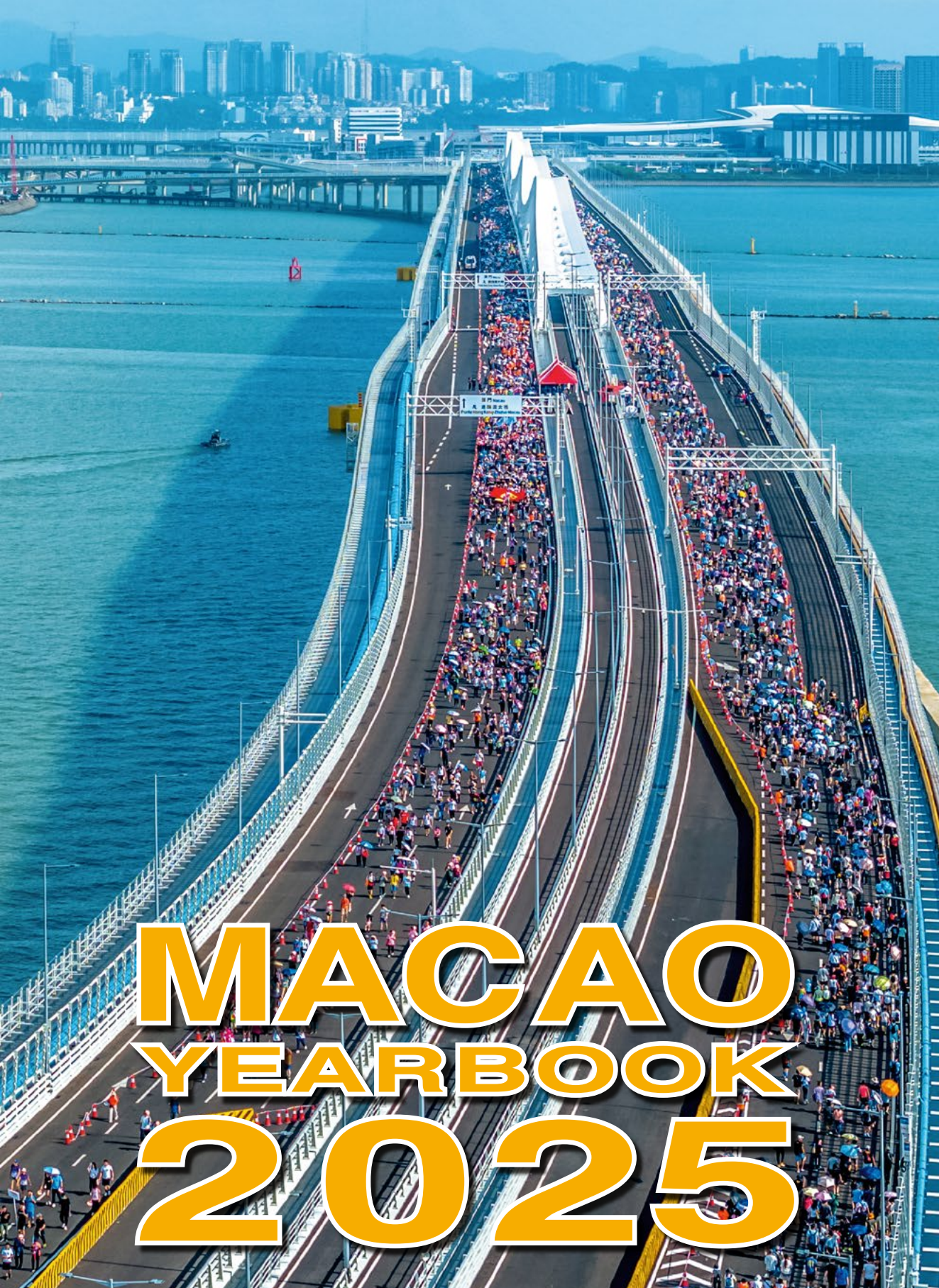
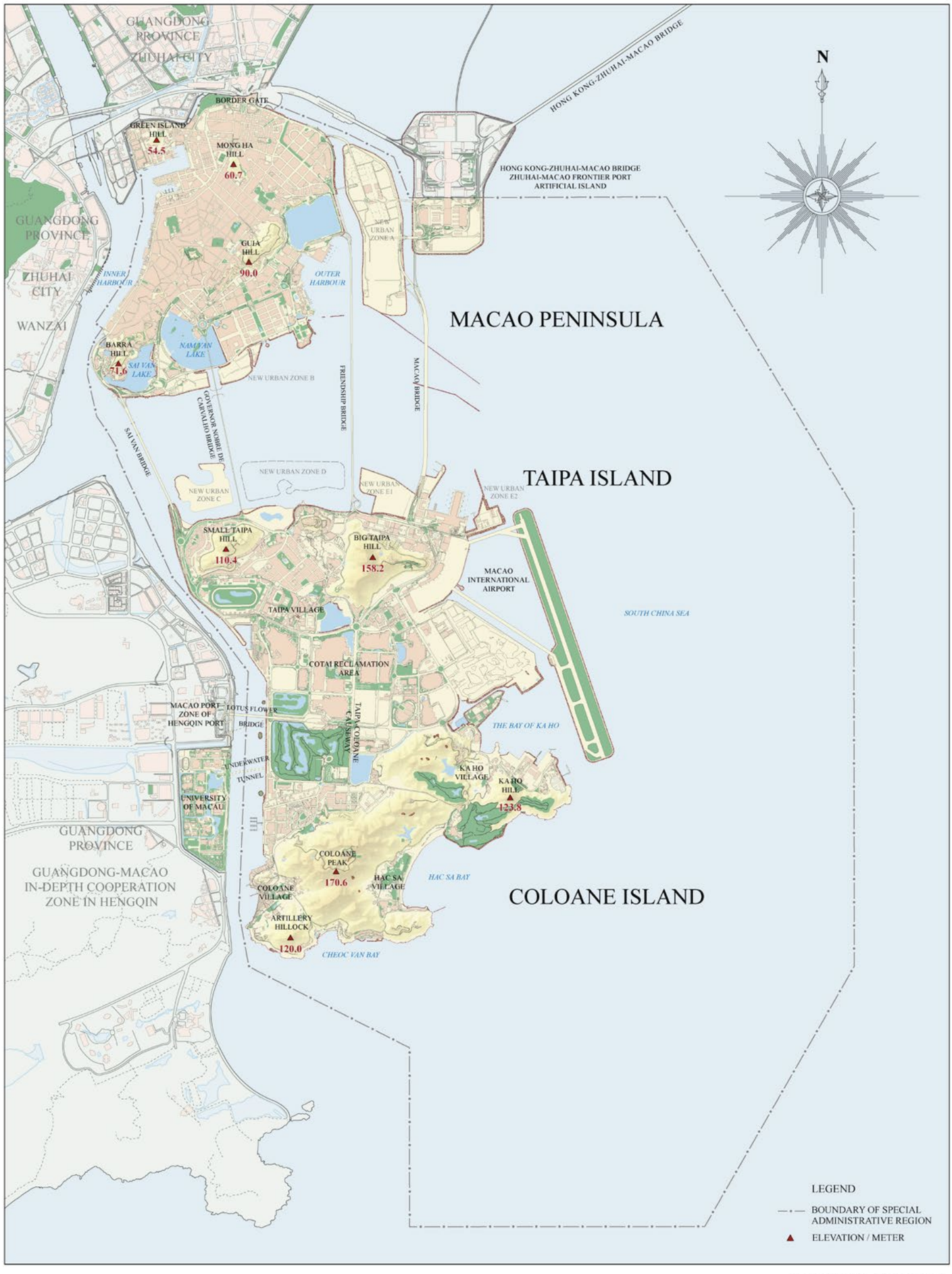


MACAO YEARBOOK 2025

MACAO SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION



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Macao Yearbook 2025

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of the Macao Special Administrative Region

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 2024 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 2025* were provided by relevant departments and the Statistics and Census Service, and they correspond to the situation at the end of 2024. 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



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Macao at a Glance

Population and Households

Total population
(As at 31 December 2024): 688,300
Of whom 318,700 were males
369,600 were females
Age structure:
0-14 years old: 12.5 percent
15 - 64 years old: 72.9 percent
65 years old and above: 14.6 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: 5.3‰
Crude death rate: 3.6‰
Marriage rate: 4.6 per 1,000 population
Divorce rate: 2.0 per 1,000 population
Ageing index: 116.6 percent
Total number of households (as at 31 December 2024): 205,000
Average persons per household: 2.81
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: 20,600 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: 23.6ºC
Total rainfall: 2,029.2 mm
Average relative humidity: 82 percent
Total sunshine: 2,295.9 hours

Employment

Employed population: 376,300
Of whom 11.7 percent were employed in wholesale and retailing
6.9 percent in construction
13.6 percent in hotel and catering
22.0 percent in gaming, entertainment and other services industries
Labour force participation rate: 67.8 percent
Unemployment rate: 1.8 percent
Underemployment rate: 1.4 percent

Motor Roads and Licensed Vehicles

Total length of motor roads: 489.7 kilometres
Newly registered vehicles: 12,900
Licensed vehicles: 253,182
Of which 126,457 were automobiles
126,656 were motorcycles

Major Economic Indicators

GDP at current prices: 403.314 billion patacas[P]
GDP (chain volume 2020): 384.055 billion patacas[P]
GDP per capita at current prices: 587,900 patacas[P]
Median monthly earnings: 18,000 patacas
Narrow money supply (M1): 74.465 billion patacas (at year-end)
Broad money supply (M2): 783.979 billion patacas (at year-end)
Residents' deposits: 763.302 billion patacas (at year-end)
Inflation rate (Composite CPI)**:** 0.74 percent
Total merchandise imports and exports
Total imports: 128.667 billion patacas
Total exports: 13.487 billion patacas
Inbound and outbound container movements by land: 70,376 tonnes
Inbound and outbound container movements by sea: 194,840 tonnes
Air cargo movements: 108,001 tonnes
Inbound commercial flights: 28,295

Tourism

Visitor arrivals: 34,928,650
By sea: 4,094,585
By land: 27,769,490
By air: 3,064,575
Hotel and guesthouse occupancy: 86.3 percent
Per-capita spending of visitors (excluding gaming): 2,157 patacas
Conventions and Exhibitions
Total number of events: 1,524
Total participants/ visitors: 1,332,000

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

Innovate to Elevate; Forge Ahead to Break New Ground

Policy Highlights of the Macao SAR Government for 2025

In this inaugural year, the current-term Government will unite all sectors of society to comprehensively implement the spirit of President Xi's important speeches during his visit to Macao; thoroughly and accurately adhere to the principles of "One country, two systems", "Macao people governing Macao", and a high degree of autonomy; safeguard the sovereignty, security and development interests of the country; firmly implement the principle of "patriots governing Macao"; maintain a high level of security to ensure high-quality development; act more diligently to promote appropriate economic diversification; enhance the effectiveness of governance by deepening reform and innovation; continue to improve people's livelihoods with the principle of putting people first; strengthen internal and external connectivity to build a high-level platform for the opening-up to the outside world; fully utilise the country's favourable policies with a proactive mindset; accelerate the development of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, and better integrate into and contribute to national development, in order to explore new horizons for the development of Macao, and showcase the successful implementation of the "One country, two systems" principle with Macao characteristics.

1. New circumstances, new requirements and new tasks

Looking ahead to 2025, challenges and opportunities coexist alongside pressures and driving forces.

We must clearly recognise that the issue of a relatively one-sided economy remains the primary challenge facing the current-term Government. Long-standing problems such as limited visitor diversity, fiscal revenue imbalance and insufficient capabilities for innovation persist. Additionally, the new economic cycle; changes in consumption patterns, consumer attitudes and consumer classes; as well as the rapid transformation of the external environment, have led to unbalanced and insufficient economic development in Macao. Small- and medium-sized enterprises are facing common difficulties such as the outflow of consumption and operational challenges. Macao also faces issues such as an ageing population, low birth rates and an imbalanced employment structure for young people. Competition from neighbouring regions in the tourism and gaming industry is intensifying and set to escalate.

Meanwhile, there remains a gap between the development of diversified industries and society's expectations, while Hengqin's role in supporting Macao's appropriate economic diversification remains limited. Deep-rooted conflicts that accumulated over the long term in Macao are gradually becoming apparent, and new circumstances and challenges are emerging during the process of economic recovery and transformation. Hence, a careful assessment of future economic development is essential. The momentum of the post-pandemic recovery of the tourism and gaming industry is also slowing, and this year's fiscal revenue may fall short of expectations. Some significant new

expenditures have not been included in the announced fiscal budget, potentially necessitating adjustments. Faced with both longstanding issues and new challenges, we must accurately identify changes, respond scientifically, proactively seek transformation, tackle challenges head-on, propose practical solutions to stabilise the economic foundation, stimulate economic vitality, strengthen management of expectations and broaden the scope for development.

As long as we maintain unwavering faith, resolutely pursue reforms, proceed steadily and strive diligently, we can strike a balance between immediate needs and long-term planning, address difficulties while bolstering confidence, harmonise effective markets with proactive governance, revitalise existing resources while optimising new resources, develop the economy while improving people's livelihoods, achieve high-quality development alongside high-level security, transform challenges into opportunities and pressures into motivation, leverage favourable conditions to overcome adverse factors, and break new ground for Macao's development, ensuring that Macao – the pearl on the palm of the motherland on the southern coast – shines even brighter.

2. Strengthen liaison and coordination mechanisms, break new ground for the development of the Macao SAR

Strengthening liaison and coordination mechanisms stands as a pivotal initiative of the new-term Government, to deepen public administration reform and elevate governance capabilities. Reinforcing top-level guidance and enhancing cross-sector coordination aim to effectively improve administrative efficiency and policy execution; and address long-standing issues such as poor inter-departmental communication, departments shirking responsibilities and fragmented governance – thus ensuring that all departments operate in unison with decisive and effective actions. By focusing on critical issues tied to Macao's long-term development and the general concerns of the public, the Government seeks to establish a comprehensive and well-coordinated strategy for planning reforms and promoting development.

The new-term Government has established the following six leading groups and working groups:

— A leading group on public administration reform;

— A leading group for promoting the construction of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin;

— A coordination group for public administration reform;

— A legal coordination working group;

— A city beautification and sanitation working group; and

— A working group for optimising the coordination of road works.

3. Step up efforts to expedite construction of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Co-operation Zone in Hengqin, with Macao-Hengqin integration as the objective

The current-term Government will prioritise striving for high-quality achievements of the second-

phase development goals of the Cooperation Zone. Guided by President Xi's important directive on "three key-points", the Government will firmly embrace the positioning of "Macao + Hengqin", with Macao-Hengqin integration as the objective, leverage institutional innovation in legal systems as the breakthrough point, and pursue bold reforms and innovations to drive substantial progress and effectiveness in the construction of the Cooperation Zone.

The Government will strive for progress with institutional innovation in legal systems. The Government will optimise the coordinating role of the leading group for the promotion of the construction of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin; study and formulate important policies, laws and regulations supporting the construction of the Cooperation Zone; and promote the alignment of the regulatory systems for civil and commercial affairs between the Cooperation Zone, Macao and international standards.

The Government will capitalise on Macao's leading role to a greater extent; devote more resources and efforts to policy coordination, rules and regulations formulation, capital investment, promotion of joint investments and construction projects.

The Government will actively address existing issues and pragmatically plan for the key tasks of the second phase of developing the Cooperation Zone; and expedite the Cooperation Zone's industrial development plan, while focusing on areas relevant to Macao.

To enhance efforts to solicit business and attract investment, the Government will intensify efforts to attract top-tier enterprises that align with the Cooperation Zone's industrial development direction, as well as high-quality industrial projects and talents from both domestic and international sources, thus creating several landmark projects that can drive the Cooperation Zone's development.

To promote integration of Macao and Hengqin industries, the Government will implement the innovative model of "register in Macao and produce in Hengqin" to promote the integrated development of the traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) industry in Macao and Hengqin; optimise the multi-functional free trade account (EF account) system; accelerate cooperation between Macao and Hengqin in the bond market, wealth management and digital finance; and develop the "Macao for research and development, Hengqin for commercialisation" model to promote the transformation of Macao's research projects into business ventures in Hengqin.

To boost connectivity between Macao and Hengqin, the Government will fortify "physical connectivity", by promoting northbound travel of "single-licence plate vehicles" via Hengqin; and deepen "institutional connectivity" by optimising the two-tier closed-loop customs arrangement.

To enhance the provision of administrative and civil services, the Government will advance policy innovation in areas such as employment and entrepreneurship, cross-boundary professional practice, healthcare, education and social welfare in the Cooperation Zone.

4. Overall direction, goals and highlights of the Policy Address for the fiscal year 2025

The overall direction of Policy Address for 2025 is: reinforce diversification, improve livelihoods, enhance governance and integrate into our nation.

The major development goals of the Macao SAR for 2025 include: consolidate the momentum of economic recovery, foster appropriate economic diversification, and stimulate community economic growth to sustain positive growth in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP); continuously improve employment for residents, maintain the unemployment rate at a relatively low level, and stabilise prices and the supply of essential goods to continuously improve livelihoods; advance public administration reform, and strengthen liaison and coordination mechanisms to enhance governance; better integrate into national development, build a high-level platform for opening-up to the outside world, and safeguard national security and social stability.

(I) Build a vibrant economy, strive for development, seek advancement, and endeavour to promote appropriate economic diversification

1. Optimising the system of economic governance

The Government will enhance the planning regarding appropriate economic diversification, refine the "1+4" development plan for appropriate economic diversification, develop specialised medium- and long-term plans for nascent industries, and explore more innovative and forward-thinking policy reforms.

To boost support and financial investment in diversified industries, the Government will introduce fiscal and tax policies to support appropriate economic diversification; leverage non-gaming investments to support appropriate economic diversification, increase financial investment, expedite research on the establishment of a government industrial fund and a fund for transforming scientific and technological achievements into business applications.

2. Continuously optimising the business environment

The Government will set up a working group to review business regulations, refine civil and commercial legal systems, and strengthen inter-departmental collaboration to foster a "fair, transparent and predictable" business-friendly environment and orderly market.

The Government will focus on soliciting business and attracting investment in key industries. The Government will strengthen the inter-departmental investment committee's role, so it can provide comprehensive support and assistance to investors implementing projects in Macao.

To improve the quality and efficiency of public administrative services, the Government will introduce a "One Stop" licensing service for tutorial centres, Chinese herbal stores and pharmaceutical stores.

To support the financial operations of small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), the Government will launch the SME Digital Support Service.

3. Enriching the content of Macao as a world tourism and leisure centre

To promote the healthy and orderly development of the gaming industry in compliance with related laws, the Government will coordinate and prepare for the conclusion of the transition period of "satellite casinos"; urge gaming concessionaires to effectively engage in non-gaming investments; guide concessionaires to allocate more resources to support key industrial projects in Macao and Hengqin, as well as branded projects that enhance Macao's overall competitiveness.

To broaden the base of international visitors, the Government will expand international markets

in Northeast Asia, Southeast Asia, South Asia and South America; establish new overseas economic, trade, tourism and cultural offices in Southeast and Northeast Asian countries; collaborate with gaming concessionaires to strengthen international market promotions.

The Government will strengthen the promotion of Macao as a tourism and leisure destination and showcase its rich "Tourism +" elements to the international community.

4. Expediting development of nascent industries

To promote the development of TCM and Big Health industries, the Government will encourage large-scale medical conferences and exhibitions to be held in Macao; expedite research and development of traditional and classical TCM prescriptions, and transform research results into commercial products; and leverage the leading effect of the Peking Union Medical College Hospital to boost medical tourism.

To foster the development of modern financial services, the Government will cultivate and expand the bond market; study the potential introduction of subsidies for bond issuance fees; optimise the Macao Central Securities Depository, in phases; expedite legislation on the Securities Law and the Investment Funds Law; and promote research and development of the "Digital Macao Pataca".

To develop high-tech industries suitable for Macao, the Government will continue to implement the Technology Enterprises Certification Programme; nurture high-tech start-ups; launch the Funding Scheme for Innovation and Research and Development by Enterprises; study the potential establishment of a patent ownership system for university-enterprise cooperation projects supported by MSAR Government funding.

To promote the market-oriented, professional, international, digitalised and green development of the exhibition industry, the Government will encourage the industry to shift towards a business model that attracts both high-quality exhibitions and conferences to Macao; and leverage the concept of "first release economy" to enhance Macao's commercial vitality and innovation.

To expedite the development of the cultural and sports industry, the Government will host international cultural and art events; establish Macao as a "City of Performing Arts"; launch the "Film and Television Industry Talent Training Programme"; develop Macao as a "City of Sports".

To support the transformation and upgrading of traditional industries, the Government will provide multi-faceted support for exploring new markets for "Made in Macao", "Macao-branded" and "Macao designed" products.

To enhance the development of the digital economy, the Government will expand the scope of Faster Payment System services.

5. Developing new quality productive forces in accordance with Macao's situation

Taking into account the actual situation in Macao, the cultivation and development of new quality productive forces will be supported through the integrated development of education, science, technology and talent nurturing.

To build a high-quality basic education system, the Government will increase the subsidies for free education, tuition fees and recurrent education, and support schools with optimising teaching environments and improving faculty welfare; and boost the application of smart technology.

To foster the development of tertiary education, the Government will continue to expedite key research projects such as "Macao Science 1" and "Macao Science 2"; and expand joint cultivation programmes between local tertiary education institutions and overseas renowned institutions.

To facilitate technological innovation, the Government will complete the restructuring of Macao's state key laboratories; and accelerate the transformation of research results through the Industry-Academia-Research Online Matching Platform and the Science and Technology Week.

To optimise the talent system, the Government will press ahead with the Programme for the Development of Scientific Innovation Talent of the Youth Science and Technology Village; and optimise the Talent Training and Certification Incentive Programme.

The Government will launch the third phase of the talent importation programme; encourage the return of Macao talents from abroad, while attracting sought-after, high-calibre talents from around the world; and organise the Third Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area High-quality Talent Development Conference.

6. Reviving the community economy with comprehensive measures

To utilise and revitalise old urban areas, the Government will support participation of SMEs in the revitalisation of historical areas to create high-quality cultural streets with unique characteristics.

In terms of reviving the community economy, the Government will enhance and launch the 2025 Community Consumption Rewards Programme.

A scheme providing interest subsidies on bank loans for SMEs will be launched. The maximum annual rate for subsidies of loan interest will be four percent, with a maximum subsidy period of three years, for each eligible business or enterprise owner. The maximum loan amount for each beneficiary will be five million patacas, and the maximum total loan amount eligible for the subsidy scheme will be ten billion patacas.

A "Three-Tier Support Programme" will be launched. Building on the existing distinctive shop programme, a new specialised programme will be introduced. The Government will support industry associations with conducting a new round of "Macao Classic Brand" evaluation, selecting "Macao Classic Brands".

To enhance overall cultural soft power and tourism appeal, the Government will develop the "Waterfront Historical Tourism Axis" and the "One River, Two Banks" cooperation axis. The Lai Chi Vun Shipyard area on Coloane will be developed as an urban cultural and tourism facility.

(II) Ready to take responsibilities, focus on practicality and make a difference, while staying committed to enhancing the SAR's governance

1. Furthering public administration reform

The Government will deepen public administration reforms; review and reformulate the organisational structure of public departments; conduct organisational restructuring in phases; and initiate structural reorganisation of the Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau and the Municipal Affairs Bureau.

The Government will reform the civil service management system, to build a team of civil servants

characterised by patriotism, diligence, efficiency and integrity. The Government will also improve the staff quota system and implement an accountability system for leaders and persons in charge.

The Government will upgrade "Macao One Account"; boost the application of the Business and Associations Platform; and optimise registration and notarial services to provide greater convenience to residents and business operators.

To optimise the mechanism for collecting public opinions, the Government will reform the mechanism for handling the collection of public opinions; and review the functional positioning, responsibilities, membership and operational support of existing advisory bodies.

2. Further modernising the rule of law

To strengthen the coordination of legal work, the Government will formulate annual, medium-to-long-term and thematic legislative plans; and enhance positive interactions between the executive and legislative systems.

The Government will make further progress with legislative work and amendments concerning priority areas. It will systematically review administrative approval procedures such as for permits, licences and authorisations spanning various industries. Administrative approvals will be cancelled for economic activities with a relatively low degree of risk. Legislative work on key areas such as advertising and the regulatory system for certain economic activities will be expedited. The review of major codes, with priority given to the Administrative Procedure Code and Civil Procedural Code will begin in 2025.

The Government will enhance judicial mutual assistance and cooperation with mainland China and the Hong Kong SAR; and sign the Agreement on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons, the Agreement on the Surrender of Fugitive Offenders and the Agreement Concerning Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters with Kazakhstan.

The Government will support judicial authorities with improving their operations and lawfully safeguard freedom of the press.

3. Resolutely safeguarding national security and Macao's stability while preventing various risks

To further safeguard national security, the Government will enhance the system to ensure that the National Security Adviser and the National Security Technical Advisers perform their duties in accordance with the law, and explore restructuring the Committee for Safeguarding National Security and its supporting executive bodies. The Government will forge ahead with legislative work on preventing, investigating and suppressing crimes related to terrorism.

To strengthen cybersecurity infrastructure, the Government will upgrade the Cybersecurity Situational Awareness System (Phase IV).

The Government will implement modernisation and smart management of civil defence and conduct the Crystal Fish 2025 civil protection drill.

To guide and regulate the development of associations, the Government will improve the primary governance systems, and support the development and expansion of patriotic organisations.

The Government will organise a series of activities commemorating the 80th Anniversary of

Victory of the Chinese People's War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War. Leveraging the opportunity of the 10th Anniversary of the National Security Education Day, the Government will focus on promoting the Constitution, the Basic Law and the legal system for safeguarding national security to continuously enhance the public's sense of patriotism and awareness of rule by law.

4. Implementing the principle of "patriots governing Macao" to ensure successful completion of the Legislative Assembly elections

In 2025, the oath-taking of both newly recruited and in-service civil servants at all levels will be conducted in accordance with the law.

To ensure the successful completion of the Legislative Assembly elections, the Government will strictly enforce an eligibility review mechanism in accordance with the Basic Law and the newly revised Legislative Assembly Election Law, to implement the principle of "patriots governing Macao".

5. Optimising the oversight and supervisory system

The Government will continuously strengthen oversight and supervisory responsibilities.

To enhance oversight over corporations that are fully-owned or majority-owned through public capital, the Government will evaluate their performance in accordance with the law.

(III) Resolving people's difficulties, alleviating people's hardships, improving people's livelihoods, striving for better living standards for the people

The Government will optimise fiscal resources and implement targeted, preferential policies to channel resources to the community. Operating according to the principle of fiscal balance, we will offer targeted assistance to the elderly, children, people with disabilities and disadvantaged communities, ensuring a solid safety net for people's livelihoods and promoting social equity.

The Government will make a timely review of the Wealth Partaking Scheme. During 2025, the Wealth Partaking Scheme will distribute 10,000 patacas to each eligible permanent resident and 6,000 patacas to each eligible non-permanent resident.

1. Improving employment

The Government prioritises the protection of Macao residents' employment, with dynamic regulation of the numbers of non-resident workers. Strict measures are taken against illegal work and false employment. We will optimise the mechanism for promoting local employees and localise senior management positions within integrated tourism and leisure enterprises.

The Government will improve labour laws and regulations; and commence a study on increasing the number of days for maternity leave and annual leave.

The Government will develop a vocational education system that integrates industry and education. A comprehensive vocational training platform will be established. In collaboration with integrated tourism and leisure enterprises, a specialised programme for "Employment + Training" will be launched.

2. Strengthening social security

The Government will offer targeted assistance to disadvantaged communities; disburse an additional month of financial assistance to eligible families; increase the ordinary and special disability subsidies to 10,000 patacas and 20,000 patacas per year, respectively; increase the disability gratuities to 3,900 patacas per month, appropriately increase the unemployment and sickness allowances; and continue disbursing the carers allowance.

Pension and old age allowance will be increased, with the pension rising to 3,900 patacas per month and the old age allowance increasing to 10,000 patacas per year.

To help take good care of elderly citizens, the Government plans to create a database covering the housing conditions of elderly singletons and doubletons; and commence the next phase of the Ten-year Action Plan for the Provision of Services for the Elderly (2026-2035).

The Government will continue opening individual accounts of the Non-mandatory Central Provident Fund for eligible Macao residents, providing a start-up fund of 10,000 patacas each. An additional fund of 7,000 patacas, based on budget surplus, will be injected into each account of eligible Macao residents.

3. Continuously improving social services

To strengthen policies related to encouraging childbirth, a childcare allowance scheme will be launched, disbursing an allowance of 1,500 patacas per month, totalling 18,000 patacas per year, for permanent residents who have children who are under three years old. The birth allowance will be increased to 6,500 patacas to each new-born, while the marriage allowance will rise to 2,220 patacas. The Medically Assisted Reproduction Subsidy Scheme will be introduced and the next phase of planning for the Macao Women's Development Goal Plan will commence.

To improve rehabilitation services, social service resources will be channelled to non-governmental social service organisations. Planning will commence for the next phase of the Rehabilitation Services Action Plan (2026-2035). An early treatment service facility will be set up in the Northern District, while an elderly daycare centre and a comprehensive rehabilitation service centre will be set up in Eastern District-2.

4. Improving healthcare services

To enhance the healthcare system, the Government will optimise the functions of the Macao Medical Center of Peking Union Medical College Hospital to improve medical services and the healthcare system. The health centre in Eastern District-2 is expected to commence operations in the second half of 2025. We will gradually plan and develop the Macao Medical Center of Peking Union Medical College Hospital into a high-level training institution in Macao. The Government will increase the value of healthcare vouchers to 700 patacas per year.

5. Optimising housing policy

The Government will review and optimise housing policies, adjust housing supply schemes to better match the housing needs of residents with different income levels.

In terms of expediting the construction of public housing, the Government will actively assist

households with financial difficulties on the public housing waiting list to resolve their housing issues, strive to reduce average waiting times and continue the rent waiver for public housing tenants.

To ensure reasonable arrangements for the supply of Home-Ownership Scheme housing, the Government will move forward with construction and optimise resource allocation according to circumstances, and examine the feasibility of a Home-Ownership Scheme housing exchange scheme.

The Government will improve the services of Government Apartments for Senior Citizens, and accept regular applications for these units.

6. Branding Macao as a healthy and vibrant city

In collaboration with Guangdong and Hong Kong, we will spare no effort in organising the 15th National Games, the 12th National Games for Persons with Disabilities and the 9th National Special Olympic Games.

The Government will continuously promote sport for all; and conduct the fifth Macao Residents Physical Fitness Assessment.

7. Building a charming, liveable and tourist-friendly city

To facilitate urban renewal, the Government will strengthen the management of Macau Urban Renewal Limited, accelerate progress with existing renovation projects, and expand the models for urban renewal.

To enhance urban planning, the Government will continue the detailed district planning of Outer Harbour-1, Outer Harbour-2, Northern District-1, and Central Taipa-2.

The Government will revise the basis for the calculation of land concession premium in 2025, making reasonable adjustments to land use costs.

To improve traffic control and management, the Government will commence the interim review of the second decade of the Macao Road Traffic and Transport Planning Study; conduct a mid-term evaluation of the light rail contract implementation in 2025, initiate preliminary studies on extending the light rail network to the Macao Peninsula; and examine the feasibility of introducing online ride-hailing taxi services.

To build a green Macao, the Government will initiate a study of a new environmental protection plan; increase the proportion of new energy buses, aiming for this to exceed 94 percent by the end of 2025; strengthen legislation to strictly regulate air pollutant emissions; and continue the subsidy scheme for phasing out highly polluting vehicles.

To build a beautiful Macao, the Government will leverage the role of the city beautification and sanitation working group to improve the city's appearance; and press ahead with the following projects: construction of the green promenade along the southern shores of the Macao peninsula and the Round-the-island Leisure Walkway in Coloane, renovation of the leisure area in the Northern District and development of the Hac Sa Youth Activity Experimental Camp.

To accelerate development of a smart city, the Government will continue broadening the coverage of Macao's free Wi-Fi and push ahead with legislative work on the Telecommunications Law.

To strengthen maritime management and utilisation, the Government will expedite legislative

work on the Maritime Area Use Law.

8. Improving youth policies to create better conditions for youth developemnt

The Government will commence a mid-term review of the Macao Youth Policy (2021–2030); enhance the extended education scheme to promote patriotism; and launch a study tour to the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, to help young people integrate into national development.

To promote youth employment and entrepreneurship, the Government will take the following measures: Firstly, the Student Career Planning Blueprint will be systematically promoted. Secondly, the number of internship places for Macao tertiary students with designated enterprises in mainland China will increase to 520. After completion of their internship, each student will be offered a subsidy of 5,000 patacas. Thirdly, the Government will introduce new measures to support young people seeking employment in the Greater Bay Area. Young people aged 35 years or below who take up occupations in the nine Greater Bay Area cities on the Chinese mainland and the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin will each be offered a monthly subsidy of 5,000 patacas, for a maximum of 18 months. Fourthly, the Young Entrepreneur Incubation Centre will be given full play.

(IV) Promoting exchanges, expanding opening-up, sharing prosperity, accelerating integration into national development

The Macao SAR will leverage its positioning as "One Centre, One Platform and One Base" and adopt the "Go North, Head South, Move West, Navigate East" strategy. "Go North" involves actively participating in the development of the Greater Bay Area and strengthening cooperation with mainland provinces and cities; "Head South" entails expanding into Southeast Asian and South Asian markets and jointly exploring Northeast Asian markets to support the Belt and Road initiative; "Move West" focuses on accelerating the development of the Cooperation Zone in Hengqin and promoting the growth of the western Guangdong region; "Navigate East" involves venturing into international markets, enhancing economic, trade, financial and cultural exchanges with Portuguese- and Spanish-speaking countries, and strengthening internal and external connectivity to build a high-level bridgehead for opening-up to the outside world.

1. Proactively participate in high-quality development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area

The Government will implement the 2025 Arrangements of Key Projects for the Development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area; and actively coordinate building a single free trade zone spanning the Chinese mainland, Hong Kong and Macao.

The Government will seek support for establishing a "state university information and communication technology transfer centre" for the Greater Bay Area, in Macao, and promote the construction of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong-Macao technological innovation corridor.

To facilitate cross-boundary data flows in the Greater Bay Area, the Government will boost the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding on Facilitating Cross-boundary Data Flows Within the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

The Government will continue enhancing cooperation in areas such as electronic payments, cross-boundary financial services, intellectual property protection, recognition of vocational skills accreditation, social security, cross-boundary logistics and environmental protection.

2. Promoting mutual cooperation with Portuguese-speaking countries and expanding our international circle of friends

The Government will implement outcomes of the sixth Ministerial Conference of the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries to foster collaboration in modern financial services, environmental protection, cross-boundary e-commerce and the digital economy; and fully leverage Macao's function as a platform for promoting exchanges and cooperation between China and Spanish-speaking countries in finance, culture, tourism and cross-boundary e-commerce. The Government will prepare for the Second China-Portuguese-speaking Countries Economic and Trade Expo (Macao).

The Government will push ahead with constructing the centre for science and technology exchanges and cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking countries.

The Government will fully leverage the functions of the Pavilion of China-Portuguese-speaking Countries Commercial and Trade Service Platform to position Macao as the "launchpad" for products from Portuguese-speaking countries entering the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area market.

To boost international cooperation, the Government will strive to join more international or regional economic and trade organisations. We will actively promote international exchanges and cooperation with Europe and Portuguese-speaking countries and proactively engage with the European Union to work towards the resumption of the EU-Macao Joint Committee meetings.

3. Participating in and supporting the high-quality "Belt and Road" initiative

To effectively implement the tasks outlined in the Five-Year Work Plan for Macao's Participation and Collaboration in the "Belt and Road" Initiative (2024-2028), the Government will explore the establishment of a government-owned company or fund to execute the "bring in" and "go global" strategies for enterprises, goods and capital; and 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".

4. Continuously expanding the breadth and depth of exchanges and cooperation with the mainland

The Government will leverage the existing cooperation mechanisms between Macao and Guangdong, Beijing, Shanghai, Fujian and Sichuan, as well as the task forces for cooperation with Hainan, Chongqing, Shenzhen and Foshan.

The Government will continue to support rural revitalisation in Xiushui county, Jiangxi Province, and sign the third batch of agreements on cooperation in rural revitalisation .

5. Strengthening international cultural exchanges and enhancing Macao's cultural influence

The Government will seize the opportunities arising through the 20th anniversary of the Historic Centre of Macao's inclusion in the World Heritage List to organise high-quality international cultural forums and series of events centred on the theme of exchanges between international civilisations.

The Government will strengthen cultural heritage conservation; plan construction of a public library on lot B10 in Eastern District-2, and expedite construction of the new Macao Central Library.

To leverage Macao's status as a Culture City of East Asia 2025, the Government will strive to host the China-Japan-Korea Culture Ministers' Meeting and Tourism Ministers' Meeting in Macao.

(V) Leveraging advantages, increasing impetus, pursuing long-term development, initiating major construction projects

The MSAR Government will review the implementation of the Second Five-Year Plan and begin drafting the Third Five-Year Plan. The Government will plan and introduce a series of iconic and impactful major projects from a long-term and holistic perspective.

1. Building a Macao-Hengqin international education (university) town
2. Building an international integrated tourism and cultural zone in Macao
3. Building Macao as an international air transport hub on the west bank of the Pearl River
4. Building a technology research industrial park in Macao

Conclusion

At this new historical starting point, the MSAR Government will work hand-in-hand with all sectors of society, guided by President Xi's important speeches during his visit to Macao, unwaveringly implement the "One country, two systems" principle, uphold national sovereignty, security, and development interests, take reform and innovation as the driving force, prioritise appropriate economic diversification, focus on the construction of the Cooperation Zone in Hengqin as a major mission, integrate with national development, and enhance people's well-being as the fundamental goal, as we forge ahead to break new ground for all initiatives.

With the strong leadership of the Central Government and the concerted efforts of the community and the public, the new-term Government is confident, determined and capable of addressing all risks, difficulties and challenges on the path forward, writing a splendid new chapter in the practice of "One country, two systems" with Macao characteristics, and making new and greater contributions to the country's high-quality development with Chinese characteristics and to the cause of national rejuvenation.

Chief Executive
The Macao Special Administrative Region
Sam Ho Fai

Macao Yearbook 2025

CALENDAR OF EVENTS IN 2024



Calendar of Events in 2024

January

1 Law No. 20/2023 on Amendment to the Chief Executive Election Law comes into effect, marking the further implementation, in terms of legal system and enforcement mechanism, of the principle of "patriots governing Macao" in the Macao SAR.

Law No. 19/2023 on Amendment to Law No. 5/2020 on Minimum Wage for Employees comes into effect, raising the minimum wage from the former hourly rate of 32 patacas to 34 patacas, an increase of 6.3 percent.

9 The MSAR Government launches the "Business & Associations Platform", providing businesses and organisations with essential electronic public services for business establishment, operations and development.

12 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng departs for Ningde City, Fujian Province, on invitation for a three-day exchange trip to promote bilateral cooperation.

15 On behalf of the MSAR Government, the Secretary for Economy and Finance, Lei Wai Nong, signs a document with Macau Jockey Club regarding termination of the horse-racing concession with effect from 1 April 2024.

The MSAR Government launches the Government Affairs Platform, digitalising the entire human resources management process and continuously enhancing the administrative efficiency of public departments.

18 The legal departments of the MSAR Government, Zhuhai Municipality and the Guangdong-Macao Cooperation Zone in Hengqin sign the Memorandum of Close Cooperation on Legal Affairs between the Legal Affairs Bureau of the Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region, the Zhuhai Municipal Bureau of Justice, and the Legal Affairs Bureau of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin. This memorandum establishes cooperation in areas such as legislative exchange, legal aid, rule of law promotion, and talent cultivation. It also establishes a joint meeting mechanism to further promote integrated development of regional legal affairs.

22 The Statistics and Census Service announces that the total number of visitor arrivals in 2023 was 28,213,003, representing a year-on-year increase of 3.9 times, recovering to 71.6 percent of the figure recorded in 2019.

February

1 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends the Spring Festival reception hosted by the Liaison

Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao Special Administrative Region.

2 With the support of the General Administration of Customs, freshly slaughtered chickens for same day sales are supplied to Macao for the first time.

3 The 2024 Happy Chinese New Year launching ceremony cum "Happy Chinese New Year – Macao Full Spring" concert is held at the Ruins of St Paul's. Happy Chinese New Year activity series is a significant cultural branded programme organised by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism for overseas audiences.

9 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng delivers his Chinese New Year message for the Year of the Loong and visits the Chinese New Year Market at Tap Seac Square and the two designated firecracker set-off areas in the Macao peninsula and Taipa.

The special Chinese New Year programme "Soaring Loong and Leaping Tiger: The Taste of Chinese New Year" produced by China Central Television (CCTV) premiers its Macao edition, showcasing the cultural landscape of how Macao people celebrate Chinese New Year.

10 The launching ceremony of 2024 Soaring Loong Chinese New Year Celebration programme organised by the Macao Government Tourism Office is held at the Ruins of St Paul's, extending Spring Festival greetings to all Macao residents and visitors.

12 Parade for Celebration of the Year of the Loong 2024 for the Celebrations of the 25th Anniversary of the Establishment of the Macao SAR is held at Sai Van Lake Square.

13 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng and his wife visit the six major historical districts, engaging in friendly exchanges with residents and tourists.

14 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng visits four public housing construction sites in the New Urban Zone Area A and Avenida de Venceslau de Morais, to learn about the latest progress of each project and offer encouragement to the construction workers stationing on site during the Chinese New Year holiday.

17 The 14th Winter Games of the People's Republic of China commences in Hulunbuir, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. The Macao sports delegation is scheduled to participate in the figure skating open category events, competing in both the men's and women's singles free skating and short programme from 24 February to 26 February.

23 The Exit-Entry Administration of the People's Republic of China announces that the State Council has approved the addition of Xi'an of Shaanxi Province and Qingdao of Shandong Province as cities eligible for the Facilitated Individual Travel (FIT) scheme to Hong Kong and Macao. On 11 May, it further announces the inclusion of eight more provincial capitals under the scheme: Taiyuan of Shanxi Province, Hohhot of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Harbin of Heilongjiang Province, Lhasa of Xizang Autonomous Region, Lanzhou of Gansu Province, Xining of Qinghai province, Yinchuan of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, and Urumqi of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng expresses heartfelt gratitude on behalf of the Macao SAR government for the Central Government's supportive measures for Macao.

26 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng leads an MSAR Government delegation to Guangzhou to meet with Secretary of CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee, Huang Kunming, and Governor of Guangdong Province, Wang Weizhong. Both parties engage in in-depth discussion on deepening cooperation between Guangdong and Macao, as well as advancing the development of Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin and the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

28 Secretary for Administration and Justice, Cheong Weng Chon, and Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs of Mongolia, B. Enkhbayar, sign the Agreement between the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and Mongolia on Legal and Judicial Assistance in Civil and Commercial Matters.

March

1 The Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin officially begins implementing the two-tier closed-loop customs arrangement at midnight.

The Statistics and Census Service announces that the local GDP has recorded a growth of 80.5 percent in real terms in 2023, recovering over 80 percent of the figure in 2019.

5 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends the opening ceremony of the Second Session of the 14th National People's Congress at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, where he listens to and studies the government work report delivered by Premier Li Qiang.

7 Macao is chosen to host the UFI Asia-Pacific Conference 2024, hosting the event for the second time after 2008 and marking another recognition of Macao's business environment and the strength of its exhibition infrastructure.

The Statistics and Census Service announces that at the end of 2023, Macao's total population increased by 1.6 percent year-on-year, with the number of elderly people surpassing that of children for the first time, and the aging index rising to 106.1 percent.

8 The MGTO's first major roadshow of 2024 is held in Tokyo for three consecutive days. This is Macao's first roadshow event in Japan since the full resumption of border crossing, with the aim to promote Macao's tourism advantages and expand its international visitor sources.

13 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends a briefing session on the aspirations set out in the National People's Congress (NPC) and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) – events collectively known as the "Two Sessions", emphasising the need to adhere to the general principle of seeking progress while maintaining stability under the strong leadership of the Central Committee with President Xi Jinping at its core, to learn and implement the spirit of the Two Sessions, and to carry out the Central Government's decisions and plans through actual deeds, to continuously realising the aspirations of the residents for a better life.

18 All 30 joint one-stop vehicle lanes for passenger and cargo vehicles at the Hengqin checkpoint fully commence operation, effectively improving vehicle clearance efficiency.

19 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with Governor of Guangdong Province, Wang Weizhong, to discuss and exchange views on deepening Guangdong-Macao cooperation and promoting high-quality development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. The Chief Executive also attends the Spring Banquet of Guangdong Province 2024 (Macao).

24 Celebration of the 25th Anniversary of Macao's Return to the Motherland – 2024 Macao International Parade is held, with over 80 groups and approximately 1,800 performers from Macao and around the world showcasing Macao's cultural vibrancy as a "City of Performing Arts."

April

1 The State Council has approved the reserved space for the extension of the Macao Light Rail to Hengqin checkpoint, which is officially handed over to the Macao SAR for use starting from midnight, and to be administered under the laws of the Macao SAR. A launching ceremony is held jointly by Guangdong and Macao at midnight.

9 The MSAR Government and Kazakhstan sign the Agreement on Exemption of Visa Requirements between the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and Kazakhstan.

11 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng leads a delegation of the Macao Organising Committee for the 15th National Games to Guangzhou to attend the inaugural meeting of the Organising Committee for the 15th National Games of the People's Republic of China, the 12th National Games for Persons with Disabilities, and the Ninth National Special Olympic Games.

15 The MSAR Government and the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the MSAR jointly organise the National Security Education Exhibition for the seventh consecutive year. The exhibition runs until 15 May, attracting some 61,000 visitors in total, while its themed website has accumulated over 211,500 views.

16 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.

19 The Legislative Assembly deliberates and passes Law No. 5/2024 on Abolition of Tax Measures Related to the Management of Real Estate Demand. Starting the following day, three stamp duties related to real estate will be fully abolished. The Monetary Authority issues new guidelines to eliminate the counter-cyclical mortgage loan-to-value ratio measures and suspends the implementation of the two-percent mortgage loan interest rate increase of the stress testing requirement.

22 The opening ceremony of the Sixth Ministerial Conference of the Forum for Economic

and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries is held at the China-PSCs Commercial and Trade Service Platform Complex. After the conference, all participating parties jointly sign the Strategic Plan for Economic and Trade Cooperation (2024-2027) of the Sixth Ministerial Conference of the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation.

23 The MSAR Government expresses its strong opposition to the so-called 2023 Human Rights Reports, recently issued by the U.S. Department of State, which distorts facts and tarnishes the human rights situation in Macao.

26 The European Travel Agents and Tour Operators' Association (ECTAA) announces that Macao is elected the host city of "ECTAA 2025 Macao Summit" and a "Preferred Destination 2025."

28 The National Immigration Administration has issued the Announcement of the National Immigration Administration on the Implementation of Various Policies and Measures for Entry and Exit Management to Facilitate Individuals and Businesses. Six policy measures has taken effect on 6 May, including: six categories of talented people in Beijing and Shanghai can apply for permits for talented people to Hong Kong and Macao; the duration of stay for holders of business permits to Hong Kong and Macao has been extended from seven days to 14 days; the issuance of one-year multiple-entry "other" category permits to Macao; and participants of the Hengqin-Macao tourism groups are allowed for multiple-entry between Hengqin and Macao.

May

1 The healthcare subsidy scheme for the year 2024 is launched, extending its coverage to the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin. Macao healthcare professionals are allowed to participate in the scheme at clinics set up in the Cooperation Zone, to provide healthcare services to Macao residents within the zone.

6 The first Macao-Hengqin tourism group sets off, allowing visitors to tour Macao and Hengqin in groups for multiple times within seven days via the Hengqin checkpoint.

The WorldSkills Macao Comprehensive Training Base is established in the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, providing a new platform to foster talented people from Guangdong and Macao.

12 The MSAR Government strongly opposes the so-called 2023 Annual Report released by the U.S. Congressional-Executive Commission on China (CECC), which makes false accusations regarding Macao's review by the United Nations Human Rights Committee and the revision of the Law on Safeguarding National Security.

13 Director of the Hong Kong and Macao Work Office of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee and Director of the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office,

Xia Baolong, arrives in Macao for a seven-day inspection and research visit. Mr Xia meets with Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng, and exchanges views with the persons-in-charge of the executive, legislative and judiciary institutions of the Macao SAR.

