; healthcare; culture; academic publishing; professional skills; and social services. (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. Twelve public sessions were held in 2023. 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. Twelve community seminars were organised in 2023, and were attended by representatives of 121 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, 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.

Work on Subsidies

In 2023, the Macao Foundation launched various subsidy schemes for academic projects, exchanges with mainland China, Hong Kong and Taiwan, international exchanges, and community projects, as well as for the operation of community groups. The Board of Trustees and Executive Committee of the Macao Foundation, in accordance with their respective authority and pursuant to By-law No. 18/2022 - the MSAR System of Public Financial Assistance and Executive Order No. 195/2022 - the Regulations on the Granting of Subsidies by the Macao Foundation, approved a total of 2,163 projects, providing a total of approximately 890 million patacas.

Scholarships and Awards

In 2023, the Macao Foundation launched the Scholarship Scheme for Higher Education Degree Programme Students, and signed cooperation agreements with the Education and Youth Development Bureau and the Manpower Development Committee on issuing the Macao Foundation Award (Primary and Secondary Scholarships) and the Incentive Scheme for Talent Cultivation and Accreditation. In the same year, the foundation granted various scholarships and awards to 12,578 individuals, with grants totalling about 44.26 million patacas.

Youth Cultivation

In 2023, the Macao Foundation, the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao Special Administrative Region, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and other organisations/departments and entities jointly organised a number of social practice and learning and exchange activities with the aim of nurturing young talents – including the Macao University Students' Tianjin Learning Exchange Programme, the Hong Kong and Macao University Student Cultural Practice Activity, the Study Camp for Macao

University Students, the Shanghai Study and Internship Programme for Macao Youth, the Shanxi Experiential Training Programme for Community Workers in Macao, and the Guangdong Hong Kong Macao Greater Bay Area Annual Conference on Public Welfare for Young People.

Academic Research

In 2023, the Macao Foundation partnered with various organisations in Macao and mainland China to organise the Seventh International Symposium on Macaology, the 2023 Forum on Mutual Learning about Civilizations between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries, the Third Annual Conference of Macao Studies 2023 and other academic seminars.

In addition, the foundation continued promoting the compilation of *The Macao Volume of the Chinese Folk and Ethnic Culture* and *Arts Collection*; completed the revision to *Chinese Quyi Chronicle – Macao Chapter*; and participated in the compilation of *The Annals of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Cities Chronicle* and *The Blue Book of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.*

Knowledge Exchanges

The Macao Foundation has established the Macau Memories website (macaumemory.mo), which organised 13 online events and 47 offline "Memory Salon" seminars in 2023. As of 31 December 2023, the website has recorded more than 3.36 million visits, and has 8,741 registered members, and 41,586 followers on various social media pages and channels.

The Macao Virtual Library website (macaudata.mo) was launched in 2000, and is the first and largest online reading platform in Macao. As of 31 December 2023, a total of 2,175 books and issues of periodicals, as well as 185 theses, are available for the public to read. Since the launch of a new version of the website in 2022, over 650,000 visits have been recorded.

In 2023, the Macao Foundation published 16 books and four issues of journals, including the *Macau Studies Series*, the *Laws of the Macao Special Administrative Region Series*, the *Macao Knowledge Series*, the *Macao Young Artists Series* and *Macau Studies*.

Arts and Cultural Events

In 2023, the Macao Foundation organised six exhibitions and supporting events through the Macao Young Artists Promotion Project, to provide local artists with platforms for presenting and exchanging ideas. It also organised five exhibitions of renowned artists, jointly organised the "Serving Her Country and People's Heart and Soul — Exhibition of Soong Ching Ling's Life", commenced the Chinese Peking Opera Arts Troupe's Performance and Exchange Activities in Macao, and jointly organised the Greater Bay Area Cup (Shenzhen) Internet Literature Competition.

History and Cultural Affairs

In 2023, the Culture and History Committee of Macao Foundation organised the 4th History

Knowledge Contest for Secondary School Students in Macao and the 7th History and Culture Ambassadors Training Programme; printed additional copies of *Party History in a 30-Minute Comics* series: (Traditional Chinese version) and *Macao History Book: A Journey of Time in a Small Town*, to support a diverse and vivid approach to promoting Chinese culture and strengthening community publicity on Chinese culture.

External Cooperation and Exchange

The construction of the secondary school building in He Shi Town, Xiushui County, Jiangxi Province, supported by the Macao Foundation, was completed in 2023. The school was renamed Ao Yuan Secondary School in appreciation of Macao's support.

On 18 December 2023, an earthquake with a magnitude of 6.2 on the Richter scale occurred in Jixishan County, Linxia Prefecture, Gansu Province, causing significant casualties and damage to infrastructure. To support the earthquake relief work in the area, the Chief Executive approved the Macao Foundation to launch a special funding procedure, and provide a grant of 30 million patacas.

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 2023 the Macao Foundation continued to provide subsidies for the maintenance of the office premises, and the dormitory 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 2023, the office opened a total of 105 cases of administrative irregularities, and received 47 requests for advice, 1,601 notifications concerning personal data processing, 57 applications for authorisation of data sharing, and 1,766 legal inquiries. It held or co-organised 26 briefing sessions and eight talks on the Personal Data Protection Act, with a total of 2,450 attendees.

The Personal Data Protection Bureau was established on 1 February 2024, in accordance with By-law No. 42/2023 on the Organisation and Operation of the Personal Data Protection Bureau.

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, leadership and e-governance training to further nurture civil servants' capabilities.

e-Governance

With public administration reform as the starting point, the Macao SAR Government continued promoting the development of e-governance, expanding service applications and building new infrastructure to provide more effective, secure and stable support for the optimisation of the Government's internal management and external services, with a view to building a modern, citizen-friendly, business-friendly and service-oriented government, and enhancing the effectiveness of government administration.

In terms of laws and regulations, the Macao SAR Government has amended Law No. 2/2020 on the Electronic Governance Law, to further promote e-governance and facilitate data sharing among departments.

Regarding internal management, the Macao SAR Government has adopted the standardised data principle and commenced the re-structuring of the system and service platform for managing civil servants, which has integrated human resources-related data to build a new Government communication system with personnel management functions that was launched in mid-2023. The personnel data that is centrally integrated by the system enables authorised departments to keep track of the Government's human resources status in real time, and supports the Government's organisational set-up and scientific management of its personnel.

A common administration platform for interdepartmental communication was launched on schedule in January 2024, to realise a comprehensive electronic process for managing human resources in the MSAR Government, thereby further enhancing the effectiveness of the Government's internal administration and management.

Regarding external services, the Macao SAR Government has continued expanding a variety of e-services. In particular, after the enhancement and upgrading of "Macao One Account", more user-experience functions have been added under "My e-Services". The number of "Macao One Account" registrants has increased eight-fold, from 67,000 in 2020 to 560,000 by the end of 2023, before the Electronic Governance Law came into effect, and the number of areas covered by government services has increased to 350.

The newly introduced "Electronic Identity" of "Macao One Account" can be used for public sector services and border crossing, as well as online appointment bookings for Home Return Permits, financial services and telecommunication services. In addition, with the "Electronic Identity", users can redeem healthcare vouchers at medical clinics, and sign in and out of over 300 Macao educational institutions when enrolling in courses under the Continuing Education Programme.

The Government continued expanding the scope of "Macao One Account" services. For instance, it extended the counter appointment service to 34 public departments in Macao, spanning more than 660 counter services, seven of which are Hengqin administrative services. Macao residents can book appointments through "Macao One Account" at any time and in any place. In addition, registration and change-of-address services were introduced, allowing citizens to register and simultaneously update their information with 23 departments.

Regarding business-friendly services, in 2023 the Government built a platform for business enterprises and community groups. Upon completion of the platform, the Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau organised a number of seminars and opinion exchange sessions to listen to participants' views and improve the platform's functionality. The Business and Associations Platform was launched in January 2024, to provide integrated and speedy e-services for businesses, creating a comprehensive, favourable business environment.

Regarding infrastructure, since becoming operational in 2019, the Cloud Computing Centre has been providing an efficient, secure and stable infrastructure platform for e-governance in the Macao SAR, with around 40 public departments using it and supporting the operation of a number of important systems, including the "Macao One Account" platform. The Macao SAR Government has commenced the expansion of the Cloud Computing Centre, to bolster the overall demand for the Cloud Computing Centre and network security construction, in order to support the long-term development of e-governance in Macao.

Building a Quality Public Service Network with e-Governance Development

To build a modern, service-oriented government, the Macao SAR Government has continued with its efforts to optimise the procedures of various services, enhance inter-departmental cooperation – especially in data sharing, and actively promote the development of e-governance. At present, through the online "Macao One Account" livelihood services platform, the Business and Association Platform, synergised offline service points of all departments, the "One Stop" convenient and integrated service points and the seven 24-hour self-service centres, the Government has created a round-the-clock network of public services for the public, to meet the needs of various users and groups.

In 2023, the two convenient, integrated service centres – the Integrated Government Services Centre and the Islands District Integrated Government Services Centre – provided over 310 services from 27 public departments, with a total of 1,073,000 cases handled, 738,000 of which were handled in the Government Integrated Service Centre, while 335,000 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 over 970,000 and some 430,000 visitors, respectively, totalling 1,400,000 visitors.

On 5 December 2023, the Macao SAR Government launched seven 24-hour self-service centres, located on the Macao peninsula, Taipa and Coloane. Each centre is equipped with new self-service application kiosks and self-service card-collection kiosks, as well as multi-functional self-service kiosks of various government departments, providing the public with a more convenient way to access government services.

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 2023, the Chief Executive had signed administrative orders to award decorations of honour, medals and certificates to 23 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).



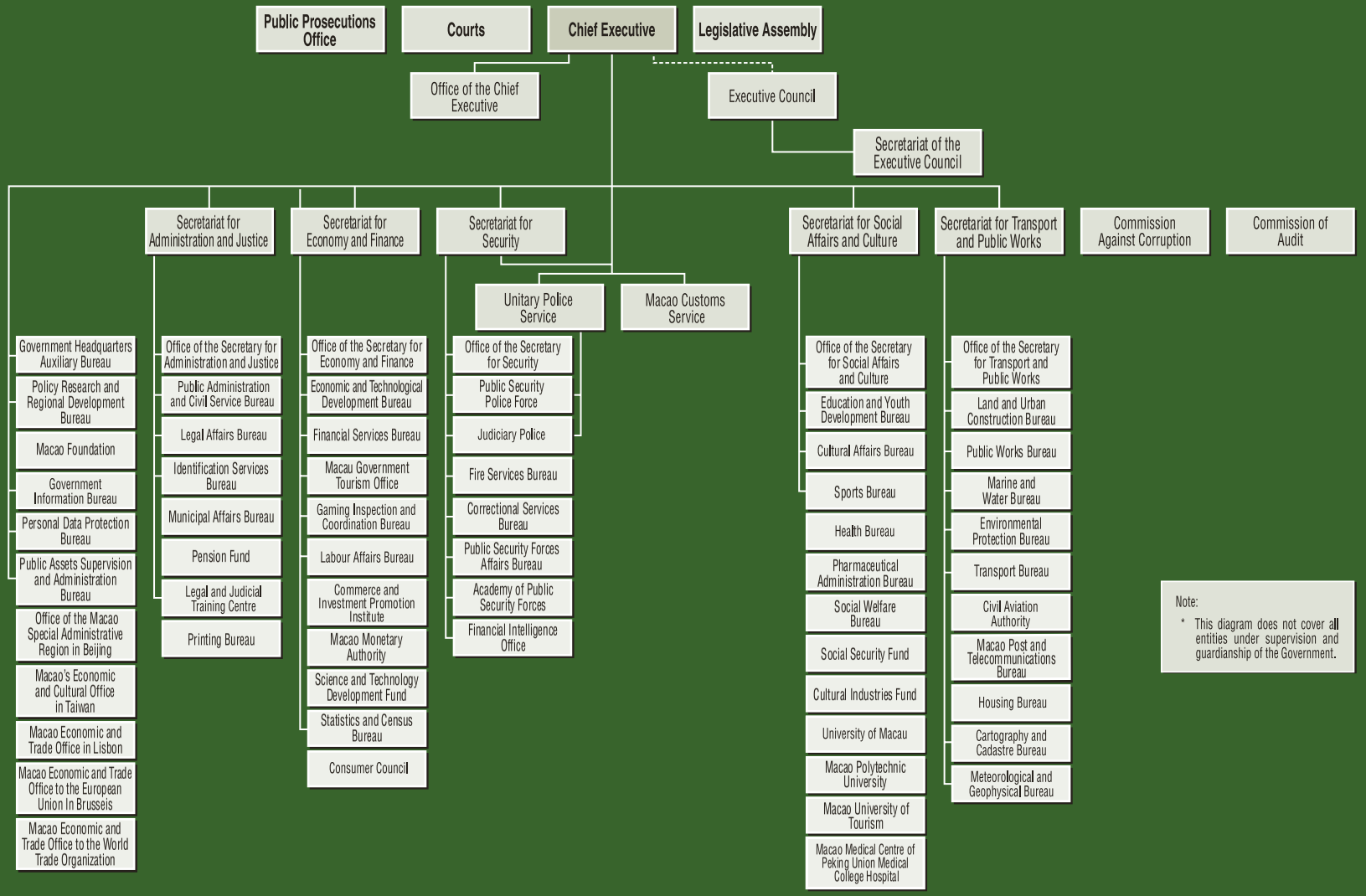
The Flag of the MSAR

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 Yearbook 2024



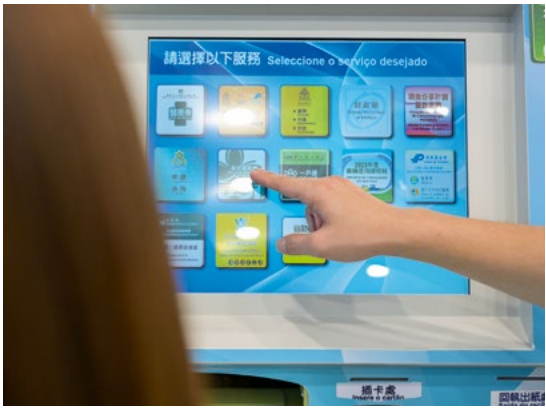
24-hour Self-Service Centres


27
自助辦證機
Quiosque de auto-atendimento
智能身份證續期
Renovação do BIR do tipo
"cartão inteligente"




政府24小時自助服務中心
Centro de Serviços de Auto-Atendimento de 24 ho
7個服務中心
7 Centros de Serviços
澳門半島
Península de Macau
Taipa
Coloane
石排灣
Seac Pai Van


6
自助辦證機
智能身份證續期
Renovação do BIR do tipo
"cartão inteligente"


請選擇以下服務 Seleccione o serviço desejado
插卡處
Inserir o cartão







As part of its ongoing efforts to promote e-governance and build a modern service-based government, the MSAR Government has set up seven 24-hour government self-service centres in Macao, providing machines for self-service applications, self-service card collection and multi-function self-service kiosks, which assist Macao residents with applying for identity cards, travel documents and other services.

Macao Yearbook 2024

2

THE LEGAL SYSTEM AND THE JUDICIARY


澳門歡迎您
MACAO WELCOMES YOU

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 nation.

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 2023, 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 2023, Information Centres in the Criminal Courts and the Civil Courts of the Base Court together with the Small Claims Court admitted 7,690 enquiries from citizens, involving a total of 7,147 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 2023, the President of the Court of Final Appeal attended the Seventh Seminar of Senior Judges of Cross-Strait and Hong Kong and Macao, and visited Beijing.

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.

In 2023, the Prosecutor General attended the 55th IAP Executive Committee Meeting, the 20th Meeting of Prosecutors General of the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries, the

56th IAP Executive Committee Meeting, the 28th Annual Conference and General Meeting of International Association of Prosecutors and the 13th China-ASEAN Prosecutors-General Conference.

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 Appeal, the Base Court and the Administrative Court. They perform duties on behalf of the Public Prosecutions Office.

To tie in with the operation of the Public Prosecutions Office and complement the performance of duties by prosecutors, the Public Prosecutions Office of Macao has set up offices for the Court of Final Appeal, the Court of Appeal, the Base Court, the Administrative Court,

and the Examining Magistracy under the Base Court. Each office is manned by 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 2023, there were 35 serving prosecutors in the Public Prosecutions Office (one prosecutor retired on 18 January 2023): one Prosecutor General, eight Assistant Prosecutors General and 26 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

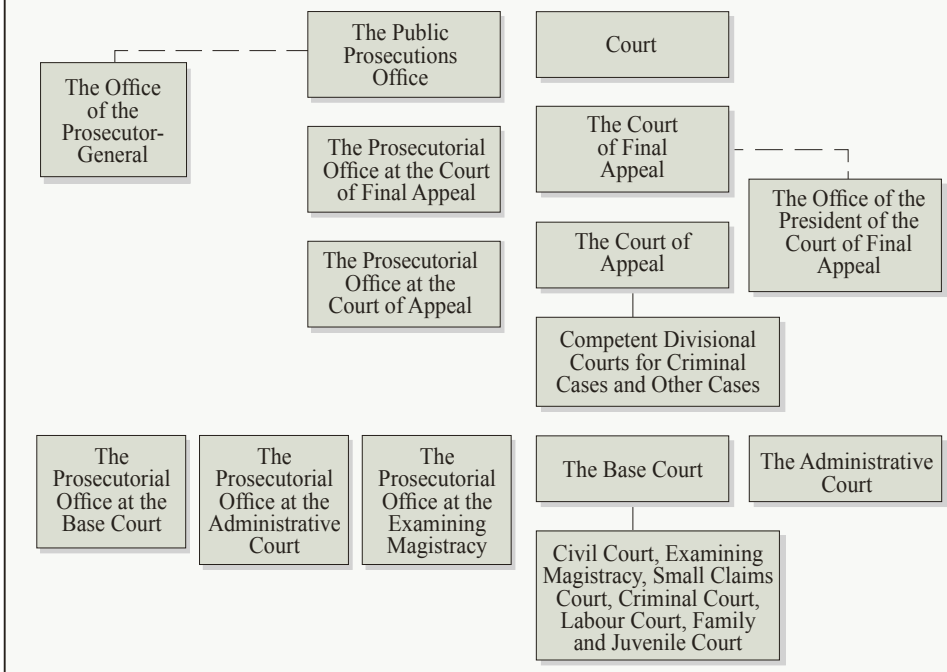
The Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region provides that every resident of Macao shall have certain inalienable legal rights. These include the right to appeal to the law, the right to initiate a court action, the right to seek assistance from a lawyer in protecting his or her legitimate 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, the Faculty of Law offers an English-medium Bachelor of Laws (Chinese Law and Global Legal Studies) programme, which focuses on Chinese Law study, with the main objective of enabling graduates to engage in legal practice and research in cities in the Greater Bay Area other than Macao.

In addition to the Master of Law Programmes in Chinese and Portuguese, programmes including Master of Law in European Union Law/International Law and Comparative Law, Master of Law in International Business Law, Master of Law programme in legal translation, and Master of Law programme in Macao legal practice are offered 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 2023/2024 academic year, 612 students were enrolled in undergraduate law programmes, 458 graduate students were studying for master's degrees in law, 12 students were enrolled in postgraduate certificate programmes, and 130 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 2023/2024 academic year, a total of 732 students were enrolled in Bachelor of Law degree programmes. There were 626 students working towards a Master of Law degree, and 172 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 two-year training. The classroom section was completed in July 2023, and the internship scheme commenced.

As for continued training courses for judges and public prosecutors, the training centre held numerous thematic seminars for judicial officers during 2023.

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

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 2023, the centre completed 27 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 2023, 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, Law on Safeguarding National Security, 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 2023, there were 445 practising lawyers and 168 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 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, vessels and aircraft in Macao, and publishing the legal statuses 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 the related certificates.

Notary Public Offices

Through issuing and signing notarised deeds and letters of authorisation, the Notary Public Offices give statutory effect and credibility to legal acts that are not performed judicially.

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 2023, there were 85 private notaries in Macao.

Macao Yearbook 2024



Legal Awareness Day for Families


"我與基本法"親子普法同樂日


"我與基本法"
親子普法同樂日


認識澳門基本法
1993年3月31日


"我與基本法"親子普法同樂日









As part of the events commemorating the 30th anniversary of the promulgation of the Basic Law of the Macao SAR, the Legal Awareness Day for Families - "Basic Law and Me" is held on 21 May at the Hac Sa Temporary Green and Leisure Area. Through games, playground facilities, handicraft workshops and stage performances, the event promotes the Constitution and the Macao Basic Law in a casual setting, by incorporating legal education into play.

Macao Yearbook 2024

3

EXTERNAL RELATIONS


澳門歡迎您
MACAO WELCOMES YOU

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 2024, a total of 145 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 February 2024, various countries had reached agreements with the Macao SAR on establishing a total of 85 consular services in Macao or had extended the duties of their consulates general in Hong Kong to include Macao, or had empowered them to execute consular duties in Macao (see Appendix 8, "Countries Exercising Consular Jurisdiction in the Macao SAR").

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

Fifty-nine 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, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, the Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Egypt, 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 and Barbuda, Samoa, the Bahamas, Denmark and Greece [consulate general temporarily closed] 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.)

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

Seventeen countries with honorary consulates in Hong Kong cover or extend services to Macao: 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 2023, Macao attended several international virtual conferences as a member of Central People's Government delegations, including:

- The third conference to review a periodic report on the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
- The third conference to review a periodic report on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;
- The 2023 Asia Pacific Week Conference of the Hague Conference on Private International Law;
- The 90th General Session of the World Assembly of Delegates of the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH);
- The Commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of WIPO-China Cooperation;
- The 111th Session of the International Labour Conference;
- The 2023 World Bank Group/International Monetary Fund Annual Meetings;
- The 91st Interpol General Assembly;
- The 66th Conference on United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs (UNCND);
- The 28th Conference of the States Parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention;
- The 76th Session of the World Health Assembly;
- The 45th Session of UNESCO's World Heritage Committee;
- The 67th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women of the United Nations;
- The third session of International Hydrographic Organisation (IHO) Assembly;

- The 28th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC;
- The 18th Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the 5th Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement; and
- The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Plenipotentiary Conference 2023.

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

- The 30th ICAO PKD Meeting;
- The Fourth High-level Meeting of the Asia Initiative;
- The 25th Session of the United Nations World Tourism Organization General Assembly;
- The Fourth UN World Data Forum;
- The 18th Disaster Risk Reduction Working Group (DRR-WG);
- The 141st/142nd Sessions of the World Customs Organization (WCO) Council;
- The 91st Interpol General Assembly;
- The 45th Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies Asia and the Pacific;
- Meeting of the Asia-Pacific Joint Group;
- The International Sports Federation (ISF) Executive Committee Meeting 2023;
- The 20th Standing Committee Meeting and the 9th International Symposium of the Western Pacific Regional Forum for the Harmonization of Herbal Medicines (FHH);
- The 42nd Olympic Council of Asia (OCA) General Assembly;
- The PATA Board Meeting and Travel Mart; and
- The 6th Annual Meeting of the Working Group on Meteorology of the Committee on Typhoons.

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 2023, 750 multilateral treaties were applicable to Macao: 65 treaties on foreign affairs and national defence; 15 on civil aviation; 10 on customs; 25 on drugs; eight on economics and finance; 10 on education, science and technology, culture and sport; 47 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 54 on the establishment of international governmental organisations (see Appendix 11, "Multilateral Treaties Applicable to the Macao SAR", for details).

In 2023, the Legal Affairs Bureau commented on 34 international treaties or amendments. The Government also received notifications from the Central People's Government regarding 21 international instruments applicable to the MSAR: six multilateral treaties and 15 UN Security Council resolutions and/or sanction lists. It announced 13 international documents: four multilateral treaties and nine UN Security Council resolutions or sanction lists.

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, an MSAR Government delegation participated in two sessions of the human rights treaties conference – covering he United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, respectively, concerning the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women in the Macao SAR. The MSAR Government delegation outlined to the committee ways the two conventions are implemented in the MSAR. Delegation members also exchanged views with the committee on issues regarding the convention, and expressed the position of the MSAR Government.

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 meetings 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.

In 2023, the total value of Macao's exports to the EU was 150 million patacas, while imports from the EU were worth 44.61 billion patacas.

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.

In April 2023, the Chief Executive of the fifth Macao SAR Government, Ho Iat Seng, led a delegation to Portugal, Luxembourg and Belgium, aiming to strengthen and deepen mutual cooperation and ties regarding the economy and trade, tourism, education, culture and other areas, as well as to further promote Macao in Europe.

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 2023 totalled 312 million patacas, and its exports to Portugal totalled 176 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 2023 totalled 440 million patacas, while total imports from the United States were valued at 8.42 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.

In 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 2023, the value of Macao's exports to Portuguese-speaking countries was 664,000 patacas, while imports from Portuguese-speaking countries were worth 1.43 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 2023, the value of Macao's exports to "Belt and Road" countries/regions was 770 million patacas, while imports from "Belt and Road" countries/regions were worth 30.92 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.

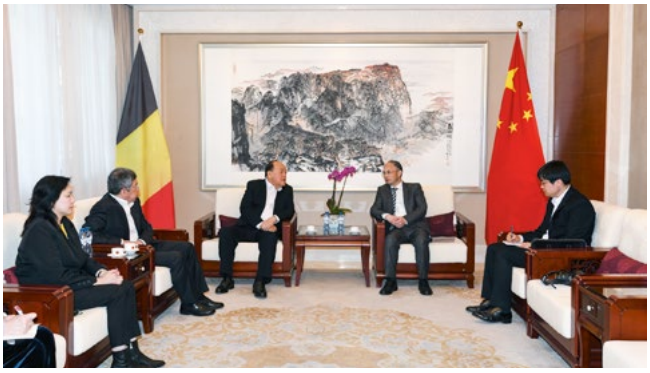


Chief Executive's Visits to Three European Countries


澳門—葡萄牙投資及旅遊推介會
Sessão de Promoção de Investimento e de Turismo Macau-Portugal
2023.4.19 · 里斯本 LISBOA












LUXSE TAKES ACTION
Refuse
single-use plastic items
Reduce
55,000 plastic water
bottles every year
Reuse
Ecobox food containers











From 18 April to 27 April, a Government and entrepreneurial delegation led by Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng visits Lisbon, Portugal; Luxembourg; and Brussels, Belgium. Being the first overseas visit after the pandemic, the 10-day trip to the three European countries is of great significance and a resounding success, achieving the goals of strengthened external relations, enhanced areas for cooperation and expanded opportunities for cooperation, and injecting greater impetus for Macao to expand its external exchanges – fully leveraging the role of Macao as a bridge between China and Portuguese-speaking countries, and promoting the sustainable development of Macao and the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.

Macao Yearbook 2024

4

ECONOMY


澳門歡迎您
MACAO WELCOMES YOU

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 2023 (as of Q4)

Type of industry	Percentage (%)[1]	Approved subsidies total (MOP)	Approved cases [2]
Wholesale	20.41%	39,099,409.20	6
Construction and public works	19.51%	37,395,184.00	5
Services for companies	13.52%	25,905,144.60	5
Imports and exports	9.94%	19,040,000.00	3
Retail	9.25%	17,730,500.00	3
Food, beverage and tobacco products	7.28%	13,955,283.78	2
Metal products, machinery and transport equipment manufacturing	5.22%	10,000,000.00	1
Other processing industries	5.22%	10,000,000.00	1
Education, healthcare, and social welfare	3.13%	5,998,250.00	4
Personal services including automobile and motorcycle repair, hair salons and beauty salons	2.04%	3,900,000.00	1
Transportation and warehousing, travel agencies	2.02%	3,864,312.00	3

(Cont.)

Statistics on Beneficiary Industries in 2023 (as of Q4)			
Type of industry	**Percentage (%)[1]**	**Approved subsidies total (MOP)**	**Approved cases [2]**
Chinese or western restaurants, and hotels	1.49%	2,859,761.18	1
Hygiene and cleaning services	0.97%	1,852,158.00	1
Total	**100.00%**	**191,600,002.76**	**36**

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

On 1 January 2023, the new concession agreements for operating games of luck in casinos officially came into effect, marking a new milestone in the development of Macao's gaming industry. Concurrently, the relaxation of pandemic prevention measures at the beginning of the year revitalised the movements of people across regions, leading to a rapid rebound in numbers of visitors to Macao. Thus, the economy has steadily recovered. The annual gaming gross revenue was approximately 183.7 billion patacas, representing an increase of 328.8 percent compared to the same period in 2022; the gross revenue from games of luck was approximately 183.059 billion patacas.

Lawful gaming businesses in Macao currently include games of luck, interactive gaming, pari-mutuel and lotteries. Types of gaming are mainly categorised according to the Gaming Industry Regulatory Framework. Games of luck form the biggest sector of Macao's gaming industry. Gross revenues from these games accounted for 99.65 percent of the industry's gross takings in 2023.

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 2023, there were 30 casinos operating in Macao, 13 of which belonged to SJM Resorts Limited, five to the Venetian Macau Limited, four to Galaxy Casino S.A., two to Wynn Resorts (Macau) Limited, four to Melco Resorts and Entertainment Limited, and two to MGM Grand Paradise Limited.

According to Executive Order No. 161/2022, starting from 1 January 2023, the maximum number of gaming tables that can be operated by each concessionaire is 6,000, and the maximum

number of gaming machines is 12,000.

The steady economic recovery resulted in growing demand for human resources. At the end of 2023, there were 400 vacancies in the gaming industry, representing a year-on-year increase of 387 vacancies. There were 51,771 gaming industry employees, representing a year-on-year decrease of 403 employees. Regarding breakdown by job, there were 23,359 dealers, 362 less than in 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 2023 was 25,290 patacas, 6.8 percent higher than in 2022. The average wage of dealers was 20,870 patacas, 5.4 percent higher than in 2022.

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.

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.

The DICJ's work during 2023 was largely in response to changing situations both locally and externally, aiming to ensure the healthy and orderly development of the gaming industry, and align with the MSAR Government's appropriate economic diversification strategy; and can be summarised as follows:

1. Monitoring the implementation of the concession agreements

The current concessionaires made commitments in their tender submissions regarding the development of gaming and non-gaming projects (including entertainment performances, community tourism, culture and art), expanding international visitor sources, and fulfilling social responsibilities (including by supporting local small and medium-sized enterprises and promoting diverse development of industries, ensuring labour rights and supporting charitable activities). The Macao SAR Government has incorporated these commitments into the concession agreements, in accordance with the recently amended By-law No. 26/2001.

The concession agreements, which came into effect on 1 January 2023, clearly state that each gaming concessionaire is required to submit a project implementation plan to the Government, detailing the proposed investments during the following year. The plan should provide details, investment amounts and implementation timeline for the investment projects, in order to obtain government approval. Prior to granting approval, the Government may negotiate and make adjustments with the gaming concessionaires, based on the needs of socio-economic development, and issue approvals within the legal timeframe.

Each gaming concessionaire proceeds with its investments according to the approved plan, while the DICJ and related government departments continuously monitor the implementation of various gaming and non-gaming projects – particularly those involving investments in expanding international visitor sources and developing non-gaming projects such as conferences and exhibitions, entertainment performances, sports events, culture and art, healthcare and health maintenance, themed amusement facilities, city of gastronomy, community tourism and maritime tourism, which aim to enrich the contents of Macao as a world tourism and leisure centre.

2. Regulating the gaming industry in accordance with the law

To ensure that gaming activities in casinos were conducted in strict accordance with the law, the DICJ constantly monitored the onsite operations of casinos, examined the accounts and finance of gaming concessionaires, and conducted reviews of the implementation of the Basic Internal Control Procedures; continuously monitored qualifications of industry players, to ensure that individuals or

companies involved in the industry maintain appropriate qualifications while conducting business or performing their duties; and strictly processed all gaming table and gaming machine applications, to ensure the industry maintains an appropriate scale and structure.

Regarding gaming promoters, according to By-law No. 16/2022, the DICJ continued scrutinising their capital and accounts, and monitored the qualifications of gaming promoters and partners; and reviewed the performance of duties by gaming promoters and partners, particularly to ensure compliance with legal requirements, such as making notifications and submitting documents within the legal timeframe.

In 2023, a total of 39 licences were issued to gaming promoters, representing a year-on-year decrease of 48 percent. To ensure the healthy and orderly development of the industry, the Government has stipulated the maximum number of gambling promoters and partners for 2024 in accordance with the law.

3. Assisting in combating money laundering and terrorism financing

In order to prevent casinos from being used for money laundering and financing terrorism, the DICJ continued to monitor the compliance of gaming concessionaires and gaming promoters with their statutory obligations. Regarding measures to combat money-laundering and terrorism-financing, the DICJ examined the due diligence reviews of large cash transactions by gaming concessionaires, as well as the reporting of large cash transactions by concessionaires and gaming promoters.

4. Continuously improving the legal framework of the gambling industry

The review of Law No. 5/2004 - Law on Regulating Credit Related to Gaming and Betting in Casinos or Other Gaming Venues was completed. A draft of the Law on Regulating Credit Related to Gaming in Casinos or Other Gaming Venues was submitted to the Legislative Assembly, stipulating the entities involved in credit provision and their obligations, and introducing additional supervisory authorities and penalties to further enhance the monitoring mechanism.

The DICJ continued following up on the amendments to By-law No. 26/2012 - Supply System and Requirements on Gaming Machines, Equipment and Systems, as well as the drafting of technical standards for self-service redemption machines for gaming machine coupons.

5. Promoting responsible gaming

The DICJ continued requiring and reviewing the implementation of responsible gaming by the gaming concessionaries, including by reviewing the annual plans for responsible gaming submitted by gaming concessionaries and conducting onsite inspections; completed reviewing the implementation of the Regulations on Conditions for Entering, Working and Gaming in Casinos and follow-up work, which included conducting special inspections regarding measures taken by gaming concessionaires to prevent individuals under the age of 21 from entering the casinos and promoting enhanced publicity efforts.

As at the end of December 2023, there were 176,550 cases of security staff preventing persons

under the age of 21 from entering casinos. Also, 76 cases of persons under the age of 21 entering casinos illegally were discovered and documented.

The DICJ also provided a self-exclusion application service to the public. The DICJ accepted 494 applications in 2023, representing an increase of about 43 percent compared to 2022. Among the applications throughout the year, 418 were for the individuals making the applications, and 76 were on behalf of other persons.

In response to the provisions on responsible gaming in the revised Gaming Industry Regulatory Framework and the Government's responsible gaming policy, the DICJ commenced amending the Responsible Gaming Measures so that gaming concessionaires can more systematically implement responsible gaming, contributing to the development of a healthy tourism city.

The DICJ continued encouraging gaming concessionaires and other gaming operators to participate in the Responsible Gaming Implementation Benchmarks, examined their levels of compliance related to their work on responsible gaming, and provided enhancement proposals with follow-up actions. In 2023, nine casinos, two gaming arcades and one betting centre passed the Responsible Gaming Implementation Benchmarks appraisal, resulting in a cumulative total of 27 units rated as a "Model of Responsible Gaming Implementation".

In order to systematically monitor gaming concessionaires to ensure their compliance with contractual obligations related to responsible gaming, they are required to regularly submit relevant information for analysis and review, in addition to undergoing regular supervision and inspections.

6. Assisting in combating illegal activities

To ensure that gaming activities in Macao were conducted in strict accordance with the law, with fairness and compliance, apart from constantly monitoring the onsite operations of casinos, the DICJ partnered with the Judiciary Police to conduct joint unannounced inspections focusing on any non-compliance in casino operations, and further combat activities related to illegal currency exchanges, thus avoiding any public security risk.

The DICJ continued combating all kinds of illegal gaming websites or platforms that were suspected of operating under different names, such as by posing as DICJ or Macao gaming operators, through a tripartite collaboration mechanism established with the Judiciary Police and gaming concessionaires. In 2023, 2,285 suspected illegal gaming websites or platforms were referred to the Judiciary Police, 22 percent less than the figure in 2022.

Regarding administrative penalties for prevention and handling of illegal gambling, there were 20 cases of illegal gambling in 2023, 39 percent fewer than in 2022. A total of 81 individuals were involved. To enhance public awareness of illegal gambling, the DICJ continues sending representatives to various public locations, to educate the public about illegal street gambling and the associated penalties.

7. Strengthening regulatory work

The DICJ continued providing specific training to related personnel, to enhance their understanding

and awareness of "One country, two systems" and national security, in order to better fulfill regulatory responsibilities in the gaming industry; constructed and developed the surveillance and internal management systems in casinos, and constantly deepened the application of information technology in surveillance work and internal management, to enhance the standard of electronic public services and supervision work.

In terms of e-governance and online application services, publicity campaigns were conducted regarding the regulations on permits for the sale of lottery tickets, lucky draws and similar activities, to prepare for the introduction of new electronic services, which will be launched in conjunction with the Government's Business and Associations Platform application.

Major Gaming Data for 2023

Contribution to Gaming, by Gross Revenue, of Games of Fortune in 2023

(billion patacas)

Items	2023
Gross Revenue of Games of Fortune	183.059
Gross Gaming Revenue	183.7
Proportion of Contribution	99.65%

Gross Revenue from Various Gaming Activities in 2023

(billion patacas)

Items	Gross Revenue
Roulette	0.828
Black Jack	2.321
VIP Baccarat	45.189
Baccarat	110.49
Fantan	0.428
Cussec	6.496
Paikao	0.094
Gaming Machines	10.915

(Cont.)

Gross Revenue from Various Gaming Activities in 2023

(billion patacas)

Items	Gross Revenue
3-Card Poker	0.312
3-Card Baccarat Game	0.356
Live Multi Game	2.895
Stud Poker	0.8
Casino War	0.025
Craps	0.333
Texas hold'em	0.633
Fortune 3 Card Poker	0.944
Total	**183.059**

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 one percent in 2022.

In 2023, Macao's exports totalled 13.34 billion patacas, representing a year-on-year decrease of 1.3 percent, with Macao's domestic product exports amounting to 1.55 billion patacas, down 23.2 percent year-on-year. The value of re-exports was 11.79 billion patacas, up 2.5 percent year-on-year. Hong Kong continued to be the major export market for Macao, with a 71.5 percent share of Macao's total exports. Mainland China accounted for 7.3 percent of Macao's total exports. The United States accounted for 3.3 percent.

In 2023, the value of products exported under the Mainland and Macao Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement ("CEPA") was 73 million patacas. Tax with a total value of 4.38 million patacas was waived. During the past 20 years, the cumulative total value of zero-tariff goods entering mainland China in accordance with CEPA provisions was 1.42 billion patacas, with 91.39 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 system, with characteristics that are unique in the region.

As at the end of 2023, among financial institutions authorised to operate in Macao, there were 34 banks (including one Government-owned Postal Savings Office), 27 insurance companies, two private pension-fund management companies, one finance company, five lease finance companies, two financial asset trading companies, 10 bureaux de change, six bureaux de change counters, one investment fund management company, four cash remittance companies, three non-banking credit agencies, three share trading companies and one other financial institution. Also, one foreign reinsurer was authorised to set up their representative office in Macao.

The Banking System

The Financial System Act, the primary legislation regulating Macao's financial services industry, emphasises risk management and control requirements for financial institutions. In particular, it imposes strict requirements on operators, which includes the suitability of major shareholders and managers.

Taking into account past regulatory experiences, industry opinions and suggestions, standards and recommended practices advocated by international regulatory organisations, as well as regulatory laws and regulations on financial services in other countries or regions closely related to Macao's financial services or with similar legal systems, the act was amended and officially promulgated in 2023, in order to align with the development of the financial services industry, enhance regulatory requirements, conform to international regulatory standards, optimise and streamline administrative procedures, and strengthen penalties for illegal financial activities.

In accordance with the Financial System Act, the Chief Executive of the MSAR may, after considering advice from the Monetary Authority, approve the registration of credit institutions in Macao on a case-by-case basis, 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 services intermediaries and other institutions engaging in regulated financial services in Macao.

As at the end of 2023, the 34 credit institutions in Macao (including a Government-owned Postal Savings Office and 33 banks) owned assets with a total value of 2,428.1 billion patacas. Deposits in Macao's banking system amounted to 1,223.4 billion patacas, and loans totalled 1,093.3 billion patacas; the loan-to-deposit ratio was 89.4 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

As at the end of 2023, 27 insurance companies were permitted to conduct business in Macao. Of these, 13 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 16 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 2023, Macao's insurance industry employed 813 people. There were 7,958 authorised insurance intermediaries: 5,999 individual agents, 1,875 salespersons, 73 corporate agents, and 11 insurance brokers.

In 2023, total insurance premium income was 37.07 billion patacas, 3.0 percent less than in 2022. Life insurance premium income accounted for 92.3 percent of the insurance market's total premium income, with the remaining 7.7 percent coming from general insurance. Life insurance premiums totalled 34.22 billion patacas, 3.9 percent down from the previous year. General insurance premiums totalled 2.85 billion patacas, representing a year-on-year increase of 9.1 percent.

Regarding pension funds, at the end of 2023, six life insurance companies and two pension-fund management companies were providing pension fund management services. So far, 53 pension funds have been established under the Legal Framework for Private Pension Funds, of which one is a closed-end fund and 52 are open-end funds. To date, 2,002 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 228,000 people. In 2023, the managed funds held assets of approximately 42.4 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. In order to strengthen monitoring of insurance intermediaries, further protect the rights of policyholders, and promote the sustainable and sound development of the insurance industry, the related legislation was revised through re-legislation. The legislative procedures are underway.

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.

The Construction and Real Estate Industry

In 2023, the average unit price per square metre of usable floor area of residential units was 93,500 patacas, representing a year-on-year decrease of 0.3 percent; the average price on the Macao peninsula (89,956 patacas) was down by 3.4 percent, and prices on Taipa (97,367 patacas) and Coloane (107,512 patacas) were up by 5.6 percent and 1.3 percent, respectively. The average price of completed units (92,348 patacas) was down by 0.1 percent, while that of uncompleted units (122,848 patacas) was down by 21 percent.

In 2023, the average unit price of offices per square metre was 89,035 patacas, representing an increase of 5.4 percent; and that of industrial units was 47,238 patacas, representing a decrease of 1.9 percent.

In 2023, the number of housing units and parking space transactions totalled 4,416, down 2.8 percent year-on-year. The transaction value totalled 23.23 billion patacas, down 5.9 percent year-on-year. There was a total of 2,879 residential unit transactions during the year, representing a year-on-year increase of 70 transactions, with a total value of 18.3 billion patacas, representing an increase of 1.8 percent. The transaction values of completed units (totalling 2,722) and uncompleted units (totalling 157) were 17.42 billion patacas and 880 million patacas, respectively.

In 2023, construction permits were granted for 437 residential units, 436 of which were on the Macao peninsula; occupancy permits were granted for 183 residential units, all of which were on the Macao peninsula.

The average price index of construction materials for residential buildings in 2023 dropped by 0.3 percent year-on-year, to 125.1. The real wage index for construction workers, discounted for inflation, was 95.5, down 0.9 percent year-on-year.

Employment and the Labour Market

In 2023, the annual unemployment rate was 2.7 percent, while the unemployment rate among local residents was 3.4 percent, representing year-on-year decreases of 1.0 and 1.4 percentage points, respectively. In 2023, Macao recorded a labour force of 375,200 people, and a labour force participation rate of 67.9 percent. The labour participation rates for males and females were 71.2 percent and 65.2 percent, respectively.

Employment

In 2023, Macao's employed population increased by 0.14 percent over the previous year, and totalled 365,200, of whom 47.98 percent were male and 52.02 percent were female. Broken down by industries, the working population was mainly engaged in recreational, cultural, gaming and other services (21.9 percent); hotels, restaurants and similar activities (12.6 percent); public administration and social security (8.0 percent); construction (7.61 percent); real estate and business and services (8.84 percent) and wholesale and retail (12.8 percent). Classified by occupation, clerical workers, service and sales workers, and non-technical workers accounted for 26.42 percent, 19.58 percent and 14.51 percent, respectively, of the entire working population.

Of the employed population, 9.0 percent had attained primary education, 16.5 percent had completed junior secondary education, 27.7 percent had completed senior secondary education, and 44.9 percent had completed tertiary education. The main age group in the employed population was 35 years to 44 years, accounting for 29.55 percent of the working population, while the age groups of 25 years to 34 years and 45 years to 54 years accounted for 26.72 percent and 21.79 percent, respectively.

Unemployment

In 2023, Macao recorded an unemployed population of 10,000. Among the unemployed, 10.87 percent had completed only primary education; 20.05 percent had completed junior secondary, 19.53 percent had completed senior secondary, and 46.25 percent had completed tertiary education. Among the unemployed, 22.03 percent were from the recreational, cultural, gaming and other services sector, 15.39 percent from the wholesale and retail sector, 19.38 percent from the construction industry, and 15.84 percent from the hotels and restaurants.

Monthly Earnings

In 2023, the median monthly earning of Macao's employed population was 17,500 patacas, representing a year-on-year increase of 2,500 patacas, while that of local residents was 20,000 patacas, which was 1,000 patacas more year on year. The median monthly earning of the recreational, cultural, gaming and other services sector, which employed the largest number of workers, was 20,000 patacas. Sectors with the highest median monthly earnings were, in descending order, public administration and social security (45,000 patacas); the education sector (27,000 patacas); water, electricity and gas production and supply (25,000 patacas); and health and social welfare (24,000 patacas).

Non-Resident Workers

To alleviate local labour shortages, at the end of December 2023, Macao had 176,661 non-resident workers, representing an increase of 14.0 percent compared with the figure in 2022. The hotel and catering industry accounted for the largest share of non-resident workers (28.0 percent), followed by the construction sector (17.1 percent), the domestic work sector (14.6 percent), the real estate and business activities sector (12.8 percent), and wholesale and retail trade (11.6 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 2023 in accordance with Law No. 19/2022, in 2023, no amount of industrial tax as specified in Tables 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 for the Financial Year 2023 approved by Law No. 19/2022, the allowance for exemption from profit tax in 2022 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 2023 approved by Law No. 19/2022, in 2023, 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 2023 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 2023 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 2021 were eligible for a tax refund of 60 percent of the personal income tax payable paid in 2021, 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, health clubs, saunas, massage parlours and karaoke bars, etc.

Note: Pursuant to Article 17 of the 2023 Government Budget approved by Law No. 19/2022, in 2023, goods and services provided by restaurants that are regulated by Law No. 8/2021 - Law on the Operation of Hotel Premises and Decree-Law No. 16/96/M dated 1 April were exempted from tourism tax as prescribed by the Regulations on Tourism Tax approved by Law No. 19/96/M dated 19 August. The exemption does not apply to establishments that have not been appropriately licensed or permitted, nor does it apply to tax subjects specified under Article 2(b) of the Regulations on Tourism Tax.

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: Pursuant to Article 22 of the Budget of the Financial Year 2023 approved by Law No. 19/2022, the urban real estate tax deduction for 2023 was set at 3,500 patacas. If the properties were owned by two or more natural persons (individuals), these persons were also eligible for the tax deduction, provided at least one of them was a Macao resident. However, this deduction was not applicable to legal persons, individual business owners or persons who are not Macao residents. Moreover, pursuant to Article 23 of the budget, in 2023 the reduction of the property tax rate for leased properties was reduced to eight percent.

Asset Transfer Stamp Duty

Transfer of an immovable asset before death, whether such transfer be temporary or permanent, or paid or unpaid, is subject to asset transfer stamp duty at the following rates:

Taxable area	Tax rate
Paid transfer of an immovable asset with a value of up to two million patacas	1%
From over two million patacas to four million patacas	2%
Over four million patacas	3%
Unpaid transfer of an asset	5%

Note: (1) Pursuant to Article 13 of the Budget of the Financial Year of 2023 approved by Law No. 19/2022, in 2023, stamp duty was exempted for eligible taxpayers who purchased residential properties worth up to three million patacas;

(2) If a residential property is acquired by two or more individuals, only the acquiring parties who meet the criteria shall have the right to proportionally receive tax exemptions on their respective tax liabilities. Furthermore, according to the same provision, if the property is acquired by a married couple and either party is not the specified property owner as defined in the provision, the acquiring parties shall have the right to enjoy the corresponding tax exemptions.

(3) 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 2023, there were 17 accounting firms, three of which providing accounting and taxation services, 156 certified public accountants and 140 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 appropriate 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 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 April 2023, the Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute (IPIM) led a delegation of representatives from Macao's exhibition and convention industry, totaling 19 people, to join the 18th China Expo Forum for International Cooperation (CEFCO 2023) held in Shaoxing Municipality, Zhejiang Province. Exchange activities regarding the exhibition and convention industries in Zhejiang and Macao were conducted during the event. Also in April, the Macao Pavilion was set up at the Third China International Consumer Products Expo, featuring 14 Macao enterprises that serve as agents for products from Portuguese-speaking countries.

In May, the IPIM set up the Macao Pavilion at the 133rd China Import and Export Fair, and coordinated 18 Macao enterprises to participate as exhibitors.

In June, the IPIM organised a delegation of nearly 40 Macao entrepreneurs and nine exhibiting enterprises from Macao and Hengqin to participate in the Ninth China (Shanghai) International Technology Fair, and set up the Macao Pavilion at the fair.

In August, the IPIM organised 28 Macao enterprises to participate in the Macao Week in Tiainjin and held the Tianjin-Macao Business Matching and Negotiation Session to deepen the business exchanges and cooperation between enterprises from Tianjin and Macao.

In September, the IPIM set up the Macao Pavilion at the 2023 China International Fair for Trade in Services, the 23rd China International Fair for Investment and Trade, the 20th China-ASEAN Exposition, the Eighth IE Expo Guangzhou 2023, and organised a delegation of Macao entrepreneurs to join the Third International Science, Technology and Innovation Forum.

In October, the IPIM set up the Macao Pavilion at the 134th China Import and Export Fair, and arranged for 18 Macao enterprises to participate as exhibitors.

In November, the IPIM organised a delegation of nearly 50 Macao entrepreneurs and 41 exhibiting enterprises to participate in the Sixth China International Import Expo, and set up the pavilion of food and beverage products of Macao and Portuguese-speaking countries in the expo's food and agricultural products zone.

Also in November, the IPIM set up the "Pavilion of China-Portuguese-speaking Countries Platform @Macao" at the inaugural China International Supply Chain Expo and arranged a delegation of 16 Macao entrepreneurs to participate as exhibitors. Additionally, the IPIM organised a delegation to attend the Second Global Digital Trade Expo in Hangzhou, and set up the Macao Pavilion at the event.

In December, the 2023 Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Fair for Trade in Services was held in three venues simultaneously – in Zhuhai, Hong Kong and Macao. The IPIM set up the Macao Pavilion in the Zhuhai venue, and arranged for seven Macao enterprises and organisations to participate as exhibitors. The Sub-forum: Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Forum on the MICE Tourism Economy was held in the Macao venue. The IPIM also participated in the Second China (Macau) High-quality Consumption Exhibition and the Hengqin Global Bay Areas Forum.

Relationship with Guangdong Province

Cooperation between Guangdong and Macao continued to deepen. In September, the 2023 Guangdong-Macao Cooperation Joint Conference was held in Macao, with the theme "Fostering quality cooperation between Guangdong and Macao; promoting high-quality development of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area".

The conference discussed the high-quality development of Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, implementing the recommendatins on financial support for the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and deepening cooperation

between Guangdong and Macao on the modern financial services industry, strengthening scientific research collaboration between Guangdong and Macao and jointly promoting the construction of technology and innovation platforms, promoting high-quality cooperation between Guangdong and Macao in medical and healthcare services and developing the "Big Health Industry", deepening cooperation between Guangdong and Macao in the integrated tourism and leisure industry and jointly building the Greater Bay Area into a world-class tourist destination, and forging ahead with cooperation between Guangdong and Macao in the convention and trade sector, as well as cultural and sports sectors, and optimising the arrangements for Northbound Travel by Macao Vehicles.

In March 2023, the Regulations for the Development of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin officially came into effect, providing an institutional safeguard for the long-term development of the zone, and better promoting the implementation of the Master Plan for the Development of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.

In July, the Measures for Supporting the Development of the Convention and Exhibition Industry in the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin were officially issued, providing subsidies for various convention and exhibition projects, with the aim of cultivating and strengthening convention and exhibition projects in the cooperation zone, promoting the innovative "multi-venue event" model, accelerating the integrated development of the convention and exhibition industries between Hengqin and Macao, and attracting more convention and exhibition enterprises to establish operations and and high-end talents to settle in the area.

In December, the Overall Development Plan for the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin was officially issued, outlining the blueprint for development of and guiding principles for the cooperation zone in the next 10 to 15 years.

In September, the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, the People's Government of Guangdong Province, the Hong Kong SAR Government and the Macao SAR Government jointly held the First Business Conference on Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Development in Macao, to promote the investment environment of the Greater Bay Area. More than 1,000 delegates of governments, industries, academia and research sector from 20 countries and regions attended the Business Conference.

Also in September, the People's Government of Guangdong Province, the Hong Kong SAR Government and the Macao SAR Government jointly organised the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and Europe Economic and Trade Cooperation Conference in Munich, Germany, to facilitate interactions and exchanges between enterprises from Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, and European enterprises.

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 the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone. 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 2023, the IPIM continued deepening cooperation with the Guangdong Provincial Commerce Department and the Guangzhou Municipal Commerce Bureau, including by collaborating with the Guangzhou Municipal Commerce Bureau in June to organise the 2023 Macao-Guangzhou Products Fair, which covered an exhibition area of 10,000 square metres, with 164 booths attracting 56 Guangzhou enterprises and 67 Macao enterprises. The Portuguese-speaking Countries, Macao and Guangzhou Business Conference and Investment Promotion Seminar was also held during the event.

In July, the IPIM and the Department of Commerce of Guangdong Province jointly organised the 2023 Guangdong and Macao Branded Products Fair (GMBPF). The fair was held in a 9,000-square metre exhibition venue with 450 booths, attracting participation by 438 exhibitors, and holding 338 business matching sessions.

In November, the IPIM co-organised the Macao Entrepreneur Delegation for Business Exchange in Guangdong (Nansha) with the Department of Commerce of Guangdong Province, as one of the four "Enterprise Investment Expedition" missions of the 2023 Global Investment Promotion Conference for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. The IPIM arranged for Macao entrepreneurs to visit Nansha and attend the Macao and Nansha Business Symposium. Enterprises in Guangdong also actively participated in various local convention and exhibition activities hosted by the IPIM.

In addition, the IPIM actively expanded and strengthened exchanges and cooperation with Guangdong Province:

In February 2023, the IPIM organised a Macao MICE Industry Business Delegation to the Greater Bay Area (Zhongshan and Foshan), with a group of more than 40 people, and jointly held the Zhongshan-Macao Business Matching Session and Foshan-Macao Business Matching Session during the visit with the Bureau of Commerce of Zhongshan Municipality and Bureau of Commerce of Foshan Municipality. Also in February, the IPIM jointly organised a seminar on the Zhuhai Special Economic Zone Market Entity Registration Regulations with the Zhuhai Municipality Administration for Market Regulation.

In June, the IPIM organised the Hengqin-Macao Business Connect Enterprise Exchange Summit 2023 in Macao and the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, holding the Macao Business Environment Exchange Session and arranging site visits, to promote Macao's business environment and advantages to mainland China entrepreneurs. Also in June, the IPIM set up the Macao Pavilion at the 2023 Guangdong 21st Century Maritime Silk Road International Expo.

In July, the IPIM organised a Macao convention and exhibition industry delegation to visit the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, and held the 2023 Guangdong & Macao Branded Products Fair – Macao-Hengqin Catering Industry Business Matching Session.

In August, the IPIM organised the Pan-Pearl River Delta (Greater Bay Area) City Convention and Exhibition Alliance delegation to visit the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.

Relationship with Fujian Province

In 2020, the IPIM and the Department of Commerce of Fujian Province signed the Agreement on Deepening Fujian-Macao Cooperation in the Convention and Exhibition Industry, to strategically

improve the effectiveness of cooperation in the convention and exhibition industry, enhance cooperation on conventions and exhibitions with Portuguese-speaking countries, and develop cooperation in online exhibitions. Meanwhile, the IPIM also strengthened cooperation between Macao and Fujian on information exchanges, venue standardisation and personnel training, to facilitate the development of the convention and exhibition industry.

In 2023, the two parties signed the Agreement on Deepening Economic and Trade Cooperation between Fujian and Macao in the Joint Construction of the "Belt and Road" at the Fourth Fujian-Macao Cooperation Conference.

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 2023, 16 entities from Fujian province joined the MIECF as exhibitors.

The 28th Macao International Trade and Investment Fair attracted 33 Fujian enterprises to participate in the Fujian Pavilion with an area of 180 square metres, and a Fujian-Macao-Portuguese-speaking countries economic and trade cooperation matching session was held during the event.

The IPIM has been an active participant of Fujian's convention and exhibition activities. In September 2023, the IPIM set up the Macao Pavilion at the 23rd China International Fair for Investment and Trade. In October, the IPIM organised 28 Macao enterprises featuring "Macao-manufactured" and "Macao-branded" products, and agents for products of Portuguese-speaking countries, to participate in the Macao Week in Fujian and Xiamen, and jointly organised the Xiamen-Macao Business Matching and Negotiation Session with the Xiamen Municipal Bureau of Commerce, which attracted over 190 representatives from Xiamen and Macao enterprises to attend.

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 13 consecutive years. Jiangsu province set up a Jiangsu Pavilion at the 28th MIF, and lined up 14 exhibitors in support of Macao's convention and exhibition industry. The 14th International Infrastructure Investment and Construction Forum (IIICF) was joined by 111 merchants from Jiangsu Province.