14 Director of the Hong Kong and Macao Work Office of the CPC Central Committee and Director of the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, Xia Baolong, meets and exchanges views with the community service consultative council members from the Macao Central District and the North District; participates in a seminar with the Chief Executive and high-ranking members of the MSAR Government; visits the National Security Education Exhibition; and talks to representatives of chambers of commerce and entrepreneurs.

15 Director of the Hong Kong and Macao Work Office of the CPC Central Committee and Director of the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, Xia Baolong, inspects the Macao Federation of Trade Unions, the Escola dos Moradores de Macau (Neighbourhood School of Macao) under the Macao General Neighbourhood Associations Union, the Chinese Educators' Association of Macau, the Women's General Association of Macao and the Association of Returned Overseas Chinese Macau respectively.

16 Director of the Hong Kong and Macao Work Office of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and Director of the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, Xia Baolong, visits Hengqin to learn about the development of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone. He visits the one-stop joint services lane for passenger and commercial vehicles at Hengqin Checkpoint and the immigration clearance hall, the Cooperation Zone's public services centre, the Macao New Neighbourhood and the Hengqin School Affiliated to Hou Kong Middle School. He also visits two Macao enterprises operating in the Cooperation Zone.

The Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA) Annual Summit 2024 kicks off with the attendance of over 400 representatives of the tourism industry from about 30 countries and regions.

17 Director of the Hong Kong and Macao Work Office of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and Director of the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, Xia Baolong, meets and exchanges views with members of Islands District Community Service Consultative Council, and then visits the Macau University of Science and Technology, the University of Macau, the Nam Yue Science Park, and the Peking Union College Hospital Macao Medical Centre, the urban area of Coloane, the Lai Chi Vun Shipyard area, and Hac Sa Beach, respectively.

18 Director of the Hong Kong and Macao Work Office of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and Director of the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, Xia Baolong, meets and exchanges views with Macao deputies to the National People's Congress, members of the National Committee of Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) and representatives from CPPCC (Provincial) Members Association. He also visits the Young Entrepreneur Incubation Centre, a young entrepreneurship cyber

technology company, the Macao Daily News, and the Macau Youth Development Service Centre, to know more about issues related to youth affairs and young entrepreneurship.

19 Director of the Hong Kong and Macao Work Office of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and Director of the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, Xia Baolong, concludes his trip to Macao after visiting the Macao East Asian Games Dome and Athletes Training Centre. Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng thanks Mr Xia for showing full recognition of the MSAR Government's work. The Chief Executive states that the MSAR Government will leverage the six advantages of Macao, and make concerted effort to polish Macao's profile ("golden calling card") as an international metropolis.

20 The Guangdong-Macao Traditional Chinese Medicine Technology Industrial Park holds a kick-off ceremony for 14 key projects, taking the Industrial Park's operation and development to a new level.

24 The State Council approves that with effect from 00:00 on 31 May 2024, the Macao SAR shall exercise jurisdiction over the relevant land and maritime areas adjacent to the southeast side of Gongbei Checkpoint in Zhuhai Municipality in accordance with the laws of the Macao SAR. On 31 May, Zhuhai holds a ceremony for the handover of the leased land and maritime areas adjacent to the southeast side of Gongbei.

Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends the signing ceremony of the 2024 Macao Promotion Conference and Cooperation Agreement for Developing Guangxi as an Important Strategic Hinterland of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. The Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and Macao sign letters of intent regarding strategic cooperation in culture, tourism, environmental protection, economic and trade, and traditional Chinese medicine, as well as cooperation with tertiary education institutions.

June

1 By-law No. 4/2024 on the Protection and Management Plan of the Historic Centre of Macao comes into effect, which aims at formulating appropriate measures and methods to protect and manage the Historic Centre of Macao more comprehensively and systematically.

3 The Macao Special Administrative Region is elected Culture City of East Asia 2025. On 12 September, Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture, Ao Ieong U, as the representative of the MSAR, receives the plaque on behalf of Macao at the award presentation ceremony held in Japan.

5 Jointly organised by the General Administration of Customs and the Secretariat for Administration and Justice of the Macao SAR, a photo exhibition documenting 25 years of the supply of agricultural food products from the Chinese mainland to Macao – "Uniting for Progress on a New Journey" opens. Some 100 photographs are featured in this exhibition, allowing visitors to understand the historical evolution and far-reaching significance of food

supply from the mainland to the Macao SAR.

10 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends a reception in celebration of the Day of Portugal, Camões Day and the Portuguese Communities Day, and says that Macao will further leverage its function as an economic and trading service platform between China and Portuguese-speaking countries, and will continue to support and assist all sectors in Macao, Portugal and the Chinese mainland in realising mutual development and progress.

11 According to the China Manned Space Agency (CMSA), the list of the fourth batch of astronaut candidates has been released, and for the first time, a Macao resident has been successfully selected as a payload specialist to join China's astronaut team. The MSAR Government expresses its gratitude to the Central Government for its strong support for Macao's participation in the national aerospace industry and warmly congratulates on the successful selection of the fourth batch of astronaut candidates for China Manned Space Programme.

13 The Macao SAR Government expresses its strong disapproval and resolute objection to the so-called "Macao Special Administrative Region Annual Report for 2023" recently published by the European Union, which contains some false reviews on Macao's political and social development, as well as accusations against Macao's revisions of several laws, including the Law on Safeguarding National Security.

14 The People's Government of Guangdong Province, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government and the Macao Special Administrative Region Government sign the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Emergency Management Cooperation and Greater Bay Area Emergency Response Operation Cooperation Framework Agreement in Hong Kong to strengthen cooperation in responding to contingencies in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, share emergency information, study and develop emergency response theories and technology, train and exchange emergency response specialists, and enhance platform interoperability.

15 The first International Cities of Gastronomy Fest, Macao organised by the MGTO has attracted the participation of 29 delegations from six continents and UNESCO's Creative City of Gastronomy, to promote the concerted development between "tourism + gastronomy", and to leverage the advantages of Macao as a platform of Creative City of Gastronomy.

24 The MSAR Government announces the Executive Order No. 106/2024, promulgating the Functional Maritime Zoning of the Macao SAR.

28 The Ministry of Finance, the General Administration of Customs, and the State Taxation Administration issue the "Notice on Increasing the Duty-free Allowance for Luggage Articles for Personal Consumption Carried by Resident Visitors Entering the Mainland from Hong Kong and Macao", which stipulates that, with effect from 1 July 2024, the duty-free allowance for residents aged 18 or older returning from visits to Macao will be increased from 5,000 yuan to 12,000 yuan for luggage items deemed for reasonable personal use and which are acquired outside the Chinese mainland. At the same time, resident travellers will not be taxed for items purchased from duty-free shops at entry checkpoints, provided

that the purchase amount and the total value of personal luggage acquired outside the mainland for reasonable personal use do not exceed 15,000 yuan. The measure is initially implemented at six boundary-crossing checkpoints, and will be extended to all boundary-crossing checkpoints from 1 August onwards (except the "first-tier" ports in Hengqin).

The Macao SAR Government expresses its strong disapproval and condemnation to the Taiwan authorities' so-called Travel Alert on 27 June, which has wantonly smeared Macao's legal system for safeguarding national security and distorted Macao's political and social development.

July

1 The Exit and Entry Administration announces that with effect from 10 July 2024, non-Chinese Macao permanent residents will be issued with Mainland Travel Permit valid for five years. From 1 September, non-Chinese Macao residents holding Home Return Permit can apply for the "Northbound Travel for Macao Vehicles" permit.

18 The Third Plenary Session of the 20th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China closes in Beijing. On behalf of the Macao SAR Government, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng extends his warm congratulations on the successful conclusion of the meeting and stresses that the MSAR Government will lead all sectors of Macao society to learn the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the CPC Central Committee, diligently implement the resolutions approved at the meeting, and contribute Macao's strength in facilitating Chinese modernisation.

The Macao SAR Government and the Hong Kong SAR Government jointly hold a press conference on the Mutual Use of QR Code between HKSAR and MSAR Clearance Service, to launch a joint facilitation measure for customs clearance in Hong Kong and Macao, that allows eligible residents of the two regions to use their own Hong Kong-Macao boundary-crossing QR code for customs clearance without presenting their physical identity card.

25 The Macao Foundation's "Macau Memory" cultural and historical website received the "Star of Discovery Award" in the 2024 Global Awards for World Heritage Education Innovative Cases (AWHEIC), presented by the World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region under UNESCO's auspices.

August

1 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends the reception held in Macao by the People's Liberation Army Macao Garrison to mark the 97th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Mr Ho says that the Macao Garrison is an important cornerstone for the successful implementation of the "One country, two systems" principle in Macao, and is also a strong pillar of Macao's long-term prosperity and stability.

2 The Macao SAR Government expresses its strong opposition to the Taiwan authorities' distortion of facts and malicious speculation about the staff rotation of the Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in Macao.

11 The election of the members of the 2024 Chief Executive Election Committee is held. A total of 5,521 representatives of eligible legal-person voters cast their ballot, with an overall voter turnout rate of 88.12 percent, which is a record high for both the total number of voters and the overall voter turnout rate.

14 The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes an executive order issued by the Chief Executive to set up the Organising Committee for the Macao Events of the 15th National Games, the 12th National Games for Persons with Disabilities and the Ninth National Special Olympic Games, to replace the existing Macao Organising Committee for the 15th National Games.

16 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng holds a briefing session for the Macao SAR Government to study the spirit of the third plenary session of the 20th CPC Central Committee, which is attended by all principal officials, chief of offices, and leading officials of about 70 departments and bureaux.

21 The Guangdong Provincial Government issues offshore provincial government bonds of 2.5 billion yuan in Macao, marking the fourth consecutive year of bond issuance in Macao since 2021, and the first specialised bond issued in Macao focusing on the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.

27 The Conde S. Januario Hospital has once again been accredited by the Australian Council for International Healthcare Standards (ACIHS) and receives the "Excellent" rating, making it the first public hospital in the Asia-Pacific region to receive such rating.

28 The MSAR Government organises two seminars on the spirit of the third plenary session of the 20th CPC Central Committee. Members of the publicity delegation, including Vice-chairperson of the Constitution and Law Committee of the National People's Congress and Chairman of the Legislative Affairs Commission of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Shen Chunyao, and Secretary of the CPC Leadership Group of the Ministry of Commerce and the Minister of Commerce, Wang Wentao, are invited to deliver speeches for about 1,000 attendees.

31 The National Olympic Athletes Delegation for the Paris 2024 Olympic Games arrives in Macao for a three-day visit.

September

3 M&C Asia Connections, a premier Asian convention and exhibition matchmaking event, is held in Macao for the first time. Macao retains its "Best Convention City (Asia)" award.

5 The Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau issues typhoon signal No. 8 at 10 p.m. due to

the impact of typhoon Yagi. Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng arrives at and chairs a working meeting at the Civil Protection Action Centre.

16 The Islands Healthcare Complex – Macao Medical Centre of Peking Union Medical College Hospital officially commences operations. Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng officiates at the unveiling ceremony.

17 The Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin marks its third anniversary.

19 The pilot programme for dual-currency payment collection is launched in the Macao New Neighbourhood. Macao residents can now use the "Simple Pay" platform to make payments in patacas at merchants participating in the pilot programme.

24 Guangdong, Hong Kong, Macao, and Shenzhen sign a memorandum of understanding on tax cooperation within the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, with the aim to strengthen collaborative tax services, enhance tax collection cooperation and information and experience sharing, and facilitate talent cultivation.

26 Macao receives the "Best BT-MICE City" at the TTG Travel Awards 2024, marking the second consecutive year to receive this international award.

The Government housing for senior citizens holds an unveiling ceremony and commences service on 15 October.

Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng and Minister of State Administration of Timor-Leste Tomás Cabral sign a memorandum of understanding to establish sister-city relationship between Macao and Dili, Timor-Leste, with a view of leveraging the opportunities presented by the Belt and Road initiative and deepening mutually beneficial cooperation.

28 A question-and-answer session on the candidate's political platform for the Chief Executive election is held, where candidate Sam Hou Fai presents his platform and exchanges views with members of the Election Committee.

October

1 The inauguration ceremony of the fourth Macao-Taipa cross-harbour bridge, Macao Bridge, is held. Construction of Macao Bridge began in March 2020 with an investment exceeding 5.2 billion patacas. About 3.1 kilometres in length, the bridge includes a cross-sea section of approximately 2.9 kilometres long, which is Macao's first eight-lane dual carriageway cross-harbour bridge.

The MSAR Government holds a flag-raising ceremony at the Lotus Square at 8:00 a.m. and a reception to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

9 Chairman of the 10th and 11th National People's Congress Standing Committee, Wu Bangguo, passes away in Beijing on 8 October 2024. On behalf of the Macao SAR, Chief

Executive Ho Iat Seng expresses deep condolences on Mr Wu's passing and extends sincere sympathy to his family. Following the unified arrangement of the Central Government, flags fly at half-mast on 14 October at the MSAR Government Headquarters, Government House, and all boundary-crossing checkpoints and sea and air ports.

10 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with Deputy International Trade Negotiation Representative of the Ministry of Commerce, Li Yongjie, and her delegation to exchange views on further implementation of the Mainland and Macao Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA) and its supplementary agreements, and cooperation in promoting appropriate economic diversification. Secretary for Economy and Finance, Lei Wai Nong, and Ms Li sign the Second Agreement Concerning Amendment to the Agreement on Trade in Services under CEPA (Amended Agreement II), with effect from the date of signature and enters into force on 1 March 2025.

13 The sixth-term Chief Executive Election takes place. Mr Sam Hou Fai is elected as the sixth-term Chief Executive-designate by receiving 394 valid votes, representing 98.99 percent of the total votes cast. On 21 October, the *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes an announcement confirming the final audited results of the election and declaring Sam Hou Fai as the chief executive-elect.

14 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the Chief Executive-elect of the sixth MSAR Government Sam Hou Fai. They express their intention to maintain good communication and cooperation, to ensure smooth transition of administration.

15 The new Public Security Police Force Headquarters and the Special Police Unit Building officially open.

24 The round-the-clock government self-service centre jointly set up by the MSAR Government and the Executive Committee of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin commences operation in the Macao New Neighbourhood in Hengqin.

28 Hengqin Port expands its trial operation of the joint inspection self-service channels to serve three additional categories of foreign passport holders. After completing the registration process for Macao and mainland self-service clearance, these passport holders can use the joint inspection self-service channels for boundary crossing.

31 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng delivers a video address at the opening ceremony of the third Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Fair for Trade in Services, where he highlights Macao's commitment to seizing the opportunities arising from the Greater Bay Area and the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, and actively integrating with and supporting the development of the Greater Bay Area, to better serve the country's high-level opening up and high-quality development.

November

1 At the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, President Xi Jinping meets with Mr Sam Hou

Fai, who is to be appointed the sixth-term Chief Executive of the Macao SAR following the decision made at the sixth plenary meeting of the State Council. Witnessed by President Xi Jinping, Mr Sam Hou Fai receives from Premier Li Qiang the State Council Order No. 794 for the appointment of the sixth-term Chief Executive of the Macao SAR.

The inauguration of the Macao LRT Seac Pai Van line marks the first network interchange along the Taipa line, extending the LRT services to the Seac Pai Van neighbourhood.

2 Hosted by the China Advertising Association and organised by the Cultural and Tourism Branding Committee, "The Great Wall Award - Culture and Tourism Branding Award" case collection competition holds an award presentation ceremony, where "Unforgettable Melodies at the Ruins of St Paul's" is selected as an "Excellent City Landmark Case of the Year", while "Strolling through Almeida Ribeiro Avenue – Pedestrian Area Pilot Project" and "Rua da Felicidade Pedestrian Zone" are selected as "Excellent Scenic Spot and Museum Branding Case of the Year".

8 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng delivers a video address at the 2024 Global Investment Promotion Conference for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, to welcome participating guests to visit Macao and the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin more often for exchanges and cooperation and investment, to achieve mutual benefit and common development.

9 The Organising Committee for the Macao Events of the 15th National Games, the 12th National Games for Persons with Disabilities, and the Ninth National Special Olympic Games holds a series of events to mark the one-year countdown. Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng delivers a video address at the kick-off ceremony, expressing his hope for active participation of all sectors in Macao, to ensure smooth and successful in hosting the games.

The Macao New Neighbourhood Health Station in the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin holds its unveiling ceremony. This is the first medical service facility established on the Chinese mainland by the MSAR Government, which is directly operated and managed by the Health Bureau, extending Macao's community healthcare services into the Cooperation Zone. The 1,000-square-metre health station officially opens on 11 November.

14 The "Celebrating the 75th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China and the 25th Anniversary of the Establishment of the Macao Special Administrative Region – 71st Macau Grand Prix" takes place over four days. This is the first time for Macao to host the FIA Formula Regional World Cup event.

17 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng delivers a video address at the opening ceremony of the Greater Bay Area Science Forum 2024, expressing his hope for strengthening exchanges and cooperation between Macao and the global scientific community, to jointly promote quality development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

19 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends a plenary session of the Legislative Assembly to summarise the Government's work for the 2024 fiscal year, and introduce the financial

budget for the fiscal year 2025, and holds a press conference to answer questions from the media.

28 Jointly established by the MSAR Government and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the Centre of Preservation and Transmission for Cultural Heritage of the Palace Museum is officially inaugurated, with the aim to strengthen cultural heritage restoration, conservation, education and promotion in Macao, contributing to the development of a multicultural exchange and cooperation base with Chinese culture as the mainstream.

29 The Exit and Entry Administration announces the policy to facilitate tourism to Macao for mainland residents. From 1 January 2025, the "one trip per week" policy is implemented in Zhuhai for travelling to Macao, while the "multiple-entry endorsement" policy is implemented in the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin for travelling to Macao.

30 In accordance with the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region and upon the nomination by the sixth-term Chief Executive-designate, Sam Hou Fai, the State Council appoints the principal officials and the Prosecutor General of the sixth-term MSAR Government.

December

1 The sixth-term Chief Executive-designate, Sam Hou Fai, holds a press conference with the principal officials-designate and the Prosecutor General-designate of the sixth-term MSAR Government.

2 The 2.2-kilometre LRT Hengqin Line officially commences operation, which runs between Lotus Station and Hengqin Station.

3 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends a celebration marking the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Macao Garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. He states that the People's Liberation Army Garrison is a defender and constructer of the principle of "One country, two systems", a vital embodiment of national sovereignty, and a cornerstone of Macao's prosperity and stability.

5 The new Macao SAR Electronic Identity Card receives the 2024 Best New ID card award at the High Security Printing Conference Asia, the second time winning similar award following the Regional ID Document of the Year award in 2015.

7 "Light up Macao 2024" in celebration of the 75th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China and the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Macao Special Administrative Region runs until 28 February 2025, with light installations displayed across 23 locations in six districts of Macao.

The Macao Outdoor Performance Area commences trial operation. With a total area of 94,000 square metres and a stage spanning 100 metres, the venue can accommodate over

50,000 spectators. The first warm-up concert successfully takes place on 28 December, attracting approximately 11,000 residents and tourists.

9 The Land Handover and Groundbreaking Ceremony for the University of Macau's Campus in the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin is held, marking the full commencement of construction.

11 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng delivers a video address at the Second Business Conference on Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Development, stating that Macao will strive to enhance its role and functions in national economic development and opening up, contributing to the construction of a world-class prosperous bay area, and the sharing of quality development opportunities.

12 The plaque unveiling ceremony of the Government Historical Archives Building is held, marking a new level in the development of Macao's archives.

13 Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng visits and inspects the neighbourhoods around Rua das Estalagens and Almeida Ribeiro Avenue to understand the progress of the revitalisation projects and business operations in the area. He also engages in friendly exchanges with residents and tourists.

18 President Xi Jinping arrives in Macao by his official plane in the afternoon to attend the celebration marking the 25th anniversary of Macao's return to the motherland and the inauguration ceremony of the sixth-term MSAR Government on 20 December, followed by an inspection tour of Macao.

19 During his visit to Macao, President Xi Jinping inspects the Macau University of Science and Technology and the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, and meets with the Vice Chairman of the CPPCC National Committee Edmund Ho Hau Wah, former Chief Executive of the Macao SAR Chui Sai On, heads of Central Government offices in Macao, major mainland Chinese-funded institutions, and persons-in-charge of the MSAR Government's executive, legislative and judicial bodies. President Xi also attends a dinner reception hosted by the MSAR Government to deliver an important speech, and watches a grand variety show celebrating the 25th anniversary of Macao's return to the motherland.

20 President Xi Jinping attends the 25th anniversary celebration of Macao's return to the motherland and the inauguration ceremony of the sixth-term MSAR Government held at the Macao East Asian Games Dome, and delivers an important speech. He then meets with the new persons-in-charge of the MSAR Government's executive, legislative, and judicial bodies and raises four aspirations.

The MSAR Government hosts a reception to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Macao Special Administrative Region. Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai states that the new-term MSAR Government will unite all sectors of society to build a better Macao in all aspects.

24 Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai leads a Government delegation to Guangzhou and meets with Secretary of CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee Huang Kunming and Deputy Secretary

of the CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee and Governor of Guangdong Province Wang Weizhong. Both parties agree on the need to thoroughly implement the spirit of President Xi's instructions during his visit to Macao, to continue strengthening Guangdong-Macao cooperation, and to inject impetus into Macao's efforts to expedite appropriate economic diversification.

28 State Councillor and President of the All-China Women's Federation Shen Yiqin meets with Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai, to exchange views on Macao's socio-economic development, people's livelihoods, and the advancement of women's affairs.

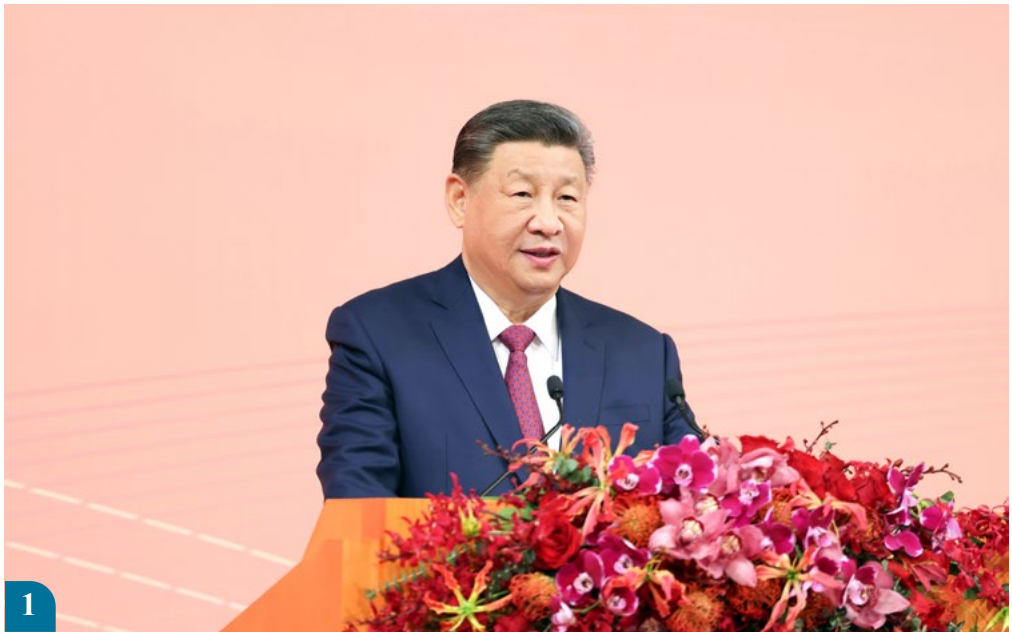
30 The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes Law No. 24/2024 on approving the Tax Code, marking a significant reform of the existing tax regulations by the MSAR Government, including clarifying the principle of territorial taxation, setting a maximum period of 15 years for tax claims, and introducing several new provisions. The relevant regulations will come into full effect on 1 January 2026.





1. On the morning of 20 December, President Xi Jinping attends a ceremony in celebration of the 25th anniversary of Macao's return to the motherland and delivers an important speech at the inauguration ceremony of the sixth-term Macao SAR Government at the Macao East Asian Games Dome (Xinhua photo).

2. On the morning of 20 December, a ceremony celebrating the 25th anniversary of Macao's return to the motherland and the inauguration ceremony of the sixth-term Macao SAR Government takes place at the Macao East Asian Games Dome. Atttending the ceremony, President Xi Jinping delivers an important speech, and administers the oath of office to Sam Hou Fai as the sixth-term Chief Executive of the Macao SAR (Xinhua photo).

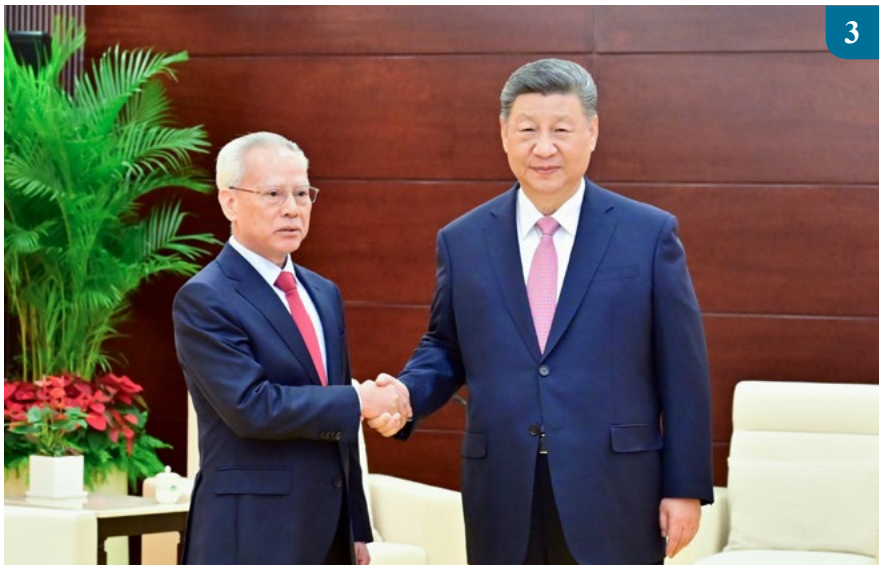


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1. On the evening of 19 December, President Xi Jinping attends a welcome banquet hosted by the Macao SAR Government and delivers an important speech (Xinhua photo).
2. On 20 December, President Xi Jinping meets with the principal officials of the new administrative, legislative, and judicial institutions of the Macao Special Administrative Region (Xinhua photo).





3. On the morning of 20 December, President Xi Jinping meets with the newly sworn-in Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai (Xinhua photo).

4. On 18 December, President Xi Jinping and his wife Peng Liyuan, arrive in Macao for attending the ceremony celebrating the 25th anniversary of Macao's return to the motherland and the inauguration ceremony of the sixth-term Macao SAR Government, scheduled for 20 December. President Xi Jinping receives a warm welcome at Macau International Airport (Xinhua photo).



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1. On the afternoon of 19 December, President Xi Jinping meets with the officials-in-charge of the administrative, legislative, and judicial institutions of the Macao Special Administrative Region (Xinhua photo).
2. On the afternoon of 19 December, President Xi Jinping meets with representatives from various sectors of Macao society (Xinhua photo).
3. On 18 December, President Xi Jinping shakes hands with Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng (Xinhua photo).
4. On the afternoon of 19 December, President Xi Jinping meets with Vice Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Ho Hau Wah and former Chief Executive of the Macao Special Administrative Region Chui Sai On (Xinhua photo).



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1. On the morning of 19 December, President Xi Jinping, accompanied by Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng, visits Macau University of Science and Technology to interact with students and researchers. He exchanges views with researchers and students at the Data Center for Science and Application of Macau Satellites (Xinhua photo).
2. On the morning of 19 December, President Xi's wife, Peng Liyuan, accompanied by Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng's wife, Zheng Su Zhen, visits the Museum of Macau. She engages in friendly exchanges with local intangible cultural heritage inheritors of ceramic tile painting (Xinhua photo).



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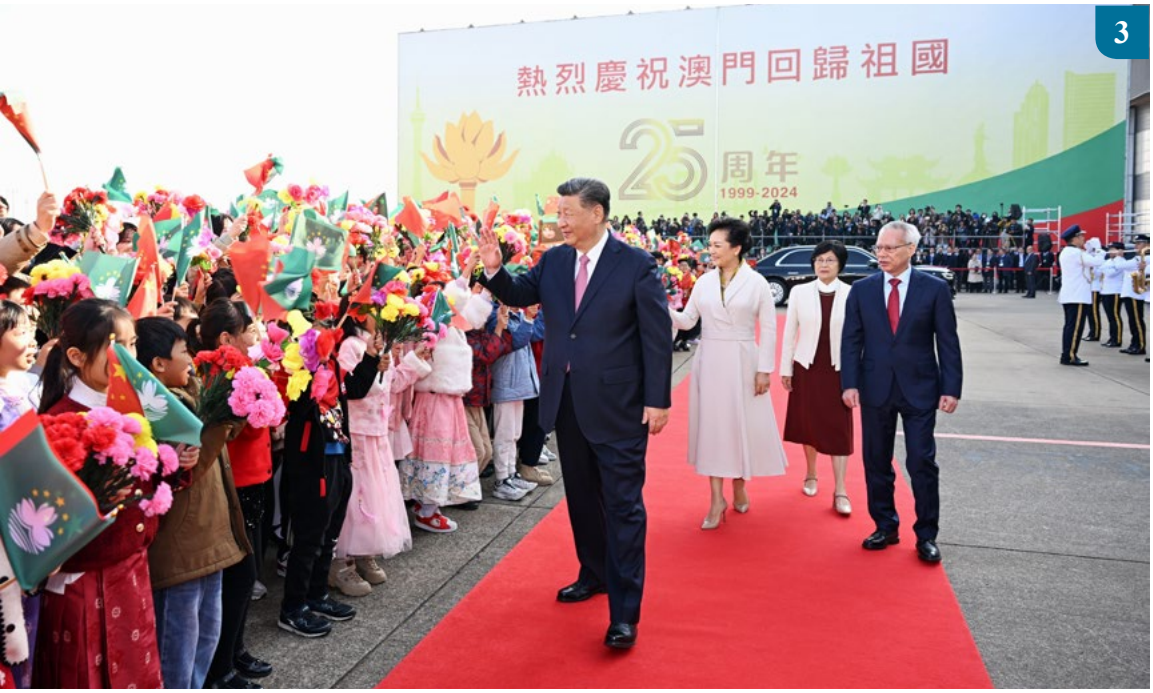
3. On the evening of 19 December, a cultural performance celebrating the 25th anniversary of Macao's return to the motherland is held at the Macao East Asian Games Dome. President Xi Jinping watches the performance and joins the audience in singing Ode to the Motherland at the end of the show (Xinhua photo).

4. On the morning of 19 December, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, President of the People's Republic of China, and Chairman of the Central Military Commission, Xi Jinping, accompanied by Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng, visits Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin. He engages in friendly exchanges with representatives involved in planning, construction, management, and services for Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin (Xinhua photo).





1. On 20 December, the Chief Executive and principal officials of the Macao SAR Government, officials of the Central People's Government in Macao, military officers of the People's Liberation Army Macao Garrison, and people from various sectors attend a flag-raising ceremony in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Macao Special Administrative Region.
2. On 20 December, a reception celebrating the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Macao Special Administrative Region is held at the China-Portuguese-speaking Countries Commercial and Trade Service Platform.





3. On the afternoon of 20 December, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, President of the People's Republic of China, and Chairman of the Central Military Commission, Xi Jinping, concludes his activities in Macao. He and his wife, Peng Liyuan, wave to the crowd bidding farewell before departing by his special plane. (Xinhua photo).

4. On 21 December, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai chairs a seminar for various sectors of Macao society to study and promote the spirit of President Xi Jinping's important speeches during his visit to Macao.



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1. On 13 October, the sixth-term Chief Executive-designate Sam Hou Fai delivers a thank you speech to and accepts congratulations from the election committee members.
2. The election platform presentation and question-and-answer session for the 2024 Chief Executive election candidate Sam Hou Fai take place on 28 September.
3. On 13 October, the sixth-term Chief Executive-designate Sam Hou Fai meets with the media after the election.





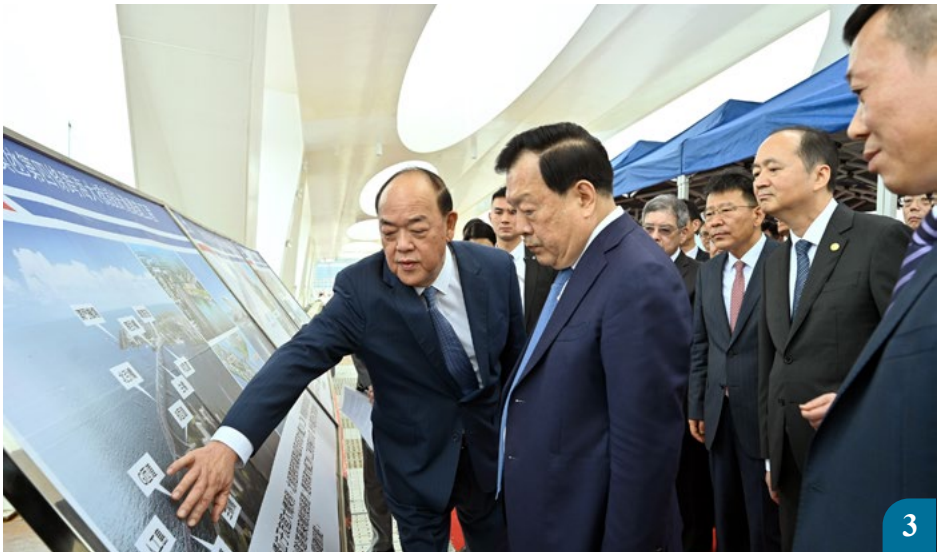
4. On 1 November, President Xi Jinping meets with newly elected and appointed MSAR Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing. Under President Xi's witness, Premier Li Qiang presents the State Council's Order No. 794, appointing Sam Hou Fai as the sixth-term Chief Executive of the Macao Special Administrative Region (Xinhua photo).

5. On 14 October, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng meets with the sixth-term Chief Executive-designate Sam Hou Fai.





1. On 14 May, Director Xia Baolong holds a discussion with Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng and senior officials of the Macao SAR Government.
2. On 14 May, Director Xia Baolong visits the National Security Education Exhibition.





3. On 13 May, the Director of Hong Kong and Macao Work Office of CPC Central Committee and Director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council, Xia Baolong, arrives in Macao for an inspection visit to the Macao Bridge construction site.

4. On 13 May, Director Xia Baolong exchanges views with the Chief Executive and the principal officials of the administrative, legislative, and judicial authorities of the Macao SAR.







1. On 10 August, the Electoral Affairs Commission of the Chief Executive Election inspects the preparation work of the polling stations for the election of the members of the Chief Executive Election Committee on 11 August.
2. The election of the members of the Chief Executive Election Committee takes place on 11 August. All polling stations operate from 9:00 am to 6:00 pm.
3. On 12 August, Chairman of the General Audit Committee, Kuok Kin Hong, announces the general audit results of the election of members of the Chief Executive Election Committee.







4. On 8 April, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng presides over the swearing-in ceremony of the Chairman and members of the Electoral Affairs Commission for the Chief Executive Election.

5. On 12 October, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng inspects the venue for the sixth Chief Executive election of the Macao Special Administrative Region.

6. The sixth Chief Executive election of the Macao Special Administrative Region takes place on 13 October, where members of the Chief Executive Election Committee cast their votes.







1. On 21 December, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai convenes the first policy meeting of the sixth-term Macao SAR Government.
2. On 21 December, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai meets with President of the Legislative Assembly Kou Hoi In and his delegation.
3. On 21 December, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai meets with President of the Court of Final Appeal Song Man Lei, President of the Court of Appeal Tang Hio Fong, and President of the Court of First Instance Yao Ying Shan.



4. On 1 December, the sixth-term Chief Executive of the Macao Special Administrative Region, Sam Hou Fai, holds a press conference alongside the designated principal officials and the Prosecutor General of the sixth-term Macao SAR Government.



5. On the morning of 20 December, the sixth-term Executive Council of the Macao Special Administrative Region convenes its first meeting at Government Headquarters.



6. On 24 December, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai leads a Macao SAR Government delegation to Guangzhou, where he meets with Guangdong Provincial Party Committee Secretary Huang Kunming and Provincial Governor Wang Weizhong.

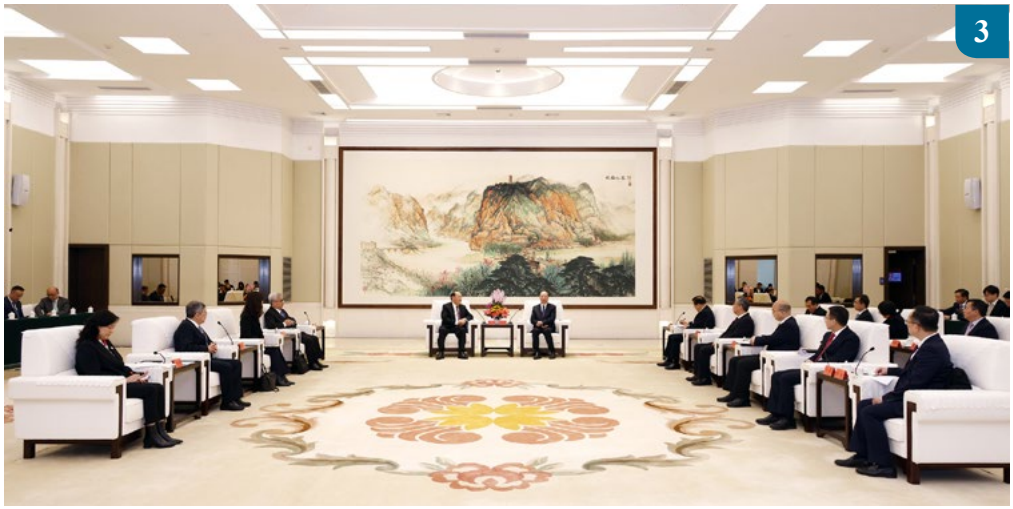
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1. On 24 May, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng and Mr Liu Ning, Secretary of the CPC Committee and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, jointly witness the signing ceremony of the Letter of Intent for Comprehensive Cooperation between the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Government and the Macao Special Administrative Region Government in the New Era.
2. On 10 October, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng witnesses the signing ceremony for an agreement on revising the Second Agreement Concerning Amendment to the Agreement on Trade in Services under CEPA.





3. On 26 February, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng leads a Macao SAR Government delegation to Guangzhou, where they meet with Secretary of the CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee Mr Huang Kunming, and Deputy Secretary of the CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee and Governor of Guangdong Province Mr Wang Weizhong.
4. On 30 January, the seventh meeting of the Administrative Committee of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin is held.









1. On 16 April, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends a plenary session of the Legislative Assembly to respond to members' questions on government policies and social issues.
2. On 19 November, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends a session at the Legislative Assembly to summarise the Government's work for the fiscal year 2024 and introduce budget arrangements for fiscal year 2025.
3. On 6 December, President of the Court of Final Appeal Song Man Lei takes her oath of office, administered by Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng.
4. On 30 December, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai presides over the swearing-in ceremony for the chairperson and members of the Electoral Affairs Commission for the Legislative Assembly Election.







5. On 5 March, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends the opening ceremony of the Second Session of the 14th National People's Congress in Beijing.

6. On 13 March, a briefing session to share the aspirations of the "Two Sessions" of 2024 is held at the multi-purpose hall of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao SAR.

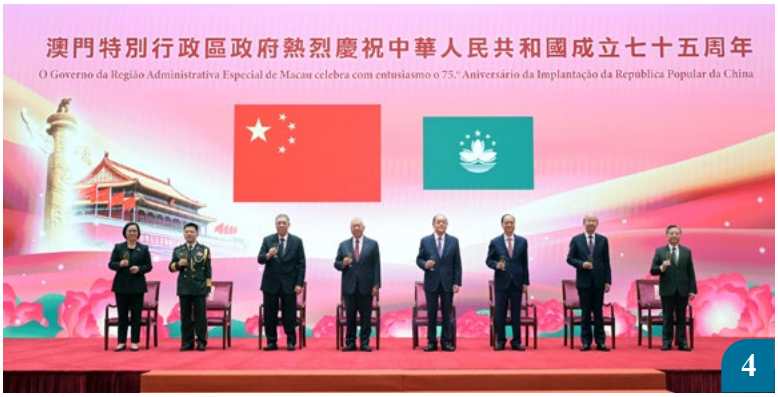
7. A briefing session to share the aspirations set out at the Third Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee is held at the Government Headquarters on 16 August.





1. On 1 February, the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao SAR hosts the 2024 Spring Festival reception.
2. On 19 March, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng and other guests attend the Spring Banquet of Guangdong Province 2024 (Macao).
3. On 10 June, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends a reception celebrating Portugal Day, Camoes Day and Portuguese Community Day.





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4. On 1 October, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng and other officiating guests toast at a reception hosted by the Macao SAR Government to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

5. On 27 October, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng poses for a photo with visitors on the Government Headquarters Open Day to celebrate the double anniversaries.

6. On 3 December, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends a ceremony celebrating the 25th anniversary of the People's Liberation Army being stationed in Macao.







1. On 31 August, the Elite National Olympic Athletes Delegation arrives in Macao for a three-day visit.
2. On 11 April, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends the inaugural meeting of the Organising Committee for the 15th National Games, the 12th National Games for Persons with Disabilities and the Ninth National Special Olympic Games in Guangzhou.
3. On 9 November, the one-year countdown timer for the 15th National Games and the 12th National Games for Persons with Disabilities is launched, along with a fun walk, at the Senado Square.









4. Elite national Olympic athletes interact with residents and tourists in the Rua da Felicidade pedestrian zone.
5. Elite national Olympic athletes visit the Barra district.
6. Elite national Olympic athletes visit Mount Fortress.







1. On 19 January, the 2023 Decorations, Medals and Certificates of Merit Awards Ceremony of the MSAR takes place.
2. On 15 January, the Macao SAR Government holds a press conference regarding the termination of the horse-racing concession with Macau Jockey Club and related work.
3. The launch ceremony for *Macao Gazetteer Series: Book of Geography* takes place on 21 October.



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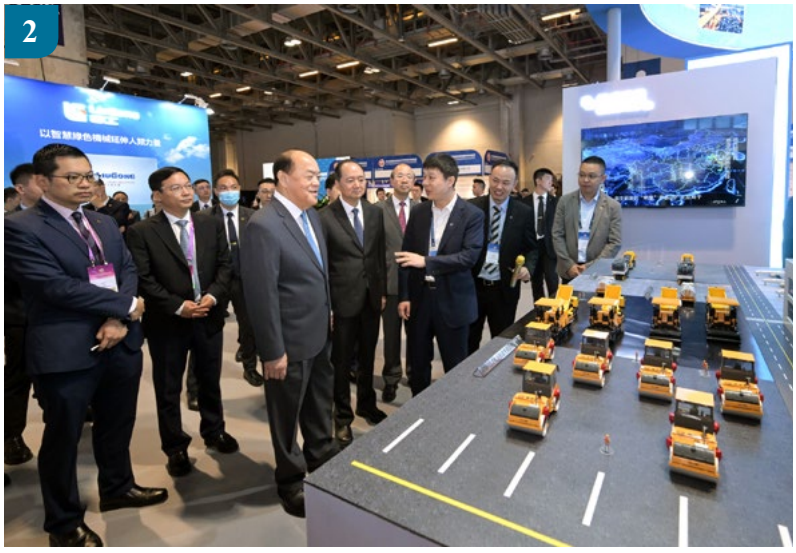


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4. Starting from 19 July, eligible residents of Hong Kong and Macao may use their respective "Mutual QR Code between Hong Kong and Macao Clearance Service" to travel between the two SARs without presenting physical identity cards, for the convenience of cross-boundary residents.

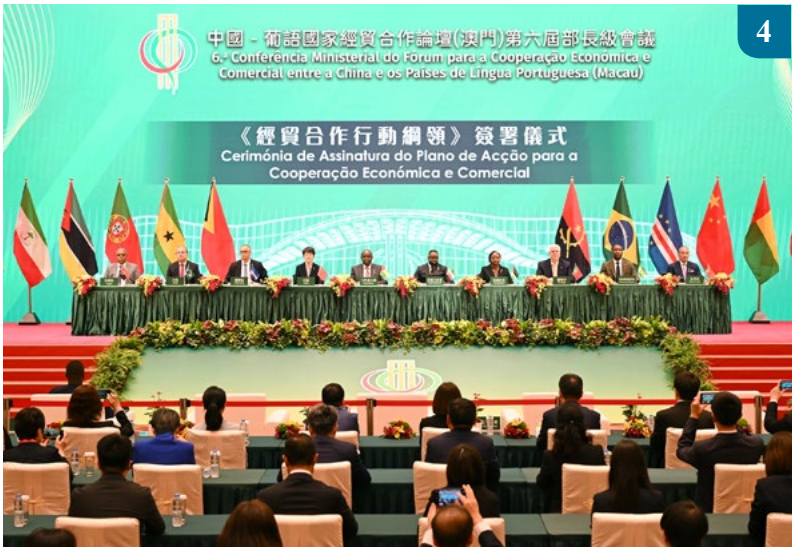
5. The 2024 Decorations, Medals and Certificates of Merit Awards Ceremony takes place on 29 November.





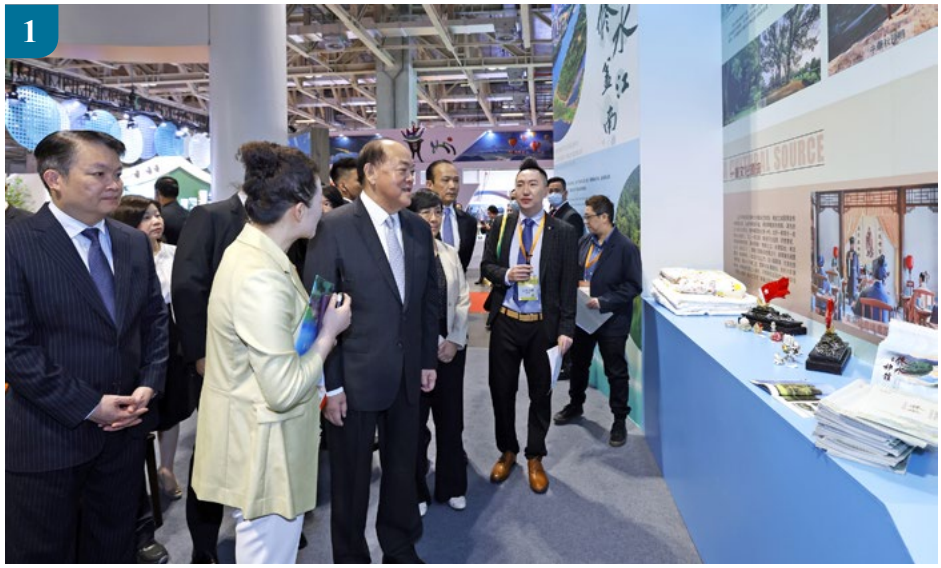
1. On 28 March, the opening ceremony of the 2024 Macao International Environmental Co-operation Forum (MIECF) takes place.
2. On 20 June, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng visits the exhibition of the 15th International Infrastructure Investment and Construction Forum.





3. On 22 April, the opening ceremony of the Sixth Ministerial Conference of the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries takes place.

4. On 22 April, Minister of Commerce Wang Wentao signs the Strategic Plan for Economic and Trade Cooperation (2024-2027) with other ministers or representatives participating in the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries.





1. On 26 April, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng visits the exhibition area of the 12th Macao International Travel (Industry) Expo.
2. On 16 October, the 29th Macao International Trade and Investment Fair (MIF) and Macao Franchise Expo 2024 open. The photo shows Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng visiting the exhibition area.





3. On 6 May, tourists from the first mainland tour group granted with multiple entries to and from Macao and Hengqin arrive via Hengqin Port.

4. On 15 November, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng visits the exhibition booths at the 24th Macao Food Festival, engaging in friendly conversation with the exhibitors.









1. On 13 December, the Macao SAR Government holds a National Memorial Day to commemorate the victims of the Nanjing Massacre.
2. On 14 October, as a mark of respect for former chairman of the 10th and 11th Standing Committees of the National People's Congress, Mr Wu Bangguo, flags are flown at half-mast at the Government Headquarters of the Macao SAR.
3. On 5 September, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng visits the Civil Protection Action Centre to chair a meeting on tackling super typhoon Yagi, where he listens to reports and gives instructions.
4. On 27 April, the "Crystal Fish 2024" typhoon drill is conducted. The photo shows customs officers rescuing residents trapped in a car submerged in rising water during a simulated storm surge.