Relationship with Shandong Province

In 2023, the 28th Macao International Trade and Investment Fair invited Shandong province to act as partner-province, setting up the Shandong Pavilion with an area of 405 square metres, which is divided into areas for agricultural products, agricultural technology and open development

demonstration zones, lining up over 100 enterprises to join as exhibitors in Macao. Moreover, the "Sharing New Opportunities Brought by Open Development – Shandong-Macao Economic and Trade Co-operation and Exchange Conference" and "2023 Shandong Traditional Chinese Medicine and Health Industry Cooperation (Macao) Promotion Seminar" were held during the fair.

The Macao Week in Qingdao, Shandong Province was held in June 2023. The IPIM organised 28 Macao enterprises featuring "Macao-manufactured" and "Macao-branded" products, and agents for products of Portuguese-speaking countries to participate as exhibitors. The "Qingdao-Macao MICE, Trade and Investment Promotion Seminar" was also held, attracting a total of 150 enterprises from Macao and Qingdao, leading to 108 business matching negotiations.

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.

With the nation's support, Macao collaborated with Hengqin and Zhuhai to jointly build the Centre for Science and Technology Exchange and Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries, by leveraging the respective advantages of the three regions in terms of environment, policies and resources, to "bring in" technology enterprises of Portuguese-speaking countries and facilitate Chinese technology enterprises to "go global", promote exchange and cooperation in technology between China and Portuguese-speaking countries, leverage Macao's functions as a platform between China and Portuguese-speaking countries, and foster the development of the local technology industry. The centres in Macao and Hengqin are currently operational.

To support the development of Macao's technology enterprises, the Technology Enterprises Certification Programme was launched. This aims to identify qualified local technology enterprises

through a quality assurance system, provide them with different levels of official certification, and help the enterprises expand their business, in tandem with the various support measures provided by the Government, to construct a growth ladder for Macao's technology enterprises.

As regards supporting SME digitisation, the bureau held a series of lectures on digital transformation and the application of technological tools, to enhance the understanding of digitised marketing; and launched the 2023 Support Scheme for Digitalisation of SME Back-End Services, to provide SMEs with digital operations awareness training courses, operational model diagnoses, and reform solution assessments, as well as offering digital solutions.

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 2023, the Economic and Technological Development Bureau issued one general-system industrial licence and eight special system/special activity industrial licences. In addition, two general-system industrial unit licences and 13 special-system/special-activity industrial unit licences were issued, 45 industrial licences and 39 industrial unit licences were revoked, and 93 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 2023, the Economic and Technological Development Services Bureau issued 3,636 general

certificates of origin, with 71.0 percent of these issued for exports to the United States; and 15.2 percent for exports to mainland China, including 531 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 2023, the Economic and Technological Development Bureau issued 876 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;
2. By-law No. 28/2003 on External Trade Operations amended by By-law No.19/2016;
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, Executive Order No. 208/2022 and Executive Order No. 110/2023;
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, Law No. 7/2009, Law No. 11/2011, and Law No. 9/2015;
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 and 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, Law No. 10/2016, Law No. 10/2019,

Law No. 22/2020, Law No. 10/2021, and Law No. 18/2023;

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; and
11. Law No. 12/2002 on Legal System for the Control of Hazardous Substances and related 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, Executive Order No. 208/2022 and Executive Order No. 110/2023), 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; and
7. Hazardous substances.

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; and
13. Hazardous substances.

The Economic and Technological Development Bureau has been stepping up its efforts to electronically process applications for import and export licences. Eectronic customs clearance has been implemented since 2000. The current electronic customs clearance service applies to Macao Customs Service, the Municipal Affairs Bureau, the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau, the Economic and Technological Development Bureau, Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau, the Public Security Police and the Transport Bureau.

External trade operators only need to log in to the Electronic Customs Declaration Service Platform (EDI) through a website or a mobile application to submit their licence application or customs declaration information to the relevant licence issuing department or Macao Customs Service for paperless approval. Currently, most goods that require licences or declaration forms for import and export can use the electronic customs clearance service.

In 2023, the Economic and Technological Development Bureau issued 13,469 import licences and 1,216 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 2023, the Intellectual Property Department of the Economic and Technological Development Bureau accepted 13,360 applications for trademark licences, representing an increase of 7.46 percent from the 12,432 applications processed in 2022. Applications were mainly from mainland China, Macao SAR, Hong Kong SAR, the United States and Japan. As at 31 December 2023, the Economic and Technological Development Bureau had received a cumulative total of 233,364 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 2023, the Economic and Technological Development Bureau accepted 1,035 applications for patents and applications for registration of 319 designs/new products. These applications were mainly from countries or regions including mainland China, the United States, Switzerland and Japan. As at 31 December 2023, the Economic and Technological Development Bureau had received a cumulative total of 9,919 applications for patents and applications for the registration of 3,467 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 2023, a total of 21,190 applications had been received, with 17,467 applications approved, and provided with a total of 5.597 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 2023, the Government had received 1,627 applications, involving a total loan amount of 3.302 billion patacas; 863 of the applicants obtained government credit guarantees totalling 1.496 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.

From the scheme's commencement to the end of 31 December 2023, the Government had 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.

From the scheme's commencement to the end of December 2023, a total of 2,783 applications had been received, 2,080 of which were approved, involving a total of 439 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, previously known as the Monetary and Foreign Exchange Authority, functions as a quasi-central bank. In accordance with Decree-Law No. 14/96/M, it is responsible for formulating and applying monetary and financial policies, overseeing financial services institutions and financial markets, and monitoring the stability of the financial system. In accordance with Law No. 8/2011, it is responsible for the investment and management of the fiscal reserves of the SAR. In accordance with government policy, the Monetary Authority of Macao actively optimises the software and hardware infrastructure of the financial services market,

cultivates new financial services business models, and fosters the continuous development of modern finance services.

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 interest rate in Hong Kong. In addition, the Monetary Authority balances the liquidity in the money market via repurchase agreements of monetary bills 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 system, all the patacas issued must be 100-percent-backed by foreign exchange reserves. As legal backing for the notes they issue, the agent banks for note-issuing are required to pay an equivalent amount in Hong Kong dollars to the Monetary Authority; 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.

According to Law No. 10/2023 on the Legal System for Currency Issuance, the pataca is the legal tender of the Macao SAR and has legal tender power. No one may refuse to accept it at its face value as a means of payment. However, to cater to the actual needs of the current digital economic and social development, the law also stipulates certain circumstances where the obligation to accept banknotes and coins can be exempted, including transactions completed over the internet, as well as the provision of goods or services through unattended sales.

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. As at the end of 2023, the year-end balance of foreign exchange reserves increased by 8.4 percent over 2022, amounting to 223.6 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. As at the end of 2023, the total asset value of the fiscal reserve, including the central budget balance for 2021 transferred early in the year, was 580.5 billion patacas, representing an increase of 22.5 billion patacas over the same period in 2022.

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.

In accordance with the By-law on the Organisation and Operation of the Commerce and Investment Promotion Institute, which came into force on 1 July 2024, the IPIM has been renamed the Commerce and Investment Promotion Institute.

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, the IPIM set up the Pavilion of China-Portuguese-speaking Countries Commercial and Trade Service Platform on 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 displays information related to building the Sino-Portuguese platform through multiple dimensions, and includes over 2,000 physical exhibits and multimedia items. 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.

The pavilion provides free public guided tours on every open day and continuously organises various activities, including live streaming commerce, business matching sessions, trade promotion events and specialised seminars. In 2023, the IPIM organised a total of 11 live-streaming related events, attracting nearly 140,000 views. To further explore more sales channels for the pavilion exhibitors, in September 2023 an exclusive zone for products from Portuguese-speaking countries was launched on a local e-commerce platform in Macao.

By the end of 2023, the IPIM had already set up 19 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 2023, the IPIM held business matching sessions for wine of Portuguese-speaking Countries in Wuhan and Chengdu, respectively.

The IPIM continued to organise various activities to promote special products from Portuguese-speaking countries and Macao. In 2023, it held three sessions of "Vamos Desfrutar – Portuguese Speaking Countries and Macao Products Bazaar" in Macao and the Guangdong-Macao Intensive

Cooperation Zone in Hengqin. It also set up the "PSC Mart – Portuguese-speaking Countries Products and Services Experience Zone" at the 11th Macao International Travel (Industry) Expo. To expand Macao's function as a food trading and distribution centre for Portuguese-speaking countries, the IPIM organised participation by 12 Macao entrepreneurs in the Sagal Expo Lisboa 2023, held in March.

The IPIM continued refining the functions of the Economic and Trade Cooperation and Human Resources Portal between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries, including adding customs data between China and Portuguese-speaking countries, setting up backend data analysis functionality, and optimising various search engine-related features. As at the end of 2023, the portal had 42,939 registered accounts, with 4,848 registered suppliers and agents, 2,946 professional services providers, and 2,129 registered talents who are bilingual in Chinese and Portuguese; and feaured 34,178 entries on foods, 449 entries on non-food products, and 483 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 agreements on cooperation with trading organisations of various Portuguese-speaking countries and many provinces and regions of mainland China, including a memorandum on cooperation with the Portuguese Agency for Foreign Investment and Commerce (AICEP) signed in April 2023, to help local and overseas merchants to explore business opportunities

In May 2023, the IPIM represented Macao, China as a guest economy to attend the 55th APEC Small and Medium Enterprises Working Group (SMEWG) Meeting in Hong Kong. In July, it participated online in the 31st work meeting of the Asian Trade Promotion Forum (ATPF).

Enterprise Expansion Services

The IPIM has launched the "invest here" website, presenting investment information on Macao, the nine cities in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and key cities in Portuguese-speaking countries, to help investors sift practical and essential information about investment from the vast amount of information available on the internet.

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.

During 2023, to strengthen solicitation of investments: in March, the IPIM organised a commercial and trading delegation to Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia, holding 10 investment promotion events to promote the new model of synergy between industries with "Macao platform + international resources + Hengqin space + shared results". Coinciding with the Government's visit to Europe, in April, the IPIM organised a delegation of over 40 Macao entrepreneurs to visit Lisbon and Porto in Portugal, holding the Macao- Portugal Investment and Tourism Promotion Seminar and signing 11 onsite agreements.

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 2023, the IPIM co-organised the "34th Certified in Exhibition Management® (CEM CHINA) Learning Programme" with the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) Training Centre, and 40 participants successfully obtained their certificates. The IPIM also collaborated with the Labour Affairs Bureau to hold the "Workshop on Booth Design" and "Workshop on MICE Technology Applications", inviting exhibition consultants to provide in-depth lectures on attracting more international exhibitors to Macao and enhancing the use of technology in exhibitions. Three online MICE training sessions were held, covering new trends in Asia-Pacific MICE markets, MICE bidding strategies, and tips on the use of MICE technologies.

To help small and medium sized enterprises in Macao to seize the opportunities in e-commerce development, on 29 March 2023 the IPIM announced the revised "E-commerce Promotion Incentives Scheme", and the previous "E-Commerce Promotion Incentive Measures" and "E-Commerce Promotion (B2C) Incentives Scheme" ceased accepting applications.

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" through online and offline channels. It also acts as a bridge for Macao enterprises to connect with domestic and overseas business partners, to explore new business opportunities. In December 2023, the IPIM and the Economic Development Bureau of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin jointly organised the "Briefing Session on Support Policies for Macao Ideas' Enterprises to Set up Operations in the Cooperation Zone", to introduce Macao Ideas' enterprises to the first targeted preferential policy from Cooperation Zone authorities for Macao-funded enterprises.

Major Exhibitions and Events Hosted and Organised by IPIM

In 2023, the IPIM continued organising large local brand exhibitions, including:

- The 14th International Infrastructure Investment and Construction Forum (IIICF);
- 2023 Macao International Environmental Co-operation Forum and Exhibition (MIECF);
- The 2023 Guangdong and Macao Branded Products Fair (GMBPF);
- The 28th Macao International Trade and Investment Fair (MIF);
- The Macao Franchise Expo 2023 (MFE);
- The First China-Portuguese-Speaking Countries Economic and Trade Expo (Macao) (C-PLPEX); and
- The 2023 Guangdong & Macao Branded Products Fair, which became the 11th Macau exhibition to be certified by the Global Association of the Exhibition Industry (UFI) in 2023.

Additionally, the IPIM co-organised the Global Legal & Sustainable Timber Forum 2023 (GLSTF) with the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) for the first time, establishing an exchange and collaboration platform for the industry while demonstrating Macao's advantages in hosting new forms of exhibitions and conferences.

The 2023 MIECF attracted over 400 exhibitors to join physically, with nearly 400 matching interviews, leading to a total of nearly 40 project signings; the 28th MIF, 2023 MFE and 1st C-PLPEX attracted over 1,100 exhibitors, with about 1,000 business matching sessions leading to over 101 project signings; the 2023 GMBPF attracted participation by 438 exhibitors, holding 338 business negotiation sessions, leading to 54 project signings; the 14th IIICF witnessed the signing of 39 cooperation agreements, the staging of 220 business meetings, and released the Belt and Road Infrastructure Development Index (2023) and its Index Analysis Report. The GLSTF 2023 attracted 700 guests from 36 countries and regions to attend. During the event, two major research outputs of the timber industry were released and two cooperation agreements were signed.

The IPIM continued organising MICE environment experience tours, thus helping event organisers gain a deeper understanding and experience of Macao's MICE hardware and software support, in order to attract more event organisers to host events in Macao. In 2023, three experience tours were organised, inviting a total of 69 professional event organisers to visit Macao's event facilities and supporting infrastructure.

Overseas Promotion

During 2023, the IPIM actively promoted Macao as a preferred MICE destination, thus continuously enhancing Macao's image as an international convention and exhibition city. In February and March, the IPIM attended the "UFI Global CEO Summit" in Lisbon, Portugal, and the "UFI Asia-Pacific Conference" in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, respectively. In May, the IPIM arranged a delegation of Macao enterprises to participate in the "IMEX Frankfurt" in Germany; set up the Macao Pavilion; and held the Macao MICE Environment Promotion Seminar. In November, the IPIM organised a delegation from Macao's MICE sector to attend the 62nd ICCA World Congress 2023 in Bangkok, Thailand, to facilitate exchanges and cooperation between Macao and the international MICE sector.

The IPIM and the Economic Development Bureau of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive

Cooperation Zone in Hengqin jointly launched the "MICE² Macao x Hengqin" brand in 2023. At the 2023 IT&CMA in Bangkok, Thailand and the IBTM World 2023 in Barcelona, Spain, they set up the Macao-Hengqin Pavilion, to strengthen overseas promotion and showcase the advantages of the Macao-Hengqin MICE platform.

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 events in the community or at different venues to enrich the experience of exhibitors in Macao, and providing financial support 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 Tourism Office, Labour Affairs Bureau, Land and Urban Construction Bureau, Monetary Authority of Macao, Fire Service, Health Bureau, Pharmaceutical 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

Law No. 7/2023 on Talent Recruitment System and related by-laws came into effect on 1 July 2023, while abolishing the technical personnel residency system under By-law No. 3/2005 on Temporary Residency Regime for Investors, Management and Technical Personnel. The transitional provisions adopt the principle of applying the new system to new applicants while maintaining the previous system for existing applications. Technical personnel residency applications filed in accordance with By-law No. 3/2005 before the Talent Recruitment System took effect – including new applications, renewals and extensions to family dependents – were handled by IPIM according to the relevant by-law.

Under By-law No. 3/2005, natural persons listed below who are not local residents can apply for temporary residency in the Macao SAR according to the related by-law:

1. investors who plan to make significant investments that facilitate Macao's development and whose plans are being considered by the relevant authorities; and
2. investors who have made significant investments that facilitate 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 on 24 November 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) on 18 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.

In 2023, the CPTTM held 1,052 training programmes comprising 23,950.8 learning hours. The number of students totalled 26,026.

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. In addition to serving as the National Vocational Qualification Assessment, the unit is recognised by mainland China as a social training evaluation organisation. The vocational training programmes in the first stage were for beauticians and hairdressers. Commissioned by the Labour Affairs Bureau, the centre continued to serve as the agency for applying for certificates of corresponding graded vocational skills in mainland China (showing direct recognition of Macao's vocational skill certificates). Cumulatively, 925 people successfully applied for vocational skill certificates in the electrician category. In 2023, a total of 6,007 people sat for examinations on 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 2023, newly added examinations included the International English Language Testing System (IELTS) and American Hotel & Lodging Education Institute (AHLEI) certification.

In 2023, the CPTTM again organised the 15th Office Software Competencies Competition for Macao Students, the 10th Multimedia Design Software Competencies Competition for Macao Tertiary Students, and the fifth Professional English Competition. Four secondary school students trained by the centre achieved outstanding results at the Microsoft Office Specialist World Championship, winning two gold medals and two silver medals.

In 2023, the centre launched its first ITEC Manicure Course. Eleven trainees completed the course and obtained the ITEC Level 2 Award in Providing Manicure Treatments. All the trainees obtained ITEC international certification.

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 2023, the CPTTM continued providing varied technological support to the industry. During the year, it assisted in 110 cases that resulted in over 1,860 final products.

In 2023, 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. In 2023, the CPTTM organised 25 Macao clothing brands to participate in fashion shows in various regions and cities, including Hong Kong CENTRESTAGE Online Platform, Shanghai Fashion Week, Dalian Fashion Week and Shenzhen Original Design Fashion Week, to promote Macao brands abroad, resulting in over 220 negotiations with businesses from countries such as Japan, Vietnam, India, Iran, Austria and France, resulting in 60 successful cases.

The CPTTM continued cooperating with the IPIM, to hold the Macao Fashion Festival 2023 during the 28th Macao International Trade and Investment Fair (MIF). The festival attracted participation by more than 80 designers. During the event, 12 business negotiations were arranged for participating brands, to help Macao fashion brands to reach international and mainland China markets. The festival attracted over 6,000 visitors, and 5,080,000 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 2023, the Macao Fashion Gallery hosted fashion shows, multi-brand stores, live-streaming, and cultural and creative activities, promoting 70 fashion brands and receiving nearly 25,000 visitors. The operation of the Macao Fashion Gallery ended on 31 December 2023.

In 2023, the CPTTM organised and participated in 18 fashion-related competitions, with participation by 234 secondary school students and 387 designers. The CPTTM also held or participated in 26 fashion events which were joined by 536 fashion and accessory designers and fashion industry practitioners from Macao.

The CPTTM also held the second "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 2023, the CPTTM participated in several vocational skills competitions in mainland China, winning a silver medal in Fashion Technology and a gold medal in Visual Merchandising at the 12th Guangzhou/Hong Kong/Macao/Chengdu (GHMC) Youth Skills Competition 2023; and winning a merit award in Product Display Technology at the Third Vocational Skills Competition of Guangdong, and receiving an advanced (level 3) vocational skill level certificate from the Human Resources and Social Security Department of Guangdong Province, as well as a vocational skills certificate from the Labour Affairs Bureau.

In 2023, the CPTTM collaborated with the Economic and Technological Development Bureau to launch the first round of Back-Office Digital Support Services for SMEs 2023, benefiting 199 enterprises. It also again collaborated with the United Association of Food and Beverage Merchants of Macao to launch the 3rd round of the Back-office Electronic Funding Scheme in the Catering Industry (2023), benefiting 40 catering enterprises.

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 2023, a total of 90 cases were resolved via management system consulting services. There were 39 applications under the assistance scheme for the International Management System Certification/Laboratory Accreditation. From the commencement of the scheme in October 1996 to the end of 2023, a total of 627 applications were awarded certification. There were 11 test categories under the External Testing Relay Service. A total of 2,816 applications were filed. The Macau Product Quality Certification Scheme (MPQC), organised by the CPTTM and the Industrial Association of Macau, received 51 applications. From the scheme's launch in September 2018 to the end of 2023, 112 applications were received and 75 product certificates were issued.

The CPTTM continued to help local organisations to implement the ISO 14001 environmental management system and ISO 50001 energy management system, as well as realising green purchasing, referring to the sustainable development report framework promulgated by the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and promoting sustainable development. The CPTTM again held the 17th Envirokids Programme – Children's Environmental Protection Action; a total of 8,104 primary school students from 36 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 2023, the CPTTM organised eight IT-related competitions for 1,122 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 2023, it provided technical support for various enterprises on 30 occasions. Also in 2023, the CPTTM continued producing a live-streaming 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 22 episodes were broadcast in 2023.

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 2023, it handled a total of 94 SMEs cases, including intermediary/consultancy services for SMEs, as well as new media tutorials.

In 2023, the CPTTM collaborated with the Centre for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Studies at the University of Macau to conduct a strategic analysis of Macao's cross-border

e-commerce development, to assist the Government with planning and enhancing policies for the development of cross-border e-commerce.

Also in 2023, the CPTTM assisted 11 Macao organisations/enterprises with participating in the 25th 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 2023, a Macao resident and a Macao enterprise won third prize in the 2022 Productivity Promotion Awards (Service Excellence) and third prize in the 2022 Productivity Promotion Awards (Innovative Development), organised by China Association of Productivity Promotion Centres, respectively.

In 2023, as one of the initiators of the Zhuhai-Macao Vocational Skill Level Certification Alliance, the CPTTM served as a vice-chairman unit. It also served as a council-member unit of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Certification Alliance and the Guangdong Greater Bay Area Certification Promotion Centre.

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.

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 2023, in order to adapt to the changing human resource needs in Macao, the Labour Affairs Bureau continued to actively organise various job matching activities to promote diverse employment for Macao residents 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 employment on 13,835 occasions, through various online and offline employment matching services.

In 2023, 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 hotel, high-end retail, daily-shopping retail, catering, and security and cleaning, totalling 152 sessions, leading to successful job matching for 1,476 people. The Labour Affairs Bureau joined hands with Macao's six major leisure business enterprises to hold monthly job fairs, totalling 48 sessions, leading to successful job matching for 8,124 people.

The Labour Affairs Bureau also continued to provide ongoing job matching services, and through general matching, it fostered employment of 1,328 people in 2023. The bureau launched the "Available Jobs at a Glance" website, to provide self-help job application services for job seekers. During the year, successful matching via online services totalled 2,629 people.

To promote diverse employment, in 2023, the bureau launched the "Employment + Training" specialised programme with leisure business enterprises, to provide phased training for job seekers lacking relevant experience, so they could develop their careers – thus promoting upward mobility, resulting in 144 people being successfully employed through the programme.

To support youth employment, the Labour Affairs Bureau held the fresh university graduate internship programme for the fourth year in a row, taking in 213 young people in 2023. As at the end of December 2023, 78 people were employed after internships. The bureau also co-organised the Youth Career Expo 2023 with youth organisations, and collaborated with community associations to launch the "Navigator - Trainee Program", covering four major industry-related fields including smart+, cultural tourism and modern financial services, with 14 people employed and trained through the programme.

Taking a multi-pronged approach, the bureau also launched various youth employment mentorship programmes themed around newly-rising industries in the Macao SAR. In 2023, it held

15 industry Q&A seminars, which were joined by 2,781 people online and offline, including 1,763 secondary school students, providing a clearer picture of the development prospects of newly-rising industries and their human resource demands. Working together with the Livelihood Affairs Bureau of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin and renowned enterprises in mainland China, the bureau launched seven internship programmes, with participation by a total of 136 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 a temporary allowance plan to encourage employers to hire jobless residents during the pandemic, which concluded in March 2023. From June 2022 to February 2023, employers may receive a one-off allowance of 19,968 patacas upon employing one eligible local citizen. During the application period, a total of 2,029 applications were received, involving additional employment of 4,105 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 2023, it held two special job matching sessions for people with disabilities, successfully matching 44 people. Together with regular employment matching, 51 people were successfully employed. 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 2023, 88 applications were received, 85 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 2023 were attended by 19,686 persons.

In response to the impact of the pandemic on the job market in Macao, subsidised training programmes were again launched in 2023, 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. The final intake for these training programmes was in December 2023, and the programmes concluded after the courses were completed.

Statistics on Vocational Training Department Students in 2023

Training system	Training Mode	Target Participants	Number of Courses	Number of Students	Number of Completed Courses	Number of Students who Completed the Courses
Pre-employment training	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.	4	77	3	49
	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	14	1	14
Education Training	General Courses	The currently employed/ unemployed. To enhance the knowledge and skills of industry workers and promote professional development along career paths.	190	3,640	177	3,006
	Specialised on-the-job paid training (Note)	Existing employees, newly-recruited workers and staff who wish to change jobs; to provide on-the-job paid training on necessary skills and job matching, to provide opportunities for upward or lateral mobility.	36	724	34	675

(Cont.)

Statistics on Vocational Training Department Students in 2023

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	Occupational Quality Training	Existing employees; to reinforce professional ethics, core values and awareness of responsible gaming; to raise their overall capabilities and employment competitiveness.	142	3,051	142	2,958
	Subsidised Vocational Skills Training and Development Programme	Employed/ unemployed individuals / Macao residents; to provide financial support through subsidies to eligible entities to promote the development of vocational training activities, so as to facilitate the continuous development of career paths.	11	221	11	194
	Vocational Rehabilitation Programme	Rehabilitating persons; to provide vocational training to rehabilitating persons who are willing and able to work, and assist them in entering the job market.	1	7	1	6
	Domestic Helper Training	Domestic helpers / employed / unemployed individuals; to raise their professional knowledge and service quality in serving households.	1	20	1	13
	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.	18	356	18	346

(Cont.)

Statistics on Vocational Training Department Students in 2023

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	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.	253	6,811	238	5,775
	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.	155	3,482	155	3,362
	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	33	159	14	28
	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.	76	1,133	76	1,121
Total			**921**	**19,695**	**871**	**17,547**

**Note: Specialised on-the-job paid training includes: Facility Maintenance Skills Training Programme, Hotel and Catering Chef Training Programme, Comprehensive Food and Beverage Management Programme, Cookery Foundation Acceleration Programme, Youth Development Programme, Cross-Training Development Programme for Gaming Workers, Fast Track Front Office Supervisor Training Programme, Excellent Security Talent Development Programme, Culinary Career Development Programme and Catering Talent Development Programme.*

Skills Evaluation

In 2023, 2,787 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 the personal care industry, accounting for 50.8 percent, 10.8 percent and 9.8 percent of the total, respectively.

The Labour Affairs Bureau continued actively working with Guangdong province on occupational skills testing, to explore skills testing or training programmes for "One Examination, Two Accreditations" for more types of jobs and at various levels, thereby fully realising the advantages of regional cooperation.

In October 2023, the Labour Affairs Bureau, in collaboration with the Human Resources and Social Security Department of Guangdong Province, Vocational Training Council of Hong Kong and Macao Institute for Tourism Studies, set up a joint Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao assessment station for skilled workers in Nansha, Guangzhou. The station served as the convergence point for vocational skills assessment standards spanning the three regions, as well as an incubation hub for cooperative projects.

Additionally, the three parties signed the Tripartite Cooperation Agreement on the "One Examination, Multiple Accreditations" Initiative between the Guangdong Vocational Skills Appraisal Guidance Centre, the Vocational Training Council of Hong Kong, and the Labour Affairs Bureau of the Macao SAR Government, to promote comprehensive upgrades to the cooperation between the three parties, support talent cultivation in the Greater Bay Area, and deepen the integrated development of talent assessment in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

Vocational skill competitions

The Labour Affairs Bureau fosters vocational skills development, broadens horizons and arouses interest in skills training among young people, by participating in or organising vocational skills competitions, to facilitate talent cultivation. Also, it further enhances exchanges and cooperation with vocational training organisations worldwide, thereby learning from advanced training experiences and skills, increasing public awareness of the importance of vocational training, and promoting the development of vocational skills training in Macao.

In 2023, the Labour Affairs Bureau organised and supported young people and the industry to participate in various international, regional and local skill competitions, including: the 47th WorldSkills Competition Macao Regional Selection, the 12th Guangzhou/Hong Kong/Macao/

Chengdu (GHMC) Youth Skills Competition, the 2023 "Shenhe Cup" Vocational Skills Competition, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Cantonese Cuisine Master Skills Competition, the Jiangmen-Macao Infant-Caregiver Vocational Skills Competition, and the Integrated Tourism and Leisure Enterprises Vocational Skills Competition.

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";
- Law No. 5/2020 – "The Law on Minimum Wage"; and
- 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 improve the occupational safety and health protection measures for the construction industry, establish specific technical standards and requirements, and regulate the system regarding safety management, the Government formulated Law No. 2/2023 on Occupational Safety and Health in the Construction Sector and its supplementary By-law No. 33/2023 on Technical Regulations on Occupational Safety and Health in the Construction Industry. In addition, the Government submitted the Union Law to the Legislative Assembly; this passed its first reading in the Legislative Assembly on 16 January 2023.

The Government completed the first statutory review of the minimum wage amount as stipulated in Law No. 5/2020 – "The Law on Minimum Wage", and adjusted the minimum wage through Law No. 19/2023 – "Amendments to Law No. 5/2020 – The Law on Minimum Wage".

The Government also initiated reviews of other labour-related laws and regulations, including: review of the limits of compensation for work accidents and occupational diseases as stipulated in Decree-Law No. 40/95/M – "Compensation Mechanism for Labour Accidents and Occupational Diseases", and review of the maternity leave compensation subsidy as stipulated in Law No. 8/2020 – "Amendments to the Labour Relations Law (Law No. 7/2008)".

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 2023, the Labour Inspection Department provided 3,264 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, wages and contract termination, which accounted for 17.3 percent, 12.4 percent, and 10.5 percent of all enquires, respectively. There were 40,594 enquiries via telephone.

A total of 1,587 in-person complaints from 2,270 employee enquiries were handled, similar to the figure in 2022. Most complaints involved wages (29.7 percent), dismissal compensation (11.0 percent) and overtime compensation (9.4 percent). Categorised by industry, most complainants were from construction (27.8 percent), followed by real estate and business and services (19.0 percent), and hotels and food and beverage (14.6 percent).

In 2023, 2,883 complaints related to employment disputes, illegal employment and other cases were settled, involving 6,134 employees and 2,129 employer entities. There were 1,763 cases related to rights of creditors involved in the employment disputes, involving totals of 146,425,429 patacas and 3,767 employees, with 353 of these cases transferred for trial by the judiciary, accounting for about 20 percent of total creditors' rights issues – mainly concerning wages, dismissal compensation and annual leave, with the rest being resolved by the department itself.

In 2023, the Labour Inspection Department received notifications of 74 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, 624 cases of illegal employment were filed in 2023, 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, 538 offenders were penalised for breaches of the law, with fines imposed totalling 6,352,500 patacas. In these cases, 52 non-local residents were found to be working for others in Macao without permits. Also, 162 non-local residents were found to be engaged in activities for their own benefit. Individuals in the two groups were fined a total of 3,510,000 patacas.

In 2023, a total of 346 applications for businesses related to employment agencies were processed; they included 118 applications for employment agency business licences and 228 applications for employment service instructor licences. A total of 29 cases involving alleged breaches of law by employment agencies were filed. These cases involved 21 activities, and there were 21 penalties for operating without a licence, non-submission of a legally required record, absence of receipt

for service givers, and unauthorised license modifications with a total of 228,000 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 2023, 810 employees applied for protection of labour creditor's rights. The Managing Committee of the Labour Affairs Bureau handled 1,130 cases in 2023, 1,106 of which were approved for payment.

In 2023, 174 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 230 business establishments in nine industries.

The Labour Affairs Bureau continued to promote labour-related laws through interactive and diverse ways. In 2023, the bureau cooperated with various organisations and associations to hold 34 special briefing sessions attended by 1,260 people, explaining to them the labour laws and regulations. Apart from the e-learning course on labour rights and interests, the bureau added an e-learning course on employment agencies' rights and interests, and complemented it with a knowledge-based online quiz game, introducing labour rights to citizens in varied ways. There were 24,791 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.

In 2023, the bureau launched the "Online Application for Renewal of Employment Service Adviser Licences" system; and in 2024, lauched the renewal services for employment agency activity licence on the Business and Associations Platform, to enhance the convenience of online services.

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 2023, 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 2023, 25 new public works projects joined the plan. The department organised 13 workshops 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 2023, 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	1,339 construction sites	3,780	444	1. Penalty procedures were instituted 46 times for construction sites that violated relevant regulations (minor violations), with penalties totalling 222,000 patacas imposed. It was ordered that work be suspended in two cases due to high-risk situations. 2. Three employers and four individuals were found to have contravened regulations regarding occupational safety cards of the construction industry.

Work item	Target	Number of Inspections	Number of Suggested Improvements	Other Actions
Routine Safety and Health Inspection	10 supermarkets	13	3	
	1 hotel	1	--	--
	113 food processing factories	144	99	
Safety Inspection Jointly Conducted with Other Departments	312 enterprises	406	123	--
Industrial Accident	5,293 victims of industrial accidents	--	--	1. Five penalty procedures were instituted for construction sites that violated relevant regulations (minor violation), with penalties totalling 43,500 patacas imposed. 2. Two penalty procedures was instituted for commercial venue sthat violated relevant regulations (minor violation), with penalties totalling 4,000 patacas imposed; it was ordered that work be suspended in one case due to a high-risk situation.

Occupational safety and health training in 2023:

Course/activity	Number of classes	Number of participants	Number and types of certificates awarded
Occupational safety and health seminar	591	19,171	--
Occupational safety and health training module	164	3,974	3,740 (Certificate of Competency)
Construction Sector Occupational Safety Card Training Course and Open Exam	582	13,354	12,315 (Construction Sector Occupational Safety Card)
Construction Sector Occupational Safety Card Refresher Course and Renewal Exam	615	11,416	10,985 (Construction Sector Occupational Safety Card Renewal)
Construction safety designated training courses	115	2,269	2,057 (Construction Safety Designated Training Certificate)
Hotel and catering sector occupational safety cards training courses	510	12,684	12,276 (Hotel and Catering Sector Occupational Safety Card)
Construction safety supervisor certificate courses (organised jointly with Macau Construction Safety Association) (Previously known as assistant construction safety supervisor certificate courses)	6	210	181 (Assistant Construction Safety Supervisor Certificate) *3 classes not completed
Construction safety officer certificate courses (organised jointly with the University of Macau) (Previously known as construction safety supervisor certificate courses)	4	119	(Construction Safety Officer Certificate) *4 classes not completed
Occupational Safety and Health Officer certificate courses (organised jointly with Macau University of Science and Technology)	1	26	(Occupational Safety and Health Officer certificate) *Classes not completed

Occupational safety and health promotional activities in 2023:

Activity	Number of participants	Number of participating individuals
Occupational safety and health promotional activities	469 construction sites	15,308
	40 hotels	1,071
Safety shoes promotion	26 enterprises	136 (provided with safety shoes)
First-aid kit promotion	58 enterprises	--
Temporary anchor devices promotion	9 enterprises	56 (attended training)
Safety harness, fall-arresting device and independent rescue line (kit) promotion programme	11 enterprises	63 (attended training)
Construction industry occupational safety and health management – promotion programme on working on mobile platforms	23 enterprises	104 (attended training)
Portable residual current device promotion programme	6 enterprises	39 (attended 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 2023, the Non-resident Workers Employment Department handled 33,477 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, 21,372 were for non-professional employees, 2,930 were for professional employees and 9,166 were for domestic helpers. Also, there were nine applications for permits to work on activities for the applicants' personal interest.

At the end of December 2023, there were 176,661 employees with non-resident ID cards in Macao, including 145,386 non-professional employees, 5,518 professional employees, and 25,757 domestic helpers, 967 of whom were from mainland China.

Consumer Council

The Consumer Council was established and commenced operation in 1990. In accordance with By-law No. 37/2023 "Organisation and Operations of the Consumer Council", the council is responsible for assisting the Government in formulating, promoting and implementing policies and measures for the protection of consumer rights and interests, providing recommendations on matters related to the implementation of such policies and measures, and driving various efforts to protect consumer 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 45 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 2023.

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. The council also introduced mechanisms for cooperation into the agreements on cooperation it has signed with dozens of consumer organisations in mainland China.

Consumer Mediation and Arbitration Centre

The Consumer Arbitration Centre was established in Macao in 1998, and was renamed the Consumer Mediation and Arbitration Centre (the centre) according to Chief Executive Order No. 228/2020 dated 15 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 has the same enforceability as a base court decision.

The centre provides a cross-region mediation and arbitration service. Tourists 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 through arbitration involving amounts of less than 100,000 patacas with the customers.

By the end of 2023, 1,671 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 2023, the report had been published up to the 364th issue, with a monthly circulation of 4,000 copies.

Consumer Complaints

In 2023, the Consumer Council received 5,508 complaints and 610 enquiries. The number of cases handled totalled 6,118. The complaints mainly involved disputes arising from tourism, entertainment and catering servies.

Of around 6,000 complaints and enquiries received, about 30 percent were made by tourists (predominantly from mainland China).

Tourists who have a consumer dispute in Macao but do not file a complaint during their stay in Macao can file a complaint with a consumer organisation of their place of residence that has an agreement on cooperation with the Macao Consumer Council. The complaint case will then be promptly transferred to the Macao Consumer Council through a green channel for follow-up.

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". Every year, a total of 20 "Best Certified Shops" receive trophies as a token of appreciation.

As at the end of 2023, the Consumer Council had issued the "Certified Shop" emblem to a total of 1,440 establishments.

The council has enhanced the regulation of Certified Shops by requesting these shops to abide by the following additional rules:

- Provide consumers with accurate information about the products and services before any sale; and
- Settle disputes with consumers within 14 days of complaints being received.

The Consumer Council has also formulated a code of practice for each industry sector in keeping with social developments. By the end of 2023, 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 services, 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.

In 2023, the council launched a "Certified Shops" webpage and a "Macao Certified Shops" application. Consumers can easily access information such as on the business operations, contact details, and locations of "Certified Shops", anytime and anywhere.

Continuously Reinforcing Market Pricing Survey to 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 surveys. In 2023, price surveys were conducted at a total of 14,127 shops, and 453 price survey reports on supermarkets – including supermarket products, 10 special products and three seasonal food products – were published. The price comparison function of Macao Price Information Platform is continuously improved and upgraded. The platform app recorded 8,079 downloads and 262,557 views in 2023.

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. It also disseminates detailed information through webpages and mobile applications. 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.

Launch of Revamped Mobile Application

The DSEC launched a revamped mobile app with a new interface. Users can customise the frequently used statistical services on the homepage to streamline the operation. New statistical services have been added, including activating and binding questionnaires, online customer service, commodity code lookup, synchronising "My Statistics" services through the "Macao One Account" account, and creating a customised list of statistical indicators based on personal preferences or needs. Additionally, the app provides a push notification function to keep user up-to-date regarding the latest published statistics.

"Government Statistical Questionnaires" Service on "Macao One Account"

The DSEC added the "Government Statistical Questionnaires" service on "Macao One Account", with surveys including the Employment Survey and the Household Income and Expenditure Survey. Upon receiving a survey notification letter from DSEC, respondents may activate and bind the online questionnaire to their "Macao One Account" through the service, and complete the survey via a mobile phone or computer. Data can be saved temporarily, so that respondents may complete the questionnaire in multiple sittings during the specified period.

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 2023, 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.

The supporting office also assisted the permanent secretariat in holding and joining various economic and trade actitivites including: the Macao International Travel (Industry) Expo, which involved setting up a Portuguese-speaking Countries Pavilion and co-organising a promotion session; the International Infrastructure Investment and Construction Forum, with the supporting office co-organising a parallel forum; the Macao International Environmental Co-operation Forum (MIECF), with the supporting office setting an exhibition booth; and the Macao International Trade and Investment Fair, with the supporting office setting up a Portuguese-speaking Countries Pavilion. All these efforts aimed at promoting trade and economic exchanges between mainland China, Macao and Portuguese-speaking countries, demonstrating Macao's functions as a platform.

The year 2023 marked the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries. The supporting office organised a series of events to commemorate the 20th anniversary, including a high-level seminar and a retrospective exhibition, to review the history and achievements of the forum.

The supporting office also assisted the permanent secretariat in launching Sino-Portuguese exchanges and cooperation in humanities. In 2023, the Training Centre of the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries (Macao) organised a study programme on entrepreneurship and leadership for SMEs, and a study programme on traditional medicines for participants from Portuguese-speaking countries, attracting participation by 29 government officials, technicians and corporate top management representatives from Portuguese-speaking countries.

The supporting office helped the permanent secretariat to organise a series of online and offline activities for the 15th China-Portuguese-speaking Countries Cultural Week. Art groups, folk performers and cultural figures from Yunnan province, Macao and Portuguese-speaking countries assembled to showcase the essence of their respective cultures through various forms of artistic performances, music and dance, art exhibitions, cuisine and handicrafts. Showcases of products from Portuguese-speaking countries and Macao, as well as cultural workshops, attracted participation by

many residents and visitors. For the first time, the China-Portuguese-speaking Countries Cultural Week Photography Exhibition was held simultaneously in both Macao and Hengqin, adopting the innovative "multi-venue event" model.

The Supporting Office continued to support and encourage local students, and students from mainland China and Portuguese-speaking countries 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.

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 2023, the standing committee held 19 meetings: three plenary meetings and 16 executive committee meetings.

Macao Yearbook 2024



Transforming the Community Economy







Over the years, the MSAR Government has adopted various measures – including the "Distinctive Shops" programme for promoting accredited shops with local characteristics, online and offline promotions, support for the use of electronic tools and the "Courtesy Campaign"; and providing one-on-one advisory services on optimising the use of management, operations, techniques and technology, to improve the business environment and operating conditions of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises in multiple ways. These measures help business operators to address the new economic model and actively expand their customer base; and promote the development of the community economy.

















Macao Yearbook 2024

5

TOURISM


澳門歡迎您
MACAO WELCOMES YOU

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 Tourism 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 2023 was 28,213,003, representing an increase of 394.9 percent from the 2022 figure. The number of overnight visitors during the year totalled 14,227,229, representing an increase of 472.7 percent from the previous year, and accounting for 50.4 percent of visitors to Macao. The average length of stay of overnight visitors was 2.3 days, while the average length of stay of all visitors was 1.3 days.

Major Markets

In 2023, mainland China continued to be the largest market for visitors to Macao with 19,049,147 arrivals, accounting for 67.5 percent of the total number of visitors. Among the mainland China visitors, 10,634,155 (accounting for 55.8 percent of visitors from mainland China to Macao) travelled to Macao under the Facilitated Individual Travel (FIT) scheme. Hong Kong and Taiwan were the second and third largest markets for visitors to Macao, respectively; compared with 2022, the numbers of visitors from Hong Kong increased by 1,301.5 percent to 7,195,801, and those from Taiwan increased by 655.5 percent to 508,489.

The Hotel Industry

According to Macau Government Tourism Office (MGTO) statistics, at the end of 2023, Macao had a total of 149 hotel premises, of which 104 were hotels and apartment hotels, accounting for 69.8 percent of the total hotel premises, while 45 were budget accommodations, accounting for 30.2 percent of the total hotel premises.

Hotel Accommodation	Number of Hotels	Number of Rooms
Hotels and Apartment Hotels	104	47,230
Five-star Luxury Hotels	12	7,689
Five-star Hotels	28	21,095
Four-star Hotels	18	8,930
Four-star Apartment Hotels	2	657

(Cont.)

Hotel Accommodation	Number of Hotels	Number of Rooms
Three-star Hotels	17	6,223
Three-star Apartment Hotels	2	638
Two-star Hotels	25	1,998
Budget Accommodations	45	1,175
Total	**149**	**48,405**

In terms of the number of rooms, there were 48,405 rooms in Macao, 47,230 of which were hotel or apartment hotel rooms, accounting for 97.6 percent of the total number of rooms; 28,784 rooms were provided by hotels with five stars or above (including five-star and five-star luxury hotels), accounting for over 60 percent of the total; 1,175 rooms were in budget accommodation, accounting for 2.4 percent of the total.

The total number of guests who stayed in hotels in Macao during 2023 was 13,572,800, representing an increase of 165.4 percent from the figure in 2022. The average year-round occupancy rate of hotels increased by 43.1 percentage points to 81.5 percent. The average length of stay was 1.7 nights.

According to statistics from the Macau Hotel Association, the average room rate for three- to five-star Macao member hotels in 2023 was 1,341 patacas, representing an increase of 79.8 percent from 2022.

Travel Agencies

At the end of 2023, there were 190 licensed travel agencies in Macao, two more than the total of 188 in 2022. A total of 1,761 people held tourist guide licences issued by the MGTO, 25 (1.4 percent) more than in 2022. The language abilities of these tourist guides spanned Cantonese, Putonghua, English, Portuguese, Indonesian, German, Japanese, Korean, Thai, French, Russian, Malay, Hokkien and Chaozhouese.

In 2023, a total of 418,500 Macao residents engaged with travel agent services to travel abroad, 796.3 percent more than in 2022.

Macau Government Tourism Office

The functions of the Macau Government Tourism 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 2023, MGTO established marketing representative offices in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, South Korea and Thailand.

Tourism Planning and Study

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.

To implement various action plans, MGTO regularly collects information on the work progress of various departments. As of the end of 2022, 76 of the 77 interim plans had been launched and followed up on, with targets attained for 66 of these, representing an achievement rate of 86 percent, four percentage points more than in 2021.

In 2022, MGTO commissioned the China Tourism Research Institute (Data Centre for the Ministry of Culture and Tourism) to investigate the development of Macao's educational tourism market. The institute produced a report; and in 2023 MGTO commenced work as recommended in the report's action plan.

Smart Tourism

Aiming to enhance visitors' experiences with innovative technologies, MGTO set up "Tourism + Technology" booths at the Macao International Travel (Industry) Expo and a number of community events in Macao in 2023. These featured VR experiences recreating the first Grand Prix, and AI interactive games on intangible heritage, to introduce practical applications of innovative technologies in tourism to residents and visitors.

In September 2023, MGTO launched a new website, www.dst.gov.mo, to replace the original one. In addition to retaining the original content, the new website further integrates other related services and information, such as major featured websites, Macao Tourism News+, Macao Tourism Data+, social media, and other services and information pages, to provide accessible information for the industry, residents and the media.

Tourism Promotion

In 2023, MGTO supported the MSAR Government's "1+4" appropriate diversification development policy to strengthen the "Tourism +" integration. With the full opening of Macao's borders to the world, MGTO launched promotional campaigns in various source markets. Through the launch of air, sea and land transport and hotel offers, together with a series of local and overseas promotions and various visitor attraction initiatives, the number of visitors entering Macao has steadily increased.

In 2023, through "My Treat for You, See You in Macao", MGTO continued offering flight ticket and hotel accommodation discounts to the mainland China market, while providing buy-one-get-one-free flight tickets and half-price hotel coupons to the international and Taiwan markets, to attract travellers to Macao, stimulate tourism spending and extend visitors' stays in Macao. A total of 112,987 bookings were made as a result of the flight ticket offers, generating a total order value of 169 million patacas, representing a leverage ratio of 1.2.

Regarding hotel promotions, the total number of hotel bookings for the year approached 857,000, with a total order value of 1.28 billion yuan, representing an overall leverage ratio of 5.9 for the promotions. In particular, the flight ticket offers for mainland China attracted a total of 71,500 bookings; the buy-one-get-one-free offer for international flights generated a total of approximately 37,300 bookings; and the half-price coupons for hotels generated stays totalling more than 1,250,000 nights.

MGTO also seeks to attract mainland China, Taiwan and international tourists to visit Macao in group tours through the "My Treat for You, Joyful Macao Tour" Subsidy Scheme. From 2 February 2023 to 31 December 2023, 20,271 group tour applications were received, involving about 544,000 passengers. The number of mainland China tours totalled 18,813, involving 517,206 passengers, while the number of tours from markets other than mainland China totalled 1,458, involving 27,270 passengers.

From 13 January 2023 to 30 June 2023, the "Macao Treat" buy-one-get-one-free bus ticket/boat ticket promotion was implemented, to attract Hong Kong residents as well as Taiwanese and international tourists visiting Hong Kong to visit Macao, generating a total of approximately 295,000 bookings for bus and boat tickets.

To tap into visitor sources for direct flights to Macao, MGTO and airlines have launched international flight ticket promotions, to attract visitors to Macao with the convenience of direct flights and special offers. During 2023, this resulted in sales of over 60,000 tickets.

Tourism Promotion Strategy

In 2023, MGTO continued launching a series of local and overseas promotions and various tourist attraction campaigns that encompassed comprehensive online and offline promotions, to diversify international visitor sources. In addition, MGTO incorporated elements of culture and creativity, sports, conventions and exhibitions, and gastronomy into various promotional activities, showcasing Macao's World Heritage and Creative City of Gastronomy positions in its tourism brand, and promoting the city's festivals and events, gastronomy and community tourism products to international audiences.

Diversified "Tourism +" Promotions at Home and Abroad

Various overseas promotions were organised by MGTO in 2023. In particular, the "Experience Macao Unlimited – Macao Promotion in Lisbon" served as the kick-off event for the MSAR Government's efforts to revive the promotion of Macao tourism in Europe, featuring new elements of Macao tourism through exhibitions, projection mapping performances, promotional seminars and industry study tours. Roadshows and industry promotional seminars were also organised in Thailand, South Korea and Malaysia, followed by participation in major international travel expos in overseas markets, and the organisation of study tours for international tourism counterparts and the media, thereby expanding international visitor source markets.

In addition, MGTO organised "Macao Week" mega promotion events in Qingdao, Shandong; Tianjin; and Xiamen, Fujian. The three roadshows attracted a total of nearly three million visitors,

with an overall transaction amount of approximately 178 million patacas, and a total of 1.97 billion views across all promotional channels. As an extension of the "Experience Macao · Unlimited" Greater Bay Area Roadshow held in Zhuhai and Zhongshan in 2022, a roadshow featured a caravan travelling to Guangzhou, Jiangmen, Huizhou, Shenzhen, Dongguan, Foshan and Zhaoqing in the first half of 2023, which attracted more than 2,410,000 visitors to the seven stops, driving a total transaction value of approximately 53.622 million patacas and more than 840 million views across publicity channels of the 2023 caravan roadshow.

Mainstream Media, Travel Influencers and Social Media Promotions

In collaboration with international mainstream media, major e-commerce platforms, celebrities and influencers with wide reach and influence, a total of 290 travel and food experts from Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Korea, Japan, India, the Middle East, Australia, the United Kingdom and the United States, mainland China, Hong Kong and Taiwan were invited to Macao in 2023, to promote Macao's brand new "Tourism +" element.

MGTO's official Kakao Talk account was launched in the Korean market in 2023, and its Instagram, Facebook and X (formerly known as Twitter) accounts were re-launched for the Korean and Japanese markets. Globally, MGTO has 28 social media accounts spanning WeChat, Weibo, Douyin, Xiaohongshu, Facebook, IG, Youtube, Tiktok, Twitter, Kakao and Line, with a total of more than 6.34 million followers.

Publicity on the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin

In 2023, the Tourism Marketing Organization of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao rolled out 10 new Greater Bay Area itineraries and launched a series of promotional programmes in mainland China and overseas, including the first post-pandemic overseas tourism promotion of the Greater Bay Area in Bangkok, Thailand, and the filming of a travel programme in the three places by a Thai TV station. The Tourism Alliance of Zhongshan, Zhuhai and Macao invited renowned travel influencers from mainland China and tourism representatives in Hunan, Fujian and Jiangsu to visit Zhongshan, Zhuhai and Macao, followed by promotional seminars for the tourism alliance of Zhongshan, Zhuhai and Macao in Changsha and Quanzhou.

Organised by MGTO, the "Experience Macao Unlimited" Greater Bay Area Roadshow invited the tourism departments of Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, Zhongshan and Zhuhai to participate in the event. In addition, the Economic Development Bureau of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone was invited to participate in the Macao tourism seminar, in order to promote "multi-destination" itineraries and facilitate tours combining these destinations by visitors from different regions.

Ongoing promotion of Macao · Creative City of Gastronomy

To promote traditional and distinctive eateries in Macao on social media, in 2023 MGTO launched the "Eat in Macao for 100 yuan " series, a feature compiling late-night snacks, and a guide to local

cuisine to tie in with festivals and celebrations.

In conjunction with Macao's integrated leisure and tourism enterprises, MGTO organised gastronomic promotions during "Macao Week" events in Qingdao, Tianjin and Xiamen.

A promotional film, *Experience Macao 2023*, was produced to highlight Macao's image as a Creative City of Gastronomy, together with the *Fun in the Northern District* promotional film, which explores Macao's local flavours and tourist attractions in the Northern District.

In 2023, MGTO cooperated with Macau Broadcasting Television Limited to launch a TV programme, "Experience the Metropolitan Charm of Macao", featuring local delicacies and special restaurants in the central, northern and island districts of Macao; and worked with newspapers and magazines to publicise promotional videos on "Tourism +".

Macao the Ultimate Guide and *A Handbook of Gastronomy in Zhongshan, Zhuhai and Macao* have been published by MGTO to introduce Macao local cuisine, with the content of *Macao the Ultimate Guide* updated in 2023. The regularly updated Dining Out website incorporates video clips related to food, cooking and culinary culture.

Organised by MGTO, the 11th Macao International Travel (Industry) Expo brought together 23 "Creative Cities of Gastronomy" that are in UNESCO's Creative Cities Network from all over the world including Macao, to strengthen the "Tourism + Gastronomy " integration.

In 2023, the "Gastronomic culture promotion" subsidy programme supported seven events, which attracted more than 750,000 participants and 310 directly-engaged merchants.

Through public-private partnership, MGTO supported the tourism sector in organising two award presentation ceremonies for world-renowned food ranking and five special culinary and cultural promotions, with the five culinary promotions attracting more than 64,000 visitors. It also supported the organisation of four events, including the "Macao International Cultural and Culinary Festival (Hengqin) cum the 4th Guangdong-Macao Cultural and Culinary Tour", which attracted over 280,000 participants.

Licensing and Industry Management

In 2023, MGTO issued eight licences for hotels and 38 licences for catering premises, and followed up regarding applications for various licences. In 2023, MGTO conducted 2,858 inspections of licensed premises and activities under its supervision, 1,278 inspections of border crossing checkpoints and tourist attractions, and 190 random inspections of inbound tours from mainland China. Regarding combating illegal accommodation, 106 units were closed to visitors in 2023.

With the resumption of group tours between mainland China and Macao and the increase in the number of inbound tourists, MGTO has continued to inspect tourist attractions, border checkpoints and venues that are under its supervision. In addition, MGTO has strengthened joint inspections with related authorities, and continued closely liaising with members of the tourism industry, to ensure the quality of tourism services.

In addition, MGTO introduced a number of new permit-related online services in 2023. Permit holders can also log in to the MGTO website through their "Macao One" account to apply for the related services, thus enhancing the convenience of public services.

Specific Financial Support Programme

The Specific Financial Support Programme was launched in 2023, 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. As of 31 December 2023, the three financial support schemes have supported a total of 39 events, attracting over 2,190,000 participants and benefitting over 3,860 merchants.

Macao Tourism Mascot "Mak Mak"

After the "Mak and Greet" project was launched on 1 May 2023, the tourism mascot "Mak Mak" participated in various tourism promotions, and a social media page was set up for "Mak Mak". In 2023, "Mak Mak" participated in 73 tourism promotions, interacting with more than 220,000 visitors.

Macao Grand Prix Museum

As an ongoing effort to enrich the Macau Grand Prix Museum exhibition and to tie in with the 70th Anniversary of Macau Grand Prix, in 2023 the museum collaborated with Madame Tussauds Hong Kong to install eight new wax figures of renowned drivers, a new Grand Prix motorcycle simulator and a new "VR 360°MGP Race Highlights"exhibition. In addition, a number of activities were organised to disseminate and pass on the culture of Macau Grand Prix.

In 2023, the museum received a total of 132,331 visitors, including 6,951 participants of 282 tours.

Business Tourism

The 11th Macao International Travel (Industry) Expo

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 11th Macao International Travel (Industry) Expo was held from 30 June 2023 to 2 July 2023 with the theme "MITE Connects the World", bringing together industry players from around the world to network and explore a wide range of business opportunities, thus fully leveraging its role as a platform for international professional travel trade exhibitions and conventions. With a total floor area of 23,000 square metres, the first "1+4" pavilions were set up at the Expo to help foster the development of key industries. The event featured 886 booths, 512 exhibitors and 465 invited buyers, reaching 44 contract signings and attracting 37,000 visitors.

Travel Stimulus Programme

The Travel Stimulus Programme – which combines elements of incentive travel, student travel,

wedding travel and sports travel – was renewed, and handled a cumulative total of 23 cases, benefiting 20,921 travellers.

Events and Festivals

In 2023, various branded events and festivals were organised to support economic development in Macao.

Lunar New Year Celebration 2023

MGTO organised the Lunar New Year Celebration 2023 on 22 January and 23 January (the first and second days of the Lunar New Year), with 18 performances in various districts of Macao. Performing teams from Zhaoqing and Hong Kong were invited to perform at designated locations, attracting about 14,000 participants.

2023 Parade of Floats Plus Exhibitions Celebrating the Year of the Rabbit

Presented by MGTO in collaboration with government departments, local organisations and six major integrated leisure and tourism enterprises, two parades of floats and two exhibitions of the parade floats were held from 24 January 2023 to 12 February 2023, featuring 18 floats and more than 1,000 performers from mainland China, Hong Kong and the local community, which gave spectacular performances for audiences. Two exhibitions were held, at the Macao Science Center Seaside and Tap Seac Square. The parades and exhibitions attracted more than 130,000 spectators.

Lunar New Year 2023 Fireworks Displays

MGTO held the Lunar New Year fireworks displays on 24 January, 28 January and 5 February 2023 at the waterfront opposite the Macau Tower, with each of the three displays lasting 15 minutes, to bring evening entertainment to tourists and citizens on the third day of the Lunar New Year, the Common Man's Birthday and the Lantern Festival, and brighten the festive spirit.