5. On 15 April, the 2024 National Security Education Exhibition, jointly organised by the Macao SAR Government and the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao SAR, opens.

6. On 15 October, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng presides over an unveiling ceremony for the building of the Public Security Police Force Headquarters and the Police Tactical Unit.



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1. On 26 September, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng and other officiating guests preside over the unveiling ceremony of Government Housing for Senior Citizens, as an event to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China and the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Macao Special Administrative Region.
2. On 16 September, the Islands District Medical Complex at the Peking Union Medical College Hospital Macao Medical Centre (Macao Peking Union Hospital) commences operation.
3. From 8 July, the Social Welfare Bureau facilitates eligible applicants of Government housing for senior citizens to select their accommodation units in batches.





4. On 7 December, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng and guests attend the trial operation launch ceremony for the Macao Outdoor Performance Venue.

5. On 26 December, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai inspects the Macao Outdoor Performance Venue to understand crowd control measures for a warm-up concert and reviews related rehearsal arrangements.





1. On 28 November, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends the unveiling and inauguration ceremony of the Macao Centre for the Protection and Inheritance of Palace Museum Cultural Heritage.
2. On 12 December, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng presides over an unveiling ceremony for the Government Archives Building.





3. On 9 November, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng presides over the unveiling ceremony of the health station in the Macao New Neighbourhood of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.
4. On 9 December, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng presides over a groundbreaking ceremony for the University of Macau campus in Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.



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1. On 1 November, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng presides over the unveiling ceremony for the inauguration of the Seac Pai Van Line of the Macao Light Rail Transit.

2. The Hengqin Line of the Macao Light Rail Transit commences operation on 2 December, with Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng and guests taking a trial ride on the LRT train.







3. Macao Bridge officially opens to traffic at 2:00 pm on 1 October.
4. On 1 October, the inauguration ceremony of Macao Bridge is held.
5. On 29 September, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng attends the starting ceremony of the March to Commemorate the Inauguration of Macao Bridge.





1. On 3 February, the kick-off ceremony for the “2024 Happy Chinese New Year” programme and the “Spring Festival in Macao” concert is held at the Ruins of St Paul’s.

2. On 12 February, the opening ceremony for the Celebrations of the 25th Anniversary of the Establishment of the Macao SAR - Parade for Celebration of the Year of the Loong 2024 is held at Sai Van Lake Plaza, featuring lively and festive performances.





3. On 9 February, Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng and his wife visit the Tap Seac Square Chinese New Year Eve Market.
4. On 24 March, the 2024 Macao International Parade celebrating the 25th anniversary of Macao's return to the motherland commences at the square in front of the Ruins of St Paul's.

Macao Yearbook 2025

OVERVIEW OF THE MACAO SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION IN 2024

2024 marked the 75th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China and the 25th anniversary of Macao's return to the motherland. The Central Government launched a series of policies and measures to benefit Macao and its residents, injecting new momentum for Macao to maintain long-term prosperity and stability, fully demonstrating the Central Government's care and affection for Macao.

On 18 December, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, President of the People's Republic of China and Chairman of the Central Military Commission, Xi Jinping, arrived in Macao to attend the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of Macao's return to the motherland and the inauguration ceremony of the sixth-term MSAR Government, and inspect Macao. Upon his arrival, President Xi praised Macao as "a pearl on the palm" of the motherland, reflecting his care for Macao and its residents.

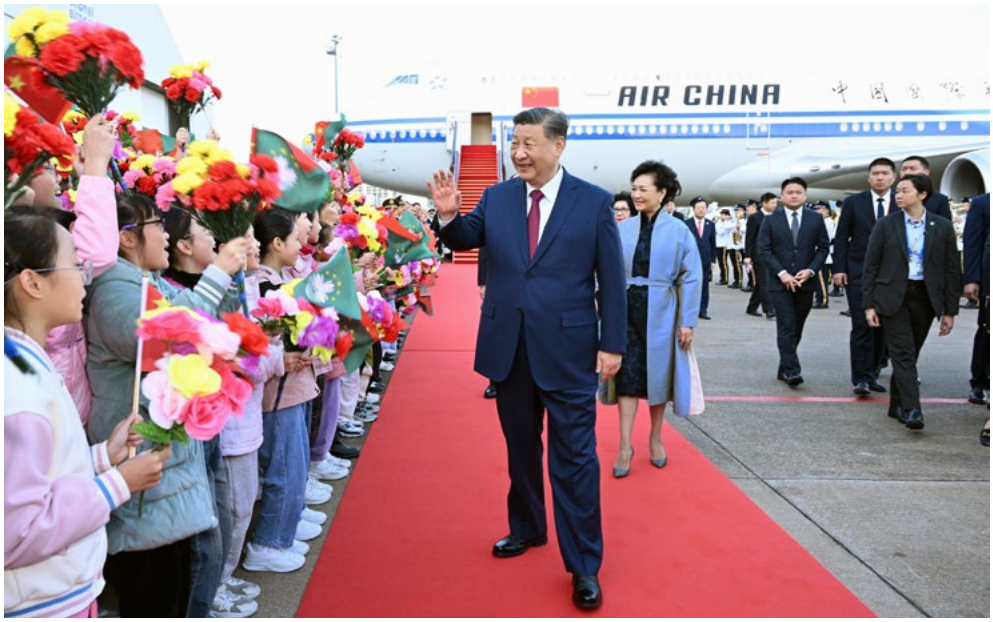
The election of the sixth-term Chief Executive of the Macao SAR was the first important election held under the newly revised "Chief Executive Election Law", and was held on 1 January 2024. This marked the effective implementation of the principle of "patriots governing Macao", thus holding innovative and symbolic significance. On 13 October, Mr Sam Hou Fai was elected as the Chief Executive-designate of the Macao Special Administrative Region, by receiving an overwhelming percentage of votes.

The MSAR Government is progressing with its overall administrative direction of "Strengthening Recovery, Fostering Diversification, Improving Livelihoods, Enhancing Development" with a focus on promoting appropriate economic diversification. The basic statistical framework of the "1+4" nascent industrial structure has been completed, and the Central Government's series of beneficial policies and measures for Macao are being fully implemented. As high-quality development of the integrated tourism and leisure industry is being promoted, Macao was selected as China's "Cultural Capital of East Asia 2025". The construction of "City of Performing Arts" and "City of Sports" has been expedited, with ongoing improvements in both hardware and software support.

The Macao Bridge, the Seac Pai Van Line and the Hengqin Line of the LRT have commenced operations, boosting ongoing optimisation of municipal facilities and the transportation system. The Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin has achieved its first phase development goals. It has officially implemented the two-tier closed-loop customs arrangement, becoming the first special customs supervision territory on the Chinese mainland to adopt this policy, significantly accelerating integration between Macao and Hengqin.



President Xi Praises Macao's Achievements and Encourages Macao to Aim for Greater Heights



General Secretary of the Communist Party of China, President of the People's Republic of China, and Chairman of the Central Military Commission, Xi Jinping, arrived in Macao in the afternoon of 18 December 2024 to attend the inauguration of the sixth-term MSAR Government – in celebration of the 25th anniversary of Macao's return to the motherland – and for inspecting the city.

Macao is "a pearl on the palm" of the Motherland

At around 4 p.m. on 18 December, President Xi Jinping and his wife Peng Liyuan arrived at the Macau International Airport by his special plane. President Xi and his wife waved to the welcoming crowd as they stepped out of the cabin, and were greeted by an enthusiastic welcome tune played by the police band, accompanied by lively dragon and lion dances. Two children presented bouquets to President Xi and Madame Peng, who then warmly shook hands with the welcoming officials. Hundreds of Macao youngsters and representatives from various sectors waved national flags, regional flags, and flowers, expressing their enthusiastic welcome.

In his address at the airport, President Xi noted that during the past 25 years, the practice of "One country, two systems" with Macao characteristics had achieved globally recognised success, demonstrating its vitality and unique character. National development is progressing rapidly and irresistibly, while Macao's development is poised for further growth and has a bright future. This is the honour of Macao residents and the pride of all Chinese people. By fully leveraging the advantages of "One country, two systems" with a daring and innovative spirit, Macao will certainly forge a brighter future.

President Xi Jinping stressed that Macao was "a pearl on the palm" of the motherland, and that he had always cared about Macao's development and the wellbeing of Macao people.

Later that afternoon, President Xi met with the fifth-term Chief Executive of the Macao SAR, Ho Iat Seng. President Xi pointed out that during Mr Ho's five-year term of office as the Chief Executive, he had led the fifth-term MSAR Government and united all sectors of Macao to thoroughly and accurately adhere to the principle of "One country, two systems", and firmly safeguarded the interests of the country's sovereignty, security and development, thereby consolidating and developing a favourable environment of prosperity and stability. President Xi said that the Central Government fully affirmed the work of Mr Ho and the fifth-term MSAR Government.

Macao is capable of conducting top-tier scientific research

On the morning of 19 December, President Xi visited the Macau University of Science and Technology, where he commended Macao's dedication to aligning education with socio-economic development and its progress in promoting the principles of "letting Macao thrive through education" and "building Macao with talented people".

President Xi was briefed on the university's research into the quality of Chinese medicines and the State Key Laboratory of Lunar and Planetary Science, learning about the latest scientific achievements. He also visited the university's Data Center for Science and Application of Macau Satellites, where he observed real-time satellite operations via electronic screens, and learned about the centre's progress with research and prospects for applied research. He engaged in cordial exchanges with researchers and student representatives. In the university library, President Xi viewed the "Global Mapping of Macao" exhibition, which showcases historical maps of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and Macao. He encouraged students and teachers who were present to pursue lofty ideals, aligning with the country's vision while keeping abreast of the times as they realise self-fulfilment.

Elevating Hengqin-Macao integration to new heights

On the same morning, President Xi visited the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin. At the Hengqin Tianmu Qintai Innovation Center Exhibition Hall, he toured the "Hengqin-Macao in Harmony" exhibition, and stated that since the establishment of the Cooperation Zone over three years ago, all aspects of its work had made positive progress, which validated the decision of the Central Government to develop Hengqin and establish the Cooperation Zone.

President Xi had warm exchanges with residents of Macao New Neighbourhood. After listening to young entrepreneurs from Macao sharing their experiences of starting businesses in Hengqin, President Xi said Hengqin's development had provided them with ample space and opportunities. He hoped that more young people from Macao would pursue fulfilling lives in Hengqin.

President Xi also exchanged views with representatives of teams involved in the planning, construction, management and services of the Cooperation Zone, and said that "Macao + Hengqin" was becoming a new paradigm for enriching the implementation of "One country, two systems", a favourable environment for promoting the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and a new platform for achieving high-level opening-up of the country. He also pointed out the importance of honouring the original mission of developing Hengqin for promoting

Macao's appropriate economic diversification, and stressed the need to firmly implement the plan, maintain strategic focus, and persevere with efforts to realise the mission. Guangdong, Zhuhai, and Macao are all contributors to and beneficiaries of the Cooperation Zone's development, and should therefore work together towards this goal.

President Xi highlighted the hope that all parties would adopt a new starting point in accordance with the requirements of the Central Government, and jointly work towards a new direction in the construction of the Cooperation Zone by resolutely undertaking reforms and tackling the challenges ahead. He called for strengthening the "hard connectivity" of infrastructure, the "soft connectivity" of rules and mechanisms, and the "emotional connectivity" between Hengqin residents and Macao residents, together with accelerating the establishment of a system with a high degree of economic synergy and deep integration of rules, thus elevating Hengqin-Macao integration to a higher level. President Xi urged full use of the various supportive policies provided by the Central Government, to focus on creating a first-class business environment, with the aim of fostering Macao's appropriate economic diversification, and furthering market integration within the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

Three aspirations for Macao

On the afternoon of 19 December, President Xi met with the Vice Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), Edmund Ho Hau Wah, and former Chief Executive of the Macao SAR, Chui Sai On. President Xi acknowledged their efforts as successive chief executives, leading the MSAR Government and all sectors of Macao society in firmly safeguarding national security, maintaining Macao's prosperity and stability, and laying a solid foundation for long-term development, which significantly contributed to Macao's current favourable position.

President Xi also met with the principal officials of executive, legislative, and judicial bodies of the MSAR Government. He expressed the Central Government's full affirmation and high appraisal of the work of the MSAR Government, and hoped that they would continue to fully support the Chief Executive-elect and the incoming MSAR Government in governing in accordance with the law, and contribute to building a better Macao. President Xi also met with the representatives of the MSAR disciplinary forces and various sectors of Macao, and officials in charge of the Central Government offices and major mainland Chinese-funded enterprises stationed in Macao.

During a welcome dinner on the evening of 19 December, President Xi delivered a keynote speech, in which he pointed out that the remarkable achievements Macao had made in its development over the past five years were attributable to the thorough implementation of the "One country, two systems" principle, the strong support from the Central Government and the motherland, the active participation of the international community, and the concerted actions of the MSAR Government and all sectors in society striving for these achievements.

President Xi stated that with its unique advantage of "One country, two systems", Macao had already established a solid foundation for development. Leveraging the strong momentum of national development and rejuvenation, Macao is fully equipped for and capable of reaching greater heights and further expanding for better development.

President Xi raised three aspirations for Macao: First, Macao should aim high and look far,

and more proactively integrate with national development strategies, such as the development of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and playing a more active role on the international stage. Second, Macao should be inclusive and open, fostering greater openness, inclusiveness, and unity with patriotism and love for Macao, attracting talented individuals from around the world, and jointly building a better Macao. Third, Macao should be enterprising and innovative, demonstrating greater resolve, embracing reform and innovation, and better leveraging the advantages of "One country, two systems" to strive towards new horizons for Macao's development.

President Xi expressed his confidence that with the solid support of the nation, Macao was set to further build on its successes and strive for excellence and new heights.

Central Government fully supports the new-term MSAR Government

On the morning of 20 December, President Xi attended the inauguration of the sixth-term MSAR Government in celebration of the 25th anniversary of Macao's return to the motherland, and delivered a keynote speech. He expressed his hope that the new-term MSAR Government would unite and lead all sectors of society in seizing opportunities, determinedly pursuing reform, and shouldering responsibilities, to better leverage the advantages of the principle of "One country, two systems" and continuously create new horizons for the quality development of the "One country, two systems".

President Xi emphasised that Macao's brilliant achievements since its return to the motherland demonstrated to the world that "One country, two systems" possessed significant advantages and strong vitality, and was a solid system for maintaining long-term prosperity and stability in Hong Kong and Macao, serving the great cause of national development and rejuvenation, and achieving harmonious integration and mutually beneficial cooperation between different social systems, which must be adhered to in the long term. The values of harmony, inclusiveness, openness, and sharing embodied in "One country, two systems" belong not only to China but also to the world, and are worth jointly safeguarding.

President Xi said that the practical experience of Hong Kong and Macao since their return to the motherland had demonstrated the following four important points regarding maintaining the long-term prosperity and stability of Hong Kong and Macao, in order to implement the principle of "One country, two systems": First, Macao must uphold the foundation of "one country" and leverage the advantage of "two systems"; always uphold national sovereignty, security, and development interests above all else, and unswervingly implement the Central Government's overall jurisdiction; respect the differences between the "two systems", fully safeguard the high degree of autonomy in Hong Kong and Macao, and continue to thoroughly and resolutely implement the principles of "One country, two systems", and "Hong Kong people governing Hong Kong and Macao people governing Macao, with a high degree of autonomy", ensuring that these principles will remain unshaken, intact and undistorted. Second, Macao must maintain a high level of security and promote high-quality development, with security as the foundation for development and development as a guarantee of security; cherish the current stability, focus on the economy, development and construction, and continue to achieve new momentum and advantages. Third, Macao should fully leverage its unique advantages and strengthen internal and external connectivity; expand its international connections with more openness and inclusiveness to enhance its global influence and attractiveness; profoundly align with national development strategies, accelerate integration into overall national development, and play a better bridging role in fostering new development. Fourth, Macao should promote core

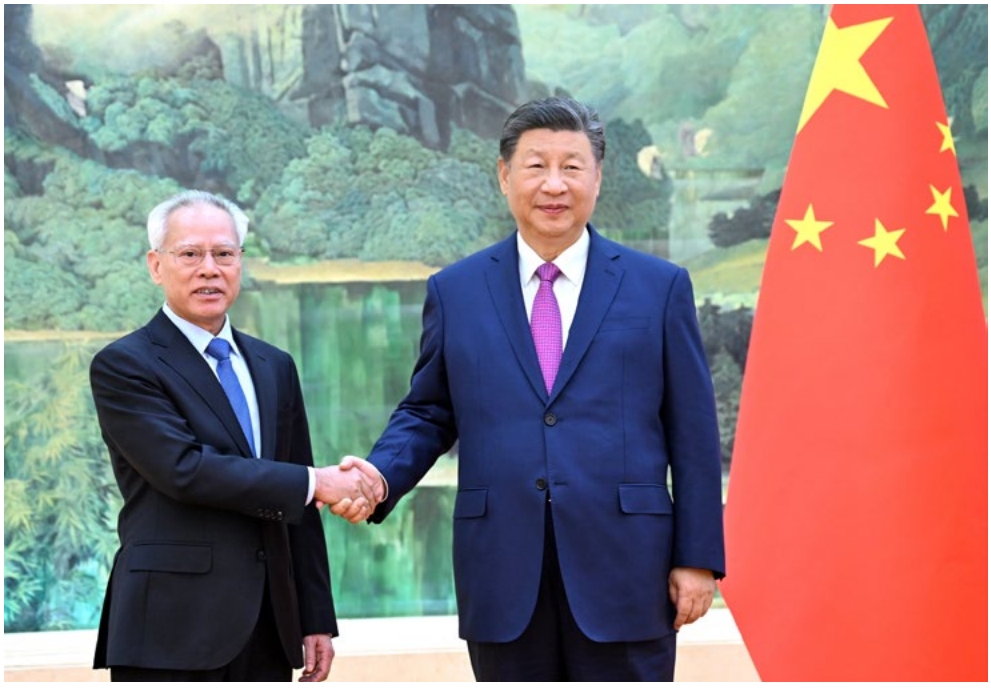
values for inclusiveness and harmony, uphold the core values of patriotism, love for Hong Kong, and love for Macao, and promote exchanges and integration between different cultures, to unite all positive forces to support the "One country, two systems" at home and abroad.

President Xi put forward four hopes for the new MSAR Government: promote appropriate economic diversification; enhance the effectiveness of Macao's governance; build a platform for higher level of external opening-up; and safeguard social harmony and stability.

Afterwards, President Xi met with Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai, and the principal officials of the executive, legislative, and judicial bodies of the new-term MSAR Government. President Xi stated that the Central Government would fully support Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai and the MSAR Government in fulfilling their duties. He also expressed his hope that the principal officials of the executive, legislative, and judicial bodies of the new-term MSAR Government would uphold their oaths and missions, be accountable to the country and Macao, and deliver outstanding performance for the nation, Macao, and themselves.

After concluding his activities in Macao, President Xi departed on his special plane on the afternoon of 20 December. Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai; Vice Chairman of the National Committee of the CPPCC, Edmund Ho Hau Wah; former Chief Executive Chui Sai On; leading officials of Central Government offices stationed in Macao; and principal officials of the MSAR Government saw President Xi off at the airport.

Upholding Integrity and Innovation, Sam Hou Fai Elected to Chief Executive by High Percentage of Votes



The election for the sixth-term Chief Executive of the Macao Special Administrative Region (MSAR) Government was held on 13 October 2024. Sam Hou Fai was elected as the sixth-term Chief Executive-designate with 394 valid votes. The Chief Executive election was conducted successfully, marking another sound practice and vivid demonstration of the comprehensive and accurate implementation of the principles of "One country, two systems," "Macao people governing Macao," and a high degree of autonomy, as well as the maintenance of the constitutional order of the Macao SAR established by the Constitution and the Macao Basic Law.

Joining hands to build a bright future

The Chief Executive Election for the sixth-term MSAR Government was the first major election held in accordance with the newly revised Chief Executive Election Law that became effective on 1 January 2024, marking the effective implementation of the principle of "patriots governing Macao" with both pioneering and symbolic significance.

The former president of the Court of Final Appeal of the Macao SAR, Sam Hou Fai, held a press conference on 28 August, announcing his candidacy for the sixth-term Chief Executive of the MSAR. In his declaration of candidacy, he stated that the fundamental motivation for his candidacy was the comprehensive, accurate, and unwavering implementation of the "One country, two systems" principle, driven by the call of the times to promote the construction of a strong nation and the great cause of national rejuvenation; whilst, during the new era and new journey, safeguarding Macao's long-term prosperity and stability, and demonstrating Macao's new responsibilities and new endeavours with a strong sense of mission; and arose from the aspiration and desire to create a better future for Macao, enabling better lives for the whole population.

Mr Sam Hou Fai said he would lead the Government with the philosophy of "Striving Together, Upholding Integrity and Innovating". At this new historical starting point, he demands unifying different sectors of society, rallying all forces, working together to promote development, and jointly creating prosperity and stability, allowing the whole population to share the fruits of economic and social development, and build the biggest united force possible for patriotism and love for Macao.

Mr Sam Hou Fai promised that if successfully elected, he would fully and accurately implement "One country, two systems" and uphold its fundamental rationale. He would strictly perform his duties in accordance with the Constitution and the Basic Law, seize the historical opportunities arising through national development, and work hand-in-hand with the new administration team of the MSAR Government and all sectors of society to create a better future for Macao.

On 20 September, Sam Hou Fai was confirmed as a Chief Executive Election candidate. As the sole nominee of the election, Sam Hou Fai garnered nominations from 386 members of the Chief Executive Election Committee, accounting for about 96 percent of the committee members.

The successful completion of the highly significant election for the sixth-term Chief Executive of the Macao SAR fully reflects Macao society's heartfelt support for the "One country, two systems" principle and its firm confidence in the development path and achievements of the Special Administrative Region over the past 25 years.

In his speech after being elected, Sam Hou Fai said that, according to the provisions of the Basic Law, the Chief Executive must be accountable to the Central Government and to the Macao SAR. He would firmly undertake this significant responsibility, faithfully fulfil his election principle and political platform, and make the pursuit of citizens' expectations for better lives the highest goal of his administration. He would adhere to the comprehensive, accurate, and unwavering implementation of the "One country, two systems" principle as the fundamental guide; uphold national sovereignty, security, and development interests as the highest tenet; and embrace the mission and vision of accelerating the promotion of appropriate economic diversification and better integrating into and serving overall national development.

Mr Sam Hou Fai said he would unite and lead all sectors of society and the public; enhance the guiding role of the Government; fully mobilise the initiative, enthusiasm, and creativity of all parties; listen to public opinion; gather public wisdom; and pool public strength to promote comprehensive development of society, the economy, culture, and people's livelihoods. Sam Hou Fai also said he would diligently fulfil his duties for the people, for Macao, and for the country; wholeheartedly dedicate himself to his role as chief executive; continue to uphold social fairness and justice with the rule of law as the core; conform to the will of the people; continuously improve governance capabilities and levels; ensure that citizens have a higher sense of wellbeing while experiencing continuously optimised public services; and work diligently and pragmatically on practical services for the people, thus living up to the expectations of the population.

President Xi Jinping met Sam Hou Fai, the newly elected sixth-term Chief Executive of the Macao SAR, after his appointment was officially acknowledged by the Central Government, in the Great Hall of the People on 1 November.

Witnessed by President Xi, Premier Li Qiang delivered the State Council Decree No. 794 to Sam Hou Fai, officially appointing him as the sixth-term Chief Executive of the Macao SAR.

President Xi pointed out during the meeting that Sam Hou Fai had a firm stance of patriotism and love for Macao, and had made positive contributions to Macao's prosperity and stability. The Central Government fully affirms and trusts him, hoping that he will bravely shoulder heavy responsibilities and live up to his mission.

Fortifying the defence of national security and safeguarding the stability and harmony of the Macao SAR

In 2024, the MSAR Government continuously improved the mechanisms for safeguarding national security, strengthened the social and political foundation of patriotism and love for Macao, and consistently enhanced the construction of the urban security system.

The Government improved the legal system for safeguarding national security; and made further progress in supporting legislation for safeguarding national security. The Law on Guarding State Secrets, the Legal System for the Control of Weapons and Related Items and its related regulations, and the Law on Oath-taking upon Assumption of Office have come into effect. Research on improving the anti-terrorism legal system has been basically completed.

The Government continuously improved the mechanisms for safeguarding national security; fully supported the National Security Advisor and the National Security Technical Advisors in performing their statutory duties; adhered to bottom-line thinking to strengthen prevention, early warning, and targeted deployment in accordance with the law; effectively carried out anti-interference and anti-infiltration work; and effectively managed various cyber security risks.

The construction of the urban security system has been continuously improved. Comprehensive security control has been strengthened, to ensure the safe conduct of large-scale events. The sixth phase of the research and planning of the 'Sky Eye' camera surveillance has been completed. The construction of the maritime operations command centre has been continuously enhanced, focusing on maintaining maritime safety. The new civil defence model has been fully implemented. Regional police cooperation has been strengthened, to effectively prevent and combat various illegal and criminal activities.

In 2024 – the 10th anniversary of the holistic approach to national security, the MSAR Government and the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao SAR jointly held the National Security Education Exhibition for the seventh consecutive time, with the theme "Holistic National Security Concept, Leading Innovation for the 10th Anniversary". The number of visitors reached a new high, achieving excellent results with publicity and education. Citizens, social groups, youth organisations, educational institutions, public departments, and private organisations enthusiastically visited the exhibition, with the number of visits exceeding 220,000 and the dedicated webpage receiving nearly three million views. The exhibition has become the most influential national security education platform in Macao.

The Macao SAR has gradually formed a full-echelon patriotic education system, including the Patriotic Education Camp for first-year junior secondary school students to cultivate a sense of national identity; the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin Study Tour for first-year senior secondary school students, which connects to the National Defence Education Camp for the second-year junior secondary school students and the Outdoor Camp for the third-year junior secondary school students, thus forming a "national security education chain". As regards the curriculum, higher education has achieved full coverage of courses on the Constitution and the Basic Law, and in the 2024/2025 academic year, supplementary teaching materials on 'National Security Education' covering universities, secondary schools, primary schools, and kindergartens were introduced to widely enhance residents' awareness of national security and deeply cultivate the core values of patriotism and love for Macao.

Implementing the Central Government's Favourable Policies for Macao and Achieving New Developments in Economic Diversification

In 2024, the MSAR Government fully implemented a series of Central Government policies for benefiting Macao, and adopted a proactive fiscal policy to increase infrastructure investment, to expand domestic demand and promote steady economic recovery. The annual GDP reached 403.3 billion patacas, representing year-on-year growth of 8.8 percent in real terms, with the overall scale of the economy recovering to 86.4 percent of the 2019 level.



The Government seized the opportunities arising through the addition of new Chinese mainland cities to the facilitated individual travel (FIT) scheme for Hong Kong and Macao; capitalised on the implementation of successive convenient and business-friendly boundary-crossing policies and measures; disseminated information on Macao tourism; and launched travel and consumer promotions through multiple channels, boosting an ongoing rebound in both Chinese mainland and international visitor arrivals. In 2024, the total number of inbound visitors reached 34,928,650, representing a year-on-year increase of 23.8 percent, with the number of international tourists rising by 66 percent to 2,423,093. Total tourist spending (excluding gaming) increased by 5.8 percent year-on-year, to 75.36 patacas.

High-quality development of the integrated tourism and leisure industry

In 2024, the Government actively promoted high-quality development of the integrated tourism and leisure industry, and continued enhancing the "Tourism +" strategy and enriching non-gaming elements to demonstrate Macao's diverse cultural and tourism integration, to polish Macao's profile ("golden calling card") as an international metropolis. The Government facilitated investments by integrated tourism and leisure businesses in developing non-gaming elements, promoted revitalisation of six historical and cultural areas, and supported small- and medium-sized enterprises in operating commercial projects with distinctive features and vibrant atmospheres in tourist areas, resulting in a significant increase in visitor footfall and cultural and tourism consumption in the old districts.

The Government revised the legal system to further improve the monitoring and regulation of the gaming industry. A mechanism for implementation of non-gaming elements was established, and the casino gaming concessionaires were strictly monitored to ensure they fulfil their commitments

under the concession contracts, with a view to injecting new impetus to enrichment of the content of Macao as a world tourism and leisure centre, and facilitating the development of the integrated tourism and leisure industry. In 2024, the gross revenue of games of fortune was 226.782 billion patacas, representing a year-on-year increase of 23.9 percent. The figure was boosted by a 24.77 percent year-on-year increase in revenue from mass gaming floors to 172.018 billion patacas, which was 9.4 percent higher than the figure in 2019. The mass gaming floor revenue accounted for 75.85 percent of the total gaming revenue for the year, and set a new historical high.

The "1+4" industry structure has been established

The Government has effectively implemented the Development Plan for Appropriate Economic Diversification of the Macao Special Administrative Region (2024-2028), and pragmatically facilitated the development of the four key industries; and has established a statistical framework for the "1+4" nascent industrial structure.

During the year, the Government promoted agglomerated development and upgrades of the traditional Chinese medicine and Big Health industries, and actively encouraged local businesses to design and develop tourism products with traditional Chinese medicine health food therapy and wellness as the theme. The Traditional Chinese Medicine Science and Technology Industrial Park of Cooperation between Guangdong and Macao (GMTCM Park) continued attracting key enterprises and projects, resulting in a noticeable clustering effect of the traditional Chinese medicine and Big Health industries. As at the end of December 2024, the GMTCM Park had 233 registered enterprises, 86 of which were Macao-based. Macao Union Hospital, which officially commenced operation on 16 September 2024, has enhanced the attractiveness of Macao's specialist medical services with high-end services, attracted more tourists to Macao for medical, wellness and healthcare purposes, and promoted the development of the Big Health industry by launching health-oriented service products in conjunction with integrated tourism and leisure enterprises.

The modern financial services industry continued to develop steadily. The Government continued perfecting the regulatory system related to the bond market, and facilitated the connection of domestic and overseas investment and financing. In April 2024, the first company recommended by the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin received approval to operate a specialised private equity fund management business in Macao; and in July 2024, the first public fund in Macao was formally established. The Investment Funds Law has been passed to the Legislative Assembly for deliberation. The Insurance Intermediary Activities Law was passed by the Legislative Assembly, and would come into effect on 1 August 2025. The revised implementation details for the pilot scheme of Cross-boundary Wealth Management Connect in Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area have come into force, to further optimise the pilot scheme. After years of preparation, the project on research and development of the digital pataca (e-MOP) has reached a substantive implementation stage. A public demonstration of the prototype system was conducted in December 2024, and the project aimed to enter the sandbox testing stage by the fourth quarter of 2025.

Also during the year, the Government promoted transformations and upgrades of high technology industries and traditional industries. The Work Plan for Restructuring the State Key Laboratories in Macao has been endorsed by the Ministry of Science and Technology of the People's Republic

of China (MOST), and the restructuring work is underway. By December 2024, 33 technology enterprises had been certified under the Technology Enterprises Certification Programme, covering fields including integrated circuits, information technology, traditional Chinese medicine, and artificial intelligence, employing about 1,300 people and generating annual revenues of over three billion patacas.

The exhibition and convention, commerce and trade, and culture and sports industries have achieved further progress. Macao's convention and exhibition industry has developed into an internationally recognised brand, as the Government continued optimising the "industry + convention" business environment and boosting appeal to business through exhibitions. In 2023 and 2024, Macao was named the "Best Convention City (Asia)" and "Best BT-MICE City" for two consecutive years. More ICCA-accredited conventions were held in Macao, and more professional merchants and buyers came to Macao to participate in the exhibitions and launch their investment projects. Throughout 2024, Macao hosted a total of 1,524 MICE events, representing a year-on-year increase of 31.4 percent. It is estimated that these events generated approximately 5.48 billion patacas in revenue for Macao's non-gaming industries.



Macao was selected as China's Culture City of East Asia 2025, bringing a distinctive golden calling card to Macao as an international metropolis. The Government also expedited the establishment of Macao as a "City of Performing Arts" and a "City of Sports". From 2020 to 2024, Macao organised 60 large-scale sports events and 56 large-scale cultural and arts events, attracting more than 21 million participants.

The Government alleviated pressures on small- and medium-sized enterprises and promoted the development of a community economy. The maximum loan repayment period of the assistance schemes for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and young entrepreneurs has been extended to 10 years. The Government strengthened online and offline publicity to encourage residents and

tourists to spend within the community, boosting the community's consumption potential. Notably among these community-oriented promotions, the "Weekend Consumer Rewards in Northern District" saw a total of over 29.75 million patacas in e-commerce discounts reimbursed, boosting consumption in the Northern District by about 150 million patacas. The "Macao Spending Rewards" mega consumer promotion campaign recorded redemption of e-commerce discounts totalling around 227 million patacas, stimulating over 1.1 billion patacas in consumption across Macao.

Enhancing Hengqin-Macao In-depth Integration and Pursuing Joint Development via a Cooperation Platform Between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries

2024 marked the 25th anniversary of Macao's return to the motherland, and was an important year for the Macao SAR regarding deepening appropriate economic diversification and integrating into the national development plan. In its role as the first new model of joint consultation, joint construction, joint management, and shared benefits between Guangdong and Macao under the "One country, two systems" principle, Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin ("Cooperation Zone") implemented a two-tier management model in 2024, along with a series of policy measures, to achieve better connections and integration between Macao and the Cooperation Zone. Regarding the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, the MSAR Government actively promoted the implementation of various policy measures concerning the economy and people's livelihoods, to better enable Macao residents and enterprises to live, work, and conduct business in the Greater Bay Area.



Since the establishment of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin in 2021, and with the strong support of the Central Government, the MSAR Government has regarded the high-quality completion of the first-phase development goals of the Cooperation Zone as an important political task. Together with Guangdong Province, we have worked hard and achieved significant progress. The operating entities and added value of Macao-funded enterprises have significantly increased, the proportion of the "four nascent industries" has continued to rise, the livelihood index related to Macao has significantly improved, and work on integrating Macao and Hengqin has accelerated.

Accelerating development of the "four nascent industries" and enhancing Hengqin-Macao economic linkages

During the year, the effectiveness of the interconnections between the "four nascent industries" was enhanced. The Government clearly defined the development positioning and industrial structure of the Guangdong-Macao Traditional Chinese Medicine Technology Industrial Park, with nine renowned traditional Chinese medicine enterprises recently established in the park; announced guidelines for management of the "Products inspected by Macao", "Production supervised by Macao" or "Designed by Macao" accreditation; and launched the "Products inspected by Macao" accreditation logo. The Government also strengthened the cross-boundary cooperation mechanism between financial authorities in Macao and Hengqin, with the implementation of the Electronic Fence accounts (EF Accounts) in the Cooperation Zone, promoted the use of Macao's Simple Pay integrated electronic payment platform in the Cooperation Zone, and actively facilitated collaboration between Macao's insurance industry and the Hengqin Insurance Service Centre. Under the strategy of "R&D in Macao, Commercialisation in Hengqin", several projects have been successfully implemented in Hengqin. To promote the flows of people and the development of tourism, the Government has launched the Macao-Hengqin Travel Stimulation Programme, and implemented a policy allowing tour groups from the Chinese mainland to take multiple trips between Hengqin and Macao.

According to the unified accounting results of the regional gross domestic product (GDP) of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, in 2024, the Cooperation Zone achieved a regional GDP of 53.848 billion yuan, representing a 5.3 percent year-on-year increase at constant prices. This includes an added value of 9.842 billion yuan by secondary industries, representing a year-on-year increase of 0.5 percent; the added value of the tertiary industries was 44.006 billion yuan, representing a 6.5 percent year-on-year increase.

In terms of industry-wide calculations, the "four nascent industries" have achieved significant growth: the added value of the electrical machinery and equipment manufacturing industry, the special equipment manufacturing industry, the computer, communication and other electronic equipment manufacturing industry, and the pharmaceutical manufacturing industry increased by 61.4 percent, 39.2 percent, 30.2 percent, and 13.4 percent year-on-year respectively. The information transmission, software and information technology service industry grew by 46.9 percent, and the accommodation and catering industry grew by 9.7 percent year-on-year.

By the end of 2024, there were 6,798 entities with significant funding from Macao (including 6,681 entirely Macao-funded enterprises) operating in the Cooperation Zone, representing a 12.9 percent year-on-year increase. Macao-funded operating entities accounted for 11.6 percent of all operating entities in the zone, 1.2 percentage points higher than the figure for the previous year.

On 1 March 2024, the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin officially implemented the two-tier management model together with closed-loop customs arrangement, becoming the first special customs supervision area on the mainland to implement such a policy. The policy, centred on "first-tier" relaxed administration and "second-tier" strict customs control, has significantly enhanced flows of goods and people. During the year to the

end of February 2025, more than 23.8 million people and over 2.54 million vehicles passed through the "first tier" Hengqin Port, representing year-on-year increases of 30.7 percent and 31.4 percent, respectively. Among them, Macao residents and vehicles with only Macao licences accounted for 5.46 million people and 1.68 million vehicles, respectively, comprising 23 percent of the total passenger flow and 66 percent of the total vehicle flow. The "second tier" channel saw an average of about 51,300 vehicles leaving the island daily, fully reflecting the convenience and effectiveness of the policy covering the two-tier management model together with closed-loop operations.

Measures implemented to boost convenience for people, facilitating entry to Hengqin by Macao citizens

While promoting economic interactions and exchanges, the MSAR Government continuously improves the livelihood-related work in the Cooperation Zone. The supporting facilities of the Macao New Neighbourhood project are continuously improved, including through opening the first school for Macao children in the mainland during autumn of 2024, the family community service centre and the elderly services centre becoming operational, and the health station being managed and operated according to the model adopted by Macao health centres. In addition, the pilot programme for dual-currency payment collection has been implemented by shops and businesses within the zone, allowing Macao citizens to more conveniently use Macao pataca mobile payment tools.

The Guangdong-Macao Social Insurance Window and the Personal Income Tax Preferential Assistance System for Macao Residents have been launched, further facilitating the handling of cross-boundary social security and tax affairs for residents.

To further safeguard the health of residents, the MSAR Government has extended the Macao Healthcare Subsidy Scheme to the Cooperation Zone. The first batch of 296 medications has been approved for use in designated medical institutions within the Cooperation Zone. Since the establishment of the Cooperation Zone, public medical institutions have provided medical services to over 25,000 Macao residents.

Actively participating in Greater Bay Area cooperation for better integration with the national development plan

In 2024, the MSAR Government continued participating in the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, promoting the interconnection of electronic payments, cross-boundary insurance, and cross-boundary wealth management with Chinese mainland financial departments. Several Macao-funded banks opened branches in the Greater Bay Area. The Government also assisted Macao training institutions with registering as social training and accreditation organisations recognised by the Chinese mainland for certification of vocational skill levels. Also, during the year, the Government established a system for aligning civil and commercial rules in the Cooperation Zone with those in Macao, and continuously improved the diversified dispute resolution mechanism in the Greater Bay Area, promoting further integration of mediation and arbitration mechanisms among Guangdong, Hong Kong, and Macao.

To facilitate the flow of people between Hong Kong and Macao, the governments of both regions have optimised the convenience of entry and exit measures. The Macao One Account and entry-exit inspection systems were upgraded. A QR code clearance service is provided for residents of Hong Kong and Macao who have registered to use their regional self-service clearance channels.

According to the latest data released by the Statistics Bureau of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, on 10 December, the number of Macao residents employed and/or residing in the Cooperation Zone has reached 20,818, representing a year-on-year increase of 15.2 percent. This figure includes 5,132 employed people, representing a year-on-year increase of 4.9 percent, and the 16,539 people residing in the zone, representing a year-on-year increase of 19.1 percent.

The MSAR Government also deepened exchanges and cooperation with mainland provinces and cities through Guangdong-Macao, Fujian-Macao, and Shanghai-Macao cooperation mechanisms, as well as through special teams connecting with Hainan and Guangxi. Also, the Government continued supporting rural revitalisation work in Xiushui County, Jiangxi, to foster local economic and social development.

Fostering the development of a platform for cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking countries, and actively participating in the "Belt and Road" initiative

An important component of the platform for trade and economic cooperation services between China and Portuguese-speaking countries – the Sixth Ministerial Conference of the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries, was held in 2024. The conference identified key areas and methods for future economic and trade cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking countries, further enhancing Macao's role as a platform for cooperation in business services between China and Portuguese-speaking countries. The participating countries jointly signed the Strategic Plan for Economic and Trade Cooperation (2024-2027) and assisted several traditional Chinese medicine products with entry to Portuguese-speaking countries' markets. Meanwhile, the Centre for Science and Technology Exchange and Cooperation Between China and Portuguese-Speaking Countries (CSTCP) officially commenced operation; to date, its two locations in Hengqin and Macao have attracted four projects. The centre aims to promote cooperation in scientific and technological innovation between China and Portuguese-speaking countries.

The MSAR Government actively participates in the "Belt and Road" initiative. So far, it has signed Agreements for Elimination of Double Taxation and Prevention of Tax Evasion and Avoidance with eight Portuguese-speaking countries, and countries along the "Belt and Road". Through the International Infrastructure Investment and Construction Forum and various large-scale exhibitions, the Government has strengthened cooperation with countries and regions along the "Belt and Road" and established a "Belt and Road" themed pavilion to deepen related cooperation. The Government has additionally actively promoted the establishment of a friendship city relationship with Dili, East Timor, and officially signed a friendship city memorandum.

Infrastructure Gradually Improving to Build a Beautiful and Liveable Home

In line with the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and under the premise of the Second Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Macao Special Administrative Region, the Government continued implementing various initiatives in public housing, transportation, environmental protection, urban planning, and public infrastructure.



Macao Bridge opens for traffic

The Macao Bridge officially opened to traffic on 1 October 2024. As an important transportation infrastructure adjacent to the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, the Macao Bridge not only enhances Macao's overall transportation network, but also affords more convenient travel for residents and tourists.

Construction of the Macao Bridge officially began on 26 March 2020, and the main structure was completed on 12 March 2024. The bridge starts at the east wing of Macao New Urban Zone Area A, connects with the Artificial Island of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, crosses the Outer Harbour Channel and the Macao Channel, and ends at Macao New Urban Zone Area E1, with a viaduct reserved for future connection to the Taipa Grande Tunnel. The 3.1-kilometre-long bridge includes an approximately two-kilometre-long cross-sea section. It features two navigable spans for passing vessels, each measuring 280 metres in width. The bridge is designed to support eight lanes, including two in the middle that are exclusively for motorcycles.

The opening of the Macao Bridge effectively alleviated the traffic pressure on the existing three bridges, thus improving the capacity of traffic between the Macao peninsula, Taipa, and Coloane island, and accommodating the transportation needs of New Urban Reclamation Zone A's development. In the early stages of the Macao Bridge's operation, it diverted approximately 10 percent of the traffic volume from the Friendship Bridge. The traffic volume from the original Zone A to Taipa via the Friendship Bridge decreased significantly, by 93 percent, demonstrating the bridge's increasingly effective role in redistributing traffic in the surrounding areas.

LRT development enters a new phase

In 2024, the development of Macao's Light Rail Transit (LRT) entered a new phase with the openings of the Seac Pai Van Line and the Hengqin Line, providing residents and tourists with more comfortable and convenient travel options.

On 1 November, the LRT Seac Pai Van Line officially opened, marking the first network interchange for the Macao LRT system beyond the Taipa Line, extending services to the Seac Pai Van community.

The Seac Pai Van Line is 1.6 kilometres long. It not only provides a faster and smoother travel option for residents and tourists travelling to Seac Pai Van and Coloane, allowing easier access to various districts in Taipa and the Barra area, but also provides important experience to benefit the future opening of other new lines. The total travel time on the Macao LRT Seac Pai Van Line is approximately two minutes, with trains running at intervals of about six minutes.

The LRT Hengqin Line opened to traffic on 2 December, making it more convenient for residents and tourist to access the Hengqin port, and creating a closer connection between Macao and Hengqin.

The LRT Hengqin Line is approximately 2.2 kilometres long and has two stations: Lotus Station and Hengqin Station. The total travel time is about two minutes, with trains running at intervals of approximately six minutes. The line provides residents and tourist with another convenient and efficient transportation option to and from Hengqin port, facilitating Macao's integration into the "Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area one-hour living circle".

The LRT, as an environmentally friendly and convenient form of public transportation, not only supports Macao's overall public transport capacity and alleviates road traffic, but also serves as key infrastructure for promoting the region's sustainable development.

The MSAR Government continued the project to construct the LRT East Line project, which began in 2023. The line will be approximately 7.7 kilometres long, connecting New Urban Zone Areas A and E, and connecting with the LRT Taipa Line, further meeting the travel needs of residents and tourists. The Government is also creating favourable conditions for facilitating the westward extension of the East Line to the Qingmao Checkpoint.

Constructing a tunnel linking Zone A and the Macao peninsula

In line with the overall development schedule of New Urban Zone Area A, a series of connecting roadworks between Zone A and the Macao peninsula will be constructed, while also taking the opportunity to reorganise the surrounding road network. Four connecting roads have been planned between Zone A and the Macao peninsula. Among them, the A1 connecting bridge is already in use, part of the A2 connecting bridge has been opened to traffic, and work on the remaining projects is progressing on schedule.

The construction of a bridge connecting New Urban Reclamation Zone A and the Macao peninsula (A3) began construction in the second quarter of 2024. On the Macao peninsula side, the bridge has four access ramps connecting to the Friendship Bridge, the Friendship Bridge access ramp, Avenida da Amizade and the Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal Road. It will also

provide access to the viaduct that connects to the Fourth Macao-Taipa Bridge boundary-crossing checkpoint located in Zone A.

With the development of New Urban Zone Area A and Area B, as well as the completion and operation of the Artificial Island of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, there is a need to effectively manage the resulting traffic flow demands. The construction of vehicle flyovers in Areas A and B will provide essential transportation links and support for the development of the New Urban Areas.

Optimising detailed urban planning

The Government has carried out detailed planning for various planning zones, including Eastern District-2, Outer Harbour District-1, Outer Harbour District-2, Northern District-1, and Taipa Central District-2. Among these, the Detailed Plan for Eastern District-2 has already been published, in March 2024.

The Eastern District-2 is on the eastern side of the Macao peninsula, with a reclaimed land area of approximately 1.38 square kilometres and a projected residential population of 96,000 people. The Marine Functional Zoning of the Macao Special Administrative Region and the Maritime Planning of the Macao Special Administrative Region came into effect in July 2024.

The latest edition of the Atlas of Macao was released in November 2024. This updated atlas not only records the urban development of Macao through conventional topographic maps, but also incorporates advanced surveying and mapping technologies such as satellite imagery and aerial photography by drones to serve as an up-to-date record of the region. Atlas of Macao – 2024 has abundant content, covering detailed street maps, satellite image maps, planning and zoning maps, maps of land formation at different stages, and geographical statistics and other elements. In addition, a special series of topics including Roaming Along the Macao Coastline and Review of Macao's Urban Infrastructure have been added.

Promoting the construction of major projects

The pre-reclamation flood control and environmental monitoring for the expansion of Macau International Airport have been completed. The reclamation project for the expansion of Macau International Airport commenced in November 2024, with the entire project expected to be completed by 2030. In the first phase after completion of the reclamation, the airport's annual passenger handling capacity will be increased to 13 million.

The construction of a rainwater pumping station and sewer project in the southern area of the Inner Harbour is one of the MSAR Government's major disaster prevention initiatives. The rainwater pumping station is designed to cope with 50-year return period rainfall, aiming to alleviate the long-standing flooding issues in the Inner Harbour area arising from its low-lying terrain. The first phase of the project mainly involves the construction of a large rainwater pumping station and wastewater treatment facility structural platform. Construction commenced in November 2022 and was completed in July 2024. Meanwhile, the design of the Flood Prevention and Drainage at West Coloane (also known as the Two Lakes Project) has been finalised, and construction has commenced.

Optimising the transportation system and municipal facilities

The Civil Aviation Activity Law and the Road Traffic Law have been submitted to the Legislative Assembly for deliberation. The new Road Traffic Law will include stronger penalties for offences such as driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, and speeding and other violations. It will also expand the mandatory use of seat belts and prohibit the use of mobile phones, other telecommunications devices, and audiovisual equipment while driving.

The annual vehicle growth rate in Macao has been kept below three percent. A total of 33 traffic improvement and efficiency enhancement projects have been completed. Several elevated pedestrian corridors and footbridges have also been brought into use, effectively improving road traffic conditions. Five hundred new taxis with licences valid for eight years have been put into operation.