The 31st Macao International Fireworks Display Contest

The International Fireworks Display Contest was held on 11 September, 16 September, 23 September, 1 October (National Day) and 11 October 2023. Ten fireworks teams – from Australia, Switzerland, Austria, Russia, the Philippines, Japan, China, Portugal, the United Kingdom, and Germany – gave 10 spectacular fireworks displays of audiovisual delight to residents and visitors, attracting some 700,000 spectators.

"World Tourism Day" Tray Race

To celebrate the annual World Tourism Day on 27 September, the MGTO organised the "Macao Courtesy" themed tray race at the Ruins of St. Paul's. About 160 participants from 24 hotels and restaurants in Macao took part in the competition.

The Second Crunch and Munch Fair in Macao - Fiesta for Five

Jointly organised by the MGTO and community organisations in Macao, the Second Crunch and Munch Fair in Macao – Fiesta for Five was co-organised by six major integrated leisure and resort enterprises from 19 October 2023 to 29 October 2023, introducing to visitors the culinary and tourism elements of the five Creative Cities of Gastronomy in mainland China. The 107 booths set up for the event attracted some 130,000 visitors.

Light Up Macao 2023

The MGTO joined hands with six integrated tourism and leisure enterprises to hold "Light Up Macao 2023" with the theme "The Dazzling Wonderland" from 2 December 2023 to 25 February 2024, presenting a diverse array of projection mapping performances, light installations, interactive installations and various events spanning communities on the Macao peninsula to Taipa and Coloane, in a total of 34 locations across seven different districts, with one flagship event held in each district to structure the overall event layout.

In addition, an open call for 3D projection mapping was conducted for "Wuhan - Creative Cities Network", and "Macao - Creative City of Gastronomy" of UNESCO, and the team producing "Seoul - UNESCO City of Design" was invited to participate in the design and production of the projection mapping at the Macao Science Center. As of 31 December 2023, the event had attracted more than 100,000 visitors.

Quality Tourism Services Accreditation Scheme

In 2023, the assessment of the Quality Tourism Services Accreditation Scheme accreditation resumed. Among the accredited "Star Merchants", there were 256 food and beverage businesses and 40 travel agencies, of which 16 were selected for the "Special Theme Award", four for the "Star Gold Award" and four for the "Star Award for Excellence in Tourism Services". A total of 35 merchants from the retail sector have been selected to participate in the Certified Shop Scheme.

Regional and International Cooperation

Regarding international cooperation, the MGTO continued to actively participate in various online and offline conferences, seminars and events organised by international tourism organisations in 2023, thereby enhancing Macao's participation and popularity in international tourism-related activities.

For example, the MGTO attended events including:

- The 35th Joint Meeting of the Regional Commission for East Asia and the Pacific and the Commission for South Asia cum Conference on International Code for the Protection of Tourists, organised by UN Tourism (formerly known as UNWTO) in June;
- The 25th session of the UN Tourism General Assembly, in October; and
- UN Tourism Workshop on Programme of Work for Asia and the Pacific, in December.

Also, as a member city of the UNESCO Creative Cities Network (UCCN), the MGTO organised the City of Gastronomy Focal Point Meeting (in July), and participated in the UCCN Online Meeting, and Creative City of Gastronomy Webinars (in February, April, June, August, October and December 2023).

The MGTO also attended:

- The PATA Working Group Online Meeting (in May);
- The PATA Annual Summit (online) 2023 (in June);
- The PATA Executive Board Meeting (in October);
- The PATA Executive Committee Meeting (in October); and
- The PATA Gold Awards 2023 sponsored by the MGTO (in October).

Regarding Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the MGTO participated in:

- The 61st APEC Tourism Working Group Meeting (in April); and
- The 62nd APEC Tourism Working Group Meeting (in August).

The MGTO also attended:

- The World Tourism Cities Federation Changsha Fragrant Hills Tourism Summit 2023 (in May);
- The World Conference on Tourism Cooperation and Development 2023 (in September);
- The WTA Xianghu Dialogue 2023 (in November);
- The Global Association of the Exhibition Industry (UFI) Asia-Pacific Conference 2023 (in March); and
- The 48th Portuguese Association of Travel and Tourism Agencies (APAVT) National Congress (in November).

Regarding regional cooperation, the MGTO:

- Participated in the 2022 World Centre of Tourism and Leisure Joint Working Committee Annual Meeting (in March) online;
- Attended the Shenzhen-Macao Working Group Meeting (in May);
- Organised the meeting for fostering implementation of the "Culture and Tourism Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area" 2023 (in November);
- Signed the Agreement on Expanding Cultural Exchange and Cooperation between Fujian and Macao with the Fujian Provincial Department of Culture and Tourism (in September);
- Signed the Memorandum of Understanding on Cultural and Tourism Exchanges and Cooperation between the Beijing Municipal Bureau of Culture and Tourism, the Cultural Affairs Bureau of the MSAR Government and the Macao Government Tourism Office (in

December); and

- Signed the Tourism Cooperation Framework Agreement between Zhuhai Culture, Radio, Television, Tourism and Sports Bureau and the Macao Government Tourism Office (in December).

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 degree and professional training programmes in tourism, and is the world's first tertiary educational institution to be granted TedQual Certification by the UNWTO.

The IFT offers bachelor degree, master's degree and doctoral degree education and continued and international certificate programmes, covering hotel services, tourism, culture and heritage, conventions and exhibitions, retail and marketing, smart technologies, culinary arts, food and beverage, leisure and entertainment, sports and recreation, cultural and creativity, and languages. The institute also cooperates with renowned overseas colleges and training institutions to offer advanced management courses. In addition, the IFT has been commissioned by the Government and other institutions to conduct policy research on tourism planning and development.

In 2017, the IFT was the world's first higher education institution to pass the International Quality Review (IQR) by the UK's Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education (UKQAA). In 2022, the IFT passed the renewal of the IQR accreditation, making it world's first higher education institution to receive this renewed accreditation. The IFT was ranked by QS World University Rankings by Subject 2023 as the best higher education institution in Asia and Macao in the field of hospitality and leisure management, and the 10th 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.

The IFT has partnered with top Swiss institutions to offer "3+1 Dual Bachelor Degree" and Certificate Programmes, and jointly launched "1+1 Dual Master's Degree Programme" with the University of Queensland, Australia, to nurture global management talents for the tourism industry.

The Legal Regime of Macao University of Tourism (Law No. 4/2024) and the Charter of the Macao University of Tourism (By-Law No. 11/2024) came into force on 1 April 2024, and the IFT was renamed as the Macao University of Tourism.

Tertiary Education

The IFT offers bachelor degree, master's degree and doctoral degree programmes to serve the development of tourism and meet Macao's demands for management talents.

The programmes in place during the 2022/2023 academic year were as follows:

IFT's diploma and degree programmes admitted 503 undergraduate, postgraduate and doctoral students during the 2022/2023 academic year, with a total of 1,726 registered students (including 19 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) Smart Technologies in Hospitality and Tourism	(1) Hospitality and Tourism Management (2) International Hospitality Management (3) International Tourism Management (4) International Food and Beverage Management (5) International Gastronomy Management (6) Smart Technologies in Hospitality and Tourism
Doctor of Philosophy Programme (English as medium of instruction)	
Hospitality and Tourism Management	

Non-tertiary Education

In the 2022/2023 academic year, about 15,000 students received training and assessments by the School of Continuing Education of the Macao Institute for Tourism Studies (IFT). On top of the existing programmes, the School of Continuing Education offered 220 new courses in the 2022/2023 academic year. 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, 227 courses were approved for the 2022/2023 academic year, benefiting about 1,818 students.

Regarding international exchanges and cooperation, as at August 2023, the IFT had built connections with 179 schools, institutions and organisations (142 of which are non-local) in 32 countries and regions, including China (Macao, mainland China, Hong Kong and Taiwan Region), 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 2022/2023 academic year, newly established non-local partners included the Education Department of Fujian Province, Fujian Occupational Skills Authentication Guidance Center, the Livelihood Affairs Bureau of Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, Sheffield Hallam University in the United Kingdom, and the United Chinese School Committees' Association of Malaysia.

In the 2022/2023 academic year, a total of 32 undergraduate students participated in internships and exchanges outside Macao, with 18 of the students participating in online exchange programmes in Beijing, Shanghai, Shenzhen and other cities as well as in Finnish universities; and 45 students took part in seven exchange programmes under the Ten Thousand People's Scheme.

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 Women's Volleyball Nations' League, the Macao Open (Golf Tournament), the annual Macao International Dragon Boat Races, the Macao Arts Festival from March to May, the Macao International Music Festival in October, and Macau Food Festival.

Culinary Delights

Since Chinese and Western cultures coexist in Macao, it offers food that blends culinary influences from around the world. Different cuisines can be sampled throughout the area, and tourists may taste the regional dishes of Beijing, Shanghai, Sichuan, Guangdong and Taiwan to their heart's content. They can also enjoy authentic cuisines from Portugal, Italy, France, Japan, India, Vietnam, South Korea, Brazil and Thailand.

Regarded as one of the world's unique cuisines, Macanese cuisine is actually a distillation of the culinary arts of Portugal, Africa, India, Malaysia and mainland China's Guangdong Province. Bacalao balls, African chicken, spicy prawns, Portuguese chicken, stewed duck with herbs, stewed knuckle with red beans, stuffed crab shells, and grilled sardines are celebrated delicacies in Macao.

Macao specialties also include almond cakes, egg rolls, crackers, peanut candy, chicken-shaped pastries, dried preserved fruits and various dried meats, which are tourists' favourites. Clusters of pastry houses and snack shops are found along Almeida Ribeiro Avenue to the Auto Novo Alley, Sao Paulo Road and around the old district on Taipa island.

Macao Yearbook 2024



70th Anniversary of Macau Grand Prix







The 70th Macau Grand Prix is held over six days in November. Several world-class races are held on the Guia Circuit, bringing together top motorsport elites from around the world, and attracting an impressive attendance of 145,000 spectators. During the event, the lively spectators' area is packed. To coincide with the 70th anniversary of Macau Grand Prix, a parade of 54 vintage cars is organised to entertain fans.




MACAU
GRAND PRIX




AYRTON SENNA
278 HKT



Macao Yearbook 2024

6

PUBLIC ORDER


澳門歡迎您
MACAO WELCOMES YOU

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 a department under the Secretary for Security of Macao. Since its establishment in 2001, it has been responsible for commanding and leading operations by the Judiciary Police and the Public Security Police. It is also responsible for coordinating civil protection work, coordinating the implementation of various disaster prevention and mitigation measures and emergency plans by members of the civil protection authorities; and preventing and combating crimes in money laundering, terrorist financing and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; and is committed to ensuring public security and Macao's prosperity and stability.

Adopting the concept of "rationalising the administrative structure", the Government has amended laws and administrative regulations to merge the Financial Intelligence Office with the Unitary Police Service, in a bid to promote administrative reform and strengthen cooperation between the Financial Intelligence Office and the police, thereby achieving greater effectiveness in preventing and combating related crimes. After the merger, the Financial Intelligence Office has become a subordinate agency with technical expertise and independent operations. Macao's membership of international organisations remains unaffected, and that it can continue to fulfil its statutory responsibilities.

Effective from February 1, 2024, the organisational structure of the Unitary Police Service comprises the following eight subordinate units: 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 and the Information and Public Relations Division. The Financial Intelligence Office, as a subordinate agency, also falls under the Unitary Police Service.

Operation Planning and Command

In 2023, Macao's economic recovery accelerated, the number of visitors to Macao continued increasing, and a series of large-scale exhibitions, conferences, performances and sporting events were held in Macao. There was good progress with developing the comprehensive tourism and leisure industry, and the alignment of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin with Macao accelerated. As Macao has entered a new era of historical development, law enforcement work by the police is facing more challenges.

The Unitary Police Service actively strengthens exchanges and cooperation with police agencies

in neighbouring regions, collects intelligence through multiple channels, and continuously conducts risk assessments and comprehensive analyses of social security risks, especially to ensure safety during important holidays and various large-scale events. This enables more precise police deployment and provides strong support for the security of the country and Macao.

During festivals and large-scale events, the Unitary Police Service sets up an inter-departmental joint operations command centre to implement real-time joint command and coordinate with the Macao Customs Service, the Public Security Police Force, the Judiciary Police, and the Fire Services Bureau, to promptly respond to and emergencies that may occur during the events. This enhances the ability to handle emergencies in real-time, to ensure social order and public safety, and protect residents' lives and property during the events.

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.

To curb the spread of crimes associated with illegal money exchange gangs, which harm Macao's social order and tarnish its image as a healthy tourism city, the Unitary Police Service, in coordination with the Public Security Police and the Judiciary Police, launched a joint police operation in May 2023. The operation involved unannounced inspections of entertainment venues in Macao and their surroundings, resulting in the prosecution and removal of individuals engaged in illicit money exchanging and other illegal activities.

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, in order to enhance public awareness of the Evacuation Plan for Storm Surges in Low-lying Areas during Typhoons.

On 22 April, 2023, civil protection authorities conducted the "Crystal Fish 2023" civil protection drill, which simulated 50 typhoon-related scenarios and involved over 2,300 participants, including members of the civil protection authorities, 52 non-governmental organisations, all non-tertiary institutions in Macao, civil protection volunteers, and members of the public. The drill covered evacuations of over 3,000 households.

The Unitary Police Service actively reaches out to communities and schools through various means, including seminars, drills, and educational campaigns, to enhance public awareness of the civil protection system and emergency public events. Additionally, through the mechanism for civil protection related communications in the community, the Unitary Police Service invites community organisations to participate in meetings, training, and visits, thus stepping up civilian-police cooperation to jointly create a safer community environment.

The third phase of recruitment for the civil protection volunteers has completed in 2023, expanding the number of volunteers to 217. Macao's civil protection forces are growing in scale and can more effectively prevent and respond to disasters.

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 2018, 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.

The Government has further reformed the establishment of the Financial Intelligence Office (GIF) by incorporating the former project-based GIF into the Unitary Police Service (SPU). Effective from 1 February 2024, the GIF was officially incorporated into the SPU as a subordinate agency with technical and operational independence, following the amendment of Law No. 1/2001 of the Macao SAR – "Unitary Police Service" by Law No. 23/2023, and the amendment of By-Law No. 5/2009 – "Organisation and Operation of the Unitary Police Service" by By-Law No. 3/2024.

While maintaining its original responsibilities, the GIF will further strengthen cooperation with the police after being incorporated into the SPU, aiming to achieve greater effectiveness in preventing and combating money laundering, terrorism financing, and any proliferation of financial crimes.

From November 2006, the Financial Intelligence Office has been receiving reports on suspicious transactions. In 2023, it received more than 4,600 reports from financial services, gaming and other industries.

In terms of participation in the work of international organisations, 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, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). The appointment is until 2024.

As co-chair of the Asia-Pacific Joint Group, the GIF was invited to host the four-day Asia-Pacific Joint Group Meeting in Macao in May 2023. The meeting brought together approximately 70 experts, representatives of assessed jurisdictions, and international organisations.

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 2023, the GIF coordinated with working group members to finalise the industry version of the latest Risk Assessment Report on Money Laundering/Terrorist Financing/Proliferation Financing in the Macao Special Administrative Region. The report was introduced to the industry in stages during the first quarter of 2024.

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 33 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, Malta, Tonga, Mongolia, and the Netherlands. Of these, 23 are countries or regions along the "Belt and Road".

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 ("Sky Eye").

As of 2023, the security authorities have installed a total of 1,701 surveillance cameras in different locations in Macao through five phases. In the fifth phase, 300 new cameras were added to or replaced in the existing "Sky Eye" network or their supporting pillars (resulting in an actual increase of 81 cameras), and they were put into operation in March 2023. After the completion of the first five phases of construction, the overall layout of the "Sky Eye" surveillance system has been completed, The system is operating well and is performing as anticipated.

Under the leadership of the Secretary for Security, the Unitary Police Service continued to fully implement the overall national security concept and adhere to the three police work philosophies of proactive policing, community policing, and police public relations, as advocated by the Secretary for Security. The SPU made every effort to ensure the smooth running of three major events in 2024: the 75th anniversary of the establishment of the People's Republic of China, the 25th anniversary of Macao's return to the motherland, and the third anniversary of the establishment of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.

Also, the SPU continues shouldering the responsibility of safeguarding national security and Macao's public order, closely monitors changes in the social security situation, promotes police-public cooperation, deepens smart policing, and continuously analyses and evaluates the security environment, thus safeguarding the stability of Macao.

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 2023, the Public Security Police Force comprised 6,355 staff, with 4,945 in-service personnel, 1,410 vacancies and 420 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 to take action.

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, "Sky Eye", 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 as an action-oriented subordinate unit under the Public Security Police Force, with a status equivalent to a department. It can rapidly carry out special operations in any part of Macao. The PTU comprises six specialised units: the anti-riot team, the inspection and security team, the police dog team, the VIP and important facility protection unit, the bomb-disposal team, and the special operations unit. They are responsible for the safety of facilities, combating criminals – especially those using firearms, protecting important individuals, and taking action when there is serious violence, including should there be instances of sniper attacks and hostage-taking.

Crime Prevention

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.

Traffic Accidents

According to statistics provided by the Public Security Police, 13,563 traffic accidents occurred in Macao during 2023, resulting in 4,729 injuries and eight fatalities.

Judiciary Police

The Judiciary Police is a criminal police authority with statutory duties to prevent and investigate crimes and provide assistance to the judiciary authority. It is specifically responsible for investigating crimes. According to current Law No. 5/2006, the Judiciary Police has exclusive right to investigate the following crimes: crimes in which the identity of the perpetrator is unknown, and that are punishable by more than three years of imprisonment; drug-related crimes; counterfeiting of currency and cheques; gang- or triad-related crimes; gambling-related crimes; using illegal substances in animals involved in races; cybercrimes; money laundering; terrorism; crimes against national security; as well as crimes against personal freedom and crimes against properties.

The Judiciary Police comprises eight departments and 25 divisions, with specialties in criminal investigation, safeguarding national security, criminal forensics, technical and administrative support, and personnel training. Interpol Macao, China (Sub-bureau of the Chinese National Central Bureau of ICPO) is also incorporated within the Judiciary Police.

Since October 2020, safeguarding national security has been explicitly defined as a function of the Judiciary Police. Investigation and technical departments such as the Security Department, the Terrorism Crimes Early Warning and Investigation Division, and the Cyber Security Division have been established to implement the overall national security concept and safeguard national security and the safety of Macao.

In 2023, there were 1,502 permanent staff positions in the Judiciary Police, with 1,273 serving staff.

Safeguarding Overall National Security

In 2023, under the leadership of the Committee for Safeguarding National Security and higher-level authorities, the Judiciary Police strictly adhered to the law in carrying out national security law enforcement work; enhanced law enforcement capabilities; responded to threats posed by external forces since society's return to normality; prevented infiltration, interference and sabotage activities by external forces; and effectively safeguarded national security and social stability. Also,

the Judiciary Police continuously improved its internal operations and efficiently supported the operations of the Committee for Safeguarding National Security and its office.

The Judiciary Police coordinates the Cybersecurity Incident Alert and Response Centre, to implement the work of safeguarding cybersecurity. In 2023, the cyber security centre sent 214 warnings to key infrastructure operators and received 31 incident reports. The increase in warnings and the reduction in cybersecurity incidents indicate a positive trend in Macao's cybersecurity situation. The cybersecurity centre completed the upgrade of the cybersecurity situational awareness system, forming a cybersecurity threat intelligence platform to enhance risk detection and early warning capabilities. It cooperated with regulatory entities in various industries, to encourage key infrastructure operators to improve the cybersecurity protection mechanism. In 2023, professional forums on cybersecurity and cybersecurity incident drills were held for operators.

Combating Crime

In 2023, the Judiciary Police opened 12,390 case files, of which 6,804 were designated for special criminal investigations and indictments, 4,030 were preliminary investigations and the remaining 1,556 case files concerned investigations that had been requested. During the year, 10,480 case investigations were completed, of which 5,809 were designated as special investigations, 3,093 were preliminary investigations and the remaining 1,578 were investigations that had been requested.

Serious crimes continued to maintain a low occurrence rate or zero occurrence. While the incidence of most types of crimes – such as gambling, drug-related offenses, and theft – increased year-on-year, the numbers remained lower than in 2019. Social order continued to improve and remain stable. However, telecommunications fraud and cybercrime continued rising and surpassed pre-pandemic levels, indicating that non-contact crimes pose an increasing threat to the public.

During the year, cases designated for special criminal investigations and indictments included: four homicides, 45 arson cases, 230 extortion cases, 33 robberies, 728 thefts, 50 cases of narcotic drug trafficking, nine cases of narcotic drug taking, one human trafficking case, eight cases of prostitution exploitation, 28 cases of gang crimes and 15 cases of domestic violence. There were 2,717 gambling-related cases, including 119 loan-sharking cases and 33 cases involving infringement of freedom of movement arising from loan sharking. Additional cases included 134 cases of passing counterfeit currency (including using counterfeit credit cards), 2,240 cases of fraud, and 575 cases of cybercrime, and other types of cases.

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. In 2023, official accounts were established on several popular social media platforms in Macao, to help with widely and thoroughly implementing crime prevention and publicity work.

Anti-Fraud Measures

The prevalence of telecommunication fraud continued in 2023. The Judiciary Police continuously improved its anti-fraud mechanism and work arrangements, to better protect the property and legal rights of the public.

In 2023, the Judiciary Police established an Anti-Fraud Coordination Centre to strengthen the coordination and promotion of anti-fraud work. In terms of prevention, the Judiciary Police held 528 anti-fraud publicity events during the year, reaching over 107,000 people. The Judiciary Police collaborated with non-government organisations, the education sector and various industries to conduct innovative and targeted anti-fraud activities, thus raising public awareness of and vigilance against fraud. Additionally, the Judiciary Police formed a Special Working Group on Anti-Fraud Education for Tertiary Students in cooperation with the Education and Youth Development Bureau and tertiary institutions, to enhance anti-fraud education among tertiary students.

In terms of recovering losses, in 2023 the Judiciary Police worked closely with the banking industry to actively implement measures such as discouraging suspicious online and offline remittances, and emergency suspensions of payments, successfully intercepting 531 cases involving over 130 million patacas. During the year, the Judiciary Police proactively reported 361 bank accounts that were suspected of being fraudulent to the banking industry, prompting the banking sector to take precautionary measures such as issuing warnings and freezing the accounts.

In terms of combating crimes, the Judiciary Police worked closely with overseas law enforcement agencies to combat cross-border fraud gangs. It strengthened intelligence gathering and investigation efforts, breaking up three telephone fraud dens in Macao and arresting a total of 134 members of fraud gangs during the year. Starting in July 2023, the Judiciary Police and the telecommunications industry established a mechanism for notifications regarding and rapid blocking of phishing website, blocking 194 phishing websites within six months, and effectively preventing losses to the public that could have occurred through accessing these sites.

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 2023, the FSM had a total of 7,542 staff members, with 6,393 disciplined services staff (including Customs and Prison Officers), 957 clerical staff and 192 trainees (including those enrolled in officer training courses for Police, Fire Services, Customs, and Prison, as well as security training courses).

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 2023 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		
31st	3,795	88	34	-	-	122	25 March 2025
32nd (note1)	3,276	116	34	-	-	150	13 December 2024
33rd (note 2)	2,710						

Note 1: The recruitment process was in progress until the end of 2023; the recruitment quota was 150 officers. Successful applicants started engaging in related programmes that commenced on 18 March 2024, and will become police officers on 13 December 2024.

Note 2: The recruitment process was in progress until the end of 2023, and the quota was 120 (90 for police training courses and 30 for fire service training courses). Successful applicants will start engaging in related programmes from July 2025.

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 2023, the DSFSM received 283 cases: 94 complaints, 31 suggestions and opinions, 126 enquiries,

31 crime reports and one case that was not relevant to the DSFSM. Of the 94 complaints, 64 concerned transport, 10 concerned officers and staff, 13 concerned equipment and facilities, one concerned the environment, and two concerned other matters.

Disciplinary Cases

The DSFSM requires rigorous disciplinary compliance from all its officers. According to information provided by the DSFSM, during 2023, investigations were completed regarding 196 disciplinary cases involving 207 people, 167 of whom were in the Public Security Police, 22 in the Fire Service, three in the DSFSM and 15 in the Academy of Macao Public Security Forces. Most disciplinary actions were in response to minor offences; eight Public Security Police officers and three Fire Service officers were disciplined for criminal offences.

Fire Services Bureau

The core functions of the Fire Services Bureau are to assist in cases of fire, flooding, building collapses, and other situations threatening life and property. It takes measures to prevent fires and provides assistance in emergency cases involving illness or danger. The Fire Services Bureau also participates in civil protection and emergency management.

At the end of 2023, the Fire Services Bureau had a staffing level of 1,589 posts, with 1,434 serving personnel and 155 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 52,685 incidents during 2023.

Appliances and Equipment

The Fire Services Bureau currently has 264 fire vehicles, including 30 with large water pumps, 11 aerial ladder pumps, 10 ladder platforms, 15 rescue units, three tenders equipped for high rescues, six rescue cushion tenders, one demolition machine, six dangerous goods and chemicals vehicles, 30 fire/ambulance motorcycles, 58 ambulances, 18 support vehicles, and 76 logistics and other vehicles.

Fire Fighting

In 2023, the Fire Services Bureau handled 19 No. 2 alarm fires, 570 No. 1 alarm fires, and 247 miscellaneous fires. Classified by cause, 164 fire incidents were due to unattended cooking stoves, 59 were the result of electrical short circuits, 116 involved accidental false alarms, 135 were suspected to be due to kindling left behind by negligent people, six were due to suspected arson, 11 were due to unusual causes and the remaining 345 were due to other causes. During the year, 35 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 2023, the Fire Services Bureau handled 8,790 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 1,300 paramedics. In 2023, the Fire Services Bureau responded to 43,059 emergency requests for ambulances, and dispatched ambulances on 46,086 occasions.

Fire Prevention

The design of all buildings and fire-prevention equipment in Macao are regulated by Law No. 15/2021, Legal System of Fire Safety of Buildings and Premises. The Fire Services Bureau examines and monitors fire-prevention measures in shopping malls, factories, catering establishments, and various recreational and entertainment venues.

In 2023, the Fire Services Bureau examined 6,781 construction plans, conducted 1,515 site inspections, performed 2,092 fire-fighting-equipment tests and undertook 8,785 fire-prevention and safety patrols. It handled 1,196 complaints and appeals, and awarded 1,323 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 their 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 provide training courses or internship that help 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 373 officers in its Police/Fire Service/ Customs Officers by 2023. There are 70 officers taking part in the Police/ Fire Service/ Customs/ Prison Officers' Training Programme during the 2023/2024 academic year.

Regarding the training at basic officer level, a total of 8,706 cadets were trained in the District Public Security Services Programme from 1990 to 2003, and the Training Programme for Public Security Cadets from 2003 to 2022. In 2023, the academy organised 32 short-term courses, talks and seminars, for a total of 2,876 participants.

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 2023, Macao Customs detected and solved 68 cases of illegal border crossings, arresting 187 illegal immigrants and 35 human smuggling ring leaders. It also seized a large quantity of undeclared imports, including 57,707 kilogrammes of meat and vegetables, 3,702 litres of alcoholic beverages, 810,770 cigarettes, 96,650 grammes of cigars, and 5,053 grammes of tobacco.

As regards intellectual property and industrial property protection, counterfeit items seized included 64 accessories, 14 bags, 21 pairs of shoes, 44 bottles of wine, 1,809 items of clothing, one watch, two mobile phone accessories, 2,811 daily commodities, 2,422 cosmetics, and 5,000 sets of CDs.

Moreover, 5,743 case reports and 58 indictments were issued by Macao Customs, including:

- 5,330 cases involving infringement of the External Trade Law;
- 132 cases involving the Sanitary and Phytosanitary Control;

- 37 cases involving non-compliance with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora;
- Six cases involving the violation of the Control of Cross-border Physical Transportation of Cash and Bearer Negotiable Instruments;
- Eight cases involving non-compliance with the Regulations on the Prohibition of Illegal Employment;
- 24 cases involving the violation of the Law on Employment of Non-Resident Workers;
- One case involving non-compliance with the Marine and Water Bureau regulations;
- 108 cases involving violations of the Law of Smoking Prevention and Control;
- Three cases involving the violation of the Control and Reduced Use of Ozone-Depleting Substances;
- One case involving non-compliance with the regulation on commercial or industrial activities concerning computer programs, audio recordings and products, as well as audiovisual products;
- 38 cases involving the Penal Code;
- 77 cases involving violations of the Legal System on Immigration Control, Authorisation to Stay and Residence Permits in the Macao Special Administrative Region;
- Four cases involving prohibiting the illegal production, trafficking and consumption of narcotics and psychoactive drugs;
- 16 cases involving the infringement of the Industrial Property Law;
- 14 cases involving violations of the Legal Framework of Public Health and Economic Offences; and
- Two cases involving violations of the Copyright and Related Rights Code.

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 2023, Macao Customs and law enforcement authorities in China reported 2,892 suspicious incidents that mainly involved crimes such as illegal immigration and smuggling. Macao Customs and Zhuhai Public Security Bureau conducted six 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 eight synchronised patrols and two rescue drills. Moreover, to strengthen the order and safety of the inner harbour and the outer harbour,

Macao Customs and the Marine and Water Bureau conducted five joint marine actions and three search and rescue drills.

The Macao Customs fleet currently has 15 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. In 2023, major actions against illicit activities included:

- Participating in operations organised by the Regional Intelligence Liaison Office for Asia and the Pacific (RILO AP) from 15 April to 15 September, to combat the illegal trafficking of controlled small and light weapons;
- During the above period, Macao Customs took part in operations jointly organised by RILO AP and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to combat the smuggling of drugs and their precursors, as well as illegal trafficking in wild fauna and flora, including endangered species;
- From 25 September to 19 November 19, Macao Customs participated in operations jointly organised by Hong Kong Customs and Excise Department and RILO AP, to combat the illegal trafficking of drugs and drug precursors, including established psychotropic substances, new psychoactive substances, and cannabis;
- From 1 October to 31 October, Macao Customs engaged in operations jointly organised by the WCO and the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) to combat the smuggling of wild fauna and flora, including endangered species, and associated illegal activities such as document forgery of commercial and customs documents and illicit financial flows;
- From 13 November to 24 November, Macao Customs took part in operations organised by Interpol to combat the illegal trafficking of weapons, firearms, ammunition, and hazardous materials (explosives precursors); and
- From 4 December to 15 December, Macao Customs participated in operations organised by the WCO to combat the illegal trafficking of counterfeit or non-compliant medicines and daily necessities.

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 2023, the office received 774 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 148 complaints received, concerning the conduct of customs officers, service procedures, equipment and facilities, and

environment and noise pollution. The office also handled 1,258 enquiries.

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 Tourism 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 2023, Macao activated the civil protection mechanism during Typhoon Talim in July, Super Typhoon Saola in September, and Tropical Cyclone Koinu in October. 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 these natural disasters, and taking appropriate disaster prevention measures to safeguard residents' lives and property.

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 2023, it held 1,335 inmates, of whom 268 were on remand and 1,087 were convicted. There were 1,133 male inmates and 222 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 organisations.

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 11 boys and no girl in the institution as at 31 December 2023.



Flag-raising Team

















Every year, the Public Security Police flag-raising team is always present at large-scale flag-raising ceremonies held in Golden Lotus Square on National Day and the anniversary day of the establishment of the Macao Special Administrative Region. Driven by a sense of patriotism with love for the country and Macao, they take part in drills outside police work, and guard the solemnity of the flag-raising ceremonies with precise movements. In addition, the flag-raising team actively supports the publicity and education work on the flag-raising ceremony, with a view to enhancing knowledge of the national flag and the regional flag among younger generations, and strengthening their sense of belonging to the country and Macao.

Macao Yearbook 2024

7

EDUCATION


澳門歡迎您
MACAO WELCOMES YOU

Education

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 DSEDJ") is charged with developing, coordinating, executing and evaluating education and youth policies in Macao.

Education Fund

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 2023, the Education Fund disbursed subsidies totalling one billion 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 Software 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 "Scheme for Subsidising the Acquisition of School Supplies for Tertiary Education Students", the "Tertiary Education Scholarship and Grant Programme", 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".

The "Tertiary Education Scholarship and Grant 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 4,993 students. Through the "Scholarship Programme for Studying at Premier Tertiary Education

Institutions", the Education Fund is also committed to encouraging and supporting students entering tertiary education courses in premier education institutions outside Macao, with a view to nurturing professionals with an international outlook. During the 2022/2023 academic year, the programme supported 105 students.

Moreover, the "Loan Scheme for Interest Subsidy" was established. This enables students to apply for further education loans through credit institutions that partner with the Education Fund. In the 2022/2023 academic year, the scheme supported around 236 students. 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 2023/2024 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 2023/2024 academic year, 25 students were granted scholarships.

Education Council

The Education Council, with administrative and technical support from the Education and Youth Development Bureau, has established two standing task forces, on tertiary education and non-tertiary education. 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 three meetings in 2023, exchanging opinions about the major work priorities for 2023 and 2024, which cover education and development of young people, including the development of and external exchanges and cooperation in tertiary education, the development of education in Hengqin and Macao, the enhancement of internationalisation of tertiary education staff, the results of international tests taken by Macao students, and patriotic education work.

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 DSEDJ statistics, there were 76 schools in Macao during the 2023/2024 academic year, of which eight were public schools, while the remaining 68 were private. Among the 68 private schools, 65 offered formal education, and three offered only recurrent education. Among the 73 schools (eight public schools and 65 private schools) that offered formal education, 67 were in the free education system, five were in the paid education network and one followed a non-local education system. Among the 108 schools in the local education system that offered formal education, 103 were in the free education system, with the coverage rate reaching 95.4 percent.

During the 2023/2024 academic year, 88,093 students received non-tertiary education, with 87,127 (98.9 percent) of them receiving formal education. Of these, 16,188 (18.6 percent) attended kindergartens, 38,349 (44.0 percent) attended primary schools, 31,617 (36.3 percent) attended secondary schools, 817 (0.9 percent) received vocational and technical education, and 973 (1.1 percent) attended special schools (excluding integrated education). A total of 966 (1.1 percent) students were receiving recurrent education.

During the 2023/2024 academic year, there were 7,883 teaching staff for non-tertiary education, representing an increase of 1.6 percent over the 2022/2023 academic year, of which 7,755 (98.4 percent) were formal education teaching staff and 128 (1.6 percent) were recurrent education teaching staff.

The DSEDJ 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 DSEDJ, 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 2023/2024 academic year, the class-teacher ratios in kindergartens, primary and secondary schools were enhanced to 1 to 2.2, 1 to 2.3, and 1 to 2.7, respectively. The teacher-student ratios for the 2023/2024 academic year in kindergartens, primary and secondary schools were enhanced to 1 to 12.2, 1 to 13.2 and 1 to 10.8, respectively.

Subsidy and Financial Aid Schemes

The Government offered free education subsidies to private schools within the free education network. Students studying in schools that did not provide free education were provided tuition fee subsidies.

Education Level	2023/2024 Academic Year Free Education Subsidies (patacas)	2023/2024 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 2023/2024 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 DSEDJ 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 2022/2023 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 Allowances in the 2022/2023 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 2022/2023, 6,200 students were granted tuition fee subsidies amounting to about 36 million patacas.

Vocational and Technical Education

The Education Development Fund continues to subsidise courses organised by private non-tertiary 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 2023/2024 academic year, a total of 11 schools organised 59 classes in 32 programmes.

The DSEDJ encouraged schools that offer vocational and technical education programmes to sign cooperation agreements with enterprises. In 2023, the DSEDJ assisted four public and private non-tertiary education schools to sign Letters of Intent for Cooperation with enterprises, and organised the "Crafting Dreams and Creating the Future"' vocational and technical education promotional day.

Education for Pupils with Special Needs

During the 2023/2024 academic year, there were 3,600 pupils with special needs in Macao; 2,627 of them were inclusive students, and 973 studied in small special education classes and special needs classes.

In 2023, the DSEDJ organised two delegations with a total of 60 non-tertiary education leaders and teaching staff to visit Hong Kong to learn about the current situation of higher order thinking and creative teaching, and to exchange views on gifted education.

In 2023, the DSEDJ organised a delegation of seven representatives, including staff from the DSEDJ, associate professors of tertiary institutions, teaching staff of private schools and staff of organisations, to visit Hong Kong to participate in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Integrated Education Forum, with a view to strengthening cooperation in integrated education between the three regions.

In 2023, the DSEDJ held more than 252 parental education activities with over 9,000 participants; and 162 parent-child activities with about 3,000 participants. The DSEDJ continued cooperating with large-scale enterprises to promote parental education, and in 2023, 36 training seminars were held in major partner enterprises, with over 1,700 participants.

Life-long Learning

To support Macao's adequate economic diversification and development of a knowledge-based society, the Government launched four phases of the Continuing Education Development Plan from 2011 to 2023. Over 620,000 Macao residents participated in these phases, which involved subsidies totalling about 2.6 billion patacas.

The Continuing Education Programme for 2023 to 2026 was launched on 1 July 2023, with a continued focus on subsidising courses and licence examinations covering vocational skills, life skills, humanities and arts, sports and health, and more. By 31 December 2023, more than 15,000

residents had participated in the scheme, involving subsidies totalling about 30 million patacas.

During the 2023/2024 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 DSEDJ 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 2023, with a network of 380 organisations joining the Life-long Learning Incentive Award Scheme, the cumulative total of participants reached 4,500.

Open Campus Campaign

Through the provision of subsidies by the Education Development Fund, schools cooperating in the Open Campus Campaign are encouraged to open their facilities for public use during non-working hours, so they can be used by students and citizens. In 2023, there were nine schools participating in the campaign.

Curriculum Reform and Development

In response to the country's 14th Five-Year Plan and China's Education Modernization 2035 plan, as well as the implementation of the "1+4" Development Plan for Appropriate Economic Diversification of the Macao Special Administrative Region, and in order to cultivate technological talents for the future development of the country and the MSAR Government, as well as to implement the patriotic education law, the DSEDJ has optimised the curriculum structure from the perspective of enhancing the contents of science and technology and artificial intelligence education, as well as deepening knowledge of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China and the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and national security; extensively consulted the education sector; and commenced the revision of the Framework of Formal Education Curriculum and the Requirements for Basic Academic Aptitude in the Local Education System.

During the 2023/2024 academic year, a total of 25 schools participated in the pilot project on Smart Teaching, which enables schools to gradually build service platforms with teaching functions such as smart question banks, smart test papers and smart grading as the core, and to make use of artificial intelligence and big data to continuously track and analyse students' learning progress in a timely manner, so as to assist teaching staff with designing targeted teaching activities and tiered assignments according to the differences in students' learning performances, thereby providing timely and appropriate support for students so they can achieve personalised and precise teaching and learning.

In 2023, the DSEDJ continued to promote the development of teaching materials and resources by publishing Macao Geography, supplementary teaching material for junior secondary school geography (second edition) and related teaching resources.

During the 2021/2022 academic year, the Performance Evaluation System for Students Enrolled

in Formal Education Curricula was fully implemented, featuring enforcement of multi-faceted assessments and regulation of grade repetition rates, to foster students' diverse development, cater for their individual differences and facilitate their learning.

Professional Development of Teaching Staff

In the 2022/2023 academic year, 900 teaching staff training activities were organised. The Education Development Fund launched the Subvention Scheme for School-based Training, the Subvention Scheme for Off-the-Job Training and the Subvention Scheme for Study Leave. In the 2022/2023 academic year, about 20,000 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 and for preparation of middle and senior school management personnel were organised in 2023, attracting participation by 93 teaching staff.

The award winners in the teaching design award scheme for the 2021/2022 academic year were announced in October 2023, and 361 entries received awards.

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 results of PISA 2022 were announced in December 2023. Amongst the 81 participating countries/economies, Macao students aged 15 scored 552 in mathematical literacy, ranking second globally for the first time, 543 in scientific literacy, ranking third, and 510 in reading literacy, ranking seventh.

The PISA 2022 report also noted that Macao's fundamental education system demonstrates consistently high quality and equity, placing it among the world's leaders. The percentage of students meeting the PISA benchmarks in Macao is the second highest in the world for Mathematics Literacy (91.6 percent), the first in the world for Science Literacy (92.5 percent), and the third highest in the world for Reading Literacy (87.4 percent), ensuring that the vast majority of students are equipped with the basic competencies required to fully engage in society. Over the past two decades, Macao has maintained a steady upward trend in all three literacies, and is an exemplary model of excellence and equity, as well as one of the few education systems in the world that has been minimally affected by the Covid-19 pandemic.

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.

In 2021, Macao participated in the study for the second time, with a total of 5,100 students from 58 schools. The results released in 2023 showed that the overall score of Macao students was 536, which was stable compared to the previous year's score of 546, significantly above the mid-point of the global student proficiency level (500), and ranked in the range between 9 and 15, and the performance of Macao students in the four international benchmark levels of PIRLS was excellent and above the international median, indicating a steady development of reading ability among Macao students.

Integrated Evaluation of Schools

The DSEDJ implements systematic integrated evaluation of schools, to provide them with a fair 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 2023/2024 academic year, the new integrated evaluation model has been implemented for 66 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 2023; the ceremony was presented by about 100 Macao student flag-raising team members, with an audience of about 1,200 spectators.

In 2023, 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. Over 300 representatives of organisations, tertiary institutions and secondary schools, as well as young people and students, joined the sharing sessions.

During March 2023 and April 2023, the Art Exhibition in Commemoration of the May Fourth Movement was held with the theme passing on the spirit of the May Fourth Movement and showcasing artistic talents, targeting secondary and primary students in Macao. The exhibition attracted participation by 47 schools, featured 95 works, and received more than 47,000 visitors.

Since 2018, the DSEDJ 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 2023, over 16,500 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 2023, to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the

promulgation of the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region. A total of 135 students from 32 schools joined the group event of the speech contest, and the entire activity attracted more than 6,000 participants. To celebrate the Constitution Day, on 4 December 2023 the DSEDJ held an event with the Constitution Day as the theme, and 400 related activities were held by certain non-tertiary schools, attracting more than 130,000 participants.

From September 2023 to December 2023, the DSEDJ jointly organised with the Macao Basic Law Promotion Association, the Legal Affairs Bureau and the Municipal Affairs Bureau the Promotion of the Constitution and the Basic Law in Schools Contest 2023, which was contested by 36 teams, with the participation of more than 170 teaching staff and students from 26 schools.

To further develop patriotic education and deepen students' knowledge of foreign affairs, defence and national affairs, in 2023, the DSEDJ rolled out a wide array of activities such as the Promotion of Diplomatic Knowledge Campaign, the 3rd Macao Universities Diplomatic Speech Contest, the "Diplomatic Knowledge Contest for Macao Teenagers" extension activity and study camp, the Successors of the New Era – National Training Course for Core and Executive Members of Tertiary Student Communities, the Secondary School Student Union Leadership Training Programme "Setting Sail to Achieve Your Dreams", National Defence Education Camp Pilot Scheme; and supported student visits to mainland China for exchanges, which attracted more than 9,200 participants.

In 2023, the youth patriotic education base launched a new exhibition themed "Love of Homeland - Culture of Lingnan and Macao". From its inauguration till December 2023, the youth patriotic education base received more than 133,000 visitors from 58 secondary and primary schools, seven tertiary institutions and 135 organisations for learning and conducting activities. Also, an extended education programme to promote patriotism continued at the base, integrating a Macao history learning focus and teaching resources. More than 23,000 people from 58 secondary and primary schools, seven tertiary institutions and 18 youth organisations participated in the programme since its launch till December 2023. The Pavilion of Patriotism attracted some 13,000 visitors or users in 2023.

As for tertiary institutions, nearly 90 percent of undergraduate programmes in the 2023/2024 academic year included syllabuses on the Constitution and the Basic Law. Various activities on patriotism have been carried out through the establishment of "One country, two systems" study base, the launching of various study activities in residential colleges, the ongoing organisation of the Macao University Students' Tianjin Learning Exchange Programme, and the organisation of lectures on the Constitution and the Basic Law for teaching staff.

Integration with National Development

The Macao SAR Government has set up a school for the children of Macao residents, which is a part of the Macao New Neighbourhood project in Hengqin and complies with the relevant regulations of mainland China, gives enrolment priority to Macao residents living in the Macao New Neighbourhood, and has the characteristics of the Macao curriculum with the same academic qualifications as Macao. In November 2023, the DSEDJ and the school's sponsoring bodies signed the "Agreement on the Operation of the School for Macao Children in the Macao New

Neighbourhood", and the school will be officially opened in the 2024/2025 academic year.

The DSEDJ has been actively fostering the establishment of sister schools between Macao schools and schools in other regions. As of December 2023, there are 514 sister schools in Macao, 468 of which are paired with sister schools in 25 provinces and municipalities in mainland China, and 226 are paired with sister schools in all cities in the Greater Bay Area (including Hong Kong). At present, Macao has at least one school in a sister school pairing with each city in the Greater Bay Area, thus achieving full coverage of the Greater Bay Area.

To enrich the Greater Bay Area Youth Information Platform, the DSEDJ continued cooperating with youth associations to share information with young people, such as on life in the Greater Bay Area, cultural and recreational activities, employment, entrepreneurship, and major policies through the Facebook page "Let's Talk About the Bay Area", the Instagram page "Bay Chit Chat", and the WeChat official account.

Science Popularisation

The DSEDJ continued organising and supporting various inter-school competitions and activities. In 2023, around 6,100 teachers and students participated in 22 competitions and activities. Teams representing Macao schools won 45 awards in international competitions.

In 2023, the DSEDJ hosted the "Brilliance of the Stars and the Moon, Vista of the Sea and Sky - Science and Technology Series Activities in Macao" jointly organised by the Macao SAR Government and the National Space Administration. This included the launch ceremony of Macau Science Satellite-1, the opening ceremony of the "Searching for Infinity in the Sky and Exploring the Deep Sea - China's Aerospace and Navigation Science and Technology in Macao" science popularisation exhibition, the opening ceremony of the first ever display of lunar soil in Macao, and the opening ceremony of the 2nd Macao Space Development Forum. Among the activities, the science popularisation exhibition attracted about 20,000 residents and tourists, and seven science popularisation experts were invited to give talks on China's aerospace development to about 3,000 students from two tertiary institutions and six primary and secondary schools.

The DSEDJ organised the "China Manned Spaceflight Symposium", in which a delegation introduced the development of China's manned spaceflight construction to more than 400 representatives from the education sector, the science and technology sector, and secondary school and tertiary school students, and exchanged views with the audience. The DSEDJ also invited the delegation to visit the Macao Science Center, and interact with students of the Macao Youth Science and Technology Village.

During the 2022/2023 academic year, in collaboration with the Macao Science Centre, it launched the first phase of the science popularisation and education pilot scheme, which attracted participation by more than 5,100 students from 46 schools. Based on this experience, the science popularisation and education scheme for primary three and form three students was officially launched during the academic year 2023/2024, to provide primary and secondary school students with opportunities to experience science and technology learning outside school.

In order to strengthen the cultivation of local talents in science and technology, the bureau also

worked with the Macao Science Center to launch the Youth Science and Technology Village in 2023. Specialised training programmes will be launched in shared laboratories and shared spaces of the Science Centre for a period of three years, and researchers and engineers from tertiary institutions and science and technology enterprises will be invited to serve as instructors who identify and nurture students with potential in science and technology. During the 2023/2024 academic year, 100 students have been recruited and the programme has commenced with study tours, visits and training as planned.

Nurturing Portuguese-speaking Interdisciplinary Talent

In order to comprehensively nurture Portuguese-speaking interdisciplinary talents, in the 2023/2024 academic year the DSEDJ set up a new system for further studies in Portugal, providing further studies and on-site counselling, along with expanding channels for further studies, and measures such as grant schemes, to fully assist students who intend to develop towards a professional career in Portuguese-speaking interdisciplinary fields with furthering their studies in Portugal.

In 2023, the DSEDJ launched a new four-year Portuguese training programme to provide secondary school students with cross-level Portuguese courses, experiential activities, summer camps and support for the Portuguese Language Proficiency Examination. During the 2023/2024 academic year, 155 secondary school students were admitted to the programme.

In 2023, the DSEDJ and the Macao Academy Education Fund Society signed an Agreement on Macao Students Studying and Working in Portugal, through which the society would provide assistance on a non-reimbursable basis for the organisations of students studying in Portugal, as well as their training, preparation for studying in Portugal, support for their studies in Portugal, and counselling for their development back in Macao.

In 2019, the DSEDJ signed a cooperation agreement with the University of Porto (Portugal) and the Portuguese Society of the Orient (Portugal), regarding co-organising the Tertiary Education Programme at the University of Porto for Macao Students starting from the 2020/2021 academic year. This allows Macao students to study tertiary education programmes in various disciplines at the University of Porto. A total of 15 students were admitted to the programme during the 2023/2024 academic year.

Arts Education

In 2023, the DSEDJ continued holding the Inter-school Arts Competition (Dance, Drama and Singing), Students Popular Arts Education Scheme and the Arts Education Snowball Project, and assisted in organising the National Art Troupes Performance Season in Macao, with workshops on various themes held concurrently, to enhance students' knowledge and appreciation of arts, attracting about 43,700 participants.

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 DSEDJ provides necessary skills and administrative and financial assistance to the Council. The Council held four plenary meetings in 2023, and in accordance with the Regulations on Presentation of Youth Awards, presented the 2022 Youth Activity Awards and Civic Education Awards.

Macao Youth Policy

The Macao Youth Policy (2021-2030) 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 2023, the group coordinated 22 departments under the five secretariats as well as tertiary institutions to implement 399 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 about 63,000 participants.

Youth Indicators and Studies

The DSEDJ continuously follows up on research and collection of information related to Macao Youth Indicators. The results of the Social Survey on Macao Youth Indicators 2022 were released in June 2023. The survey covered 45 indicators in ten domains of the Macau Youth Indicators System, targeting young people aged between 13 years and 35 years, with a total of 2,500 questionnaires distributed and 2,376 valid questionnaires collected, representing a response rate of 95 percent.

Youth Activities and Sponsorships

In 2023, the MSAR Government continued to co-organise 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, which attracted 30 students from eight Portuguese-speaking countries studying in Macao's tertiary institutions as well as local university students to participate and visit places such as Hengqin, Zhuhai, Guangzhou and Shenzhen.

In 2023, the DSEDJ organised 16 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.

Between 2021 and 2023, under the Youth Organisations Talent Training System, 33 training programmes were offered by 14 youth organisations, with more than 1,700 participants. The public courses were completed between 3 December and 5 December 2023, with topics including the Constitution, the Basic Law, the Law on Safeguarding National Security, the Patriotic Education Law, and new media, to nurture and jointly cultivate talents and promote the development of youth associations. The 2022 Young Volunteers Award Programme presented a total of 262 awards, with the total service time of the award-winning young volunteers exceeding 50,000 hours.

In 2023, the DSEDJ 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 104th anniversary of the May Fourth Movement. With the theme of exploring the May Fourth Spirit and the opportunities arising through development of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin in the new era, a number of forums were held in the community, tertiary institutions, secondary schools and the Greater Bay Area, attracting a total of about 2,400 participants.

In 2023, the DSEDJ launched the Annual Activity Subsidy Scheme for Students and Youth, which targets non-profit-making associations that have been established in accordance with the law, owners of private tertiary institutions, and students holding valid Macao Identity Cards or relevant identity documents who are enrolled in education programmes in tertiary institutions in Macao. The funding areas include: strengthening patriotism, integrating into overall national development, promoting career development, and enhancing comprehensive abilities and competitiveness. A total of 116 tertiary student societies, tertiary institutions, youth organisations, and other societies and organisations were granted funding for the year 2023, to carry out a total of 317 activities.

In 2023, the DSEDJ officially launched the Macao Youth Professional Development Programme, which promotes and supports enterprises to appoint a certain number of young people with potential to be seconded to their branch offices in mainland China or other countries for workplace learning each year. Nine large-scale local enterprises (including Chinese-funded and multinational corporations) have been invited to participate in the programme, and a total of 30 outstanding young staff members – in businesses sectors such as tourism and entertainment, hotels and finance – have been selected to participate in the programme.

Activities Supporting Students' Diversified Development

The DSEDJ 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.

Regarding sports, the Macao delegation sent 174 athletes to participate in the First National Student (Youth) Games, and won two gold, one silver and one bronze medals in the school and open categories. In addition, the DSEDJ, in the name of Macao, China, has successfully obtained the right to host the ISF World School Basketball Championship 2024.

In terms of further education and career development, the DSEDJ provides residents with information on further education and career development through a variety of approaches. In 2023, over 19,000 people participated in and viewed live webcasts of further education, employment and other career planning programmes. The Mainland China and Macao Higher Education Exhibition was held both online and offline, providing a comprehensive range of information on further education in mainland China and Macao, with a total of 121 tertiary institutions participating in the exhibition, including 111 tertiary institutions in mainland China (covering 20 provinces and municipalities) and ten tertiary institutions in Macao. About 60,600 visitors attended the physical exhibition and seminars, and browsed the website.

The DSEDJ 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 2023, the Hac Sa Youth Hostel and Cheok Van Youth Hostel welcomed 5,500 users, and the Hac Sa Youth Activity Development Base welcomed 1,700 users. More than 15,000 people used the three study rooms under DSEDJ's administration that were open to the public in Fai Chi Kei, Toi San and Ilha Verde.

The DSEDJ'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. During 2023, about 622,000 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.

The Juvenile Arts Exhibition and Performance Hall, which is under DSEDJ's administration, held 41 exhibitions and performances throughout the year, which were attended and watched by 14,200 people.

In addition, in 2023 the DSEDJ has continued optimising the work of the "Working Group for Caring for the Mental and Physical Health of Young People - Carrying Love", expanding its composition to cover youth organisations, in addition to the tertiary and non-tertiary education sectors, in order to establish a solid protective shield for the physical and mental health of young people through the joint prevention, control and synergy of the collaboration mechanism. Moreover, the DSEDJ continued organising teacher training, to enhance the awareness of teaching staff of psychological crises and improve their counselling skills. Through collaboration with different departments, educational organisations and various sectors of the community, the DSEDJ explored and continuously refined its working mechanism to enhance communication and support among departments.

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 tertiary education system to offer tertiary institutions 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.

In line with the Second Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development of the MSAR Government (2021-2025) and the Development Plan for Appropriate Economic Diversification of the Macao Special Administrative Region (2024-2028), the DSEDJ supported and encouraged Macao's tertiary institutions to set up key advantageous disciplines in response to the trends of social development and the demands of industrial development. With the implementation of plans for key industry-related disciplines – including integrated tourism and leisure, traditional Chinese medicine and major healthcare, modern financial services, high-tech, convention and exhibition business, and culture and sports – the number of programmes offered by the operating tertiary institutions has increased and their curricula have expanded. The tertiary institutions have actively launched scientific research and innovation as well as cooperation between the industrial, academic and research and development sectors in areas such as integrated circuits, Chinese medicine and smart city Internet of Things (IoT).

During the 2023/2024 academic year, there were 3,008 teaching staff and 55,611 registered students in Macao's tertiary education institutions, which offer 384 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 2023.

Processing Applications to Launch, Revise and Register Programmes

In 2023, the DSEDJ processed 102 registration applications by Macao tertiary educational institutions intending to launch new programmes or revise old ones; 69 of these applications were approved, 32 were being assessed, and one was cancelled. The bureau also handled and approved nine applications from overseas tertiary educational institutions seeking to establish, revise or continue running programmes in Macao.

Promoting Exchanges and Cooperation in Tertiary Education

The DSEDJ 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 2023, 17 tertiary institutions including Nankai University, Fudan University, Zhejiang University, Xiamen University, Huaqiao University, Fuzhou 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, Guangzhou University, South China University of Technology 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 DSEDJ 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.

In 2023, the DSEDJ actively facilitated external communication and cooperation among tertiary institutions, to promote tertiary education in Macao. This included coordinating seven tertiary institutions' visits to Malaysia and Thailand to conduct student recruitment promotions, and facilitating the signing of cooperation agreements between seven tertiary institutions and the United Chinese Committees Association of Malaysia and the Chinese Teachers (Thailand) Association, respectively, to strengthen the publicity and further education services for secondary school students in those countries.

The DSEDJ organised tertiary institutions to participate in the 28th China International Education Exhibition Tour in Beijing and Chongqing, the CEE China Education Expo 2023, the China Education Expo 2023 in Guangzhou, as well as the OCSC International Education Expo in Bangkok, Thailand, to enhance publicity to the international market.

The DSEDJ and three public tertiary institutions visited Portugal in April 2023 and May 2023, and signed over ten agreements with Portuguese tertiary institutions and secondary schools on cooperating in education and talent development.

Coordination of Mainland Student Enrolments in Programmes of Macao Tertiary Educational Institutions

During 2023, 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 2023/2024 academic year, newly registered students from mainland China who applied to the above-mentioned tertiary educational institutions in Macao totalled 13,338 individuals, of whom 1,836 enrolled in doctorate degree programmes, 5,792 in master's degree programmes, 5,330 in bachelor's degree programmes and 380 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. In the 2023/2024 academic year, there were 887 newly registered students.

Coordinating the Admission of Macao Students to Mainland Tertiary Institutions

The DSEDJ is one of the bodies that process the admission of Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan

undergraduates and postgraduates to mainland China tertiary educational institutions.