Work on the second phase of the green promenade along the southern shores of the Macao peninsula has commenced, covering a total area of approximately 60,000 square metres. The project design focuses on three main themes for its functional spaces: family recreation, leisure and fitness, and waterfront scenery, providing residents with a high-quality, large-scale waterfront leisure and recreation space.

Enhancements to public wet markets are being implemented, optimising their management and business operations to revitalise their image. This work included the two-year project on renovating the Almirante Lacerda Market, which reopened to the public in the second quarter of 2024.

Endeavouring to Improve People's Livelihoods and Enhancing the Living Standards of Macao Residents



The MSAR Government persists in upholding the principle of serving the public and has implemented the administration philosophy of "comprehensively improving the overall living standards of Macao residents". Despite the challenges the Covid-19 pandemic posed to the economy and government revenue, the Government ensures that people's livelihoods are given top priority. Various measures have been introduced to enhance people's livelihoods and public spending on people's well-being has been steadily increased. The proportion for education, healthcare, social welfare, and housing in the general integrated budget rose from 39.2 percent in 2019 to 44.8 percent in 2024, with a view to unwaveringly safeguarding and improving the well-being of Macao residents.

In 2024, the MSAR Government implemented several policy initiatives to significantly improve people's livelihoods, including expanding welfare measures, optimising housing supply, promoting employment for residents, enhancing social security systems, and optimising healthcare services.

Continuing to promote welfare measures

The MSAR Government extended various tax incentives and welfare measures to relieve the burden on the public and enhance the quality of life, with the total estimated expenditure for 2024 reaching 24.677 billion patacas, accounting for 28.07 percent of the general consolidated budget expenditure. The subsidies for the general public were budgeted at around 8.514 billion patacas in 2024, spanning the Wealth Partaking Scheme, the Medical Subsidy Scheme, the electricity bill subsidy for residential units, and the Continuing Education Programme.

Regarding social security, the Government has provided appropriate security benefits for the elderly and underprivileged sectors. In 2024, the Government continued to disburse old age allowances, pensions and disability gratuities, whilst providing free education and tuition fee subsidies to students, with an estimated expenditure of 13.063 billion patacas.

Pursuant to the law on the Non-Mandatory Central Provident Fund System, the Government injected a special allocation of 7,000 patacas from the budgeted surplus to individual accounts of eligible residents. This benefited about 390,000 residents, involving approximately 3.1 billion patacas.

Implementing the five-rung housing ladder policy

Housing has always been a major concern of the community. The MSAR Government places a high priority on solving residents' housing problems, and in 2024 achieved significant progress in public housing under the five-rung housing ladder policy. Over the past five years, the Government has completed six public housing projects, increasing the number of public housing units to 57,117; and more than 14,000 public housing units are under construction.

Public housing and Home-Ownership Scheme housing are the major housing components of the MSAR Government. In 2024, the Mong Son Building of the Mong Ha Public Housing project was completed, providing 1,590 residential units with commercial facilities and car parks. Regarding Home-Ownership Scheme housing, construction of the Home Ownership Scheme lots B4, B9 and B10 in New Urban Zone Area A was completed, fulfilling the demand for Home-Ownership Scheme housing applications made in 2019, with a subsidy rate of 64.5 percent.

With the increasing ageing of the population, the MSAR Government has proposed the construction of Government Housing for Senior Citizens, to help solve the housing problems of the elderly. In 2024, the Government Housing for Senior Citizens in Lot P in the Areia Preta New Reclamation Zone was completed, providing 1,815 units to satisfy demand from first-time applicants.

Under the MSAR Government's housing for the sandwich class policy, which serves as a type of buffer for the Home-Ownership Scheme housing and private property markets, a project is underway to construct sandwich-class housing on Rua Oito do Bairro lao Hon. The tender process for the foundation and basement work has been completed, and construction has begun, with the project set to create around 250 residential units.

Strengthening care for the elderly, young people and the underprivileged

The MSAR Government attaches great importance to care for the elderly, women, children and the underprivileged, and has increased the number of service places. By the end of 2024, there were about 2,510 subsidised places in homes for the elderly and 505 day-care service places in Macao. Also in 2024, the Government promoted collaboration between home care and social service organisations, and launched the "Pilot Project on Support Services for Senior Citizens Living Alone", which incorporates a step monitor mobile phone app, with staff taking the initiative to check on abnormalities when detected.

The Government continued improving healthcare services for the elderly, with the Denture Installation Programme covering all eligible senior citizens, colorectal cancer screening and cataract surgeries for the elderly, as well as the expansion of the remote out-patient services to several residential care homes for the elderly.

Regarding rehabilitation and early treatment services, the number of places increased by about 1,010 from 2019 to 2024, especially for support services for high-functioning autistic persons, and endeavoured to shorten waiting times for early treatment services for children.

Regarding education, the Government completed the revision of the Framework for Formal Education Curriculum of the Local System, promulgated the legal frameworks for Macao Polytechnic University and Macao University of Tourism, and commenced the construction of a new main building of the university.

Enhancing healthcare services and ensuring capability to treat serious illnesses in Macao

With strong support and help from the nation, Macau Union Hospital became officially operational in 2024, with the aim of becoming a "national medical centre", providing high quality medical services and nurturing medical talents, to ensure the capability of treating serious illnesses in Macao. The hospital has 26 operating theatres, with a planned capacity of over 1,000 beds, featuring advanced medical technologies.

The Government completed the construction of healthcare infrastructure, such as the Public Health Specialist Building, and launched pre-employment training for medical specialists to reserve medical and administrative staff for the new hospital.

In compliance with the Healthy China 2030 plan, in 2024 the MSAR Government formulated the Healthy Macao Blueprint, and worked with health centres to finalise the diabetes performance assessment process, thus facilitating the development of the quality assessment system for chronic disease management, in order to improve residents' health. Programmes such as "Healthy Restaurants" and "Healthy Enterprises" were launched, to encourage residents to make use of "My Health" function on the Macao One Account to enhance their personal health management capabilities.

Legislative Assembly Fulfils Supervisory Function to Strengthen the Rule of Law in Macao

During the third session of the seventh Legislative Assembly, from 16 October 2023 to 15 October 2024, a total of 35 plenary meetings and 145 committee meetings were held, with 23 laws, one resolution and nine simple-majority resolutions passed during the plenary meetings.



Fulfilment of legislative function:

With regard to safeguarding national security, the Legislative Assembly passed:

- Law No. 20/2023 on Amendments to the Chief Executive Election Law, and Law No. 8/2024 on Amendments to Legislative Assembly Election Law, to strengthen the vetting mechanisms for candidates in both elections and improve the electoral management process;
- Law No. 9/2024 on Amendments to Law No. 4/1999 on the Law on Oath-taking upon Assumption of Office, to increase ways of oath-taking, refine oath-taking requirements

and the oath administration system, and include members of the Chief Executive Election Committee as oath takers; and

- Law No. 21/2023 - Law on Guarding State Secrets, to stipulate the definition of state secrets, criteria for classifying state secrets, confidentiality measures, periods of classification, declassification procedures, and the system of penalties for contravening the law, thereby ensuring appropriate and stringent protection of state secrets.

With regard to combating crime and controlling weapons:

- Law No. 18/2023 and Law No. 16/2024 on Amendments to Law No. 17/2009 Prohibiting the Illegal Production, Trafficking and Consumption of Narcotics and Psychoactive Drugs were passed during urgent procedures, to incorporate 21 substances into the list of controlled substances in response to decisions of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and society's need to align with neighbouring regions and the international community in preventing and combating drug-related crimes; and
- Law No. 12/2024 on the Legal System for the Control of Weapons and Related Items was also passed, to improve the approval system and regulatory mechanisms concerning various weapons and related items, implementing tiered management based on their threat level and clarifying the obligations and responsibilities of various entities.

With regard to the streamlining of public administration and the promotion of e-governance, the Legislative Assembly passed:

- Law No. 23/2023 on Amendments to Law No. 1/2001 - Unitary Police Service of the Macao SAR, to establish a technically and operationally independent subordinate body within the Unitary Police Service, thereby incorporating the Financial Intelligence Office into the Unitary Police Service;
- Law No. 17/2024 on Amendments to Law No. 10/2000 on the Organisational Law of the Commission Against Corruption of the Macao Special Administrative Region, to clearly define the mission and scope of work of the Commission Against Corruption and update its investigation system;
- Law No. 2/2024 on the Vehicle Registration System, to strengthen collaboration and data interconnections among public departments, and simplify vehicle registration application procedures and required documents by implementing a fully electronic process;
- Law No. 11/2024 on Amendments to the Civil Registration Code, to implement electronic birth and death registration and marriage applications, expand the scope of consensual divorces that can be handled by the registry, and empower private notaries to officiate marriages; and
- Law No. 13/2024 on Amendments to Law No. 2/2020 - Electronic Governance Law and Law No. 5/2022 - Submission of Legal Procedure Documents and Electronic Payment of Procedural Costs, to further refine a series of administrative procedural regulations related to the promotion of e-governance and expand the application of various electronic documents and certificates.

With regard to enhancing the quality of higher education: Law No. 3/2024 on the Legal Framework for Macao Polytechnic University and Law No. 4/2024 on the Legal Framework for Macao University of Tourism were passed, thereby providing greater flexibility in academic development, daily operations, and personnel management of the two higher education institutions.

With regard to protecting labour rights: Law No. 19/2023 on Amendments to Law No. 5/2020 - Law on Minimum Wage, and Law No. 6/2024 - Union Law were passed. The former increased the rates for the minimum wage to 7,072 patacas,1,632 patacas, 272 patacas and 34 patacas per month, week, day and hour, respectively; while the latter regulates the formation, registration, operation, rights, and obligations of trade unions.

With regard to promoting responsible gaming and strengthening the regulation of the financial services sector:

- Law No. 7/2024 on the Legal System on Regulating Credit Related to Gaming was passed, clarifying that only concessionaires can engage in gaming-related credit business, and that gaming promoters can act as agents for concessionaires in credit business through agency contracts in the name of and for the benefit of the concessionaires, while also establishing the obligations of credit entities and a penalty system; and
- Law No. 15/2024 on the Insurance Intermediary Activities Law was passed, to strengthen the supervision of insurance intermediaries in order to enhance public trust in the industry.

To address land issues arising from the transfer of government-owned properties, Law No. 14/2024 on the Transfer System for Individual Units of Home-Ownership Scheme and Housing for the Sandwich Class was passed, proposing targeted solutions to fill in gaps in the existing system.

Finally, Law No. 10/2024 on the Authorisation of the Macao Special Administrative Region's Jurisdiction over the Relevant Land and Maritime Areas Southeast of the Gongbei Port in Zhuhai City, Guangdong Province, was passed, to clarify the application of Macao laws in the relevant areas, thereby implementing a decision by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, in order to better realise Macao's jurisdiction over these areas and maximise the socio-economic benefits of the LRT East Line construction project.

All 20 above-mentioned laws were initiated by the MSAR Government.

Fulfilment of supervisory functions:

The Legislative Assembly supervised the government budget and public finances by exercising the powers enshrined in the Basic Law, including by passing Law No. 22/2023 on the 2024 Government Budget; passing Law No. 1/2024 on Amendments to Law No. 2/2018 on the Stamp Duty on Acquisition of Second and Subsequent Residential Properties, and Law No. 5/2024 on the Elimination of Tax Measures Related to Real Estate Demand Management, to ease and eventually eliminate tax and regulatory measures related to property demand; deliberating the Government's Reports on Budget Implementation for 2022 and the Commissioner of Audit's Report 2022 submitted by the Government; and hearing and discussing the 2024 Policy Address delivered by the Chief Executive.

To enhance communications and interactions between the executive and legislative systems, a question-and-answer session with the Chief Executive was held in April, for legislators to put questions to the Chief Executive on government policies and issues of public concern – such as safeguarding national security, improving the mechanism for talent development, promoting urban renewal of old districts, fostering the integration of culture, sports and tourism, accelerating Hengqin-Macao integrated development, promoting the implementation of new quality productivity, and optimising the business environment.

To better solicit and gather the views of Legislative Assembly members, the MSAR Government organised dedicated briefings and exchanges for legislators on the Master Plan for the Development of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin and the Opinions on Supporting the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin Through Relaxing Special Measures for Market Access. During the session, to strengthen communications and understanding between the executive and legislative systems, legislators were also invited to visit six key historical areas, and actively participated in a subsequent presentation session organised by the Government on revitalisation of these old areas, providing recommendations and advice for Macao's appropriate economic diversification.

During the legislative session, legislators delivered 327 pre-agenda speeches, covering safeguarding national security, strengthening patriotic education, implementing the spirit of the third plenary session of the 20th CPC Central Committee, intensifying the development of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, promoting industrial diversification, improving the system for scientific innovation, strengthening food safety supervision, and increasing the application of digital technologies. In addition, legislators raised 812 written and 97 oral questions, and called for 10 plenary meetings regarding the oral questions.

Lastly, the Follow-up Committee for Land and Public Concession Affairs, the Follow-up Committee for Public Finance Affairs and the Follow-up Committee for Public Administration Affairs strived to make progress with important issues regarding public administration and the applicability of related laws, and compiled seven reports on the following issues:

- Follow-up regarding the public project tender process;
- Follow-up regarding measures related to land security in the Development Plan for Appropriate Economic Diversification of the Macao Special Administrative Region (2024-2028);
- Follow-up regarding the Government's Interim Reports on Budget Implementation for 2023;
- Follow-up regarding the Government's Reports on Investment Planning and Budget Implementation for the Second and Third Quarters of 2023;
- Follow-up regarding the Government's Reports on Investment Planning and Budget Implementation for the Fourth Quarter of 2023 and the First Quarter of 2024;
- Follow-up regarding the Current Situation and Development Prospects of the Logistics Industry in the Inner Harbour; and

- Follow-up regarding the Executive Authorities' Mechanisms for Suicide Prevention and Related Support Measures.

Other responsibilities of the Legislative Assembly include listening to and fully reflecting different views, suggestions and criticisms from the public, and making prompt responses regarding public aspirations. During the session, 11 residents were personally received by legislators. The Legislative Assembly also received 128 opinions and suggestions from the public through visits, phone and email. Moreover, the Legislative Assembly received two petitions from groups, and handled these appropriately.

During the session, the Legislative Assembly Open Day was also reinstated for the first time after the pandemic, attracting a total of 2,340 visitors and 30 visiting groups. Through the Open Day, the public gained a detailed understanding of the functions, structure, and basic operations of the MSAR legislature, particularly the process of deliberating and voting on bills.

Finally, starting with this legislative session, in addition to existing e-governance development and applications – including the online meeting registration system, the Legislative Assembly electronic document receiving system, and the Legislative Assembly electronic document download system, which provide convenient and efficient services for members – the Legislative Assembly has also begun adopting the newly launched Government communication system to enhance the efficiency of personnel management.

Enhancing Mechanisms for Ensuring Integrity and Preventing Corruption, and Strengthening the Audit Team



In 2024, the Commission Against Corruption of Macao (CCAC) actively forged ahead with its anti-corruption work, and achieved results in preventing and combating corruption as well as perfecting its systems.

In 2024, the newly amended legal system and related administrative regulations of the CCAC came into effect, clarifying the mission and remit of the CCAC, with an emphasis on economic and financial crimes; optimising the authority of the CCAC with the added authority to collaborate with the public and private sectors to promote corruption-free operations and management; updating the investigators' management system with the introduction of a long-term service bonus; and refining the organisational structure with the addition of a new investigative department. These amendments to the laws and regulations help the CCAC to better perform its duties and safeguard the public interest.

Regarding anti-corruption, the CCAC persevered in investigating unlawful practices identified in the previous year's cases; and proactively initiated an investigation into a public fund, and referred the administrative issues and supervisory loopholes identified therein to the relevant entities so they could be rectified.

In addition, the CCAC also handled several cases involving false attendance reports by civil servants. During the year, for the first time, several integrated tourism and leisure enterprises took the initiative to report suspected bribery of their internal employees to the CCAC, reflecting a change in the community's attitude towards the handling of bribery cases in the private sector.

Regarding complaints to the ombudsman, most cases are related to public services, municipal services, and lands and public works. In line with the policy objective of encouraging self-confidence in administration, the CCAC has, during the course of investigations, made its views and stance known to the relevant departments or authorities regarding areas that need to be improved, enabling them to rectify and improve their operational mechanisms or systems in a timely and independent manner.

The CCAC has also leveraged its advantages to fully utilise its functions in combating corruption and handling cases involving administrative grievance. Regarding cases involving false sick leave, the CCAC has opened a comprehensive investigation file with the Ombudsman to follow up on these cases and made recommendations for improvements, to assist the executive authorities in tackling the problem at root and achieve the objective of continuous monitoring, to facilitate continuous enhancement of the Government's administration.

In 2024, the CCAC received 1,667 requests for assistance; and 768 complaints, reports and sources of information. Among the complaints or reports, 113 anti-corruption cases and 33 cases on file for mutual assistance were sent to the Anti-Corruption Bureau for investigation; and 147 cases were sent to the Ombudsman for investigation after merging similar cases which met the conditions for being placed on file. There were 393 cases which did not meet the conditions for being placed on file and were sent to the Complaints Management Centre for handling; 208 of these cases were directly archived and 185 were referred to the relevant departments for conducting follow-up work.

Together with the cases carried forward from 2023, the CCAC concluded a total of 263 cases in 2024. Among the 120 cases concluded by the Anti-Corruption Bureau (including 91 corruption cases and 29 mutual assistance cases), 19 have been referred to the Public Prosecutions Office, and the

remainder have been archived. Among the 143 cases concluded by the Ombudsman Bureau, there were 28 cases in which the departments concerned have improved and optimised their measures and work and given positive responses, and six cases that were included in the "retrospective review" list in order to conduct further reviews.

As regards cases involving mutual assistance, together with the cases carried forward from the previous year, the CCAC handled 62 cases in 2024; 49 of the cases were filed at the request of counterparts outside the region, 29 have been concluded, and 20 are still being followed up. Also, 13 requests for assistance with cases were made by the Macao CCAC to its counterparts outside the region, including Chinese mainland agencies and the Hong Kong ICAC.

Regarding promotion and education, the CCAC organised 622 events, talks and seminars throughout the year, attracted 41,901 participants. In 2024, the CCAC launched a new programme on promoting integrity, focusing on the essence of the law on Prevention and Suppression of Bribery in the Private Sector and the law on Prevention and Suppression of Bribery in External Trade. The programme included an extended training activity on integrity titled "Workshop on Value of Integrity", and an informative programme on corruption prevention that was jointly produced with youth associations to promote the progressive development of a corruption prevention culture in the private sector.

Other major promotion and education initiatives included strengthening support for integrity education for teaching staff; and implementing the youth-oriented approach in promotion activities, to provide more opportunities for young people to directly participate in work on building integrity.

Regarding external exchanges, in 2024 the CCAC organised delegations to visit the Supervisory Commission of Liaoning Province, as well as the Supervisory Commissions of Zhuhai, Zhongshan and Shenzhen in Guangdong Province, and received visits from Chinese mainland, Hong Kong and overseas counterparts, thus maintaining bilateral and interregional exchanges and cooperation. In addition, the CCAC continued supporting the country's participation in reviewing the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), and sent a delegation as part of the China delegation that attended a conference on anti-corruption work held in Vienna, Austria.

In fulfilling its obligations as a member of international or regional organisations, the CCAC sent personnel to participate in online and offline meetings, forums, seminars and workshops organised by organisations including the Global Operational Network of Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Authorities (GlobE Network) of the United Nations, the International Ombudsman Institute (IOI), the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA), to share experience in law enforcement with international counterparts.

In addition, the CCAC signed the Memorandum of Understanding on Bilateral Cooperation with the Office of the Ombudsman of Hong Kong, to facilitate information exchanges, and establish a long-term partnership.

In 2025, the CCAC will continue enhancing its standards, coordination and synergy, and strive to implement its various policy objectives, helping the Macao SAR to enhance the effectiveness of its governance and build an efficient and just society under the rule of law.



In 2024, the Commission on Audit ("CA") published the performance audit report on "Barrier-free Pedestrian Facilities for Visually Impaired Persons" and the Commissioner of Audit's Report 2023.

The performance audit report on "Barrier-free Pedestrian Facilities for Visually Impaired Persons" examined the work of the related interdepartmental group, and revealed that the group's performance in planning, implementation and reporting was unsatisfactory, including as during the formulation of the Ten-year Plan of Rehabilitation Services 2016 - 2025, the proposals related to barrier-free pedestrian facilities for visually impaired persons were only described in general terms, without a formal document stipulating the division of work, resulting in difficulties in monitoring and assessing the work that was conducted. Also, the group failed to perform an effective review of the content of the evaluation report, resulting in the report failing to reflect the actual implementation of the work.

According to the CA, the discontinuities and dispersed nature of barrier-free facilities in Macao needed to be addressed by various departments. Regardless of whether an interdepartmental group has been set up or not, the participating departments should work towards the same objective, to ensure that public funds are reasonably utilised, whilst enabling the various types of barrier-free facilities constructed by the Government to perform their intended roles, and to provide convenience to the needy, in order to help build an inclusive society.

In accordance with Article 3 of Law No. 11/1999, requiring auditing supervision of the implementation of the budget of the MSAR Government, the Commission of Audit completed the Commissioner of Audit's Report 2023. During the Legislative Assembly's plenary meeting on 28 October 2024, the Commissioner of Audit explained in detail the main contents of the report, and the details of implementation.

In addition to auditing, the Commission of Audit conducted the following activities in 2024:

From 3 July to 5 July, the 8th Seminar of the Organization of the Supreme Audit Institutions of the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (OISC/CPLP) was held in Lisbon, Portugal.

Representing the Commission of Audit of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China as an observer of the OISC/CPLP, the Commissioner of Audit, Ho Veng On, gave a speech on the seminar's theme, "Environmental, Social and Corporate Governance", and initiated a discussion with the delegates to introduce the results of exchanges and cooperation between the National Audit Office and the Commission of Audit of Macao SAR in recent years. Mr Ho cited the important speech given by General Secretary Xi Jinping at the meeting of the Central Auditing Committee, which stressed that the basic requirement for performing sound auditing work in the new era is to establish a centralised, comprehensive, authoritative and efficient supervision system for auditing; the government's audit work should be commanding, pervasive, and impactful, to strengthen the management and control of audit quality, deepen and implement research-based auditing, and enhance the supervisory function of auditing, thereby providing strong and effective auditing services for Macao's high-quality development.

As a member of the China Audit Delegation, the Commissioner of Audit, Ho Veng On, attended the 16th Assembly of the Asian Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions held in New Delhi, India, from 21 September to 27 September. During the assembly, Mr Ho exchanged views on the assembly's theme and the management and development of audit authorities with the Commissioner of Audit of the National Audit Office, the Director of Audit of Hong Kong Audit Commission and leading officials from the audit authorities of various Asian countries.

In 2024, the Commission of Audit sent delegations to participate in the following United Nations audit projects organised by the National Audit Office:

- March and October – participated in training newly-appointed United Nations auditors in Beijing, organised by the Office of the United Nations Audit Committee Members Working Group of the National Audit Office;
- April – participated in the final audit project of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Global Environment Facility for the financial year 2023 in Nairobi, Kenya; and
- November – participated in the audit work of the United Nations Secretariat in New York, the United States.

Regarding training, the CA is committed to strengthening the audit team and implementing the policy objective of promoting good governance through auditing. Also, through organising targeted training activities, the CA has further examined issues beneficial to improving the system for auditing and the promotion of reforms. To help achieve these goals, on 6 November and 7 November, experts from the National Audit Office were invited to Macao to exchange experience in corporate auditing, financial auditing and big data auditing, through seminars. Apart from introducing the relevant technologies, the delegation also shared their experience with case studies and the latest development trend.

On 2 December and 3 December, the CA invited experts from the Beijing Municipal Audit Bureau to Macao to discuss and share practical experience on topics such as performance auditing, engineering investment auditing and data analysis auditing, and to encourage auditors to actively learn new auditing concepts and effective work approaches.

Regarding promotion and publicity, to enhance the public's understanding of the Government's auditing work, the CA introduced its work to members of the Youth Committee of the Macau Civil

Servants Federation during their visit to the Commission of Audit. In addition, the CA continued promoting the importance of optimising the utilisation of public resources to public administration staff, to boost their awareness of audit supervision.

Enhancing Efficiency of Legal Proceedings, and Performing Prosecution Duties in Accordance with the Law



Numbers of cases admitted by the three-tier court system

2024	Court of Final Appeal	Court of Appeal	Base Court (including the Examining Magistracy)	Administrative Court	Total
Cases admitted	163	1,004	18,024	86	**19,277**
Cases concluded	132	1,112	17,463	92	**18,799**
Cases pending	100	329	13,499	85	**14,013**

The majority of the cases in the three-tier court system were criminal cases and criminal labour cases, which totalled 6,115 (excluding Examining Magistracy cases). Ranking second were civil and

labour cases, which totalled 4,119. There were also 247 administrative cases, and 8,796 other cases.

Law promotion and legal consulting services

To strengthen promotion of the law and foster transparency of the judicial system, starting from 9 October 2013, the court issues press releases about typical concluded cases, and publishes them on the websites of the court and the Government Information Bureau. Various media may republish and report on these cases, which can hopefully promote legal awareness and law abidance in society, and inform the public regarding judicial approaches and methods for settling various disputes. As at the end of 2024, an accumulated total of 1,156 articles had been released, 83 of which were released in 2024.

Summary of consulting services provided by the Base Court in 2024:

2024	Criminal Courts	Civil Courts	Small Claims Court	Total
Total number of inquiries	1,807	4,254	1,349	**7,410**
Number of cases	1,773	3,747	1,349	**6,869**
Number of cases directly handled by the information centre	1,701	3,571	1,349	**6,621**
Number of cases transferred to the Public Prosecutions Office	71	130	---	**201**
Number of cases transferred to other departments	0	46	---	**46**
Number of telephone inquiries	478	970	---	**1,448**

Legal assistance and enforcement

Regarding delivery of judicial writs and assistance in investigations and evidence collection in civil and commercial cases, in 2024 the Court of Final Appeal received 304 judicial writs from mainland courts, and delivered 125 judicial writs to mainland courts on behalf of courts in Macao.

In 2024, the Court of Appeal received 40 requests for reviewing and endorsing judgments made by mainland courts or arbiters; 22 judgments endorsed by the Court of Appeal were sent to the Base Court for enforcement. The Base Court received one request under the "Arrangements Concerning Mutual Assistance in Court-ordered Measures in Aid of Arbitral Proceedings between the Chinese Mainland and the Macao Special Administrative Region".

The MSAR Government and the HKSAR Government signed the "Arrangements Concerning Reciprocal Recognition and Enforcement of Arbitral Awards between the Hong Kong Special

Administrative Region and the Macao Special Administrative Region" in January 2013, which officially came into effect on 16 December 2013. As at the end of 2024, the Court of Appeal had accepted nine cases requesting the confirmation of arbitral awards.

In addition, the MSAR Government and the HKSAR Government signed the "Arrangements for Mutual Service of Judicial Documents in Civil and Commercial Cases between the Macao Special Administrative Region and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region" on 5 December 2017, which officially came into effect on 1 August 2020. As at the end of 2024, the Court of Final Appeal had received 63 judicial writs from Hong Kong courts and delivered 97 judicial writs to Hong Kong courts on behalf of courts in Macao.

Declarations of assets and interests

In 2024, the Court of Final Appeal followed the provisions in Law No.11/2003, which had been amended by Law No.1/2013, in the process of receiving individuals for the declaration of assets and interests. It opened 163 individual dossiers, processed 2,079 documents for the declaration of assets and interests that involved 1,777 people, and organised and updated the contents of the individual dossiers according to the law.

In accordance with the provisions of the same law, the Office of the Court of Final Appeal ensures that the public can access the contents of Part IV of the declaration of assets through the official website of the Courts of Macao. In 2024, the disclosure documents (Part IV) of 469 individual dossiers involving 355 people were published online and could be retrieved. A total of 2,566 disclosure documents involving 1,092 people have been published online and can be retrieved.

Summary of the work in 2024 by and outlook for the MSAR courts

In the past judicial year, Macao's three-tier court system operated smoothly, and the number of cases handled continued to follow the upward trend seen after the end of the pandemic.

Since the end of the pandemic, criminal cases arising from gambling-related activities have been rising. It is believed that this situation is closely related to Macao's economic recovery, the gradual increase in tourist arrivals, and the revival of related industries.

Fraud-related crimes remain at a high level, particularly telecommunications network scams that involve impersonating "public security, procuratorate, and judiciary" personnel, and phone scams targeting the elderly. Crimes involving telecommunications networks often have a cross-boundary nature, complicating investigations, and it is often challenging to trace their origins back to the criminal groups. On the other hand, the number of cases involving "money exchange gangs" decreased in the past judicial year, which is largely related to the comprehensive efforts by mainland public security authorities to combat illegal cross-boundary currency exchange activities.

In addition, there was a significant increase in judicial assistance requests between Macao and the Chinese mainland, as well as cases requesting the confirmation of judgments by the Chinese mainland. The majority of judicial writs from mainland courts were from courts in Guangdong Province, particularly from the nine cities within the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, especially the People's Court of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone

in Hengqin.

In 2024, in addition to performing judicial functions in accordance with the law, the MSAR courts also carried out the following:

I. Promotion of judicial reform with the aim of enhancing the efficiency of legal proceedings and improving the quality of trials. The MSAR courts actively cooperated with the Government in the legislative process for the mediation system for family cases, hoping to achieve the goals of diversified dispute resolution and appropriate diversion of family affairs cases through the establishment of a mandatory pre-trial mediation procedure;

II. Actively carried out external judicial assistance and judicial exchanges. Judicial exchanges with other countries and regions were strengthened by participating in the Supreme Court Presidents Conference of Portuguese-speaking Countries and Regions, as well as the Conference of Chief Justices of Asia and the Pacific. Furthermore, the MSAR courts placed particular emphasis on exchanges with the courts of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. In March 2024, a delegation from the MSAR courts conducted a series of focused visits to nine courts or tribunals in the Greater Bay Area, engaging in in-depth discussions on topics such as further improving the judicial assistance mechanism between Guangdong and Macao, intensifying judicial exchanges and cooperation between the two regions, simplifying judicial assistance procedures, mutually learning from rules for legal proceedings, expanding channels for finding facts related to the law, and establishing a long-term mechanism for exchanging information on cases.

In future, the MSAR courts will facilitate a pilot programme at the People's Court of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin by appointing Macao judges as non-permanent judges, who will form joint panels with Chinese mainland judges to hear civil and commercial cases involving Macao.

To further expedite the handling of civil cases, a new civil court will be established. This new court will help reduce the workload of existing courts, shorten the time required for scheduling civil cases, and ensure the timely protection of public interests.

To enhance the quality and efficiency of trials, the provision of assistants to judges of the Court of Final Appeal and the Court of Appeal will be considered, aiming to improve the quality of trials, achieve efficient operation of legal proceedings, and alleviate the pressure on making judicial decisions.

In addition, the digitalisation of the litigation processes will continue, with plans to launch electronic exchanges of official documents between the courts and government departments, as well as to introduce electronic notifications and electronic certificate services by the courts in 2025, to improve the efficiency of document transmissions and provide more convenient services to the public.

Furthermore, close cooperation with the National Judges College will be continued, with national affairs training classes to be held in the mainland. These programmes aim to deepen judges' and judicial support staff's understanding of national affairs, the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region, and the "One country, two

systems" principle, thereby ensuring the accurate implementation of "One country, two systems" in Macao.

Efforts will also be made to actively review and revise the promotion and training systems, as well as the additional remuneration scheme for judicial support staff. This aims to motivate staff enthusiasm and enhance efficiency, while ensuring rational use of public resources, thereby contributing to the stable operation of the entire judicial system.



Regarding the main function of the Public Prosecutions Office, in 2024 the number of criminal cases was 15,840, 13.7 percent higher than the figure of 13,931 cases in 2023, marking the highest number of criminal cases filed in any year to date. Also, 14,722 cases were concluded, 18 percent more than the 12,476 cases concluded in the previous year. Among them, 3,671 cases resulted in prosecutions following investigations, while 10,622 cases were archived due to reasons such as victims being unwilling to take the cases further, insufficient evidence, and inability to determine the identity of offenders after investigations; the figures are 8.19 percent and 20.59 percent higher than in the previous year, respectively. A total of 7,460 cases were carried over from 2023 to 2024, representing an increase of 32.15 percent compared to 5,645 cases carried over from 2022 to 2023.

The number of cases reopened due to discovery of new evidence was 264, representing a decrease of 23.7 percent compared to 346 cases in the previous year. This indicates a gradual reduction in the reopening of archived cases, due to a reduction in a "backlog" of numbers of individuals involved having to enter Macao to make reports to the authorities, following the resumption of normal boundary crossings.

A data analysis reveals that the top five categories of crimes in terms of numbers of cases prosecuted in 2024 were as follows:

1. 4,946 cases of offences against property (theft, robbery, damage, etc.), up 17.12 percent year-on-year;
2. 3,152 cases of offences against assets (various types of fraud, extortion, etc.), up 9.79 percent year-on-year;
3. 1,696 cases of offences involving physical assault, up 22.10 percent year-on-year;
4. 999 cases of offences related to violation of road traffic laws, up 11.25 year-on-year; and
5. 981 cases of computer crime, up 83.71 percent year-on-year.

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

- 857 illegal immigration and immigration-related crimes, down 15.04 percent year-on-year;
- 437 cases of illegal gambling, up 163.25 percent year-on-year;
- 378 cases of forgery, up 19.24 percent year-on-year;
- 240 cases crimes against personal freedom, such as threats and imprisonment, up 17.65 percent year-on-year; and
- 239 cases of infringement of sexual freedom and self-determination, down 4.02 percent year-on-year.

In 2024, the Public Prosecutions Office conducted a series of tasks to ensure that courts proceed according to the law. It also lawfully fulfilled its functions regarding civil and labour matters, including labour rights, parental authority, social protection, guardianship, adoption, incompetence, and bankruptcy.

In terms of criminal prosecutions, in addition to routine tasks such as acting as prosecutors in court and participating in the enforcement process, the Public Prosecutions Office at the Base Court filed 45 appeals against Base Court judgments during the year, and responded to 468 criminal appeals filed by parties involved in criminal cases.

Regarding civil and labour litigation, the Public Prosecutions Office at the Base Court participated in 962 civil cases, representing a 7.61 percent increase compared to 894 cases in the previous year. It also participated in 380 labour cases, marking a 15.56 percent decrease compared to 450 cases in the previous year.

Cases involving labour litigation are summarised as follows:

- 277 newly initiated cases involving work accidents and occupational health, representing a 3.48 percent decrease compared to 287 cases in the previous year. The Public Prosecutions Office attempted mediation for 285 of the labour litigation cases, with 13 cases proceeding to litigation after failure to agree on mediation.
- 103 ordinary labour litigation cases were newly initiated, representing a 36.81 percent

decrease compared to 163 cases in the previous year. Among these, the Public Prosecutions Office conducted 84 mediations, with 30 cases proceeding to litigation after mediation agreements were not reached.

- During 2024, 368 workers were involved in the successful mediation procedures conducted by the Public Prosecution Office, 21.37 percent less than in the previous year.

In 2024, a total of 1,435 pre-litigation cases concerning parental authority, association statutes, social protection, and other matters were opened, with 1,373 of these cases completed. Additionally, 779 procedures were initiated, including for the execution of litigation costs, tax settlements, and interdiction proceedings. The Public Prosecutions Office also provided 1,901 legal consultations to citizens. These figures are little changed from those in 2023.

In 2024, the Office of the Administrative Court at the Public Prosecutions Office participated in 78 newly opened administrative, tax, and customs cases, representing a slight decrease of 4.88 percent compared to 82 cases in the previous year. These included 47 judicial appeals, 15 litigation cases, one case involving urgent procedures, 11 cases of objection to administration of taxation, three litigation procedures on behalf of the Public Prosecutions Office, and one case involving another procedure. The case volumes for each type of litigation were broadly similar to those in the previous year.

In 2024, the Public Prosecutions Office before the Court of Final Appeal and the Court of Appeal participated in 1,011 criminal (including misdemeanours related to traffic and labour), civil and commercial (including labour civil litigation), and administrative proceedings of the Court of Appeal, in the Court of Appeal, representing a 7.32 percent increase compared to 942 cases in the previous year. It also participated in a total of 155 cases in the Court of Final Appeal, representing a 32.48 percent increase from 117 cases in the previous year.

In 2024, the Office of the Prosecutor General's work mainly covered the following:

1) Ensured the administrative and financial operations of the Public Prosecutions Office were in accordance with the law, and provided technical support to judicial officers;

2) Coordinated and promoted information technology infrastructure development of the Public Prosecutions Office;

3) Submitted 11 legal advice documents and reports to the Chief Executive, in accordance with the instructions of the Prosecutor General and at the request of the Chief Executive;

4) Provided 115 external documents with legal advice or responses to legal consultations;

5) Opened 55 international and regional judicial assistance cases;

6) Handled 1,056 inquiries regarding litigation procedures;

7) Represented the Public Prosecutions Office in 178 opening of public tenders; and

8) Organised 68 external exchange activities for the Public Prosecutions Office.

The overall work of the Public Prosecutions Office of the Macao SAR in 2024 can be summarised as follows:

(1) The total number of newly registered criminal cases reached a historical high, with the incidence of various crime categories generally increasing compared to the previous year, indicating a relatively clear trend of more active criminal activity. In response to the new public security situation arising from the rising number of cases, the Public Prosecutions Office, in close cooperation with the security authorities, actively enhanced the quality and efficiency of its work. As a result, the overall social order and public security in the SAR remained stable and peaceful;

(2) Numbers of fraud cases continued rising, accounting for over one-sixth of the total number of criminal cases initiated, posing a severe threat to society. The Public Prosecutions Office will continue to work closely with security authorities and all sectors of society, strengthen judicial cooperation with the Chinese mainland and overseas jurisdictions, and enhance efforts in prevention and enforcement to rigorously combat this trend;

(3) Crimes related to gaming activities saw a significant increase. Given the importance of the integrated tourism and leisure industry to the Macao SAR's economic development, it is essential to strengthen prevention and control efforts, eliminate potential risks, and ensure healthy and orderly development environment for the integrated tourism and leisure industry;

(4) Cases involving sexual assault of minors have declined, with an increase in self-reported instances by minors, indicating that related enforcement and preventive education measures have had some effect. However, the number of serious sexual offense cases has risen significantly. Investigations suggest that a considerable portion of these cases may be linked to prostitution-related activities. Therefore, it is necessary to further strengthen measures targeting the control of prostitution and related illegal activities, in order to further improve the safety and security of society;

(5) The overall number of drug-related cases have generally declined, and no cases involving minors were recorded, indicating that anti-drug measures and educational campaigns have achieved a certain level of effectiveness. However, law enforcement agencies and judicial authorities must remain vigilant, to strictly prevent and curb any emerging signs of this serious social threat;

(6) In 2024, the Public Prosecutions Office closely aligned its work with the new developments and requirements for improving the legal framework for safeguarding national security in the Macao SAR, and actively strengthened the operational mechanisms for fulfilling its statutory duties in safeguarding national security;

(7) The Public Prosecutions Office followed up regarding the trial proceedings of three major criminal cases in accordance with the law: the "Suncity" case, the "Tak Chun" case, and the corruption case involving former officials at the Public Works and Transport Bureau. Following the final judgements in these cases, the Public Prosecutions Office has been fully committed to enforcing them, further upholding judicial justice and the public interest in the Macao SAR;

(8) The number of reports and cases related to money laundering criminal activities has increased. The Public Prosecutions Office continues to strengthen cooperation with other

functional departments to effectively combat financial crimes such as money laundering, monitor the risks of money laundering, and prepare for related assessments by international organisations;

(9) There has been a reduction in demand for services related to international and regional judicial assistance cases. Through participation in negotiations for the Macao SAR's agreements on foreign judicial assistance and representing the SAR in technical exchange activities with international judicial cooperation organisations, the Public Prosecutions Office supports and facilitates the SAR's efforts to expand its scope of judicial cooperation in various fields;

(10) Successfully hosted the 57th Executive Committee Meeting of the International Association of Prosecutors, ensuring the representation of the "One China" sovereignty principle within the International Association of Prosecutors. The event also showcased the successful implementation of the "One Country, Two Systems" policy and the sound legal environment and development achievements of the Macao SAR;

(11) The Public Prosecutions Office strengthened the supervision of law enforcement, the protection of public interest, and the safeguarding of the legitimate rights and interests of specific vulnerable groups such as workers and minors. The Public Prosecutions Office has assisted over 1,000 workers in obtaining more than 82 million patacas in wage compensation, effectively ensuring the protection of labour rights;

(12) Combining judicial practice with internal research, the Public Prosecutions Office provided prosecutorial opinions on legislative, amendment-related, and other legal matters to the administrative authorities through various means. It actively participated in and promoted development of Macao SAR's legal system, jointly building a legal framework that aligns with the new trends in social development;

(13) The Public Prosecutions Office further improved and perfected its internal operational oversight mechanism by implementing concrete measures such as strengthening supervisory responsibilities, optimising procedural guidelines, clarifying the scope of authority and responsibilities, incorporating technological support, and enhancing internal education and awareness, to ensure the quality and efficiency of prosecutorial and judicial work; and

(14) Accelerated the development of prosecutorial informatisation by building internal digital applications and management systems within the Public Prosecutions Office, establishing internal data connectivity and sharing mechanisms to enhance the efficiency of prosecutorial work, and continuously implementing judicial services that facilitate public access.

Macao Yearbook 2025

1

POLITICAL SYSTEM AND ADMINISTRATION



Political Structure

Macao People Governing Macao with a High Degree of Autonomy

Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of the People's Republic of China on 20 December 1999. The MSAR's constitutional document, the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region, also came into force on the same day.

The Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region establishes, at the highest level of legal authority, the guidelines and policies of the Central People's Government regarding Macao. It stipulates the system to be practised in Macao, and lays down the political and administrative framework of the MSAR for 50 years from 1999.

The systems and policies of the MSAR – including its social and economic systems; safeguards for the fundamental rights and freedoms of its residents; the executive, legislature and judiciary; and Government policies – are all based on the provisions of the Basic Law.

Under the Basic Law, the MSAR is entitled to a high degree of autonomy in all areas except defence and foreign affairs. It enjoys executive autonomy, legislative autonomy, an independent judiciary and the right to final adjudication. The executive and the legislature of the MSAR 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 was Ho Iat Seng, and the Chief Executive of the sixth MSAR Government is Sam Hou Fai.

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, appointed 11 members to the Executive Council.

The Chief Executive of the sixth MSAR Government, Sam Hou Fai, likewise appointed 11 members to the Executive Council: one secretary, three members of the Legislative Assembly and seven 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.

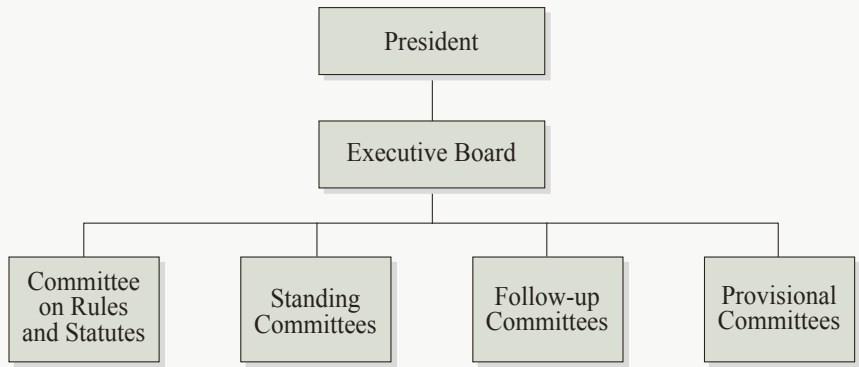
The Legislative Assembly has one president and one vice president, elected by and from among its members. The president and vice president shall be Chinese citizens who are permanent residents of Macao and who have ordinary residence in Macao for at least 15 consecutive years.

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 Laws Nos. 11/2008, 12/2012, 9/2016, and 8/2024). 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 original system of Examining Magistracy 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 2024 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 the Chinese mainland 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 authorities in managing mainland Chinese-funded organisations in Macao; promoting social and economic exchanges and cooperation between the Chinese mainland and Macao; reporting to the Central People's Government the opinions of Macao people about the Chinese mainland; 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 2024, the Secretary for Administration and Justice, in his capacity as a member of the Chinese Government delegation, attended the fourth cycle of the Universal Periodic Review of the United Nations Human Rights Council held in Geneva, Switzerland. He also signed the Agreement on Civil and Commercial Legal and Judicial Cooperation Between the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and Mongolia, and the Agreement on Mutual Exemption from Visa Requirements Between the Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Secretary for Economy and Finance

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

- Supervision of industry, commerce, technology development and external trade (except those under the jurisdiction of other secretaries);
- Administration of public finances and the tax system;
- Gaming and tourism;
- Labour, employment and vocational training;
- The currency, foreign exchange and monetary system (including the insurance sector);
- Statistical data; and
- Consumer rights protection.

Secretary for Security

The Secretary for Security holds authority in areas including:

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

Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture

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

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

- Social rehabilitation.

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 2024, the Commissioner Against Corruption attended the 8th International Conference of the Commission Against Corruption, and the 5th Plenary Meeting and the eighth Steering

Committee Meeting of the Global Network of Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Authorities; and led delegations to visit the Chinese People's Police University, the Liaoning Provincial Supervisory Commission, and the Supervisory Commissions of Zhuhai, Zhongshan, and Shenzhen.

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 2024, the Commissioner of Audit, in the capacity of an observer and as a member of the Chinese delegation, attended the 8th Symposium of Supreme Audit Institutions of the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries and the 16th Assembly of the Asian Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions.

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 2024, the Director-General of Macao Customs attended the 25th WCO Asia/Pacific Regional Heads of Customs Administrations (RHCA) Conference, the sixth WCO Global Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) Conference, and the 143rd/144th Sessions of the World Customs Organization (WCO) Council. He also signed the Memorandum of Understanding Between Gongbei Customs and Macao Customs on Law Enforcement Cooperation at the Hengqin Port, the Memorandum of Understanding Between the General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China and Macao Customs on Automatic Exchange of AEO Enterprise Data, and the Arrangements for Cooperation on the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Customs Clearance Information Platform.

Government Headquarters Affairs Bureau

The Government Headquarters Affairs Bureau (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 the Chinese mainland 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 2024, under the leadership of the Chief Executive, the Policy Research and Regional Development Bureau, in close collaboration with various departments of the MSAR Government, completed the Review of the Government's Work in the Fiscal Year 2024, the Summary of Policy Implementation by the fifth-term MSAR Government, and important reports of the Chief Executive. It also carried out policy research, including in-depth studies on Macao's business environment, Macao's development as a "City of Performing Arts", the growth of the traditional Chinese medicine and Big Health industries, and an analysis of Macao's economic and social situation.

Among pragmatic steps to advance exchanges and cooperation between Macao and Chinese mainland provinces, municipalities and regions, in 2024 the Government held Shanghai-Macao, Guangxi-Macao, Shandong-Macao, Shaanxi-Macao and Jiangxi-Macao high-level meetings, aiming to achieve greater outcomes of cooperation.

There was steady progress with the mechanism dedicated to cooperative taskforces, including through studying and devising a new round of lists of cooperative tasks. In line with national overall deployment, the Government continued to promote rural revitalisation. During March, Macao and Xiushui county of Jiangxi province, signed 12 agreements on the second batch of cooperative projects.

In October, the MSAR Government and the National Development and Reform Commission held the sixth Joint Meeting on the Belt and Road Initiative, and jointly finished compiling the List of Work Spanning Five Years to Support Macao's Full Participation in and Contributions to the Belt and Road Initiative (2024–2028). A sister-city relationship between Macao and Dili, Timor-Leste, was established, bringing the total number of Macao's sister cities to 13. Additionally, Macao and Zhuhai jointly organised the "International Sister Cities Week" event.

In 2024, the Policy Research and Regional Development Bureau, as coordinator of the inter-departmental Coordination Group on Policy Promotion, carried out publicity and interpretation work for multiple major projects, including the celebration of the 25th Anniversary of Macao's Return to the Motherland, the Development Plan for Appropriate Economic Diversification of the Macao Special Administrative Region (2024–2028), various major policies of the Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, the Central Government's favourable policies and measures for Macao, the commissioning of elderly apartments, and the opening of Macao Union Hospital.

Public Assets Supervision and Administration Bureau

The Public Assets Supervision and Administration Bureau is a public-sector body of the Macao SAR, responsible for coordinating, overseeing, implementing and evaluating policies and measures

related to supervising and managing the MSAR's public assets. It operates under the Office of the Chief Executive.

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 2024, on the occasion of the 25th Anniversary of Macao's Return to the Motherland, the Office of the Macao Special Administrative Region in Beijing actively participated in various events, continuing to promote and publicise Macao's achievements since its return to the motherland under the "One country, two systems" principle across the political, economic, cultural and tourism sectors.

The office attended events including:

- "2024 Spring Gathering for Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan Journalists stationed in Beijing", organised by the China National Journalists Association;
- The 12th Online Exchanges between NPC & CPPCC Delegates and Macao University Students, organised by the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the MSAR;
- Macao-Hengqin Tourism Promotion Conference, cohosted in Beijing by the MSAR Government Tourism Office and the Economic Development Bureau of the GuangdongMacao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin;
- "Diploma in Fashion Design and Production" exhibition by outstanding graduates during the 2024 China International College Student Fashion Week, organised by the Macao Productivity and Technology Transfer Center; and
- Opening ceremony of the "2024 Hong Kong-Macao Youth Internship Programme at the Palace Museum", organised by the Palace Museum and the Cultural Affairs Bureau of the MSAR Government.

The Office of the Macao Special Administrative Region in Beijing, together with the Beijing Liaison Unit of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao SAR, and the Social and Cultural Division of the Institute for Hong Kong and Macao Studies of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council, co-guided the Macao Scholars Development Association and Home of Macao Students in hosting the Academic Essay Competition in Celebration of the 75th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China and the 25th Anniversary of Macao's Return to the Motherland, selecting 75 award-winning papers and compiling them into a volume; also , together with the Beijing Liaison Unit of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao SAR, the office co-guided the Beijing (Higher Education) Macao Students' Union in editing *Beijing Macao University Students* (Special Issue in Celebration of the 25th Anniversary of Macao's Return to the Motherland).

The office also assisted MSAR Government departments and community organisations with launching activities on the Chinese mainland, including:

- Recruitment seminars for the University of Macau, Macao Polytechnic University and Macao University of Tourism, and participation in the 29th China International Education

Exhibition Tour (CIEET 2024);

- Basic Law lectures organised by the Macao Basic Law Promotion Association; and
- At the invitation of China Global Television Network (CGTN), the office authored an article introducing the leapfrogs Macao has achieved in economic, socio-cultural and regional development over the 25 years since the handover, safeguarded by the "One country, two systems" principle and strong support from the Central Government.

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 2024 there were approximately 18,000 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 the Chinese mainland, especially in case of emergencies; issues Proof of Life certificates for Macao residents living in the Chinese mainland; 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 2024, the office attended a meeting organised by the Chinese Mission to Portugal, between Zhao Leji (Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress) and Chinese community associations and students in Portugal. It also received delegations led by Rao Quan, Vice Minister of Culture and Tourism of the People's Republic of China; and delegations from the Commissioner of Audit, Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute, the Education and Youth Development Bureau, the Economic Development Bureau of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, Macao Lawyers Association, City University of Macau, Kiang Wu Nursing College of Macau, and Macao Association for the Promotion of Science and Technology.

The Identification Services Bureau, the Social Welfare Bureau, the Social Security Fund Authority, the Education and Youth Development 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 to support Macao students in Portugal with applying for Portuguese residence permits and taxpayer numbers.

The office also organised a reception to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, and co-hosted the 2024 Macao Photo Exhibition with the Macao Government Tourism Office.

Additionally, the office attended a roadshow marking the 45th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Portugal and the 25th anniversary of Macao's

return to the motherland; the conference marking the 25th anniversary of Macao's return to the motherland, the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of Dongfang College, and the celebrations of the 45th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Portugal; and the collective exhibition of contemporary Macao artists entitled "Here and Now" organised by the Alliance of Capitals of Portuguese-Speaking Countries to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Macao SAR.

Regarding the promotion of bilateral relations and supporting the facilitation of economic, trade and cultural cooperation, the office participated in events including:

- The Spring Festival Joy activities;
- The "Hello! China" Cultural Week hosted by the Chinese Embassy in Portugal and organised by the Macao Economic and Trade Office in Lisbon;
- The Macao-Hengqin Investment Promotion Conference 2024 (Portugal Session) co-organised by the MSAR Government, the Cooperation Zone and Portuguese institutions in Oeiras;
- The fifth Seminar on China-Portugal International Cooperation;
- The Seminar on China-Portugal Relations Under the New Situation hosted by the Chinese Embassy in Portugal;
- The China-Portugal Economic and Trade Seminar and the 2nd Expo Promotion Conference on Promoting China's International Supply Chain;
- The Reception of the Permanent Secretariat of the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation Between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries (Macao);
- The reception celebrating the 75th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, hosted by the Chinese Embassy in Portugal; and
- An event marking the Centenary of Bilateral Aviation Relations Between Lisbon and Macao.

Macao Economic and Trade Office to the European Union

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

In 2024, the office received a delegation led by the Director-General of Macao Customs which participated in the annual meeting of the World Customs Organization. To celebrate the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Macao Special Administrative Region, the office also co-organised the 2024 Macao Photo Exhibition with the Macao Government Tourism Office.

The office participated in the reception at the Chinese Embassy in Belgium celebrating Army Day; the farewell reception for Ambassador Fu Cong of the Chinese Mission to the European Union; and the welcome reception for Ambassador Fei Shengchao upon his assumption of duties as Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the Kingdom of Belgium.

The office also participated in the New Year reception of the Belgium-Luxembourg Association of Chinese-Funded Enterprises, the 20th-anniversary celebrations of the Belgium-Luxembourg Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Spring Festival reception hosted by the Belgium-Hong Kong Society and the Hong Kong Economic and Trade Office in Brussels, and provided full support to the screening of Hong Kong films at the Brussels International Film Festival.

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.

As one of the Macao, China delegations, the office participated in preparing and attended the 13th Ministerial Conference held by the WTO in Abu Dhabi in February 2024, and made preparations for the next Ministerial Conference.

In 2024, the office received the delegation led by the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture attending the 77th World Health Assembly, and the delegation led by the Labour Affairs Bureau attending the 112nd International Labour Conference and the 17th International Labour Inspection Association Meeting and General Assembly.

The office also attended events organised by the Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the World Trade Organization and the Hong Kong Economic and Trade Office in Geneva.

Macao's Economic and Cultural Office in Taiwan

Macao's Economic and Cultural Office in Taiwan provides comprehensive services for Macao citizens working, studying, travelling, doing business or living in Taiwan; promotes economic, trade, cultural, education, health, social services exchanges and cooperation between Macao and Taiwan; and enhances crime fighting and judicial support. (The office was temporarily closed from 19 June 2021.)

Municipal Services

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

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

As a consultative body of the Municipal Affairs Bureau, the Municipal Affairs Consultative Committee comprises representatives of different sectors of the community, who listen to residents'

opinions on municipal affairs, provide opinions and make recommendations to the Municipal Administration Committee, or to the Government through the Municipal Administration Committee, so that the Municipal Affairs Bureau and the Government can more effectively serve the public.

The Municipal Affairs Bureau holds public sessions every month to allow Macao residents to give suggestions and raise queries regarding the bureau's duties and functions. Twelve public sessions were held in 2024. 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. Eleven community seminars were organised in 2024, and were attended by representatives of 111 associations and organisations, and over 344 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 2024, the Macao Foundation launched academic projects, exchange activities, community projects, operational funding for associations, Fu Bao projects, and the Integrated Subsidy Scheme.

Additionally, the Macao Foundation launched the Love for Macao and Hengqin Financial Subsidy Scheme, to support associations organising residents' visits and exchanges to the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin. During the year, subsidies for 2,362 projects were approved, totalling approximately 2.126 billion patacas, including support for the University of Macau's acquisition of educational land in the Cooperation Zone in Hengqin and for the Macau University of Science and Technology Foundation to undertake the "Macao Science 2" satellite project; the agreed subsidies for these two projects totalled approximately 1.53 billion patacas.

Scholarships and Awards

In 2024, 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 Student Scholarships) and the Incentive Scheme for Talent Cultivation and Accreditation. Also, during the year, the foundation granted various scholarships and awards to 13,459 individuals, with grants totalling about 34.74 million patacas.

The Preparatory Office of the Peking Union College Hospital Macao Medical Centre/Macao Hospital, in cooperation with the Macao Foundation, saw all five medical specialists from the first batch of pre-employment training for medical specialists pass their training assessments and, from June 2024, take up their positions at Macao Union Hospital.

Youth Cultivation

In 2024, the Macao Foundation, in partnership with the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao SAR, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and other organisations, departments and entities, co-organised multiple social-practice and learning-exchange activities aimed at nurturing young talent, including:

- Macao College Students' Tianjin Learning Exchange Programme;
- Hong Kong and Macao College Students Cultural Practice Activity;
- "Youth Gathering, Cultural Affinity, Chinese Sentiment 2024" Youth Study Camp;
- Shanghai Study and Internship Programme for Macao Youth;
- Shaanxi Experiential Training Programme for Community Workers in Macao;
- Macao Youth Student Aerospace Science Popularisation Exchange Activity;
- The 20th Macao University Students Portuguese Speech Contest; and
- Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Annual Conference on Youth Community Work.

Academic Research

In 2024, the Macao Foundation organised academic seminars, including the Fourth Annual Conference on Macao Studies 2024.

In addition, the Foundation continued advancing the compilation of *The Macao Volume of the Chinese Folk and Ethnic Culture* and *Arts Collection*, issued the *Chinese Quyi Chronicle – Macao Chapter*, and participated in the compilation of *The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Cities Chronicle*.

Knowledge Exchanges

The Macao Foundation has established the Macau Memory cultural-history website (macaumemory.mo). In 2024 it organised eight online events and associated offline activities, as well as 47 "Memory

Salon" themed lectures. Macau Memory received the Global World Heritage Education Innovation Case Award from the Hangzhou Asia-Pacific World Heritage Training Center.

As of 31 December 2024, Macau Memory had recorded over 4 million cumulative pageviews, 10,780 registered members, and 50,258 followers across its 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 2024, a total of 2,432 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 1,330,000 visits have been recorded.

In 2024, the Macao Foundation published 28 books and four issues of journals, including the *Macao Literature Series*, the *Macao Knowledge Series*, the Portuguese version of *Chinese Ancient Books* and *Macau Studies*. The foundation also resumed participating in non-local book fairs, such as Hong Kong Book Fair and the National Book Expo.

Arts and Cultural Events

In 2024, the Macao Foundation held seven exhibitions by renowned artists and co-organised the Fourth Art Exhibition on China's Tiangong Space Station, which comprised a series of events taking place simultaneously in space and on Earth. The exhibition featured artworks (including those by Macao students) simultaneously on the Chinese Space Station, in the Palace Museum in Beijing, and in the Macao Science Center.

The foundation also co-organised the 14th Macao Literature Awards and the 29th Book Review Contest for Secondary School Students in Macao; and held the Chinese Peking Opera Arts Troupe Performance and Exchange Activity in Macao.

In partnership with Chinese mainland and Hong Kong institutions, the foundation co-organised the 8th World Chinese Tourism Literature International Academic Symposium and the 15th Cross-Strait and Hong Kong-Macao Arts Forum.

History and Cultural Affairs

In 2024, the Culture and History Committee of the Macao Foundation organised the 5th History Knowledge Contest for Macao Secondary School Students, the 8th History and Culture Ambassadors Training Programme, and published two volumes of the children's picture-book series *Huaxia Little Spirits: Family and National Sentiment – "The Twenty-Four Solar Terms"*, as well as three volumes of the *Macao History and Culture Children's Picture Books*.

External Cooperation and Exchange

The Macao Foundation participated in the Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference 2024 and organised a delegation of Macao Portuguese and English media to attend the Training Seminar on the National Conditions for AIPIM (Macau Portuguese and English Media Association) in Shanghai. It also supported the 26th, 27th and 28th National Invention Exhibition by offering

the Macao Foundation Award. Through the Integrated Financial Support Scheme, the foundation granted approximately 44.22 million patacas funding to qualified Macao, Chinese mainland and international organisations.

Personal Data Protection Bureau

The Personal Data Protection Bureau operates under the Office of the Chief Executive, and is responsible for monitoring and coordinating compliance with and enforcement of the Personal Data Protection Act.

In 2024, the Personal Data Protection Bureau opened 74 cases of administrative irregularities; received 48 requests for opinions, 1,324 personal data processing notifications, 48 authorisation applications, and 1,502 legal inquiries; and held or co-organised 25 explanatory sessions and 15 lectures on the Personal Data Protection Act, with a total attendance of 1,596 people.

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 covering middle management, for promotions of civil servants.

The Government attaches great importance to the training and development of civil servants. In accordance with the Rank and Grade System for Civil Servants, training has been designated as a key aspect of professional development. Participation in training is a civil servant's right and obligation. Emphasis is placed on courses in national affairs, leadership and e-governance, to enhance civil servants' service awareness and uphold a spirit of responsibility and public service.

e-Governance

In 2024, the MSAR Government continued furthering e-governance development, making new progress in the legal framework, the "Three Links" electronic platform and infrastructure.

1. Improving the Legal Framework

   Through Law No. 13/2024 on Amendment to Law No. 2/2020 on e-Government and Law No. 5/2022 on Electronic Submission of Litigation Documents and Payment of Litigation Fees, the scope of official communications and ecertification has been expanded; provisions allowing electronic documents to replace paper have been enhanced; electronic notices have been granted legal effect; digital reception has been optimised; it has been clarified that public-sector bodies may transfer case files and documents to judicial authorities in digital form; and the scope of electronic registration and notarisation has been amended, thereby creating new institutional space for deepening public administration reform and boosting egovernance development.

2. Completion of the "Three Links" electronic platform

   The MSAR Government intensively integrated its previously dispersed services. Through data interconnections and cross-departmental collaboration, three e-government service platforms – Macao One Account, Business & Associations Platform and Government Affairs Platform - were launched, targeting the public, businesses and associations, public departments and civil servants.

   • Continued expansion of Macao One Account's public services

   Since its launch, Macao One Account has continued providing personalised services to citizens. As of 31 December 2024, the number of users had exceeded 620,000, achieving near-universal coverage; it offers over 440 fully online services, covering the public services most frequently used by the public.

   To align with the completion of the amendment to the Civil Registry Code in 2024, Macao One Account launched One-Stop Marriage and One-Stop Birth services, enabling integrated processing of marriage applications and birth registrations.

   • Launch of Business and Associations Platform

   In January 2024, the Business and Associations Platform was launched. It comprises four

functional modules: one-stop services, integrated single-transaction services, licence renewal and consolidated government information.

The Business and Associations Platform also introduced a onestop online licence application service for catering and beverage premises, achieving fully electronic processing through the Unified Approval Platform, and established a preworks approval system and integrated firesafety inspection procedures, allowing merchants to commence renovation work once specific conditions are met, thereby enhancing administrative efficiency and transparency.

As of 31 December 2024, the Business and Associations Platform offers over 100 services, including licence renewal, employee entry/exit applications, association operation applications and subsidy services, and licensing for catering and beverage premises; over 16,000 physical accounts have been opened, more than 11,000 of which are corporate accounts.

• Launch of Government Affairs Platform

In January 2024, the Government Affairs Platform was launched for use by public departments, available as both a web portal and a mobile app. It covers personnel management, official document handling and internal administration functions, standardising and unifying administrative tools. Civil servants can use the platform to manage attendance, sick leave and allowance applications, as well as track incoming and outgoing documents, prepare electronic official correspondence and oversee document workflows, thereby enhancing government personnel management and internal operational efficiency.

3. Promoting Cross-Boundary Integration of Online and Offline Government Services

The MSAR Government continued enhancing crossboundary egovernment cooperation by extending its "Macao One Account" appointment counter service to the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin. Macao residents can now make advance bookings for ten of the most frequently used services at the Hengqin Government Service Centre—ranging from social security and notarisation to realestate registration—thereby essentially covering all the mainland administrative services that Macao residents commonly require.

In June 2024, 24-hour self-service Government Service Centres across all districts of the MSAR were outfitted with Smart Locker intelligent document lockers. After applying for services online or offline, citizens can retrieve paper documents at their convenience via self-service, eliminating the need to visit counters during office hours.

Meanwhile, the MSAR Government extended the 24-hour self-service centre model to the Cooperation Zone. In October 2024, the Hengqin Macao New Neighbourhood MSAR Government 24-Hour Self-Service Centre officially began operations. In addition to self-service kiosks for issuing and collecting certificates, Smart Locker intelligent document lockers and multifunctional self-service machines offering services from multiple government departments, the centre features a remote service counter, enabling Macao residents in Hengqin to connect via video with frontline staff in Macao public departments, and make enquiries or complete procedures remotely.

4. Infrastructure Development

   The Cloud Computing Centre provides a secure, stable operating environment for e-governance in the MSAR Government. As of 31 December 2024, it is used by over 40 public departments and supports multiple key systems. The MSAR Government will continue with planned expansions of the Cloud Computing Centre and enhancements to cloud and network security to meet and support the long-term development of e-government.

Building a Quality Public Service Network with e-Governance Development

The MSAR Government continues its efforts to optimise service procedures to build a service-oriented government for the convenience of the public and the businesses, strengthen interdepartmental collaboration, and actively promote e-government development through data sharing and integration.

Currently, through the online platforms—Macao One Account for livelihood services and the Business and Associations Platform—together with offline departmental service points and "One-Stop" integrated service counters, including eight 24-hour self-service centres located in Macao and the Macao New Neighbourhood in Hengqin, a round-the-clock public service network has been established to integrate online and offline services, catering to the needs of different users and groups.

In 2024, the two convenient, integrated service centres – the Integrated Government Services Centre and the Islands District Integrated Government Services Centre – provided over 310 services to 27 public departments, with a total of 973,000 cases handled, over 680,000 of which were handled in the Government Integrated Service Centre, while 293,000 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 905,000 and some 423,000 visitors, respectively, totalling 1,329,000 visitors.

Following the establishment of seven 24-hour self-service centres on the Macao peninsula, Taipa and Coloane, the MSAR Government launched the eighth centre in October 2024, located within the Macao New Neighbourhood in Hengqin. Each centre is equipped with self-service application and collection kiosks, multifunctional self-service machines providing services from various government departments, Smart Locker intelligent document lockers, and—at the Macao New Neighbourhood —a newly introduced Remote Service Counter.

As of the end of December 2024, reservations for the smart document lockers exceeded 7,700.

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 2024, the Chief Executive had signed administrative orders to award decorations of honour, medals and certificates to 24 batches of individuals and entities.

Flag and Emblem of the MSAR

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



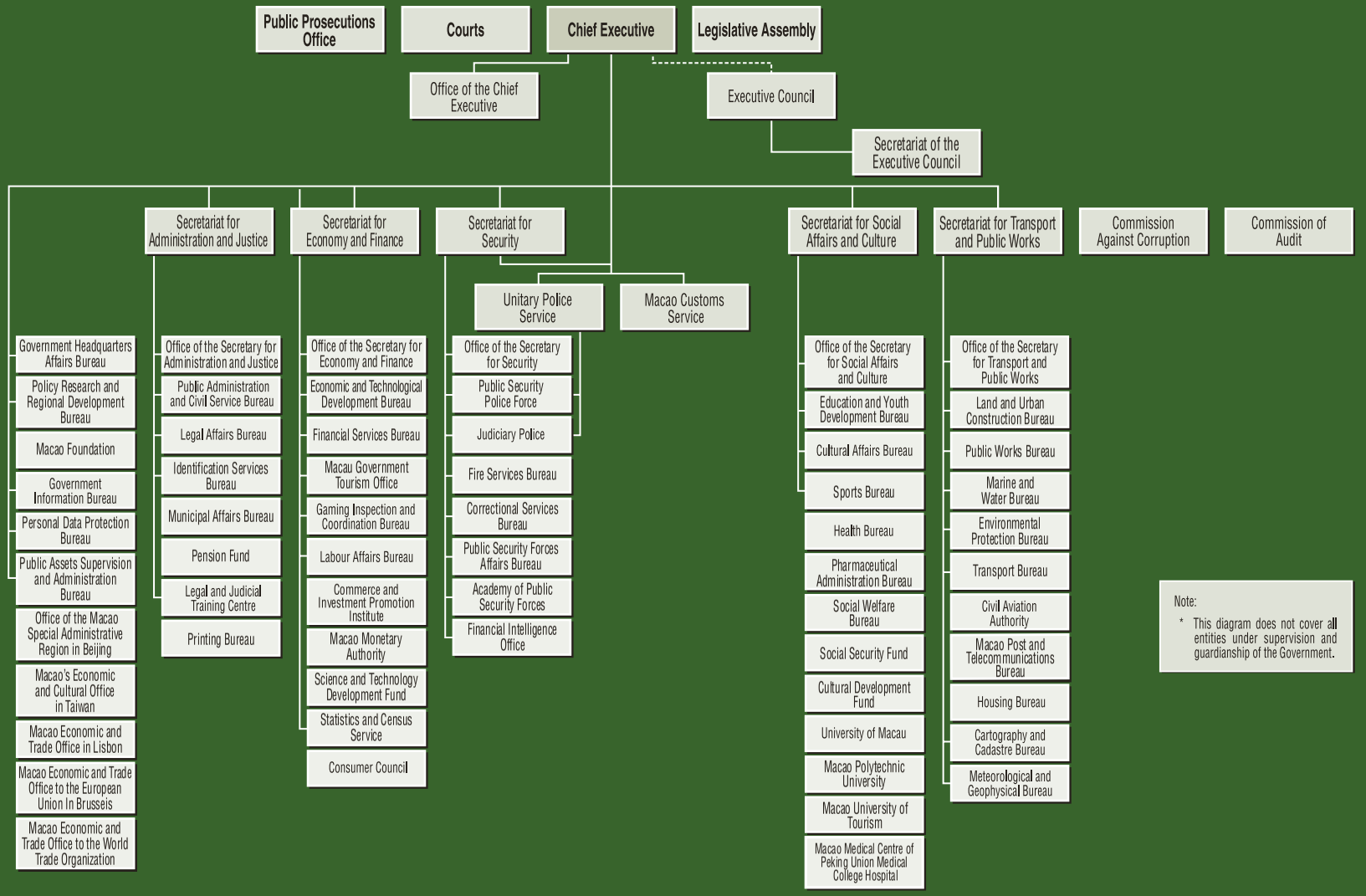
The Flag of the MSAR

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



The Emblem of the MSAR

Structure of the Macao SAR Government *



Note:

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

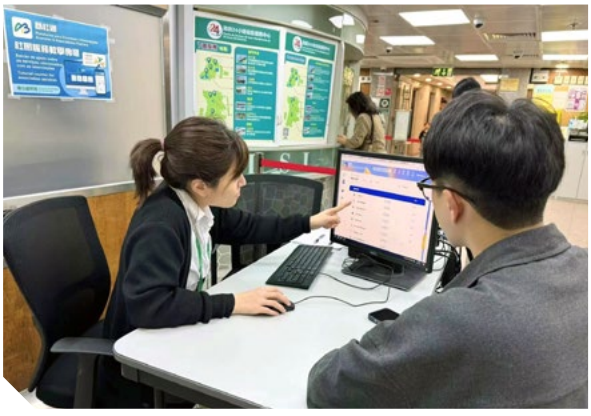


The Three E-Government Platforms


體驗區
ZONA DE EXPERIÊNCIA

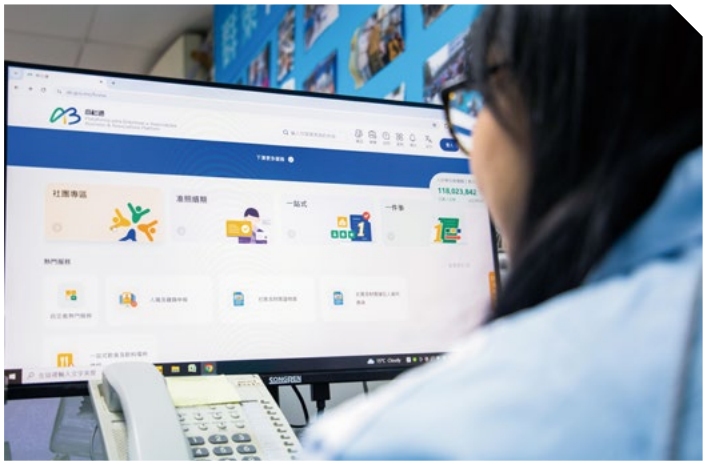



掃臉簽署
• 手機面容識別確認
Confirmação com o reconhecimento facial no telemóvel
• 不受地點、時間規限
Feito em qualquer lugar e quando o preferir

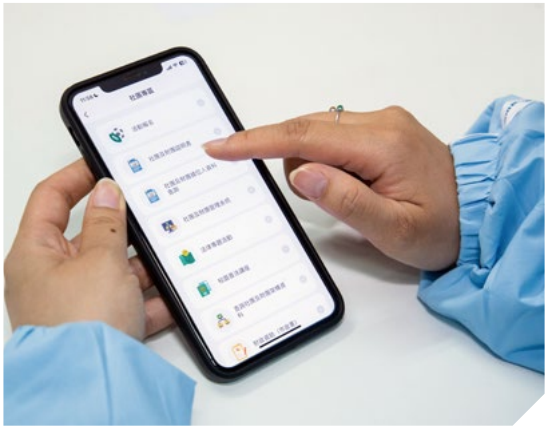












The Macao SAR Government continually introduces innovative ideas to streamline administrative and service procedures, and achieves a high degree of integration for former fragmented services. Through data interconnectivity and interdepartmental collaboration, three e-government service platforms have been launched: "Macao One Account" for residents, "Business & Associations Platform" for enterprises and associations, and the "Government Affairs Platform" for public departments and civil servants. These platforms are designed to serve residents, businesses and associations, public departments and civil servants, respectively. The Government continues introducing convenient functions and promoting integrated online and offline services, with the aim to build a higher quality public service network, meeting the needs of different users and groups.

Macao Yearbook 2025

2

THE LEGAL SYSTEM AND THE JUDICIARY



The Legal System and the Judiciary

The Legal System

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

Pre-Handover Laws Remain Largely Unchanged

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

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

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

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

Improving the Laws of the Macao SAR

Some of Macao's original laws needed to be revised, in order to conform to the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region and reflect Macao's new status as a special administrative region. The Legal Statute Research and Adaptation Working Group was established for this purpose in 2001. Comprising legal experts and specialists from the Government and Legislative Assembly, it is studying the laws that are currently in effect and proposing adaptations. It also recommends measures to ensure harmony and uniformity within the legal system.

In 2013, the Government completed a three-year project on the review and adaptation of the existing laws in Macao as planned. The project involved the revision of the 2,123 existing laws

and decrees that were promulgated from 1976 to 19 December 1999. About 40,000 provisions were analysed article by article to verify whether the laws were still in effect and, if not, indicate the reasons the laws were not in effect. In addition, laws and acts that were still in effect were adapted in accordance with the regulations stipulated in the Reunification Law. Recommendations for amendments were made for provisions that were incompatible with existing legislation, as well as inaccurate translations between the Chinese and Portuguese versions of the texts of existing laws and acts.

A list of relevant existing laws and decrees was compiled through active cooperation between different departments. There are 668 items of legislation that remain in effect (108 laws and 560 decrees) and 1,455 items that are no longer in force (232 laws and 1,223 decrees). The review and adaptation of the existing laws of Macao is fundamental work of the legal system of the MSAR. The results of the review serve as an important reference for planning and improving legislation.

Laws of the Macao SAR

The laws presently in force in the Macao SAR are:

1. The Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region;
2. National laws listed in Annex III to the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region;
3. Laws that were in effect before 20 December 1999 and which have been retained as laws of the Macao SAR by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and
4. Laws enacted by the legislature of the Macao SAR.

The Penal Code, Criminal Procedural Code, Civil Code, Civil Procedural Code and Commercial Code, collectively known as the "Five Codes", form the authoritative framework of Macao's legal system.

National laws shall not be applied in the Macao SAR, except those listed in Annex III to the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region. Laws listed in Annex III shall be applied locally by way of promulgation or legislation by the Macao SAR. Currently, 12 national laws apply in the Macao SAR.

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress may add to or delete from the list of laws in Annex III after consulting its Committee for the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region and the MSAR Government. Only those laws relating to defence, foreign affairs and other matters outside the limits of the Region's autonomy as specified in the Basic Law are to be listed in Annex III to the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region.

Fundamental Rights

The Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region safeguards the fundamental rights of the people of Macao. These include: freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of association and assembly, freedom of procession and demonstration, the right to organise and join

trade unions and to strike, freedom of religion, freedom to travel, and freedom to enter and leave Macao. Provisions applicable to Macao in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and International Labour Conventions also remain in force.

Macao continues to comply with the main international conventions on human rights, including the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; the Convention on the Rights of the Child; and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

Judicial System

Judicial Independence

Under the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region, the Macao SAR enjoys independent judicial power, including the power of final adjudication. Courts of the Macao SAR exercise independent judicial power. They are subordinate to nothing but the law, and they are not subject to any interference.

Judges of the Macao SAR exercise judicial 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 organs: 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 the Macao SAR 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 2024, the Base Court had 40 judges: nine presidents of Collegial Panels, 28 judges of Single-judge Benches, and three judges of the Examining Magistracy.

The Civil Court has the power to hear cases that are civil in nature, and which do not fall under the jurisdiction of other courts. It also hears cases of other types that do not fall under the jurisdiction of other courts or tribunals, including all the related matters and issues raised by such cases.

The Criminal Court has the power to hear criminal cases or misdemeanours that do not fall under the jurisdiction of other courts or tribunals, including all related matters and issues raised by such cases.

The Examining Magistracy 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 2024, Information Centres in the Criminal Courts and the Civil Courts of the Base Court together with the Small Claims Court admitted 7,410 enquiries from citizens, involving a total of 6,869 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 two judges, 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 10 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 two 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 2024, the President of the Court of Final Appeal led a delegation of the MSAR courts to visit the people's courts in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

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 2024, the Prosecutor General attended the reception celebrating the 50th anniversary of the establishment of Hong Kong Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) and the inauguration ceremony of the Hong Kong International Academy Against Corruption; the 57th Executive Committee Meeting of the International Association of Prosecutors (IAP); the 21st Meeting of Prosecutors General of the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries; the 14th

China-ASEAN Prosecutors-General Conference; and the 11th Asia and Pacific Regional Conference of the IAP.

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:

— Deciding whether investigations should be initiated in response to crime-related information;

— 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 investigative measures for the Examining Magistracy according to the law;

— Interrogating detained suspects, reviewing legality of detention, and advising on appropriateness of mandatory measures; 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 Appeal with regard to the decisions, judgements or adjudications made by the judges of the Court of First Instance; provide written replies to the Court of Appeal regarding appeals initiated by other parties involved in cases; and file appeals to the Court of Final Appeal within legal bounds.

Protecting civil rights

— Protect the legal rights of the MSAR and represent the MSAR in court;

— Safeguard the rights of a distinctly disadvantaged party in a litigation, represent incapacitated, unknown and missing persons;

— Monitor the legality of civil judgements;

— Protect civil rights of minors;

— Protect civil rights of workers; and

— Initiate civil litigation in collective or public interest.

Monitoring enactment of laws

— The Public Prosecutions Office participates in litigation in court to monitor proceedings of civil, criminal and administrative cases with the aim of maintaining legality, as well as to ensure proper enactment of the relevant litigation laws, and that the laws are properly interpreted and enforced;

— Monitor police investigations and ensure investigation procedures are carried out in accordance with the law;

— Defend the Government against administrative proceedings initiated by stakeholders, in order to maintain legality in accordance with the stipulations in the Administrative Procedural Law;

— Initiate judicial appeals against administrative actions by Government administrative officials that evidently contravene the law, and request the court to revoke or invalidate such administrative actions;

— Appoint representatives to attend opening of public tenders for works or service provision to the Government, to ensure that the tendering processes are conducted in a fair and lawful manner;

— Participate in the establishment of contracts in which the MSAR is a stakeholder, in accordance with the law or as requested by the Chief Executive; and

— Perform consultation duties or advise on the legality of specific issues as regulated by the law, or as requested by the Chief Executive or the president of the Legislative Assembly.

Operation of the Public Prosecutions Office

In accordance with legal stipulations and judicial tradition, the Public Prosecutions Office (MP) of Macao operates under a "single institution with three levels of representation" model. To fulfill its duties and operational purposes, the MP has set up corresponding offices at the Court of First Instance (the Primary Court and Administrative Court), the Court of Appeal and the Court of Final Appeal in addition to the Criminal Proceedings Office. Each office is staffed with prosecutors and personnel who perform duties on behalf of the Public Prosecutions Office in litigations at the respective courts.

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 2024, there were 42 serving prosecutors in the Public Prosecutions Office: one Prosecutor General, seven Assistant Prosecutors General and 34 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 Officers

Judicial officers are mainly responsible for providing support to prosecutors in handling cases. They are categorised into chief officers and judicial clerks. Chief Registrar, Assistant Chief Registrar and Chief Clerks belong to the chief officers rank, while Specialist Clerk, Principal Clerk, Assistant Clerk and Junior Clerk belong to the judicial clerk rank.

Professional and Administrative Personnel

Professional and administrative staff include department heads, 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

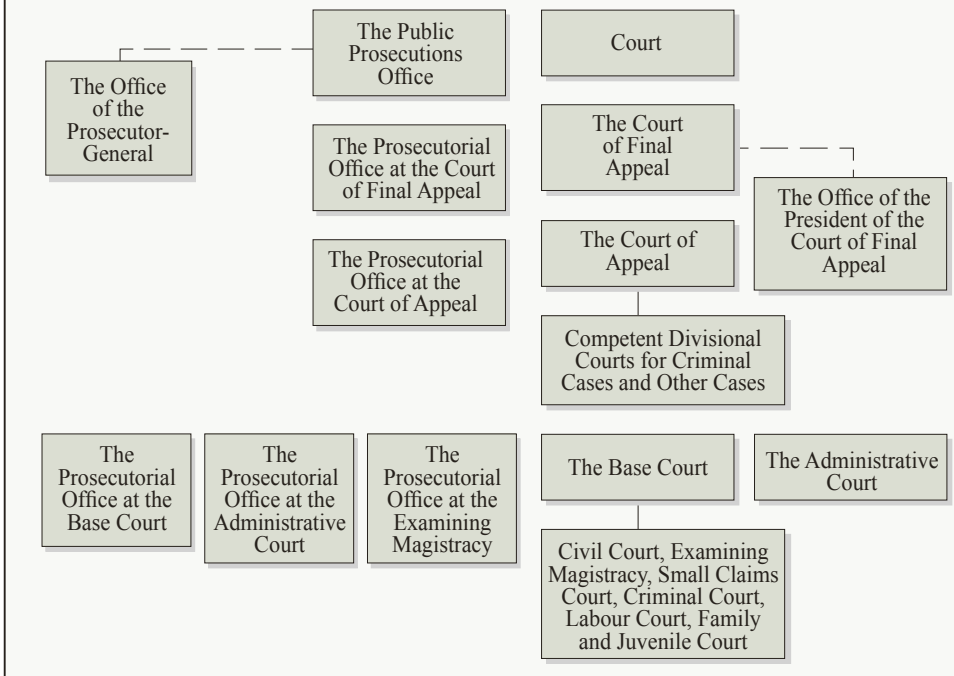
The Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region provides that every resident of Macao shall have certain inalienable legal rights. These include the right to appeal to the law, the right to initiate a court action, the right to seek assistance from a lawyer in protecting his or her legitimate 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's degree programme taught in Portuguese, a bachelor's degree programme with day and evening courses taught in Chinese, and a five-year bachelor's degree programme taught bilingually, in Chinese and Portuguese; these programmes are taught on the basis of the Romano-Germanic legal 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, and Master of Law 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 2024/2025 academic year, 672 students were enrolled in undergraduate programmes, 487 students in master's programmes, 28 students in postgraduate certificate programmes, and 185 students in doctoral programmes at the Faculty of Law of the University of Macau.

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, Chinese mainland's legal system, 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. Doctoral degree programmes include Doctor of Law and Doctor of Legal Studies programmes. The Doctor of Law degree programme currently offers doctorates in nine areas of study: jurisprudence, 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 2024/2025 academic year, a total of 760 students were enrolled in Bachelor of Law degree programmes. There were 638 students working towards a Master of Law degree, and 173 students working 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 six training sessions for 68 local judicial officers (38 judges and 30 public prosecutors) for the MSAR.

As for continued training courses for judges and public prosecutors, the training centre held numerous thematic seminars for judicial officers during 2024.

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 2024, the centre completed 30 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 2024, there were 461 practising lawyers and 145 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 2024, there were 83 private notaries in Macao.

Macao Yearbook 2025



Chief Executive Election


如何投票
2024行政長官選舉
Eleição do Chefe do Executivo
2024-10-13


2024行政長官選舉
Eleição do Chefe do Executivo




Eleição do Chefe do Executivo
2024-10-13


2024行政長官選舉







The sixth-term Chief Executive Election of the Macao Special Administrative Region was held on 13 October 2024 with Mr Sam Hou Fai elected to the position, winning 394 votes, representing 98.99 percent of total votes. On 20 December, during the 25th Anniversary Celebration of Macao's Return to the Motherland cum Inauguration Ceremony of the Sixth-term Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region, Mr Sam Hou Fai solemnly took the oath of office, administered by President Xi Jinping.

Macao Yearbook 2025

3

EXTERNAL RELATIONS



External Relations

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

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

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

To facilitate Macao's further development, the Government frequently conducts external activities and makes great efforts to foster interactions and collaboration with countries and regions around the world, in areas such as 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. As of April 2025, a total of 148 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 82 countries and regions (see Appendix 10, "Countries/Territories Granted Visa-free Access by the Macao SAR", for 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 2025, 86 countries had reached agreements with the Central People's Government on establishing consular services in the Macao SAR or had extended the duties of their consulates general in the Hong Kong SAR to include the Macao SAR, 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, 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 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.

Eighteen 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, Sri Lanka, 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 2024, Macao attended several international virtual conferences as a member of China's government delegation, including:

- The Kimberley Process Plenary 2024;
- The 112th Session of the International Labour Conference;
- The 2024 Annual Meetings of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank Group;
- The 67th Session of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs;
- The 2024 Migration Management Cooperation Sub-forum of the Global Public Security Cooperation Forum (Lianyungang);
- The Autumn Session of the Universal Postal Union Council of Administration;
- The 14th Session of Air Navigation Conference of the International Civil Aviation Organization;
- The 29th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC);
- The 19th Conference of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol; and
- The 6th Conference of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.

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

- The Conference of Chief Justices of Asia and the Pacific;
- The 12th Forum of Presidents of the Supreme Courts of Justice of Portuguese-Speaking Countries and Territories;
- The 16th Meeting of the Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS);
- The 36th Joint Meeting of the UN Tourism Commission for East Asia and the Pacific &

the UN Tourism Commission for South Asia and First UN Tourism Regional Forum on Gastronomy Tourism for Asia and the Pacific;

- The 2024 Annual Meeting of the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering;
- The Fourth United Nations Human Rights Council Universal Periodic Review;
- The Asia-Pacific Joint Group Meeting;
- The 81st Marine Environment Protection Committee Meeting of the International Maritime Organization; and
- The 48th Session of the Management Committee of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (MC-48).

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 2024, 761 multilateral treaties were applicable to Macao: 69 treaties on foreign affairs and national defence; 15 on civil aviation; 10 on customs; 28 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; five on road traffic; 13 on postal affairs and telecommunications; and 56 on the establishment of international governmental organisations (see Appendix 11, "Multilateral Treaties Applicable to the Macao SAR", for details).

In 2024, the Legal Affairs Bureau commented on 16 international treaties or amendments to treaties. The Government also received notifications from the Central People's Government regarding 29 international instruments applicable to the MSAR: 13 multilateral treaties and 16 UN Security Council resolutions and/or sanction lists. It promulgated 29 international documents: 11 multilateral treaties, one bilateral treaty and17 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 human rights review, an MSAR Government delegation attended the Fourth United Nations Human Rights Council Universal Periodic Review in January and July 2024, as well as the plenary session on the Universal Periodic Review Working Group Report on the approval of China's participation in the fourth round of the UPR by the Human Rights Council. This marks China's fourth participation in the United Nations Human Rights Council Universal Periodic Review, following its previous reviews in 2009, 2013, and 2018.

The Legal Affairs Bureau attended or took part in 16 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 2024, the total value of Macao's exports to the EU was 220 million patacas, while imports from the EU were worth 37.61 billion patacas.

To enhance relations with EU member countries including by promoting economic and trade, education and cultural 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 2023, the Chief Executive of the fifth Macao SAR Government, Ho Iat Seng, led a delegation to Portugal, Luxembourg and Belgium.

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 2024 totalled 300 million patacas, and its exports to Portugal totalled 2.37 million patacas.

Macao and the United States

Since the Handover, both Macao and the United States have expressed readiness to promote trade and investment.

The value of Macao's gross exports to the United States during 2024 totalled 300 million patacas, while total imports from the United States were valued at 7.52 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, the Chinese mainland 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.

In April 2024, the Sixth Ministerial Conference of the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation Between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries (Macao) was held in Macao. Government representatives of the People's Republic of China and government delegations from nine Portuguese-

speaking countries – Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Mozambique, Portugal, São Tomé and Príncipe, and Timor-Leste, attended the conference. The ministers from the participating countries signed the Strategic Plan for Economic and Trade Cooperation (2024-2027).

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 2024, the value of Macao's exports to Portuguese-speaking countries was 4.97 million patacas, while imports from Portuguese-speaking countries were worth 1.34 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".

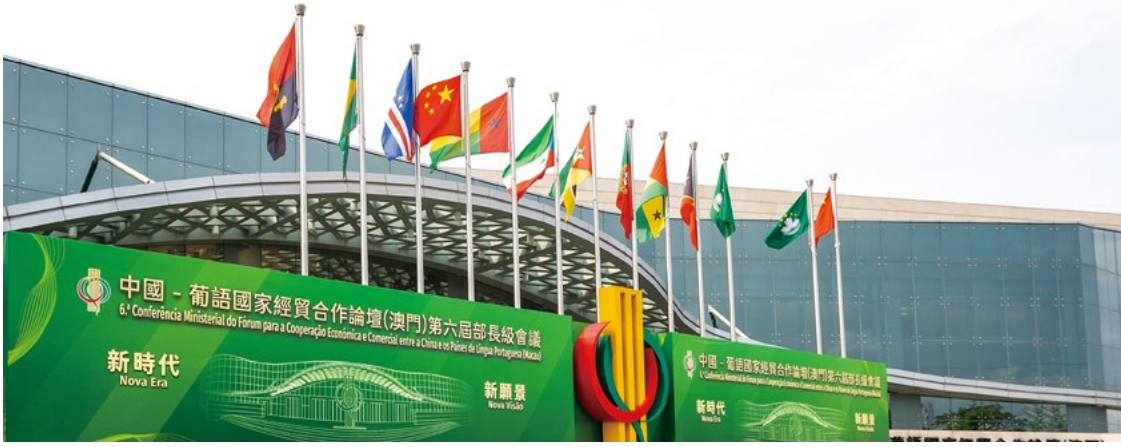
In 2024, the value of Macao's exports to "Belt and Road" countries/regions was 670 million patacas, while imports from "Belt and Road" countries/regions were worth 29.52 billion patacas.

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.



Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation Between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries




中國 - 葡語國家經貿合作論壇(澳門)第六屆部長級會議
6.ª Conferência Ministerial do Fórum para a Cooperação Económica e Comercial entre a China e os Países de Língua Portuguesa (Macau)
新時代
Nova Era
新願景
Nova Visão













The Forum for Economic and Trade Co-operation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries (Macao), was initially established in October 2003 in Macao, hosted by the Central Government of the People's Republic of China (Ministry of Commerce) and organised by the Macao Special Administrative Region Government. The nine Portuguese-speaking countries participating in the Forum are Angola, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Mozambique, Portugal, São Tomé and Príncipe, and Timor-Leste. The Sixth Ministerial Conference of the Forum for Economic and Trade Co-operation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries was held in Macao from 21 April to 23 April 2024. The meeting identified the key areas and modes of economic and trade cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking countries for the next three years, further enhancing Macao's role as a commercial and trade cooperation services platform between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries. All participating countries jointly signed the Strategic Plan for Economic and Trade Cooperation (2024–2027).

Macao Yearbook 2025

4

ECONOMY



Economy

Although Macao has a relatively small economy, it pursues an open economic policy. It is one of the two international free ports in China. Goods, capital, foreign exchange and people flow freely in and out of Macao. As a separate customs territory, it 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 the Chinese mainland 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 2024 (as of Q4)

Type of industry	Percentage (%)[1]	Approved subsidies / financial lease rental total (MOP)	Approved cases [2]
Wholesale	31.06%	40,118,300.00	5
Transport and warehousing, travel agencies	27.22%	35,156,022.00	12
Construction and public works	20.05%	25,898,824.70	8
Restaurants and hotels	9.86%	12,740,825.00	3
Services for companies	3.88%	5,013,926.30	4
Hygiene and cleaning services	2.61%	3,373,335.30	2
Retail	2.47%	3,191,771.00	3
Personal services including automobile and motorcycle repair, hair salons and beauty salons	1.08%	1,400,000.00	1
Textiles, garments and leather manufacturing	0.91%	1,175,848.00	1
Food, beverage and tobacco products	0.85%	1,100,000.00	1
Total	**100.00%**	**129,168,852.30**	**40**

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

The new concession agreements for operating games of luck in casinos officially came into effect on 1 January 2023, marking a new milestone in the development of Macao's gaming industry. In 2024, the Macao gaming industry continued its recovery, with the economy steadily growing in tandem with an ongoing continued rebound in numbers of visitors to Macao. The annual gross gaming revenue was approximately 227.418 billion patacas, representing an increase of 23.8 percent compared to the same period in 2023; the gross revenue from games of luck was approximately 226.782 billion patacas, accounting for 99.72 percent of the total gross gaming revenue.

There are now six gaming concessionaires in Macao, each of which enjoys the right to operate casino gaming businesses as an independent legal person. At the end of 2024, 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.

At the end of 2024, there were 253 vacancies in the gaming industry, representing a year-on-year decrease of 147 vacancies. There were 52,971 gaming industry employees, representing a year-on-year increase of 1,200 employees. Regarding breakdown by job, there were 23,618 dealers, 259 more 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 2024 was 26,890 patacas, 6.3 percent higher than the previous year. The average wage of dealers was 21,470 patacas, 2.9 percent higher than the previous year.

In conjunction with the public tender for the new gaming concessions, from 2022 to 2024, the Macao SAR Government completed the formulation and revision of several gaming laws and regulations, to promote the orderly development of the gaming industry in accordance with the law. These laws further optimise the legal and regulatory system and include:

- Law No. 7/2022, the Gaming Industry Regulatory Framework;
- By-law No. 28/2022, Regulation on the Public Tender for Gaming Concessions, Concession Agreements and the Requirements for Eligibility and Financial Capacity of Bidders and Concessionaires;

- Law No. 16/2022, the Gaming Industry Operational Framework;
- By-law No. 54/2022, Regulation of Reduction or Exemption of Contributions from Gross Gaming Revenues of Concessionaires;
- By-law 55/2022, Rules for the Implementation of Gaming Industry Operational Framework, which came into force; and
- Law No. 7/2024, the Legal System on Regulating Credit Related to Gaming and Betting in Casinos or Other Gaming Venues.

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 2024 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 By-law No. 26/2001 as amended by By-law No. 28/2022.

In 2024, the casino gaming concessionaires continued investing in various gaming projects, expanded international visitor sources, and invested in a series of non-gaming projects that contribute to enriching the offerings of Macao as a world tourism and leisure centre – including conferences and exhibitions, entertainment performances, sports events, culture and art, healthcare and wellness, themed amusement parks, the city of gastronomy, community tourism, and maritime tourism.

The DICJ and related departments continued their ongoing analyses and monitoring of the gaming industry, by requiring concessionaires to submit regular reports, ensuring that their investments align with the specific project implementation plans approved by the Chief Executive in the 2024 investment plan.

In addition, to effectively supervise the orderly implementation of concessionaire commitments and ensure that their investments remain in line with the development needs of the Macao SAR,

and in accordance with the terms of the concession agreements and after discussions with the concessionaires, in November 2024 the Government approved their detailed plans for implementing projects in accordance with the 2025 investment plan.

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 2024, 24 licences were issued to gaming promoters, representing a year-on-year decrease of 38 percent. To ensure the healthy and orderly development of the industry, the Government stipulated the maximum number of gaming promoters and partners for 2025 in accordance with the law.

3. Assisting in combating money laundering and terrorism financing

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 gaming concessionaires' due diligence reviews of gaming transactions, as well as concessionaires' and gaming promoters' reports of large cash transactions.