In the 2023/2024 academic year, 157 and 1,416 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, 25 and 1,274 students were admitted, respectively. In 2023, 119 students were admitted to mainland China universities through their results in the Joint Admission Examination for Four Higher Education Institutions in Macao. Also, 363 students sat examinations for admission to postgraduate programmes in tertiary educational institutions in mainland China; 201 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 2023, around 25,000 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 2023, with a total of 4,388 candidates sitting for the tests in June, including 2,305 sitting for the CET4 test and 2,083 candidates sitting for the CET6 test; while 5,392 candidates sat for the tests in December, including 2,725 candidates sitting for the CET4 test and 2,667 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 2023, tertiary institutions continued their assessment work in accordance with the Macao regulations and quality assurance framework. The DSEDJ completed the certification of Kiang Wu Nursing College of Macau. It also endorsed 41 course reviews and 19 course certifications, and exempted 14 courses from course review.

The DSEDJ 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

The DSEDJ advised government departments and members of the public on queries about tertiary education and qualification verification. In 2023, the DSEDJ handled 32 written queries from government departments. It also handled a total of 115 queries from the public, of which 106 were received by telephone, and nine by e-mail.

Annual Funding Plan for Macao Higher Education Institutions

In 2022, the DSEDJ 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 the application period for the first phase of the Annual Funding Plan for Higher Education Institutions for the 2023/2024 academic year, six private tertiary institutions submitted applications for subsidies, involving grants totalling about 58 million patacas.

Macao Academic Library Alliance

Coordinated by the DSEDJ, 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.

The Macao SAR Government has been funding nine tertiary institutions to jointly procure electronic databases, tools for scientific research and patent analysis that they all need, as well as the MALA Hub. Starting from the 2023/2024 academic year, the funded projects have been integrated into the "Annual Funding Plan for Higher Education Institutions", to continue providing support for private institutions.

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.

The University of Macau's 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 Advanced Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences, the Institute of Applied Physics and Materials Engineering, the Institute of Chinese Medical Sciences, the Institute of Collaborative Innovation, the Institute of Microelectronics, the Asia-Pacific Academy of Economics and Management and the Centre for Macao Studies.

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 193rd in the Times Higher Education World University Rankings, 26th in the Young University Rankings and 37th in the Asia University Rankings. In Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) World University Rankings it was ranked 254th. The 12 major subjects – Engineering, Computer Science, Materials Science, Chemistry, Pharmacology and Toxicology, Clinical Medicine, Psychiatry/Psychology, Biology and Biochemistry, Social Sciences, Agricultural Science, Economics and Business and Environmental Science and Ecology - were ranked among the top one percent by the Essential Science Indicators (ESI).

During the 2023/2024 academic year, the University of Macau offered 120 doctorate programmes, master's degree programmes, bachelor's degree programmes, and postgraduate diploma programmes. It had 680 teaching staff and 13,500 registered students.

Macao Polytechnic University

Established in 1981, the Macao Polytechnic University is a public integrated university adopting an applied academic approach. It was formerly the Polytechnic Institute of the University of East Asia. On 1 March 2023, 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.

The Macao Polytechnic University 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 and only tertiary institution in Macao to receive the National Teaching Achievement Award for Tertiary Education for two consecutive years. In 2023 it was ranked among the 101st-200th top World Universities by the Times Higher Education in terms of sustainable development, employment

and economic growth.

During the 2023/2024 academic year, the Macao Polytechnic University offered 48 doctorate, master's and bachelor's degree, and joint postgraduate research and diploma programmes. It had 463 teaching staff and 5,811 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 hundreds of 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.

The IFT has been recognised as one of the world's top tertiary institutions in the field of tourism and hospitality management, and for several years was ranked in the top of the QS World University Rankings for the subject of Hospitality and Leisure Management. In 2023, it was ranked 10th globally, and the first in Asia and Macao. On 1 April 2024, the IFT was renamed as the Macao University of Tourism (UTM).

During the 2023/2024 academic year, the institute offered 18 doctorate degree, master's degree, bachelor's degree, and postgraduate diploma programmes, and higher diploma courses, with 1,726 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 2023/2024 academic year, the school offered four bachelor's degree programmes. There were 38 teachers on campus, and 70 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 Institute for Research on Portuguese-Speaking Countries and the Data Science Research Centre.

The City University of Macau also has 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 and the Institute of Analytical Psychology.

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 2023/2024 academic year, the university offered 46 doctorate, master's and bachelor's degree programmes. It had 515 teaching staff, and 10,511 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 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 2023/2024 academic year, the university offered 38 doctorate, master's and bachelor's degrees, as well as postgraduate diploma and higher diploma (associate degree) programmes. It had 119 teaching staff and 1,369 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 2023/2024 academic year, the college offered two master's and bachelor's degrees. It had 45 teaching staff and 617 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 the 251st – 300th universities in the latest World University Rankings by Times Higher Education.

During the 2023/2024 academic year, the university offered 102 doctorate, master's and bachelor's degree programmes. It had 756 teaching staff and 21,690 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 2023/2024 academic year. It had 50 teaching staff and 270 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. The college has a Department of Business Administration and a Continuing Education Centre.

During the 2023/2024 academic year, the college offered two bachelor's degree and higher diploma (associate degree) programmes, taught by 24 teaching staff, with 97 registered students.

Note: The statistics on teaching staff, students and programmes of Macao tertiary educational institutions for the 2023/2024 academic year were preliminary. They were provided by the DSEDJ, other than those for the University of Macau, Macao Polytechnic University, and Macao Institute for Tourism Studies.

Macao Yearbook 2024



Military Summer Camp for Young Macao Students


深入贯彻习近平强军思想 全面锻造新时代一流驻军






有灵魂 有本事 有血性 有品德







On 22 July, more than 130 young Macao students participate in the 16th Military Summer Camp for Young Macao Students jointly organised by the People's Liberation Army Macao Garrison and the MSAR Government, to experience military training and life in the barracks. Since the first Military Summer Camp for Young Macao Students held in 2005, approximately 2,000 Macao students have participated in the military training of the Macao Garrison, learning about national defence and boosting their willpower and qualities, so that they can develop their patriotism and concept of national defence, and be inspired to cherish the motherland, Macao and the Macao Garrison.

Macao Yearbook 2024

8

CULTURE AND SPORT


澳門歡迎您
MACAO WELCOMES YOU

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 2023, the Cultural Development Fund launched 11 subsidy programs related to culture and art, cultural industries and cultural heritage conservation, approving 1,762 activities and projects with subsidies totalling 197 million patacas.

As regards cultural industries, the Cultural Development Fund followed up on the execution of 40 cultural industry projects. Among them, 26 were completed, involving a total investment of 108 million patacas, 34 percent of which was from subsidies, and creating 234 jobs.

Among the 26 completed projects, a fashion design project sold over 30,000 home brand garments within the two-year subsidy period and established a footing in the Thailand market; on the cultural tourism development front, a funded project held a 360-degree panoramic scenery exhibition, displaying the urban beauty of Macao, for half a year in the Macao Science Centre, and attracted about 300,000 visitors; as regards the film and television industry, Zhejiang Satellite TV and Tencent Video conducted two seasons' shooting of a variety show in Macao, garnering over two billion views and related comments. The two seasons ranked 3rd and 4th nationally in terms of viewership among satellite TV programmes.

In the culture and arts sector, the fund followed up regarding 585 cultural activities and projects, with 2,825 cultural activities held, serving 31,068 people and reaching an audience of 548,535 people. In 2023, the Fund launched the National Arts Fund Supplementary Plan, to encourage the application of the National Arts Fund among Macao art organisations and art workers, with a view to fostering the diversification and professional development of Macao's culture and arts sector.

On the cultural heritage conservation front, in 2023 the fund launched the Historic Building Maintenance Subsidy Scheme, to support property owners with arranging structural inspections or examinations and façade conservation of private cultural heritage buildings and architecture of cultural value, to enhance the conservation of historic buildings.

Further, the fund leased out 12 retail shops at Anim'Arte NAM VAN through pubic tendering, to create a cultural and arts activity zone combined with the open square. The fund also granted Cultural Industry Incentives – Excellent Cultural Enterprise Awards to seven Macao film and television production enterprises, and held training programmes together with tertiary institutions, helping boost the business operating knowledge of industry players.

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.

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.

The Macao SAR Government revised By-law No. 4/2014 through By-law No. 18/2019, to set up the Cultural Heritage Committee, which acts as a consultative body providing advice to the Government regarding matters under consultation, with a view to enhancing cultural heritage conservation. Also, 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 two committees operate through plenary meetings and task-specific groups, with technical and administrative support from the Cultural Affairs Bureau.

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 Seac Craft Market. In 2023, the website received 7,455,982 visits.

Furthermore, the Cultural Affairs Bureau has established the Cultural Heritage of Macao website (www.culturalheritage.mo), Macau World Heritage website (www.wh.mo), and the Macao Cultural and Creative Industries Website (www.macaucci.gov.mo). In 2023, the three websites received 286,796, 940,153 and 421,781 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 page of the Cultural Affairs Bureau, "IC Art", attracted about 15,254,284 views of its posts in 2023; while an official WeChat service account, "IC Macao", and a subscription account, "IC", were set up, with 131,622 and 228,350 views of posts in 2023, respectively.

In late April 2023, the Macao SAR Government launched a website (www.enjoyMacao.mo) and Xiaohongshu account named "Enjoy Macao", covering activities in Macao; a related mobile app and WeChat mini program were added in late August. "Enjoy Macao" posts cover information about Macao festivals, exhibitions, performances, athletic competitions and more, so that both local citizens and tourists can keep abreast of the latest Macao activities. In 2023, the "Enjoy Macao" Xiaohongshu posts received about 58,918 views.

Protection of Cultural Heritage

Macao promulgated the first decree law on the protection of cultural heritage in 1976, and subsequently passed and gazetted two more decree laws, in 1984 and 1992, to enhance cultural heritage conservation.

In 2014, Law No. 11/2013 - Cultural Heritage Protection Law came into effect, further 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 2023, 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), Ng Wing Mui (deceased) and Au Kuan Cheong – Naamyam's Narrative Songs, 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.

Genesis and Spirit – Showcase of Hainan Intangible Cultural Heritage

The opening ceremony of "Genesis and Spirit – Showcase of Hainan Intangible Cultural Heritage" took place at Mount Fortress Garden on 30 June 2023. Two performance sessions by Hainan intangible cultural heritage performing groups were staged on 1 July, with the ceremony also featuring nine Hainan traditional performing arts shows and exhibitions covering national or provincial level intangible heritage, attracting a total of 560 participants. Following the ceremony, "Genesis and Spirit – Showcase of Hainan Intangible Cultural Heritage" was held at the Museum of Macao from 1 July to 8 October 2023, attracting 135,794 visitors.

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.

In 2023, the bureau:

- Launched talent incubation programmes including "Local View Power Programme", the "Scripts in Focus — Film Scriptwriting Advanced Programme", and "Echo Program · Music Creativity Camp";
- Constantly refined the services of the Filming Permit Application Platform;
- Provided film and fashion related services through Cinematheque · Passion and the Macao Fashion Gallery;
- Held "Style · Encounter Moment" – Fashion Parade of the Subsidy Programme for Fashion Design Sample Making, and launched a fashion show crossover with the Greater Bay Area – Macao Fashion Pop-up Store that was held at Hengqin;
- Held the Tap Seac Craft Market, "Craft Market in the Greater Bay Area – Guangzhou Zili Market", Macau Hengqin Craft Market, The "Macao Craft Market @ Foshan Lingnan Tiandi" and Lai Chi Vun Shipyards Market;
- Organised delegations to visit arts and creativity industry parks, and participate in local and foreign cultural and museum fairs, licensing shows and tourism expos in mainland China; and
- Launched an open call for proposals for Cultural Brand Products based on the Museum Collection of Macao's Firecracker Industry, and an open tender for Space No. 3 of the Former Iec Long Firecracker Factory site.

Art Macao: Macao International Art Biennale 2023

Macao's large international cultural and art event, Art Macao: Macao International Art Biennale 2023, was launched in July 2023. Diverse art exhibitions consisting of eight components – main hall exhibition, public art exhibition, city hall, special exhibition, exhibition of local artists by invitation, local curation programme, tertiary institutions art exhibition and collateral event – totalling 31 categories plus 600 extension activities were held over 28 locations, gathering over 200 artists/arts organisations from more than 20 countries and regions. The total number of visitors exceeded 16 million.

The 33rd Macao Arts Festival

The 33rd Macao Arts Festival (MAF) was held from 28 April to 28 May 2023, with the theme "The Long Artistic Journey", featuring 19 programmes and 21 extension activities including a

visual arts exhibition and several drama, opera, dance and music performances. The performances programmes and extension activities involved over 100 shows, attended by nearly 50,000 people. Meanwhile, new media and traditional online platform publicity reached an audience of nearly 1.9 million people.

The programmes included the *Rites of Spring* produced by renowned Chinese dancer Yang Liping; a Portuguese Contemporary Dance Company's *On Substance of Time;* stage show *Keigo Higashino – The Miracles of the Namiya General Store,* directed by Liu Fangqi; the ancient Greek tragedy *Electra,* jointly produced by the national drama company Shanghai Dramatic Arts Centre and a Greek production team; and *Xiao Ke,* a dance collaboration between Chinese dancer Xiao Ke and French choreographer Jérôme Bel. Moreover, to promote the professional development of local art groups, half the programmes were by local artists, including a multimedia full-length Cantonese opera, *Bonds of Hato;* a VR and theatre combo *m@rc0 p0!0 endg@me 2.0;* a dance partnership between Macao and German troupes, *Club Loneliness;* and the *Carnavaland,* performed as the closing piece in celebration of the 30th anniversary of Dóci Papiaçám di Macau Drama Group. There were also several extension activities and the outdoor programme Performing Arts Gala, bringing sumptuous artistic experience to the citizens.

The 35th Macao International Music Festival

The 35th Macao International Music Festival was held from 30 September to 30 October 2023, with the theme "Melodic Reconnections". It featured 16 programmes and 14 extension activities, encompassing operas, Chinese and western music, Portuguese Fado and Jazz. The programmes and extension activities included 47 shows, attended by nearly 12,000 people. Through social media and traditional online platforms, the festival events and publicity reached an audience of over four million people. The music festival was promoted and published online in both local and Greater Bay Area media, with certain programmes shown on the social media platform of China Media Group.

The programmes included: two performances of Gioachino Rossini's *The Barber of Seville;* Japanese music master Joe Hisaishi's *Joe Hisaishi Presents Music Future, The Legends,* and *Spirited Away;* German-Japanese pianist Alice Sara Ott's *Echoes of Life;* Long Yu and Shanghai *Symphony Orchestra;* the King's Singers' *Tom and Will* and *Legacies;* and American Jazz icon Stacey Kent's *Songs from Other Places*. The music festival also featured a series of talks, workshops and community programmes.

The 5th Encounter in Macao – Arts and Cultural Festival Between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries

The 5th Encounter in Macao – Arts and Cultural Festival Between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries was held from October to December, 2023. The festival further expanded the connotations and denotation of Macao being the "theme park" of Sino-Portuguese culture and, in tandem with the 2023 GEG Lusofonia Festival, launched seven series of programmes: the Annual Arts Exhibition between China and the Portuguese-speaking Countries, China and Portuguese-speaking Countries Film Festival, Camané and Macao Chinese Orchestra Concert, Chinese and Portuguese Picture Books Fair, GEG Traditional Music and Dance Performance in the Community, and Wine Tasting

Workshops. With participation by 600 artists and performers, these helped to implement and deepen the plan for developing Macao as the centre for cultural exchanges between China and Portuguese-speaking countries. A total of 70 shows attracted audiences totalling over 83,000 people.

The 2023 Lusofonia Festival

Held during 27 October to 29 October 2023, the 2023 Lusofonia Festival featured ten cultural booths with local Macanese in Macao or Macao Portuguese-speaking communities from Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Goa, Daman and Diu, Mozambique, Portugal, Sao Tome and Principe and Timor-Leste. Local Portuguese-speaking arts groups performed stylish music and dances, while troupes from Cape Verde, Portugal and Guinea-Bissau displayed their skills. The three-day festival attracted audiences totalling around 23,000 people.

hush! Beach Concerts x Urban Yo~ga Wellfest 2023

Jointly organised by the Cultural Affairs Bureau and MGM, and co-sponsored by the Macau Government Tourism Office, Municipal Affairs Bureau, Marine and Water Bureau, the "hush! Beach Concerts x Urban Yo~ga Wellfest 2023" was held from 27 October to 5 November 2023 at Macau Contemporary Art Center - Navy Yard No. 2, Largo Eduardo Marques and Hac Sa Beach, lining up over 30 local and overseas music bands and musicians, which gave a total of 20 performances with 11 events.

In addition to "hush!", there were a variety of music activities, extension activities and workshops, bazaars, music-themed stalls, musical instrument experiences and handicraft stalls. The "hush! 300 Seconds" short video competition was held, and a public call for submissions of outdoor art installations on the concert's theme was organised. Moreover, a new health and wellness tourism initiative, a cross-over with MGM, resulted in an annual flagship pop music event of refreshing cross-boundary charm for citizens and tourists. These activities were attended by over 24,000 people. Several "hush!" activities were shown live through online platforms, attracting an audience of 13,000 people, and reaching nearly 1.28 million people through social media publicity.

Lunar New Year Celebrations 2023

The Spring Festival Celebration Series – 2023 Lunar New Year Festivities invited Shaanxi Song and Dance Theater, Shaanxi Folk Art Theater and Shaanxi Acrobatic Troupe to give a series of outdoor new year performances in the community during the first to third days of the New Year (22 January to 24 January) at the Anim'Arte NAM VAN, Areia Preta Urban Park, Mount Fortress, Rotunda de Carlos da Maia, Eduardo Marques Garden, Largo do Pagode da Barra and the former site of Iec Long Firecracker Factory, enhancing the festive vibes for local citizens and tourists alike to celebrate together. These activities were attended by about 8,000 people.

Haojiang Moonlight Night – Large-scale Dance Drama "The Eternal Wave"

Haojiang Moonlight Night – Large-scale Dance Drama "The Eternal Wave" was staged in Macao on

22 September and 23 September. This dance drama was created by Shanghai Dance Theatre, and is China's first dance drama with spy wars as the theme, and attracted a total audience of 1,784 people.

Performance to Celebrate the 74th Anniversary of National Day of the People's Republic of China – Large-scale Original Acrobatic Drama "The Bridge"

Staged during 30 September and 1 October, 2023, this drama was created by China Nanjing Acrobatic Troupe. Through high-end acrobatics, the drama rendered the major scenes of the building of the Nanjing Yangtze River Bridge, incorporating dance, drama and video, and showcased public heroism and the love for families and countries. The two performances attracted a total audience of 1,884 people.

Showcase of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao Cantonese Opera Masters

Jointly organised by the Department of Culture and Tourism of Guangdong Province; the Culture, Sports and Tourism Bureau of Hong Kong; and the Cultural Affairs Bureau of the MSAR, this show was staged in Macao on 2 December 2023, featuring a joint performance of Cantonese opera excerpts by Cantonese Opera masters from Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, namely: Zeng Xiaomin, Jiang Wenduan, Peng Qinghua, Wen Ruqing and Huang Chunqiang from Guangdong province; Loong Koon-tin, Lee Lung, Sun Kim Long, Tang Mi-ling, Wan Yuk-yu and Wan Yiu-sing from Hong Kong, and Peng Chiquan and Zeng Hui from Macao. It attracted an audience of 2,617 people.

2023 Macao Countdown Concert

A firework display that was chiefly organised by the Cultural Affairs Bureau, with the Macau Government Tourism Office, Municipal Affairs Bureau and Teledifusao de Macau as co-organisers, and presented by SJM Resorts, was held on 31 December 2023 at Praca Do Lago Sai Van, featuring veteran Macao performers with female Brazilian singer Lia Sophia as the performers during the finale. The fireworks display and concert attracted an audience of 16,000 people.

2023 New Year's Eve Countdown Concert in Taipa

Held in the evening of 31 December at the Taipa Houses-Museum, this concert featured female singer Joey Wong from Hong Kong for the finale, and local performing troupes as well as performers from the Philippine and Indonesian (returned overseas Chinese), Myanmarese and Vietnamese communities in Macao that gave a series of shows and performances with distinctive cultural characteristics. Moreover, cultural booths of Australian, Philippine, Indonesian, Myanmarese and Vietnamese communities residing in Macao were set up onsite. A total of 4,800 people participated in the event.

Macao Cultural Centre Programmes

The Cultural Affairs Bureau brought various kinds of international large-scale performances to

the local community on an ongoing basis, including the classical dance drama *The Lady of the Camellias* by Shanghai Ballet, and the masterpiece of pioneering Chinese theatre director Stan Lai, *Writing in Water*. To facilitate the development of Macao's cultural industry, and enhance the cultural-tourism experience of Macao, the bureau held two large-scale musicals – *The Sound of Music* and *Alice by MOMIX* in summer and during Christmas, respectively – and for the first time put tickets for sale on two major online ticketing platforms in mainland China. The four keynote programmes were staged in Macao Cultural Centre Grand Auditorium a total of 27 times, attracting a live audience of 20,424 people.

ARTmusing Fun Art Carnival

The Cultural Affairs Bureau held the ARTmusing Fun art carnival on three consecutive evenings from 25 August to 27 August 2023 in the open square at Macao Cultural Centre, featuring cultural and creative booths, food stalls, performances with unique characteristics, outdoor film shows, an X-Game zone, stylish decorations and selfie corners. These allowed both locals and tourists alike to experience a unique outdoor parent-child art experience, attracting 15,472 participants.

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 150 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 33 activity sessions in total from January to April 2023, with about 10,280 participants in all.

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. Eight busking spots – the Anim'Arte NAM VAN, Taipa Houses-Museum, Mount Fortress Garden, Largo do Pagode da Barra, the Nossa Senhora Village, the former site of Iec Long Fireworks Factory, the Shipyard at Lai Chi Vun and Travessa do Aterro Novo Square (in the vicinity of Rua da Felicidade) – are made available every Friday to Sunday and Public Holidays through the programme.

In 2023, about 320 new busker cards were issued. More than 600 buskers performed at the busking spots, attracting a total audience of over 210,000 people.

Unforgettable Melodies at the Ruins of St Paul's

During the Saturday early evenings from January to February 2023, and on 11 November and 25 December, the Cultural Affairs Bureau held the Unforgettable Melodies at Ruins of St Paul's near the Ruins of St Paul's. Macao Orchestra and Macao Chinese Orchestra took turns giving live

performances of classical music, further enriching Macao's cultural tourism experience. Some concerts were live-streamed online. A total of 16 concerts were held in 2023, attracting a live audience of over 38,172 people.

Unforgettable Melodies at St. Dominic Church

The Cultural Affairs Bureau held the Unforgettable Melodies at St. Dominic Church at St. Dominic Church early every Friday evening during January and February in 2023, with the Macao Orchestra and Macao Chinese Orchestra presenting classical pieces. In 2023, seven concerts were held, attracting an audience totalling of 887 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, which included the organisation of annual concert seasons and concerts on an ongoing basis, namely the 2022-23 and 2023-24 Concert Seasons of Macao Orchestra, and the 2022-23 and 2023-24 Concert Seasons of Macao Chinese Orchestra.

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.

From January to July 2023, six concerts in the Macao Orchestra 2022-23 Concert Season were held by the MSAR Cultural Affairs Bureau and jointly organised by Macao Orchestra Limited, attracting a total audience of about 1,954 people. From September to December 2023, the Macao Orchestra 2023-24 Concert Season co-organised by the Cultural Affairs Bureau, Macao Orchestra Limited and six major integrated resort operators (Galaxy Entertainment Group, Melco Resorts & Entertainment, MGM, Sands China, SJM Resorts, and Wynn Macau) involved ten concerts, attracting an audience totalling about 3,859 people.

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, Museum Concerts, and Music in World Heritage; and collaborated with various organisations to develop an audience for Chinese orchestra. From January to July 2023, there were 25 performances in the Macao Orchestra 2023-24 Concert Season held by the Cultural Affairs Bureau and co-organised by Macao Orchestra Limited, attracting an audience totalling some 3,968 people.

Cultural Promotion Month 2023

The Cultural Promotion Month was held in April 2023, featuring seminars and art and cultural experiences with the themes' aesthetics of architecture and nature, art space, inheritance of intangible cultural heritage artistry and cultural career experience, encompassing multiple areas including world heritage, intangible cultural heritage, literature, films, theatre, music and architecture. Community-specific sessions were also held together with various organisations to bring art and culture into communities, showcasing the cultural potential of Macao to the wider public. "Lecture on Aesthetics: When Architecture Meets Nature – The Aesthetics of Chinese Architecture" was presented by Professor Wang Shu, winner of the 2012 Pritzker Architecture Prize and Dean and Professor of the Faculty of Architecture of the China Academy of Arts. The Cultural Promotion Month 2023 involved 42 activities, which attracted applications from 3,000 people, 1,100 of whom participated. The online promotions reached a total audience of over 450,000 people.

Culture Lectures

Culture Lectures is a cultural and arts promotion scheme in the form of small-class lectures on topics such as local history, cultural heritage, local culture, the cultural and creative industries, performing arts, community arts, architecture, music, films, animations and street culture.

In 2023, the Culture Lectures featured interactive seminars on campus, for ongoing promotions to various institutions and organisations and holding public sessions in the community. In all, 131 activities were organised during the year, with around 5,208 participants.

Macau Youth Arts and Culture Programme

In June 2023, the first Macau Youth Arts and Culture Programme admitted 32 junior secondary school pupils aged 12 years to 14 years to a three-year phased training programme.

The first phase of training began in July 2023, with professionals from the Cultural Affairs Bureau teaching Macao's cultural heritage, archaeology and museum knowledge, visual arts appreciation, file organisation, cultural communication concepts and speech presentation skills.

The training also covered guided tours, performance appreciation, field trips, hands-on practice and external exchange activities. The hours of training totalled 50, and 31 pupils who fulfilled the requirements of the first-phase training were granted the title of first "Cultural Affairs Bureau

Student Cultural Ambassadors". They will continue with advanced training for two more years.

The 41st 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 41st Macao Young Musicians Competition was held in 2023, as a piano competition. Over 600 candidates registered. The competition resumed the pre-pandemic format of onsite competition and evaluation, with 15 categories and 23 contests. In all, 423 awards were presented. There were three awards for the Special Prize Competition, with one recipient receiving the Cultural Affairs Bureau Prize.

Belt and Road Cultural Talk Series

The bureau has held the Belt and Road Cultural Talk Series since 2017. In 2023, it invited masters of traditional handicrafts from mainland China, South Korea, Singapore and Malaysia to hold four talks in a series titled "Heart of Artisans – Belt and Road Cultural Talk Series" in Macao. The talks were attended by a total of 156 people.

"People, Place, Purpose and Poetry" Seminar

The Cultural Affairs Bureau held the "People, Place, Purpose and Poetry" Seminar on 28 November 2023, inviting Francine Houben, an internationally renowned architect, and founding partner and creative director of Dutch Mecanoo International B.V. – which is the design team of new Macao Central Library, to introduce his architectural masterpieces and share his design concepts to a Macao audience.

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 some 400 titles for sale.

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 2023, eight local visual arts exhibitions were held in the Exhibitions Gallery and Nostalgic House of the Taipa Houses-Museum, the Tap Seac Gallery, Pátio da Eterna Felicidade, the Macao Contemporary Art Centre - Navy Yard No.1, former Municipal Cattle Stable (Ox Warehouse), the Museum of Art at the University of Macau, the Iec Long Firecracker Factory and the Shipyard at Lai Chi Vun.

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 1,510 students.

In the 2022/2023 school year, the Education and Youth Development Bureau co-launched new performing arts courses with the Cultural Affairs Bureau, with a view to jointly nurturing performing arts talents in Macao by consolidating mutual resources and advantages.

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 10,148 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 26 databases for electronic resources.

In 2023, a total of 2,544,000 visitors were received. The lending volume was 570,000 books/items, and electronic resources received about 994,346 views.

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 2023, there were 769 applications for ISBNs. In 2023, the 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 2023, the Macao Public Library organised over 900 reading promotion activities, attracting nearly 340,000 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 a subsidiary of the MSAR Cultural Affairs Bureau. 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 2023, the gallery received 21,158 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 the first two quarters of 2023, 47 performances in 11 programmes, and seven exhibitions and arts and cultural events were held in the Old Courthouse. The performances attracted audiences totalling 3,685 people, while the exhibitions and other arts and cultural events attracted 2,562 visitors.

Dom Pedro V Theatre

Built in 1860, the Dom Pedro V Theatre was the first Western-style theatre in China. It houses a vestibule and a performance hall, with a capacity of 276 seats arranged in curved rows in the shape of a shell. Having operated for more than 150 years, it remains a popular performance venue in Macao. In 2023, 266 performances and activities were held in the theatre; most were musical performances and competitions, attracting live audiences totalling 9,672 people. Especially as the theatre is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, it received 101,531 visitors in 2023.

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 has displayed the works of outstanding artists around the world. In addition, it cooperates with various performing arts groups to hold experimental performing arts programmes and integrate with visual arts exhibitions. In 2023, it received 2,472 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 the first two quarters of 2023, the venue was lent for music and drama performance rehearsals, as well as staging over 26 sessions of occasional workshops, shows and competitions, attracting a total of 5,030 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. At the end of 2022, the Mong-Ha Villas became a pilot area for the launch of a historical building revitalisation subsidy programme by the Cultural Industry Fund.

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 2023, the Former Municipal Cattle Stable received 2,636 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 2023, the Handover Gifts Exhibition received 490,331 visitors and provided 139 guided tours for a total of 7,069 visitors.

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 2023, the Museum of Macau held two special exhibitions. During the year, it received 602,890 visitors, and provided 1,218 guided tours to a total of 17,302 participants. It also held 107 activities, which attracted a total of 421,826 participants.

Mount Fortress Garden

Mount Fortress Garden is at the historical heritage site of Mount Fortress. It is a major Macao scenic spot, affording a panoramic view of the Macao peninsula. People may enter from the main gate at the south-eastern wall of Mount Fortress. There are bungalows at both sides of the main gate, which were originally for military use, and have now house tourist facilities.

We learn from history that there were military facilities on both the fortress platform and underneath the fortress, such as the ammunition depot inside the bastion on the west (now used as a gallery for the Macao Museum) and the water tank (now used as the museum's Inner Harbour exhibition area). In 2023, Mount Fortress Garden was listed as part of the historic area revitalisation scheme, with three large-scale recreational activities held, attracting participation by a total of 401,604 people.

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 been chosen as the venue for various arts exhibitions. In 2023, it received 134,305 users.

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 2023, the Macao Museum of Art received 338,995 visitors to ten exhibitions. It conducted 562 guided tours for a total of 11,555 participants. In addition, the museum organised 131 activities including lectures, performances, and workshops, which attracted 5,749 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 43,025 visitors during 2023.

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 2023, it received 10,498 visitors.

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 2023, virtual reality guided tours were joined by 2,474 people, while the site received 240,953 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.

In March 2023, the Visiting the Ruins of St Paul's in Space and Time - Exhibition of Virtual Reality at the Ruins of St Paul's launched a complete edition, providing the public with a brand-new digital experience of Macao's cultural heritage. In 2023, 39,472 visitors entered the exhibition; the online virtual reality guided tours were joined by 2,187 people; and the physical site received a total of 4,516,408 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 2023, it received a total of 2,107,924 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; a preservation and display area was created, and the site was officially opened to the public on 15 September 2021. In 2023, the Preservation and Display Area of the Archaeological Remains of the Pit on Rua de D. Belchior Carneiro received a total of 91,105 visitors.

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 2023, 380 visitors participated in online virtual reality guided tours, while the room received 128,333 visitors.

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 229,788 visitors in 2023.

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 101,182 visitors in 2023.

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 8,990 visitors in 2023.

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 2023, 1,170 online visitors took virtual reality guided tours, while physical visitors totalled 339,175.

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 2023, online virtual reality guided tours were joined by 2,799 people, while onsite AR experience was enjoyed by 4,196 people, and offline physical visitors totalled 87,104 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. It was temporarily closed in 2023 due to maintenance works.

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 2023 it received 27,468 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 2023, it received 41,614 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 6,208 visitors in 2023.

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 in 2019 it partially opened the village to the public. 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 2023, it received 59,685 visitors.

Former Iec Long Firecracker Factory site

The firecracker industry in Macao flourished in 1920s, with a number of firecracker factories established in Taipa, and became a major Macao industry that was critical to the community and livelihoods in Taipa. 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. This is the only relatively well-preserved firecracker industry heritage in Macao, reflecting the golden era of the traditional firecracker industry in the twentieth century in Macao, and bearing witness to Macao's development of a modern handicrafts industry. The site trails, exhibition hall and arts and crafts gift shop were opened to the public on 23 December 2022. In 2023, the site received 173,675 visitors.

Shipyards at Lai Chi Vun

The Shipyards at Lai Chi Vun were first built in the 1950s, and gradually ceased operations in 1990s. The area is the only relatively well-preserved heritage site of the ship building industry in Macao, revealing the urban development of Macao in the past, as well as the former ship building industry and related lifestyles. On 24 June 2023, the X11-X15 section of the first-stage revitalisation of the Shipyards at Lai Chi Vun was first opened to the public. The section featured an exhibition, performance area and workshop, as well as a weekend bazaar and a monthly sunset concert. In 2023, it received a total of 61,204 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 and was supported by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). It advocates mutual respect and friendship among human beings and civilisations, receiving 43,690 visitors in 2023.

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. It received 11,531 visitors in 2023, while 105 guided tours were joined by a total of 425 people.

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 holds diverse cultural activities and exhibitions on an ongoing basis, and provides certain areas to social groups for temporarily hosting literary activities. In 2023, it received a total of 16,771 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, the Handover Gifts Museum of Macao, and the Black Box Theatre inaugurated in July 2023.

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. The newly built Black Box Theatre consists of two venues – Black Box I with a seating capacity of 140 people, and Black Box II with a capacity of 160 people.

During 2023, the Macao Cultural Centre continued to offer cultural facilities and professional services to various local groups and organisations. During the year, 255 programmes and 937 performances or activities were organised, receiving 158,783 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 50,206 visitors in 2023.

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. In 2023 it received 107,714 visitors.

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 2023, to continue enriching the contents of exhibition and complement the 70th anniversary of the Macau Grand Prix, the museum joined hands with Madame Tussauds Hong Kong to introduce wax figures of eight renowned racers, installed a Grand Prix simulator, held a new exhibition titled "VR 360° MGP Race Highlights", and extended the opening hours of the museum during the Grand Prix racing season.

In 2023, the Grand Prix Museum received a total of 132,331 visitors, including 282 guided tours of 6,951 visitors.

Communications Museum of Macao

The Communications Museum, which opened in March 2006, is an interactive exhibition venue covering philately and telecommunications. In 2023 it provided 26 guided themed tours covering postal/philately or telecommunications topics; and there were seven demonstrations of science

topics, 27 fun workshops and five courses on electronics that schools and organisations could participate in through advance booking. During the year, there were 27,064 visitors and 431 advance visit bookings.

The museum also provides various visiting options to families and overseas tourist groups without advance booking. Through various topical exhibitions and annual competitions, participating in community activities and school outreach for special programmes, it strives to promote philately culture and popular telecommunications science to the public.

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, Macao Science Center was added to the First Batch of Recognized Lists of National Popular Science Education Bases (2021-2025) by China Association for Science and Technology, becoming the first science and technology centre in Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan to earn this title. Also that year, it was ranked among the first national Scientist Spirit Education Bases by China Association for Science and Technology, making it the only science and technology centre of its kind to earn the dual listing in Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan. The Macao Science Center was also the first science and technology centre approved to enter the China Science and Technology Culture Centre Consortium spanning Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan.

The Macao Science Center is a hotspot for both local citizens and tourists alike. In 2023, it launched various activities for local citizens, students and overseas tourists, receiving a total of 662,236 visitors.

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.

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.

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.

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 2023, there were 18,201 visitors to the gallery, and 182 guided educational tours were provided. It has been closed for renovation since 22 November 2023.

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 2023, there were 10,671 visitors to the park and the exhibition venue. It was closed for decoration work since December 2023.

Cultural and Recreational Activities for Community

The Municipal Affairs Bureau annually organises and co-organises various festivals and recreation classes for all people. In 2023, activities held included a series of Affinity with Macao activities, "Blossom and Moonlight" Mid-autumn Festival evening celebration, promotional activities about tea culture and 284 recreational activities for everyone, 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. The ten activity centres under its supervision are 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, Ká Hó Activity Centre and Taipa Ponte Negra Activity Centre. The centres provide comfortable indoor leisure venues for residents. In 2023, their services were enjoyed by over 760,000 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 during 2023 included Macao International Regatta, Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Cup 2023 – Year of the Rabbit Celebration Football Tournament, Macao International 10K, WTT Champions Macao, Macao International Dragon Boat Races, FIBA 3X3 World Tour Macau Masters 2023, Macao Open, 3X3 Greater Bay Area Tour 2023, Macau Grand Prix, Macao International Marathon and the 2023 CTA Tour Professional Finals (Macau) & National Tennis Championships. The brand effect of sports events was enhanced through organising engaging branded sport-tourism events with unique Macao characteristics, combining sports, tourism and cultural elements. Sports events were employed as a platform to promote the development of Macao's sports, tourism and affiliated industries, unleashing the inherent socio-economic effectiveness and helping to build the distinct image of Macao as "City of Sports".

The 2023 Macao International Regatta was joined by 35 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 2023 Macao International 10K attracted nearly 10,000 contestants to join the two races – 10K and Happy Run.

The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Cup 2023 – Year of the Rabbit Celebration Football Tournament invited two Guangdong teams, one Hong Kong team and one Macao league team to compete, attracting a live audience of 2,600 people.

The 2023 Macao International Dragon Boat Races were held over three consecutive days, featuring a number of small boat and standard boat races with nearly 200 teams competing.

The FIBA 3X3 World Tour Macau Masters 2023 invited 14 teams from around the world to

compete in Macao.

The 2023 WTT Champions Macao were contested by 64 top players from around the world.

The 3X3 Greater Bay Area Tour 2023 held competition divisions in Guangzhou, Shenzhen and Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin. Division and final competitions were held in Macao, attracting a live audience of 44,556 people.

The 2023 Macao Open was joined by 144 players, including 124 elite players from top rankings in the Professional Golf Tour in Asia.

The 70th Macau Grand Prix was held for six days over two weeks, with a total of 11 races, and 245 race drivers participating, in front of an audience totalling 145,000 people.

The 42nd Macao International Marathon attracted participation by a total of 12,000 athletes, in three categories — Marathon, Half-Marathon and Mini Marathon.

The 2023 CTA Tour 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 1,650 people, and the live audience totalled 1,350 people. The competitions were broadcast live via the CCTV national media platform, all over the country.

Sport for All

In 2023, a total of 54,257 people took part in the 19 activities organised by the Sports Bureau, with 56,632 of them participating in the 2,583 Sport for All Fitness and Recreational Classes. As regards annual summer activities, 43,606 quotas were offered in 2023, including 19,791 quotas related to sports activities, spanning 105 types and 719 classes.

Competitive Sport

During 2023, the Sports Bureau provided sponsorship to sports associations for organising and participating in 335 competitions and 139 training programmes.

In 2023, 126 athletes, coaches and technical support crew members in 10 sports events were awarded cash prizes for their outstanding performances, while 298 athletes, coaches and technical support crew members from 19 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 2023, the Sports Medical Centre provided medical services to 11,012 people. It provided medical assistance at 27 competitions and activities, during which it offered medical services to 998 people. Also, the centre provided Physical Fitness Assessments to 895 people, while 3,333 people took

part in fitness tests at the sports health information centre.

Furthermore, 1,775 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, Lin Fong Sports Centre Swimming Pool, Olympic Sports Centre - Aquatic Centre Carmo Swimming Pool and the Swimming Pool at UM Sports Complex.

In addition, Hac Sa Beach and Cheoc Van Beach are available for public use. They are managed by the Marine and Water Bureau.

Trails

Topographically, Macao has a lower elevation in the north and a higher elevation in the south. 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.

In 2023, the construction of Flora Garden Children's Playground, with the theme natural forest exploration, was completed. Situated next to D. José da Costa Nunes Kindergarten on Avenida de Sidónio Pais, it is open to the public during extracurricular hours, realising both a friendly campus and community facility sharing.

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.



Art Macao







Launched in July 2023, the major international arts and cultural event "Art Macao: 2023 International Art Biennial of Macao" features 31 exhibitions in eight categories at 28 venues, and about 600 extension activities in the surrounding areas, bringing together more than 200 artists/art organisations from over 20 countries and regions – thereby building the Art Biennial brand name and offering a new cultural and tourism experience in a world heritage city with a mix of abundance and enjoyment.











Macao Yearbook 2024

9

HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE


澳門歡迎您
MACAO WELCOMES YOU

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 2023, the ratio of doctors to residents was 2.9 per thousand residents; that of nurses to residents was 4.4 per thousand residents; and that of hospital beds to residents was 2.8 per thousand residents. The general mortality rate in 2023 was 4.4 per thousand inhabitants, while the mortality rate for infants was 2.4 per thousand live births. The average life expectancies for men and women in Macao were 80.3 and 86.0 years (2020-2023), 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 2023, these three categories accounted for 29.6 percent, 27.4 percent and 16.8 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 2023, total expenditure on medical and health services was about 9.08 billion patacas, representing a decrease of 6.6 percent over the 2022 figure.

The Government takes great responsibility for public health, so Macao residents can enjoy a comprehensive coverage of medical benefits. All legal residents of Macao, regardless of their

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.

In addition, the Macao Medical Centre of Peking Union Medical College (Macao Union Hospital) commenced trial operations at the end of 2023. As a large-scale integrated public medical institution, it provides private medical and healthcare services, with priority given to public medical and healthcare services.

A three-tier fee structure has been introduced, in which the first tier is for free medical care. Each Macao resident entitled to free medical care can retain the same benefits following a referral by the Health Bureau to the Macao Union Hospital.

The second tier is fee-for-service medical care, which includes the following scenarios: a reasonable fee will be charged to Macao residents who are referred by the Health Bureau and are not entitled to free medical care; appropriate concessions will be considered for Macao residents who are not referred by the Health Bureau; and normal fees will be charged for foreign employees who are not Macao residents.

The third tier is international and private medical services, which will provide higher-end choices of medical services, with fees set by referring to the market prices of private medical services. Appropriate concessions will also be considered for Macao residents.

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 73 types of specialist outpatient services, including specialist outpatient, specialist medical examination and treatment outpatient services, and consultations and lectures organised by the outpatient department.

The specialist medical services provided by Conde S. Januario Hospital and the 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 2023 Conde S. Januario Hospital had 442 doctors, 1,129 nurses and 1,197 beds (1,081 inpatient beds and 116 outpatient beds). It received 493,139 outpatients and 288,238 emergency cases, and 23,744 inpatient cases. The bed occupancy rate was 71.2 percent, and patients stayed in the hospital for an average of 11.0 days. The daytime hospital treated 67,367 patients, surgical operations were performed on 9,551 occasions, and 1,519 women gave birth in the hospital. A total of 7,616,813 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 2023, there were 163 doctors (including general practitioners, dentists and Chinese medicine practitioners) and 261 nurses providing community health care services to 859,494 outpatients. The most sought-after outpatient services were adult health care, non-scheduled consultations, and Chinese medicine and acupuncture, which accounted for 41.5 percent, 27.3 percent and 9 percent, respectively, of total outpatient visits to the community health care services. Another 10,728 service sessions were provided by the Physical Examination Centre for Civil Servants.

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 coronavirus, 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 such as the Healthy Enterprise Programme, the Healthy Eating Scheme, health promotion activities in schools, and tobacco and alcohol control.

In 2023, there were 30,682 cases of infectious diseases requiring mandatory declaration, the top three of which were influenza (22,043 cases), enteroviruses (5,612 cases) and coronavirus-related severe respiratory infections (1,191 cases). 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 2023, the Health Bureau's 2023-2024 Seasonal Influenza Vaccination Program had provided 155,707 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 2023, it received 129,640 samples, and conducted a total of 426,117 tests.

Tobacco and Alcohol Control

Law No. 5/2011 - "Law of Smoking Prevention and Control", as amended by Law No. 13/2022, came into effect on 5 December 2022. The Health Bureau continued to promote a smoke-free environment through legislation, law enforcement, publicity and education, and incentives for quitting smoking.

Law No. 6/2023 – "Regime of Prevention and Control of Underage Alcohol Consumption" came into effect on 5 November 2023, aiming to reduce the health risks or damage to minors that may arise from the consumption of alcoholic beverages.

In 2023, following the approach of tobacco and alcohol control, a total of 285,339 inspections were conducted at various types of establishments regulated by the law, with a total of 3,147 prosecutions for breaches of the tobacco control law and two for breaches of the alcohol control law.

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 2023, 14,200 residents registered as blood donors, and the centre collected 18,468 units of blood and prepared 43,373 units of blood components for 3,787 patients. Professional inspections and related consultation services were provided in 181 cases involving non-common blood types referred by hospitals.

Health Care Specialists and Establishments

In 2023, there were 7,036 health care professional licensees, 464 health care establishments and three private hospitals registered under the Health Bureau plus 462 licences for interns, with a total of 7,965 issuances of health care licences/permits, representing an increase of 9.3 percent compared to the figure in 2022. Among the persons receiving licences, there were 1,980 practising doctors and 2,980 practising nurses.

Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau

Established on 1 January, 2022, the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau 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 medical devices, and the management of drug and related product advertising activities.

Pharmaceutical Approval

As of December 2023, there were 35,326 western medicines circulating in Macao, including 11,412 over-the-counter medicines, 21,891 prescription medicines and 2,023 medicines for hospital use only. There were also 3,920 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, and set up the Chinese Patent Medicine Evaluation Expert Advisory Committee in accordance with the law. The committee is responsible for providing 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 2023, the pharmaceutical establishments with licences issued by the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau included 341 pharmaceutical stores, 132 Chinese herbal stores, 23 pharmaceutical dealers, 164 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 2023, there were 10,073 inspections of imported drugs and related products, 2,324 inspections of pharmaceutical establishments, and 166 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 according to the law, with strict control over the contents of such advertisements. In 2023, a total of 581 advertising applications were approved, including 357 exhibition advertisements, 118 medicine advertisements and 106 advertisements for products with claimed health benefits.

Pharmaceutical Professionals

As of December 2023, there were 827 licensed pharmacists, 27 licensed Chinese medicine

practitioners, and 339 pharmacy technician assistants in Macao. In addition, the Professional Licence function was launched on the "Macao One Account" platform, allowing pharmaceutical professionals to link their licences to their account.

Islands District Medical Complex – Macao Medical Centre of Peking Union Medical College Hospital

The Islands District Medical Complex – Macao Medical Centre of Peking Union Medical College Hospital, abbreviated as "Macao Union Hospital", is the largest medical complex in Macao. Adjacent to the Cotai Road (Estrada do Istmo), on the northeast side of the Seac Pai Van Reservoir in Coloane, Macao Union Hospital spans over 76,000 square metres of land, with a total built area of about 430,000 square metres. With 26 operating rooms, Macao Union Hospital is designed to provide more than 1,000 beds upon the completion of the Islands Rehabilitation Hospital. The hospital complex incorporates the Macao Hospital, the Logistics and Support Building, the Residential Building for Staff, the Administration and Multi-Services Building, and the Central Laboratory Building.

Macao Union Hospital is an important cooperative project between the Macao SAR and mainland China in the healthcare sector, and the first of its kind, under the policy of "One Country, Two Systems".

Macao Union Hospital will build upon the philosophy, expertise, technologies, resources, and culture of Peking Union Medical College Hospital (PUMCH). While priority will be given to recruiting Macao residents, Macao Union Hospital will also include a team of prominent experts from PUMCH, and top specialists recruited from around the world on an as-needed basis, thus improving the city's ability to diagnose and treat severe, advanced, and rare diseases, and leveraging Macao's institutional advantages in the importation of advanced medicines and medical equipment to provide more choices of medical treatment to its residents and tourists.

In terms of facilities and equipment, Macao Union Hospital has introduced world-class medical equipment. The 26 operating rooms comprise one integrated complex operating room, eight conventional operating rooms, 13 day-surgery and endoscopy rooms, and four caesarean section and artificial insemination rooms.

The eight conventional operating rooms are all equipped with advanced integrated luminal operating systems for performing all kinds of conventional surgeries. With a total area of 174 square metres, the complex operating rooms are capable of performing catheter surgery, gastrointestinal endoscopy and abdominal surgery at the same time, ensuring the best rescue time and treatment for complicated angiomas, complicated gastrointestinal tumours and post-operative bleeding.

Regarding medical equipment, the advanced medical technology and international medical equipment of PUMCH are adopted for oncology radiotherapy and imaging services, including CT scan, MRI, PET-CT, SPECT and linear accelerator.

On 20 December 2023, a ceremony for the commencement of trial operations was held at Macao Union Hospital. Subsequently, the islands emergency station of Conde S. Januario Hospital was the first to move in, and commenced operations on 21 December, providing 24-hour emergency services.

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 153-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 2023, the hospital had 2,144 staff: 390 doctors, 663 nurses, 178 technical professionals and 913 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 2023, its emergency and outpatient departments treated over 1,437,065 patients, an average of 4,412 each day. Its emergency department and outpatient department on the Macao peninsula treated over 1,267,811 patients during 2023, an average of 3,873 per day; the Taipa Medical Centre received patients seeking emergency and outpatient services on 169,254 occasions, an average of 539 patients per day. A total of 31,233 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, surgery rooms and an Intensive Care Unit, 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 108 beds, with 60 beds in inpatient department and 48 beds in the haemodialysis centre.

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 continues to replace street litterbins with compacting bins and closed refuse tips. In 2023, the bureau installed 129 compacting bins and 119 closed refuse tips, reducing the number of street litterbins from more than 1,600 in the past to 97 at present, which greatly reduces 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 4,773 complaints in 2023.

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 view of the increasing public acceptance of green burials, the bureau introduced garden burials in March 2023. In 2023, the bureau conducted 166 bone cremations and 150 green (tree and garden) 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 90 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 2023, a total of 712 education and publicity activities on environmental hygiene were held, with over 213,000 people participating.

In addition, the Municipal Affairs Bureau has launched a publicity campaign featuring a parent-child element for the public to learn about environmental hygiene.

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. The bureau also distributed information on sanitation and publicity activities through various media.

The Municipal Affairs Bureau also continued implementing the "Refuse Collection Facilities Decoration Scheme", to decorate the closed refuse tips and compacting bin stations.

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. In 2023, three parent-child activities of the "KABO Study Tour - Seeing Otto Again" were organised. Through the guided reading of the picture book "Seeing Otto Again" with the theme of protecting against rodents, and a live-action performance, children and parents were able to become more aware of environmental hygiene and play active roles in protecting the environment. 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 2023, the centre received 17,069 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, charcoal burners, leisure huts, arbours, farming plots and a natural well.

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 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, covering imported livestock, meat, vegetables, fresh fruits and fishery products, food products originating from animals, and fresh perishable products.

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 for food produced in Macao and issues hygiene certificates for food produced in Macao that meets export requirements.

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 2023, the Government had established 12 sets and updated two 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 updated Maximum Limits for Pesticide Residues in Foodstuffs and Maximum Residue Limits of Pesticides in Foodstuffs. It also updated the Maximum Residues of Veterinary Medicines in Food. To date, 69 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 2023, 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; 10 of these failed the tests, and there was a 94 percent pass rate. Two targeted food surveillance operations were conducted, focusing on Macao souvenirs and food from Portuguese-speaking countries. A total of 300 food samples were taken and all samples passed the test, with a 100 percent pass rate. Routine sampling tests of food sold in the market were conducted throughout the year, with 2,541 samples tested, achieving a pass rate of 98.9 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 2023, 23 food safety alerts were issued, and fax, email, and SMS alert services 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 response to the discharge of nuclear-contaminated water from Japan, Macao has been releasing daily radiation test data on imported Japanese food products, to enhance scientific information. Also, aligning with By-law No. 30/2021 – Registration System for Takeaway Establishments, the bureau continued enhancing the food industry's understanding of the contents of the by-law, the penalty system, the identification system and the procedures for applying for registration – by employing diverse online and offline promotion methods, to encourage the industry to meet its business responsibilities.

By 31 December 2023, approximately 4,017 takeaway establishments had completed registration and were operational. The Municipal Affairs Bureau will continue to strictly enforce regulatory work, and conduct on-site inspections of each takeaway establishment that applies for registration.

In 2023, 66 talks and outdoor advocacy activities, 12 seminars on food safety risks, 10 food hygiene supervisor courses and 12 Food Safety and Environmental Hygiene Courses were organised for the industry. To educate the public about food safety risks, in 2023 the bureau issued nine risk bulletins and three reports on specific food surveys and analyses, to raise the awareness of the public

and the industry on the hazards and risks of different food products; and continued organising food safety education talks, covering 24 themes in three categories: risk prevention, risk awareness, and food and nutrition. In all, 335 seminars and activities were organised for the public. To support the annual World Food Safety Day in 2023, a "Know More about Food Safety Standards" online quiz with prizes and a dedicated talk on "Exploring the Secrets of Food Safety Standards" were organised, to promote scientific and rational concepts of food safety to the public.

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 2023 the Municipal Affairs Bureau vaccinated 6,058 dogs and 706 cats against rabies for three years, issued 6,711 dog licences, and captured 380 stray dogs and 458 stray cats. It also prosecuted 350 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 2023 a total of 547 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 889 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. In 2023, Macao maintained zero cases of African horse sickness, and applied for World Organisation for Animal Health veterinary certification through the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

To further improve the animal protection and animal quarantine systems, and promote the development of animal treatment and related businesses in Macao, the Government enacted Law No. 4/2023 - "Law on Veterinary Clinical Care and Commercial Activites", which establishes a system of admission and supervision of veterinary qualifications, and animal treatment, breeding, trading and boarding establishments. To tie in with the implementation of the Law on 1 April 2024, the Council of Veterinary Medicine Professionals was established on 1 July 2023, to promote and implement the registration of veterinary professional qualifications.

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 1,093 market stalls.

In 2023, 778 market stalls were rented on a monthly basis, involving a total of 1,703 operators, of whom 779 were stall tenants, 539 were stall assistants and 385 were employees. In addition, 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 2023, the bureau had issued 601 hawkers' licences, including 85 cooked food stall licences and 60 special permits, to flower hawkers from Wanzai District, Zhuhai; the total was 29 lower than in 2022, representing a reduction of 4.6 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 2023, the Slaughter House butchered 1,447 heads of cattle and 98,024 pigs; a total of 99,471 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 2023, the Social Welfare Bureau allocated about 3.304 billion patacas to the social services sector, representing an increase of 3.85 percent, which includes various subsidies for social services and expenditure on welfare benefits and assistance. The major subsidies and welfare expenditure were as follows:

- The Social Welfare Bureau subsidised 257 social service organisations/facilities/programmes with more than 4,700 beneficiaries, totalling about 1.636 billion patacas;
- 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 2023. There was a total of 131,494 eligible cases (including 5,567 backdated cases from prior years), and the allowances amounted to 1.183 billion patacas;
- The Government 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 2023, for a total of 18,160 eligible cases (including 929 backdated cases from prior years), involving a total of 217 million patacas; and
- The Carers Allowance Pilot Scheme launched on 9 November 2020 provides a monthly allowance of 2,175 patacas. As of 31 December 2023, a total of 248 cases had been granted a cumulative total of approximately 11.28 million patacas disbursed.

Law No. 5/2019 - Professional Accreditation and Licensing for Social Workers came into effect in 2020. By December 2023, 2,187 people had been recognised by professional accreditation for social workers, and 1,469 people had valid social worker registration certificates.

The Social Welfare Bureau continued to supervise the implementation of infectious disease prevention and control work in social service facilities, assisting the facilities with hiring epidemic prevention officers, together with epidemic prevention material management, infectious disease emergency response planning, infectious disease surveillance, and notification mechanisms. In addition, the bureau strictly enforced the follow up procedures of the Health Bureau's reports on mass illness cases in social service facilities, and provided technical support to the facilities.

In 2023, in response to the changing situation of infectious diseases in Macao, the bureau updated the key response strategies and related health guidelines, and urged 217 social service facilities to update their contingency plans and conduct table-top drills. An outreach programme on Covid-19 vaccine, seasonal influenza vaccine and pneumococcal vaccine has also been launched in social service facilities, to arrange outreach vaccinations for users of these facilities.

To enhance the capacity of social service facilities in the prevention and control of infectious diseases, the Social Welfare Bureau and the Health Bureau jointly organised an "Epidemic Prevention

Officer Training Workshop" in December 2023 for about 110 social service facility staff. In view of the outbreak of bed bugs in many regions worldwide in the second half of 2023, the Social Welfare Bureau and the Health Bureau jointly organised a "Seminar on Prevention of Bed Bugs", which was attended by about 90 social service facility staff.

In September 2023, the bureau released additional financial aid to beneficiary families, as compensation for the extra expenditure resulting from the pandemic. In all, 2,193 families benefited, with subsidies totalling 13.5 million patacas.

In 2023, the 24-hour counselling hotline run by the Social Welfare Bureau received a total of 1,475 calls, most of which were related to counselling, health, family relationship, marital relationship and academic/employment matters.

Family and Community Services

The Social Welfare Bureau has established four social services centres and one branch centre in districts, 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 2023, a total of 2,844 cases were handled by four social services centres and one branch centre, and 7,450 services of different types were provided, resulting in 2,730 families receiving regular subsidies, involving 4,237 individuals.

In 2023, Macao had one public shelter, 11 integrated family and community service centres, 13 community centres, 11 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 2023, 31 people were admitted to the Ilha Verde shelter, and 86 people used the services providing shelter from winter cold and summer heat. The 11 integrated family and community services centres provided services to 1,112,125 people; the 13 community centres provided services to 983,420 people; and the five shelters and temporary shelters provided services for 241 people.