4. Continuously improving the legal framework of the gambling industry

To improve the regulation of the gaming industry and continuously promote the healthy development of the industry, Law No. 7/2024 on the Legal System on Regulating Credit Related to Gaming and Betting in Casinos or Other Gaming Venues was completed in 2024, to further optimise the legal and regulatory mechanism.

The DICJ also continued following up regarding the amendments to By-law No. 26/2012 - Supply System and Requirements on Gaming Machines, Equipment and Systems.

5. Promoting responsible gaming

To align with the implementation of the new gaming laws and regulations and improve the related

measures supporting responsible gaming, the Guidelines on the Implementation of Responsible Gaming Measures were revised, further standardising the requirements for gaming concessionaires to implement responsible gaming practices.

Meanwhile, to systematically monitor the concessionaires' fulfilment of their responsible gaming commitments under the concession agreements, in addition to routine supervision and inspections, concessionaires are regularly required to submit annual responsible gaming plans and related information for analysis and review.

As at the end of December 2024, there were 257,132 cases of security staff preventing persons under the age of 21 from entering casinos. Also, 64 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 567 applications in 2024, representing an increase of about 14.8 percent compared to the previous year. Among the applications throughout the year, 475 were for the individuals making the applications, and 92 were on behalf of other persons.

The DICJ actively encouraged gaming concessionaires and other gaming operators to participate in the Responsible Gaming Implementation Benchmarks, examined the levels of compliance with responsible gaming measures in their venues, and recommended improvements. In 2024, six casinos and three slot parlours passed appraisals of Responsible Gaming Implementation Benchmarks, resulting in a cumulative total of 36 casinos and other gaming venues with accreditation as "Model of Responsible Gaming Implementation".

A series of promotional activities were organised to mark the 15th Anniversary of Responsible Gaming Promotion, with local and international experts, scholars, and representatives from the Hong Kong SAR Government invited to deliver keynote speeches. Panel discussions with concessionaires were also held, and the concessionaires engaged in exchanges with local and international problem gambling prevention and treatment organisations, to promote professional cooperation and exchanges in responsible gaming.

In addition, in 2024, two new responsible gaming information kiosks/stations were added to gaming venues. All casinos and slot parlours in Macao have now set up responsible gaming information kiosks/stations in the gaming zone, allowing individuals in need to access self-exclusion applications together with up-to-date information on responsible gaming.

6. Assisting in combating illegal activities

To ensure that gaming activities in Macao's casinos 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. This work included referring cases discovered during routine inspections or requests for assistance to the police for follow-up, and assisting in monitoring the status of these websites after action was taken, while also conducting public awareness campaigns to remind residents and tourists to be vigilant against scams. In 2024, 3,244 suspected illegal gaming websites or platforms were referred to the Judiciary Police, 42 percent more than the figure in 2023.

Regarding administrative penalties for prevention and handling of illegal gambling, there were 16 cases of illegal gambling in 2024, involving 75 individuals, 20 percent fewer than in 2023. To enhance public awareness of illegal gambling, in addition to continuing to send representatives to various public locations, to educate the public about illegal street gambling and the associated penalties, the DICJ also carried out promotional activities following the enactment of Law No. 20/2024, the Law to Combat Illegal Gaming Crimes, which came into effect on 29 October 2024.

7. Strengthening regulatory work

The DICJ continued providing gaming industry employees with targeted training, to help them better understand all newly amended or promulgated gaming laws and regulations, and to enhance their professional knowledge and supervisory standards. It also organised staff visits to the National Security Education Exhibition, and participation in thematic training sessions co-organised with the Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau, to strengthen their sense of national identity. To further enhance the supervisory team, a six-month internship training programme was arranged for newly appointed trainee inspectors.

The DICJ constructed and developed the surveillance and internal management systems in casinos, constantly boosted the application of information technology in surveillance work and internal management, and continuously optimised integration of the system with concessionaires, to enhance the overall level of electronic public services and supervision work.

Major Gaming Data for 2024

Contribution to Gaming, by Gross Revenue, of Games of Fortune in 2024

(billion patacas)

Items	2024
Gross Revenue of Games of Fortune	226.782
Gross Gaming Revenue	227.418
Proportion of Contribution	99.72%

Gross Revenue from Various Gaming Activities in 2024 (billion patacas)	
Items	**Gross Revenue**
Roulette	1.08
Black Jack	2.629
VIP Baccarat	54.764
Baccarat	137.907
Fantan	0.498
Cussec	8.318
Paikao	0.134
Gaming Machines	12.919
3-Card Poker	0.413
3-Card Baccarat Game	0.508
Live Multi Game	4.295
Stud Poker	0.952
Casino War	0.026
Craps	0.385
Texas hold'em	0.883
Fortune 3 Card Poker	1.071
Total	**226.782**

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 2023.

In 2024, Macao's exports totalled 13.49 billion patacas, representing a year-on-year increase of 1.1 percent, with Macao's domestic product exports amounting to 1.49 billion patacas, down four percent year-on-year. The value of re-exports was 12 billion patacas, up 1.8 percent year-on-year. Hong Kong continued to be the major export market for Macao, with a 71.2 percent share of Macao's total exports. The Chinese mainland accounted for 5.5 percent of Macao's total exports. The United States accounted for 2.2 percent.

In 2024, the value of products exported under the Mainland and Macao Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement ("CEPA") was 80.04 million patacas. Tax with a total value of 5.37 million patacas was waived. During the past 21 years, the cumulative total value of zero-tariff goods entering the Chinese mainland in accordance with CEPA provisions was 1.5 billion patacas, with 96.75 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, the Macao SAR now boasts a sophisticated and open system, with characteristics that are unique in the region.

As at the end of 2024, 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, seven lease finance companies, two financial asset trading companies, 10 bureaux de change, six local institutions authorised to operate bureaux de change counters in casinos, two investment fund management companies, four cash remittance companies, three non-banking credit agencies, three securities intermediary companies and one other financial services institution. Also, one foreign reinsurer was authorised to set up a 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 Macao SAR 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 2024, the 34 credit institutions in Macao (including a government-owned Postal Savings Office and 33 banks) owned assets with a total value of 2,411.9 billion patacas. Deposits in Macao's banking system amounted to 1,272.9 billion patacas, and loans totalled 1,014.3 billion patacas; the loan-to-deposit ratio was 79.7 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: Chinese mainland, 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 and abundant liquidity.

The Insurance Industry

Market Overview

As at the end of 2024, 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 Macao SAR, one of which is a representative office of a reinsurer with an overseas headquarters. At the end of 2024, Macao's insurance industry employed 818 people. There were 7,558 authorised insurance intermediaries: 5,602 individual agents, 1,873 salespersons, 72 corporate agents, and 11 insurance brokers.

In 2024, total insurance premium income was 38.94 billion patacas, 5.1 percent more than in 2023. Life insurance premium income accounted for 92.5 percent of the insurance market's total premium income, with the remaining 7.5 percent coming from general insurance. Life insurance premiums totalled 36.01 billion patacas, 5.2 percent up from the previous year. General insurance premiums totalled 2.93 billion patacas, representing a year-on-year increase of 2.9 percent.

Regarding pension funds, at the end of 2024, 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. By the end of 2024, 2,034 private pension fund schemes and approximately 84,000 non-mandatory central provident fund schemes had been established by businesses or individuals, with participation by more than 230,000 people. In 2024, the managed funds held assets of approximately 46.7 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. The newly formulated Law No. 15/2024 - the Insurance Intermediary Activities Law, was published in the *Macao SAR Gazette* on 12 August 2024, coming into effect on 1 August 2025.

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 2024, the average unit price per square metre of usable floor area of residential units was 85,114 patacas, representing a year-on-year decrease of nine percent; the average prices on the Macao peninsula (78,751 patacas), on Taipa (93,896 patacas) and on Coloane (99,617 patacas) were down by 12.5 percent, 3.6 percent and 7.3 percent, respectively.

The average price of completed units (83,126 patacas) was down by 10 percent, while that of uncompleted units (124,323 patacas) was up by 1.2 percent.

As for non-residential units, the average prices per square metre of office (69,729 patacas) and industrial (39,268 patacas) units were down by 21.7 percent and 16.9 percent, respectively.

In 2024, stamp duties were paid for the transaction of a total of 5,197 housing units and parking spaces; the transaction values totalled 28.04 billion patacas, with year-on-year increases in transactions for housing units and parking spaces of 17.7 percent and 20.7 percent, respectively.

There were 3,380 residential unit transactions during the year, representing a year-on-year increase of 501 transactions, with a total value of 20.33 billion patacas, representing an increase of 11.1 percent. The transaction values of completed units (totalling 3,023) and uncompleted units (totalling 357) were 18.48 billion patacas and 1.85 billion patacas, respectively.

In 2024, construction permits were granted for 107 residential units, 106 of which were on the Macao peninsula; occupancy permits were granted for 640 residential units, with 235 units on the Macao peninsula and 396 units on Coloane.

The average price index of construction materials for residential buildings in 2024 dropped by 1.2 percent year-on-year, to 123.6. The average daily wage of construction workers decreased by 2.7 percent year-on-year, to 763 patacas. The real wage index for construction workers, discounted for inflation, was 92.6, down three percent year-on-year.

Employment and the Labour Market

In 2024, the annual unemployment rate was 1.8 percent, while the unemployment rate among local residents was 2.4 percent, representing year-on-year decreases of 0.9 and one percentage points, respectively. In 2024, Macao recorded a labour force of 383,300 people, and a labour force participation rate of 67.8 percent. The labour participation rates for males and females were 71 percent and 65.1 percent, respectively.

Employment

In 2024, Macao's employed population increased by 3.04 percent over the previous year, and totalled 376,300, of whom 47.87 percent were male and 52.13 percent were female. Broken down by industries, the working population was mainly engaged in recreational, cultural, gaming and other services (22 percent); hotels, restaurants and similar activities (13.6 percent); public administration and social security (8.2 percent); construction (6.9 percent); real estate and business and services (8.5 percent) and wholesale and retail (11.7 percent). Classified by occupation, clerical workers, service and sales workers, and non-technical workers accounted for 25.5 percent, 18.4 percent and 16.3 percent, respectively, of the entire working population.

Of the employed population, 8.9 percent had attained primary education, 15.7 percent had completed junior secondary education, 27.7 percent had completed senior secondary education, and 46.0 percent had completed tertiary education. The main age group in the employed population was 35 years to 44 years, accounting for 30.76 percent of the working population, while the age groups of 25 years to 34 years and 45 years to 54 years accounted for 25.28 percent and 22.43 percent, respectively.

Unemployment

In 2024, Macao recorded an unemployed population of 7,000. Among the unemployed, 10 percent had completed only primary education; 18.53 percent had completed junior secondary, 21.23 percent had completed senior secondary, and 46.95 percent had completed tertiary education. Among the unemployed, 24.61 percent were from the recreational, cultural, gaming and other services sector, 21.3 percent from the wholesale and retail sector, 14.11 percent from the construction industry, and 11.67 percent from the hotels, restaurants and similar activities sector.

Monthly Earnings

In 2024, the median monthly earning of Macao's employed population was 18,000 patacas, and that of local residents was 20,500 patacas, which was 500 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 20,500 patacas. Sectors with the highest median monthly earnings were, in descending order, public administration and social security (48,500 patacas); the education sector (28,000 patacas); water, electricity and gas production and supply (25,000 patacas); and health and social welfare (25,000 patacas).

Non-Resident Workers

To alleviate local labour shortages, at the end of December 2024, Macao had 182,542 non-resident workers, representing an increase of 3.3 percent compared with the figure in 2023. The hotel and catering industry accounted for the largest share of non-resident workers (29.6 percent), followed by the domestic work sector (15 percent), the construction sector (14 percent), the real estate and business activities sector (13 percent), and wholesale and retail trade (11.7 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 Macao SAR.

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.

Note: According to items (V), (VI), (VII), and (X) of Article 4 of Law No. 5/2024 - Abolition of Tax Measures Related to the Management of Real Estate Demand, the provisions regarding the imposition of special stamp duty and the acquisition of stamp duty have been abolished as of 20 April 2024.

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 10 of the Government Budget of the Financial Year 2024 approved by Law No. 22/2023, no business tax as specified in Tables 1 and 2 under the Regulations for Business Tax was collected in 2024.

Profit Tax

Regulations on Profit Tax require that profit tax be levied on the total income of natural persons or legal persons from local industrial or commercial activities. Rates of profit tax are as follows:

Taxable annual revenue	Percentage
Revenue up to 32,000 patacas	Waived
Progressively in excess of designated amount:	
32,001 patacas to 65,000 patacas	3%
65,001 patacas to100,000 patacas	5%
100,001 patacas to 200,000 patacas	7%
200,001 patacas to 300,000 patacas	9%
Over 300,000 patacas	12%

Note: Pursuant to Article 23 of the Budget for the Financial Year 2024 approved by Law No. 22/2023, the allowance for exemption from profit tax in 2023 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 19 of the Budget of the Financial Year 2024 approved by Law No. 22/2023, all personal income taxpayers were eligible for a tax reduction of 30 percent of the personal income tax payable in 2024, while the tax allowance for personal income tax in 2024 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 was increased to 198,000 patacas in 2024. In addition, according to Article 20 of the budget, personal income taxpayers holding Macao Resident Identity Cards on 31 December 2022 were eligible for a tax refund of 60 percent of the personal income tax payable paid in 2022, 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 16 of the 2024 Government Budget approved by Law No. 22/2023, in 2024, 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 21 of the Budget of the Financial Year 2024 approved by Law No. 22/2023, the urban real estate tax deduction for 2024 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 22 of the budget, in 2024 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 12 of the Budget of the Financial Year of 2024 approved by Law No. 22/2023, in 2024, 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. However, according to item (I) of Article 4 of Law No. 5/2024 - Abolition of Tax Measures Related to the Management of Real Estate Demand, the provision for the imposition of this additional 10 percent stamp duty has been abolished as of 20 April 2024.

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 the provisions of Law No. 4/99/M on the Excise Duty Regulations which was amended by Law No. 24/2024, alcoholic drinks (Group II) and tobacco (Group III) are considered as excise duty taxable since they are introduced for consumption. Alcoholic drinks are levied an ad valorem tax subject to CIF (cost, insurance and freight) as well as a 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 2024, there were 17 accounting firms, two of which providing accounting and taxation services, 152 certified public accountants and 116 accountants providing accounting and taxation services in Macao.

The "Mainland Factor" in Macao's Economy

Under the principle of "One country, two systems", the Government actively strengthens economic and trade interaction and cooperation with provinces and cities in the Chinese mainland through appropriate institutions and mechanisms, further developing Macao's role as a gateway and bridge.

Implementation of the Mainland 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 the Chinese mainland.

In 2017, the National Development and Reform Commission and the governments of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao signed the Framework Agreement on Deepening Guangdong–Hong Kong–Macao Cooperation in the Development of the Greater Bay Area for to determine the preliminary division of responsibility, cooperative approach and coordination mechanism among the three governments.

In 2018, the Central People's Government set up the Leading Group for Development of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, marking the implementation stage of the development of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

In 2019, the Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area was officially promulgated, stating the development positioning and functions of each district

and city in the Greater Bay Area.

In September 2021, the Master Plan for the Development of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin was officially announced, providing a clear direction for the development and opening of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, which focuses on promoting Macao's adequate economic diversification. Four strategic positionings were set, aiming to establish the cooperation zone as a new platform for promoting Macao's adequate economic diversification, a new space for Macao people to live and work, a new showcase for enriching the implementation of "One country, two systems", and new high ground for fostering the development of the Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao Greater Bay Area.

The Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin officially implemented the two-tier closed-loop customs arrangement, starting at 00:00 on 1 March 2024. The system for goods movements entailing "first-tier" relaxed administration and "second-tier" strict customs control will operate efficiently, greatly facilitating inbound and outbound travel.

Interconnections with the Chinese Mainland

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 the Chinese mainland.

In January 2024, the IPIM led a 20-member delegation of representatives from Macao's exhibition and convention industry to join the 19th China Expo Forum for International Cooperation (CEFCO 2024) held in Nanchang City, Jiangxi Province. Exchange activities regarding the exhibition and convention industries in Jiangxi and Macao were conducted during the event.

In March, the IPIM co-organised a food and beverage sector exchange event with the Hubei Provincial Federation of Industry and Commerce and the Hubei Provincial Chain Operation Association, introducing Macao's business environment for the food and beverage sector, attracting participation by representatives of 20 enterprises in Hubei Province.

In April, the IPIM set up the Macao Pavilion at the 4th China International Consumer Products Expo, and organised participation by eight Macao enterprises in the exhibition.

In May, the IPIM set up the Macao Pavilion at the 135th China Import and Export Fair and the 13th Central China Investment and Trade Expo, and coordinated Macao enterprises to participate as exhibitors. Also in May, the IPIM, in collaboration with the Hunan Provincial Department of Commerce and the Changsha Commerce Bureau, co-hosted the "Xingcheng-Macao Building a Better Future" Catering Industry Exchange and Networking Event in Changsha, attracting over 20 large catering associations and food and ingredient logistics enterprises from Hunan Province.

In August, the IPIM organised participation by 28 Macao enterprises in Shaanxi Xi'an Macao Week and held the Xi'an-Macao Business Matching and Negotiation Session and the 2024 Macao-Hengqin Promotion Seminar (Xi'an), to deepen business exchanges and cooperation between enterprises from Macao and Shaanxi.

In September, the IPIM set up the Macao Pavilion at the 2024 China International Fair for Trade in Services, the 24th China International Fair for Investment and Trade, and organised participation as exhibitors by Macao and Hengqin enterprises.

The IPIM also participated in the 9th IE Expo Shenzhen 2024, the 21st China-ASEAN Expo, and the 3rd Global Digital Trade Expo, where it also set up the Macao Pavilion.

In addition, the IPIM attended the China Liaoning International Fair for Investment and Trade in Shenyang, promoting Macao's business environment and the role of the China-Portuguese-speaking Countries Cooperation Platform to over 50 attending business representatives. Together with the Economic Development Bureau of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin and the Macau Association of Banks, the IPIM visited key enterprises in Beijing, and co-hosted the Macao-Hengqin Industry Matching and Exchange Conference for Zhongguancun Enterprises with the Zhongguancun Listed Companies Association, engaging in in-depth exchanges and interactions with 15 companies.

In October, the IPIM set up the Macao Pavilion at the 136th China Import and Export Fair and arranged participation as exhibitors by 19 Macao enterprises.

In November, the IPIM organised a delegation of 36 Macao entrepreneurs and 39 exhibiting enterprises to participate in the 7th China International Import Expo, and set up a pavilion of food and beverage products of Macao and Portuguese-speaking countries in the expo's food section, and a pavilion focused on professional services of Macao and Portuguese-speaking countries. Also in November, a delegation of 22 people was organised to participate in the Mutually Beneficial Cooperation and Business Matching Conference Between Hong Kong and Macao and Regions in Western China in Guang'an City, Sichuan Province.

In addition, the IPIM attended the 2nd China International Supply China Expo (CISCE) in Beijing and conducted visits and other activities, facilitating over a hundred business negotiations. The "China-Portuguese-speaking platform @ Macao Pavillion" was set up, featuring 10 commercial associations as "Portuguese-speaking Countries Product – Technical Support Partners" and "China-Portugal Trade Platform – Market Expansion Partners", further enhancing B2B connections between China and Portuguese-speaking countries.

The IPIM and the Guizhou Provincial Department of Commerce, Guizhou Provincial Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine, supported by Macao's Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau, jointly organised the Guizhou-Macao Traditional Chinese Medicine and Health Industry Investment Promotion Seminar. Over 20 local health industry enterprises and associations attended the event.

In December, the IPIM organised an 11-member delegation to participate in the 2024 HOTELEX Shenzhen Exhibition, in Shenzhen, Guangdong Province; and co-organised the Macao-Hubei Medical and Health Enterprise Symposium with the Hubei Federation of Industry and Commerce. The symposium was attended by 18 local big health enterprises and business associations.

Regarding policy, from 6 May 2024, several measures were implemented to further facilitate entry and exit for residents and businesses. These included expanding the system of permits for talented people travelling to and from Hong Kong and Macao, from Chinese mainland cities within

the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area to also encompass Beijing and Shanghai, allowing six categories of Chinese mainland talents to apply for multiple entry and exit visas with validity periods of one to five years.

In addition, Chinese mainland residents attending exhibitions, seeking medical treatment, or undertaking performing arts activities in Macao can apply for a one-year permit for multiple entry to Macao from the local immigration office, after receiving relevant documents from the Macao authorities. This has significantly improved convenience for Chinese mainland residents participating in exhibitions and related activities in Macao.

Since 17 December 2024, China has fully relaxed and optimised its transit visa exemption policy. The allowed stay for foreigners benefiting from the transit visa exemption was extended from the original 72 hours and 144 hours to 240 hours (10 days). In addition, 21 new ports were added for transit visa-exempt persons, and the permitted areas for stay were further expanded. Persons from 54 eligible countries, including Russia, Brazil, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Canada, transiting through China to a third country (region) can enter China visa-free through any of the 60 open ports in 24 provinces (autonomous regions, and municipalities) and stay in designated areas for no more than 240 hours. This measure helps international exhibition participants travelling to Macao for exhibitions.

Relationship with Guangdong Province

To encourage Macao enterprises to invest in Chinese mainland cities in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao 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 facilitating cross-boundary 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, respectively, in the Intensive Cooperation zone.

Also in 2024, the IPIM – together with the Economic Development Bureau, Financial Development Bureau, Commercial Services Bureau, Financial Services Bureau, and Livelihood Affairs Bureau of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, launched the "Prior Technical Meetings" mechanism, through which people interested in investing in the Cooperation Zone will be provided with "one-to-one" or "one-to-many" online consultation services in Macao. Professional advice is offered on technical or administrative procedures that may arise during the investment process, to accelerate investments in the Cooperation Zone.

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

In January 2024, the IPIM and the Guangzhou Municipal Commerce Bureau jointly organised the 2024 Macao-Guangzhou Products Fair. With an exhibition area of 10,000 square metres, the fair had 123 booths, attracting participation by 36 Guangzhou enterprises and 59 Macao enterprises. During the event, business promotion activities such as the Macao-Hengqin – Guangzhou Investment Promotion Conference for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and business

matching sessions were held.

In May, the People's Government of Guangdong Province, the HKSAR Government and the MSAR Government jointly organised the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and Europe (France) Economic and Trade Cooperation Conference in Paris, France, to promote interactions and exchanges between enterprises from Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, and European companies.

Also in May, a delegation from the MSAR Government attended the "Bay to Bay Dialogue between California Bay Area and Greater Bay Area" in San Francisco, USA, which was jointly organised by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, the People's Government of Guangdong Province, the California State Government, and the California-China Climate Change Institute.

In July, the IPIM and the Department of Commerce of Guangdong Province jointly organised the 2024 Guangdong and Macao Branded Products Fair. This had an exhibition area of over 12,000 square metres, and attracted participation by more than 450 enterprises. Nearly 400 business matching sessions were arranged, resulting in the signing of 65 project agreements.

In July and August, the IPIM together with the Economic Development Bureau of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, visited 26 enterprises and business associations in nine cities within the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. The visits focused on key industries such as healthcare, high-tech, financial services and fintech, as well as food and beverage and retail. The delegation introduced market information and landing services for businesses establishing projects in the Macao-Hengqin area, tailored to the enterprises' business requirements.

In August, the IPIM and the Commercial Service Bureau of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin held the "Macao Ideas' Sharing Session on Seizing the Opportunities in Hengqin", inviting representatives of government and enterprises in the Cooperation Zone to introduce supporting policies – including the Hengqin-Macao Innovation Industrial Park and manufacturing labels such as "Production Inspected by Macao", "Production Supervised by Macao" and "Products Designed in Macao" to enable enterprises with investments from Macao to create broader space for development.

In October, the 2024 Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Fair for Trade in Services was held with the structure "One Event, Three Venues", in Zhuhai, Hong Kong, and Macao. In Macao, a special business matching session was organised during the 29th MIF. Additionally, the IPIM set up a Macao Pavilion in the Zhuhai venue, and organised 15 delegations to attend the conference in Zhuhai.

In November, the IPIM and the Department of Commerce of Guangdong Province jointly held the Delegation of Macao Entrepreneurs for Business Exchanges in Guangdong (Shenzhen) and organised a delegation of Macao entrepreneurs to conduct business visits and exchanges in Shenzhen.

Also in November, the People's Government of Guangdong Province, the HKSAR Government, and the MSAR Government jointly hosted the 2024 Global Investment Promotion Conference

for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, focusing on discovering new business opportunities, and sharing new prospects.

In December, the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT), the People's Government of Guangdong Province, the HKSAR Government and the MSAR Government jointly organised the "2nd Business Conference on Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Development" in Hong Kong. Over 1,000 representatives of domestic and foreign government agencies and the business community attended, and the IPIM organised a delegation of over 40 representatives from Macao's business sector to participate.

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 2024, 20 entities from Fujian province joined the MIECF as exhibitors.

The 29th MIF attracted 32 Fujian enterprises to participate in the Fujian Pavilion, which had 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 is an active participant of Fujian's convention and exhibition activities. In September 2024, the IPIM set up the Macao Pavilion at the 4th China International Fair for Investment and Trade, and organised participation in the event by five Macao enterprises.

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 14 consecutive years. Jiangsu province set up a Jiangsu Pavilion at the 29th MIF, and lined up 24 exhibitors. The 15th IIICF was joined by 101 merchants from Jiangsu Province.

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, the Chinese mainland and Portuguese-speaking countries scientific research institutions, laboratories and technology enterprises, 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 support from the Ministry of Science and Technology of the People's Republic of China, 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.

The bureau organised events such as the Innovation and Entrepreneurship Competition (Macao) For Technology Enterprise from Brazil and Portugal and Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Study Tour for Technology and Innovation Enterprises in Portuguese-speaking Countries, with participation by over 100 technology enterprises, incubators, and universities from Portuguese-speaking countries. These efforts supported the establishment and development of Brazilian and Portuguese technology enterprises, and facilitated multiple cooperation agreements between

technology industries in Macao and the Chinese mainland and their counterparts in Brazil and Portugal.

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.

In 2024, to further strengthen the collaborative development of the science and technology industries in Macao and Hengqin, the Technology Enterprise Certification Programme began including the business operations and qualifications of both the companies making applications and their affiliated enterprises in Hengqin in the certification evaluation and scoring process. This aims to encourage technology enterprises in both Macao and Hengqin to leverage their advantages in order to expand their business.

As of December 2024, 33 enterprises have been certified; they employ approximately 1,300 people, with a total annual revenue of around three billion patacas. The certified technology enterprises span sectors including integrated circuits, information technology, artificial intelligence, traditional Chinese medicine, and new materials.

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 2024 Support Scheme for Digitalisation of SME 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 2024, the Economic and Technological Development Bureau issued two general-system industrial licences and 14 special system/special activity industrial licences. In addition, three general-system industrial unit licences and 17 special-system/special-activity industrial unit licences were issued, 16 industrial licences and 19 industrial unit licences were revoked, and 72 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. There is no fee for applying for a Certificate of Origin.

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 Chinese mainland markets.

In 2024, the Economic and Technological Development Bureau issued 2,154 general certificates of origin, with 51.1 percent of these issued for exports to the United States; and 33.3 percent for exports to the Chinese mainland, including 675 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 2024, the Economic and Technological Development Bureau issued 884 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 on the Excise Duty Regulations, amended by Law No. 24/2024;
6. Decree-Law No. 62/95/M on the formulation of policies and measures on the Control and Reduced Use of Ozone-Depleting Substances and related regulations, as amended by Law No. 27/2024;
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 programs and audiovisual products, as amended by Law No. 27/2024;
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, Law No. 18/2023, and Law No. 16/2024;
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. 3/2024);
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;
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. Electronic 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 2024, the Economic and Technological Development Bureau issued 14,228 import licences and 1,249 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 2024, the Intellectual Property Department of the Economic and Technological Development Bureau accepted 15,229 applications for trademark licences, representing a 13.99 percent increase from the 13,360 applications processed in 2023. Applications were mainly from the Chinese mainland, Macao SAR, Hong Kong SAR, the United States and Japan. As at 31 December 2024, the Economic and Technological Development Bureau had received a cumulative total of 248,593 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 2024, the Economic and Technological Development Bureau accepted 1,480 applications for patents and applications for registration of 385 designs/new products. These applications were mainly from countries or regions including the United States, the Chinese mainland, Switzerland and Japan. As at 31 December 2024, the Economic and Technological Development Bureau had received a cumulative total of 11,399 applications for patents and applications for the registration of 3,852 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, with a maximum repayment period of 10 years. From the commencement of the scheme till the end of December 2024, a total of 21,586 applications had been received, with

17,698 applications approved, for SMEs provided with a total of 5.679 billion patacas of financial aid. Enterprises receiving the loans are primarily engaged in retail industry, construction and public works, restaurants and hotels, corporate services, wholesale, 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 2024, the Government had received 1,633 applications, involving a total loan amount of 3.328 billion patacas; 865 of the applicants obtained government credit guarantees totalling 1.505 billion patacas. Most successful applicants were from the construction and public works sector, retail, wholesale, 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 2024, 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 10 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 2024, a total of 2,897 applications

had been received, 2,158 of which were approved, involving a total of 454 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, social welfare and wholesale.

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 the 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.

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.

Also, according to Decree-Law No. 16/95/M on Circulation of Macao Pataca - Mandatory Use of Macao Pataca, any commercial activity in the Macao SAR that involves the sale of goods or the provision of services must clearly indicate the price in Macao Patacas, and may also display the price in one or more other currencies. The current law does not exclude the use of other currencies.

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 2024, the year-end balance of foreign exchange reserves had increased by 5.1 percent over the end of 2023, amounting to 235 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 2024, the total asset value of the fiscal reserves, including the central budget balance for 2022 transferred early in the year, was 616.2 billion patacas, representing an increase

of 35.7 billion patacas over the same period in 2023.

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.

Commerce and Investment Promotion Institute (IPIM)

The IPIM is responsible for attracting investment, assisting companies in exploring new markets, promoting the development of the convention and exhibition industry, promoting economic and commercial exchanges and cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries, and supporting the Permanent Secretariat of the Forum for Economic and Trade Co-operation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries (Macao), and other activities.

According to By-law No. 20/2024 on Organisation and Operation of the Commerce and Investment Promotion Institute, the Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute has been renamed the Commerce and Investment Promotion Institute, and the regulation came into effect on 1 July 2024.

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 countries.

The pavilion displays information related to building the Sino-Portuguese platform through multiple dimensions, and includes nearly 3,000 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 and continuously organises various activities, including live streaming commerce, business matching sessions, trade promotion events and specialised seminars. In 2024, to enhance understanding of products from Portuguese-speaking countries among Chinese mainland and Macao traders, and to familiarise enterprises from Portuguese-speaking countries with popular online marketing strategies in the Chinese mainland, the IPIM organised seven promotional live-streaming events and a series of training sessions on new media operations, attracting over 130,000 views.

In September 2024, the offline experience store for products from Portuguese-speaking countries, "Encontro", began trial operations, providing a unique space for merchants to richly experience products and cultures from Portuguese-speaking countries. "Encontro" has dedicated personnel to assist merchants with purchasing products or referring them for business matching and negotiations.

By the end of 2024, the IPIM had set up 16 facilities displaying food products of Portuguese-speaking countries in various provinces and cities in the Chinese mainland, including six display points in Chinese mainland representative offices in Fuzhou, Hangzhou, Shenyang, Chengdu, Guangzhou and Wuhan.

The IPIM continued promoting special products from Portuguese-speaking countries and Macao. In 2024, it held the "Vamos Desfrutar – Portuguese-speaking Countries and Macao Products Bazaar" in the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin. It also set up booths in the "PSC Mart – Portuguese-speaking Countries Products and Services Experience Zone" at the 12th Macao International Travel (Industry) Expo, with Macao enterprises from the "the Pavilion of China-Portuguese-speaking Countries Commercial and Trade Service Platform" and "Macao Ideas" invited to participate.

The IPIM continued refining the Economic and Trade Cooperation and Human Resources Portal Between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries, including by adding data on trade between China and Portuguese-speaking countries, setting up backend data analysis functionality, and optimising various search engine-related features. As at the end of 2024, the portal had 46,413 registered accounts, with 5,081 registered suppliers and agents, 3,064 professional services providers, and 2,204 registered talents who are bilingual in Chinese and Portuguese; and featured 35,043 entries on foods, 344 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.

In 2024, the China-PSC Business Compass provided 295 support services to 146 corporate users. This included facilitating the establishment of the Macao operational headquarters for Portuguese-

speaking countries in Macao by a Chinese-owned enterprise from Angola, leather procurement from Brazil, and the procurement of photovoltaic equipment from the Chinese mainland by enterprises in Portuguese-speaking countries.

Organising Business Visits to Portuguese-speaking Countries

Within six months during 2024, the IPIM visited five Portuguese-speaking countries (Portugal, Brazil, Timor-Leste, Angola, Mozambique) for business visits, organised delegations to participate in key exhibitions and conferences in Portuguese-speaking countries, and held promotion events for Macao and Hengqin – including organising 40 entrepreneurs from the Chinese mainland, Macao and Hengqin to participate in the Meeting of Entrepreneurs on Commercial and Economic Cooperation Between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries – Luanda 2024, which led to over 100 business matchmaking sessions and 10 contracts being signed. Business exchanges were conducted in Mozambique, marking the first Macao-Hengqin investment promotion seminar held in an African Portuguese-speaking country, resulting in over 50 matchmaking sessions.

In September, the IPIM accompanied the Economic Development Bureau of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin to Portugal, where they jointly organised the Macao-Hengqin Investment Promotion Seminar 2024 with the Cooperation Zone's Economic Development Bureau and Portuguese investment agencies, attracting nearly 100 participants.

External Cooperation

The 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). The IPIM has signed agreements on cooperation with trading organisations of various Portuguese-speaking countries and many Chinese mainland provinces and regions, including an agreement on cooperation with Portuguese investment agencies signed in May 2024, to promote cooperation in trade and investment between Portugal, Macao, and cities in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

In October, the IPIM signed a tripartite cooperation agreement with the Associaço Empresarial de Portugal (AEP), and the Portugal-China Chamber of Commerce for Small and Medium Enterprises (CCPC-PME), aiming to attract more Portuguese businesses to leverage the Macao platform for business expansion and investment, and to deepen cooperation between enterprises from Portugal and China.

Commerce and Enterprise Expansion Services

The IPIM's "Invest Here" (https://investhere.ipim.gov.mo/) website presents information on investing in 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 suite of business matching services, 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 exhibitions and commence and economic events organised or co-organised by the IPIM.

In April 2024, the IPIM organised a delegation of 15 entrepreneurs from Macao to participate in the 40th Portuguese Agricultural Fair OVIBEJA in Beja, and nearly 40 business matching sessions were conducted between the delegation members and the local exhibitors.

In May, the IPIM organised a delegation of 18 Macao entrepreneurs from the food and beverage sector to participate in the APAS Show 2024, in São Paulo, Brazil, the largest supermarket industry exhibition in South America, with 140 business matching sessions facilitated.

To promote "Made in Macao" and "Macao Brand" products, the IPIM organised participation by Macao food-related enterprises in THAIFEX – Anuga Asia 2024 (Thailand) and Asia Pacific Food Expo 2024 (Singapore) in May and December, respectively, assisting SMEs with exploring Southeast Asian and Muslim markets.

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 2024, the IPIM supported the organising of the CEM CHINA Certified in Exhibition Management Programme, the UFI-VMA Venue Management School (VMS), the UFI-EMS Exhibition Management School Advanced Exhibition Management Certificate Course, and the ICCASkills (CICS Course) in Macao, with a total of 101 participants obtaining relevant certificates.

The IPIM, in collaboration with the Labour Affairs Bureau, higher education institutions, and industry associations, jointly organised the MORS - Event Specialist (Intermediate Level) and the Performance and Conference Audio System Basics, with 79 participants receiving certificates.

During events organised or undertaken by IPIM, the Occupational Health and Safety Lecture for Exhibition Construction Personnel was co-organised with the Labour Affairs Bureau; and Webinar: Mastering MICE Trends to Win More Business for Macao and other initiatives continued. The IPIM also hosted and supported workshops on topics such as International Conference Bidding Strategies, Customs Clearance for Exhibits and Carbon Emissions Calculation for MICE Events.

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 2024, the IPIM collaborated with integrated tourism and leisure enterprises in back of house areas for the first time, to jointly organise "Macao Ideas" sales events for employees. During the 29th MIF, the IPIM held exhibition and promotion activities in hybrid mode, with both online and

offline activities for the first time, partnering with Macao department stores and supermarkets to host dedicated offline exhibition and sales events, and organising a special live-streaming commerce event.

In 2024, the IPIM set up a "Macao Ideas" display cabinet in the Guangdong and Macao-branded Products Expo Centre, further expanding the display and promotion of "Made in Macao," "Macao Brand," and "Macao Design" products to Macao's boundary-crossing checkpoints.

Major Exhibitions and Events Hosted and Organised by IPIM

In 2024, the IPIM continued organising large local brand exhibitions, including:

- 2024 Macao International Environmental Cooperation Forum and Exhibition (MIECF);
- The 15th International Infrastructure Investment and Construction Forum (IIICF);
- The 2024 Guangdong and Macao Branded Products Fair (GMBPF);
- The Global Legal and Sustainable Timber Forum 2024 (GLSTF);
- The 29th Macao International Trade and Investment Fair (MIF); and
- The Macao Franchise Expo 2024 (MFE).

The 2024 MIECF attracted over 400 exhibitors to join physically, with over 400 matching interviews, leading to a total of over 40 project signings. The 2024 GMBPF arranged nearly 400 matching interviews, leading to 65 project signings. The 29th MIF, 2024 MFE attracted over 1,300 exhibitors, with over 1,000 business matching sessions leading to over 180 project signings. The 15th IIICF witnessed the signing of 38 cooperation agreements, the staging of 230 business meetings, and released the Belt and Road Infrastructure Development Index (2024) and its Index Analysis Report. The GLSTF 2024 attracted over 800 guests from over 40 countries and regions. During the event, two research results and three multinational cooperation action plans were released.

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 2024, three experience tours were organised, inviting a total of 86 professional event organisers to visit Macao's event facilities and supporting infrastructure.

Overseas Promotion

The IPIM actively promoted Macao as a preferred MICE destination, thus continuously enhancing Macao's image as an international convention and exhibition city.

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. In April, May, September and November 2024, respectively, the IPIM set up the Macao-Hengqin Pavilion at the Meetings Show Asia Pacific 2024 in Singapore, IMEX Frankfurt 2024 in Frankfurt,

Germany, IT&CMA and CTW Asia-Pacific 2024 in Bangkok, Thailand, and IBTM World 2024 in Barcelona, Spain. These pavilions showcased the advantages of Macao and Hengqin's MICE industry and promoted the "Multi-venue Event" structure. The IPIM continues to organise or participate in MICE promotional events both domestically and internationally, including the "Macao Travel Roadshow" in Japan, Singapore, Indonesia, South Korea, Malaysia, Thailand, and other regions, as well as the "Macao x Hengqin MICE Promotion Events" in cities across the Chinese mainland, such as Shenzhen, Foshan, Guangzhou, Xi'an, Chengdu, and Shanghai.

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.

In 2024, the IPIM followed up on a total of 308 MICE projects through this service, representing a year-on-year increase of 13 percent, and facilitated the hosting of 155 MICE events in Macao.

One-Stop Service for Investors

The IPIM upgraded and optimised the One-Stop Service for Investors, which provides investors with comprehensive support and assistance for starting and implementing their investment projects in Macao. This includes offering information on Macao's investment environment, assigning dedicated personnel to follow up regarding investment plans, coordinating company incorporation procedures, and tracking necessary licence applications. Dedicated personnel provide end-to-end support from the very beginning, to assist investors in implementing their projects in Macao.

As for significant or complex investment projects, 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 – works closely to provide advice on investment projects and follows up regarding all the necessary administrative procedures involved in launching and implementing investment 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 based on By-law No. 3/2005 before the Talent Recruitment System took effect (before June 30, 2023) – including new applications, renewals and extensions to family dependents – have been handled according to the related by-law until the processes have been completed.

Under By-law No. 3/2005, natural persons in the following categories 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 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 2024, the CPTTM held 982 training programmes comprising 18,359.8 learning hours. The number of students totalled 30,435.

Professional and Open Examinations

The Professional Examination Resources Unit under the centre manages various professional qualification public examinations and provides the public with reference information about these and other local professional examinations. The unit is recognised by Chinese mainland as a social training evaluation organisation. The vocational training programmes offered included beauticians and hairdressers. Through collaboration with the Zhuhai Public Training Center for Highly Skilled Personnel, the unit is expanding its courses to include more diverse and advanced certification courses and skills assessments. Commissioned by the Labour Affairs Bureau, the centre continued to serve as the agency for applying for certificates of corresponding graded vocational skills in the Chinese mainland (showing direct recognition of Macao's vocational skill certificates). Cumulatively, 1,061 people successfully applied for vocational skill certificates in the electrician category. In 2024, a total of 5,665 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 2024, a cooperation agreement was signed with the European Federation of Financial Analysts Societies (EFFAS), to launch certification examinations related to "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)" in Macao.

In 2024, the CPTTM again organised the 16th Office Software Competencies Competition for Macao Students, the 11th Multimedia Design Software Competencies Competition for Macao Tertiary Students, and the sixth Professional English Competition. Six secondary school students trained by the centre achieved outstanding results at the Microsoft Office Specialist World Championship, winning three gold medals and three silver medals.

Technical Training and Support

In 2024, the House of Apparel Technology was renamed "Fashion Lab"; it is dedicated to promoting the development of Macao's fashion industry through providing technical training, technological support, and organising study tours, and assisting fashion professionals with establishing their own brands, refining skills, enhancing operations, and expanding markets. There are also fashion information stations, and the online fashion information platform, WGSN (Worth Global Style Network), to provide Macao manufacturers, fashion designers and cultural and creative industry professionals with the latest information on trends and analyses. In 2024, the CPTTM continued providing varied technological support to the industry. During the year, it assisted in 125 cases that

resulted in over 1,500 final products.

In 2024, 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, the CPTTM organised participation by 14 Macao clothing brands in fashion shows in various regions and cities, including Hong Kong CENTRESTAGE Online Platform and Shanghai Fashion Week, facilitating 150 business negotiation cases. The CPTTM held and participated in 34 fashion events, including competitions, sharing seminars, study visits, and fashion shows, attracting participation by over 700 fashion industry professionals and young people.

The CPTTM and the Escola Luso-Chinesa Técnico-Profissional jointly launched the third edition of the Stage Technology and Event Production Course (three-year programme), a vocational and technical course aimed at cultivating professionals for Macao's film, television, and performing arts industries.

The CPTTM continued cooperating with the IPIM, to hold the Macao Fashion Festival 2024 during the 29th Macao International Trade and Investment Fair (MIF). The festival attracted participation by more than 82 designers. During the event, 14 business negotiations were arranged for participating brands, to help Macao fashion brands to reach international and Chinese mainland markets. The festival attracted over 4,150 visitors, and 6,000,000 online viewers on social media and other online platforms.

In 2024, invited by the Labour Affairs Bureau, the CPTTM participated in the 47th WorldSkills Competition, by helping with the training, selection, and dispatching of experts for seven categories: Fashion Technology, Beauty Therapy, Visual Merchandising, Web Technology, Network Systems Administration, Cybersecurity, and Development of Mobile Apps.

In the Fashion Technology, Beauty Therapy, Visual Merchandising and Web Technologies competitions, Macao contestants achieved Medallions for Excellence. Notably, a contestant in the Web Technologies category also received a Best of Nation award. Furthermore, the Chairman and Manager of the CPTTM were appointed by the WorldSkills Competition organisation as Chief Experts for the Fashion Technology and Web Technologies competitions at WorldSkills Lyon 2024.

In 2024, commissioned by the Economic and Technological Development Bureau, the centre organised the Exhibition on Intelligent Upgrading Solutions for the Macao Catering Industry, which attracted over 2,800 industry representatives and arranged nearly 100 business matching sessions. Another collaborative project between the CPTTM and the Economic and Technological Development Bureau was the 2024 Support Scheme for Digitalisation of SME Services, benefiting 900 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 2024, 96 cases were resolved via management system consulting services. There were 47 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 2024, a total of 676 applications were awarded certificates.

There were 11 test categories under the External Testing Relay Service. A total of 2,164 applications were filed. The Macau Product Quality Certification Scheme (MPQC), organised by the CPTTM and the Industrial Association of Macau, received 46 applications. From the scheme's launch in September 2018 to the end of 2024, 158 applications were received and 137 product certificates were issued.

The CPTTM continued to help local organisations to implement the ISO 14001 environmental management system, ISO 14064 Greenhouse Gases 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 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 2024, the CPTTM organised six IT-related competitions, with participation by a total of 832 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 2024, it provided technical support for various enterprises on 18 occasions, and published three issues of the online *IT Newsletter*.

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 2024, it handled a total of 96 SMEs cases, including intermediary/consultancy services for SMEs, as well as new media tutorials.

In 2024, the CPTTM led 10 Hengqin-Macao enterprises/organisations to participate in the 2nd InnoEX and 10 Macao food enterprises to participate in the 5th China Innovative Food Conference cum Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Food Expo.

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 taking over the role of chair of the alliance in 2024. Upon the CPTTM's recommendations, two Macao individuals and an organisation won first and third prize in the 2023 Productivity Promotion Awards (Service Excellence) and third prize in the

2023 Productivity Promotion Awards (Service Contribution), organised by China Association of Productivity Promotion Centres.

The 17th Universal Productivity Forum, organised by the China Association of Productivity Promotion Centre, the Hong Kong Productivity Council, the Macau Productivity and Technology Transfer Centre, and other organisations, was held in the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.

In 2024, the CPTTM continued serving as a vice-chair of the Zhuhai-Macao Vocational Skills Level Certification Alliance. It also served as a council-member of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Certification Alliance. The CPTTM also served as the Macao organising and implementation unit for the 2024 Zhuhai-Macao-Hengqin Vocational Skills Competition & "Shenhe Cup" Vocational Skills Competition (Beauty Therapy) Project. In the "Shenhe Cup" Beauty Therapy grand finale, Macao contestants achieved excellent results, winning first place and second runner-up.

In 2024, the Macao-Hengqin Comprehensive Training Base, a collaborative initiative between the CPTTM and State Power Investment Corporation Overseas Investment Co., was officially inaugurated in the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin. This will further deepen the cooperation between the two regions in training programmes related to energy management, low-carbon development, and related fields.

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 Chinese mainland 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-boundary 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-boundary Industrial Zone and other industrial parks. The Macao SAR and the IPIM 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 2024, 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 14,699 occasions, through various online and offline employment matching services.

In 2024, the Labour Affairs Bureau organised two large recruitment fairs in collaboration with other organisations, leading to successful job matching for 146 people. The weekly job matching sessions for specific industries, including hotel, high-end retail, daily-shopping retail, catering, and security and cleaning, totalling 135 sessions, have led to successful job matching for 837 people. The Labour Affairs Bureau joined hands with Macao's six major integrated tourism and leisure enterprises, to hold career fairs with 42 job-matching sessions per month, leading to successful job matching for 9,718 people.

The Labour Affairs Bureau also continued to provide ongoing job matching services, and through general matching, it fostered employment of 1,066 people in 2024. The bureau launched the "Available Jobs at a Glance" website, to provide self-help job application services for job seekers. During the year, 2,291 people were successfully matched with jobs via online services.

To promote diverse employment, in 2024 the bureau launched the "Employment + Training" specialised programme with integrated tourism and leisure enterprises, to provide phased training for job seekers lacking relevant experience, so they could develop their careers – thus promoting upward mobility. This resulted in 451 people being successfully employed through the programme.

To support youth employment, the Labour Affairs Bureau held the fresh university graduate internship programme for the fifth year in a row, taking in 197 young people in 2024. As at the end of December 2024, 61 people had been employed after internships. The bureau also co-organised

the Youth Career Expo 2024 with youth organisations, leading to a successful job matching for 86 people.

Taking a multi-pronged approach, the bureau also launched various youth employment mentorship programmes themed around newly-rising industries in the Macao SAR. In 2024, it held 45 industry Q&A seminars, featuring guest speakers from sectors such as high technology, big health, construction, modern finance, and cultural tourism and MICE. These seminars attracted a total of 2,817 participants, mainly tertiary and 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 Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin and renowned enterprises in the Chinese mainland, the bureau launched six internship programmes, with participation by a total of 129 people. These programmes help to nurture talents for Macao's future industrial development by providing intensive field training for young people.