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 2023, the scheme had 637 participants. Additionally, by the end of 2023, the Positive Life Programme, which was launched to encourage employment, attracted participation by 1,074 individuals, 421 of whom had already received employment counselling and accepted job referrals.

In 2023, the IAS received 2,479 cases involving notifications through the Family Crisis Hotline. After eliminating duplicate cases, 1,781 cases were identified, including 990 involving family disputes, family conflicts and initial suspected domestic violence, and 791 other cases. Among the 85 preliminary cases of suspected domestic violence, 40 cases were assessed and identified, 26 of which involved spouses, 11 involved children, and three involved violence between family members.

Children's and Youth Services

In 2023, Macao had 61 child-care centres, 39 of which received regular subsidies from the Social Welfare Bureau. Child-care services in Macao offered quotas totalling 8,801, and a total of 5,999 children enrolled in them. One of the centres funded by the bureau also provided parent-child services to 32,547 people during 2023, 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 2023, these homes housed 284 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 2023, 11,586 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 2023, the centres had 35,082 members receiving these services.

The Social Welfare Bureau is the only authorised organisation in Macao that deals with adoption services. It handled 20 such cases in 2023. The bureau is responsible for providing assistance to minors who become involved in judicial actions, in accordance with the social protection system. During 2023, the bureau processed 316 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 2023, the bureau processed no such cases.

Services for the Elderly

In 2023, 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 improve the service quality and thus provide appropriate services to elderly persons in need, so they can 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 2023, 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

Elderly Services for 2016-2025. Of the 100 long-term measures, 69 have been implemented and completed.

To accord priority to senior citizens living in tenement buildings and with financial means for better convenience and quality of life, the MSAR Government proposed the Government-built senior housing project in 2020, which was subsequently launched as a pilot scheme. The project provides 1,815 open-plan residential units with basic amenities and a wide range of gerontechnology facilities, together with diverse ancillary services, to provide a comfortable and safe living environment for the elderly.

The MSAR Government opened the first phase of applications for 759 units on 6 November 2023. As of 31 December 2023, the Social Welfare Bureau had received about 1,500 applications for the first phase of the project, involving about 2,200 applicants. The Government-built senior housing complex is expected to commence operations in the fourth quarter of 2024.

In 2023, 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 2,218 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 11 other elderly day-care centres, and 25 neighbourhood social centres providing entertainment services for the elderly.

In 2023, 638 senior citizens received services at day care centres, 8,146 senior citizens received services at elderly day centres, and 9,278 senior citizens used the services provided at social centres.

Macao's home care services are provided through one home care service team and seven home care and support service teams operating under the three elderly day-care centres, two daycare centres and two multi-service centres. The teams provide household and home care services to elderly persons who are weak and need others to take care of them, so that they receive proper concern and care. In 2023, a total of 1,374 cases were handled, of which 532 involved senior citizens living alone, and 842 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 2023, the two services were provided to 4,411 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 2023, the fixed-line and outdoor services provided assistance to 3,997 and 459 senior citizens in need, respectively, of whom 684 were using both services and 1,706 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 2023, household safety instructions were given to 641 households, and equipment was installed in 630 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 2023, the Social Welfare Bureau had issued a cumulative total of 124,463 Senior Citizen's Cards.

A total of 4,876 senior citizens had obtained their electronic cards. In addition, the card holders can include the electronic card in the electronic card package of the Macao One Account.

Rehabilitation Services

In 2023, 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 69 out of the 81 long-term measures implemented and completed.

In 2023, 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 2023, the 11 rehabilitation homes provided services to 780 people, while the 12 day rehabilitation centres offered services to 11,169 people.

In 2023, there were six sheltered workshops, vocational training centres and supported employment centres in Macao. Services were provided to 447 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 2023, the four pre-schools/education centres served 536 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 2023, the two agencies served 29,037 passengers.

In 2023, Macao had four 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 2023 served 19 people by providing independent living skills training; and providing family resources services to the mentally handicapped and their families, with 16,012 people served in 2023.

The other centre is a comprehensive rehabilitation service centre providing vocational training and rehabilitation services which served 134 people in 2023. In 2023, two new comprehensive rehabilitation service centres were set up, including one providing residential and day activity services for persons with moderate or above intellectual disability aged 16 or above, and day respite services for children and teenagers with developmental disabilities aged between 6 and 15. In 2023, a total of 51 people received residential services, 41 people received day activity services and six people received day respite services.

Another comprehensive rehabilitation service centre, providing vocational training and day activity services, commenced operation in late December 2023, with no intake of service users during that month. 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 185 cases of providing these services in 2023.

As at the end of December 2023, the Disability Assessment Cards received 30,168 new applications and 12,685 renewal applications, and 23,393 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 2023, 2,084 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 2023, a total of 5,159 people participated in its activities.

The Healthy Life Education programme, which is conducted especially for students aged from five years to 12 years, attracted participation by 17,045 primary school students from 67 schools and 572 students participated in two school outreach activities of this programme. The drug education programme "Thinking It Through" for secondary school students attracted participation by 6,718 secondary school students from 13 secondary schools. In addition, six online game activities were held, for a total of 2,548 participants.

To promote anti-drugs education at home and school, the IAS held 10 parent-child seminars, with participation by 267 people.

There are four drug abuse prevention service organisations in Macao, providing services including youth recreation and sports activities, mobile health counselling centres, community promotions,

seminars, group and case counselling, adventures, and parent-child activities, with a total of 79,744 people served in 2023. The subsidised organisations organised healthy campus promotion activities for tertiary students, to disseminate drug abuse prevention messages through the information platforms for tertiary students and various social networking platforms every month, including 24 online game sessions with a total of 16,333 participants; distributed 1,310 necessity packs; organised 40 activities attracting a total of 1,262 participants; and launched a series of anti-drugs publicity campaigns with messaging via comics, reaching a total of 334,686 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 2023, a total of 389 drug addicts sought help, 58 of whom were seeking help for the first time.

In 2023, a comprehensive drug rehabilitation service was provided, including accommodation for 43 people, family support services for 95 people, career development services for 1,293 people, and community outreach services for 5,804 people.

An outreach treatment service for drug-dependent youths and two drug rehabilitation outreach services provided outreach services for 13,304 people; outreach services designed for drug-dependent youngsters and problem juveniles were used by 2,282 people; services designed for the family members of drug addicts were provided to 893 people; and the community promotion activities reached a total of 6,167 people. In 2023, a career development programme for youth abstaining from drugs organised 17 training courses with attendance by 471 people, and provided internships for 33 participants. Eight participants were successfully employed. The retention rate of youth participating in the programme was 99 percent. A range of support was also provided to 181 family members. A total of 17,863 people were served during the year.

To strengthen the follow-up support for rehabilitated drug abusers reintegrating into society, in 2023 the IAS cooperated with private organisations to extend the Methadone Case Support Programme, serving 77 cases on 830 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 12 training sessions with 704 participants, 17 of whom participated in various internships; eight participants were successfully recruited and reintegrated into the community, and the case retention rate reached 100 percent.

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 420 people, to further consolidate cooperation and exchanges with related organisations. Healthcare seminars were also jointly organised with healthcare organisations, attracting a total of 3,074 participants. The IAS continued enhancing the public's knowledge of the harm caused by drugs and ways to seek help through the "Know Drugs" website, the "Smart Parents" public WeChat account and the "Go Go Goal" mobile app, sharing information about drug abuse prevention and treatment. In addition, the IAS was able to uncover more than 40,000 drug-related discussions and messages using big data, and visited more than 10 popular teenage websites, social media platforms and discussion forums, conducting a total of 132 online outreach sessions and publishing 30 educational posts on drug prevention.

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 2023, the Central Registry System of Individuals with Gambling Disorders received 169 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 768 and 2,059 requests for assistance through telephone calls and online platforms, respectively.

To strengthen community education, 11 community talks regarding prevention of gambling disorders were organised, and attended by 475 participants.

The centre collaborated with community organisations in launching the Smart Money Management Programme, and organised 217 classroom sessions for 7,065 students. Two training sessions on teaching kits for teachers were also organised for 197 people. In 2023, the IAS subsidised "Bosco Youth Service Freeland" of the Bosco Youth Service Network, to implement addiction prevention services and activities for young people. During the year, 200 sessions were organised, serving more than 560,000 participants and online viewers.

To enhance the social participation of gaming workers and strengthen their physical and mental health, the gambling disorder prevention and treatment organisations received subsidies to organise educational activities on gambling disorder prevention and treatment, responsible gambling, family education and stress management, and various cultural, recreational, sports and online activities, which were held in 1,176 sessions throughout the year, and reached close to 250,000 people.

In 2023, nine professional training courses were organised, with a total of 293 members of the social service and gaming sectors obtaining certificates. The training courses included the "Professional Certificate in Gambling Counselling (Macao)" and the "Certificate in Macao Responsible Gaming Advisor", to cultivate local advisor talents, with 34 individuals attaining the advisor qualification.

Regarding responsible gaming, 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 2023, 13 social service organisations, casinos and other gaming establishments were awarded the "Responsible Gaming Implementation Model Unit" qualification.

In addition, the Report on Responsible Gaming 2023 was published, to provide scientific data and a reference for the prevention and treatment of gaming disorders.

As of 2023, a total of 59 Responsible Gaming Kiosks (including 52 kiosks and seven stations) were set up, with a total of 20,916 accesses throughout the year.

Social Rehabilitation Services

Social rehabilitation services mainly 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 2023, 780 and 225 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 35 people and 18 people, respectively.

Three sets of systematic correctional programmes and activities are designed for the effective implementation and promotion of community correctional work, including the "Correctional Courses" for rehabilitated offenders, the "Crime Prevention for Youth" for juvenile offenders, and the "Correctional Courses" for special offenders. The courses cover personal growth, legal education, civic education, therapeutic courses and groups, and participation in social services. Through diverse education and corrective measures, the service users can develop law-abiding awareness and a positive lifestyle. In 2023, 151 courses and activities were held, with a total of 1,436 participants.

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 2023, the activities attracted participation by 663 people, including 468 rehabilitated persons and 195 young offenders receiving counselling.

In March 2023, the Social Welfare Bureau, the Correctional Services Bureau and civil organisations jointly organised the "Assist in Offender Rehabilitation with Care and Inclusiveness" community publicity campaign, to convey the message of care and acceptance of rehabilitated offenders for reintegration into the society to local residents.

In 2023, in collaboration with non-government organisations, the "Life on Two Paths" youth crime prevention programme was launched online and offline. Through online social media platforms and school visits to conduct crime prevention promotions, the programme publicised the "Education and Supervision Regime for Youth Offenders" to the young people of Macao, disseminated messages on crime prevention, and educated young people on the serious consequences of violating the law, to prevent young people from inadvertently committing an offence. During the year, there were 23,088 participants and online contacts.

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 principle of social insurance covering the entire population of Macao, with the aim of providing residents with basic social security and particularly pension security. Its income derives from contributions from gaming, a one-percent sharing from the recurrent income of the Government's annual General 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.

Starting from 2022, the Social Security Fund has fully implemented the "Periodic Adjustment Mechanism of Social Security Fund's Benefits", under which pension and other benefits are reviewed and adjusted in a more scientific and systematic manner, thereby ensuring basic pension protection for residents and the sustainability of the social security mechanism.

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 2023, a total of 357,200 beneficiaries made their contributions. They included around 289,500 employees and 67,700 voluntary contributors (including in-service public servants registered in the retirement and pension system). The contributions totalled around 380 million patacas.

Social Security Payments

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 2023, pensions and disability allowance were given to 159,000 people, 147,000 of whom received pensions. Besides, allowances were given to 80,000 people. Social security payments totalled about 6.02 billion patacas, including around 5.4 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 employees. The monthly contributions of a participating employee and his or her employer are calculated based on the employee's basic salary, being equivalent to five percent of the basic salary. The maximum and minimum caps to the contributions are linked to the Law on the Minimum Wage for Employees.

An individual provident fund scheme is designed for all account holders with a monthly minimum contribution of 500 patacas, and a maximum amount linked to Law on the Minimum Wage for Employees, which is currently 3,500 patacas. The contributions 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 2023, there were seven fund management entities providing 43 open-end pension funds. In 2023, 303 employers and a total of around 28,000 employees joined the non-mandatory CPF scheme; about 84,000 people joined the individual non-mandatory CPF scheme; and about 7,500 people opened or retained sub-accounts.

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 2023, there were 617,029 Provident Fund Individual Account holders, of whom 10,922 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 2022, the special allocation funds for the budget surplus were not released in 2023. At the end of January 2024, 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, deposited or withdrawn funds from the government-managed sub-account, the accumulated interest income was up to 16,814 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 2023, there were 15,240 approved applications for withdrawals, resulting in a total disbursement of 1.115 billion patacas.



The Islands District Medical Complex

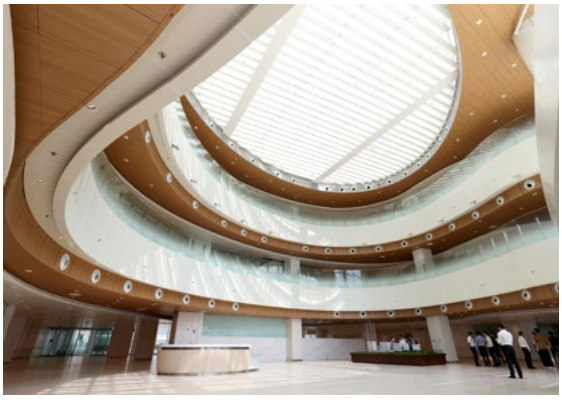






The Islands District Medical Complex – the Macao Medical Centre of Peking Union Medical College (Macao Union Hospital) is a large-scale integrated public medical institution set up by the MSAR Government with the country's support. Operated and managed by the MSAR Government in collaboration with Peking Union Medical College, the Macao Union Hospital commenced trial operations on 20 December. It is one of the major healthcare cooperation projects between the MSAR and mainland China under "One country, two systems", and is the largest medical complex in Macao.











Macao Yearbook 2024

10

MEDIA, COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY


澳門歡迎您
MACAO WELCOMES YOU

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 public television broadcasting in 1984. Digital broadcasting commenced in 2008 and includes five free terrestrial digital broadcasting television channels, one satellite television channel, and several multimedia platforms. These are TDM Ou Mun (Channel 91), TDM Portuguese (Channel 92), TDM Information (Channel 94), TDM Sports (Channel 93), TDM Entertainment (Channel 95), and TDM-Macau Satellite (Channel 96) satellite television channel. TDM also offers services through its website (tdm.com.mo) and the TDM app for mobile devices, and on social media platforms such as Facebook, WeChat, YouTube, and Telegram.

TDM completed its merger with Macau Basic Television Channels Limited on 19 December 2023, with TDM as the surviving company. TDM now provides support services for residents to access basic television channels, including a total of 45 digital television channels (29 of which are also available in analogue form).

On 1 October 2023, TDM's TDM Ou Mun began broadcasting on the Guangdong Pearl River Delta TV Network (including the "Macao New Neighbourhood" in the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone). Guangdong Radio and Television Network viewers can watch all TDM Ou Mun programs for 24 hours via the "Gudou TV" app within the network.

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. Radio Macau features two channels: one in Chinese, the other in Portuguese.

Macau Cable TV has been broadcasting since July 2000, and offers 96 channels (71 basic channels, 17 premium channels, five test channels, and three 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 2009, 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 two Portuguese-Chinese 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, People's Daily, China News Service (CNS) and Lusa-Portuguese News Agency have branches 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 arranging media interviews.

The GCS regularly publishes *Macao Magazine*, the Macao Information booklet and the *Macao Yearbook* in Chinese, Portuguese and English; and is gradually increasing the release of new information through new media and mobile networks.

The GCS is committed to expanding its services in social media and new media, offering a variety of information to the media and the general public, including the Macao Gov News mobile app, an official Macao Gov Info WeChat account, a YouTube channel, a Facebook page, a Telegram channel, an Instagram account, MSAR Release Weibo and WeChat accounts, and a Toutiao account Macaugcscn, which is published in Macao and the Greater Bay Area, a WeChat audiovisual account and a Douyin account. The GCS publishes the *Macao Yearbook* and *Macao Magazine* in Chinese, English and Portuguese, and launches their websites and mobile applications, allowing readers to conveniently browse related information.

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 Greater Bay Radio from the Hong Kong-Macao-Taiwan Programme Centre of the China Media Group on a long-term basis, including through providing assistance with organising special reports involving the broadcast team and the new media team, as well as the collective production of a new media series, "Visit Macao" and a special column "Macao is My Home". The articles and radio features were re-posted and published on various platforms of the Central Government and the Greater Bay Area. Furthermore, the GCS continued cooperating with the People's Daily Online in the production of "Micro Macao" video series.

Disseminating Government Information

The GCS launched self-developed systems, such as the news information submission system (E-info Submit), news information management system (E-info Management) and news information dissemination system (GovInfo Hub), thus building a reliable, safe way for the receiving and release of official MSAR Government news. This also accelerates the news release process, and strengthens

the mechanism for exchanging information.

Also, the GCS introduced a mechanism for the receiving and release of civil defence news 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.

At the end of 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.

In 2023, the GCS drafted, released and assisted various departments in publishing a total of 16,240 news items (press releases, press invitations, important notices, and speeches) in Chinese, Portuguese and English, as well as 303 video clips and 567 sets of photographs. In all, 867 press releases were written, 566 press photos were taken, and 48 news videos were produced 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.

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.

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 2023, there were 110 publications registered with the GCS, including eight which were newly registered. Meanwhile, 21 publications cancelled their registrations during the year.

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, 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.

With the increasing popularity of the Internet, online access to statutory information has gradually become a mainstream approach. The MSAR Government amended the related legislation, so that from 2022 onwards the *Gazette* is no longer published in printed form but solely in electronic form.

As of December 31, 2023, the Government Printing Bureau had established an online database comprising documents covering approximately 186,000 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 5.16 million hits in 2023, averaging over 430,000 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 Director of the Economic and Technological Development Bureau;
- 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 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 Bureau 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.

On 19 December 2016, the MSAR Government issued By-law No. 29/2016 – Amendment to

the Organisation of Macao Post, to rename Macao Post as the Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau (CTT) and merge it with DSRT, with effect from 1 January 2017.

As a bureau-level administrative entity with legal personality, the CTT enjoys autonomy over administration, finances and property, and performs the function of a credit institution. It aims to provide postal public services, and regulate, monitor, promote and coordinate any activity related to the telecommunications industry in Macao. It is under the supervision of the Secretary for Transport and Public Works.

Postal Services

In 2023, to comply with the requirements of the second edition of the EU's Import Control System (ICS2) rules, the Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau upgraded the core information system for postal services. Additionally, the electronic customs declaration platform was optimised, to enhance data entry verification mechanisms, and a new version of the Macao Post mobile app was launched.

To promote the development of e-commerce and enhance the customer experience, the first batch of e-lockers self-service mailing machines were installed in Nova Taipa Post Office and Mong Ha Post Office. Additionally, the e-locker self-service pick-up scheme was expanded to include small inbound parcels.

In 2023, the volume of local mail decreased by two percent compared to 2022, reflecting the changes in social and economic activities and the daily lives of residents.

Regarding international mail, in 2023, the outbound international surface mail and international airmail increased by 27 percent and 19 percent, respectively, compared to 2022.

Inbound international surface mail recorded an increase of 21 percent, while inbound international airmail remained steady compared to 2022. The main destinations for outbound mail were mainland China, the Taiwan region, the United States, Hong Kong, Portugal, the United Kingdom, Canada, Singapore, Australia, and Japan. The primary sources of inbound mail were Hong Kong, mainland China, Japan, the Taiwan region, the United Kingdom, Portugal, Singapore, the United States, Jersey Island, and the Netherlands.

Regarding registered mail, in 2023 the volume of local mail increased by two percent compared to 2022. The volumes of outbound and inbound international airmail decreased by one percent and 67 percent, respectively. The volumes of outbound and inbound international surface mail decreased, by approximately 49 percent and 15 percent, respectively.

EMS and Postal Parcels

With the relaxation of pandemic prevention policies at the end of 2022 and the full resumption of travel between Macao and the rest of the world, the demand for Express Mail Service (EMS) and parcel post significantly decreased in 2023. The volumes of outbound and inbound mail decreased significantly compared to 2022, by 32 percent and 15 percent, respectively.

The main destinations of EMS items were mainland China, Hong Kong, the Taiwan region, the

United States and Japan. The main sources of EMS items were Japan, mainland China, the Taiwan region, Hong Kong and Canada. Currently, the EMS covers about 200 countries and regions.

Regarding postal parcels, in 2023 the volume of outbound and inbound surface mail decreased by 47 percent and 26 percent year-on-year, respectively; the volume of outbound and inbound airmail also decreased by 39 percent and 31 percent compared to 2022. The overall volumes of outbound and inbound postal parcels decreased by 44 percent and 29 percent, respectively, compared to 2022.

The main destinations for outbound parcels were the United States, Canada, Australia, the United Kingdom, and the Taiwan region; while the main sources of inbound parcels were Japan, the Taiwan region, the United States, Germany and Australia.

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, e-bill services and electronic version of Delivery Advice of EMS mail or parcels via SEPBox.

In response to the growing demand for convenient electronic services, the CTT has enhanced the registration function of the Safe Electronic Post Box. 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 cover organisations including the Identification Services Bureau, the Social Security Fund, Municipal Affairs Bureau, various post office branches under the Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau and eSignTrust Registration Authority.

Philately

In 2023, the CTT issued 12 sets of stamps and one set of labels, with 12 themes. These included the Chinese Zodiac series "Lunar Year of the Rabbit" stamps and their postage labels, "Five Auspicious Animals of Ancient China", "Lou Pan Temple", "Explore Macao", "Centenary of the Birth of Henrique de Senna Fernandes" and "The 70th Macau Grand Prix" stamps. In addition, the CTT released the "Annual Album 2022" and personalised stamps with the new theme "Rejoicing", as well as prepaid postcards with the designs covering "Senado Square", "Cathedral (Sé Cathedral)", " Guia Fortress", and "Na Tcha Temple".

Regarding philatelic gifts, the CTT issued a gift set featuring a *gaiwan* (Chinese lidded bowl) and stamps to mark the Lunar Year of the Rabbit, containing a set of ceramic *gaiwan* and stamp packs with "Autumn" as the theme.

In addition, the CTT launched the "Philatelic Gifts Summer Season Sale" and "Philatelic Gifts Golden Autumn Season Sale", to show appreciation for the continued support of philately

enthusiasts.

To commemorate and celebrate special occasions, the CTT offered 13 commemorative postmarks in 2023. Additionally, at the requests of three organisations, the CTT produced exclusive customised presentation packs for them.

In terms of regional cooperation and international relations, the CTT and China Post jointly issued a commemorative envelope with the theme "Lunar Year of the Rabbit". Additionally, the CTT, China Post, and Hongkong Post jointly issued a booklet to mark the 10th anniversary of the Belt and Road initiative, which included stamps and souvenir sheets issued by the postal services of the three regions. Also, the CTT participated in the Thailand 2023 World Stamp Championship Exhibition to enhance the image of Macao philatelic products in the international philatelic market.

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 2023, CEP approved loans 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 2023, approximately 170,000 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.

The CEP provides the convenient Easy Transfer local interbank transfer service for citizens and companies, eliminating the traditional procedures and costs of local interbank transfers, and meeting the demand for small fund transfers. In September 2023, in line with the service upgrade of the second phase of "Easy Transfer", the CEP also raised the transaction limits for the transfer service.

The Credit Data Platform was officially launched on 1 January 2023, with participation in the first phase limited to 30 banks in Macao (including the Macao Postal Savings), enabling their customers to apply for personal credit reports. In 2023, the platform received approximately 58,000 personal credit report applications.

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 2023, eSignTrust focused on enhancing the user experience and service quality. In June, the "eSignCloud" electronic signature system was optimised to improve service stability.

In September, in coordination with the expansion of the "Macao One Account" function by the Government, eSignTrust updated its website to allow users to make counter service appointments and handle electronic certificate services through "Macao One Account".

In November, a new version of the electronic document signing tool (eSignPDF Lite) was made available for free download by certificate users, making it convenient for users to use eSignTrust qualified certificates for batch processing of businesses.

In December, the electronic certificate service was launched on the "Macao One Account" mobile app, enabling applications for "eSignCloud" personal accounts and related electronic certificates, further simplifying the process of applying for electronic certificates.

As at the end of December 2023, the total number of valid electronic signatures fell slightly, by around four percent year-on-year. In terms of the types of certificate services, qualified certificates recorded the greatest year-on-year decrease, of around seven percent; followed by "eSignCloud", which declined by around one percent. The standardised certificates recorded a year-on-year increase of around four percent.

Comparing by user category, the individual and institutional users of qualified certificates decreased by 16 percent and 10 percent, respectively, largely due to the other services offered by the Government. In contrast, institutional users of "eSignCloud" recorded a year-on-year increase of about 22 percent. The increase in institutional users of "eSignCloud" and standardised certificates was mainly driven by electronic customs declaration applications from external trade operators.

In 2023, CTT continued approving internationally recognised WebTrust for Certification Authorities, and acquired the WebTrust Seal for six 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-Macao Greater Bay Area information technology infrastructure, the CTT attended the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Electronic Signature Certificate Mutual Recognition Seminar online meeting in September, marking progress with work on mutual recognition.

In 2023, the cumulative number of "eSignCloud" signings was approximately 402,382. There were a total of 1,127 registrations and renewals for the electronic certification "eSignCloud" service (581 new applications and 546 renewals).

Telecommunications Services

Fixed-network and External Telecommunications Services

The fixed public telecommunications network and service licences held by CTM and MTEL Telecommunication Company Limited, as well as the "Interim Review of the Public Telecommunications Service Concession Agreement " held by CTM, were set to expire on 31

December 2023. Given that the Government needs time to consider the future development of fixed network infrastructure, and to ensure the stable provision of public telecommunications services, the Government decided to extend the validity of the two fixed public telecommunications network and service licences, as well as the concession contracts, until 30 September 2024.

At the end of 2023, there were 87,038 fixed-network lines in Macao, along with 482 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 2023, 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- and 5G-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 issued 5G licences to CTM and China Telecom (Macau) Co Ltd in November 2022, with a term of eight years effective from 8 November 2022. The licensed companies launched their services in mid-November 2022. By the end of 2023, the outdoor coverage rate of the 5G network in Macao had exceeded 90 percent.

At the end of 2023, there were 1,374,126 mobile telecommunication users, with the per capita mobile penetration rate at 202 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
2023	1,000,449	373,677

Internet and Broadband Services

At the end of 2023, there were 211,749 broadband subscribers, approximately two percent more

than in 2022. Among them, 186,016 were residential broadband services subscribers, representing approximately 92.8 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 2023, there were 181 WiFi Go service spots, and over 327 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 dining industry. At the end of 2023, there were 563 locations providing the service.

After Law No. 13/2019 – 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 in receiving basic television channels in accordance with the Concession Contract for the Support Service in Receiving Basic Television Channels and its additional contracts. The company has also been conducting cable enhancement works in various districts, managing and dismantling aerial cables along public roads. By 2023, Macau Basic Television Channels Limited had largely completed the historic task of replacing overhead cables with underground fibre-optic networks for television signal transmissions. Consequently, the Government has decided to hand over the work of Macau Basic Television Channels Limited to TDM - Teledifusão de Macau, S.A., while terminating the Concession Contract for the Support Service in Receiving Basic Television Channels. On 19 December 2023, Macau Basic Television Channels Limited was merged into TDM, and a new amended Concession Contract for the Support Service in Receiving Basic Television Channels was announced. TDM will continue to provide support services for residents to receive basic television channels.

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 University 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. Since its commencement in April 2013, the Macau Polytechnic University has utilised the laboratory for scientific research and teaching activities. The CTT also continued working with Macau Polytechnic University in organising IPv6 promotional events.

Development of Terrestrial Digital Broadcasting

In line with global development trends, TDM has fully adopted digital broadcasting since 30 June 2023, and provides 11 terrestrial digital television broadcasting channels.

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. In 2023, 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 681,300 from the 2023 population census in the third quarter of 2022, as reported by the Statistics and Census Service.

Note 2: According to the results of the 2023 population census published by the Statistics and Census Service, there were 204,400 households at the end of 2023.

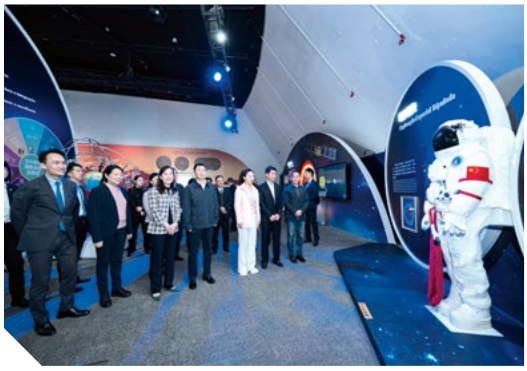


Visit to Macao by the China Manned Space Programme Delegation






HEART
MACAO











The China Manned Space Programme delegation visits Macao from 1 December to 3 December, to introduce the construction and development of China's manned space programme to the Macao scientific and technology sector, and school teachers and students, and share their experience in spaceflight. The delegation also visits the Macao Science Center, to tour the Planetarium, the International Laboratory for Popularising the Science of BeiDou Navigation Satellite System, the Data Science Gallery, the Spirit of Chinese Scientists Gallery, and the science exhibition "Chasing Dreams in the Sky and Exploring the Deep Sea - China Aerospace and Navigation Technology Gathering in Macao". Through the visits and interactive exchanges, the delegation provides Macao residents with a better understanding of China's manned space programme, and inspires younger generations to enthusiastically explore the universe through science.

Macao Yearbook 2024

11

LAND, INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSING AND PUBLIC UTILITIES


澳門歡迎您
MACAO WELCOMES YOU

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.

The restructured Land and Urban Construction Bureau officially commenced operations in April 2022, with four major executive and planning subsidiary units – Urban Planning Department, Land Management Department, Urban Development Department, and Electrical and Mechanical Installations Department, to promote urban construction work such as urban planning, land management, and the approval and supervision of private construction projects.

Macao Urban Planning

Detailed Planning

Since the announcement of By-law No. 7/2022 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, Northern District-1 and Taipa Central District-2.

Detailed Planning for Eastern District-2

In May 2023, the summary report on the consultation for the draft of the Detailed Planning for Eastern District-2 was completed and publicly released. The draft was then discussed at the Urban Planning Committee meeting in June. In October, the final report was completed, and submitted to the legal departments to finalise the related by-law.

Detailed Planning of Outer Harbour District-1 and Outer Harbour District-2

In December 2023, the first phase report on services, for detailed planning of Outer Harbour District-1 and Outer Harbour District-2, was completed. The report included an analysis of the current situation, urban design concepts, development of a planning proposal, and a preliminary impact assessment. Subsequent follow-up work, on the second phase, has commenced.

Detailed Planning of Northern District-1

In June 2023, the first phase report (draft) on services, for detailed planning of Northern District-1, was completed. In December 2023, the revised first phase report (Version III) was approved,

marking the completion of phase 1.

Detailed Planning of Taipa Central District-2

In November 2023, the contract on services, for detailed planning of Taipa Central Taipa District-2, was awarded. In December, the first phase of drafting the detailed plan for Central Taipa District-2 commenced.

Project Plans

In September 2023, the second phase report on the Heritage Impact Assessment and Urban Design of the Area Around Avenida do Dr. Rodrigo Rodrigues was completed by a consultancy, and provided to the Cultural Affairs Bureau for submission to the UNESCO World Heritage Committee. In April 2023, the revision of the study on the overall planning of Macao's Gongbei Checkpoint and its environs was finalised.

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 2023, 62 sets of planning conditions for urbanisation management were issued.

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 2023, a total of 1,449 individual business owners or companies (construction implementation), contractors (construction implementation), companies or individual business owners (urban construction and urban planning) and companies (gas) had applied to the Land and Urban Construction Bureau for registration, with details as follows:

Category	New registration	Renewed registration	Total
Contractors (construction implementation)	5	160	165
Individual business owners or companies (construction implementation)	75	994	1,069

(Cont.)

Category		New registration	Renewed registration	Total
Companies or individual business owners (urban construction and urban planning)	Plan drafting Construction supervision Construction monitoring	8	162	170
Companies (gas)		4	41	45
Total		**92**	**1,357**	**1,449**

Technicians

Law No.1/2015 – Qualification System for Urban Construction and Town Planning stipulates professional classifications for technicians. By the end of 2023, the number of valid or renewed registrations for ten types of technicians and engineers totalled 1,174. As seven people held two professional qualifications, the actual number of registered persons was 1,167. Details are as follows:

Category		New registration	Renewed registration	Total (person-time)
Technicians (construction and urban planning)	Architects	4	201	205
	Landscape Architects	0	3	3
	Civil Engineers	37	517	554
	Fire Engineers	0	7	7
	Electrical Engineers	1	104	105
	Electrical and Mechanical Engineers	6	176	182
	Mechanical Engineers	2	99	101
	Chemical Engineers	0	6	6
	Industrial Engineers	0	0	0
	Fuel Engineers	0	2	2
	Engineering Technicians	0	9	9
	Total	**50**	**1,124**	**1,174**

Infrastructure Projects

Private Construction Projects

Based on statistics from the Land and Urban Construction Bureau, in 2023, a total of 30 building projects were completed, providing 183 residential units with a total floor area of 10,901 square metres; 43 commercial units with a total floor area of 5,255 square metres; and five office units with a total floor area of 862 square metres. No building projects involving industrial/warehouse units, private car or motorcycle parking spaces were implemented during the year.

During 2023, construction commenced of 17 private projects providing 437 residential units with a total floor area of 33,130 square metres, and 21 commercial units with a total floor area of 2,063 square metres. No construction projects involving office or industrial/warehouse units were commenced during the year. Construction also commenced of 182 parking spaces (150 for private cars and 32 for motorcycles) in car parks, with a total area of 4,008 square metres.

By the end of 2023, 2,799 units were under construction, of which 2,608 were residential units with a total floor area of 178,193 square metres, 181 were commercial units with a total floor area of 34,967 square metres, nine were office units with a total floor area of 1,230 square metres, and one was an industrial/warehouse unit with a total area of 1,057 square metres; as well as 1,709 parking spaces (1,285 for private cars and 424 for motorcycles) in car parks, with a total area of 47,407 square metres.

During the year, 7,162 units were still in the design phase, of which 6,415 were residential units with a total floor area of 459,809 square metres, 667 were commercial units with a total floor area of 128,526 square metres, 75 were office units with a total floor area of 14,495 square metres, and five were industrial warehouses with a total floor area of 56,401 square metres; as well as 5,413 parking spaces (3,944 for private cars and 1,469 for motorcycles) in car parks, with a total area of 176,203 square metres.

In 2023, 8,151 applications were received for private construction projects, of which 1,964 were for demolition/ maintenance/ renovation, 2,350 were for simple projects in common parts of buildings, integrated construction projects for food and beverage establishments, and construction licences, and 489 were for construction and expansion projects.

During the year, 8,043 applications from 2023 and the previous year were handled, a majority of which were in the above-mentioned three major categories: 2,349 applications for simple projects in common parts of buildings, integrated construction projects for food and beverage establishments, and construction licences, 1,957 applications for demolition, maintenance and renovation projects, and 489 applications for construction and expansion projects.

Construction Document Certification

In 2023, the Land and Urban Construction Bureau's general archive unit handled 6,333 applications for certification of construction documents with approved licences.

Lift Equipment Supervision

Regarding electrical and mechanical installations, the Land and Urban Construction Bureau is

responsible 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.

In 2023, in accordance with the Guidelines for the Approval, Inspection, and Operation of Elevators and Escalators, 902 declarations related to elevators and escalators were received and processed. To ensure the safety of elevators and escalators, 343 random inspections of elevators and escalators were conducted throughout Macao during the year.

The Elevator and Escalator Safety Legal System came into force in April 2023. The Land and Urban Construction Bureau opened an online registration platform for the industry to register elevators and escalators. By the end of 2023, 1,501 applications for registration of existing elevators and escalators, involving a total of 8,584 units, were received, all of which were processed through the online platform. The registration work was completed by the end of March 2024, in accordance with the formal implementation of the Elevator and Escalator Safety Legal System.

The Land and Urban Construction Bureau actively expanded the functions of the online platform for elevators and escalators, adding notifications regarding the results of inspections and maintenance contract approvals, which were activated in accordance with the full implementation of the Elevator and Escalator Safety Legal System in 2024, thereby promoting and optimising the regulatory work through digitalisation.

The Public Works Bureau

The Public Works Bureau is responsible for assisting in formulating and executing policies related to public construction, as well as 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 new 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.

In 2023, the first phase of the Conde S. Januario Hospital Expansion Project - Public Health Specialist Building, the new Public Security Police Headquarters Building and new Police Tactical Unit Headquarters Building, the new Customs Service Headquarters Building in Taipa, the Archive Building on Lot O4 in Pac On (known as Government Historical Archives Building), the road segment on the western stretch of New Urban Zone Area A, and the senior citizen housing project, have all been completed and handed over. The cross-boundary cooperation project on the overpass connecting the University of Macau and the Hengqin Checkpoint has also been completed and put into operation.

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 431,500 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. All of these were completed and put into operation. As for the second phase, construction of the rehabilitation hospital building began in December. The building has 15 floors and two basement levels, with four pedestrian bridges connecting to the hospital complex and a public bus station.

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 of 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.

Court of Appeal Building on Lots C12 and C14 of Nam Van Lake

Open tender procedures regarding Lots C12 and C14 of Nam Van Lake have commenced. The project involves integrating the existing buildings of the Court of Final Appeal and the Court of Appeal, as well as the adjacent land, to construct a new five-storey Court of Appeal Building with three basement levels. Upon completion, the new building will be connected to the existing structures.

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. Phase 1, involving the ramp A and ramp C viaducts, was completed in November 2022. Phase 2 is underway, involving the 750-metre-long ramp B viaduct connecting New Urban Zone Area A to the Avenida do Nordeste, featuring a pedestrian walkway alongside.

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 Area A, links with the Artificial Island of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, and ends at Macao New Urban Reclamation Zone Area E1. The 3.1-kilometre-long bridge includes an approximately two-kilometre-long cross-sea section. The bridge is designed to support eight lanes, including two in the middle that will be exclusively for motorcycles.

The construction of the bridge and the road networks connecting either end of the bridge is underway. To coincide with the completion of the bridge, the Public Works Bureau organised a contest to call for names for the Fourth Macao-Taipa Cross-Harbour Bridge on 16 December 2023. The event received overwhelming response from the public, with 5,703 residents participating and submitting over 14,400 suggested names.

Bridge Connecting New Urban Zone Area A and Macao Peninsula (A2)

Construction of this bridge commenced in November 2022, in conjunction with the overall development of New Urban Zone Area A, in order to connect the Macao peninsula and New Urban Zone Area A.

Bridge Connecting New Urban Zone Area A and Macao Peninsula (A3)

Following the completion of bridge A1 and the ongoing construction of bridge A2, the Government has begun construction of the third vehicle flyover connecting the Macao peninsula and New Urban Zone Area A. According to the plans, on the Macao peninsula side bridge A3 will split into four ramps, connecting to the Friendship Bridge, the Friendship Bridge ramps and Amizade Avenue and the road at the Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal, as well as the cross-harbour viaduct between the Urban Zone Area A and the Fourth Macao-Taipa Cross-Harbour Bridge. The 750-metre-long project involves a main bridge for two-way traffic, with two vehicular lanes and a ramp bridge

for one-way traffic with one vehicular lane. Open tender procedures for the construction project have commenced.

Vehicle Flyover at New Urban Zone Areas A and B

Located between the Macao peninsula and New Urban Zone Area A, the vehicle flyover for New Urban Zone Areas A and B will connect to the Rotunda de Centro de Ciência and Avenida Dr. Sun Yat-Sen at the western end, cross over the Friendship Bridge and the existing watercourse at the eastern end, and terminate in New Urban Zone Area A and link with the Fourth Macao-Taipa Cross-Harbour Bridge. Measuring 3.2kilometres in total length, the project will include a flyover, connecting road networks at both ends, a footbridge and a pedestrian tunnel. The 1,550-metre-long main bridge will include an approximately 900-metre-long cross-sea section, featuring four navigation channels with a maximum span of around 130 metres. Open tender procedures for the construction project have commenced.

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. Construction of the Central and Northern District sections is underway. Open tender procedures for the Southern District have commenced.

Public Housing Projects

To meet the people's housing needs, the Government has continued to launch 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, A12, A5, A6, A10 and A11 of New Urban Zone Area A public housing phase 1. Open tender procedures for the public housing of lots B5, B7, B8, B11 and B12 in New Urban Zone Area A were completed.

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

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. Construction of the stations, including the "HE1 Station" next to Lotus Flower Bridge Station on the current Taipa Line and the "HE2 Station" at the basement of Hengqin Port, is underway.

LRT Project

The LRT Taipa line commenced operations in 2019, while the Barra Station connecting Taipa line to the Macao peninsula commenced operations at the end of 2023. Construction of the Seac Pai Van line and East line is underway. At the end of 2023, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress approved a decision authorising the Macao SAR to exercise jurisdiction over the related land and sea areas southeast of the Gongbei Checkpoint in Zhuhai, Guangdong Province. The SAR Government will actively study the related work for extending the LRT East line to the Qingmao Checkpoint.

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, to assist Macao residents of weak financial standing in meeting their housing needs and rationally allocate public rental housing resources; 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 Government is responsible for construction of Home-Ownership Scheme Housing while the Housing Bureau or other public authorities appointed by the Chief Executive are responsible for the execution.

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 1,900 units provided for the general applications for multiple-room Home-Ownership Scheme housing units launched at the end of 2013 were all sold. The validity period of the applicant priority list has ended.

The general application process for 3,017 housing units began at the end of November 2019. As of 31 December 2023, there were 2,978 eligible applications, 16 applications undergoing legal procedures, 870 ineligible applications, 125 withdrawn applications, 126 applications with changed priorities, and 96 applications with ongoing assessments.

The application process for 5,254 housing units was conducted from 14 July 2021 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.

A new phase of the general application process, for 5,415 housing units, was conducted from 27 September 2023 to 27 March 2024.

Public Housing

Public housing units are distributed in the form of leasing by the Government to Macao residents of weak financial standing. 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

Public housing was open for ongoing application from 20 August 2020 onwards. As of 31 December 2023, after a review of the applications, a total of 4,572 applications were accepted, with 1,880 households allocated housing.

Housing for the Sandwich Class

Law No. 17/2023 - The Legal System for Housing for the Sandwich Class came into effect on 1 April 2024. The Government is responsible for construction of Housing for the Sandwich Class, while the projects are executed by a public institution designated by the Chief Executive. The Housing Bureau is authorised to coordinate the sale of the units and monitor compliance with the law.

Rationale for Housing for the Sandwich Class

Housing for the Sandwich Class is intended to assist Macao residents of a particular income level and financial situation with meeting their housing needs, particularly through helping them acquire housing; and to promote a housing supply that suits the practical needs and purchasing power of Macao residents.

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 2023, the bureau handled 4,692 cases of Home-Ownership Scheme management-related affairs, fostered 93 management bodies of Home-Ownership Scheme housing that are already in place and operating effectively, handled 1,017 cases involving the general assembly of owners of strata-title buildings under the Home-Ownership Scheme and affairs regarding the operations of management bodies, and handled 3,667 cases involving 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 of 31 December 2023, there were 236 valid licences for commercial management of strata-title buildings.

To align with the implementation of the Law on the Commercial Management of Strata Title Buildings and execution of various tasks, in 2023 the bureau conducted 16 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 2023, 15 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 Government established the Property Maintenance Fund to assist them with inspecting, testing and repairing, and establishing management bodies for the common areas of private housing.

As at 31 December 2023, 601 applications for the seven schemes under the Property Maintenance Fund were approved, with subsidies totalling over 62 million patacas. A total of 6,079 applications have been approved since the establishment of the fund, with subsidies granted totalling 590 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 2023, 2,051 cases were filed for investigations; and there was follow up work regarding 2,700 cases, 2,046 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 2023, ten squatter dwellings were demolished. By the year-end, 399 squatter dwellings remained, of which 183 were on the Macao peninsula and 216 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.

As at 31 December 2023, the numbers of valid licences for real estate agents and brokers totalled 1,487 and 4,994, respectively.

Supervision

To facilitate the implementation of laws and various tasks, during 2023 about 2,468 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 cases referred by other public departments were handled in accordance with the relevant laws.

During 2023, 30 cases involving real estate agents and four 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, 11 land grant contracts were completed and eight orders for land exchange were issued in 2023. These contracts were as follows:

- Leases and grants: two contracts, involving a total floor area of 3,809 square metres, with a newly granted area of 3,225 square metres;
- Long-term leases: six contracts, involving a total floor area of 538 square metres, with a returned land area of 66 square metres;
- Special purpose concessions: one contract, involving a newly granted area of 2,209 square metres;
- Gratuitous concessions: two contracts, involving a total floor area of 215,738 square metres, with a newly granted area of 4,103 square metres; and
- Returned land: eight contracts, involving a total floor area of 26,008 square metres.

The land granted in 2023 was mainly for residential, commercial, industrial, car parking, social facility and other development uses. No land was granted for office or hotel uses. In 2023, the land grant revenue totalled 938,165,177 patacas, which included 893,666,000 patacas from land auctions

and 44,499,177 patacas from premium income. During the year, the total actual premium income received was 52,870,360 patacas (as some premiums are paid in instalments every half year, the income receivable in a year differs from the actual amount received).

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 the aforementioned legal provisions, 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 2023, 56 people were approved for professional registration after second reviews; they were from six disciplines: civil engineering, architecture, electrical and mechanical engineering, mechanical engineering, urban planning and environmental engineering. From the law coming into effect in 2015 until the end of 2023, accredited professionals in the 13 disciplines totalled 2,746, with the breakdown as follows:

Professions	Numbers of registered professionals (2023)	Numbers of registered professionals (2015-2023)
Civil Engineering	40	1,145
Architecture	4	425
Electrical and Mechanical Engineering	5	342
Electrical Engineering	0	316
Mechanical Engineering	2	279
Environmental Engineering	2	97
Urban Planning	3	61
Chemical Engineering	0	22
Traffic Engineering	0	19
Fire Engineering	0	18

(Cont.)

Professions	Numbers of registered professionals (2023)	Numbers of registered professionals (2015-2023)
Landscape architecture	0	17
Industrial Engineering	0	3
Fuel Engineering	0	2
Total	**56**	**2,746**

In 2023, 145 practitioners of various professional disciplines received council approval to join internships. As at the end of 2023, the number of practitioners since the law came into effect was 993, with details as follows:

Professional Discipline	Number of Interns (2023)	Number of Interns (2015-2023)
Civil Engineering	74	515
Architecture	9	144
Electrical and Mechanical Engineering	23	143
Electrical Engineering	17	97
Mechanical Engineering	16	65
Environmental Engineering	3	15
Urban Planning	3	8
Fire Engineering	0	3
Landscape architecture	0	3
Total	**145**	**993**

In 2023, a total of 43 practitioners of various professional disciplines received council approval to register as internship instructors. As at the end of 2023, the number of instructors since the law came into effect was 695, with details as follows:

Professional Discipline	Number of internship instructors (2023)	Number of internship instructors (2015-2023)
Civil Engineering	23	308
Architecture	1	114
Electrical and Mechanical Engineering	7	116
Electrical Engineering	7	67
Mechanical Engineering	3	57
Environmental Engineering	1	16
Urban Planning	0	6
Fire Engineering	0	6
Chemical Engineering	0	1
Landscape architecture	1	2
Fuel Engineering	0	2
Total	**43**	**695**

In 2023, 131 practitioners of six professional disciplines were approved for qualifying examinations. As at the end of year, the total number since the law came into effect was 511 from nine professional disciplines, with details as follows:

Professional Discipline	Number of practitioners eligible for qualifying examinations (2023)	Number of practitioners eligible for qualifying examinations (2015-2023)
Civil Engineering	57	280
Architecture	15	70
Electrical and Mechanical Engineering	21	66
Electrical Engineering	20	46
Mechanical Engineering	16	32
Urban Planning	0	5
Environmental Engineering	2	10
Fire Engineering	0	1
Landscape architecture	0	1
Total	**131**	**511**

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 2019-2022, with 206 candidates passing the examination and obtaining professional qualifications. The 2023 qualifying examination – a written test – was held at the end of the year, and was attended by 227 candidates from seven professions: architecture, civil engineering, electrical engineering, electrical and mechanical engineering, mechanical 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 2023, in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 12/2013, members were reappointed, and three new members were appointed through Chief Executive Order No. 33/2023.

During the year, the Urban Planning Committee followed up regarding and discussed the urban plans concerning 63 cases. In accordance with the aforementioned legal provisions, members listened to a briefing on the draft of the Detailed Planning for Eastern District-2 during a plenary meeting, conducted discussions and provided opinions. In addition, members attended and participated in three workshops, including: a briefing on plans for construction of the Eastern District-2, a research workshop on the Heritage Impact Assessment and Urban Design of the Area around Avenida do Dr. Rodrigo Rodrigues, and a briefing on the skywalk at the Avenida do Nordeste, to gain an in-depth understanding of the related project plans.

Urban Renewal Committee

The Urban Renewal Committee, established in accordance with By-law No. 5/2016 – "Urban Renewal Committee", serves as a government advisory body on formulating urban renewal policy, and is responsible for coordinating between urban renewal policy strategies and other sectorial policies; launching policy management measures and urban renewal campaigns; anticipating the effects of implementing urban renewal measures and actions; conducting research and providing solutions and recommendations on urban renewal related by-laws and draft bills and regulations.

Cross-department Committee

The Cross-department Committee was established in accordance with By-law No. 5/2014, to liaise and follow up regarding the compilation, review, revision and assessment of implementation of urban planning.

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 Public Works Bureau, the Environmental Protection Bureau, the Housing Bureau and Macao Government Tourism Office.

In 2023, the committee provided opinions on the detailed planning for Outer Harbour District-1, Outer Harbour District-2 and Northern District-1.

The committee also attended the plenary meeting of the Urban Planning Committee, to listen to opinions and recommendations on the detailed planning for Eastern District-2 and followed up regarding the compilation of the final report.

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 2023

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	106284.64	110959.70	60295.06	19078.32	16951	12095	165	26	35
Taipa	39638.54	68593.12	431.05	26607.7	5638	4248	77	1	30
Coloane	27101.86	30907.87	0	16110.5	2183	1985	52	1	18
Total	**173025.04**	**210460.69**	**60726.11**	**61796.52**	**24772**	**18323**	**294**	**28**	**83**

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 2023, the Drainage Division received 2,236 complaints related to sewage systems, 1.5 percent more than in 2022. In addition, the division cleared and cleaned over 220,000 metres of public sewers and rainwater drains, during more than 38,000 clearing and cleaning operations. The division conducted more than 1,000 inspections of grease traps in food premises, issued over 90 on-site records for places with malfunctioning grease traps, conducted over 840 inspections of construction site drainage, and prosecuted 50 cases of illegal polluters.

Slope Maintenance

To enhance monitoring of various slopes in Macao, the Government set up a slope safety task force in 1995, to help with classifying the risk levels of slopes through regular onsite inspections, and identifying areas for strengthening and maintenance. Regarding private slopes, the responsible unit liaises with the related property owners, in order to implement measures in accordance with the advice of the inter-departmental slope safety assessment.

Members of the inter-departmental slope safety assessment task force comprise engineers from the Public Works Bureau, the Land and Urban Construction Bureau, the Municipal Affairs Bureau and the Macao Civil Engineering Laboratory. The Public Works Bureau and the Municipal Affairs Bureau are responsible for maintenance of roads and slopes, respectively.

According to the statistics from the Public Works Bureau, there were 279 risky slopes in Macao during 2023. During the year, the Public Works Bureau conducted two slope improvement projects, and the Municipal Affairs Bureau followed up on eight slope improvement projects.

Number of slopes / risk	High	Medium	Low	Total
Macao peninsula	88	37	0	125
Taipa island	47	23	1	71
Coloane island	61	22	0	83
Total	196	82	1	279

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, at Mount Fortress slope slot, 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 2023, the website had received over 1.88 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 health care, food, housing, transportation, sports and entertainment.

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 2023, the online map had received more than 8.65 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 GeoGuide 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 GeoGuide was published in 2023, adding search functions for LRT routes, further optimising route planning function, providing users with five different travel options – walking, leisure walking, bus, LRT and driving. A satellite image layer was also added, to enrich the map browsing experience.

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 Development Bureau (DSEDJ), 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

To align with the construction of New Urban Zone Area A, construction of a 110kV high-voltage substation on Lot A7 is planned. The preliminary design for the substation and related power grid has been completed, and construction of the substation's main structure is currently underway.

In 2023, the Government continued offering the electricity fee subsidy of 200 patacas per month per household, to alleviate the electricity fee burden on residents.

Natural Gas

The Government continued optimising the natural gas pipeline network, connected the Macao-Taipa cross-harbour gas supply pipeline, and completed the interconnection of the main pipeline network to the northern and southern parts of the Macao peninsula. The cross-harbour gas pipeline laid across the fourth Macao-Taipa cross-harbour bridge serves as the necessary infrastructure for achieving a dual-loop gas supply in future, further ensuring the stability and safety of gas supplies. The Government continued expanding the coverage of the Macao peninsula gas pipeline network, while encouraging large hotels, tourist facilities and businesses to prioritise or switch to natural gas.

By the end of 2023, 26.8 kilometres of the project to construct a 34-kilometre natural gas trunk pipe network on the Macao peninsula had been completed, representing a 78.8 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, and formulated the plan to promote electric vehicles in Macao. By the end of 2023, there were 8,263 electric vehicles in Macao: 4,439 light vehicles, 973 heavy vehicles, 2,074 heavy motorcycles and 777 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 2023, a total of 2,873 public charging stations had been installed, including 2,273 charging stations for light vehicles (in 60 public car parks and along six public roads) and 600 charging stations for motorcycles (in 49 public car parks).

In addition, seven public car parks have installed cabinets for exchanging electric motorcycle batteries. The Environmental Protection Bureau will plan for the next phase of the public charging station scheme in accordance with the growth of electric vehicles and the utilisation of charging stations. In response to the latest developments and situation of electric vehicle charging stations in private car parks, the Instructions for the Installation of Electric Vehicle Charging Facilities in Private Car Parks were updated in February 2023, in collaboration with relevant departments.

Since the launch of the large-scale replacement of smart meters in 2021, it was planned that 50,000 meters would be replaced by smart meters every year, so that all electricity meters in Macao would be smart meters by 2025. As of the end of 2023, smart meters accounted for 76.3 percent of all electricity meters in Macao.

To promote solar photovoltaic power generation, the Government created incentives in terms of feed-in tariffs and photovoltaic power contracts, encouraging the installation of related systems to gradually expand the use of green energy. As of the end of 2023, 31 enquiries were received, including projects for private, school, commercial and industrial buildings, public utilities and public departments. Among them, nine cases have already been connected to the grid for sale of electricity, with a total installed capacity of 3,226 kilowatts.

Photovoltaic systems were also installed on the buildings of the Housing Bureau, the Institute for Tourism Studies, the Government Printing Bureau, Edifício Hou Kong, and the parking shed at the Taipa Ferry Terminal. In future, photovoltaic systems will also be installed on eligible public buildings, including the planned installation at the Cross-border Industrial Zone Sewage Treatment Plant.

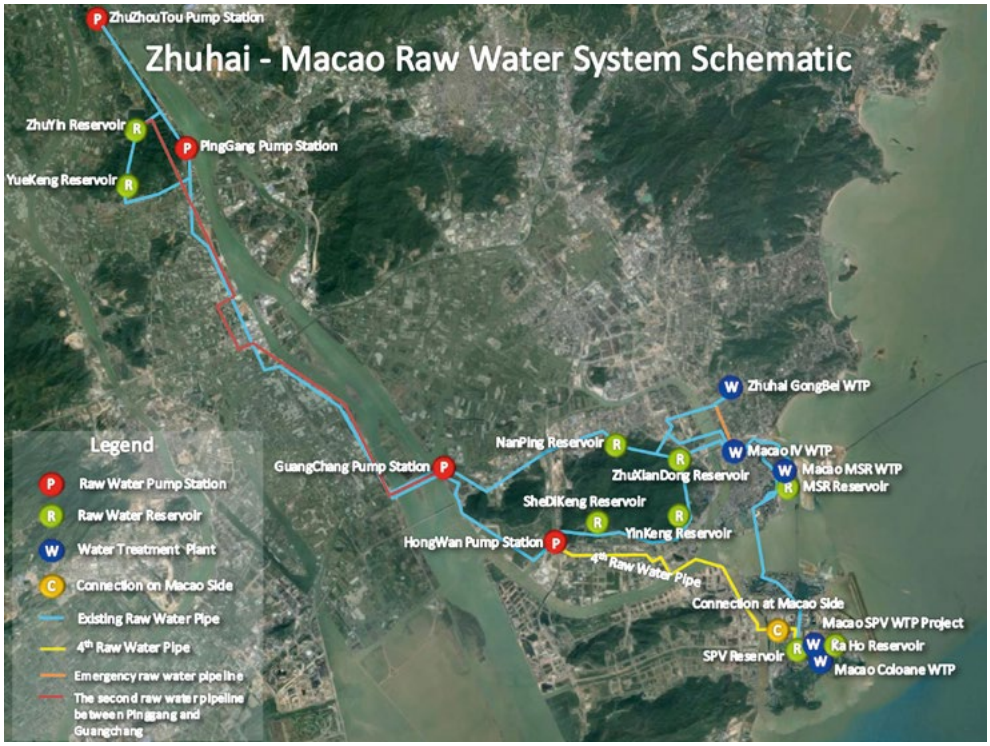
Drinking Water

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 an effective 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 is connected to two DN2000 bypass pipelines from Guangchang Pumping Station at the rear of Hongwan Pumping Station. After being pressurised at the Guangchang Pumping Station, the raw water is directly transmitted to the Seac Pai Van Reservoir.