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 2024, it held two special job matching sessions for people with disabilities, successfully matching 43 people. Together with regular employment matching, 64 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 2024, 87 applications were received, 83 of which were from persons 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 also offers a vocational skill tests for various industries, to further improve professionals' skills and enhance recognition of their qualifications, supporting upward or horizontal mobility within 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, and on-the-job paid training. The department continued reviewing and optimising course design and provision through course evaluation and questionnaires. The courses offered in 2024 were attended by 10,758 persons.

In line with the Government's "1 + 4" appropriate economic diversification development strategy, the Labour Affairs Bureau launched the Digital Skills Enhancement and Certification Scheme. This scheme focuses on training and certification programmes in high-tech areas such as big data, artificial intelligence, cybersecurity, and cloud computing, as well as in e-commerce.

With the increasing number of MICE and performing arts events hosted in Macao, the development of the MICE industry is growing rapidly. In response, the Labour Affairs Bureau introduced the MICE Industry Skilled Personnel Training Scheme, to assist industry workers with developing diverse skills and inject more new talent into the MICE industry.

Statistics on Vocational Training Department Students in 2024

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.	3	53	2	28
Education Training	General Courses[1]	The currently employed/ unemployed. To enhance the knowledge and skills of industry workers and promote professional development along career paths.	280	5,691	265	4,656
	Specialised on-the-job paid training[2]	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.	42	986	42	977
	Occupational Quality Training	Existing employees; to reinforce professional ethics, core values and awareness of responsible gaming; to raise their overall capabilities and employment competitiveness.	27	515	27	506
	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.	26	511	21	352

(Cont.)

Statistics on Vocational Training Department Students in 2024

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	Vocational Training Programme for the Elderly	Elderly; Providing vocational training to willing and capable elderly and assisting them in entering the job market.	1	24	1	22
	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.	2	16	2	12
	Domestic Helper Training	Domestic helpers / employed / unemployed individuals; to raise their professional knowledge and service quality in serving households.	1	24	1	21
	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.	17	351	17	342
	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.	43	1,365	43	1,293

(Cont.)

Statistics on Vocational Training Department Students in 2024						
Training system	**Training Mode**	**Target Participants**	**Number of Courses**	**Number of Students**	**Number of Completed Courses**	**Number of Students who Completed the Courses**
Education Training	Skills-upgrade Oriented Training Scheme	Designed for working employees and freelancers to participate in training, to encourage employees to participate in courses during normal working hours or during unpaid leave, to enhance their employment competitiveness and companies' development potential.	12	260	12	244
	Skills Competition Enhancement Training Programme	To provide skills enhancement training for shortlisted skills competition contestants, and to identify strong performers to represent Macao in skills competitions	19	131	19	78
	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.	61	831	61	831
Total			**534**	**10,758**	**513**	**9,362**

Notes: 1.Includes courses under the Digital Skills Enhancement and Certification Scheme and the MICE Industry Skilled Personnel Training Scheme;

2. Specialised on-the-job paid training includes: Facility Maintenance Skills Training Programme, Hotel and Catering Chef Training Programme, and various specialised training schemes implemented in cooperation with integrated tourism and leisure enterprises; and

3. The Subsidised Training Programme was launched in September 2020, as a temporary support measure in response to the Covid pandemic. The final round of courses began enrolment in December 2023, and the courses under the programme concluded in the first quarter of 2024.

Skills Evaluation

In 2024, 3,204 persons were issued with local, Chinese mainland and international vocational skills

certificates at different skill levels, through skills tests organised by the Labour Affairs Bureau. These certificates covered industries including engineering and maintenance, personal care, hotels and catering, real estate, facility management, construction, commercial and industrial services, and information technology. The majority of certificates were for the engineering and maintenance industry, the personal care industry and the hotel and catering industry, accounting for 28.4 percent, 14.6 percent and 13.3 percent of the total, respectively.

The Labour Affairs Bureau continued actively working with Guangdong Province and Hong Kong 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.

The Labour Affairs Bureau, the Zhuhai Municipal Human Resources and Social Security Bureau, and the Livelihood Affairs Bureau of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin signed the Cooperation Framework Agreement on Vocational Skills Level Recognition in Zhuhai, Macao and Hengqin. This agreement expands the existing Zhuhai-Macao Vocational Skills Level Recognition Alliance to include the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, thereby establishing the Zhuhai-Macao-Hengqin Vocational Skills Level Recognition Alliance.

The alliance encompasses over 200 representative organisations, training institutions, industry associations, and enterprises from the three regions, serving as an important platform for promoting exchanges and cooperation in vocational training and skills evaluation.

Vocational skill competitions

The Labour Affairs Bureau fosters vocational skills development, broadens horizons and arouses interest in skills training among the industry and young people, by participating in or organising vocational skills competitions, to facilitate talent cultivation. Also, it further enhances exchanges and cooperation with vocational training organisations worldwide, thereby learning from advanced training experiences and skills, increasing public awareness of the importance of vocational training, and promoting the development of vocational skills training in Macao.

The Labour Affairs Bureau, the Macao University of Tourism, the Livelihood Affairs Bureau of the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, and Angsana Zhuhai Hengqin collaborated to establish Macao's first WorldSkills Macao Integrated Training Base. A related cooperation framework agreement was signed, positioning the base as a primary platform for exchange and cooperation between the Chinese mainland and Macao in skills competitions.

In 2024, the Labour Affairs Bureau organised and supported participation by young people and enterprises in various international, regional and local skills competitions, including: the 47th WorldSkills Competition, the 2nd Belt and Road International Skills Competition, the 2024 Zhuhai-Macao-Hengqin Vocational Skills Competition and "Shenhe Cup" Vocational Skills Competition, the sixth Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Cantonese Cuisine Master Chef Competition, the 2024 Macao Vocational English Contest, the sixth Integrated Tourism, Leisure Enterprises Vocational Skills Competition 2024 and the Zhuhai-Macao-Hengqin Professional Skills Competition for Archive Digitalization Management (Engineering Archives).

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.

The Government continued improving labour-related laws and regulations, including by completing the legislative work for Law No. 6/2024, the Union Law, which officially came into effect on 31 March 2025. This law primarily regulates matters related to the formation, registration, operation, rights, and duties of unions and union federations.

To allow employers to gradually adapt to the increase in maternity leave days and to promote the establishment of harmonious labour relations, the Government formulated By-law No. 34/2024, on the plan for a supplementary subsidy granted to employers in lieu of remuneration paid during maternity leave, which provides temporary subsidies to employers who have paid remuneration for maternity leave.

Meanwhile, the Government has been following up regarding reviews of labour-related laws and regulations in accordance with the law. In 2024, Law No. 23/2024 raised the maximum monthly basic salary used to calculate severance compensation under the Labor Relations Law to 21,500 patacas; Executive Order No. 6/2024 increased the limits of compensation for permanent incapacity and death under the Legal System on Compensation for Impacts of Work Accidents and Occupational Diseases by five percent; and the adjusted minimum wage rates under Law No. 19/2023, which was amended by Law No. 5/2020, Minimum Wage for Employees, came into effect on 1 January 2024, with the revised minimum wage rates for employees being 34 patacas per hour, 272 patacas per day, 1,632 patacas per week, and 7,072 patacas per month.

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 2024, the Labour Inspection Department provided 3,041 consultations about labour regulations to enquirers visiting the office. Of the individuals who sought assistance, 85.6 percent were employees and 14.4 percent were employers. Most enquiries were from persons in the cultural, entertainment and gaming industries, as well as other service industries, chiefly the hotels and catering industry. Consultation topics were mainly related to dismissal compensation, wages and prior notice period, which accounted for 18.6 percent, 12.9 percent, and 11.1 percent of all enquires, respectively. There were 43,073 enquiries via telephone.

A total of 1,493 in-person complaints from 2,476 employee enquiries were handled, 5.9 percent less than in 2023. Most complaints involved wages (35.3 percent), dismissal compensation (10.6 percent) and overtime compensation (9.5 percent). Categorised by industry, most complainants were from cultural, entertainment and gaming industries (25.4 percent), the construction industry (23.1 percent), and hotels and food and beverage (18.1 percent).

In 2024, 2,752 complaints related to employment disputes, illegal employment and other cases were settled, involving 5,428 employees and 1,987 employer entities. There were 1,605 cases related to rights of creditors involved in the employment disputes, involving totals of 77,130,134 patacas and 3,138 employees, with 221 of these cases transferred for trial by the judiciary, accounting for about 13.8 percent of total creditors' rights issues – mainly concerning wages, annual leave and dismissal compensation, with the remainder being resolved by the department itself.

In 2024, the Labour Inspection Department received notifications of 67 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, 823 cases of illegal employment were filed in 2024, 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, 616 offenders were penalised for breaches of the law, with fines imposed totalling 6,032,500 patacas. Among these cases, 117 non-local residents were found to be working for others in Macao without permits. Also, 128 non-local residents were found to be engaged in activities for their own benefit. Individuals in the two groups were fined a total of 3,165,000 patacas.

In 2024, a total of 277 applications for businesses related to employment agencies were processed; they included 198 applications for employment agency business licences and 79 applications for employment service instructor licences. A total of 20 cases involving alleged breaches of law by employment agencies were filed. These cases involved 23 activities, and there were 19 penalties for operating without a licence, non-submission of a legally required record, providing job placement services for non-residents or foreign employees, and unauthorised license modifications with a total of 180,000 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 2024, 538 employees applied for protection of labour creditor's rights. The Managing Committee of the Labour Affairs Bureau handled 574 cases in 2024, 564 of which were approved for payment.

In 2024, 158 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 429 business establishments in nine industries.

The Labour Affairs Bureau continued to promote labour-related laws and regulations through interactive and diverse ways. In 2024, the bureau cooperated with various organisations and associations to hold 30 special briefing sessions attended by 1,585 people, explaining to them the labour laws and regulations. In 2024, the bureau continued combining "eLearning online courses" with online quizzes, to encourage citizens to understand their rights, with a total of 3,990 participants in the online quizzes.

In addition, the simulated calculations of labour benefits in the bureau's mobile app and website were optimised in 2024.

In 2024, the renewal service for employment agency activity licence was implemented on the Business and Associations Platform, aligning with the Government's policy objectives of "facilitating business and benefiting the community" and optimising public 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 2024, three comprehensive, in-depth inspections were carried out on construction and other work sites across Macao. The department continued joining forces with public works departments to implement the Safety Project Investment Plan. In 2024, 31 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 2024, 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	1,306 construction sites	3,502	395	1. Penalty procedures were instituted 46 times for construction sites that violated relevant regulations (administrative offence), with penalties totalling 115,500 patacas imposed. It was ordered that work be suspended in two cases due to high-risk situations. 2. Three employers and two individuals were found to have contravened regulations regarding occupational safety cards of the construction industry.
	30 casinos	30	0	--
Safety Inspection Jointly Conducted with Other Departments	373 enterprises	462	56	--

Work item	Target	Number of Inspections	Number of Suggested Improvements	Other Actions
Industrial Accident	5,095 victims of industrial accidents	--	--	1. A penalty procedure was instituted for construction sites that violated relevant regulations (administrative offence), with penalties totalling 25,000 patacas imposed, it was ordered that work be suspended in two cases due to a high-risk situation. 2. Three penalty procedures was instituted for commercial venues that violated relevant regulations (minor violation), with penalties totalling 5,000 patacas imposed.

Occupational safety and health training in 2024:

Course/activity	Number of classes	Number of participants	Number and types of certificates awarded
Occupational safety and health seminar	404	17,148	-
Occupational safety and health training module	154	3,581	3,450 (Certificate of Competency)
Construction Sector Occupational Safety Card Training Course and Open Exam	496	12,585	11,581 (Construction Sector Occupational Safety Card)
Construction Sector Occupational Safety Card Refresher Course and Renewal Exam	643	14,005	13,488 (Construction Sector Occupational Safety Card Renewal)
Construction safety designated training courses	127	2,781	2,563 (Construction Safety Designated Training Certificate)

Course/activity	Number of classes	Number of participants	Number and types of certificates awarded
Construction safety designated training review course and public exam	42	386	332 (Construction Safety Designated Training Certificate Renewal)
Hotel and catering sector occupational safety cards training courses and public exam	534	12,499	12,276 (Hotel and Catering Sector Occupational Safety Card)
Hotel and catering sector occupational safety cards training review courses and public exam	399	13,466	13,073 (Hotel and Catering Sector Occupational Safety Card Renewal)
Construction safety supervisor certificate courses (organised jointly with Macau Construction Safety Association) (Previously known as assistant construction safety supervisor certificate courses)	6	210	173 (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	114	8 (Construction Safety Officer Certificate) *3 classes not completed
Occupational Safety and Health Officer certificate courses (organised jointly with Macau University of Science and Technology)	1	18	20 (Occupational Safety and Health Officer certificate) These numbers represent successful graduates of the 2023 curriculum; the 2024 courses are still in progress.

Occupational safety and health promotional activities in 2024:

Activity	Number of participants	Number of participating individuals
Occupational safety and health promotional activities	299 construction sites	14,130
	20 hotels	1,052
Safety shoes promotion	52 enterprises	399 (provided with safety shoes)

Activity	Number of participants	Number of participating individuals
First-aid kit promotion	90 enterprises	--
Temporary anchor devices promotion	8 enterprises	28 (attended training)
Safety harness, fall-arresting device and independent rescue line (kit) promotion programme	10 enterprises	35 (attended training)
Construction industry occupational safety and health management – promotion programme on working on mobile platforms	18 enterprises	58 (attended training)
Portable residual current device promotion programme	2 enterprises	6 (attended training)
Cut- and heat-resistant gloves promotion programme	20 enterprises	--
Sun protection clothing and hat promotion programme	85 enterprises	--
Waist-hanging portable fan promotion programme	108 enterprise	--

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 2024, the Non-resident Workers Employment Department handled 29,225 applications for work permits for importation and renewal of permits of non-resident workers including professionals, non-professionals, domestic helpers, etc, transfer of professional non-resident employees, and activities for personal interest. Of these applications, 18,877 were for non-professional employees, 2,808 were for professional employees and 7,534 were for domestic helpers. Also, there were six applications for permits to work on activities for the applicants' personal interest.

At the end of December 2024, there were 182,542 employees with non-resident ID cards in Macao, including 149,209 non-professional employees, 5,898 professional employees, and 27,435 domestic helpers, 933 of whom were from the Chinese mainland.

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, Timor-Leste, 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, during 2024, it signed consumer rights protection cooperation agreements with 48 consumer councils and organisations of various Chinese mainland provinces, cities and districts, the Hong Kong SAR and Taiwan region, details of cooperation included mutual referral of cases, to exchange relevant information and undertake various cooperation programmes.

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 Chinese mainland.

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 boundary through video conferencing.

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 2024, the report had been published up to the 376th issue.

Consumer Complaints

In 2024, the Consumer Council received 4,001 complaints and 1,993 enquiries. The number of cases handled totalled 5,994. The complaints mainly involved disputes arising from tourism, entertainment and catering services.

Of nearly 6,000 complaints and enquiries received, about 25 percent were from tourists (predominantly from the Chinese mainland).

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 the Chinese mainland.

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 2024, the Consumer Council had issued the "Certified Shop" emblem to a total of 2,495 establishments, covering various retail service industries, including clothing, food, housing, transportation, and entertainment.

The Consumer Council has also formulated a code of practice for each industry sector in keeping with social developments. By the end of 2024, 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 2024, 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

To protect the rights and interests of consumers, the Consumer Council strives to enhance pricing

transparency, and continues reinforcing market pricing surveys. In 2024, price surveys were conducted at a total of 16,464 shops, and 504 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, and a "Special Offers Hub" has been introduced. The platform's mobile app recorded 6,551 downloads and 255,563 views in 2024. There were 138,655 visits to the Consumer Council website.

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, mobile apps, statistical publications, and statistical databases. All official statistical data is provided free of charge. Users may access and download the data from the DSEC website and mobile app, or obtain the data or make enquiries about it from the DSEC's Documentation and Information Centre by phone, email, fax, online customer service platform or in person.

Results of the Household Budget Survey 2023/2024

The DSEC announced the results of the Household Budget Survey 2023/2024 in September 2024. Based on the latest consumption pattern and structure, the DSEC could update the goods and services and weight of the consumer price index, and adjust the figures on individual consumption expenditure in GDP. Furthermore, based on the latest survey data, in October 2024 the DSEC began publishing the consumer price index, with the base period from July 2023 to June 2024, to more accurately reflect the impact of price changes on households.

Optimising website functions to enhance public service experience

The DSEC continued enhancing the functionality of its website by introducing the Statistical Concepts Database and enriching the content of the Statistical Geographic Information System (GIS). The Statistical Concepts Database provides a glossary of terms used in statistical projects. Users may search the database by keywords, to obtain detailed explanations of statistical terms, which makes it easier for users to understand statistical terminology.

The Geographical Information System (GIS), which is a combination of digital maps and official statistics, has been upgraded. Apart from information on Macao's residential units and population, information on numbers of establishments such as restaurants, bars and other eateries, and pharmacies, was incorporated into the GIS. Users may obtain the numbers of establishments as well as their geographical distributions in any selected area or statistical district of interest.

"Government Statistical Questionnaires" Service on Macao One Account

The DSEC continued furthering e-government development by adding the "Government Statistical Data" service to Macao One Account, providing residents with another convenient channel for accessing official statistical data. The "Government Statistical Data" service offers three types of statistical information: Key Indicators, Statistical Publications, and Statistical Reports.

Users can browse various categories of statistical data through the service and subscribe to the data they are interested in. The system will automatically update the information based on the subscription. Users can also log into the "My Statistics" section on the DSEC website and mobile app using their "Macao One Account", where the data they have subscribed to will be automatically synchronised, connected, and integrated—enabling each user to easily build a personalised statistical database.

Consultative Bodies

Economic Development Council

Established under By-law No. 23/2023, the Economic Development Council is the Government's consultative department for formulating economic development strategy, especially regarding consultations on and suggestions on appropriate economic diversification, expansion and development of 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 2024, the standing committee held 15 meetings: four plenary meetings and 11 executive committee meetings.

Macao Yearbook 2025



Macao Spending Rewards



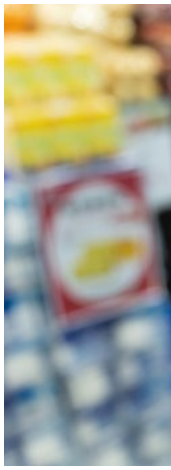












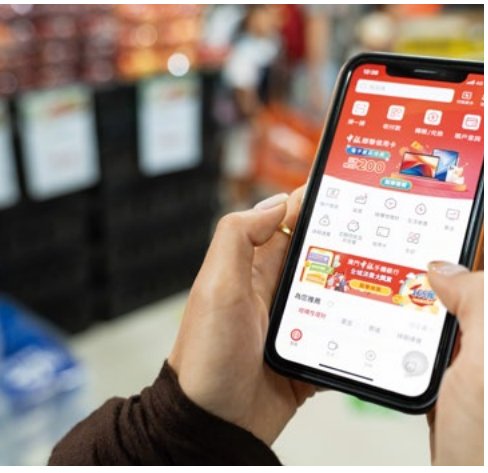
Through the concerted efforts of the Macao SAR Government, chambers of commerce, and organising entities, a 13-week large-scale "Macao Spending Rewards" consumer promotion campaign was held from 30 September to 29 December. Approximately 22,000 business entities participated in this programme, with the total value of electronic discounts redeemed reaching around 227 million patacas, and the campaign driving overall consumption in Macao to exceed 1.1 billion patacas. Benefiting entities spanned various sectors across Macao, with about 60 percent in retail, 31 percent in food and beverage, and nine percent in services and other industries. During the campaign, 559 business entities simultaneously offered additional promotional discounts, to jointly stimulate community consumption.






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5

TOURISM



Tourism

Tourism is the backbone of Macao's economy. With the long-term goal of building Macao as a world tourism and leisure centre, the government department responsible for tourism development – the Macao Government 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 2024 was 34,928,650, representing an increase of 23.8 percent from the 2023 figure. The number of overnight visitors during the year totalled 16,043,768, representing an increase of 12.8 percent from the previous year, and accounting for 45.9 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 1.2 days.

Major Markets

In 2024, the Chinese mainland continued to be the largest market for visitors to Macao with 24,491,424 arrivals, accounting for 70.1 percent of the total number of visitors. Among the Chinese mainland visitors, 12,281,055 (accounting for 50.1 percent of visitors from the Chinese mainland 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 2023, the numbers of visitors from Hong Kong decreased by 0.2 percent to 7,179,722, and those from Taiwan increased by 64.1 percent to 834,411.

The Hotel Industry

According to MGTO statistics, at the end of 2024, Macao had a total of 150 hotel premises, of which 105 were hotels and apartment hotels, accounting for 70 percent of the total hotel premises, while 45 were budget accommodations, accounting for 30 percent of the total hotel premises.

Hotel Accommodation	Number of Hotels	Number of Rooms
Hotels and Apartment Hotels	105	47,096
Five-star Luxury Hotels	12	7,689
Five-star Hotels	28	20,889
Four-star Hotels	18	8,930
Four-star Apartment Hotels	2	657
Three-star Hotels	18	6,316

(Cont.)

Hotel Accommodation	Number of Hotels	Number of Rooms
Three-star Apartment Hotels	2	638
Two-star Hotels	25	1,977
Budget Accommodations	45	1,237
Total	**150**	**48,333**

In terms of the number of rooms, there were 48,333 rooms in Macao, 47,096 of which were hotel or apartment hotel rooms, accounting for 97.4 percent of the total number of rooms; 28,578 rooms were provided by hotels with five stars or above (including five-star and five-star luxury hotels), accounting for nearly 60 percent of the total; 1,237 rooms were in budget accommodation, accounting for 2.6 percent of the total.

The total number of guests who stayed in hotels in Macao during 2024 was 14,433,000, representing an increase of 6.4 percent from the figure in 2023. The average year-round occupancy rate of hotels increased by 4.9 percentage points to 86.4 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 2024 was 1,402.4 patacas, representing an increase of 3.1 percent from 2023.

Travel Agencies

At the end of 2024, there were 198 licensed travel agencies in Macao, two more than the total of 190 in 2023. A total of 1,826 people held tourist guide licences issued by the MGTO, 65 (3.7 percent) more than in 2023. The language abilities of these tourist guides spanned Cantonese, Putonghua, English, Portuguese, Indonesian, German, Japanese, Korean, Thai, French, Russian, Malay, Hokkien and Chaozhouese.

In 2024, a total of 583,100 Macao residents engaged with travel agent services to travel abroad, 39.1 percent more than in 2023.

Macao Government Tourism Office

The functions of the Macao 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 2024, MGTO established marketing representative offices in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, South Korea and Thailand.

Tourism Planning and Study

MGTO announced the report on the review of research on the 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.

MGTO follows up on the implementation of the master plans, and regularly collects information on the work progress of various departments. As of the end of 2023, all 77 interim plans had been launched and followed up on, with targets attained for 68 of these, representing an achievement rate of 88 percent, two percentage points more than in 2022.

In response to the volatile external environment and the latest developments in the tourism industry, in 2024 MGTO commissioned a research institute to conduct the second-phase review of the Macao Tourism Industry Development Master Plan, analysing the current status and trends of Macao's tourism industry in the post-pandemic era.

In 2024, MGTO commissioned the China Tourism Research Institute (Data Center for the Ministry of Culture and Tourism) to review the action plan for the development of educational tourism and conduct research on formulating reference guidelines for educational tourism in Macao.

Smart Tourism

In September 2024, MGTO launched the Macao Tourism AI Chatbot, powered by large language model AI technology, providing information on Macao's history and culture, tourist attractions, entertainment and leisure activities, shopping, hotels, restaurants, merchants under the Quality Tourism Services Accreditation Scheme, accredited shops, gourmet recommendations, weather, tourist routes, immigration and other tourism-related information. Visitors and residents can access the AI Chatbot through the Macao Tourism Promotion website and the "Experience Macao" mobile app. Also, in December, MGTO launched the "Fancy Treats at Your Fingertips" online promotional platform, featuring over 450 special offers.

Tourism Promotion

MGTO continued to promote Macao both at home and abroad and introduce various tourist attraction initiatives, and actively explored international visitor source markets to diversify the visitor profile, by leveraging international mainstream media and social media.

In line with the "1+4" appropriate economic diversification strategy, elements of culture and creativity, sports, conventions and exhibitions, and gastronomy were integrated into various promotional activities. Using Macao's World Heritage and City of Gastronomy designations as its calling cards, MGTO promoted Macao's festive events, culinary delights, and community tourism products, enriching Macao's appeal as a world centre of tourism and leisure.

MGTO collaborated with various government departments, airlines, travel industry representatives, and integrated resort and leisure companies, to organise roadshows at home and abroad, promoting Macao's diverse "Tourism+" offerings.

Celebrating the 25th Anniversary of the Establishment of the Macao SAR

To celebrate the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Macao SAR, MGTO launched the "My Treats for You" special travel offers, introducing over 250,000 giveaways – including air tickets, cross-boundary transport, hotel accommodation, dining, and entertainment discounts. Fuelled by multichannel promotions, the scheme aimed to draw greater flows of international visitors to Macao. For air ticket offers, MGTO partnered with airlines to offer various discounts to international visitors, resulting in over 180,000 bookings. For sea and land transportation, MGTO collaborated with Hong Kong-Macao ferry and bus operators to offer free coach tickets from Hong Kong International Airport to Macao and ferry ticket discounts, resulting in approximately 316,000 coach and ferry ticket bookings. Offers through travel agency and e-commerce platform collaborations were enjoyed by approximately 21,000 people.

MGTO launched the "Double Anniversary Celebrations in Macao, Be Our Guest!" campaign, partnering with major online platforms to offer shopping discounts through WeChat Pay, focusing on Macao's SMEs and community businesses to stimulate local and SME tourism consumption. The project resulted in 345,000 voucher redemptions and 241,000 purchase orders, providing discounts totalling 15.8 million yuan and creating a total purchase value of 132 million yuan, achieving a leverage ratio of 8.3.

In collaboration with the Macao Economic and Trade Office to the European Union in Brussels and the Macao Economic and Trade Office in Lisbon, along with the Cultural Affairs Bureau and the Sports Bureau, MGTO organised the "2024 Macao Photo Exhibition" in Albufeira, Lisbon, and Porto in Portugal, and in Belgium. This exhibition promoted Macao's two international designations as the World Heritage - Historic Centre of Macao and the City of Gastronomy, enhancing Macao's image as a tourist destination.

Diverse Promotional Activities at Home and Abroad

The Shaanxi Xi'an Macao Week large-scale roadshow was held in Xi'an on 2 August 2024, showcasing Macao's diverse offerings of "Tourism+" to local residents, and promoting the inclusion of Xi'an, Shaanxi Province, as a facilitated individual travel (FIT) scheme destination city for travellers from the Chinese mainland to Macao and other central government initiatives supporting Macao. Multiple MSAR government departments, along with various enterprises, organisations, and businesses, set up 48 booths, introducing Macao's tourism, commerce, culture, gastronomy, cultural and creative industries, sports, and entertainment, attracting over 330,000 visitors.

In 2024, MGTO organised large-scale promotional activities in Japan, Singapore, Indonesia, South Korea, Thailand, and Malaysia, and partnered with local travel agencies to offer special travel packages catering to different traveller needs. These six overseas roadshows attracted over 880,000 participants. Concurrent Macao "Tourism + Conventions and Exhibitions", product information sessions and business matching sessions were held for local industry professionals, creating a platform to facilitate enhanced cooperation between overseas and Macao industry players, with a total of approximately 600 participants. In addition, MGTO participated in 20 major international and regional tourism exhibitions to maintain Macao's tourism visibility.

Mainstream Media, Travel Influencers and Social Media Promotions

MGTO collaborated with influential international mainstream media outlets, reaching major visitor source markets worldwide, with a total promotional exposure of approximately 46,211,000. MGTO also partnered with major travel platforms, celebrities, and social media influencers to promote Macao's tourism image. A total of 360 celebrities, artists and influencers from Europe, the Americas, the Middle East, Southeast Asia, South Korea, Japan, India, the Chinese mainland, and Hong Kong, as well as 1,219 travel trade and media representatives, were invited to Macao in 2024, to promote Macao's brand new "Tourism +" elements.

In August, MGTO launched the "Experience Macao Limited Edition" large-scale international marketing campaign, rolling out a series of promotional activities in key international markets, including Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, the Middle East, and English-speaking regions. A total of 34 renowned celebrities and influencers from these countries and regions were invited to participate in the campaign, generating 4.4 billion impressions. The MGTO's Facebook and Instagram accounts gained 650,000 new followers, with 90,000 participations in related online games. The associated press releases were published and reposted by nearly 3,384 international media outlets, with an estimated total media reach exceeding 1.14 billion.

Globally, MGTO has 28 social media accounts spanning WeChat, WeChat mini program, WeChat Channels, Weibo, Douyin, Xiaohongshu, Facebook, Instagram, Youtube, Tiktok, X (formerly known as Twitter), Kakao and Line, with a total of more than 9.23 million followers, providing visitors with up-to-date information on Macao's latest festivals, events, and tourism products.

Publicity on Intensive Cooperation between Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and Hengqin-Macao

Tourism promotion agencies in Guangdong, Hong Kong, and Macao continued to launch a series of joint promotional initiatives in the Chinese mainland and overseas, to build the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area tourism brand. These initiatives included setting up joint Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao booths at major travel fairs in the three regions. In September 2024, the "GBA – Connecting Great Experiences" event was held in Jakarta, Indonesia, showcasing new tourism elements of the three regions and encouraging the industry to develop innovative multi-destination travel products.

Celebrities and artists from South Korea, Malaysia, and Indonesia were invited to film Greater Bay Area travel programmes, promoting the region through television channels and social media platforms across Southeast Asia.

In 2024, MGTO collaborated in various promotional activities with the Economic Development Bureau of Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, to promote the Macao-Hengqin tourism destination. These included setting up Hengqin booths at the "Shaanxi Xi'an Macao Week", the six overseas "Experience Macao" roadshows and the Hong Kong roadshow; participating in tourism promotion presentations; and organising field trips to Hengqin for overseas travel trade representatives.

Capitalising on the new policy allowing Chinese mainland residents on Macao-Hengqin tour

groups multiple entries and exits between Macao and Hengqin, the two bureaus partnered with industry partners from both regions to organise "Macao-Hengqin Tourism Promotion Seminar" in Guangzhou, Beijing, and Changsha in May and July, to promote the policy to Chinese mainland travel agencies and jointly expand the Chinese mainland visitor source market.

Ongoing promotion of Macao · Creative City of Gastronomy

The theme of "Experience Macao Unlimited" monthly highlights promotional video series in June was "Tasty June", highlighting Macao's designation as a "Creative City of Gastronomy". Coinciding with Sustainable Gastronomy Day on 18 June and the inaugural "International Cities of Gastronomy Fest, Macao" in mid-June, MGTO produced a short film showcasing Macao's culinary heritage and promoting sustainable development in the local food and beverage industry.

In 2024, MGTO launched promotional videos featuring different districts in Macao, guiding visitors to explore various attractions and promoting the rich tourism resources, historical heritage, and culinary offerings of different communities. In collaboration with Teledifusão de Macau (TDM), MGTO produced a series of community tourism promotional videos titled "Experience Macao's City Walks", promoting the unique cuisine and local customs of each district. MGTO also promoted Macao's "Tourism+" elements to users through newspaper mobile apps.

Macao the Ultimate Guide and "What's On Macao" have been published by MGTO to introduce Macao's local cuisine. A "Halal Food" page was also added to the MGTO website to showcase Macao as a Muslim-friendly tourist destination with diverse culinary offerings.

Through Guangdong Radio and Television, MGTO produced "Exploring Macao", a series of programmes exploring the historical and cultural background of Macao cuisine and featuring stories of accredited restaurants. The five-episode series aired during prime time on Guangdong Television and on the iQIYI platform from mid-November to December 2024, with each episode ranking among the top ten nationwide in viewership ratings. MGTO also collaborated with China Central Television (CCTV) on the second season of "Macau Dual Lanes", focusing on the retail sector and incorporating Macao's unique culinary scene, to create a programme integrating retail culture experiences and tourism. This programme delved into the development of Macao's retail industry and featured personal stories. The first episode premiered on 22 December 2024 on CCTV-2 (Finance Channel), and was simultaneously released on new media platforms such as CCTV.com and CCTV.com Finance.

The "Celebration of the 25th Anniversary of the Establishment of Macao cum the 12th Macao International Travel (Industry) Expo" was organised by MGTO and held from 26 April to 28 April 2024. It featured "Gastronomy Pavilion" and "The Cellar" zone, to strengthen the "Tourism + Gastronomy" integration.

In 2024, the "Taste of Macao" Food Promotion Subsidy Programme, launched by MGTO, supported eight events, which attracted more than 770,000 participants and over 390 directly-engaged merchants.

Through public-private partnership, MGTO supported integrated resort and leisure enterprises with organising 12 food and wine cultural events in 2024, attracting over 375,900 participants.

International gastronomy lists and food-themed events were introduced to Macao, enriching the city's identity as a Creative City of Gastronomy. MGTO also supported the organisation of four culinary and cultural exchange events – including the Macao International Cultural and Culinary Festival (Hengqin) cum 5th Guangdong-Macao Cultural and Culinary Tour and the 4th Macao-Qingdao Beer & Cultural Festival and Macao-Qingdao Week, which attracted over 160,000 participants.

Promoting Intangible Cultural Heritage Elements

Intangible cultural heritage elements were incorporated into tourism promotional videos, to showcase various intangible cultural heritage traditions and crafts. For example, the 2024 monthly highlights promotional videos, creative short videos, and Coloane community tourism promotional videos featured intangible cultural heritage elements such as Cantonese Opera, the Feast of the Drunken Dragon, the A-Ma Beliefs and Customs, Macanese Gastronomy cooking techniques, and folk dances, promoting the inheritance of traditional culture.

Licensing and Industry Management

In 2024, MGTO issued three licences for hotels and 21 licences for catering premises, and followed up regarding applications for various licences. In 2024, MGTO conducted 2,742 inspections of licensed premises and activities under its supervision, 1,615 inspections of boundary crossing checkpoints and tourist attractions, and 296 random inspections of inbound tours from the Chinese mainland. Regarding combating illegal accommodation, 186 units were closed to visitors in 2024.

With the increase in the number of inbound tourists in 2024, MGTO has continued to inspect tourist attractions, border ports and venues that are under its supervision. In addition, MGTO has strengthened joint inspections with related authorities, conducted publicity and education campaigns targeting tourists, and continued closely liaising with members of the tourism industry, to ensure the quality of tourism services.

Also in 2024, MGTO introduced several new permit-related online services. By establishing data sharing mechanisms with other government departments, MGTO further streamlined the administrative procedures for permit applications and improved processing efficiency.

Financial Support Programme

The Financial Support Programme was launched by MGTO in 2024, to provide funding to assist Macao organisations with developing diverse tourism activities, and support the organisation of "Tourism+" projects. Through the "Travel around Macao" Community Tourism, "Taste of Macao" Food Promotion, and "Waterfront Fun" Maritime Tourism, 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 2024, the three financial support schemes have supported a total of 41 events, attracting over 1,400,000 participants and benefitting over 2,200 merchants.

"Stay Chill, Play Cool – Macao!" Project

In 2024, MGTO installed "PIGPI" IP installations, "Trendy Tour of Macao" cultural and creative installations, and "Hello Ruas de Macau" text installations at eight locations in the Northern District. A large inflatable installation featuring "Mak Mak" was set up in the Central District, complemented by the "Stay Chill Macao Market" and "Stay Chill Play Cool Summer Treats" events, which attracted over 72,000 participants and involved around 140 businesses.

"Travel & Learn" Itinerary Planning Competition

In 2024, MGTO launched the "Travel and Learn" Itinerary Planning Competition, inviting submissions based on the themes of "National Education," "Bridging the Past and Present," and "Cultural and Heritage Exploration". The competition encouraged participants to develop creative itineraries that explored Macao's resources and potential for study tours, providing the industry with opportunities to develop more diverse tourism products and promoting the "Tourism + Education" market. A total of 69 entries were received in the student category and 117 in the open category.

Macao Tourism Mascot "Mak Mak"

MGTO launched the "Mak and Greet" project, set up a social media page for "Mak Mak", and arranged for "Mak Mak" to participate in tourism activities organised by public and private organisations and community groups. In 2024, "Mak Mak" participated in 61 tourism promotions, interacting with more than 600,000 visitors.

Macao Grand Prix Museum

In 2024, the Macao Grand Prix Museum collaborated with LEGO® Hong Kong for the first time, to host the Macao Grand Prix Museum x LEGO® Speed Champions special exhibition, featuring a specially designed and built 1:1 scale Formula 3 racing car model as a new exhibit. The museum also added a "Lynk & Co 03 TCR" racing car to its collection, and upgraded the "Into the World of Motor Racing" exhibition zone with a large LED display wall and interactive multimedia games, showcasing the historical evolution of the Guia Circuit.

In November 2024, the Macao Grand Prix Museum partnered with several integrated resort and leisure enterprises, to launch a series of Grand Prix-themed activities during the Grand Prix month, including exhibitions of drivers' memorabilia, driver sharing sessions, and a book launch. Throughout the year, the museum welcomed 156,578 visitors, including 7,517 visitors in 299 groups.

Business Tourism

The 12th Macao International Travel (Industry) Expo

Hosted by 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 "Celebration of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of Macao cum the 12th Macao International Travel (Industry)

Expo" was held from 26 April to 28 April 2024. Themed "Meet at MITE: Discoveries, Networking, Interactions!", the event was the largest MITE to date, bringing together industry players from around the world for networking and business discussions. The expo showcased a wide range of offerings, including tourism, Big Health, modern financial services, high technology and new technology, conventions and exhibitions, culture and sports, cultural and educational tourism, gastronomy, wine, and merchandise sales, deepening the cross-sector integration of "Tourism +".

With a total floor area of 30,000 square metres, the event featured 668 exhibitors from 54 countries and regions in 1,353 booths, and a total of 502 invited buyers from international markets, the Chinese mainland, and the Greater Bay Area, resulting in 55 contract signings and 13,386 on-site and 1,482 online business matching sessions. The Expo attracted over 37,000 visitors.

During the Expo, over 20 livestreams were broadcast on 10 social media platforms and 123 promotional posts were published, reaching over 12.45 million views and reads.

PATA Annual Summit 2024

MGTO hosted the Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA) Annual Summit 2024 from 15 May to 17 May 2024, bringing together about 450 participants from approximately 30 countries and regions. The key event – PATA International Conference, with the theme "Reimagining Tourism" – featured over 20 sessions with insights shared by more than 40 speakers. Approximately 150 guests and industry representatives from Macao attended the summit.

Travel Stimulus Programme

The Travel Stimulus Programme – which combines elements of incentive travel, student travel, wedding travel and sports travel – was renewed by MGTO in 2024, and handled a cumulative total of 31 cases, benefiting 12,025 travellers.

Macao-Hengqin Travel Stimulation Programme

On 1 January 2024, MGTO and the Economic Development Bureau of Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin jointly launched the Macao-Hengqin Travel Stimulation Programme, initially targeting incentive travel for business travellers. In addition, to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, the 25th anniversary of Macao's return to the motherland, and the 3rd anniversary of the establishment of the Cooperation Zone, a trial version of the Macao-Hengqin Travel Stimulation Programme was held from 1 October 2024 to 31 March 2025, with the aim of attracting business travellers from home and abroad, encouraging them to experience the rich tourism resources of Macao and Hengqin, and promoting the synergistic development of tourism between the two destinations. As of 31 December 2024, two applications for the programme had been completed, benefiting a total of 410 travellers.

Events and Festivals

In 2024, MGTO organised various branded events and festivals, to showcase the diverse appeal of

"Tourism + Events" and enhance Macao's image as a world centre of tourism and leisure.

"2024 Chinese New Year Activities" Community Roadshow

MGTO organised the "2024 Chinese New Year Activities" community roadshow on 10 February and 11 February (the first and second days of January on the lunar calendar), with 17 performances in various districts of Macao. Performing teams from local and overseas were invited to perform at designated locations, attracting about 190,000 participants.

Celebrations of the 25th Anniversary of the Establishment of the Macao SAR – Parade for Celebration of the Year of the Loong 2024

Presented by MGTO in collaboration with government departments, local organisations and six major integrated leisure and tourism enterprises under the guidance of Ministry of Culture and Tourism, two parades of floats and two exhibitions of the parade floats were held from 12 February to 25 February 2024, featuring 15 floats and about 1,000 local and overseas performers, which gave spectacular performances for audiences. Two exhibitions were held, at the Fisherman's Wharf outdoor car park and Tap Seac Square. The parades and exhibitions attracted more than 435,000 spectators, with a cumulative media reach of 32 million across various promotional platforms and clicks totalling 100,000.

Chinese New Year 2024 Fireworks Displays

MGTO held the Chinese New Year fireworks displays on 12 February, 16 February and 24 February 2024 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 Chinese New Year, the Common Man's Birthday and the Lantern Festival, and brighten the festive spirit.

International Cities of Gastronomy Fest, Macao

To celebrate the 75th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China and the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Macao SAR, and to join the global celebration of Sustainable Gastronomy Day on 18 June, MGTO organised a large-scale international gastronomy and culture event, "Celebration of the 25th Anniversary of the Establishment of the Macao SAR – International Cities of Gastronomy Fest, Macao", from 14 June to 23 June. The event invited 29 Cities of Gastronomy from around the world, including Macao and seven Creative Cities in other categories from the Chinese mainland.

The event featured three key highlights – the "International Gastronomy Promenade", "City of Gastronomy Showcase" and "International Gastronomy Forum, Macao", attracting approximately 107,000 participants. The total exposure of the official social media accounts exceeded 28.4 million.

The 32nd Macao International Fireworks Display Contest

MGTO presented the 32nd Macao International Fireworks Display Contest in Celebration of the

75th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China and the 25th Anniversary of the Establishment of the Macao Special Administrative Region on 14 September, 15 September, 21 September, 1 October (National Day) and 6 October. Ten fireworks teams – from Canada, Thailand, Russia, France, Spain, the Philippines, China, Italy, Japan, and Portugal – gave ten spectacular fireworks displays of audiovisual delight to residents and visitors over five evenings, attracting a total of 722,000 spectators. A series of related activities were also organised, including a Chinese slogan writing competition, a photography competition, and a drawing competition. Online promotions generated 88.39 million impressions, while traditional promotions reached over 52 million people.

"World Tourism Day" Tray Race

To celebrate the annual World Tourism Day on 27 September, the MGTO organised the 2024 World Tourism Day Tray Race in Celebration of the 25th Anniversary of the Establishment of the Macao SAR at the Ruins of St. Paul's. In all, 225 participants from 34 hotels or restaurants in Macao took part in the competition.

Light Up Macao 2024

MGTO held Light Up Macao 2024 in Celebration of the 75th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China and the 25th Anniversary of the Establishment of the Macao Special Administrative Region with the theme "Symphony of Time and Space" from 7 December 2024 to 28 February 2025, presenting a diverse array of projection mapping performances, light installations, interactive installations and various events, in 23 locations across six districts spanning communities on the Macao Peninsula to Taipa and Coloane.

Artists and design teams from eight UNESCO Creative Cities of Design – Beijing, Shanghai, Chongqing, Shenzhen, Nagoya (Japan), Mexico City (Mexico), Montreal (Canada), and Sydney (Australia) – as well as artists and teams from Macao, Hong Kong, Portugal, and New Zealand were invited to create flagship installations in various districts. In addition, MGTO continued to solicit outstanding projection mapping works from Macao for exhibition.

Fireworks Show in Celebration of the 25th Anniversary of the Establishment of the Macao Special Administrative Region

On 25 December, MGTO presented a fireworks display to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the establishment of Macao. A total of 21,670 fireworks were launched from three barges with laser effects in a 15-minute display centred around five themes, showcasing Macao's vision of harmonious integration and prosperity.

Quality Tourism Services Accreditation Scheme

In 2024, 390 merchants were accredited under the scheme across the catering, travel agency and retail sectors, with 312 in the catering sector, 44 in the travel agency sector, and 34 in the retail sector.

Regional and International Cooperation

Regarding international cooperation, in 2024, the MGTO continued actively participating in various online and offline conferences, seminars and events organised by international tourism organisations, thereby enhancing Macao's participation and popularity in international tourism-related activities.

For example, the MGTO attended events including:

- The 2nd UN Tourism Regional Conference on Women's Empowerment in the Tourism Sector in Asia and the Pacific (in May);
- The 5th Meeting of the Committee on Matters Relating to Affiliate Membership (in June);
- The 36th Joint Meeting of the Regional Commission for East Asia and the Pacific and the Commission for South Asia cum the 1st UN Tourism Regional Forum on Gastronomy Tourism for Asia and the Pacific (in June); and
- The 18th UN Tourism Asia/Pacific Executive Training Programme on Tourism Policy and Strategy (in October).

Also, as a member city of the UNESCO Creative Cities Network (UCCN), MGTO organised the International Gastronomy Forum, Macao and the Exchange Meeting for UCCN Creative Cities Network Members (in June); participated in the UNESCO Creative Cities of Gastronomy Annual Conference 2024 (in May), and the UNESCO Creative Cities Network Annual Conference (in July); and coordinated Macao's participation in various events and collaborative projects held both within and outside the region.

The MGTO also attended:

- The PATA Annual Summit 2024 (in May);
- The PATA Annual General Meeting (in June), online;
- The PATA Travel Mart 2024 (in August); and
- The PATA Gold Awards 2024 sponsored by MGTO (in August).

Regarding Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the MGTO participated in:

- The 63rd APEC Tourism Working Group Meeting (in June); and
- The 64th APEC Tourism Working Group Meeting (in October).

The MGTO also attended the World Tourism Cities Federation Changsha Fragrant Hills Tourism Summit 2024 (in October), and actively participated in meetings of various international business tourism organisations online. In addition, MGTO attended the 49th Portuguese Association of Travel and Tourism Agencies (APAVT) National Congress (in October).

Regarding regional cooperation, the MGTO:

- Participated in the 2024 implementation meeting of Culture and Tourism Development Plan for Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (in November);
- Signed the Strategic Cooperation Framework Agreement between the Department of Culture and Tourism of Hebei Province and the Macao Government Tourism Office (in March);
- Signed the Tourism Exchange and Cooperation Project Agreement between the Macao

Government Tourism Office and the People's Government of Xiushui County (in March);

- Signed the Tourism Cooperation Framework Agreement between the Department of Culture and Tourism of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and the Macao Government Tourism Office (in May); and
- Signed the Memorandum of Tourism Cooperation between the Department of Culture and Tourism of Shaanxi Province and the Macao Government Tourism Office (in September).

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 Macao University of Tourism.

Macao University of Tourism

Established in 1995, Macao University of Tourism (UTM), formerly known as 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.

UTM offers bachelor's degree, master's degree and doctorate education together with continued and international certificate programmes, covering hotel services, tourism, culture and heritage, conventions and exhibitions, commerce, brand and marketing, smart technologies, culinary arts, food and beverage, leisure and entertainment, sports and recreation, cultural and creativity, communication and languages. UTM also cooperates with renowned overseas colleges and training institutions to offer advanced management courses. In addition, UTM has been commissioned by the Government and other institutions to conduct policy research on tourism planning and development.

In 2017, UTM 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, UTM passed the renewal of the IQR accreditation, making it world's first higher education institution to receive this renewed accreditation. UTM was ranked in QS World University Rankings by Subject 2024 as the third best and the best higher education institution in Asia and Macao, respectively, in the field of hospitality and leisure management, and the 12th 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, UTM 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.

UTM has partnered with top Swiss institutions to offer "3+1 Dual Bachelor Degree" and Certificate Programmes and a "4+1 Progression Pathway" programme, and launched a "1+1 Dual Master's Degree Programme" with the University of Queensland, Australia, and the University of

Surrey, United Kingdom, to nurture global management talents for the tourism industry.

Tertiary Education

UTM offers bachelor's degree, master's degree and doctorate programmes to serve the development strategy of "1+4" appropriate economic diversification and meet Macao's demands for management talents.