The pipeline with red labels is the second Pinggang-Guangchang 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 2023, Zhuhai supplied about 273,000 cubic metres of water to Macao each day, which totalled 99.54 million cubic metres of raw water during 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 2023, the total length of main pipelines was 648 kilometres.

At the end of 2023, the total volume of raw water stored in Macao's reservoirs (including the Main Storage Reservoir, the Seac Pai Van and Ka Ho Reservoir) was 2.64 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 97.24 million cubic metres of water were supplied in 2023, 7.7 percent more than in 2022. The daily average volume supplied was around 266,000 cubic metres, with a maximum of 301,000 cubic metres recorded on 14 July. In 2023, the total capacity of water sales was 89.16 million cubic metres, with a daily average of 244,000 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, Macao One Account and online ticket collection, 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 2023, Macao Water had 268,880 customer water meters, in 235,843 households, 30,550 companies and 2,487 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 "Content index service" logo.

Macao Water was honoured with the Best Sustainability Report for a Non-listed Company in Hong Kong ESG Reporting Award in the past, including 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, as well as four 110kV power cables with a transmission capacity of 500 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 2023, CEM's capacity peaked at 1,067.7 MW on 31 May, 8.3 percent above the peak capacity in 2022.

The Macao electricity transmission network comprises 27 primary substations, eight high-voltage substations and 1,074 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 1,718 user transformer rooms and 46 user substations, connected by 2,691-kilometre-long cables. The low-voltage transmission network comprises 1,027 kilometres of cable, while the street lighting network comprises 663 kilometres of cable and 16,571 streetlights. CEM's power network almost entirely comprises underground cables.

Electricity Output and Consumption

CEM generated 435.5 GWh of electricity during 2023, representing an increase of 7.2 percent from 2022. The amount of electricity imported from mainland China was 5,327.3 GWh, representing an increase of 9.3 percent over 2022, and accounting for 89.7 percent of total electricity consumption; and electricity purchased from the Macao Central Incineration Centre totalled 172.8 GWh. CEM's sales for 2023 totalled 5,733 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 2023, CEM was providing services to 277,927 households. The Macao peninsula accounted for 80.01 percent of the total customer base; Taipa, 14 percent; Coloane, 5.92 percent; Cotai, 0.02 percent; and Hengqin, 0.05 percent.



Macao New Neighbourhood




澳門新街坊













After completion of the project to construct Macao New Neighbourhood in Hengqin, the residential units are launched for purchase at 9:00 am on 28 November. Macao New Neighbourhood is a major pilot project comprising quality living space, commerce, education, healthcare and social services. It extends Macao's standard public services to the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, and connects with Macao's social welfare facilities to create a liveable environment comparable to life in Macao.

Macao Yearbook 2024

12

TRANSPORT


澳門歡迎您
MACAO WELCOMES YOU

Transport

Roads and Bridges

Macao has 349.6 kilometres of roads and highways, including 190.6 kilometres on the Macao peninsula; 91.9 kilometres on Taipa Island and Cotai; 45.2 kilometres on Coloane; 3.4 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 2.8 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 471.2 kilometres of roads for motor vehicles. This figure includes 205.4 kilometres on the Macao peninsula; 153.6 kilometres on Taipa island and Cotai; 68.8 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 16.8 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 4.1 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 2023, there were 1,091 buses in service – 100 minibuses, 312 medium-sized buses and 679 large buses, on 86 routes. In 2023, a total of 214 million passengers were served, representing an increase of 27.13 percent over the 2022 figure, covering a total distance of 50.71 million kilometres, representing an increase of 5.87 percent over the 2022 figure.

The Government signed the amendment to the concession contract regarding the Public Service of Road Mass Transport for the first and fourth tender sections and the amendment to the concession contract regarding the Public Service of Road Mass Transport for the third tender section with Transportes Urbanos de Macau, S.A.R.L. (Transmac) and Sociedade de Transportes Colectivos de Macau, S.A. (TCM), respectively. The two companies provide bus services under the new contracts starting from 1 January 2021, for a period of six years.

Sociedade de Transportes Colectivos de Macau, S.A.

Sociedade de Transportes Colectivos de Macau, S.A. (TCM) (previously known as Companhia de Transporte de Passageiros entre Macau e as Ilhas) has been providing public services since the 1950s. With over 60 years of developmental history, TCM is one of the two bus companies approved by the MSAR Government and the only second-tier enterprise under the state-owned Nam Kwong (Company) Limited, which is headquartered in Macao.

TCM operates 57 of the MSAR Government's Section III public bus routes, accounting for 63.33 percent of routes operated in Macao, with 300,000 passengers served per day and an average total distance of 70,000 kilometres covered each day.

The TCM invested over 500 million patacas between 2021 and 2023 to introduce 469 extended-range electric buses in three phases, becoming the first company in Macao to introduce range-extended electric buses on a large scale. By upgrading its fleet on a large scale, TCM has achieved carbon emission peak ahead of schedule, with 95 percent of its fleet being environmentally friendly vehicles by 2024. This initiative significantly contributes to the development of green transportation in Macau and actively contributes to the achievement of the country's dual carbon goals.

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 1,100 employees and a fleet of over 400 buses that serve 42 bus routes including 37 regular routes, 4 special routes, and 1 free route, covering Macao, Taipa and Coloane islands. During 2023, 101,943,096 passengers were carried and 24,529,185 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 has 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. In December 2023, the Taipa line was extended to the Barra Station on the Macao peninsula via the lower level of the Sai Van Bridge, increasing the total number of stations to 12 and extending the line length to 12.5 kilometres.

The Macao LRT Taipa Line maintained services of one train every 12 to 13 minutes during 1 January to 7 December 2023. After the line was extended to Barra Station on 8 December, the service schedule was adjusted to one train every 7.5 to 10 minutes. A total of 60,568 train services were provided in 2023, carrying more than 2.47 million passengers.

Taxis

At the end of 2023, Macao had 1,220 licensed black taxis and 300 special taxis. There were 7,939 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 2023, there were 251,867 vehicles on Macao's roads, including 128,542 motorcycles, 116,282 light vehicles and 7,043 heavy vehicles. During the year, 11,974 new vehicles were registered, an increase of 12.93 percent compared to 2022. Of these, 6,107 were motorcycles and 5,507 were light vehicles.

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 bridges and main roads.

The system includes 50 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 18 video cameras and four speed monitoring systems on and near the Ponte Governador Nobre de Carvalho. Also, there are 898 video cameras and 85 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 21 monitors to detect illegal parking, installed in various locations. On the Macao artificial island of Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, 66 video cameras have been installed.

According to the Public Security Police, during 2023 the monitoring systems identified 12,983 cases of speeding on roads, 1,514 cases of speeding along bridges, 5,091 cases of jumping red lights, and 17,366 cases of illegal parking.

Parking

Macao had 68 public car parks as at 31 December 2023, which together provided 26,975 parking spaces for light vehicles, 697 spaces for heavy vehicles, and 19,324 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	515 light vehicles, 120 motorcycles
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
Nam Wan (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	250 light vehicles, 218 motorcycles

(Cont.)

Public Car Parks in Macao	
Name of car park	**Available parking spaces**
Iao Hon Park Multi-Storey Car Park	406 light vehicles, 404 motorcycles
Art Garden Car Park	351 light vehicles, 446 motorcycles
Ferreira do Amaral Roundabout Car Park	247 light vehicles, 580 motorcycles
Ho Yin Garden Car Park	415 light vehicles, 542 motorcycles
Malaca Street Car Park	215 light vehicles, 563 motorcycles
S. Lourenco Market Car Park	60 light vehicles, 74 motorcycles
Estrada Flor de Lotus Heavy Vehicle Car Park	108 heavy vehicles
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

(Cont.)

Public Car Parks in Macao	
Name of car park	**Available parking spaces**
Edifício Lok Kuan Public Car Park	362 light vehicles, 550 motorcycles
Rua da Ponte Negra Public Car Park	95 light vehicles, 80 motorcycles
Fai Yat Building Public Car Park	259 light vehicles, 228 motorcycles
Cheng Chun Building Car Park	54 light vehicles, 38 motorcycles
Cheng I Building Car Park	283 light vehicles, 286 motorcycles
Iat Seng Building Car Park	292 light vehicles, 315 motorcycles
Chun Shu Mei Car Park	197 light vehicles, 197 motorcycles
Vala Das Borboletas Car Park	369 light vehicles, 165 motorcycles
Iat Fai Building Car Park	59 light vehicles, 132 motorcycles
Alameda da Harmoniai Car Park	209 light vehicles, 146 motorcycles
Rua da Bacia Sul Car Park	306 light vehicles, 214 motorcycles
Fai Ieng Building Car Park	121 light vehicles, 107 motorcycles
Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Checkpoint Building (West) Car Park	3,089 light vehicles, 2,054 motorcycles
Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Checkpoint Building (East) Car Park	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 Checkpoint Public Car Park	158 light vehicles, 207 motorcycles
Mong Tak Building Car Park	476 light vehicles, 280 motorcycles

(Cont.)

Public Car Parks in Macao	
Name of car park	**Available parking spaces**
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
A-Ma Transport Interchange Heavy Vehicle Car Park	27 heavy vehicles
Taipa Estrada Gov. A. Oliveria Heavy Vehicle Car Park	58 heavy vehicles
Rotunda Da Concordia Car Park	198 light vehicles, 104 motorcycles
Macao Cultural Centre Car Park	135 light vehicles, 34 motorcycles
Estrada Gov. A. Oliveria Public Outdoor Car Park	41 light vehicles, 17 motorcycles
Macau Union Hospital Public Car Park	590 light vehicles, 480 motorcycles

As at 31 December 2023, there were 7,544 parking meters for light vehicles, of which 197 were one-hour parking meters, 5,567 were two-hour parking meters and 1,780 were four-hour parking meters. There were 923 non-metered parking spaces. There were 2,976 parking meters for motorcycles, of which 1,686 were two-hour parking meters and 1,290 were four-hour parking meters. There were 28,899 non-metered parking spaces for motorcycles.

Road Safety

The Transport Bureau and law enforcement departments 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. In addition, they utilised various channels such as WeChat public accounts, websites, bus advertisements, newspaper advertisements, and television information programmes to promote traffic safety. Through long-term education, the Transport Bureau aim to enhance road safety awareness among residents and jointly create a safe traffic environment.

In 2023, a total of 123 events promoting traffic safety and knowledge were held. The participants included schools, community organisations, the transportation sector, and other institutions, with

a total of 9,033 participants.

To further enhance road safety awareness among Macao drivers and support the promotion of the mutual driving licence recognition scheme, the Transport Bureau updated the "Guidelines and Rules for Driving in Macao" and produced videos on Macao traffic conditions. The bureau also collaborated with law enforcement, tourism departments, car rental companies, and others to promote information on driving safety and road conditions in Macao.

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 (Zhuhai-Macao border) checkpoint, and the Macao border crossing area of Hengqin.

In 2023, the numbers of arrivals of Macao residents via the Border Gate, Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge (Zhuhai-Macao border), Macao border crossing area of Hengqin checkpoint, Zhuhai-Macao Cross-border Industrial Zone and Qingmao checkpoint were 39,784,660, 2,291,664, 4,129,920, 142,282 and 13,856,542, respectively.

During 2023, there were 22,421,938 visitor arrivals by land, representing an increase of 3.2 times from the previous year's figure.

Of these, 10,538,358 entered via the Border Gate; tourists from mainland China and Hong Kong represented 90.4 percent and 7.5 percent of the total, respectively.

There were 1,343,150 visitors who arrived via Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge (Zhuhai-Macao border) checkpoint; tourists from mainland China and Hong Kong accounted for 90.5 percent and 8.0 percent of this total, respectively.

There were 6,177,379 visitors who arrived via Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge (Hong Kong-Macao border) checkpoint; tourists from mainland China and Hong Kong accounted for 23.2 percent and 67.3 percent of this total, respectively.

The number of visitors who arrived via the Macao checkpoint of Hengqin Port was 3,130,923, while 7,758 arrived via the Zhuhai-Macao Cross-border Industrial Zone.

There were 1,224,370 visitors who arrived via the Qingmao Checkpoint; tourists from mainland China and Hong Kong accounted for 90.2 percent and 9.8 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, Kowloon 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.

Since the resumption of the ferry services between the Macau Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal and the Hong Kong-Macau Ferry Terminal in January 2023, there were an average of around 54 sailings per day by December 31, 2023, nearly 2.5 times more than when the service first resumed.

Additionally, on 15 December 2023, the ferry route between the Macau Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal and the SkyPier at Hong Kong International Airport resumed, operating on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, with two sailings per day. The ferry routes between the Macau Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal and both Kowloon and Zhuhai Jiuzhou Port remained suspended throughout 2023.

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, Kowloon, Tuen Mun and Hong Kong International Airport in Hong Kong; Fuyong and Shekou in Shenzhen; Humen in Dongguan; and Jiuzhou Port and Guishan Island Port in Zhuhai, to provide leisure cruise services.

The ferry service between Taipa Ferry Terminal and SkyPier at Hong Kong International Airport resumed on 30 December 2022, operating on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, with two round-trip sailings per day. In January 2023, the ferry service between the Taipa Ferry Terminal and the Hong Kong-Macau Ferry Terminal resumed, with an average of 45 sailings per day by 31 December 2023, nearly triple the number when the service resumed.

On 15 July 2023, a new ferry service between Taipa Ferry Terminal and Zhuhai Guishan Island Ferry Terminal was added, operating on Saturdays and Sundays. On 1 December 2023, the ferry service between the Taipa Ferry Terminal and the China Ferry Terminal in Hong Kong resumed, with four sailings per day. On 15 December 2023, the service to Hong Kong International Airport was again suspended; and the services to Tuen Mun in Hong Kong, Humen in Dongguan, and Jiuzhou Port in Zhuhai remained suspended.

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.

Maritime Passenger and Cargo Transportation

In 2023, there were a total of 28,851 ferry sailings between Hong Kong and Macao, and 38,876 ferry sailings between mainland China and Macao.

During 2023, the numbers of arrivals of Macao residents via the Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal, Inner Harbour Ferry Terminal and Taipa Ferry Terminal were 246,999, 240,035 and 122,721, respectively. Regarding visitor arrivals, 3,699,874 passengers arrived in Macao by sea, representing an increase of 21 times compared with the 2022 figure. Of these, 1,337,890 entered Macao via the Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal, 193,932 via the Inner Harbour Ferry Terminal, and 2,168,052 via the Taipa Ferry Terminal.

In 2023, 96,782 containers, holding 144,324 TEUs (twenty-foot equivalent units) were shipped into and out of Macao by sea, representing increases of 12.51 percent and 12.94 percent, respectively, over the 2022 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. On 15 July 2023, Yuet Tung Shipping Co. launched a new ferry route between the Taipa Ferry Terminal and Guishan Island in Zhuhai, offering a new island travel option for residents and tourists.

In 2023, there were 629 Macao Aquatic Trek charter services, with a total of 5,339 passengers. On 28 August 2023, Shun Tak China Travel – Companhia de Gestão de Embarcações (Macau) – resumed its Macao Aquatic Trek charter services.

2023 Aquatic Trek services

	No. of Sails	No. of Passengers
January 2023	4	761
February 2023	2	221
March 2023	2	305
April 2023	0	0
May 2023	23	233

(Cont.)

2023 Aquatic Trek services		
	No. of Sails	No. of Passengers
June 2023	24	239
July 2023	19	246
August 2023	13	160
September 2023	36	220
October 2023	113	738
November 2023	177	909
December 2023	214	1,307

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. Currently, there are 54 daily flights between Macao and Hong Kong, and 12 daily flights between Macao and Shenzhen, with flight times of just 15 minutes.

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. The use of the North 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 2023, Ka Ho Harbour handled 27,502 inbound TEUs (twenty-foot equivalent units) and 26,842 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 2023 totalled around 90.31 million patacas.

Maritime Area Management

The Marine and Water Bureau commissioned professional research institutions from mainland China to conduct studies on the functional zoning and planning of Macao's marine areas. The research aims to provide fundamental data to enable the Marine and Water Bureau to develop plans on marine

zoning based on the functions and the planning of maritime areas. The planning will be based on Macao's marine locations, natural resources, and development and utilisation needs, aligning with national planning policies, adhering to national technical standards, and following the principles and framework of Macao's Maritime Area Management Framework Law.

To implement the specific provisions regarding use of marine areas management outlined in the Maritime Area Management Framework Law, and to establish the regulations for marine area use management, the Marine and Water Bureau has been actively following up regarding the legislative process of the Law on Use of Maritime Areas. Through research and by referencing legislative experiences in mainland China and Portugal, the bureau has proposed a legislative framework for the Law on Use of Maritime Areas.

In December 2022, the Marine and Water Bureau submitted drafts on Marine Zoning Based on Functions; Planning Maritime Areas; and the Law on Use of Maritime Areas to the Central People's Government for their comments. In December 2023, a 50-day public consultation on the aforementioned bills was conducted. After completing the consultation summary report, the bills on Marine Zoning Based on Functions and Planning Maritime Areas will be announced and implemented. The bureau will also actively ensure progress with the legislative process for the Law on Use of Maritime Areas.

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 2023.

In addition, maritime and commercial registration is required for vessels over 2.5 metres in length that are used for non-profit-making purposes, such as water sports, fishing or recreational activities. These include ocean-going, coastal, inshore, channel and river pleasure boats. There were 70 registered vessels in this category at the end of 2023, including five 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 2023, 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: provide cultural and professional training in maritime and port activities, organise training activities within the scope of the Marine and Water Bureau's responsibilities, and promote scientific knowledge related to maritime, port, and oceanic matters.

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 2023, the school held 22 training courses, for a total of 652 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 2023, the Government Dockyard completed the construction of two new vessels – one 38-metre beacon vessel for the Marine and Water Bureau, and one 11-metre fibreglass vessel. It also carried out 217 vessel maintenance projects, 191 of which were completed. The shipyard carried out 1,960 projects concerning examination, maintenance and repair of 1,842 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.

By 31 December 2023, Macao had initialled air services agreements with 50 nations and regions, 41 of which had been officially signed.

Signatories of Air Services Agreements with Macao	
Nation	**Signing date**
Brazil	15/07/1994
Finland	09/09/1994
Austria	04/11/1994
Belgium	16/11/1994
The Netherlands	16/11/1994
Luxembourg	14/12/1994
New Zealand	09/03/1995
Portugal	31/08/1995
Switzerland	05/09/1995
Singapore	27/10/1995
Malaysia	31/10/1995
Thailand	01/11/1995
United States	03/07/1996
Vietnam	07/08/1996
Germany	05/09/1996
DPR Korea	08/12/1996
Denmark	11/12/1996
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

(Cont.)

Signatories of Air Services Agreements with Macao	
Nation	**Signing date**
South Africa	04/04/1998
Brunei	24/05/1998
United Arab Emirates	06/12/1998
Russia	21/01/1999
Myanmar	12/03/1999
Australia	24/08/1999
Poland	22/10/1999
Pakistan	15/11/2000
Czech Republic	25/09/2001
Cambodia	12/12/2001
United Kingdom	19/01/2004
Iceland	13/07/2004
Maldives	16/01/2006
France	23/05/2006
Sri Lanka	08/06/2006
Mongolia	27/06/2006
Japan	10/02/2010
Laos	25/06/2013
Oman	Initialled
Indonesia	Initialled
Israel	Initialled
Greece	Initialled
Slovakia	Initialled

(Cont.)

Signatories of Air Services Agreements with Macao	
Nation	**Signing date**
Cape Verde	Initialled
Chile	Initialled
Turkey	Initialled
Qatar	Initialled

As at 31 December 2023, 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, Guiyang, Taipei, Kaohsiung, Tokyo, Osaka, Hanoi, Da Nang, Singapore, Bangkok (Suwannaphum, Don Mueang), Seoul and Jakarta.
Sky Shuttle (Helicopter service)	2 x Agusta AW139	Hong Kong and Shenzhen

The numbers of pilots licensed by the Civil Aviation Authority, as at 31 December 2023, were:

Airline	Number of licensed pilots
Air Macau Company Limited	168
Sky Shuttle	4
Total	**172**

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 5.15 million passengers during 2023, 760 percent more than in 2022. Its cargo volume was 63,810 tonnes, representing an increase of 24 percent. A total of 42,504 flights took off or landed, representing an increase of 212 percent.

The number of private and commercial air charters increased from 90 in 2022 to 813 in 2023, representing an increase of 803 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

To optimise the regulatory framework for civil aviation security, By-law No. 16/2022 – "Air Transport Facilitation and Civil Aviation Security Systems" and Executive Order No. 68/2023 – "Macao Special Administrative Region Civil Aviation Security Programme (MCASP)" were promulgated. Additionally, several aviation notices were issued, including technical requirements, standards, measures, and procedures, to ensure that civil aviation operations are protected from unlawful interference. Various aviation industry operators also developed their own security programmes in accordance with the related laws and regulations to ensure civil aviation is safeguarded from unlawful interference.

Macau International Airport Company

Macau International Airport Company (CAM) has been appointed by the Government to operate Macau International Airport. It was responsible for the airport's construction, and it is now responsible for its operation. The Government approved the company's application in 2001 to extend its franchise by a further 25 years, to 2039.

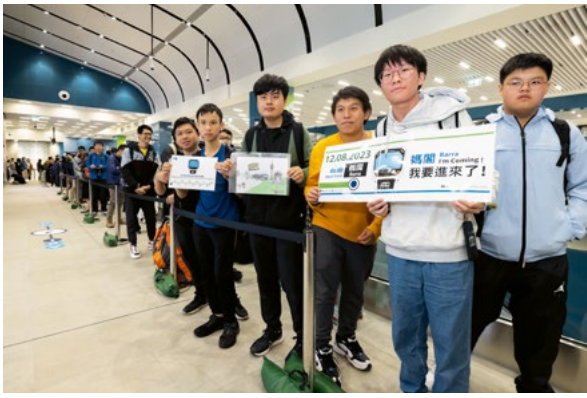
Macao Yearbook 2024



LRT Barra Station


媽閣站


月台
Plataforma
Platform


12.08.2023
媽閣
Barra
I'm Coming!
我要進來了!




往媽閣
Para Barra
To Barra







At 6:30am on 8 December 2023, the first train from the LRT Barra Station to Taipa Ferry Terminal departs, marking the official extension of the Macao LRT Taipa line service to Barra Station. The opening of Barra Station is a milestone in connecting Taipa and the Macao peninsula with the LRT service for the first time, and establishes the first cross-harbour section of the LRT line. Trains travel between Barra Station and the Taipa line's Oceano Station via the lower deck of the Sai Van Bridge. The entire Taipa line now connects 12 stations, and has a total length of approximately 12.5 kilometres, with the maximum journey time increased to approximately 27 minutes.

Macao Yearbook 2024

13

GEOGRAPHY, ENVIRONMENT AND POPULATION


澳門歡迎您
MACAO WELCOMES YOU

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 2023. 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

According to Executive Order No. 2/2024 dated 8 January 2024, the Macao Special Administrative Region Coastline Map was published to determine the coastline of the Macao SAR, with 1 January 2023 as the baseline date for the revision and survey of the coastline. The total length of Macao's coastline is 79.5 kilometres, 18.5 kilometres of which are around the Macao peninsula; 49.5 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 Checkpoint Artificial Island of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge; and 3.1 kilometres are around New Urban Zone Area C.

There are two types of coastline in the Macao SAR: artificial and natural coastlines. Artificial coastlines predominate, representing 84.3 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 15.7 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 November, with July to September as its peak period.

Weather Overview

General Information

In 2023, Macao's average annual temperature and relative humidity were both higher than the climate normal, while the total rainfall was higher than the climate normal, but within the normal range.

Five tropical cyclones affected Macao in 2023. They were Typhoon Talim from 14 July to 18 July, Super Typhoon Doksuri from 26 July to 28 July, Super Typhoon Saola from 30 August to 3 September, Severe Typhoon Haikui on 4 September and 5 September, and Typhoon Koinu from 5 October to 9 October.

Regarding storm surge warnings, as a result of Typhoon Talim, Typhoon Saola and Typhoon Koinu, one Red Storm Surge Warning, Two Orange Storm Surge Warnings, one Yellow Storm Surge Warning and three Blue Storm Surge Warnings were issued in 2023, during which Typhoon Talim caused the most severe flooding, with the maximum flood height of 0.33 metres recorded during the morning of 17 July in the south of the Inner Harbour.

A total of 38 rainstorm warnings were issued in Macao in 2023, including the Red Rainstorm Warning Signal in the morning of 1 June, at night on 14 June, from midnight on 7 September into the late morning of 8 September and at night on 15 September. The total effective period of the rainstorm warning on 7 September and 8 September was 11 hours and 50 minutes, which was the second-longest duration of a rainstorm warning since the new three-level rainstorm warning system was adopted on 1 September 2020.

Summary of Severe Weather Warnings Issued in 2023

Warning / Signal Type		Frequency	No. of Warning Reports Issued
Tropical Cyclone Warning	No. 1 Alert Signal	5	35
	No. 3 Strong Wind Signal	6	34
	No. 8 Northeast Gale Signal	2	23
	No. 8 Southeast Gale Signal	2	18
	No. 8 Southwest Gale Signal	0	0
	No. 8 Northwest Gale Signal	1	9
	No. 9 Increasing Gale Signal	1	2
	No. 10 Typhoon Signal	1	5

(Cont.)

Summary of Severe Weather Warnings Issued in 2023			
Warning / Signal Type		Frequency	No. of Warning Reports Issued
Strong Monsoon Warning (Black Ball)		15	53
Rainstorm Warnings	Yellow Rainstorm Warning Signal	38	84
	Red Rainstorm Warning Signal	5	13
	Black Rainstorm Warning Signal	0	0
Thunderstorm Warning		87	219
Storm Surge Alert		0	0
Storm Surge Warning	Blue Storm Surge Warning	3	9
	Yellow Storm Surge Warning	1	2
	Orange Storm Surge Warning	2	5
	Red Storm Surge Warning	1	3
	Black Storm Surge Warning	0	0

Temperatures

Macao had an average annual temperature of 23.4ºC during 2023, which was 0.6ºC higher than the climate normal and was relatively high compared with the climatic mean. The highest and the lowest average temperatures were 29.0ºC in July, and 15.4ºC in January, respectively. The hottest day was 15 July, when the temperature rose to 36.6ºC; whereas the coldest day was 22 December, when the temperature fell to 6.4ºC.

Relative Humidity

The average relative humidity during 2023 was 82 percent, which was two percentage points higher than the climate normal. April and May saw the highest monthly average relative humidity, at 89 percent; whereas the lowest was 72 percent in January and December.

Rainfall

Total rainfall during 2023 was at a normal level of 2,176.8 millimetres. The highest monthly rainfall amounts were 514.4 millimetres, recorded in September, which was about 1.4 times more than the climate average for that month; and 295.4 millimetres recorded in October, which was about 2.9 times more than the climate average for that month. Only 2.4 millimetres of rainfall was recorded in November, marking the lowest monthly rainfall of the year. The highest daily rainfall was 213.6 millimetres, on 9 October.

Evaporation

The total evaporation level in 2023 was 810.1 millimetres. Other than January, February, March and July, the monthly evaporation levels were slightly below the climate normal.

Sunshine

During 2023, Macao had 1,960.5 hours of sunshine. The most hours of sunshine were recorded in July, totalling 265.1 hours, which was 53.8 hours above the climate normal for that month. The least hours of sunshine were recorded in April, amounting to 69.8 hours, which was 24.8 hours fewer than the climate normal for that month.

Wind

During 2023, Macao was subject to predominantly northly winds in January, October and December; easterly winds between February and May and in September and November; southerly winds in June and July; and south-southeasterly winds in August. Wind speeds averaged 11.6 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 is responsible for monitoring, analysing and researching, forecasting and warning in the fields of meteorology, aviation meteorology, geophysics and the atmospheric environment.

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 2023, the system typically operated at 99.9 percent efficiency.

The SMG is committed to promoting meteorological science knowledge through the production of illustrations and videos about science popularisation, and opened the "smgmacau" Instagram account in 2023 to disseminate science knowledge via both conventional and social media platforms.

The SMG received group visits and invited members of civil protection authorities and different

social organisations on field exchanges. During the year, there were 85 visits and ten exchange sessions, with a total of about 2,800 visitors. In addition, the SMG organised a wide range of activities, including the "Weather Fun Day" and two parent-child activities, which attracted a total of 619 participants; and co-organised with the Macao Science Center the "Admire the Clouds and See the Sky" meteorological science popularisation competition, the Meteorology Theatre, the Campus Weather Monitoring Competition and summer courses at the Macao Science Center. Among them, the "Admire the Clouds and See the Sky" meteorological science popularisation competition received more than 2,600 entries and the Meteorology Theatre attracted 3,016 participants.

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 132 Civil Protection CCTV poles in low-lying areas, at conspicuous spots of over 20 entrances and exits of public car parks under the Transport Bureau, and outside the entrances of over 40 social service facilities under the Social Welfare Bureau and the water level monitoring stations of the SMG.

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). Also, the SMG has set up a lightning detection station at the University of Macau and joined the Lightning Location Network in the Pearl River Estuary. 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.

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; a dual-polarisation Doppler weather radar; a set of centralised lightning information processing systems; 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 conduct 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 commenced operations in 2023.

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-Macao 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 28th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP28) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change;
- The 18th session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP 18) and the Fifth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 5);
- The 19th Session of the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO).
- The Regional Conference of World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Regional Association II (Asia);
- The 27th Meeting of the Meteorology Sub-Group of the Asia/Pacific Air Navigation Planning and Implementing Regional Group;
- The 18th Typhoon Committee Integrated Workshop and Roving Seminar; and
- The Sixth Annual Meeting of the Working Group on Meteorology of the Typhoon Committee.

In 2023, the SMG also hosted the 55th Session of ESCAP/WMO Typhoon Committee.

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 "Macao 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 2023, roadside monitoring stations in Macao recorded "good" air quality on 70.1 percent of days, "acceptable" air quality on 27.9 percent of days, and "poor" air quality on 1.9 percent of days (seven days). In the high-density residential areas of the Macao peninsula, the air quality was "good" on 51.5 percent of days, "acceptable" on 46.0 percent of days, and "poor" on 2.5 percent of days (nine days).

In the high-density residential area on Taipa, the air quality was "good" on 47.7 percent of days, "acceptable" 50.4 percent of days, and "poor" on 1.9 percent of days (seven days). Ambient monitoring stations on Taipa recorded "good" air quality on 36.7 percent of days, "acceptable" air quality on 54.2 percent of days, "poor" air quality on 8.8 percent of days (32 days), and "very poor" air quality on 0.3 percent of days (one day).

Ambient monitoring stations on Coloane recorded "good" air quality on 39.2 percent of days, "acceptable" air quality on 58.1 percent of days, and "poor" air quality on 2.7 percent of days (ten days). The Ka Ho roadside monitoring station recorded "good" air quality on 38.1 percent of days, "acceptable" air quality on 55.1 percent of days, and "poor" air quality on 6.8 percent of days (25 days).

In 2023, 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. However, in March 2023, there were eight days in Taipa Grande where the level of ozone exceeded the daily maximum 8-hour average concentration, marking it the month with the most days of ozone's level against the standard throughout the year. The Ka Ho roadside monitoring station recorded the greatest number of days that did not meet the air quality standards (the "poor" or "very poor" air quality days), totalling 25 days and representing 6.8 percent of the year. Overall, over 89.3 percent of days met the air quality standards ("good" to "acceptable") across various districts in 2023.

Average Pollutant Concentrations in 2023

Monitoring Station	Respirable suspended particulates (μg/ m^3)	Fine suspended particulates* (μg/ m^3)	Sulphur dioxide (μg/ m^3)	Nitrogen dioxide (μg/ m^3)	Ozone (μg/ m^3)	Carbon monoxide (mg/m^3)
Roadside	38.2	17.1	---	33.9	---	0.9
High-density residential area of Macao peninsula	42.8	15.0	3.9	40.4	44.7	0.7
High-density residential area of Taipa island	49.7	15.1	4.8	23.5	47.5	0.7
Taipa ambient	39.2	14.8	5.9	21.3	72.5	0.6
Coloane ambient[(i)]	30.2	16.3	5.3	21.2	64.4	0.6
Ka Ho roadside[a]	41.8	18.4	5.3	20.1	64.9	0.5

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 2023, the Environmental Protection Bureau and the Public Security Police received 10,091 complaints about ambient noise, about five percent fewer than the 2022 figure. The Environmental Protection Bureau received 1,876 of these complaints, representing a decrease of 13.3 percent compared with 2022; whereas the Public Security Police received the remaining 8,215 cases, 2.8 percent fewer than in 2022.

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" (32.3 percent or 3,255 cases), "public areas" (37.8 percent or 3,820 cases), and "industry, commerce and services" (12.9 percent or 1,306 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 2022 Annual Report on Data Collected by Environmental Noise Monitoring Stations of Macao was published in February 2023.

Light Pollution

Taking into account community concerns about light pollution, the Environmental Protection Bureau updated the Guidelines for the Control of Light Pollution Caused by Billboards, Building Decorative Lights and Outdoor Electronic Displays in 2023 based on research findings, to restrict the operating hours of brightly illuminated structures, and to increase the control requirements and measuring methods for these structures, including those located in nature reserves. The standards and control requirements are similar to those in neighbouring regions.

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 2023, the Environmental Protection Bureau continued monitoring the quality of waters that are under Macao's management, to enable 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 2022 Annual Report on Data Collected by Automatic Water Quality Monitoring Stations of Macao was published in March 2023. 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 Decree-Law No. 46/96/M – Rules and Regulations on Water Supply and Drainage in Macao. It collects samples from different water supply points every day and conducts tests on substances such as physicochemical indicators, organic substances, harmful ions, heavy metals, microorganisms, pesticide residues, and radioactive substances. In 2023, a total of 4,552 samples and 54,101 items were examined, and all the results complied with the required standards, demonstrating that the

water quality of the public water supply system is safe and stable.

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 2023, the Macao Peninsula Sewage Treatment Plant handled 52,010,733 cubic metres of sewage; Taipa and Macau International Airport Sewage Treatment Plants handled 10,143,343 cubic metres; Coloane Sewage Treatment Plant handled 17,524,798 cubic metres; the Cross-border Industrial Zone Sewage Treatment Plant handled 923,404 cubic metres; and the temporary sewage treatment plant near the Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal handled 3,138,539 cubic metres.

The expansion project of the Coloane Sewage Treatment Plant and the construction project of the Sewage Treatment Plant on the artificial island for the Macao border crossing area of Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge were opened to public tender in 2023.

To improve coastal water quality, once the temporary sewage treatment plant near the Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal in Macao became operational, the construction of the temporary sewage treatment plant at Avenida Marginal do Lam Mao officially commenced in March 2023, and the construction of the temporary sewage treatment plant at Inner Harbour South was opened to public tender in December 2023.

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 2023, the CSR collected about 252,064 tonnes of household waste in Macao.

To help implement the Macao Solid Waste Resources Management Programme (2017-2026), the Environmental Protection Bureau has continued to promote the policy of "Waste reduction at source, sorting and recycling".

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 drink stirrers to MSAR, the Executive Order to Prohibit the Import of Non-degradable Disposable Plastic Plates, Cups and Disposable Styrofoam Trays for Food to the MSAR was promulgated in September 2023.

For the sorting 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. 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. The first "Smart Machine for Collection of Food Waste" was set up at the Environmental Protection Fun corner (Mong Ha) in 2022.

In addition, commercial and industrial food waste of small and medium-sized restaurants was collected through the Restaurant Food Waste Recycling Pilot Project, and food waste from government departments, schools, hotels, supermarkets, banks, hospitals, associations and institutions was collected 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 140,000 small bags (100 grammes per bag) and 7,000 larger bags (20 kilogrammes per bag) of fertiliser were distributed by the end of 2023.

In addition, an open tender process for the organic resource recycling centre was initiated in 2023 and there was good progress with related work.

In 2023, the Environmental Protection Bureau again organised the "Recycling Red Packets is Easy" event during Chinese New Year, setting up 58 used red packet distribution points and more than one thousand collection points across Macao, to promote the message on using less new packets, reusing more and making less waste. About 2.31 million red packets were collected (weighing over 6.77 tonnes). After sorting, about 280,000 red packets could be distributed to the public in the following year for reuse in collaboration with associations and organisations, while the rest were sent for recycling.

In addition, the Environmental Protection Bureau again organised the "Recycling Mooncake Boxes is Easy" event during Mid-Autumn Festival in 2023 to promote the environmental message of "reuse first and recycle later". Over one thousand mooncake box collection points were set

up across Macao, and 19,600 used mooncake boxes (weighing approximately 7.26 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 2023, the centre processed 554,560 tonnes of solid waste, of which municipal solid waste amounted to 501,512 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 2023, the incineration centre supplied 17,277 units (10,000 kWh) of electricity to the public grid. In addition, in 2023 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 2023, the waste treatment centre processed a total of 3,935 tonnes of waste (including medical waste), with discarded tyres comprising 18 percent of the total. To encourage special and hazardous waste producers to carry out waste sorting and reduction and to achieve the polluter-pays principle, the MSAR Government intended to set up a charging system for special and hazardous waste treatment stations, and held a consultation with the industry in 2023 with a view to formulating a draft of the charging system.

Apart from the 20 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 2023, about 680,000 items of used electronic and electrical equipment were collected. Over 190 tonnes of pre-treated circuit boards have been transported in batches to neighbouring regions for subsequent recycling and resource treatment in accordance with the Basel Convention.

Over 1,300 collection points for the Used Battery Collection Scheme have been set up in schools, merchants, shops and institutions' branches, residential and commercial zones, public departments, and public refuse tips in various districts of Macao. By the end of 2023, over 294 tonnes of used batteries had been collected through the scheme.

Over 900 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 81 tonnes of used lamps were collected through the scheme by the end of 2023, of which about 41 tonnes of lighting tubes had been transported to neighbouring regions for subsequent recycling and resource treatment in accordance with the Basel Convention, while the rest were temporarily stored in the plants of the contracted companies.

By the end of 2023, a total of 142 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 electronic appliances and devices, used batteries, lamps, glass bottles and the "three-colour resources" (paper, plastic and metal/aluminium cans). Since 2023, the service hours of the mobile recycling vehicles have been further optimised. In the event of cancellation of collection service due to inclement weather, the collection service will be postponed, and held two days later at the same time and place.

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 2023, about 1.68 million cubic metres of construction waste were disposed of. In addition, a mobile inert construction and demolition waste sorting facility was set up in 2023 for sorting and stockpiling compliant materials for use in the expansion and reclamation project of the Macau International Airport.

Legislation and Pollution Control

Legislation enacted in 2023 covering environmental issues included:

1. Prohibition of Import and Transshipment of Oil-Based Paints and Varnishes Used for Vehicle Repairs That Exceed Volatile Organic Compounds Content Limits (Executive Order No. 67/2023);
2. Substitution of Table 1 of Schedule of By-law No. 30/2016 - Limit for Exhaust Gas Emissions from In-use Vehicles and Methods of Measurement, as amended by Executive Orders No. 130/2018, No. 80/2019, No. 131/2020, No. 79/2021 and No. 92/2022 (Executive Order No. 92/2023);
3. Prohibition of Import of Non-degradable Disposable Plastic Plates, Cups and Disposable Styrofoam Trays for Food to Macao Special Administrative Region (Executive Order No. 146/2023);
4. Plan for Granting Financial Support for Scrapping Obsolete Motorcycles and Their

Replacement with New Electric Motorcycles (Second Phase) (Order No. 21/2023 from the Secretary for Transport and Public Works); and

5. Plan for Granting Financial Support for the Scrapping of Old Diesel-Powered Vehicles (Second Phase) (Order No. 22/2023 from the Secretary for Transport and Public Works);

International Treaties

New international agreements and treaties made applicable to Macao in 2023 included:

1. Amendments to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, passed on 15 May 2015 and 5 May 2017.

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, all approved subsidies under the Recycling Industry Equipment and Vehicles Subsidy Scheme have been disbursed, and the scheme is being implemented in accordance with requirements.

To further improve Macao air quality and achieve the dual carbon goals of the country, in 2022 and 2023 the Environmental and Energy Conservation Fund launched 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 – both involving two phases – to encourage owners to replace their older, more polluting motorbikes with new electric motorbikes, and to phase out older and more polluting diesel vehicles.

Plan for Granting Financial Support for the Scrapping of Obsolete Motorcycles and Their Replacement with New Electric Motorcycles

	Application deadline	No. of applications received (As of the end of 2023)	No. of applications vetted (As of the end of 2023)	No. of obsolete motorcycles scrapped (As of the end of 2023)	No. of new motorbikes registered (As of the end of 2023)
1st Phase	31 March 2023	1,822	1,822	1,777	1,761
2nd Phase	31 May 2024	755	696	607	478

Plan for Granting Financial Support for the Scrapping of Old Diesel-Powered Vehicles

	Application deadline	No. of applications received (As of the end of 2023)	No. of applications vetted (As of the end of 2023)	No. of obsolete diesel vehicles scrapped (As of the end of 2023)
1st Phase	15 March 2023	313	313	296
2nd Phase	31 May 2024	256	231	147

Promotion of Environmental Protection Education

With the theme "Building a Low Carbon Macao and Embracing a Green Life", the Environmental Protection Bureau organised 404 diverse events during 2023, attended by 472,787 participants.

The Environmental Protection Bureau continued to conduct publicity in the community to enhance merchants' understanding of the Restrictions on the Provision of Plastic Bags law; and continued to communicate with the convention and exhibition industry to conduct publicity on the law, reminding industry members that the Restrictions on the Provision of Plastic Bags law applies to retail practices in convention and exhibition activities, with the expectation that the industry would comply with the regulations. In addition, the bureau established a platform to encourage merchant to donate the plastic bag charge to environmental and social welfare organisations.

The second phases 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 were officially opened for applications on 1 June 2023. In May 2023, the Environmental Protection Bureau joined hands with related departments to conduct briefings for businesses, associations, vehicle owners and environmental organisations, to explain the schemes and points to note.

The Executive Order – Prohibition of Import of Non-degradable Disposable Plastic Plates, Cups and Disposable Styrofoam Trays for Food to the Macao Special Administrative Region officially came into effect on 1 January 2024. The Environmental Protection Bureau continued to carry out publicity on the law, and held a briefing session for relevant trade associations and suppliers in September 2023, to ensure the effective implementation of the control measures.

To support the publication of the Guidelines on Environmental Monitoring and Auditing (2023 Edition), the Environmental Protection Bureau organised a workshop on environmental monitoring and auditing in October 2023, to introduce the guidelines and the practical operation of environmental monitoring work, and invited professional organisations to share their experience and exchange ideas, in order to deepen Macao industry's understanding of and capability in environmental monitoring work, and to promote the exchange of technical skills between industry practitioners, thereby enabling the industry to more effectively implement environmental monitoring work.

In November 2023, the Environmental Protection Bureau carried out publicity on environmental laws in the community and organised a briefing session on the law on Prevention and Control of Environmental Noise together with the Public Security Police and related organisations for external employers, to promote the message of "caring for one another by not causing a noise nuisance" to different groups, in order to create a quiet and harmonious community environment.

Since its launch, the Environmental Fun Bonus Points Scheme has gained popular support from the public. Environmental Protection Fun - waste reduction and recycling encouraged the public to participate in sorting and recycling waste, while Environmental Protection Fun - environmentally-friendly moves encouraged the community to participate in a variety of green behaviour, including through the coordination of a group of frontline teams (Environmental Protection Fans) to assist in guided tours of Cotai Nature Reserve. By the end of 2023, there were 52 community recycling stations (including Environmental Protection Fun corners, the Environmental Protection Fun clean collection spots, the Environmental Protection Fun collection points and mobile recycling vehicles) and 67 Smart Recycling Machines across Macao.

The Environmental Protection Fun Corner continued to fulfil its functions of recycling and environmental education for the community, and became the centre of environmental education for the community. It also regularly organised guided tours for the public, enabling the public to visit the corner's facilities, learn about the recycling process, participate in workshops on waste recycling, and bring items for recycling or sharing at the corner, to put clean recycling and reuse of waste into practice. By the end of 2023, 10 tours had been organised for a total of 156 participants; and 279 tours had been organised for schools, organisations, associations and institutions, with a total of 6,430 participants.

The Environmental Protection Bureau organised a series of environmental education events and the Green School Award Project through the Green School Project. In 2023, 52 schools participated in the Green School Awards Project with the theme "Reduce Plastic and Save Energy for the Love of the Earth; Waste Reduction at Source Depends on You", with 35 schools receiving awards, while 26 teams and 51 groups were awarded the Environment Education Pedagogical Project Awards and Green Campus Fun Awards, respectively.

The "Macau Green Hotel Awards" entered its 16th edition in 2022, with a total of 27 hotels winning awards, bringing the total number to 54 (the award is valid for 3 years). The award-winning hotels actively supported the MSAR Government's environmental protection policy by formulating emission reduction measures in the areas of energy reduction, transportation and general waste management. The number of electric vehicles charging facilities in award-winning hotels increased to more than 200, representing an increase of about 50 percent compared with 2021; some of these facilities are open to the public, with electric motorbike charging facilities accounting for about 30 percent of the total. In addition, 40 percent of the award-winning hotels have adopted the use of electric vehicles, while 20 percent have adopted the use of natural gas vehicles.

Regarding waste management, over the years, the total amount of waste collected by the award-winning hotels has exceeded 64,000 tonnes, including more than 19,000 tonnes of waste paper. To date, about 80 percent of the award-winning hotels have collected food waste, totalling nearly 9,000 tonnes, and some of the hotels installed food waste treatment machines.

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, with a total of 43 supermarkets receiving awards in 2022. The award-winning supermarkets have continued to implement environmental protection measures such as plastic wrapping reduction, waste reduction and recycling as well as energy saving and emission reduction, to support the Government's environmental protection efforts.

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 2023, a total of 1,314 tonnes of clothes were collected.

In addition, by the end of 2023, more than 200 restaurants had participated in the "Cherishing Food is Easy" programme; about 800 buildings had participated in the "Recycling in Buildings is Easy" programme; over 2.39 million customer requests had been recorded for the "Reducing Plastic is Easy" scheme, and it was estimated that 5.2 million sets of disposable utensils had been saved; and a total of 83 drinking water dispensers had been set up for "Bringing Your Own Water Bottles is Easy" campaign in various districts in Macao, with over 3.88 million plastic bottles saved.

The Environmental Protection Bureau continued to promote the Food Waste Reduction in Macao Food Festival Scheme, to highlight environmental messages, including on using environmentally friendly utensils, waste sorting and recycling, food waste recycling and food saving, and set up booths to promote the concept of waste reduction at source. 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 Wetlands Day, Earth Day, World Environment Day, and encouraged the public to participate in environmental activities and put environmental protection into practice.

The World Wetlands Day is celebrated on 2 February. The Environmental Protection Bureau held the World Wetlands Day 2023 - Environmental Protection Fans Award Ceremony and "Recycling Red Packets is Easy" launch ceremony on 14 January 2023 at Cotai Nature Reserve.

The Government has supported the Earth Hour campaign launched by World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) for 15 consecutive years. Under the coordination of the Environmental Protection Bureau, the campaign mobilised government departments, entertainment complexes and some large industrial and commercial corporations to turn off unnecessary lights according to their own circumstances for one hour, from 8:30pm to 9:30pm, on 25 March 2023.

On 22 April, Earth Day, the Environmental Protection Bureau in collaboration with the Marine and Water Bureau and the Municipal Affairs Bureau organised the "Cleaning Beach is Easy" activity at Hac Sa Beach, with about 40 teachers and students joining hands to clean the beach to raise public awareness of environmental protection.

In response to World Environment Day on 5 June 2023, the Environmental Protection Bureau launched the World Environment Day 2023 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" and "5% Energy Saving" lucky draw.

Regional Cooperation on Environmental Protection

In terms of international environmental cooperation, the Environmental Protection Bureau participated in the Fifth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Minamata Convention on Mercury held in Geneva, Switzerland, and the 28th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change held in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, in October and December 2023, respectively; the 18th session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Fifth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement – participating together with the national delegation; the 2023 Technical Coordination Group Meeting on the Stockholm Convention Implementation in China, held in Weifang City, Shandong Province in November 2023; and the 21st China International Environmental Protection Exhibition, held in Beijing.

To strengthen exchanges and cooperation on environmental protection between mainland China and Macao, the Macao SAR Government and the Ministry of Ecology and Environment signed the Agreement on Cooperation in Environmental Protection between Mainland China and the Macao SAR. The Minister of Ecology and Environment led a delegation to visit the Ministry of Ecology and Environment in April 2023, and the two parties held the first inter-ministerial liaison work conference.

The Macau International Environmental Co-operation Forum and Exhibition 2023 (MIECF 2023) was organised by the MSAR Government from 17 August to 20 August 2023, 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 "Building an Ecological Civilisation Through Innovative Initiatives".

MIECF invited over 30 local and overseas experts and academics to discuss cutting-edge issues such as green and low-carbon, sustainable and high-quality development, covering topics including business and leisure tourism, green innovation, innovative pollution control and cooperation in the environmental protection industry in the Pan-Pearl River Delta region. A Green Showcase featured seven exhibition zones covering construction, finance, food and beverage, transportation, water resources, energy-saving and environmental protection technologies, and waste management. It attracted 40 international exhibitors, and incorporated a Green Living Zone and a Green and Low-Carbon Project Zone featuring a wide range of new eco-technology products, as well as exhibitions on food waste systems, environmentally friendly utensils and electric vehicles. A carbon inclusion

element was also introduced for the first time on the Green Public Day, to encourage the public to take action to reduce carbon emissions.

Regarding environmental cooperation in the Pan-Pearl River Delta Region, the Environmental Protection Bureau attended the 19th Coordinator Working Meeting of the Joint Conference on Pan-Pearl River Delta Regional Environmental Protection Cooperation and the 19th meeting of the Joint Conference on Pan-Pearl River Delta Regional Environmental Protection Cooperation in July and September 2023, respectively.

In August 2023, Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao jointly announced the 2022 Report of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Pearl River Delta Regional Air Quality Monitoring Network, which shows that there has been continuous improvement in the air quality of the Pearl River Delta Region.

Under the Guangdong-Macao Environmental Protection Cooperation Agreement, the two parties convened the Guangdong-Macao Environmental Cooperation Working Group Meeting in February 2023, to exchange views on regional air monitoring, water environment management, recycling scrapped vehicles and waste paper, environmental industries, publicity and education. In addition, representatives of the Environmental Protection Bureau and the Guangdong Department of Ecology and Environment had a meeting in December to exchange preliminary views on the categories of waste to be handled inter-regionally through collaboration.

Regarding Hong Kong-Macao environmental cooperation, in July 2023 the 15th Meeting on Environmental Protection Cooperation between Hong Kong and Macao was convened in Macao. The parties exchanged views on coastal water quality improvement, promotion of electric vehicles and environmental exhibitions and seminars, and discussed plans for future cooperation. In addition, the Environmental Protection Bureau sent a delegation to attend the Eco Expo Asia 2023 and the presentation ceremony of the Hong Kong Awards for Environmental Excellence and Hong Kong Green Organisation Certification, in Hong Kong.

Under the framework of the Zhuhai-Macao Environmental Protection Cooperation Agreement, the Zhuhai-Macao Environmental Cooperation Working Group Meeting 2023 was held in October 2023. 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. In addition, the Environmental Protection Bureau sent a delegation to attend the Themed Activities of World Environment Day 2023, held in Zhuhai.

Environmental Protection Planning in Macao

The Environmental Protection Bureau continued to make progress with the various tasks involved in the Implementation of the Environmental Protection Plan of Macao (2021-2025).

To support the national goal of "dual carbon", in December 2023 the Environmental Protection

Bureau announced the Long-term Strategy for Carbon Reduction in Macao, which serves as a blueprint for the region's efforts in carbon reduction. On the basis of the Strategy, the Environmental Protection Bureau has formulated a special scheme, Macao Electric Vehicle Promotion Scheme, for the land transportation sector – proposing goals and policy measures regarding different types of vehicles, charging equipment and infrastructure, to facilitate the land transportation sector's progress towards near-zero emissions.

In January 2023, the Environmental Protection Bureau published the Guidelines on Environmental Monitoring and Auditing (2023 edition), which provides the business sector with specifications for compiling the Environmental Monitoring and Audit Plan chapters in environmental impact assessment reports, and explains the work involved in implementing an environmental monitoring plan.

In December 2023, the Environmental Protection Bureau published the Guidelines on Environmental Impact Assessments for Planning (2023 edition), which regulate the assessment criteria and technical requirements of environmental impact assessments for urban planning, to assist planning departments with making recommendations and proposing mitigation measures.

Environmental Data

In June 2023, the Environmental Protection Bureau published the Report on the State of the Environment of Macao 2022, 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 2023:

Category	Number of cases
Noise	1,689
Air pollution	505
Noise and air	98
Noise and other	89
Air and other	56
Environmental hygiene	53
Other	161
Total	**2,651**

Technical advice provided at the request of other departments in 2023:

Department	Premises and projects	Nos.
Macao Government Tourism Office	Premises including karaoke bars, bars, hotels, restaurants, sauna and massage establishments, dance halls and health clubs.	339
	Inspections before issuance or renewal of licences	128
Economic and Technological Development Bureau	Technical advice	27
	Inspection of industrial sites	4
	Technical advice on import applications for HCFCs as "Controlled Substances" under Decree-Law No. 62/95/M	51
Land and Urban Construction 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	240
	Maps of urban conditions	100
	Technical advice	77
Municipal Affairs Bureau	Technical advice on licensed premises	249
	Site inspections	153
	Project plans	10
	Technical advice	14
Marine and Water Bureau	Technical advice	20
Public Works Bureau	Project plans	446
	Technical advice	110
Customs	Inspection	81
Other departments	Technical advice	47

Moreover, in 2023 the Environmental Protection Bureau provided 305 technical recommendations on environmental planning assessment areas, and received eight environmental impact assessment reports on new projects and related information.

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, 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 to ten metres from 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 bore 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 was completed in August 2023, with a recovery area of about 35 hectares; the fifth phase of woodland recovery plan, with a recovery area of 35 hectares, was completed in November 2023. About 35,000 saplings were planted during both phases. In addition, the sixth phase of the woodland recovery plan, covering 35 hectares of area, commenced in May 2023, with thinning, digging of tree holes and backfilling of planting materials completed. It is expected planting will commence in the first quarter of 2024, with about 43,000 saplings of indigenous South China trees to be planted, by which time the target of recovering a total area of 120 hectares of woodland will be achieved.

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 *(Callosciurus erythraeus)* is an exotic species, which has now become established in the wild in Macao. Its lack of natural enemies makes it a threat to other animal species, notably as squirrels eat bird eggs, thus endangering birds' reproductive success.

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. Between January 2023 and April 2023, 101 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. 83/2023 –

List of Protected Old and Valuable Trees, promulgated on 19 June 2023, 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 2023, the Cotai Nature Reserve's known plant species included 319 species of planktonic algae, four species of bryophyte, 22 species of pterophyte, 11 species of gymnosperm, and 406 species of flowering plants. Regarding animal species, 143 plankton species, 176 zoobenthos species, 652 species of insects, 116 species of fish, five species of amphibians, 22 species of reptiles and 12 species of mammals were recorded. The abundant food resources have attracted 197 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 two 300-square metre outdoor yards. 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. 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, a trail and a camellia garden, 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 and Little Spring; as well as barbecue, and picnic areas; an outdoor experience camp; and a freshwater-wetland ecological zone.

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 project's completion.

Population

Macao's resident population was 683,700 at the end of 2023, representing an increase of 10,900, or 1.6 percent, over the previous year. An estimated 46.6 percent of Macao's population were males, and 53.4 percent were females.

The local population was 571,200 at the end of the year, representing an increase of 500, or 0.1 percent, over the previous year. The number of foreign employees residing in Macao increased by 9.5 percent to 86,500, while the number of foreign students residing in Macao increased by 12.6 percent to 26,000.

Natural factors are among the reasons for the increase in population. In 2023, there were 3,712 new-born babies, 14.5 percent fewer than in 2022, and 2,981 deaths, 0.8 percent fewer than in 2022. The natural population growth rate reached a new low, dropping to 0.11 percent. The median age of mothers giving birth to their first child was 31.0 years old, the same as in 2022.

On top of this increase, there was a change in immigration, another factor influencing population. The net number of immigrants was 10,100 in 2023, largely attributed to more foreign employees residing in Macao.

Regarding the population distribution by statistical district, most residents lived in Baixa da Taipa, with 75,100 residents, comprising 11.0 percent of the total population, followed by Areia Preta New Reclamation Zone (10.2 percent) and Areia Preta and Iao Hon Districts (9.9 percent). New Outer Harbour Reclamation Area (NAPE) (+1,400 residents), Baixa da Taipa (+1,200 residents) and Universidade e Baía de Pac On districts (+1,200 residents) saw the highest increases in population compared to 2022.

Birth and Death Rates

In 2023, the birth rate was 0.55 percent, representing a drop of 0.09 percentage points, while the death rate was 0.44 percent, remaining at the same level as in 2022.

Population Ageing

Macao's population is ageing because of the increasing life expectancy. Senior citizens (aged 65 years or above) made up 14 percent of the population, 0.7 percentage points more than the previous year; the number of other adults (aged 15-64 years) increased by 0.2 percentage points, representing 72.8 percent of the population; the population of young children decreased by 0.9 percentage to 13.2 percent. For the first time, the population of elderly residents exceeded that of children, with the aging index rising to 106.1 percent.

The ageing in the population of Macao people is more significant, with 16.7 percent represented by senior citizens (aged 65 years or above), and 67.5 percent by other adults (aged 15 years to 64 years). The elderly dependency ratio of the population of Macao people was 24.8 percent, which means there was one senior citizen for every four adults.

Identification Services 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 Services 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 2023, the Identification Services Bureau had issued 917,781 MSAR Passports and 61,418 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 Services 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 458,604 such permits as at 31 December 2023.

The Identification Services Bureau is also responsible for issuing Macao SAR Resident ID cards. As at 31 December 2023, there were 747,868 Macao SAR Resident ID card cardholders. Between 1 January 2023 and 31 December 2023, 10,442 residents received Macao SAR Resident ID cards for the first time.

Nationality

Under Law No. 7/1999, the Identification Services 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 2023, 1,429 applications for naturalisation were approved; 582 people restored their Chinese nationality; 116 renounced their Chinese nationality; 4,005 successfully applied to adopt Chinese nationality; 82 opted for Portuguese nationality; and there were nine 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 2023, the Identification Services Bureau issued 85,812 certificates of entitlement to right of abode.

Certificate of Criminal Record

In August 1996, the Identification Services 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 2023, the bureau issued a total of 83,888 certificates of criminal record. Of these, 69,874 were in response to public applications, and 14,014 were for agency applications. Among the 90 certificates of special record for minors that were issued, five were to public bodies, and 85 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 2023, 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.

Legal Immigration

In 2023, the number of new immigrants from mainland China holding one-way permits increased by 1,061 from the previous year, to 3,236, with the number of new immigrants from Guangdong province increasing by 663 to 2,165, 68.08 percent of whom were female and 31.92 percent were male. Among new immigrants, 30.01 percent were aged below 30 years, representing a drop of 0.61 percentage points.

Overstaying and Illegal Entry

In 2023, 14,775 overstayers were repatriated. They included 14,242 mainland China residents, 72 Taiwan region residents, 39 Hong Kong residents, 422 foreign nationals, and 12,998 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 3,764 registered births during 2023.

Marriage Registration

The Civil Registry is responsible for handling applications for marriages, approving marriage registrations, hosting ceremonies for the signing of marriage certificates and registering marriages. A total of 3,168 marriages were registered during 2023.

Death Registration

Family dependents or other relatives of a deceased person may register his or her death with the Civil Registry. There were 3,533 deaths registered during 2023.

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 634 divorce applications during 2023.

Macao Yearbook 2024



Star on Coast - Leisure Zone







Star on Coast is a new landmark on the waterfront of Macao's south shore, between the Kun Iam Statue Waterfront and Macao Science Center. The multi-functional, comprehensive zone is packed with a kids' play zone, a leisure and sport area, dining options and art elements. Residents and visitors can take a leisurely stroll along the coastline to enjoy the stunning sunset view, the city skyline and the nightscape along the south shore, to tune in to the relaxing and romantic ambience.


EAT
CHAMELEON




MGM





Macao Yearbook 2024

14

RELIGION AND CUSTOMS


澳門歡迎您
MACAO WELCOMES YOU

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 Xiangshan 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 17,464 Catholic residents at the end of 2023. In addition, around 15,457 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 32,921 Catholics in Macao.

The clerics registered in the Macao Catholic Diocese include one diocesan bishop, one bishop emeritus, 12 priests and 20 contributing priests. In addition, one priest from the Macao Catholic Diocese currently works in other dioceses.

There are also 44 priests and 29 brothers in male religious congregations that serve the community in Macao. In addition, there are 143 sisters and 173 dedicated voluntary workers.

Statistics from the Macao Catholic Diocese show that, in the 2022-2023 school year, it managed and maintained 30 educational institutions with 32,707 students, 1,358 of whom were in tertiary education, 11,489 in secondary schools, 14,136 in primary schools and 5,724 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, 1,788 people – 1,055 residents and 733 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.



Kong Tac Lam Temple







Founded in 1924, Macao Kong Tac Lam Temple was the first women's Buddhist college in Ling Nan District, and operated a voluntary school for girls. The temple has collected and developed more than 6,000 invaluable archive items, testifying to its unique role in Buddhism and the advancement of civilisation in Macao, mainland China and other countries and regions, especially in promoting women's emancipation and the advancement of women's status, and the concept of human harmony. On 24 May 2023, the "Archives and Manuscripts of Macao Kong Tac Lam Temple (1645-1980)" was successfully filed for inclusion in the UNESCO Memory of the World International Register.












unesco

Macao Yearbook 2024

15

HISTORY


澳門歡迎您
MACAO WELCOMES YOU

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.



Revitalisation of Six Historical Areas













In collaboration with the six major integrated resort operators, the MSAR Government task force continues promoting the revitalisation of Mount Fortress Garden, Barra district near Doca D. Carlos I, the former Iec Long Firecracker Factory site, Lai Chi Vun Shipyards area, Rua da Felicidade pedestrian zone, and Almeida Ribeiro Avenue area, fully leveraging the characteristics and strengths of the areas' cultural resources through the revitalisation of the different communities. Cultural and tourism elements are also introduced to provide innovative leisure space for the public and tourists, thus fostering synergy between the culture and tourism industries, and facilitating Macao's appropriate economic diversification.








SAM


荔枝碗
船廠片區
X11-X15
ESTALEIROS NAVAIS DE
LAI CHI VUN - LOTES X11 A X15

Macao Yearbook 2024

APPENDICES


澳門歡迎您
MACAO WELCOMES YOU

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 Third Session of the Seventh Term Legislative Assembly

(From 16 October 2023 to 15 October 2024)

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
	Lap Hong Lou Silva
	Chiang I Man
	Chan Io Chao
	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
	Xu Teng
	Chan Ka Man

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 Commissioner Against Corruption on 20 December 2019.

(3) Assistant Prosecutor General Paulo Martins Chan retired on 18 January 2023.

(4) Assistant Prosecutor General Kong Chi is on long term unpaid leave as of 7 February 2022.

(5) 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: http://www.gce.gov.mo

Office of the Secretary for Administration and Justice

Chief of Office: Lam Chi Long

Address: Rua de S. Lourenco, No. 28, Headquarters of the Macao SAR Government, 4° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2872 6886

Fax: (853) 2872 6582

Website: https://www.gsaj.gov.mo

Office of the Secretary for Economy and Finance

Chief of Office: Ku Mei Leng

Address: Avenida Dr Mario Soares, Nos. 307-323, Edf. Banco da China, 23° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2878 7350

Fax: (853) 2872 6302

Website: https://www.gsef.gov.mo

Office of the Secretary for Security

Chief of Office: Cheong Ioc Ieng

Address: Calcada dos Quarteis, Macao

Tel: (853) 8799 7580

Fax: (853) 2871 5008

Website: https://www.gss.gov.mo

Office of the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture

Chief of Office: Ho Ioc San

Address: Rua de S. Lourenco, No. 28, Headquarters of the Macao SAR Government, 2° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2872 6886

Fax: (853) 2872 7594

Website: https://www.gsasc.gov.mo

Office of the Secretary for Transport and Public Works

Chief of Office: Cheong Chui Ling

Address: Avenida Dr Mario Soares, Nos. 307-323, Edf. Banco da China, 26° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2878 6919

Fax: (853) 2872 7714

Executive Council

Secretary-General: Hoi Lai Fong

Address: Headquarters of the Macao SAR Government, Avenida da Praia Grande, Macao

Tel: (853) 2872 6886

Fax: (853) 8989 5704

Legislative Assembly

President: Kou Hoi In

Vice President: Chui Sai Cheong

Technical Support Office of the Legislative Assembly

Secretary-General: Ieong Soi U

Deputy Secretary-General: Pun Kam Peng

Address: Aterros da Baia da Praia Grande, Praca da Assembleia Legislativa, Edf. da AL, Macao

Tel: (853) 2872 8377 / 2872 8379

Fax: (853) 2897 3753

Website: 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 4117

Fax: (853) 2832 6744

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 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 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 Criminal Courts at the Base Court

Address: Avenida Doutor Stanley Ho, No. 347, Edf. dos Juizos Criminais do Tribunal Judicial de Base, 2º e 3º andares, Macao

Tel: (853) 8597 0278

Fax: (853) 2897 3013

Office of the Examining Magistracy

Address: Avenida do Dr Rodrigo Rodrigues, No. 683, Edf. do Ministerio Público, 4° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 8796 6527

Fax: (853) 2872 8275

Office of the Administrative Court

Address: Avenida da Praia Grande, No. 517, Edf. Comercial 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 da Amizade, No. 1101A, Edf. de Escritorios do Governo (ZAPE), 5°- 10° 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

Director of Financial Intelligence Office: Chu Un I

Cabinet Coordinator: Chio U Man

Deputy Director of Financial Intelligence Office: Fong Iun Kei

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

Assistant Director-General: Lei Iok Fai

Acting Assistant Director-General: Ip Wa Chio

Acting Assistant Director-General: Sam Kam Tong

Address: Rua S. Tiago da Barra, Doca D. Carlos I, Edf. dos Servicos de Alfandega, Macao

Tel: (853) 2855 9944

Fax: (853) 2837 1136

24-hour Service Hotline (Reporting/Complaint): (853) 2896 5001

24-hour Service Fax: (853) 2896 5003

General Enquiries Hotline: (853) 8989 4317

Website: http://www.customs.gov.mo

E-mail: info@customs.gov.mo

Under the Supervision of the Chief Executive

Government Headquarters Affairs Bureau

Director: Loi Chi San

Deputy Director: Pun Keng Sang

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

Personal Data Protection Bureau

Director: Yang Chongwei

Deputy Director: Ho Weng Kong

Address: Avenida da Praia Grande, No. 804, Edf. China Plaza, 17° andar, Macao

P.O. Box: P.O. Box 880, Macao

Tel: (853) 2871 6006

Fax: (853) 2871 6116

Website: https://www.dspdp.gov.mo/

E-mail: info@dspdp.gov.mo

Public Assets Supervision and Administration Bureau

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.dsgap.gov.mo/

E-mail: info@dsgap.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 (P.C.: 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, 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) 710 0788

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) 8987 1722

Website: http://www.safp.gov.mo

E-mail: info@safp.gov.mo

Legal Affairs Bureau

Director: Leong Weng In

Deputy Director: Lou Soi Cheong

Deputy Director: Fong Peng Kit

Deputy Director: Iao Hin Chit

Address: Rua do Campo, No. 162, Edf. Administracao Publica, 15°-20° andares, Macao

Tel: (853) 2856 4225

Fax: (853) 2871 0445

Website: https://www.dsaj.gov.mo

E-mail: info@dsaj.gov.mo

Civil Affairs Registry

Registrars: Leong Tak Fu, Wong Iok Mui

Address: Rua do Campo, No. 162, Edf. Administracao Publica, 1°-2° andares, 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 4374

Fax: (853) 2833 0741

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, 1° 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: https://www.iam.gov.mo

E-mail: webmaster@iam.gov.mo

Pension Fund

President of Administrative Committee: Diana Maria Vital Costa

Vice President of Administrative Committee: Fatima Maria da Conceicao da Rosa

Vice President of Administrative Committee: Ho Chi Leong

Address: Avenida da Amizade, Nos. 1101A-1115, Edf. de Escritorios do Governo (ZAPE), 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. Luso Internacional, 18° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2871 3843

Fax: (853) 2871 3766

Website: https://www.cfjj.gov.mo

E-mail: cfjj@cfjj.gov.mo

Printing Bureau

Director: Leong Pou Ieng

Deputy Director: Chan Iat Hong

Address: Aterros de Pac On, Lote O1, Edf. Multifuncional do Governo, Taipa, Macao

Tel: (853) 2857 3822

Fax: (853) 2859 6802

Website: http://www.io.gov.mo

E-mail: info@io.gov.mo

Under the Supervision of the Secretary for Economy and Finance

Economic and Technological Development Bureau

Director: Tai Kin Ip

Deputy Director: Chan Tze Wai

Deputy Director: Pong Kai Fu

Address: Rua do Dr Pedro Jose Lobo, Nos. 1-3, Edf. Banco Luso Internacional, 6°andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2888 2088

Fax: (853) 2871 2552

Website: https://www.dsedt.gov.mo

E-mail: info@dsedt.gov.mo

Financial Services Bureau

Director: Iong Kong Leong

Deputy Director: Chong Seng Sam

Deputy Director: Ho In Mui

Address: Avenida da Praia Grande, Nos. 575, 579 e 585, Edf. Financas, Macao

Tel: (853) 2833 6366

Fax: (853) 2830 0133

Tax enquiry hotline: (853) 2833 6886

Website: 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: https://www.dst.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

Commerce and Investment Promotion Institute

President of Board of Directors: U U Sang

Director of Board of Directors: Jacinto Luiz

Director of Board of Directors: Wong Yee Lam

Director of Board of Directors: Leong Wa Fong

Address: Rua Sul de Entre Lagos, Office Building of the Complex of Commerce and Trade Cooperation Platform for China and Portuguese-speaking Countries, 1°-3° andares, Macao

Tel: (853) 2871 0300

Fax: (853) 2859 0309

Website: https://www.ipim.gov.mo

E-mail: ipim@ipim.gov.mo

Monetary Authority of Macao

Chairman of Board of Directors: Chan Sau San

Members of Board of Directors: Lau Hang Kun, Vong Lap Fong, Lei Ho Ian

Address: Calcada do Gaio, Nos. 24-26, Macao

Tel: (853) 2856 8288

Fax: (853) 2832 5432

Website: https://www.amcm.gov.mo

E-mail: general@amcm.gov.mo

Science and Technology Development Fund

President of Administrative Committee: Che Weng Keong

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: Vong Sin Man

Deputy Director: Lai Ka Chon

Acting Deputy Director: Au Ka Weng

Address: Alameda Dr Carlos d'Assumpcao, Nos. 411-417, Edf. Dynasty Plaza, 17° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2872 8188

Fax: (853) 2856 1884

Website: https://www.dsec.gov.mo

E-mail: info@dsec.gov.mo

Consumer Council

President: Leong Pek San

Vice President: Ao Weng Tong

Address: Avenida de Horta e Costa, No. 26, Edf. Clementina Ho, 4° andares, Macao

Tel: (853) 8988 9315

Fax: (853) 2830 7816

Website: https://www.consumer.gov.mo

E-mail: info@consumer.gov.mo

Under the Supervision of the Secretary for Security

Public Security Police Force

Commissioner: Ng Kam Wa

Deputy Commissioner: Vong Vai Hong

Deputy Commissioner: Leong Heng Hong

Deputy Commissioner: Ng Sou Peng

Address: Praceta 1 de Outubro, Edf. Conforseg, Macao

Tel: (853) 2857 3333

Fax: (853) 2878 0826

Website: https://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp

E-mail: psp-info@fsm.gov.mo

Judiciary Police

Director: Sit Chong Meng

Deputy Director: Lai Man Vai

Deputy Director: Sou Sio Keong

Deputy Director: Sam Kam Weng

Address: Avenida da Amizade, No. 823, Judiciary Police Building, Macao

Tel: (853) 2855 7777

Fax: (853) 2835 6100

24-hour Report Hotline (853) 993

Website: https://www.pj.gov.mo

E-mail: piquete.sede@pj.gov.mo

Fire Services Bureau

Commissioner: Leong Iok Sam

Deputy Commissioner: Lam Chon Sang

Address: Avenida Doutor Stanley Ho, Macao

Tel: (853) 8989 1300

Fax: (853) 2836 1128

Emergency Hotline: (853) 2857 2222 / 119 / 120

Enquiry/Complaints Hotline: (853) 8989 1373 / 8989 1374 (Interactive voice recording system)

Website: https://www.fsm.gov.mo/cb

E-mail: cb-info@fsm.gov.mo

Correctional Services Bureau

Director: Cheng Fong Meng

Deputy Director: Lei Iat Meng

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 (Interactive voice recording system)

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

Address: Avenida do Comendador Ho Yin, Edf. de Escritórios do Governo (Qingmao), 8º andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2855 9999

Fax: (853) 2855 9998

Website: http://www.fsm.gov.mo/dsfsm

E-mail: info@fsm.gov.mo

Academy of Public Security Forces

Director: Wong Chi Fai

Deputy Director: Lam Loi Lap

Address: Calcada do Quartel, Coloane, Macao

Tel: (853) 2887 1112

Fax: (853) 2887 1117 / 8899 0589

Website: http://www.fsm.gov.mo/esfsm

E-mail: esfsm-info@fsm.gov.mo

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: https://www.icm.gov.mo

E-mail: webmaster@icm.gov.mo

Sports Bureau

President: Pun Weng Kun

Vice President: Lam Lin Kio

Vice President: Luis Gomes

Address: Avenida do Dr Rodrigo Rodrigues, No. 818, Macao

P.O. Box: P.O. Box 334, 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

Director: Choi Peng Cheong

Deputy Director: Ng Kuok Leong

Deputy Director: Lei Sai Ian

Address: Avenida do Comendador Ho Yin, Edf. de Escritorios do Governo (Qingmao), 19º andar, 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

The Islands Healthcare Complex – Macao Medical Center of Peking Union Medical College Hospital

Director: Wu Wenming

Deputy Director: Lei Wai Seng

Deputy Director: Li Li

Deputy Director: Li Jun

Position equivalent to Deputy Director: Chou Kuok Hei

Position equivalent to Deputy Director: Shen Ning

Address: Avenida do Hospital do Cotai, Centro Medico de Macau do Peking Union Medical College Hospital, Macao

Tel: ---

Fax: ---

Website: https://www.cmm-pumch.gov.mo/

E-mail: info@cmm-pumch.gov.mo

Social Welfare Bureau

Director: Hon Wai

Deputy Director: Hoi Va Pou

Deputy Director: Tang Yuk Wa

Address: Estrada do Cemiterio, No. 6, Macao

Tel: (853) 2836 7878

Fax: (853) 2835 8573

Website: https://www.ias.gov.mo

E-mail: pr@ias.gov.mo

Social Security Fund

President of Administrative Committee: Iong Kong Io

Vice President of Administrative Committee: Chan Pou Wan

Vice President of Administrative Committee: Un Hoi Cheng

Address: Alameda Dr Carlos d'Assumpcao, Nos. 249-263, Edf. China Civil Plaza, 18° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2853 2850

Fax: (853) 2853 2840

Website: http://www.fss.gov.mo

E-mail: at@fss.gov.mo

Cultural Development Fund

President of Administrative Committee: Cheong Kin Hong

Members of Administrative Committee: Chan Ka Io, Hoi Kam Un

Address: Avenida Xian Xing Hai, No. 105, Centro Golden Dragon, 14° andar A, Macao

Tel: (853) 2850 1000

Fax: (853) 2850 1010

Website: https://www.fdc.gov.mo

E-mail: info@fdc.gov.mo

University of Macau

Rector: Song Yonghua

Vice Rector (Academic Affairs): Hui King Man

Vice Rector (Global Affairs): Rui Paulo da Silva Martins

Vice Rector (Research): Ge Wei

Vice Rector (Student Affairs): Mok Kai Meng

Vice Rector (Administration): Xu Jian

Address: Avenida da Universidade, Taipa, Macao

Tel: (853) 8822 8833

Fax: (853) 8822 8822

Website: https://www.um.edu.mo

E-mail: info@um.edu.mo

Macao Polytechnic University

Rector: Im Sio Kei

Vice Rector: Lei Ngan Lin

Secretary-General: Lei Vai Fong

Address: Rua de Luis Gonzaga Gomes, Macao

Tel: (853) 2857 8722

Fax: (853) 2830 8801

Website: http://www.mpu.edu.mo

E-mail: webadmin@mpu.edu.mo

Macao University of Tourism

Rector: Vong Chuk Kwan

Vice Rector: Loi Kim Ieng

Vice Rector: Diamantina Luiza do Rosario Sa Coimbra

Address: Colina de Mong Ha, Macao

Tel: (853) 2856 1252

Fax: (853) 2851 9058

Website: http://www.utm.edu.mo

E-mail: pr@utm.edu.mo

Under the Supervision of the Secretary for Transport and Public Works

Land and Urban Construction Bureau

Director: Lai Weng Leong

Deputy Director: Mak Tat Io

Address: Estrada de D. Maria II, No. 33, Macao

Tel: (853) 2872 2488

Fax: (853) 2834 0019

Service Centre Hotline: (853) 8590 3800

Website: https://www.dsscu.gov.mo

E-mail: info@dsscu.gov.mo

Service Centre E-mail: cc@dsscu.gov.mo

Public Works Bureau

Director: Lam Wai Hou

Deputy Director: Sam Weng Chon

Deputy Director: Luis Manuel Madeira de Carvalho

Address: Avenida do Dr Rodrigo Rodrigues, Edf. Nam Kwong, 10° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2871 3726

Fax: (853) 2871 3728

Website: http://www.dsop.gov.mo

E-mail: info@dsop.gov.mo

Marine and Water Bureau

Director: Wong Soi Man

Deputy Director: Kuok Kin

Deputy Director: Tong Iok Peng

Address: Calcada da Barra, Edf. da Direccao dos Servicos de Assuntos Maritimos e de Agua, Macao
P.O. Box: P.O. Box 47, Macao

Tel: (853) 2855 9922

Fax: (853) 8988 2599

Website: https://www.marine.gov.mo

E-mail: info@marine.gov.mo

Environmental Protection Bureau

Director: Tam Vai Man

Deputy Director: Ip Kuong Lam

Deputy Director: Hoi Chi Leong

Address: Estrada de D. Maria II, Nos. 32-36, Edf. CEM, 1° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2872 5134

Fax: (853) 2872 5129

Website: 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 6666

Fax: (853) 2875 0626

Tel: (853) 8866 6363 (Transport Affairs Hotline)

Website: https://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, Centro Comercial Cheng Fung, 18° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2851 1213

Fax: (853) 2833 8089

Website: https://www.aacm.gov.mo

E-mail: aacm@aacm.gov.mo

Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau

Director: Lau Wai Meng

Deputy Director: Lao Lan Wa

Deputy Director: Ip Chong Wa

Address: Largo do Senado, Edf. Sede dos CTT, Macao

Tel: (853) 2857 4491

Fax: (853) 2833 6603 / 8396 8603

Website: https://www.ctt.gov.mo

E-mail: cttgeral@ctt.gov.mo

Housing Bureau

President: Iam Lei Leng

Vice President: Kuoc Vai Han

Vice President: Ieong Kam Wa

Address: Estrada do Canal dos Patos, No. 220, Edf. Cheng Chong, r/c Loja L, Macao

Tel: (853) 2859 4875

Fax: (853) 2830 5909

Website: https://www.ihm.gov.mo

E-mail: info@ihm.gov.mo

Cartography and Cadastre Bureau

Director: Vicente Luis Gracias

Deputy Director: Cheong Sio Kei

Address: Estrada de D. Maria II, Nos. 32-36, 5°andar, Macao

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: https://www.smg.gov.mo

E-mail: meteo@smg.gov.mo

Appendix 7

Representative Office of the Macao SAR Government Tourism 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

South Korea

Glocom Korea Inc.

Address: # 526, 14 Namdaemunro 7-gil, Jung-gu, Seoul, South Korea

Tel: (82) 778 4402

E-mail: korea@macaotourism.kr

Thailand

Branded The Agency Co., Ltd.

Address: No. 188, Spring Tower, 19th Floor, Room No. 9-10, Phaya Thai Road, Thung Phaya Thai Sub-district, Ratchathewi District, Bangkok 10400 Thailand

Tel: (669) 5254 4464

E-mail: infos@macaotourism.in.th

Appendix 8

Countries Exercising Consular Jurisdiction in the Macao SAR

By the end of February 2024, consular services had been established in the Macao SAR by 85 countries, including several that extended the services of their consulates-general in Hong Kong to Macao, as well as those that may execute consular duties in the Macao SAR. Details of countries are as follows (in alphabetical order):

1. Four countries have set up consulates-general in the Macao SAR:

   Angola, Mozambique, the Philippines and Portugal

2. Fifty-nine 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, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Columbia, the Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, 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, Denmark and Greece in Hong Kong (which have not yet opened); however the relevant agreements on the establishments and expansion of consulates are still valid.*

3. Five countries have appointed honorary consuls to the Macao SAR. In alphabetical order, they are:

   Estonia, Niger, Peru, Tanzania and United Kingdom.

4. Seventeen countries with honorary consuls in Hong Kong cover or extend services to the Macao SAR. In alphabetical order, they are:

   Cypress, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Iceland, Kenya, Lithuania, Maldives, Morocco, Namibia, Norway, Rwanda, San Marino, Seychelles, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sudan and Uruguay.

Appendix 9

Visa-free Access for Holders of Macao SAR Passports and Travel Permits

The following countries/territories had granted visa-free access to Macao SAR passport and travel permit holders (listed by continental regions):

Asia

Country	Macao SAR Passport Maximum Period of Stay	Macao SAR Travel Permit Maximum Period of Stay
Armenia	90 days Agreement*	90 days Agreement*
Bahrain	2 weeks to 90 days l)	---
Brunei	14 days	---
Cambodia	30 days r)	---
Indonesia	28 days	---
Iran	21 days	---
Israel	3 months	---
Japan	90 days	---
Jordan	c)	---
Laos	30 days x)	---
Lebanon	1 month q)	---
Malaysia	30 days	14 days
Maldives	30 days c)	30 days c)
Mongolia	90 days Agreement*	---
Nepal	e)	---
Oman	10 days z)	---
Philippines	14 days	---
Qatar	30 days w)	---
Singapore	30 days	---
South Korea	90 days 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)
Kyrgyzstan	30 days dd)	---

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	---
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*]	---
French Guiana	3 months [b)]	---

America

(Cont.)

Country	Macao SAR Passport Maximum Period of Stay	Macao SAR Travel Permit Maximum Period of Stay
Guadeloupe	3 months [b)]	---
Martinique	3 months [b)]	---
Montserrat	6 months	---
Saint-Barthelemy	3 months	---
Saint-Martin	3 months	---
Saint-Pierre and Miquelon	3 months [b)]	---
Saint Lucia	[c)]	---
St. Maarten	3 months	---
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	1 month	---
Uruguay	90 days	90 days
Ecuador	90 days	---
St. Kitts and Nevis	1 month	---

Oceania

Country	Macao SAR Passport Maximum Period of Stay	Macao SAR Travel Permit Maximum Period of Stay
Cooks Islands	31 days	---
Fiji	4 months	---
French Polynesia	3 months [b)]	---
Kiribati	30 days	30 days
Micronesia	30 days	---
New Caledonia	3 months	---
New Zealand	3 months [aa)]	---
Niue	30 days	---
Palau	30 days [c)]	30 days [t)]
Papua New Guinea	60 days [h)]	---
Samoa	30 days [Agreement*]	30 days [Agreement*]
Tonga	31 days [c)]	---
Vanuatu	30 days	---
Wallis and Futuna	3 months [b)]	---

Indian Ocean

Country	Macao SAR Passport Maximum Period of Stay	Macao SAR Travel Permit Maximum Period of Stay
French Southern Hemisphere and Antarctic Lands	3 months [b)]	---

Remark:

** Visa-Waiver Program between Macao SAR Government and related countries or regions.*

a) According to the Regulation of the Council of the European Union No. 539/2001 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 granted upon 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) (i). Travelling for business purpose:
– maximum 30 days
(ii). 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 fulfil 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.*
dd) *From 21 October 2023, Maca o SAR permanent residents holding a valid Macao SAR Passport are visa-exempted to enter the country at the Bishkek "Manas" International Airport with their return tickets.*

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, United Arab Emirates.*

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
Ecuador	30 days
Grenada	90 days
Mexico	90 days
The United States of America	30 days
Uruguay	90 days

Africa

Country	Maximum Period of Stay
Cape Verde	90 days
Egypt	90 days

Africa

(Cont.)

Country	Maximum Period of Stay
Mali	90 days
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 2023)

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. Decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs regarding the update of the Schedules of the 1961 Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol (on 15 March 2023)
36. Convention on Psychotropic Substances, concluded at Vienna on 21 February 1971
37. 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)
38. 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)
39. 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)
40. 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)
41. 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)
42. 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)
43. 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)
44. Decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs regarding the update of the Schedules of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 (on 15 March 2023)
45. United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, concluded at Vienna on 20 December 1988
46. Updated tables of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, as at 6 October 2014
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 16 March 2017)

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 19 March 2019)
49. 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)
50. 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

51. Convention Providing a Uniform Law for Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (with Annexes and Protocol), done at Geneva on 7 June 1930
52. 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
53. Convention on the Stamp Laws in Connection with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (and Protocol), done at Geneva on 7 June 1930
54. Convention Providing a Uniform Law for Cheques (Annexes and Protocol), done at Geneva on 19 March 1931
55. Convention for the Settlement of Certain Conflicts of Laws in Connection with Cheques (and Protocol), done at Geneva on 19 March 1931
56. Convention on the Stamp Laws in Connection with Cheques (and Protocol), done at Geneva on 19 March 1931
57. Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, done at Washington on 18 March 1965
58. 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

59. 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
60. 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
61. Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, done at Paris on 23 November 1972

62. Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, done at Paris on 17 October 2003

63. International Convention Against Doping in Sport, done at Paris on 19 October 2005

64. Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, done at Paris on 20 October 2005

65. Intergovernmental Educational Cooperation Agreement of Shanghai Cooperation Organization Member States, signed at Shanghai on 15 June 2006

66. Asia-Pacific Regional Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications in Higher Education, done at Tokyo on 26 of November 2011

67. 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

68. Convention establishing the Square Kilometer Array Observatory, open for signature in Rome on 12 March 2019

VI – Environment and Conservation

69. 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)

70. Plant Protection Agreement for the Asia and Pacific Region, adopted at Rome on 27 February 1956 as amended in 1967, 1979 and 1983

71. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, done at Washington on 3 March 1973 (CITES)

72. 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)

73. 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)

74. 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.

75. 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.

76. 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 23 February 2023.

77. Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (with Annex), concluded

at Canberra on 20 May 1980

78. Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, concluded at Vienna on 22 March 1985

79. Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, concluded at Montreal on 16 September 1987

80. Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted at London on 29 June 1990 (London Amendment)

81. Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted at Copenhagen on 25 November 1992 (Copenhagen Amendment)

82. Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted at Montreal on 17 September 1997 (Montreal Amendment)

83. Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted at Beijing on 3 December 1999 (Beijing Amendment)

84. Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted at Kigali on 15 October 2016 (Kigali Amendment)

85. 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

86. Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, concluded at Basel on 22 March 1989 (Basel Convention)

87. 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

88. 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

89. 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

90. 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

91. 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

92. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, concluded at New York on 9 May 1992

93. Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, done at Kyoto on 11 December 1997
94. Doha amendment to the Kyoto Protocol, done at Doha, Catar, on 8 December 2012
95. Convention on Biological Diversity, done at Nairobi on 22 May 1992
96. 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)
97. 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
98. 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
99. 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
100. 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
101. 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
102. 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
103. 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
104. Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, adopted at Stockholm on 22 May 2001 (Stockholm Convention)
105. Amendments to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its fourth meeting on 8 May 2009
106. Amendments to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its fifth meeting on 29 April 2011
107. Amendments to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting on 13 May 2013
108. Amendments to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting on 15 May 2015
109. Amendments to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting on 5 May 2017
110. Paris Agreement, done at Paris on 12 December 2015
111. Minamata Convention on Mercury, done at Kumamoto, Japan on 10 October 2013
112. Southern Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement, done in Rome on 7 July 2006

113. Convention on the Conservation and Management of High Seas Fishery Resources in the South Pacific Ocean, done at Auckland on 14 of November 2009

114. Agreement to Prevent Unregulated High Seas Fisheries in the Central Arctic Ocean, done in Greenland on 3 of October 2018

115. International Tropical Timber Agreement, 2006, done at Geneva on 27 January 2006

VII – Foreign Affairs and Defence

116. Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, done at The Hague on 29 July 1899

117. Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, done at The Hague on 18 October 1907

118. 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

119. Protocol regarding the Immunities of the Bank for International Settlements, done at Brussels on 30 July 1936)

120. Charter of the United Nations, done at San Francisco on 26 June 1945, as amended on 20 December 1971

121. Statute of the International Court Of Justice, signed at San Francisco on 26 June 1945

122. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, adopted at London on 13 February 1946

123. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialised Agencies, adopted at New York on 21 November 1947

124. 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

125. 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

126. Geneva Convention (III) relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, done at Geneva on 12 August 1949

127. Geneva Convention (IV) relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, done at Geneva on 12 August 1949

128. 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

129. 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

130. 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

131. 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)

132. Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Atomic Energy Agency, done at Vienna on 1 July 1959

133. The Antarctic Treaty, done at Washington on 1 December 1959

134. Protocol on Environment Protection to the Antarctic Treaty (and its Annexes I, II, III, IV and V), done at Madrid on 4 October 1991

135. Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, done at Vienna on 18 April 1961

136. Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, done at Vienna on 24 April 1963

137. 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

138. Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, done in triplicate, at London, Moscow and Washington on 1 July 1968

139. Convention on the Law of Treaties, done at Vienna on 23 May 1969

140. 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

141. 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

142. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons, Including Diplomatic Agents, adopted at New York on 14 December 1973

143. 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

144. Protocol relating to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization Privileges, Exemptions and Immunities, done at Washington on 19 May 1978

145. 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

146. 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

147. Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments, done at Geneva on 10 October 1980 (Protocol I)

148. 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)

149. Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons, done at Geneva

on 10 October 1980 (Protocol III)

150. 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)

151. Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War, done at Geneva on 28 November 2003 (Protocol V)

152. Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Maritime Satellite Organization, done at London on 1 December 1981

153. United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, done at Montego Bay, Jamaica, on 10 December 1982

154. 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

155. Additional Protocols II and III to the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty, done at Suva on 8 August 1986

156. 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

157. 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.

158. 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

159. Convention on the Safety of the United Nations and Associated Personnel, adopted at New York on 9 December 1994

160. 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)

161. Agreement on Regional Anti-Terrorism Structure between the Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, done at St. Petersburg on 7 June 2002

162. 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

163. 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

164. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, adopted at Tashkent on 17 June 2004

165. 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

166. Agreement among the Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation on Conducting Joint Military Exercises, done at Bishkek on 27 June 2007

167. 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

168. 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

169. 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

170. Memorandum of the Obligations on the Entry of the Republic of India to the SCO, on June 24, 2016, in Toshkent

171. Memorandum of the Obligations on the Entry of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the SCO, on June 24, 2016, in Toshkent

172. Framework Agreement for International Collaboration on Research and Development of Generation IV Nuclear Energy Systems, done at Washington on 28 February 2005

173. 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

174. Asean Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve Agreement, done at Jakarta, Indonesia, on 7 October 2011

175. Protocol to the Central Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free-Zone (CANWFZ) Treaty, done at New York, on 6 May 2014

176. The Arms Trade Treaty, adopted by the UN assembly on 2 April 2013

177. Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, done at Denpasar, Bali on 24 of February 1976

178. Protocol Amending the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, done at Manila on 15 of December 1987

179. Second Protocol Amending the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, done at Manila on 25 of July 1998

180. 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

181. 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

182. International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, (ICD-9), of 1 May 1976

183. International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision, (ICD-10), of 17 May 1990

184. 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

185. International Health Regulations, revised by the 58th World Health Assembly on 23 May 2005 (IHR (2005))

186. World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, done at Geneva on 21 May 2003

IX – Human Rights

187. Slavery Convention, signed at Geneva on 25 September 1926

188. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, adopted at Paris on 9 December 1948

189. 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

190. Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, signed at Geneva on 28 July 1951

191. Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, done at New York on 31 January 1967

192. Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, signed at Geneva on 7 September 1956

193. Convention Against Discrimination in Education, adopted at Paris on 14 December 1960

194. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, adopted at New York on 21 December 1965

195. Amendments to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, adopted at New York on 15 January 1992

196. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted at New York on 16 December 1966

197. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, adopted at New York on 16 December 1966

198. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, adopted at New York on 18 December 1979

199. 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

200. Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted at New York on 10 December 1984

201. Amendments to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, New York, 8 September 1992

202. Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted at New York on 20 November 1989

203. Amendment to Article 43(2) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted at New York on 12 December 1995

204. 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

205. 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

206. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, adopted at New York on 13 December 2006

X – Intellectual Property

207. 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)

208. 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)

209. Universal Copyright Convention, done at Geneva on 6 September 1952 and as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971

210. 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)

211. International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks, Eighth Edition, adopted on October 2000

212. 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)

213. WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT), adopted in Geneva on 20 December 1996

214. WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT), adopted in Geneva on 20 December 1996

215. 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

216. Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963 (Tokyo Convention)

217. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, done at The Hague on 16 December 1970 (Hague Convention)

218. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation, done at Montreal on 23 September 1971 (Montreal Convention)

219. 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

220. International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages, adopted at New York on 17 December 1979

221. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted at New York on 15 December 1997

222. International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted at New York on 9 December 1999

223. United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, adopted at New York on 15 November 2000 (Palermo Convention)

224. 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

225. Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism, done at Shanghai on 15 June 2001

226. United Nations Convention Against Corruption, adopted at New York on 31 October 2003

227. Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia, done at Tokyo on 11 November 2004

228. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted on 26 October 1979, Vienna

229. Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted on 8 July 2005, Vienna

230. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988

231. 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

232. Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft, done at Geneva on 12 April 1979

233. 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

234. 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)

235. 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)

236. 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)

237. Convention concerning Workmen's Compensation for Accidents, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Geneva, 10 June 1925 (ILO No. 17)

238. Convention concerning Workmen's Compensation for Occupational Diseases, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Geneva, 10 June 1925 (ILO No. 18)

239. 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)

240. Convention concerning Seamen's Articles of Agreement, 1926, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Geneva, 24 June 1926 (ILO No. 22)

241. Convention concerning the Repatriation of Seamen, 1926, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Geneva, 23 June 1926 (ILO No. 23)

242. 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)

243. 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)

244. Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Geneva, 28 June 1930 (ILO No. 29)

245. 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)

246. Convention concerning the Certification of Ships' Cooks, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Seattle, 27 June 1946 (ILO No. 69)

247. Final Articles Revision Convention, Montreal, 9 October 1946 (ILO No. 80)

248. Convention concerning Labour Inspection in Industry and Commerce, Geneva, 11 July 1947 (ILO No. 81)

249. Convention concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise, San Francisco, 9 July 1948 (ILO No. 87)

250. Convention concerning the Organisation of the Employment Service, San Francisco, 9 July 1948 (ILO No. 88)

251. Convention concerning Crew Accommodation on Board Ship (Revised 1949), Geneva, 18 June 1949 (ILO No. 92)

252. Convention concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively, Geneva, 1 July 1949 (ILO No. 98)

253. Convention concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value, Geneva, 29 June 1951 (ILO No. 100)

254. Convention concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour, Geneva, 25 June 1957 (ILO No. 105)

255. Convention concerning Weekly Rest in Commerce and Offices, Geneva, 26 June 1957 (ILO No. 106)

256. Convention concerning Seafarers' National Identity Documents, Geneva, 13 May 1958 (ILO No. 108)

257. Convention concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation, Geneva, 25 June 1958 (ILO No. 111)

258. Convention concerning the Protection of Workers Against Ionising Radiations, Geneva, 22 June 1960 (ILO No. 115)

259. Convention concerning Hygiene in Commerce and Offices, Geneva, 8 July 1964 (ILO No. 120)

260. Convention concerning Employment Policy, Geneva, 9 July 1964 (ILO No. 122)

261. Convention concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment, Geneva, 26 June 1973 (ILO No. 138)

262. Convention concerning Tripartite Consultations to Promote the Implementation of International Labour Standards, Geneva, 21 June 1976 (ILO No. 144)

263. 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)

264. Convention concerning Labour Administration: Role, Functions and Organisation, Geneva, 26 June 1978 (ILO No. 150)

265. Convention concerning Occupational Safety and Health and the Working Environment, Geneva, 22 June 1981 (ILO No. 155)

266. Convention concerning Safety and Health in Construction, Geneva, 20 June 1988 (ILO No. 167)

267. 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

268. International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law with Respect to Collision between Vessels, done at Brussels on 23 September 1910

269. Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law Relating to Assistance and Salvage at Sea, done at Brussels on 23 September 1910

270. International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law Relating to Bills of Lading, done at Brussels on 25 August 1924

271. International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Concerning Civil Jurisdiction in Matters of Collision, done at Brussels on 10 May 1952

272. 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

273. International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to the Arrest of Sea-Going Ships, signed at Brussels on 10 May 1952

274. International Convention Relating to the Limitation of the Liability of Owners of Sea-Going Ships, done at Brussels on 10 October 1957

275. Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, done at London on 9 April 1965 (FAL (amended) 1965); as amended

276. 2005 Amendments to the Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965, done at London, on 7 July 2005 – FAL.8(32)

277. 2009 Amendments to the Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965, done at London, on 16 January 2009 – FAL.10(35)

278. International Convention on Load Lines, done at London on 5 April 1966 (LL 1966)

279. 2005 Amendments to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted on 1 December 2005

280. 2013 Amendments (ANNEX II) to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted on 4 December 2013 – A.1082(28)

281. 2013 Amendments (ANNEX I and ANNEX IV) to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted on 4 December 2013 – A.1083(28)

282. Protocol of 1988 relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, done at London on 11 November 1988

283. 2003 Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted on 5 June 2003

284. 2004 Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted on 9 December 2004

285. 2006 Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted on 8 December 2006

286. 2008 Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted on 4 December 2008

287. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, as amended, done at London, on 24 May 2012

288. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, as amended, done at London, on 30 November 2012

289. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, as amended, done at London, on 21 June 2013

290. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, as amended, done at London, on 22 May 2014

291. International Convention on Tonnage Measurements of Ships, 1969, done at London on 23 June 1969 (TONNAGE 1969)

292. Amendments to the International Convention on Tonnage Measurements of Ships, 1969, done on 4 December 2013 – A.1084(28)

293. International Convention Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties, done at Brussels on 29 November 1969 (INTERVENTION 1969)

294. Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, done at London on 20 October 1972 (COLREG 1972)

295. Amendment to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, (COLREG 72), adopted at London on 19 November 1981

296. Amendments to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, adopted at London on November of 1987

297. 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

298. Amendments to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, adopted on 4 November 1993

299. Amendments to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, adopted on 29 November 2001

300. Amendments to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, adopted on 29 November 2007

301. Amendments to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, adopted on 4 December 2013

302. International Convention for Safe Containers, 1972, as amended, adopted at Geneva on 2 December 1972 (CSC 1972)

303. Amendments to the International Convention for Safe Containers (1972), as amended, on 3 December 2010

304. 2013 Amendments to the International Convention for Safe Containers (1972), as amended, on 21 June 2013

305. 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)

306. 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)

307. 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)

308. 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)

309. International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, done at London on 1 November 1974 (SOLAS 1974)

310. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 20 November 1981 - MSC.1(XLV)

311. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 17 June 1983 - MSC.6(48)

312. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 21 April 1988 - MSC.11(55)

313. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 28 October 1988 - MSC.12(56)

314. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at

London on 11 April 1989 - MSC.13(57)

315. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 25 May 1990 - MSC.19(58)

316. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 23 May 1991 - MSC.22(59)

317. 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)

318. 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)

319. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 11 December 1992 - MSC.27(61)

320. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 23 May 1994 - MSC.31(63)

321. 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

322. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 9 December 1994 - MSC.42(64)

323. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 16 May 1995 - MSC.46(65)

324. 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

325. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 4 June 1996 - MSC.47(66)

326. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 5 December 1996 - MSC.57(67)

327. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 4 June 1997 - MSC.65(68)

328. 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

329. 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)

330. 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)

331. 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)

332. 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)

333. 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)

334. 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)

335. 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)

336. 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

337. 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)

338. 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)

339. 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)

340. 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)

341. 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)

342. 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

343. 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

344. 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)

345. 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)

346. 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

347. 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

348. 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

349. 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)

350. 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)

351. 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)

352. 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

353. 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

354. 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)

355. 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)

356. 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)

357. 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)

358. 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)

359. 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)

360. 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)

361. 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)

362. 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)

363. 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)

364. 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)

365. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted on 21 November 2014, as amended - MSC.386(94)

366. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted on 11 June 2015, as amended - MSC.392(95)

367. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted on 19 May 2016, as amended - MSC.404(96)

368. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted on

26 November 2016, as amended - MSC.409(97)

369. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted on 15 June 2017, as amended - MSC.421(98)

370. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted on 24 May 2018, as amended - MSC.436(99)

371. 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)

372. 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)

373. 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)

374. Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), adopted at London on 24 May 1990 - MSC.16(58)

375. 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)

376. 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)

377. 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)

378. 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)

379. 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)

380. 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)

381. 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)

382. 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)

383. 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)

384. 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)

385. 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)

386. 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)

387. Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk (IGC Code), adopted at London on 24 May 1990 - MSC.17(58)

388. 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)

389. 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)

390. 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)

391. 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)

392. 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)

393. 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)

394. 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)

395. 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)

396. 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)

397. 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

398. 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)

399. 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)

400. International Code for the Safe Carriage of Grain in Bulk, adopted at London on 23 May 1991 - MSC.23(59)

401. Code of Safe Practice for Cargo Stowage and Securing, adopted at London on 6 November

1991 - A.714(17)

402. Guidelines for the Authorization of Organizations Acting on Behalf of the Administration, adopted at London on 4 November 1993 - A.739(18)

403. 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)

404. 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)

405. Amendments to the International Safety Management (ISM) Code, adopted at London on 5 December 2000 - MSC.104(73)

406. Amendments to the International Safety Management (ISM) Code, adopted at London on 10 December 2004 - MSC.179(79)

407. Amendments to the International Safety Management (ISM) Code, adopted at London on 20 May 2005 - MSC.195(80)

408. Amendments to the International Safety Management (ISM) Code, adopted at London on 4 December 2008 - MSC.273(85)

409. Amendments to the International Safety Management (ISM) Code, adopted at London on 21 June 2013 - MSC.353(92)

410. 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)

411. 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)

412. 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

413. 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)

414. 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)

415. 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)

416. 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)

417. 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)

418. International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on

20 May 1994 - MSC.36(63)

419. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 6 June 2001 - MSC.119(74)

420. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 10 December 2004 - MSC.174(79)

421. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 8 December 2006 - MSC.221(82)

422. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 16 May 2008 - MSC.259(84)

423. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 21 June 2013 - MSC.351(92)

424. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 15 June 2017 - MSC.423(98)

425. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 24 May 2018 - MSC.438(99)

426. International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 4 June 1996 - MSC.48(66)

427. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 18 May 2006 - MSC.207(81)

428. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 8 December 2006 - MSC.218(82)

429. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 4 December 2008 - MSC.272(85)

430. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 21 May 2010 - MSC.293(87)

431. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 20 May 2011 - MSC.320(89)

432. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 22 May 2014 - MSC.368(93)

433. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 15 June 2017 - MSC.425(98)

434. International Code for Application of Fire Test Procedures (FTP Code), adopted at London on 5 December 1996 - MSC.61(67)

435. Amendments to the International Code for Application of Fire Test Procedures (FTP Code), adopted at London on 5 December 2000 - MSC.101(73)

436. Amendments to the International Code for Application of Fire Test Procedures (FTP Code),

adopted at London on 10 December 2004 - MSC.173(79)

437. 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)

438. 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)

439. 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)

440. 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)

441. 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)

442. International Code of Safety for High-Speed Craft, 2000 (2000 HSC Code), adopted at London on 5 December 2000 - MSC.97(73)

443. 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)

444. 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)

445. 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)

446. 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)

447. 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)

448. 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)

449. 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)

450. 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)

451. International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 5 December 2000 - MSC.98(73)

452. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 18 May 2006 - MSC.206(81)

453. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 8 December 2006 - MSC.217(82), Annex 1

454. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 8 December 2006 - MSC.217(82), Annex 2

455. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 21 May 2010 - MSC.292(87)

456. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 3 December 2010 - MSC.311(88)

457. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 25 May 2012 - MSC.327(90)

458. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 30 November 2012 - MSC.339(91)

459. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 22 May 2014 - MSC.367(93)

460. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 19 May 2016 - MSC.403(96)

461. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 25 November 2016 - MSC.410(97)

462. International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 24 May 2002 - MSC.122(75)

463. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 20 May 2004 - MSC.157(78)

464. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 18 May 2006 - MSC.205(81)

465. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 16 May 2008 - MSC.262(84)

466. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 21 May 2010 - MSC.294(87)

467. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 24 May 2012 - MSC.328(90)

468. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 22 May 2014 - MSC.372(93)

469. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 19 May 2016 - MSC.442(99)

470. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 24 May 2018 - MSC.442(99)

471. 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

472. 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)

473. Technical Provisions for Means of Access for Inspections, adopted at London on 12 December 2002 - MSC.133(76)

474. Amendments to the Technical Provisions for Means of Access for Inspections, adopted at London on 20 May 2004 - MSC.158(78)

475. Standards and Criteria for Side Structures of Bulk Carriers of Single-Side Skin Construction, adopted at London on 9 December 2004 - MSC.168(79)

476. Standards for Owners' Inspection and Maintenance of Bulk Carrier Hatch Covers, adopted at London on 9 December 2004 - MSC.169(79)

477. 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)

478. 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)

479. 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)

480. International Code on Intact Stability, 2008 (2008 IS Code), adopted at London on 4 December 2008 - MSC.267(85)

481. Amendments to the International Code on Intact Stability, 2008 (2008 IS Code), adopted at London on 25 November 2016 - MSC.413(97)

482. Amendments to the International Code on Intact Stability, 2008 (2008 IS Code), adopted at London on 25 November 2016 - MSC.414(97)

483. Amendments to the International Code on Intact Stability, 2008 (2008 IS Code), adopted at London on 24 May 2018 - MSC.443(99)

484. Amendments to the International Code on Intact Stability, 2008 (2008 IS Code), adopted at London on 24 May 2018 - MSC.444(99)

485. International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code (IMSBC Code), adopted at London on 4 December 2008 - MSC.268(85)

486. Amendments to the International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code (IMSBC Code), adopted at London on 20 May 2011 - MSC.318(89)

487. Amendments to the International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code (IMSBC Code), adopted at London on 21 June 2013 - MSC.354(92)

488. Amendments to the International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code (IMSBC Code), adopted at London on 11 June 2015 - MSC.393(95)

489. Amendments to the International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code (IMSBC Code), adopted at London on 13 June 2019 - MSC.462(101)

490. International Goal-Based Ship Construction Standards for Bulk Carriers and Oil Tankers, adopted at London on 20 May 2010 - MSC.287(87)

491. Performance Standard for Protective Coatings for Cargo Oil Tanks of Crude Oil Tankers, 2010, adopted at London on 14 May 2010 - MSC.288(87)

492. 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)

493. 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)

494. International Code for Application of Fire Test Procedures, 2010, (2010 FTP Code) adopted at London on 3 December 2010 - MSC.307(88)

495. 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)

496. International Code on the Enhanced Programme of Bulk Cargo and Oil Tanker (2011 ESP CODE), adopted on 30 November 2011 – A. 1049(27)

497. 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)

498. 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)

499. 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)

500. 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)

501. Code on Noise Levels on Board Ships, adopted at London on 30 November 2012 - MSC.337(91)

502. Code for Recognized Organizations (RO Code), adopted at London on 21 June 2013 - MSC.349(92)

503. IMO Instruments Implementation Code (III CODE), adopted on 4 December 2013 – A.1070(28)

504. International Code for Ships Operating in Polar Waters (POLAR CODE), adopted on 21 November 2014 – MSC.385(94) (see also MEPC.261(68))

505. International Code of Safety for Ships Using Gases or Other Low-Flashpoint Fuels (IGF CODE), adopted on 11 June 2015 - MSC.391(95)

506. 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)

507. 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)

508. 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

509. 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)

510. 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

511. 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)

512. 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)

513. 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)

514. 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)

515. 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)

516. 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)

517. 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)

518. 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)

519. 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)

520. 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)

521. 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)

522. 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)

523. 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)

524. 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)

525. 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)

526. International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, adopted at London on 2 November 1973

527. 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)

528. 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)

529. 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)

530. 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)

531. 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)

532. 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)

533. 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)

534. 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)

535. 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)

536. 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)

537. 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)

538. 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)

539. 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)

540. 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)

541. 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)

542. 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)

543. 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)

544. 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)

545. 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)

546. 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)

547. 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

548. 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)

549. 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)

550. 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)

551. 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)

552. 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)

553. 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)

554. 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)

555. 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)

556. 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)

557. 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)

558. 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)

559. 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)

560. 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)

561. 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)

562. 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)

563. 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)

564. 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)

565. 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)

566. 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)

567. 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)

568. 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)

569. 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)

570. 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)

571. 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)

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 I), adopted on 17 May 2013 - MEPC.235(65)

573. 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)

574. 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)

575. 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)

576. 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)

577. 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)

578. 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)

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 Annex I), adopted on 15 May 2015 - MEPC.266(68)

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 II), adopted on 22 April 2016 - MEPC.270(69)

581. 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)

582. 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)

583. 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)

584. 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)

585. 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)

586. 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

587. 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)

588. 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)

589. 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)

590. 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)

591. 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)

592. 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)

593. 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)

594. 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)

595. 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)

596. 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)

597. 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)

598. 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)

599. 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)

600. 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)

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, adopted on 28 October 2016 - MEPC.278(70)

602. 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)

603. 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)

604. 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)

605. 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)

606. 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)

607. International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), adopted on 5 December 1985 - MEPC.19(22)

608. 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)

609. 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)

610. 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)

611. 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)

612. 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)

613. 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)

614. 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)

615. 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)

616. 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)

617. 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)

618. 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)

619. 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)

620. 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)

621. Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (BCH Code), adopted on 5 December 1985 - MEPC.20(22)

622. 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)

623. 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)

624. 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)

625. 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)

626. 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)

627. 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)

628. 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)

629. 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)

630. 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)

631. 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)

632. Condition Assessment Scheme (CAS)(as stated in Annex I of the MARPOL 73/78, adopted on 27 April 2001 - MEPC.94(46)

633. 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)

634. 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)

635. 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)

636. 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)

637. 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)

638. 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)

639. International Code for Ships Operating in Polar Waters (POLAR CODE), adopted on 15 May 2015 –MEPC.261(68) (see also MSC.385(94))

640. Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, adopted at London on 7 July 1978 (STCW 1978)

641. 1991 Amendments to the Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, adopted at London on 22 May 1991

642. 1994 Amendments to the Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, adopted at London on 23 May 1994

643. 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

644. 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

645. 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

646. Amendments to the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, adopted on 22 May 2014 – MSC.373(93)

647. 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)

648. 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)

649. Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code, adopted at London on 7 July 1995

650. 1997 Amendments to the Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code, adopted at London on 4 June 1997

651. 1998 Amendments to the Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code, adopted at London on 9 December 1998

652. The Manila Amendments to the Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code, adopted at London on 25 June 2010

653. Amendments to the Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code, adopted on 22 May 2014 – MSC.374(93)

654. Amendments to the Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code (Part A), adopted on 11 June 2015 – MSC.397(95)

655. Amendments to the Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code (Part A), adopted on 25 November 2016 – MSC.417(97)

656. Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea (PAL CONVENTION 1974), done at Athens on 13 December 1974

657. 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

658. International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, 1979, adopted at Hamburg on 27 April 1979 (SAR 1979)

659. 1998 Amendments to the International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, 1979, adopted at London on 18 May 1998

660. International Convention on Salvage, 1989, done at London on 28 April 1989 (SALVAGE 1989)

661. International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation, done at London on 30 November 1990 (OPRC 1990)

662. 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)

663. 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

664. Protocol on Preparedness, Response and Co-operation to Pollution Incidents by Hazardous and Noxious Substances, 2000, done at London on 15 March 2000

665. International Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage (Bunker Convention), adopted at London on 23 March 2001

666. International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-fouling Systems on Ships, done at London on 5 October 2001

667. International Convention for the Control and Management of Ship's Ballast Water and

Sediments, 2004 (BWM 2004), done at London on 13 February 2004

668. 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)

669. 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)

670. 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

671. Convention relating to Civil Procedure, done at The Hague on 1 March 1954

672. Convention on the Law Applicable to Maintenance Obligations Towards Children, done at The Hague on 24 October 1956

673. Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of the Decisions Relating to Maintenance Obligations Towards Children, done at The Hague on 15 April 1958

674. Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, done at New York on 10 June 1958

675. 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

676. Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents, done at The Hague on 5 October 1961

677. Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters, done at The Hague on 15 November 1965

678. Convention on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters, done at The Hague on 18 March 1970

679. Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, done at The Hague on 25 October 1980

680. Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Intercountry Adoption, done at The Hague on 29 May 1993

XVI – Road Traffic

681. Convention on Road Traffic, done at Geneva on 19 September 1949

682. 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

683. Intergovernmental Agreement on the Trans-Asian Railway Network, done at Jakarta on 12 April 2006

684. 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

685. 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

686. 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)

687. International Agreement on the Use of INMARSAT Ship Earth Stations within the Territorial Sea and Ports, adopted at London on 16 October 1985

688. International Telecommunications Regulations, signed at Melbourne on 9 December 1988 (WATTC-88)

689. Universal Postal Union General Regulations, adopted respectively in Beijing on 15 September 1999 and in Bucharest on 5 October 2004

690. Universal Postal Union General Regulations, done at Doha on 11 October 2012 (Recast and adopted by the 2012 Doha Congress)

691. First Additional Protocol to the Universal Postal Union General Regulations, done at Geneva, 12 August 2008

692. Universal Postal Convention and the Final Protocol, adopted respectively in Beijing on 15 September 1999 and in Bucharest on 5 October 2004

693. Universal Postal Convention, done at Doha on 11 October 2012

694. Agreement concerning the Postal Payment Services, launched respectively in Beijing on 15 September 1999 and in Bucharest on 5 October 2004

695. Agreement concerning the Postal Payment Services, done at Doha on 11 October 2012

696. Operating Agreement relating to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization, done at Washington on 20 August 1971

XVIII - Treaties Establishing International Organisations

697. (ILO) Constitution of the International Labour Organisation, done at Versailles on 29 June 1919, as amended

698. (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

699. (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

700. (UNESCO) Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, signed at London on 16 November 1945 as amended

701. (WHO) Constitution of the World Health Organization, done at New York on 22 July 1946 as amended

702. (WMO) Convention of the World Meteorological Organisation (with Annexes and Protocol concerning Spain), done at Washington on 11 October 1947 as amended

703. (IMO) Convention on the International Maritime Organization, done at Geneva on 6 March 1948 as amended

704. (CCC/WCO) International Convention Establishing a Customs Co-operation Council, done at Brussels on 15 December 1950

705. (HCCH/HAGUE CONFERENCE) Statue of The Hague Conference on Private International Law, done at The Hague on 31 October 1951

706. Amendments to the Statue of The Hague Conference on Private International Law, on 30 June 2005

707. (INTERPOL) Constitution and General Regulations of the International Criminal Police Organization, adopted at Vienna on 13 June 1956 as amended

708. Agreement Establishing the Inter-American Development Bank (done at the city of Washington, District of Columbia, United States of America, on April 8, 1959)

709. (UPU) Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, signed at Vienna on 10 July 1964

710. First Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, signed at Tokyo, 14 November 1969

711. Second Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Lausanne, 5 July 1974

712. Third Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Hamburg, 27 July 1984

713. Fourth Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Washington, 14 December 1989

714. Fifth Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Seoul, 14 September 1994

715. Sixth Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Beijing, 15 September 1999

716. Seventh Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Bucharest, 5 October 2004

717. Eighth Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Geneva, 12 August 2008

718. General Rules Governing Admission of Nonregional Countries to Membership in the Bank (adopted by the Board of Governors of the Inter-American Development Bank on June 1, 1976

719. (WIPO) Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization, done at Stockholm on 14 July 1967 as amended

720. (WTO) Statutes of the World Tourism Organization (with Annex), done at Mexico City on 27 September 1970 as amended

721. Amendments to article 38 of the Statutes of the World Tourism Organization (WTO), adopted in Cartagena, Colombia on 29 de November 2007

722. (Former INTELSAT, at present ITSO) Agreement relating to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization, done at Washington on 20 August 1971 as amended

723. (APT) Constitution of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity, adopted at Bangkok on 27 March 1976 as amended

724. (Former INMARSAT at present IMSO) Convention on the International Mobile Satellite Organization, done at London on 3 September 1976

725. 1985 Amendments to the Convention on the International Mobile Satellite Organization, done at London on 16 October 1985

726. 1989 Amendments to the Convention on the International Mobile Satellite Organization, done at London on 19 January 1989

727. 1998 Amendments to the Convention on the International Mobile Satellite Organization, done at London on 24 April 1998

728. (AIBD) Agreement Establishing the Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development, adopted at Kuala Lumpur on 12 August 1977 as amended on 21 July 1999

729. (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

730. (ICGEB) Statutes of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, done at Madrid on 13 September 1983

731. (ITCB) Arrangement Establishing the International Textiles and Clothing Bureau, done at Geneva on 21 May 1984

732. Agreement Establishing the Inter-American Investment Corporation (done at the city of Washington, District of Columbia, United States of America, on November 19, 1984)

733. (APPU) Constitution and Convention of the Asia-Pacific Postal Union and Final Protocol, done at Bangkok on 4 December 1985 as amended

734. Agreement Establishing the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (signed in Paris on 29 May 1990, as amended on 15 October 2006, 22 August 2012 and 12 September

2013)

735. (ITU) Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union, adopted at Geneva on 22 December 1992 as amended

736. (SCO) Charter of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, done at St. Petersburg on 7 June 2002

737. Protocol Amending the Charter of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, done at Tashkent on 5 September 2003

738. Protocol Amending the Charter of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, done at Shanghai on 15 June 2006

739. 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

740. (WTO) Marrakech Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization and Final Act, done at Marrakech on 15 April 1994

741. Protocol Amending the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization, which contains the Trade Facilitation Agreement(at Geneva on 27 November 2014)

742. Protocol Amending the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization, which contains the Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies (at Geneva on 17 June 2022)

743. Protocol Amending the TRIPS Agreement (at Geneva on 6 December 2005)

744. (APSCO) Convention of the Asia-Pacific Space Cooperation Organization, done at Beijing on 28 October 2005

745. (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

746. Agreement for the Establishment of the International Anti-Corruption Academy as an International Organization, done at Vienna on 2 September 2010

747. Agreement Establishing the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Institute, done in Islamabad, Pakistan on 26 October 2016

748. Agreement Establishing ASEAN+3 Macroeconomic Research Office ("AMRO"), done in Washington, United States of America, on 10 October 2014

749. Agreement on the New Development Bank, done in Fortaleza, Brazil on 15 July 2014

750. 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 2023

The Macao SAR Government held the "2023 Decorations, Medals and Certificates of Merit Awards Ceremony of the Macao SAR of the People's Republic of China" on 19 January 2024. Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng conferred a number of decorations, medals and certificates of merit on 28 individuals and entities in recognition of their outstanding achievements, contributions and distinguished services rendered to the Macao SAR.

Decoration of Honour – Silver Lotus

Li Yi

Medal of Merit

Medal of Merit – Professions

Macao Basic Law Promotion Association

State Key Laboratory of Lunar and Planetary Sciences (Macau University of Science and Technology)

Interdepartmental work group of Macao One Account

Medal of Merit – Industry and Commerce

Cheong Kun Pain Reliever Oil Chinese Medicine Factory (Macau) Ltd.

Hovione PharmaScience Ltd.

Macau Cement Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Medal of Merit – Tourism

Pastelaria e Prendas Chui Heong Lda

Medal of Merit – Education

Engineering Research Centre of Applied Technology on Machine Translation and Artificial Intelligence (Macao Polytechnic University)

Song Yonghua

Felizbina Carmelita Gomes

Medal of Merit – Culture

Lao Fu Ip

Medal of Merit – Philanthropy

Kiang Wu Nursing College of Macau

Medal for Sports

Men's Karate Kata Team participating in the 19th Asian Games

Kuok Kin Hang

Cai Feilong

Medal for Distinguished Service

Medal for Bravery

Special Investigation Group (Group L) under the Anti-Corruption Bureau of the Commission Against Corruption

Medal for Community Service

Pou Tai Integrated Service Centre for the Elderly

Leong Iok Han

Ip Chi Leng

Certificate of Merit

Honorific Title – Merit

Pui Ching Middle School's "A colour blindness analyser based on the principle of colour mixing" team

Hou Kong School's "An ointment heals quickly - the secret hidden between the soil and the flowers" team

Lao Lok Iao

Huang Junhua

U Choi Hong

Song Chi Kuan

Wong Chan Wai

Lin Yuxiang

Appendix 13

The Macao SAR General Integrated Budget for 2024

Revenue Items	Proposed Budget for 2024	Revenue Items	Proposed Budget for 2024
General integrated budget of revenue	$107,111,643,800.00	General integrated budget of expenditure	$105,937,535,000.00
		General integrated budget balance	$1,174,108,800.00
Total	**$107,111,643,800.00**	**General integrated budget expediture and balance**	**$107,111,643,800.00**

For details, please refer to the following link: https://images.io.gov.mo/bo/i/2023/52/lei-22-2023-an1.pdf (Information available in Chinese and Portuguese only)

Appendix 14

Summarised Budget and Investment Budget of Special Organisations for 2024

Revenue Items	Proposed Budget for 2024	Revenue Items	Proposed Budget for 2024
Summarised budget revenue of special organisations	$28,109,724,600.00	Summarised budget expenditure of special organisations	$16,740,887,700.00
		Summarised investment budget of special organisations	$574,626,300.00

For details, please refer to the following link: https://images.io.gov.mo/bo/i/2023/52/lei-22-2023-an2.pdf (Information available in Chinese and Portuguese only)

Appendix 15

External Trade Statistics

MOP thousand

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Imports	90 125 446	92 559 159	153 876 917	139 809 504	141 444 958
Exports	12 796 739	10 812 924	12 964 296	13 520 454	13 338 767
Balance of trade (Exp.-Imp.)	-77 328 707	-81 746 235	-140 912 621	-126 289 050	-128 106 191
Coverage rate (%)	14	12	8	10	9
Temporary exports	1 058 997	856 859	926 707	540 841	1 025 339
Re-imports	732 589	1 045 854	1 051 499	991 692	1 086 234
Direct transhipment	16 138 018	19 731 074	23 062 328	43 633 668	39 735 208

Appendix 16

Imports from Major Countries and Territories

MOP thousand

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total	**90 125 446**	**92 559 159**	**153 876 917**	**139 809 504**	**141 444 958**
European Union	**24 915 807**	**28 536 420**	**49 804 976**	**45 854 615**	**44 612 919**
of which: France	9 194 126	15 685 803	28 020 269	26 095 824	22 732 875
Italy	9 379 570	8 613 060	16 961 891	15 282 702	16 777 881
Germany	1 739 031	1 662 673	1 750 455	1 667 766	1 700 943
Spain	488 774	332 873	533 913	525 441	657 805
The Netherlands	892 459	584 637	615 748	444 846	563 994
Ireland	444 655	358 554	401 145	358 319	445 626
Portugal	325 761	262 501	278 155	277 755	311 722
United Kingdom *	1 489 861	106 129	..	..	..
EFTA	**6 948 620**	**5 124 282**	**12 227 891**	**10 100 924**	**9 744 138**
Other European countries	**229 208**	**1 680 110**	**3 178 684**	**2 780 431**	**2 795 944**
of which: United Kingdom *	..	1 480 319	2 764 376	2 519 508	2 495 380
Africa	**219 554**	**121 285**	**189 716**	**581 348**	**1 030 730**
America	**5 418 357**	**9 322 626**	**11 727 612**	**11 489 198**	**10 973 973**
of which: USA	4 350 059	8 319 837	10 514 999	9 590 156	8 418 593
Canada	341 100	284 927	344 108	343 497	416 545
Asia	**50 904 827**	**46 748 431**	**75 340 912**	**66 594 489**	**68 620 751**
of which: The mainland	30 647 491	27 612 780	48 515 369	42 453 247	40 505 329
Hong Kong	5 645 597	2 912 328	5 689 080	5 092 826	7 194 988
Taiwan	1 304 081	1 568 801	1 288 893	1 452 569	1 548 970
Japan	6 178 949	9 588 908	13 155 508	9 019 161	8 584 063
Republic of Korea	2 133 194	1 324 037	1 661 687	1 436 971	1 441 490
Thailand	1 137 535	1 053 988	1 430 581	1 429 035	1 552 182
Malaysia	732 371	575 206	741 338	998 900	846 276
Singapore	961 482	570 743	624 979	642 467	980 209
Oceania and other	**1 489 073**	**1 026 006**	**1 407 126**	**2 408 500**	**3 344 075**
of which: Australia	998 653	738 351	1 044 620	2 106 383	2 978 151

.. *Not applicable*

* *The United Kingdom left the European Union on 31 January 2020*

Appendix 17

Exports to Major Countries and Territories

MOP thousand

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total	**12 796 739**	**10 812 924**	**12 964 296**	**13 520 454**	**13 338 767**
European Union	**196 558**	**177 558**	**188 406**	**165 635**	**151 052**
of which: The Netherlands	52 424	58 121	96 328	53 052	53 793
France	57 124	44 018	44 358	52 424	41 964
Germany	34 214	23 794	23 994	24 949	17 531
Italy	10 430	10 505	6 577	19 467	19 295
Belgium	8 215	11 679	9 470	6 883	10 585
Hungary	4 946	8 892	2 438	6 085	5 776
Portugal	353	10 537	2 060	831	176
United Kingdom *	19 239	1 733	..	..	..
EFTA	**9 810**	**20 756**	**5 949**	**7 585**	**3 203**
Other European countries	**-**	**6 136**	**6 438**	**4 105**	**14 893**
of which: United Kingdom *	..	6 047	5 794	3 658	7 695
Africa	**3 318**	**9 960**	**14 727**	**14 486**	**13 736**
America	**325 179**	**595 469**	**729 986**	**638 960**	**468 632**
of which: USA	294 297	554 394	681 004	609 680	438 420
Canada	20 610	25 742	28 625	20 556	19 470
Asia	**10 202 174**	**9 505 050**	**11 440 214**	**12 277 266**	**11 409 774**
of which: The mainland	1 577 643	1 616 329	1 814 814	1 308 488	974 691
Hong Kong	8 162 501	7 464 027	9 155 675	10 301 888	9 534 220
Taiwan	18 557	20 834	42 641	45 481	78 042
Singapore	68 374	50 403	104 496	258 446	151 685
Vietnam	59 641	63 589	115 026	116 248	134 374
India	34 635	89 173	61 761	72 996	79 699
Japan	79 967	55 224	86 946	64 732	10 420
Philippines	44 399	49 984	11 946	28 005	50 038
Oceania and other territories	**17 441**	**19 826**	**5 621**	**7 113**	**13 357**
of which: Australia	14 350	17 006	5 446	6 930	13 302

.. *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

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total	**1 512 688**	**1 563 428**	**2 002 450**	**2 016 248**	**1 548 403**
European Union	**145 852**	**155 823**	**174 463**	**148 076**	**133 912**
of which: The Netherlands	50 146	54 637	96 033	52 953	50 198
France	45 654	37 804	35 656	43 513	33 718
Germany	17 237	23 009	23 117	24 068	17 356
Italy	3 088	1 573	2 572	13 812	15 333
Belgium	7 914	11 679	9 470	6 824	10 585
Hungary	4 946	8 892	2 438	5 982	4 859
Portugal	132	9 996	2 060	24	87
United Kingdom *	7 766	1 281	..	..	..
EFTA	**4 975**	**331**	**1 105**	**-**	**-**
Other European countries	**-**	**5 531**	**4 942**	**1 677**	**1 069**
of which: United Kingdom*	..	5 463	4 842	1 478	739
Africa	**3 238**	**9 256**	**12 497**	**13 506**	**13 179**
America	**301 077**	**558 071**	**707 717**	**613 532**	**446 512**
of which: USA	272 129	521 891	662 799	586 474	421 461
Canada	19 285	24 970	27 804	20 240	18 022
Asia	**1 048 341**	**823 715**	**1 097 174**	**1 233 994**	**941 334**
of which: The mainland	270 894	212 899	304 784	323 441	232 600
Hong Kong	618 846	461 079	530 351	525 717	477 765
Taiwan	6 135	2 477	10 617	7 783	2 103
Singapore	4 908	6 827	45 705	133 434	27 588
Vietnam	9 525	8 694	93 221	77 287	94 817
India	34 458	80 677	60 696	72 567	79 517
Japan	9 306	11 864	27 480	30 333	1 327
Philippines	25 146	20 286	261	825	890
Oceania and other territories	**9 206**	**10 701**	**4 552**	**5 462**	**12 397**
of which: Australia	7 162	10 378	4 429	5 351	12 343

.. *Not applicable*
- *Absolute value equals zero*
* *The United Kingdom left the European Union on 31 January 2020*

Appendix 19

Tourism

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Visitor arrivals	**39 406 181**	**5 896 848**	**7 705 943**	**5 700 339**	**28 213 003**
By sea	6 267 619	426 298	200 821	166 045	3 699 014
By land	29 291 186	5 033 614	7 003 735	5 293 108	22 383 614
By air	3 847 376	436 936	501 387	241 186	2 130 375
Visitor departures	**39 356 912**	**5 943 772**	**7 686 444**	**5 690 066**	**28 069 499**
By sea	6 324 531	429 358	175 525	150 416	3 425 124
By land	29 313 237	5 063 707	7 010 508	5 263 187	22 498 396
By air	3 719 144	450 707	500 411	276 463	2 145 979
Average length of stay of visitors (day)	**1.2**	**1.4**	**1.6**	**1.5**	**1.3**
Visitor arrivals in package tours	**8 332 187**	**252 985**	**40 195**	**35 855**	**1 485 119**
Outbound travel in package tour by Macao residents	**565 111**	**39 522**	**49 934**	**12**	**113 562**
Hotel occupancy rate (%)	**90.81**	**28.58**	**50.05**	**38.36**	**81.51**
5-star hotels	92.18	25.11	47.71	34.21	82.50
4-star hotels	90.20	32.95	55.59	43.42	79.21
3-star hotels	92.24	37.32	56.68	45.65	80.79
2-star hotels	73.87	30.24	43.01	48.79	85.04
Economical accommodation establisment	..	..	..	44.17	73.83
Guesthouses	64.34	34.58	39.34	..	..
Available guest rooms	**38 272**	**35 132**	**38 737**	**37 698**	**46 553**
Total overnight guests	**14 102 343**	**3 874 203**	**6 624 621**	**5 114 733**	**13 567 760**
Average length of stay (night)	**1.53**	**1.70**	**1.80**	**1.85**	**1.69**
Total spending of visitors[a] (MOP million)	**64 077**	**11 938**	**24 453**	**18 165**	**71 245**
Visitors' expenditure survey per-capita spending[a] (MOP)	**1 626**	**2 025**	**3 173**	**3 187**	**2 525**
Overnight visitors	2 681	3 468	5 767	6 004	4 230
Same-day visitors	680	700	782	1 011	791

[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

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total	**39 406 181**	**5 896 848**	**7 705 943**	**5 700 339**	**28 213 003**
The mainland	27 923 219	4 754 239	7 045 058	5 105 935	19 049 147
Hong Kong	7 354 094	843 165	589 014	513 447	7 195 801
Taiwan	1 063 355	104 124	70 950	67 303	508 489
Philippines	423 106	32 018	27	162	314 161
India	127 351	5 049	2	115	58 806
Indonesia	169 957	12 883	9	65	142 944
Japan	295 783	15 200	64	1 681	75 155
Malaysia	206 277	9 455	40	855	99 851
South Korea	743 026	44 457	22	1 749	204 604
Singapore	115 742	6 002	38	644	91 863
Thailand	151 521	7 421	7	119	102 163
Vietnam	6 243	494	5	31	1 818
Other Asian countries	106 907	7 426	30	245	37 785
Brazil	12 770	1 111	26	226	5 625
Canada	75 060	6 181	125	1 200	40 763
USA	199 800	13 489	171	1 777	93 814
Other American countries	27 788	2 293	95	375	12 213
Germany	29 825	1 880	21	422	11 400
Spain	10 305	709	2	102	4 517
Russia	31 307	4 112	12	339	13 937
France	36 624	2 347	38	330	17 006
The Netherlands	12 158	648	4	108	7 158
Italy	15 451	933	14	141	5 997
Portugal	15 967	1 141	9	203	6 013
United Kingdom	59 284	3 682	27	662	28 987
Switzerland	6 460	428	3	25	2 560
Other European countries	60 453	4 475	26	628	20 702
Australia	84 030	7 915	72	946	39 638
New Zealand	14 909	1 443	8	165	6 990
Other Oceanian countries	1 448	140	10	10	764
South Africa	6 567	647	4	162	2 903
Others	19 394	1 341	10	167	9 429

Appendix 21

Restaurants, Hotels, Travel Agencies and Service Sector Establishments

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Restaurants and similar establishments	**2 423**	**2 487**	**2 559**	**2 575**	**2 588**
Restaurants	240	246	280	285	346
Eating places	1 988	2 039	2 073	2 072	2 015
Drinking places	195	202	206	218	227
Hotels	**85**	**88**	**90**	**100**	**103**
5-star hotels	36	36	37	38	40
4-star hotels	17	19	20	20	20
3-star hotels	17	17	17	19	19
2-star hotels	15	16	16	23	24
Economical accommodation establishments	..	..	..	**40**	**45**
Guesthouses	**39**	**42**	**44**	..	..
Travel agencies	**276**	**260**	**242**	**213**	**213**
Advertising businesses	**902**	**937**	**957**	**987**	**945**
Conference and exhibition organising services	**261**	**277**	**292**	**303**	**280**
Real estate agencies	**1 887**	**1 890**	**1 898**	**1 903**	**1 874**
Real estate management	**335**	**348**	**345**	**348**	**349**

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)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
CPI (Composite)	**101.78**	**102.60**	**102.63**	**103.70**	**104.68**
Foodstuffs and non-alcoholic beverages	102.71	106.17	106.41	108.28	111.00
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	99.53	99.23	98.80	100.64	101.46
Clothing and footwear	100.66	94.01	90.18	90.58	94.10
Housing and fuels	101.68	102.40	102.30	101.16	99.69
Household goods and furnishings	101.27	102.55	106.16	118.09	121.23
Health	102.55	106.67	108.31	109.41	111.97
Transport	101.86	100.73	104.34	110.42	108.18
Communications	97.50	87.15	82.48	74.73	73.06
Recreation and culture	102.35	97.36	91.29	91.07	95.51
Education	100.53	104.09	104.97	109.48	118.50
Other goods and services	101.72	103.63	104.39	105.01	107.05
CPI (A)[a]	**101.79**	**102.71**	**102.63**	**103.41**	**104.16**
CPI (B)[b]	**101.77**	**102.45**	**106.41**	**104.09**	**105.35**
Inflation rate					
CPI (Composite)	2.75	0.81	0.03	1.04	0.94
CPI (A)[a]	2.69	0.90	-0.05	0.72	0.73
CPI (B)[b]	3.34	0.67	0.12	1.47	1.21

[a] *The CPI - A relates to about 50% of the households, which have an average monthly expenditure of MOP12 000 to MOP35 999.*

[b] *The CPI - B relates to about 30% of the households, which have an average monthly expenditure of MOP36 000 to MOP62 999.*

Appendix 23

Money and Finance

MOP million

	2019	2020	2021	2022[r]	2023[p]
Money supply					
M1	**88 162.0**	**81 185.6**	**75 874.2**	**72 759.2**	**71 371.9**
MOP	47 063.7	48 111.3	49 180.0	49 938.3	48 773.3
HKD	38 657.1	30 672.7	24 713.7	20 669.5	21 080.2
RMB	23.8	59.4	38.5	43.5	56.6
USD	2 078.9	1 924.3	1 403.5	1 629.1	964.0
Other currencies	338.5	417.9	538.5	478.8	497.8
M2	**687 520.6**	**692 358.4**	**687 540.1**	**717 710.7**	**726 578.8**
MOP	210 628.9	235 406.1	243 396.8	276 930.7	247 765.3
HKD	331 009.1	338 238.5	344 175.7	298 862.3	330 169.0
RMB	30 872.8	35 094.0	41 007.0	58 824.0	56 688.5
USD	103 095.7	71 390.8	47 452.9	71 199.6	78 967.6
Other currencies	11 824.1	12 229.0	11 507.6	11 894.1	12 988.4
Resident deposits					
Total	**670 644.4**	**673 778.5**	**667 651.8**	**697 278.7**	**706 241.7**
Time deposits	405 969.4	383 206.0	383 028.9	429 921.7	459 776.4
MOP	77 408.9	86 483.2	87 732.9	117 284.0	106 953.9
HKD	207 730.6	209 242.0	228 161.2	205 639.9	239 315.0
RMB	25 684.8	28 894.6	33 308.2	47 010.6	42 813.3
USD	89 151.8	53 305.9	29 687.2	55 336.6	63 933.3
Other currencies	5 993.3	5 280.4	4 139.3	4 650.7	6 760.9
Non-resident deposits	**243 823.3**	**322 136.2**	**354 320.2**	**321 713.6**	**323 655.6**

Money and Finance

MOP million (Cont.)

	2019	2020	2021	2022[r]	2023[p]
Credit by domestic companies and individuals					
Total	**531 969.7**	**551 918.8**	**578 202.5**	**585 835.6**	**552 240.3**
Loans and advances	515 533.4	530 125.8	560 711.8	570 125.3	535 637.0
MOP	176 769.8	188 428.8	199 333.4	208 649.0	210 712.5
HKD	322 499.5	320 869.1	327 430.5	341 408.7	309 017.7
RMB	2 547.4	7 970.0	9 911.9	8 756.8	9 755.0
USD	12 440.0	12 121.4	23 100.7	10 318.8	4 864.1
Other currencies	1 276.7	736.6	935.3	992.0	1 287.6
Distribution of domestic credit (MOP thousand)	**518 100 349**	**534 227 119**	**563 495 523**	**572 171 745**	**538 257 413**
of which:					
Manufacturing industry	7 783 697	5 455 057	6 992 883	4 880 548	2 762 613
Electricity, gas and water	2 459 187	2 420 760	2 323 962	1 981 145	1 779 634
Construction and public works	54 994 601	65 014 411	75 013 583	66 187 415	65 688 148
Trade (wholesale and retail)	29 634 726	28 567 745	35 155 734	28 727 807	23 387 216
Hotels and restaurants	37 966 682	35 273 127	34 535 267	42 322 589	32 279 000
Transport, warehousing and communications	861 596	1 327 326	1 519 000	2 566 125	1 897 998
Personal housing loans	183 320 387	191 488 529	200 033 733	197 204 499	193 792 775

End-year figures

[r] *Revised figures*

[p] *Provisional figures*

Appendix 24

Gross Domestic Product and Main Expenditure Components

At Current Prices - MOP Million					
	2019[r]	**2020[r]**	**2021[r]**	**2022[r]**	**2023[p]**
Gross domestic product	444 540.3	202 471.2	247 925.6	197 312.6	379 477.5
Growth rate (%)	-0.2	-54.5	22.4	-20.4	92.3
Private consumption expenditure	110 890.2	94 379.6	103 736.9	98 271.0	110 013.8
Government final consumption expenditure	45 367.3	52 363.9	52 446.1	55 218.5	51 929.3
Gross fixed capital formation	61 539.6	53 653.7	55 201.7	44 926.7	51 389.9
Changes in inventories	1 318.3	-833.0	1 365.8	1 584.1	1 591.9
Exports of goods and services	367 662.7	124 454.6	225 459.6	169 940.7	351 713.9
Imports of goods and services (-)	142 237.8	121 547.5	190 284.4	172 628.4	187 161.3
Chain volume measures of GDP at chained (2021) dollars - MOP Million					
	2019[r]	**2020[r]**	**2021[r]**	**2022[r]**	**2023[p]**
Gross domestic product	439 496.4	200 691.5	247 925.6	194 864.7	351 798.4
Growth rate (%)	-2.6	-54.3	23.5	-21.4	80.5
Private consumption expenditure	111 924.7	94 846.7	103 736.9	97 648.6	109 427.3
Government final consumption expenditure	47 000.1	52 865.1	52 446.1	54 677.0	51 195.5
Gross fixed capital formation	65 557.9	56 915.1	55 201.7	44 018.3	50 478.8
Changes in inventories	1 330.6	- 839.6	1 365.8	1 573.2	1 556.4
Exports of goods and services	357 072.4	122 838.3	225 459.6	168 431.0	324 833.4
Imports of goods and services (-)	145 395.6	123 768.1	190 284.4	171 483.4	185 205.5
	2019[r]	**2020[r]**	**2021[r]**	**2022[r]**	**2023[p]**
GDP per capita (MOP – current prices)	660 045	297 162	362 915	291 022	559 495
GDP per capita (USD – current prices)	81 787	37 197	45 332	36 080	69 385

[p] *Provisional figures*
[r] *Revised figures*

Appendix 25

Public Finances

MOP million

	2019	2020	2021	2022[r]	2023[P]
Total public revenue	**140 730.2**	**101 670.4**	**94 810.6**	**109 641.5**	**94 990.6**
of which: direct taxes	10 537.5	9 791.1	8 918.9	11 111.2	11 504.2
indirect taxes	4 929.2	3 586.2	3 729.7	2 607.8	3 558.5
Total public expenditure	**84 683.4**	**96 127.0**	**89 153.1**	**102 149.7**	**87 164.1**

Note: Starting from 2019, information is compiled in accordance with the new classification stipulated in the Dispatch of the Secretary for Economy and Finance No. 63/2018, and is therefore not comparable with data from previous years.

[P] *Provisional figures*

[r] *Revised figures*

Appendix 26

Stock, Flows and Income of Inward Direct Investment By Industry

MOP million

		2018	2019	2020[r]	2021[r]	2022
Total	**Stock**	**289 673**	**350 909**	**302 359**	**347 153**	**367 306**
	Flow	**21 097**	**53 932**	**- 50 482**	**42 267**	**29 239**
	Income	**74 052**	**80 495**	**- 16 936**	**15 059**	**-10 180**
Industrial manufacturing	Stock	5 315	5 797	5 937	6 254	6 589
	Flow	27	336	132	317	320
	Income	772	904	882	932	1 198
Construction	Stock	10 503	11 079	11 990	13 302	12 306
	Flow	553	582	845	1 436	-807
	Income	2 883	1 469	1 942	2 221	1 402
Wholesale and retail	Stock	29 970	31 307	27 625	32 549	36 728
	Flow	1 983	1 521	-3 722	5 444	4 155
	Income	8 125	8 200	2 717	11 233	7 568
Hotels and restaurants	Stock	1 473	2 097	1 438	1 144	489
	Flow	229	605	-657	-328	-679
	Income	416	410	-868	-578	-692
Transport, storage and communications	Stock	5 275	5 464	4 283	4 328	4 646
	Flow	559	149	-1 217	26	316
	Income	1 547	1 393	-738	92	-27

Stock, Flows and Income of Inward Direct Investment by Industry

MOP million (Cont.)

		2018	2019	2020[r]	2021[r]	2022
Gaming	Stock	132 287	181 374	126 771	145 755	143 401
	Flow	18 972	43 307	-55 065	18 110	2 578
	Income	42 574	45 190	-32 195	-19 669	-35 305
Banks and securities	Stock	61 347	70 340	74 927	79 402	95 586
	Flow	6 100	6 750	4 992	5 425	15 620
	Income	12 277	12 939	13 003	12 257	9 349
Insurance	Stock	12 315	12 746	11 946	24 582	26 695
	Flow	1 340	1 729	-2 388	9 529	6 656
	Income	1 344	1 393	-4 869	3 896	5 403
Real estate development, leasing and sale activities	Stock	22 379	20 709	24 057	27 300	24 879
	Flow	-1 321	-1 682	3 269	3 242	-2 450
	Income	4 028	8 176	2 502	4 192	409
Other services	Stock	8 808	9 997	13 386	12 537	15 986
	Flow	-7 346	635	3 328	-934	3 531
	Income	85	423	688	483	515

[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		2018	2019	2020[r]	2021[r]	2022
Total	**Stock**	**289 673**	**350 909**	**302 359**	**347 153**	**367 306**
	Flow	**21 097**	**53 932**	**-50 482**	**42 267**	**29 239**
	Income	**74 052**	**80 495**	**-16 936**	**15 059**	**-10 180**
Hong Kong	Stock	81 596	88 743	85 640	98 479	95 539
	Flow	-2 899	3 074	-3 255	6 157	-2 961
	Income	18 798	18 133	-854	7 057	-776
British Virgin Islands	Stock	83 568	91 474	48 404	68 296	72 048
	Flow	11 748	10 666	-43 192	19 620	5 678
	Income	19 204	21 116	-2 738	2 474	-3 759
The mainland	Stock	51 163	59 199	58 829	67 535	84 252
	Flow	6 170	7 941	-879	10 580	20 085
	Income	12 141	14 061	11 412	14 607	11 642
Cayman Islands	Stock	45 758	80 101	69 741	59 842	57 416
	Flow	5 254	30 751	-10 934	-10 345	409
	Income	17 541	21 065	-19 287	-13 734	-20 053
USA	Stock	2 924	2 736	16 788	19 913	22 376
	Flow	-59	-1 676	14 056	15 279	2 904
	Income	214	225	78	204	916
Portugal	Stock	9 153	9 744	9 738	10 083	10 567
	Flow	233	472	-25	324	408
	Income	881	1 058	839	912	841

Stock, Flows and Income of Inward Direct Investment by Usual Residence of Direct Investors

MOP million (Cont.)

Usual residence of direct investors		2018	2019	2020[r]	2021[r]	2022
United Kingdom	Stock	4 580	6 375	1 620	5 080	3 981
	Flow	-234	1 317	-4 827	-1 913	-1 075
	Income	3 268	2 896	-3 101	-1 733	-2 270
Others	Stock	10 932	12 537	11 599	17 926	21 127
	Flow	882	1 387	-1 425	2 566	3 790
	Income	2 006	1 942	-3 284	5 271	3 280

[r] *Revised figures*

Appendix 28

Demography

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Estimate of population (at year-end)	**679 600**	**683 100**	**683 200**	**672 800**	**683 700**
Male	317 400	319 800	321 000	315 100	318 900
Female	362 200	363 300	362 200	357 700	364 800
Growth Rate (%)	**1.8**	**0.5**	**0[#]**	**-1.5**	**1.6**
Age Structure					
0-14	92 300	96 300	99 400	94 700	90 100
15-64	512 200	507 100	500 600	488 700	498 000
65 and over	75 100	79 700	83 200	89 400	95 600
Live-births	**5 979**	**5 545**	**5 026**	**4 344**	**3 712**
Male	3 083	2 866	2 666	2 314	1 905
Female	2 896	2 679	2 360	2 030	1 807
Deaths	**2 282**	**2 230**	**2 320**	**3 004**	**2 981**
Male	1 320	1 267	1 307	1 689	1 732
Female	962	963	1 013	1 315	1 249
Marriage (cases)	**3 724**	**2 754**	**3 277**	**2 727**	**3 168**
Divorce (cases)	**1 435**	**1 319**	**1 315**	**1 106**	**1 299**
Foreigners granted legal residency in Macao SAR	**967**	**730**	**468**	**557**	**878**
Non-resident workers granted legal admission into Macao SAR	**80 689**	**51 544**	**53 132**	**47 987**	**78 868**
Total non-resident workers residing in Macao SAR (at year-end)	**196 538**	**177 663**	**171 098**	**154 912**	**17 661**
Legal immigrants from the mainland	**3 757**	**2 973**	**2 627**	**2 303**	**3 416**

0[#] Less than half of the unit employed

Appendix 29

Law and Order

No.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Crimes registered	**14 178**	**10 057**	**11 376**	**9 799**	**13 487**
Property infringements	8 840	5 429	5 732	5 152	8 373
Personal violations	2 480	2 102	2 318	2 157	2 262
Against the territory	755	469	599	346	454
Social disturbance	957	601	644	454	642
Others	1 146	1 456	2 083	1 690	1 756
Prisoners (at year-end)	**1 636**	**1 548**	**1 520**	**1 323**	**1 355**
Male	1 435	1 337	1 306	1 130	1 133
Female	201	211	214	193	222

Appendix 30

Labour Force

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Labour force participation rate (%)	**70.3**	**70.5**	**69.0**	**68.6**	**67.9**
Male	74.6	74.9	72.7	72.2	71.2
Female	66.7	66.8	65.7	65.6	65.2
Unemployment rate (%)	**1.7**	**2.5**	**2.9**	**3.7**	**2.7**
Male	2.1	2.9	3.4	4.0	2.9
Female	1.3	2.2	2.5	3.3	2.4
Underemployment (%)	**0.5**	**3.5**	**4.1**	**6.9**	**1.7**
Active population ('000)	**394.6**	**405.4**	**389.9**	**378.6**	**375.2**
Male	192.7	198.6	188.6	182.8	180.4
Female	202.0	206.8	201.3	195.8	194.7
By age group and gender					
≦24	**24.7**	**22.1**	**19.1**	**16.4**	**15.5**
Male	12.8	11.1	9.6	7.6	7.8
Female	11.8	11.0	9.6	8.8	7.7
25-34	**115.4**	**114.7**	**104.3**	**104.9**	**100.7**
Male	56.7	57.2	52.7	50.6	48.2
Female	58.7	57.4	51.5	54.3	52.6
35-44	**99.1**	**106.5**	**106.0**	**105.0**	**109.6**
Male	47.0	50.7	50.1	50.9	52.9
Female	52.2	55.8	56.0	54.1	56.7
45-54	**84.3**	**86.1**	**84.0**	**81.0**	**81.4**
Male	35.7	37.3	35.4	35.3	36.5
Female	48.6	48.8	48.6	45.7	44.9
55-64	**60.4**	**63.5**	**63.6**	**57.7**	**55.5**
Male	33.5	33.9	32.8	29.6	27.6
Female	26.8	29.6	30.8	28.2	27.9
65 and over	**10.7**	**12.4**	**12.9**	**13.6**	**12.4**
Male	7.0	8.3	8.1	8.9	7.5
Female	3.7	4.2	4.8	4.7	5.0

Labour Force

(Cont.)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Employed population ('000)	**387.8**	**395.1**	**378.4**	**364.7**	**365.2**
Male	188.6	192.8	182.2	175.5	175.2
Female	199.2	202.3	196.2	189.2	190.0
By age group and gender					
≦24	**23.4**	**20.3**	**17.4**	**14.8**	**14.3**
Male	12.1	10.0	8.6	6.7	7.1
Female	11.3	10.3	8.7	8.1	7.2
25-34	**113.8**	**111.8**	**101.0**	**100.4**	**97.6**
Male	55.8	55.5	50.9	48.2	46.6
Female	57.9	56.2	50.1	52.2	51.0
35-44	**98.0**	**104.4**	**104.0**	**102.2**	**107.9**
Male	46.3	50.1	49.2	49.6	52.1
Female	51.7	54.4	54.8	52.6	55.9
45-54	**83.1**	**84.6**	**82.0**	**78.8**	**79.6**
Male	35.0	36.7	34.4	34.3	35.5
Female	48.0	48.0	47.6	44.5	44.0
55-64	**59.0**	**61.7**	**61.3**	**55.4**	**53.7**
Male	32.5	32.4	31.1	28.2	26.6
Female	26.6	29.2	30.2	27.2	27.0
65 and over	**10.6**	**12.2**	**12.8**	**13.1**	**12.2**
Male	6.9	8.1	8.0	8.4	7.3
Female	3.7	4.2	4.8	4.6	4.9
Unemployed population ('000)	**6.8**	**10.3**	**11.5**	**13.9**	**10.0**
Male	4.1	5.8	6.4	7.4	5.2
Female	2.7	4.5	5.1	6.5	4.7
By age group and gender					
≦24	**1.3**	**1.8**	**1.7**	**1.5**	**1.2**
Male	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7
Female	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5
25-34	**1.6**	**2.9**	**3.2**	**4.5**	**3.1**
Male	0.9	1.7	1.8	2.5	1.6
Female	0.8	1.2	1.2	2.1	1.6

Labour Force

(Cont.)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
35-44	**1.2**	**2.1**	**2.0**	**2.8**	**1.7**
Male	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.9
Female	0.5	1.5	1.2	1.5	0.8
45-54	**1.3**	**1.5**	**2.0**	**2.2**	**1.8**
Male	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.9
Female	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.9
55-64	**1.3**	**1.9**	**2.3**	**2.4**	**1.8**
Male	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.0
Female	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.8
65 and over	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.5**	**0.2**
Male	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1
Female	$0^{\#}$	$0^{\#}$	$0^{\#}$	0.1	0.1

$0^{\#}$ Less than half of the unit employed

Due to rounding, total may not correspond to the sum of partial figures.

Appendix 31

Industrial and Commercial Establishments

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Manufacturing	**1 001**	**1 002**	**984**	**984**	**974**
Textiles	13	15	17	16	13
Garments	118	116	115	109	104
Foods and beverages	448	449	450	457	448
Construction	**4 143**	**4 590**	**4 764**	**4 475**	**4 470**
Site preparation	55	53	43	26	37
Construction of buildings (whole or part) and civil engineering	445	447	386	331	325
Special installation	1 062	1 363	1 275	1 263	1 170
Completion of buildings	2 568	2 712	3 050	2 850	2 929
Hiring of construction and demolition equipment with operator	13	15	10	5	9
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	**19 040**	**20 299**	**20 778**	**22 332**	**23 116**
Sales, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; retail sales of automotive fuel	1 210	1 244	1 251	1 304	1 347
Wholesale trade	7 002	7 642	7 881	8 355	8 619
Retail trade	10 828	11 413	11 646	12 673	13 150
Transport, warehousing and communications	**3 678**	**3 874**	**3 821**	**3 830**	**3 658**
Transport and warehousing	3 596	3 789	3 740	3 749	3 588
Land transport	2 645	2 648	2 498	2 453	2 289
Sea transport	25	24	24	24	24
Air transport	21	23	23	23	21
Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	905	1 094	1 195	1 249	1 254
Communications	82	85	81	81	70
Financial activities					
Total number of banks	30	30	31	33	33
Number of branches	205	205	206	213	211
Total number of insurance companies	25	26	26	27	28

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)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total	**387.8**	**395.1**	**378.4**	**364.7**	**365.2**
Manufacturing	6.3	6.4	6.6	5.9	6.1
Electricity, gas and water	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.7
Construction	30.5	37.6	32.6	30.2	27.8
Wholesale and retail trade	41.6	46.2	43.4	46.3	46.6
Hotels, restaurants and similar establishments	56.1	54.4	50.3	45.2	46.0
Transport, warehousing and communications	19.8	18.0	17.6	18.0	19.2
Financial activities	12.1	12.8	13.6	12.3	13.6
Real estate and business services	34.8	35.6	32.8	32.9	32.3
Public administration and compulsory social security	27.9	27.4	28.6	28.4	29.2
Education	17.3	18.2	19.2	21.0	20.6
Health and social work	12.6	13.5	14.3	16.7	16.1
Recreational, cultural, gaming and other services	97.0	91.3	89.1	80.6	79.9
Private households with employed persons (domestic servants)	30.3	31.5	28.5	25.1	24.9
Others and unknown	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.3

Due to rounding, total may not correspond to the sum of partial figures.

Appendix 33

Health

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Doctor per 1,000 population	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.9
Nurse per 1,000 population	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.4
Hospital bed per 1,000 population	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.8
Clinics[1]					
Medical clinic	134	111	109	103	99
Chinese medicine clinic	104	95	89	83	79
Dental clinic	47	45	44	42	40
Comprehensive clinic	383	407	427	449	464
Registered health personnel[1]					
Doctors	1 808	1 789	1 888	1 965	1 980
Doctors of chinese medicine	538	551	566	590	601
Chinese medicine practitioners	152	149	143	134	127
Dentists	236	243	267	268	271
Odontologists	41	40	40	38	35
Nurses	2 491	2 568	2 742	2 863	2 980
Therapists	359	414	479	558	570
Masseurs	13	13	13	13	13
Acupuncturists	8	7	7	7	7
Main causes of death (%)					
Neoplasms	35.9	38.9	38.1	32.8	29.6
Diseases of the circulatory system	26.8	26.1	23.9	29.3	27.4
Diseases of the respiratory system	14.3	12.1	14.2	13.8	16.8
Diseases of the digestive system	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.4	2.5
Diseases of the genitourinary system	4.0	3.4	4.1	4.4	4.4
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	3.4	3.1	3.0	4.6	5.5

[1] *Source: Administrative data from the Health Bureau*

Appendix 34

Education

	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024
Students per 1,000 inhabitants	**172**	**179**	**189**	**202**	**209**
Establishments					
Tertiary education	10	10	10	10	10
Pre-primary, primary and secondary education	70	71	71	68	76
Kindergarten	5	5	5	4	4
Primary education	1	1	2	2	2
Secondary education	5	5	5	3	3
Kindergarten and primary	20	21	19	17	18
Secondary and kindergarten	1	-	-	1	-
Secondary and primary	7	7	7	7	7
Secondary, primary and kindergarten	31	32	33	34	35
Students enrolled					
Tertiary education	36 107	39 093	44 052	49 594	55 611
Secondary education	26 396	27 627	28 961	30 274	31 617
Primary education	33 961	35 450	36 791	37 854	38 349
Pre-primary education	19 265	18 908	18 109	17 108	16 188
Teachers					
Tertiary education	2 598	2 653	2 784	2 813	3 008
Secondary education	2 721	2 768	2 769	2 848	2 938
Primary education	2 540	2 642	2 752	2 836	2 896
Pre-primary education	1 395	1 412	1 375	1 341	1 323
Students per teacher					
Secondary education	9.7	10.0	10.5	10.6	10.8
Primary education	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.2
Pre-primary education	13.8	13.4	13.2	12.8	12.2
Special education	5.6	5.8	6.4	5.8	5.8

- *Absolute value = zero*

Appendix 35

Construction

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Buildings with licence of use issued (completion of buildings) in private sector					
Buildings	58	57	103	52	58
Units	3 013	2 521	2 545	569	254
Gross floor area (m^2)	474 123	287 170	953 667	373 226	373 735
No. of parking spaces for cars	2 182	1 396	2 610	1 168	1 173
No. of parking spaces for motorcycles	2 175	477	737	500	494
Buildings with construction permit issued (construction of new buildings) in private sector					
Buildings	67	55	35	31	19
Units	405	233	1 407	458	464
Gross floor area (m^2)	442 050	881 296	556 595	66 755	48 508
No. of parking spaces for cars	1 452	1 890	1 318	209	157
No. of parking spaces for motorcycles	401	618	281	82	32
Building units and parking spaces transacted as per record of stamp duty	**11 022**	**9 002**	**8 802**	**4 544**	**4 416**
Residential	8 277	6 483	6 001	2 809	2 879
Commercial and office	651	497	538	457	319
Industrial	87	66	67	50	39
Parking spaces	1 989	1 928	2 176	1 215	1 148
Others	18	28	20	13	31
Value of building units and parking spaces transacted as per record of stamp duty (MOP million)	**62 237**	**51 111**	**49 772**	**24 692**	**23 230**
Residential	51 049	42 957	40 800	17 972	18 301
Commercial and office	7 109	4 446	5 090	4 487	2 952
Industrial	1 130	944	989	690	540
Parking spaces	2 797	2 432	2 584	1 363	1 170
Others	151	332	309	181	267

"Licence of use issued" refers to projects that were issued the licence of use (also known as occupation permit) during the reference period.

"Construction permit issued" refers to projects that were issued the construction permit to start construction, expansion and superstructure works during the reference period.

Appendix 36

Transport

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Vehicles in circulation (No.)					
Cars	116 838	118 632	120 334	121 313	123 254
Industrial vehicle	70	72	72	72	71
Motorcycles	123 838	125 406	127 197	128 196	128 542
Density of vehicles in circulation					
No. of vehicles per km	257	262	260	259	262
No. of motorbikes per km	273	277	275	273	273
Traffic accidents					
No. of accidents	13 691	10 194	12 776	11 169	13 563
Persons injured and/or dead	4 512	3 594	4 379	3 991	4 737
Total cross-border vehicle traffic (No.)					
In	2 674 191	1 255 143	2 025 381	1 892 389	3 650 491
Out	2 684 392	1 261 909	2 028 112	1 894 060	3 657 748
Vehicle traffic through the Border Gate (No.)					
In	1 648 691	499 780	699 537	564 132	1 293 050
Out	1 616 637	486 004	667 865	514 992	1 280 889
Vehicles traffic through the checkpoint of Macao Port Area at Hengqin Port[a] (No.)					
In	790 905	338 085	530 394	612 041	962 222
Out	839 722	370 149	541 246	640 208	983 115

Transport

(Cont.)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Vehicles traffic through the checkpoint of Zhuhai-Macao Crossborder Industrial Zone (No.)					
In	18 022	12 238	14 834	12 349	16 662
Out	18 758	27 207	52 333	47 191	46 821
Vehicles traffic through the checkpoint of Macao Port Administration Area of Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Checkpoint (No.)					
In	216 573	405 040	780 616	703 867	1 378 557
Out	209 275	378 549	766 668	691 669	1 346 923
Ferry trips (No.)					
In	55 334	10 683	12 337	10 569	33 864
Out	55 329	10 691	12 338	10 568	33 863
Commercial flights at the Macau International Airport (No.)					
Arrival	36 796	6 836	6 961	5 097	19 589
Departure	36 798	6 840	7 005	5 109	19 596
Container flow by sea[b] (No.)					
In	56 583	55 773	55 555	49 321	49 377
Out	34 127	27 551	29 534	36 700	47 405
Transit	400	80	282	169	192
Seaborne containerised cargo (tonne)					
In	120 683	104 177	121 735	117 481	157 381
Out	19 490	14 685	30 994	32 517	36 327
Transit	6 122	2 397	5 967	6 451	3 385

Transport

(Cont.)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Seaborne containerised throughput (TEU)					
In	84 618	83 365	82 695	73 954	74 393
Out	47 699	37 883	40 840	53 514	69 587
Transit	722	155	540	318	345
Container flow by land[b] (No.)					
In	2 592	2 202	1 375	1 169	4 703
Out	718	2 810	6 255	5 316	6 771
Transit	539	1 012	1 599	1 133	1 057
Gross weight of containerised land cargo (Tonne)					
In	14 188	12 908	10 492	16 543	14 369
Out	1 585	2 412	2 082	2 591	981
Transit	5 755	13 036	18 650	30 225	27 122
Gross weight of cargo at the Macau International Airport (Tonne)					
In	7 219	3 694	4 863	4 796	5 269
Out	29 549	28 194	43 457	45 949	56 866
Transit	5 448	1 408	221	652	1 674

[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

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Telephone lines at year-end	116 383	107 340	99 989	92 875	87 520
Mobile telephone users at year-end (Prepaid cards included)	2 793 474	1 621 217	1 274 747	1 213 216	1 374 126
Telephone fixed lines per 1 000 inhabitants	171	157	146	138	128
Mobile telephone users per 1 000 inhabitants	4 110	2 373	1 866	1 803	2 010
Internet subscribers	589 649[r]	632 192[r]	671 821[r]	700 582[r]	721 539
Hours of Internet usage ('000 hours)	1 585 404	1 654 276	1 661 016	1 686 507	1 702 414
Postal services ('000 units)					
Ordinary mail	29 740	25 353	22 158	18 255	18 368
Registered mail	1 052	929	951	876	843

'000 thousand
[r] Revised figures

Appendix 38

Consumption of Energy and Construction Materials, and Liquid and Gas Fuel

Consumption of Energy and Construction Materials

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Water ('000 m^3)	92 815	85 515	86 308	83 254	89 164
Electricity (million kwh)	5 805.8	5 414.9	5 687.8	5 482.7	5 980.7
L.P. gas (tonnes)	40 905	34 426	34 051	31 187	31 108
Natural gas ('000 m^3)	136 720	73 900	85 884	120 336	121 747
Liquid fuel ('000 litres)*	258 303	209 041	205 436	186 430	205 801
Cement (tonnes)	346 097	355 907	478 593	532 801[r]	612 727

Liquid and Gaseous Fuel Statistics

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Petrol ('000 litres)					
Imports	106 481	88 612	103 298	90 818	98 147
Consumption	110 965	92 664	101 969	90 806	96 622
Kerosene ('000 litres)					
Imports	1 986	1 506	1 440	1 228	1 258
Consumption	2 026	1 529	1 431	1 229	1 271
Gas oil and diesel ('000 litres)					
Imports	161 177	87 975	98 817	92 836	113 902
Consumption	110 865	82 138	93 891	88 848	93 943

Liquid and Gas Fuel Statistics

(Cont.)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Fuel oil ('000 litres)					
Imports	21 800	43 560	-	3 960	12 000
Consumption	34 447	32 711	8 146	5 547	13 965
L.P. gas (tonnes)					
Imports	39 511	34 180	33 431	30 524	31 101
Consumption	40 905	34 426	34 051	31 187	31 108
Natural gas ('000 m^3)					
Imports	133 725	72 371	85 325	117 084	121 716
Consumption	136 720	73 900	85 884	120 336	121 747

* *The amount of aviation kerosene is not included.*

r *Revised figures*

\- *Absolute value equals zero*


澳門歡迎您
MACAO WELCOMES YOU

Macao Yearbook Editorial Team

Chief editor:	Chan Lou
Deputy chief editor:	Louie Wong Lok I
Editorial committee:	Ines Lam Pui Cheng, Chan U Hong, Calvin Chu Ka Lun, Elena Au Son Wa and Amelia Leong Man Ieng
Executive editors:	Amelia Leong Man Ieng, Alberto Au Kam Va, Eva Lei Sao Iok
Contributing writers:	Amelia Leong Man Ieng, Eva Lei Sao Iok, Royce Mui Chong Meng, Alex Che Weng Peng and Suey Lao Sou Ieng
Translation/editing/proofreading:	William Ip Wai Kwok, Martin Williams, Carmen Ip, Kitty Chan Chui Kee, Elaine Lui Yick Ling, Au-yeung Ching Nuen, Edralin Cynthia Li, Bellavista Chow Long Ching, and Eva Lei Sao Iok
Photography:	Lou Kam Lit, Vitor Alves, Ho Kuok Wai, Cheong Ka Ian, Pedro Kong Chan Wai, Leong Cheok Nang, Siu Yat Chung, Daniel Chao Man Loi, Enotts Zhao Haoxiang and Elvis Chan Tim Kit

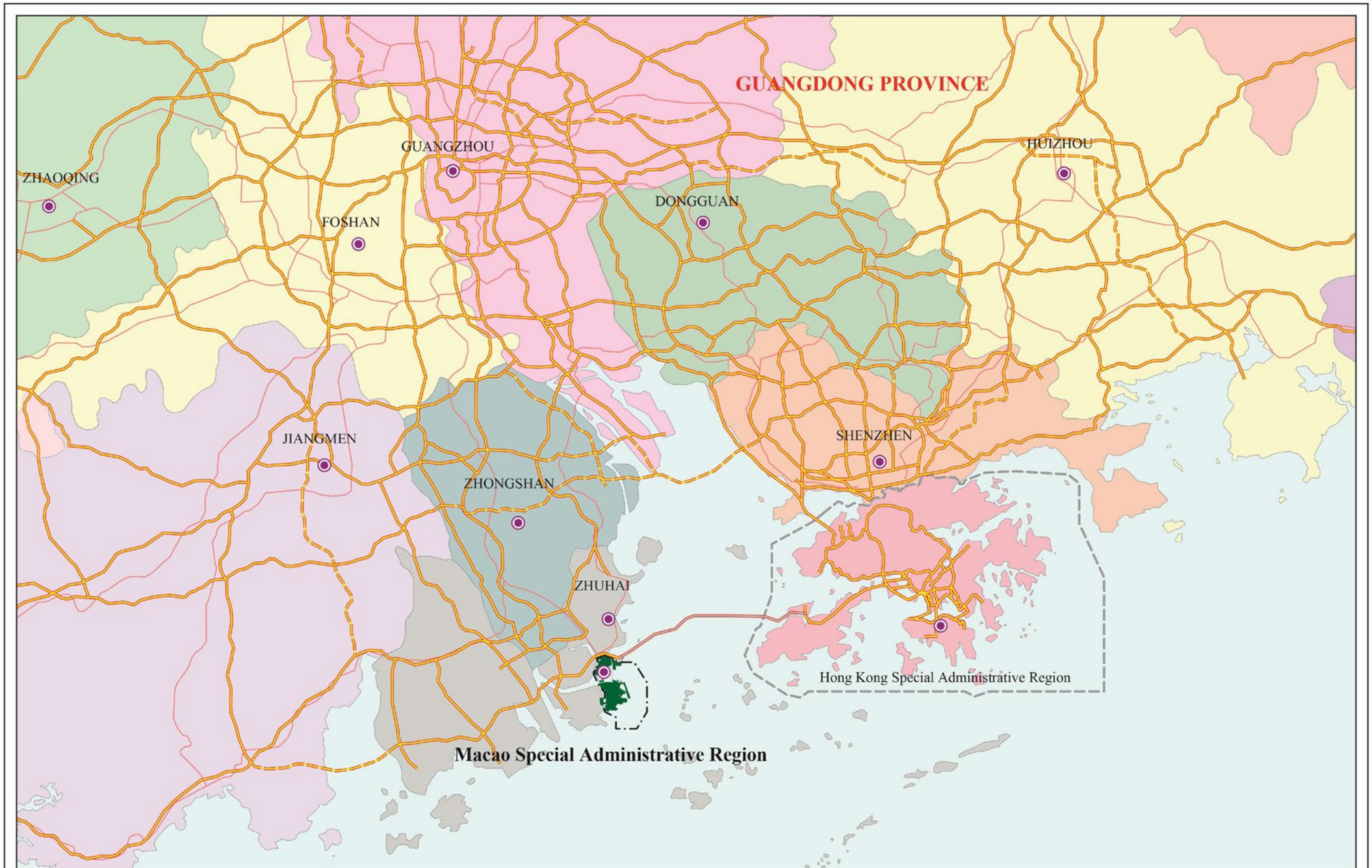
Macao Yearbook 2024

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
Enquiry: yearbook@gcs.gov.mo

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

All rights reserved
ISBN 978-99937-56-66-8 (eBook)
First edition: October 2024

MACAO SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION AND ITS ADJACENT REGIONS



地圖繪製暨地籍局
Direcção dos Serviços de Cartografia e Cadastro

Legend : Boundary of Special Administrative Region | Expressway (dotted line means under-construction) | National Roadway | Hong Kong–Zhuhai–Macao Bridge

All RIGHTS RESERVED

ISBN 978-99937-56-66-8

APP STORE GOOGLE PLAY

掃描下載**澳門年鑑**、**Macau - Livro do Ano**、**Macau Yearbook**