The programmes in place during the 2023/2024 academic year were as follows:

The UTM's diploma and degree programmes admitted 609 undergraduate, postgraduate and doctoral students during the 2023/2024 academic year, with 1,869 registered students (including exchange students in the first semester and undergraduate students in the second 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	
Master of Science Programmes (English as medium of instruction)	**Master of Philosophy Programmes** (English as medium of instruction)
(1) Digital Marketing and Analytics (2) Hospitality and Tourism Management (3) International Food and Beverage Management (4) International Gastronomy Management (5) International Hospitality Management (6) International Tourism Management (7) Smart Technologies in Hospitality and Tourism	(1) International Hospitality and Tourism Management
Doctor of Philosophy Programme (English as medium of instruction)	
Hospitality and Tourism Management	

Non-degree Education

In the 2023/2024 academic year, about 17,000 students received training and assessments by the Institute of Executive and Professional Development of UTM. UTM collaborates with various international certification bodies to offer certificate and accreditation programmes, which are widely recognised by the tourism and hospitality industry both locally and internationally. In addition to the existing programmes, the Institute of Executive and Professional Development offered 177 new courses in the 2023/2024 academic year. The institute also regularly collaborates with public and private sector organisations in Macao to tailor-make a variety of vocational training programmes.

The Institute of Executive and Professional Development of UTM is also one of the course providers under the Continuing Education Programme launched by the MSAR Government's Education and Youth Development Bureau. In total, 306 courses were approved for the 2023/2024 academic year, benefiting about 2,284 students.

Regarding international exchanges and cooperation, as at August 2024, UTM had built connections with 199 schools, institutions and organisations (160 of which are non-local) in 33 countries and regions, including China (Macao, the Chinese mainland, Hong Kong and Taiwan Region), countries in the Asia-Pacific region, Europe, America and Canada, to actively promote academic and cultural exchanges.

UTM has actively expanded its collaboration with partners in the Chinese mainland and overseas. In the 2023/2024 academic year, newly established non-local partners included the Sanxiang Town People's Government, Zhongshan City, Chengdu University, the People's Government of Xiushui County in Jiujiang City, Jiangxi Province, Shanghai Business School, Dongbei University of Finance and Economics, Shenzhen Polytechnic University, Guangdong Technical College of Light Industry, Jinan University, Weifang No.1 Middle School in Shandong Province, the Henan Provincial Administration of Cultural Heritage, Foon Yew High School (Johor Campus), Malaysia, Foon Yew High School (Kulai Campus) in Malaysia, Chinese Teachers (Thailand) Association, the Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand, and the University of Surrey, United Kingdom.

In the 2023/2024 academic year, a total of 53 undergraduate students participated in internships and exchanges outside Macao, with 34 of the students participating in online exchange programmes in semester-long exchange programmes in the Chinese mainland, Taiwan, the Netherlands, Japan, the UK, France, South Korea, Australia, Canada, and Malaysia; 26 students took part in seven exchange programmes under the Ten Thousand People's Scheme; 121 students participated in 21 summer programmes or exchange activities in France, Austria, South Korea, the Chinese mainland, and Hong Kong; and 38 students participated in three competitions in the Chinese mainland.

In the 2023/2024 academic year, UTM strengthened its collaboration with Swiss Hotel Management School, César Ritz Colleges Switzerland, and Culinary Arts Academy Switzerland, launching a "4+1 Progression Pathway" master's programme. Upon successful completion of their bachelor's degree at UTM, eligible students can apply for direct entry into master's degree programmes at the Swiss institutions. A "1+1 Dual Master's Degree Programme" was also launched in partnership with the University of Surrey, UK, in which students can receive master's degrees from both UTM and the University of Surrey upon fulfilling the programme requirements.

The "1+1 Dual Master's Degree Programme" launched in 2022 with the University of Queensland, Australia, allows students to receive master's degrees from both UTM and the University of Queensland upon fulfilling the programme requirements. In the 2023/2024 academic year, two UTM students participated in the programme and studied at the University of Queensland.

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 Macao University of Tourism.

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, 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 the Chinese mainland, 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 the Chinese mainland'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 International Parade







The Macao International Parade, first launched in 2011, has become a signature annual event in Macao. The 2024 edition marked the tenth parade and its return after a four-year hiatus since 2019, coinciding with the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Macao Special Administrative Region, making it particularly significant. Held on 24 March 2024, the 2024 Macao International Parade promoted the concept of "Love, Peace and Cultural Integration", featuring over 80 performing troupes from Macao and around the world, with about 1,800 performers. The event was grand and vibrant, attracting widespread attention and participation.


SANTA CASA DA MISERICÓRDIA







Macao Yearbook 2025

6

PUBLIC ORDER



Public Order

Macao is a peaceful, safe city with a much lower crime rate than many other cities around the world. Its citizens are well housed and adequately paid for their work. Taking into account the social situation and crime trends, the Government's security authorities adjust, deploy and execute relevant measures to effectively combat and prevent crime, safeguard the security of residents and their property, and maintain social stability and peace in accordance with the policy guidelines.

Unitary Police Service

The Unitary Police Service is 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, with a view to enhancing the police's competency for preventing and combating crimes as well as its operational efficiency. 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

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.

To ensure the success of the celebrations and important events related to the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Macao Special Administrative Region, the public security authority was fully committed to security and national security law enforcement work. From 13 December to 21 December 2024, under the leadership of the Secretary for Security, the Unitary Police Service, together with the Macao Customs, the Public Security Police, the Judiciary Police and the Fire Service Bureau, set up the Joint Security Operations Command Centre, which liaised with the Macao Customs Maritime Operations Command Centre, the Public Security Police Operations and Communication Centre, the Judiciary Police Crisis Response and Command Centre and the Fire Service Bureau Operations Command Centre, to closely monitor the situation in the city and stay alert regarding information and port situations related to public security. During the period, the public security forces and security departments worked together to ensure the smooth implementation of the events celebrating the anniversary of the reunification.

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.

On 26 July 2024, in order to strengthen the mechanism for emergency responses and rapid coordination between the Police Force and the People's Liberation Army Macao Garrison, as well as to assess the reporting and coordination capability of the frontline units of various departments involved in counter-terrorism activities, the Unitary Police Service and the People's Liberation Army Macao Garrison coordinated with various departments and institutions to organise a large-scale joint counter-terrorism drill, code-named "Panlong", at the East Asian Games Dome in Cotai. The drill lasted about 2 hours and 40 minutes, with a total of 1,038 participants.

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. On 27 April 2024, civil protection authorities conducted the "Crystal Fish 2024" civil protection drill, to enhance the mutual understanding and cooperation between various sectors of the community and the civil protection management team when responding to disasters, while raising the public's awareness of the importance of disaster prevention and strengthening the community's resilience to disasters.

To promote the further implementation of the modern civil protection model and maximise synergy in the community, the Unitary Police Service has continued promoting the voluntary joint civil defence system, thereby achieving more efficient prevention of and responses to disasters. In March 2024, the Unitary Police Service recruited up to 100 civil defence volunteers, with 140

members of the public registering for the scheme.

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 2024, 5,245 reports on suspicious transactions were received, representing an increase of 13.7 percent compared to 2023, with the main increase stemming from the financial services sector. The financial services sector accounted for 20.9 percent of the reports on suspicious transactions, while the gaming sector accounted for 73.2 percent, and other sectors accounted for 5.9 percent of the reports. The Financial Intelligence Office reported 142 suspicious transactions to the Public Prosecutions Office during 2024.

Strengthening the Police Force through Technology

To implement the administrative principle of strengthening the police force through technology, the Unitary Police Service has been promoting the application and construction of smart policing, and has continued to forge ahead with the construction and enhancement of Macao's city-wide electronic surveillance system ("Sky Eye"). Since the "Sky Eye" system became operational, over 1,700 cameras have been installed throughout Macao, assisting the Police in investigating more than 28,000 cases.

Under the leadership of the Secretary for Security, the Unitary Police Service continues 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 is responsible for 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 2024, the Public Security Police Force comprised 6,355 staff, with 5,156 in-service personnel, 1,199 vacancies and 412 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, and constantly releases police information and various types of crime prevention information through its official website, Easy Police mobile app, official WeChat account, official YouTube channel, Facebook page and official Instagram page. Through the community policing communication mechanism, the mechanism for communications between the police and schools, and the communication mechanism for policing the hotel industry, the force maintained close relationships with community organisations, schools and the hotel industry, achieving high

efficiency in reporting police-related information and interactive cooperation. The police analysed the information collected and integrated it with the actual situations of frontline police units to formulate and adjust policing strategies, which further enhanced the accuracy and effectiveness of law and order management.

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 Incidents

According to statistics provided by the Public Security Police, 15,510 traffic accidents occurred in Macao during 2024, resulting in 5,341 injuries and five 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 2024, there were 1,502 permanent staff positions in the Judiciary Police, with 1,272 serving staff.

Safeguarding Overall National Security

In 2024, 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; 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 2024, the centre sent 291 warnings to key infrastructure operators and received 38 incident reports, 12 of which involved cyberattacks. In 2024, it worked with key infrastructure management teams to focus on enhancing vulnerability management, issued the Cybersecurity - Vulnerability Management Technical Guide in January, and carried out four large-scale risk inspections of all key infrastructure. In September 2024, Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao signed a memorandum of cooperation to facilitate exchanges regarding cybersecurity. In 2024, the centre continued organising professional forums on cybersecurity and cybersecurity incident drills for operators, and collaborated with various industries to monitor entities and key infrastructures, thus continuously enhancing the level of cybersecurity protection.

Combating Crime

In 2024, the Judiciary Police opened 14,049 case files, of which 7,762 were designated for special criminal investigations and indictments, 4,405 were preliminary investigations, and the remaining 1,882 case files concerned investigations that had been requested. During the year, 12,856 case investigations were completed, of which 7,466 were designated as special investigations, 3,736 were preliminary investigations and the remaining 1,654 were investigations that had been requested. Rates of serious crimes remained low or zero. Social order continued improving and remained stable.

During the year, cases designated for special criminal investigations and indictments included: one homicide, 43 arson cases, 169 extortion cases, 45 robberies, 791 thefts, 49 cases of narcotic drug trafficking, 15 cases of narcotic drug taking, one human trafficking case, seven cases of prostitution exploitation, 25 cases of gang crimes and 12 cases of domestic violence. There were 1,423 gambling-related cases, including 252 illegal loan cases and 47 cases involving infringement of freedom of movement arising from loan sharking. Additional cases included 177 cases of passing counterfeit currency (including using counterfeit credit cards), 332 cases of gaming-related fraud, 906 cases of fraud committed by using computers or the Internet, 1,292 cases of other frauds, and 992 cases of offences related to the Law on Combating Computer Crimes, and other types of cases.

In line with the enactment of Law No. 20/2024 - Law to Combat Crimes of Illegal Gambling on 29 October 2024, the Judiciary Police and the Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau have strengthened their efforts to combat and supervise gaming-related crimes, particularly illegal money laundering through gaming businesses, thus eliminating the potential security risks arising through such crimes.

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 Judiciary Police also continued holding training programmes such as Community Security Youth Leaders and Junior Anti-Crime Pioneers, to cultivate young people's patriotism and raise their awareness of being law-abiding citizens. Through a combined online and offline crime prevention education model, the Judiciary Police implemented a wide range of crime prevention and publicity work in the community, targeting residents and tourists.

Anti-Fraud Measures

To enhance public awareness of fraud prevention and reduce the risk of telecommunication network fraud, the Judiciary Police increased its online and offline anti-fraud publicity work, organising 697 anti-fraud publicity activities with more than 120,000 participants, and publishing more than 1,600 anti-fraud posts online during the year. The Judiciary Police collaborated with the education sector to implement the "On-campus Anti-scam 'Vaccination' Programme" to consolidate the anti-scam awareness of students. In April 2024, the Judiciary Police launched an anti-scam app, which has continued to increase in popularity and usage, thus contributing to the public's prevention of scams.

In 2024, the Judiciary Police worked closely with the banking industry to implement measures such as discouraging suspicious online and offline remittances, and emergency suspensions of payments, successfully intercepting 597 cases involving over 110 million patacas. During the year, the Judiciary Police proactively reported 680 bank accounts that were suspected of being fraudulent to the banking industry, reported 991 phishing websites to the telecommunications sector for blocking measures, and blocked more than 85,000 illegal betting websites through a communication mechanism with the local gaming industry to prevent the public from logging on to fraudulent websites and incurring losses.

The Judiciary Police worked closely with overseas law enforcement agencies to combat cross-border fraud gangs. It strengthened intelligence gathering and investigation efforts, arresting a total of 236 members of gangs focused on fraud during the year and dismantling a number of "guess who I am" and spiritual blessing gangs throughout the year, thus preventing the spread of such crimes in a timely manner and safeguarding the property and lawful rights of the public.

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 2024, the FSM had a total of 7,588 staff members, with 6,590 disciplined services staff (including Customs and Prison Officers), 928 clerical staff and 70 trainees (including those enrolled in officer training courses for Police, Fire Services, Customs and Prison 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 2024 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 2024
32nd	3,276	115	31	-	-	146	13 December 2024-
33rd (note 1)	2,710	-	-	-	-	-	-
34th (note 2)	2,614	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note 1: The recruitment process was in progress until the end of 2024; the recruitment quota was 120 officers (90 for police training courses and 30 for fire service training courses). Successful applicants will engage in related programmes that commence on 7 July 2025.

Note 2: The recruitment process was in progress until the end of 2024, and the quota was 110 (90 for police training courses and 20 for fire service training courses). Successful applicants will engage in related programmes that commence on 30 March 2026.

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 2024, the DSFSM received 224 cases: 79 complaints, 25 suggestions and opinions, 104 enquiries,

six crime reports and 10 cases that were not relevant to the DSFSM. Of the 79 complaints, 47 concerned transport, nine concerned officers and staff, 14 concerned equipment and facilities, two concerned the environment, one involved public safety, two involved procedural matters and four concerned other matters.

Disciplinary Cases

The DSFSM requires rigorous disciplinary compliance from all its officers. According to information provided by the DSFSM, during 2024, investigations were completed regarding 297 disciplinary cases involving 347 people, 306 of whom were in the Public Security Police, 23 in the Fire Service, five in the DSFSM and 13 in the Academy of Macao Public Security Forces. Most disciplinary actions were in response to minor offences; 15 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 2024, the Fire Services Bureau had a staffing level of 1,589 posts, with 1,420 serving personnel and 169 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 54,133 incidents during 2024.

Appliances and Equipment

The Fire Services Bureau currently has 253 fire vehicles, including 29 with large water pumps, eight aerial ladder pumps, 10 ladder platforms, 13 rescue units, three tenders equipped for high rescues, four rescue cushion tenders, two drone carriers, one demolition machine, five dangerous goods and chemicals vehicles, 30 fire/ambulance motorcycles, 54 ambulances, 20 support vehicles, and 74 logistics and other vehicles.

Fire Fighting

In 2024, the Fire Services Bureau handled 18 No. 2 alarm fires, 619 No. 1 alarm fires, and 245 miscellaneous fires. Classified by cause, 176 fire incidents were due to unattended cooking stoves, 68 were the result of electrical short circuits, 126 involved accidental false alarms, one was suspected misreported case, 113 were suspected to be due to kindling left behind by negligent people, two were due to suspected arson, nine were due to unusual causes and the remaining 387 were due to other causes. During the year, 74 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 2024, the Fire Services Bureau handled 8,015 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 2024, the Fire Services Bureau responded to 43,236 emergency requests for ambulances, and dispatched ambulances on 48,787 occasions.

Fire Prevention

The design of all new buildings in Macao and fire-prevention equipment are regulated by Articles 2 and 3 of Decree-Law No.24/95/M. Advice on improvements to fire-prevention facilities for older buildings is given on a case-by-case basis. In addition, the Fire Services Bureau examines and monitors fire-prevention measures in shopping malls, factories, catering establishments, and various recreational and entertainment venues, and submits the inspection results and proposals to the authorities for follow-up actions. In 2024, the Fire Services Bureau examined 8,661 construction plans, conducted 1,461 site inspections, performed 2,132 fire-fighting-equipment tests and undertook 9,642 fire-prevention and safety patrols. It handled 1,056 complaints and appeals, and awarded 483 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 provides training courses or internships 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 2024. There are 70 officers taking part in the Police/ Fire Service/ Customs/ Prison Officers' Training Programme during the 2024/2025 academic year.

Regarding the training at basic officer level, a total of 8,974 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 2024. In 2024, the academy organised 23 short-term courses, talks and seminars, for a total of 3,373 participants.

Macao Customs Service

Macao Customs is responsible 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 2024, Macao Customs detected and solved 32 cases of illegal boundary crossings, arresting 81 illegal immigrants and 17 human smuggling ring leaders, who had assisted with illegal immigration. It also seized a large quantity of undeclared imports, including 45,855 kilogrammes of meat and vegetables, 5,178 litres of alcoholic beverages, 1,161,912 cigarettes, 152,165 grammes of cigars, and 17,028 grammes of tobacco.

As regards intellectual property and industrial property protection, counterfeit items seized included 758 accessories, five mobile phones, 39 bags, 27 pairs of shoes, 1,362 items of clothing, two watches, five mobile phone accessories, 14 daily commodities, 14 cosmetics, and 1,201 cigars.

Moreover, 5,043 case reports and 45 indictments were issued by Macao Customs, including:

- 4,617 cases involving infringements of the External Trade Law;
- 134 cases concerning Sanitary and Phytosanitary Control;
- 39 cases involving non-compliance with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora;
- 12 cases involving violations of the Control of Cross-border Physical Transportation of Cash and Bearer Negotiable Instruments;
- Nine cases involving non-compliance with the Regulations on the Prohibition of Illegal Employment;

- Eight cases involving violations of the Law on Employment of Non-Resident Workers;
- Seven cases involving non-compliance with the Regulations on Maritime Activities;
- 140 cases involving violations of the Law of Smoking Prevention and Control;
- 21 cases involving non-compliance with the Penal Code;
- 60 cases involving violations of the Control and Reduced Use of Ozone-Depleting Substances;
- Five cases involving non-compliance with the Legal Regime for the Control of Weapons and Related Articles;
- Two cases involving illegal production, trafficking and consumption of narcotics and psychoactive drugs;
- 20 cases involving the infringement of the Industrial Property Law;
- 10 cases involving violations of the Legal Framework of Public Health and Economic Offences;
- Two cases involving violations of the Copyright and Related Rights Code;
- One case involving non-compliance with the Law against Organised Crime; and
- One case involving violation of the Animal Protection Law.

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 2024, Macao Customs and law enforcement authorities in the Chinese mainland reported 7,404 suspicious incidents that mainly involved crimes such as illegal immigration and smuggling. Macao Customs and Zhuhai Public Security Bureau conducted 18 synchronised patrol operations and two drills, to ensure order and safety at sea along the coast of Macao. Along the coast, Macao Customs and Zhuhai Armed Police Corps conducted 18 synchronised patrols and 12 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 37 joint marine actions and five search and rescue drills.

The Macao Customs fleet currently has 15 patrol vessels, 39 high-speed boats, three water bikes and 11 inflatable speedboats.

International Cooperation

Macao Customs is a member of the World Customs Organisation (WCO) and coordinates and

organises operations within the territory of Macao. In 2024, major actions against illicit activities included:

- From 19 April to 19 September, Macao Customs participated in operations organised by the Chinese Customs, Vietnam Customs, the World Customs Organisation (WCO), the Regional Intelligence Liaison Office for Asia and the Pacific (RILO AP), and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), to combat the illegal trafficking of drugs and drug precursors, and the smuggling of wild fauna and flora, including endangered species;
- From 13 May to 16 June, Macao Customs participated in operations jointly organised by RILO Commonwealth of Independent States (RILO CIS), the RILO AP, the WCO and the Moscow Intelligence Liaison Centre (RILO Москва), to combat the illegal trafficking of drugs, psychotropic substances and drug precursors;
- From 15 July to 15 September, Macao Customs engaged in operations jointly organised by the Chinese Customs, the WCO and RILO AP to combat waste controlled by the Basel Convention (plastic waste and electronic waste); and to combat substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;
- From 1 September to 30 September, Macao Customs took part in operations organised by Australian Border Force (ABF), to report suspicious air cargo to Australia and New Zealand; and
- From 11 November to 6 December, Macao Customs participated in operations organised by the WCO and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTEPOL) 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.

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 2024, due to the impact of Typhoon Yagi, Typhoon Signal No. 8 was issued in Macao on 5 September. In response to the natural disaster and to protect citizens' lives and property, the Chief Executive announced that the Macao SAR had entered a state of immediate prevention. All members of the civil protection authorities were stationed at the Civil Protection Operations Centre and deployed for contingency work. The members of the civil protection authorities performed their respective duties to carry out preventive and preparatory work, and issued early warning signals to enable citizens and tourists to take precautionary measures in advance.

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.

In the fourth quarter of 2024, the Correctional Services Bureau and its Coloane Prison were relocated to the new site at Barragem de Ka Ho, Estrada da, where they officially commenced operations on 1 November. The Youth Correctional Institution at 1 Estrada de Cheoc Van, Coloane remained unchanged.

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.

Prison Population

Coloane Prison can accommodate a maximum of 2,704 inmates. As at 31 December 2024, it held 1,326 inmates, of whom 233 were on remand and 1,093 were convicted. There were 1,094 male inmates and 232 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 ten boys and no girls in the institution as at 31 December 2024.

Macao Yearbook 2025



Joint Counter-terrorism Drill




消防
BOMBEIROS













On 26 July 2024, the Unitary Police Service, in collaboration with the Macao Garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and in coordination with Macao Customs, Public Security Police Force, Judiciary Police, Fire Services Bureau, Health Bureau, Government Information Bureau, Sports Bureau and other departments and entities, conducted a large-scale joint counter-terrorism drill codenamed "Panlong" at the East Asian Games Dome in Cotai. The drill simulated terrorist attacks and hostage incidents during a major performance, aiming to strengthen emergency response and rapid coordination and collaboration mechanism between the police and the garrison, and to test the reporting and collaboration capabilities of frontline units in handling counter-terrorism incidents. The joint effort serves to safeguard Macao's social stability and effectively protect the lives and property of residents and visitors.

Macao Yearbook 2025

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EDUCATION



Education

The MSAR 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 for various projects and activities that help maintain and raise education quality as well as the comprehensive abilities and competitiveness of students, together with providing benefits to students.

In 2024, the Education Fund disbursed subsidies totalling 1.58 billion patacas.

Regarding tertiary education, subsidy programmes for tertiary education institutions include the Annual Funding Plan for Higher Education Institutions and the Regular Operational Funding Plan for Private Higher Education Institutions. Programmes for students include the stationery allowance for tertiary students, the Higher Education Financial Assistance Scheme, the Scholarship Scheme for Studying in Top Higher Education Institutions, and the Student Loan Interest Subsidy Scheme. During the 2023/2024 academic year, approximately 5,500 students benefited from tertiary scholarships and grants.

Regarding non-tertiary education, subsidy programmes for schools include the School Development Plan, while grants include tuition fee subsidies, meal allowances and stationery allowances, as well as the Assistive Technology Subsidy Scheme for Special Education Students. In accordance with the principle of designated management, the School Development Plan in the 2023/2024 academic year incorporated two funding initiatives: the Macao senior secondary student graduation trip subsidy scheme, and centralised registration for admission to first year of kindergarten. Additionally, in alignment with educational policies, two new funding initiatives were introduced, covering school-based financial management training and consultancy services, to optimise financial and asset management.

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 2024.

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 2024/2025 academic year, of which eight were public schools, while the remaining 68 were private. Among the 68 private schools, 66 offered formal education, and two offered only recurrent education. Among the 74 schools (eight public schools and 66 private schools) that offered formal education, 68 were in the free education system, five were in the paid education network and one followed a non-local education system. Among the 109 school sections in the local education system that offered formal education, 103 school sections were in the free education system, with the coverage rate reaching 95.4 percent.

During the 2024/2025 academic year, 88,135 students received non-tertiary education, with 87,159 (98.9 percent) of them receiving formal education. Of these, 15,052 (17.3 percent) attended kindergartens, 37,403 (42.9 percent) attended primary schools, 33,734 (38.7 percent) attended secondary schools, 824 (0.9 percent) received vocational and technical education, and 970 (1.1 percent) attended special schools (excluding integrated education). A total of 976 (1.1 percent) students were receiving recurrent education.

During the 2024/2025academic year, there were 8,071teaching staff for non-tertiary education, representing an increase of 2.4 percent over the 2023/2024academic year, of whom 7,956 (98.6 percent) were formal education teaching staff and 115 (1.4 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.

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 2024/2025 academic year, the class-teacher ratios in kindergartens, primary and secondary schools were enhanced to 1 to 2.3, 1 to 2.3, and 1 to 2.8, respectively. The teacher-student ratios for the 2024/2025 academic year in kindergartens, primary and secondary schools were enhanced to 1 to 11.7, 1 to 12.7 and 1 to 10.9, respectively.

Tuition Fee Subsidies and Textbook Allowance

The Government offered free education subsidies to non-profit private schools within the free education network, and offered tuition fee subsidies to Macao residents receiving formal education at private schools but not benefiting from free education.

In addition, during the 2024/2025 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.

Education Level	Free Education Subsidies (patacas)	Tuition Fee Subsidies (patacas)	Textbook Allowance (patacas)
Kindergarten	1,063,800 per class	20,970 per student	2,400 per student
Primary	1,159,100 per class	23,140 per student	3,000 per student
Junior Secondary	1,396,800 per class	25,480 per student	3,550 per student
Senior Secondary	1,584,300 per class	25,480 per student	3,550 per student

Tuition Fee Subsidies and Stationery Allowance for Macao Students Studying in Guangdong Province

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.

To enhance students' understanding of and care for Macao society, as well as to cultivate their love for the country and Macao and raise their civic consciousness, a special course on understanding Macao was introduced for eligible senior secondary students.

Education Level	Tuition Fee Subsidies (2024/25) (Maximum Subsidy Amount)	Stationery Allowance (2024/25)
Kindergarten	8,000 per student	1,150 per student
Primary	6,000 per student	1,450 per student
Junior Secondary	6,000 per student	1,700 per student
Senior Secondary	6,000 per student	1,700 per student

Vocational and Technical Education

The Education Fund continues to subsidise courses organised by private non-tertiary schools that cover vocational and technical skills with the schools' individual characteristics and in accordance with the "1+4" strategy for appropriate economic diversification, to cultivate potential skilled talents, ensuring that students' learning aligns with the demands of the job market, further studies

or professional development.

In the 2024/2025 academic year, 11 schools organised 54 classes in 28 programmes. The DSEDJ encouraged schools that offer vocational and technical education programmes to sign cooperation agreements with enterprises. From 2019 to 2024, seven schools offering vocational and technical education courses collaborated with nine enterprises or institutions, signing 12 cooperation agreements. During 2023 and 2024, there were several days with special promotions of vocational and technical education, to familiarise the public with the educational philosophies and courses involved in cultivating diverse talents through vocational and technical education.

Education for Pupils with Special Needs

During the 2024/2025 academic year, there were 3,840 pupils with special needs in Macao; 2,870 of them were inclusive students, and 970 studied in small special education classes and special needs classes.

During the 2024/2025 academic year, the DSEDJ organised six promotional talks on gifted education, to familiarise leaders and teaching staff from non-tertiary institutions in Macao with the concept of gifted education and its implementation in other regions, attracting a total of over 200 participants.

Life-long Learning

During the 2024/2025 academic year, two public schools and four 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.

To support appropriate economic diversification and foster a learning society, the MSAR Government introduced five phases of Continuing Education Programme from 2011 to 2024. Over 680,000 Macao residents participated in the programme, with subsidies totalling approximately 2.8 billion patacas. The Continuing Education Programme (2023-2026) was launched on 1 July 2023, and continues focusing on subsidising courses and certification examinations in vocational skills, life skills, humanities and arts, and sports and health. As of 31 December 2024, more than 61,000 residents had participated in the programme, with subsidies totalling approximately 220 million patacas.

In 2024, with a network of 400 organisations joining the Life-long Learning Incentive Award Scheme, the cumulative total of participants reached 4,500.

Parent Education

In 2024, the DSEDJ conducted a variety of parent education activities in schools, communities and enterprises – including parent seminars, workshops, parent-child educational activities, paired

reading sessions and visits to various places. A total of 689 events were organised, for over 17,000 participants. The DSEDJ continued its collaboration with large enterprises to promote parent education, organising 55 parent education talks, parent-child educational activities and promotional events, attracting approximately 2,100 participants.

Curriculum Reform and Development

In response to the country's 14th Five-Year Plan, China's Education Modernisation 2035 plan, the Patriotic Education Law of the People's Republic of China, and the Development Plan for Appropriate Economic Diversification of the Macao Special Administrative Region (2024-2028), the revision of the Framework of Formal Education Curriculum and the Requirements for Basic Academic Aptitude was completed in 2024.

The revised curriculum encompasses seven subjects – Moral and Civic Education, History, Geography, General Studies, Natural Science, Information Technology and Music, and further strengthens programming and artificial intelligence education, comprehensive applied learning education, and patriotic and national security education. The revised curriculum requirements have been implemented from the 2024/2025 academic year across all grades in kindergarten and primary one to three. Schools that meet the necessary conditions may also fully implement the curriculum across all grades in primary, junior secondary and senior secondary levels.

During the 2024/2025 academic year, 25 school sections 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 2024, the DSEDJ prepared the implementation of a plan for localised smart teaching, to establish a framework based on the Requirements for Basic Academic Aptitude in the Local Education System, in order to achieve the vision of tailored teaching through the gradual implementation of educational technology, effectively enhancing the quality of education.

In 2024, the DSEDJ continued promoting the development of teaching materials and resources; introduced resources for Chinese Language, Macao History and Macao Geography; and published supplementary teaching materials on National Security Education, covering kindergarten, primary, secondary and tertiary education levels, to comprehensively support non-tertiary and tertiary institutions in deepening national security education, and integrating it into classroom teaching through the curriculum and teaching materials.

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.

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.

Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS)

The Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS) is a research initiative that has been conducted by the International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (IEA) every four years since 1995. Its primary aim is to scientifically assess students' proficiency in mathematics and science, explore factors influencing their mathematics and science abilities, and

utilise the findings to inform educational policy, foster curriculum development and continuously enhance teaching practices, thereby further elevating students' mathematical and scientific competencies.

In 2023, Macao participated in "TIMSS 2023" for the first time, involving 59 schools and approximately 6,000 students at the fourth-grade level. The results, released in 2024, revealed that Macao students achieved a mathematics score of 582, ranking sixth among participating countries or regions, significantly above the international average of 503. In science, Macao students scored 536, ranking 12th, also well above the international average of 494. Additionally, 68 percent and 45 percent of Macao students reached high or advanced benchmarks in mathematics and science, respectively.

Integrated Evaluation of Schools

The DSEDJ implements systematic integrated evaluation of schools, to provide them with a reference for improvement and development, as well as to plan the necessary auxiliary measures.

Starting from the 2018/2019 academic year, the new integrated evaluation model was implemented. This has school self-evaluation as the core, combined with external evaluation, aiming to foster continuous development of school leadership, curricula and teaching, and student support.

In the 2024/2025 academic year, the new integrated evaluation model was implemented for all non-tertiary institutions in Macao.

Open Campus Campaign

Through the provision of subsidies by the Education Fund and through collaboration between schools and community organisations, schools are encouraged to open their facilities for public use during non-working hours, so they can be used by students and residents. In the 2024/2025 academic year, there were 13 school sections participating in the campaign.

Teaching Staff Professional Committee

The Teaching Staff Professional Committee comprises school leaders, representatives of education organisations, DSEDJ representatives, people with well-recognised education achievements, and experts in the education sector and teachers. Its main responsibilities include formulating professional standards for teaching staff, establishing assessment standards for the professional development activity hours of teaching staff, and stipulating the criteria of the Outstanding Teacher Awards as well as reviewing and judging the awards.

Professional Development of Teaching Staff

The MSAR Government has established a professional development framework for teaching staff, which includes training programmes for newly recruited teachers, training programmes for potential school leaders, training programmes for potential mid-level and senior-level school management,

outstanding teacher sharing sessions, inter-school teaching research pilot programmes, the Thousand Elite Teachers Training Programme, and the Chinese Mainland Outstanding Teachers Exchange Programme, to support the professional development of teaching staff. In 2024, the by-law on the professional development framework for non-tertiary teaching staff was enacted, establishing a list of core development activities and training entities.

Patriotic Education

To further develop patriotic education, in 2024 the DSEDJ rolled out a wide array of activities, such as the commemoration of the May Fourth Movement anniversary and the Flag-raising Ceremony for the May Fourth Youth Day for Macao Students; a military summer camp for young Macao students; the experiential education camps for junior secondary one students, which was developed into the Patriotism Education Camp for junior secondary one students, complementing the long-established education camps on national defence for junior secondary two students and the outdoor education camp for junior secondary three students, providing students with a new camping learning experience in patriotic education; the Cooperation Zone Study Tour for senior secondary one students, to deepen their understanding and knowledge of the Cooperation Zone; and the competitions on foreign affairs knowledge for young people, to enhance young people's understanding of Chinese diplomacy and the motherland.

Regarding curricula and teaching materials, in 2024 the DSEDJ completed the revisions of the Framework of Formal Education Curriculum and Requirements for Basic Academic Aptitude for certain subjects. For subjects that explicitly involve values – such as History and Moral and Civic Education – elements of Chinese culture, the Constitution and the Macao Basic Law, and national security education were strengthened, with implementation to begin in 2025. The supplementary teaching materials for Constitution and Basic Law Education that were published in the 2024/2025 academic year achieved a 100 percent usage and reference rate. In collaboration with the Office of the Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PRC in the Macao SAR, the *Chinese Diplomatic Knowledge Reader* was published, allowing Macao students to systematically understand diplomatic knowledge and the nation's foreign policy.

To continue deepening education on the national flag, national emblem and national anthem, non-tertiary institutions and tertiary institutions are required to display or raise the national flag on teaching days. The DSEDJ established the Macao Student Flag-raising Team in 2019; in the 2024/2025 academic year this comprised 120 students from 40 secondary schools and tertiary institutions. The DSEDJ continued to invite the Macao Garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) to co-organise the National Flag Bearer Training Day Camp, with 165 secondary and tertiary students participating in 2024.

In 2024, the youth patriotic education base again launched an exhibition with the theme "Love of Homeland - Culture of Lingnan and Macao". From its inauguration till December 2024, the youth patriotic education base received more than 313,000 visitors from 62 secondary and primary schools, eight tertiary institutions and 149 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 31,600 people from 62 secondary

and primary schools have participated in the programme since its launch till December 2024. The Pavilion of Patriotism attracted some 11,400 visitors or users in 2024.

As for tertiary institutions, all undergraduate programmes in the 2024/2025 academic year included courses on the Constitution and the Basic Law. Various activities on patriotism have been carried out through Macao's Higher Education Institutions Joint Flag Raising Ceremony, training, lectures and activities related to national affairs for teaching and non-teaching staff and students.

Integration with National Development

The MSAR 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 the Chinese mainland, 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.

The first school for Macao children in the Chinese mainland commenced operations in the 2024/2025 academic year; related legal frameworks are currently being established.

The DSEDJ has been actively fostering the establishment of sister schools between Macao schools and schools in other regions. As of December 2024, there were 614 sister schools in Macao, 565 of which are paired with sister schools in 28 provinces and municipalities in the Chinese mainland, and 271 are paired with sister schools in all cities in the Greater Bay Area (including Hong Kong). At present, 76 schools in Macao have paired up with at least one sister school in the Chinese mainland; the sister schools programme now includes all cities in the Greater Bay Area, thus achieving full coverage of the Greater Bay Area.

In the 2020/2021 academic year, the DSEDJ launched the Thousand Elite Teachers Training Programme, to provide 1,000 teachers with opportunities to study in the Chinese mainland over the course of 10 academic years. By the 2024/2025 academic year, 12 training sessions had been conducted, involving 339 teaching staff from kindergarten, primary and secondary levels. Under the Chinese Mainland Outstanding Teachers Exchange Programme, 298 outstanding teachers from the Chinese mainland have visited Macao for school-based exchanges by the 2024/2025 academic year. Moreover, the DSEDJ has signed cooperation agreements with South China Normal University, East China Normal University, and the Beijing Normal University in Zhuhai, to develop diverse professional development and exchange activities for teaching staff, in alignment with Macao's educational policy development and training needs.

The DSEDJ continues supporting Macao youth associations with signing cooperation agreements with their counterparts in the Greater Bay Area. By December 2024, 67 cooperation agreements had been signed between youth associations in Macao and their counterparts in the Chinese mainland and abroad. The DSEDJ continues organising and promoting student exchange activities at various levels, including Chinese traditional culture tours, the Greater Bay Area science and technology innovation visits for outstanding Macao university students, the Greater Bay Area education camps for Macao students, and cultural tours for Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao young people. In 2024, the DSEDJ organised and subsidised approximately 610 exchange tours for teachers, students and young people to the Chinese mainland, involving 25,900 participants. Of these, around 280

tours were to the Greater Bay Area, involving 12,000 participants, and 36 trips were to Hengqin, involving 3,200 participants.

To enrich the Greater Bay Area Youth Information Platform, the DSEDJ continued cooperating with youth associations in 2024, 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 2024, more than 4,700 students participated in 23 competitions and activities. Teams representing Macao schools won 27 awards in international competitions.

Since the 2022/2023 academic year, the DSEDJ, in collaboration with the Macao Science Centre, launched the Science Popularisation and Education Pilot Programme, to introduce diverse interdisciplinary science exploration activities. Officially rolled out in the academic year 2023/2024, the programme provided primary three and secondary three school students with opportunities to experience science and technology learning outside school, engaging over 5,200 students across 52 school sections.

In order to strengthen the cultivation of talents in science and technology, the Education Bureau worked with the Macao Science Center to launch the Youth Science and Technology Village in 2023/2024. 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. By the 2024/2025 academic year, 200 students from 41 schools have been recruited and the programme has commenced with study tours, visits and training.

To celebrate the China Space Day that is held on 24 April each year, and to enhance Macao students' understanding of the development of the country's space industry and science popularisation work, thereby increasing their sense of mission regarding the country, the DSEDJ continued organised thematic activities for the China Space Day 2024, attracting over 4,700 participants.

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.

The DSEDJ continued to actively support Portuguese language education in both non-tertiary and tertiary institutions.

Regarding non-tertiary education, the DSEDJ continued to deepen the development of a 'through-train' Portuguese public school, offering Chinese-Portuguese translation courses and bilingual classes, compiling teaching materials and learning resources, supporting schools with conducting Portuguese language courses and activities through the Education Fund, and encouraging students to participate in Portuguese proficiency tests. During the 2023/2024 academic year, the DSEDJ launched the Portuguese Language Starter Programme, to provide cross-level Portuguese language courses, experiential activities, summer camps and preparatory classes for Portuguese language proficiency tests for secondary school students. In the 2024/2025 academic year, 140 secondary school students were admitted to the programme.

To expand opportunities for students to pursue higher education in Portugal, in 2024 the DSEDJ signed an agreement for cooperation in conducting Portuguese language examinations for Macao students with the Catholic University of Portugal, and introduced the Tertiary Education Programme for Macao students at the Catholic University of Portugal.

Previously, 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. As of the 2024/2025 academic year, a total of 46 students have enrolled in these programmes in the universities. Additionally, the Higher Education Financial Assistance Scheme - Studying in Portugal was introduced, benefiting 122 students in the 2023/2024 academic year.

Regarding tertiary education, Macao's tertiary institutions have increasingly diversified their Portuguese language programmes. In the 2024/2025 academic year, approximately 20 Portuguese language courses were offered across five institutions, with over 1,500 registered students. The DSEDJ, in collaboration with these five tertiary institutions, has established the Alliance for Qualified Bilingual Staff Training in Chinese and Portuguese Languages, and organised three editions of the Forum for Heads of Higher Education Institutions of China and Portuguese-Speaking Countries (Macao). The Education Fund also provides financial support to private tertiary institutions, to promote and facilitate the cultivation of Chinese-Portuguese bilingual talent, cooperative education, and inter-institutional or regional collaborative exchanges.

Arts Education

In 2024, 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 34,000 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 2024 and, in accordance with the Regulations on Presentation of Youth Awards, presented the 2023 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 2024, the group coordinated 21 departments under the five secretariats, as well as tertiary institutions, to implement 410 action plans and jointly facilitate the implementation of the youth policy. The "Basic Law for Teens" – law promotion month targeting teenagers featured 32 events, attracting about 127,000 participants with the target audience expanded to include undergraduate students studying in tertiary institutions. Social experience activities were organised, as well as visits and exchange trips to Zhuhai and Hengqin.

Youth Indicators and Studies

The DSEDJ continuously follows up on research and collection of information related to Macao Youth Indicators. The Social Survey on Macao Youth Indicators 2024 was launched in September 2024. 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 2,600 questionnaires distributed. The results will be released in 2025.

Youth Activities and Sponsorships

In 2024, to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China and the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Macao SAR, the DSEDJ organised the Student and Youth Show in Celebration of Macao's Return to the Motherland cum International Youth Dance Festival, featuring performances by students and teachers from Macao schools, young people from the Greater Bay Area, and 12 non-local teams from Greece, Hungary, Portugal, Australia, India, Malaysia, Thailand, the Chinese mainland and Hong Kong, alongside 23 local teams. With nearly 1,500 performers participating, the event attracted over 20,000 in-person spectators and more than 100,000 online viewers.

In 2024, 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.

The Youth Organisations Talent Training System conducted two outbound training activities in 2024; organised representatives from youth associations to participate in training and exchange programmes in Shandong Province and Beijing; and held six public lectures. The 2023 Young Volunteers Awards Programme presented a total of 432 awards, with the total service time of the

award-winning young volunteers exceeding 85,000 hours.

In 2024, 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 125 tertiary student societies, tertiary institutions, youth organisations, and other societies and organisations were granted funding for the year 2024, to conduct a total of 429 activities.

In 2024, the DSEDJ continued 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 the Chinese mainland or other countries for workplace learning each year. Ten large local enterprises were invited to participate in the programme, together with 30 outstanding young staff members – in businesses sectors such as tourism and entertainment, hotels and financial services.

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, in 2024 the DSEDJ, in collaboration with the Guangdong Provincial Department of Education and Education Bureau of Hong Kong, organised the Greater Bay Area Schools Sports Competition for Hong Kong, Macao, and the nine cities of the Greater Bay Area; this will become an annual event. The inaugural table tennis team competition was held in Macao. The DSEDJ, on behalf of Macao, China, organised the ISF World School Basketball Championship 2024, fostering interactions and exchanges between students from various countries and regions around the world to celebrate the anniversary of the reunification.

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 2024, over 17,800 people participated in and viewed live webcasts of further education, employment and other career planning programmes. The Chinese Mainland and Macao Higher Education Exhibition was held both online and offline, providing a comprehensive range of information on further education in the Chinese mainland and Macao, with a total of 126 tertiary institutions participating in the exhibition, including 116 tertiary institutions in the Chinese mainland (covering 20 provinces and municipalities) and ten tertiary institutions in Macao. About 78,540 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 2024, the Cheok Van Youth Hostel (Campsite) – as a new ancillary facility of the Cheok Van Youth Hostel, along with the Hac Sa Youth Hostel and Hac Sa Youth Activities Development Base welcomed 8,100 users. More than 18,600 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 2024, about 534,000 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 43 exhibitions and performances throughout the year, which were attended and watched by 18,036 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", 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, improve their counselling skills, and enhance promotions of physical and mental health. Through convening plenary meetings and collaborating 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).

The MSAR Government has formulated the Outline Plan of Medium and Long-Term Development of Higher Education in Macao (2021-2030) to guide the long-term development of higher education. Following the three overall goals – "constructing a platform for cultivating outstanding talents", "constructing a platform for leading academic research", and "constructing a platform for serving the development of the Macao SAR", the outline establishes eight development directions and introduces medium and long-term measures covering institutional establishment, scale of higher education, resources for higher education, quality assurance, student development, professional standards of faculty members, research innovation and regional collaboration, to define the future development plan for higher education and provide strong support for nurturing high-quality talents and driving social progress.

During the 2024/2025 academic year, there were 3,718 teaching staff and 62,463 registered students in Macao's tertiary education institutions, which offered 390 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 2024.

Processing Applications to Launch, Revise and Register Programmes

In 2024, the DSEDJ processed 68 registration applications by Macao tertiary educational institutions intending to launch new programmes or revise old ones; 51 of these applications were approved, and 17 were being assessed. The bureau also handled eight applications from overseas tertiary educational institutions seeking to establish, revise or continue running programmes in Macao; five of these applications were approved and three were cancelled.

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 2024, 18 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, South China Agricultural University and Xi'an Jiaotong University could admit Macao students based on the results of the Joint Admission Examination for Four Higher Education Institutions in Macao.

In addition, the 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 2024, the DSEDJ actively coordinated with tertiary institutions to promote tertiary education in Macao, including by organising universities to visit the Chinese mainland to organise the Macao Higher Education Promotion Day and educational seminars, and participate in education fairs, as well as visiting and participating in education fairs in Portugal, the United States, Thailand and Vietnam.

The DSEDJ organised a visit to tertiary institutions and secondary schools in Macao by the United Chinese School Committees Association of Malaysia, as well as principals, representatives and students from several Chinese independent secondary schools in Malaysia. During the visit, several cooperation agreements were signed to foster exchanges and collaboration between tertiary institutions and various educational organisations and to jointly promote the development of the education sector.

Coordination of Mainland China Student Enrolments in Programmes of Macao Tertiary Educational Institutions

During the 2024/2025 academic year, with approval from the Ministry of Education, the University of Macau, Macao Polytechnic University, Macao University of Tourism, 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 the Chinese mainland. The University of Saint Joseph was permitted to recruit postgraduate students from the Chinese mainland on a trial basis, starting from the 2021/2022 academic year.

During the 2024/2025 academic year, newly registered students from the Chinese mainland who applied to the above-mentioned tertiary educational institutions in Macao totalled 15,528 individuals, of whom 2,613 enrolled in doctorate degree programmes, 7,128 in master's degree programmes, 5,434 in bachelor's degree programmes and 353 in university foundation courses.

Starting from the 2021/2022 academic year, Macao institutions were permitted to recruit students from Chinese mainland with the results of international courses for undergraduate programmes. In the 2024/2025 academic year, there were 824 newly registered students.

Coordinating the Admission of Macao Students to Chinese Mainland Tertiary Institutions

The DSEDJ is one of the bodies that process the admission of Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan undergraduates and postgraduates to Chinese mainland tertiary educational institutions.

In the 2024/2025 academic year, 175 students sat the Joint Examination for Admission to Mainland Universities (Macao) and 1,447 sat the examinations for admission of students by recommendation to undergraduate programmes, resulting in 17 students being admitted through the former, and 1,305 students admitted through the latter. In 2024, 160 students were admitted to Chinese mainland universities through their results in the Joint Admission Examination for Four Higher Education Institutions in Macao. Also, 309 students sat examinations for admission to postgraduate programmes in tertiary educational institutions in the Chinese mainland; 162 of them were admitted.

Stationery Allowance for Tertiary Students

The Education Fund has established the Stationery Allowance 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 the 2023/2024 academic year, 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 2024, with a total of 3,670 candidates in Macao sitting for the tests in June, including 1,833 sitting for the CET4 test and 1,837 candidates sitting for the CET6 test; while 5,314 candidates sat for the tests in December, including 2,661 candidates sitting for the CET4 test and 2,653 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.

Tertiary institutions continued their assessment work in accordance with the Macao regulations and quality assurance framework. The DSEDJ completed approvals of quality assurance applications from two institutions in 2024. It also endorsed 27 course reviews and 14 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 2024, the DSEDJ handled 39 written queries from government departments. It also handled a total of 102 queries from the public, of which 79 were received by telephone, and 23 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 2024/2025 academic year, six private tertiary institutions submitted applications for subsidies, involving grants totalling about 55.23 million patacas.

Regular Operational Funding Plan for Private Higher Education Institutions

During the 2022/2023 academic year, the Education Fund established the Regular Operational Funding Plan for Private Higher Education Institutions, to support the regular operational expenses of private tertiary institutions. During the 2023/2024 academic year, the subsidies totalled approximately 117 million patacas.

Tertiary Educational Institutions

University of Macau

Founded in 1981, the University of Macau (UM) is a comprehensive research-oriented

public university of international standing. 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.

UM's teaching units include the Faculty of Arts and Humanities, Faculty of Business Administration, Faculty of Education, Faculty of Health Sciences, Faculty of Law, Faculty of Science and Technology, Faculty of Social Sciences, Honours College, Graduate School, and Centre for Continuing Education. Its research institutes and centres 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. The university also houses three state key laboratories, which focus on microelectronics, Chinese medicine, and Internet of Things (IoT) for smart city. The university has signed collaboration agreements with over 320 tertiary institutions from 40 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.

UM was ranked 180th in the Times Higher Education (THE) World University Rankings, 14th in the THE Young University Rankings and 36th in the THE Asia University Rankings. In the Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) World University Rankings, it was ranked 245th. Also, the university was among the top one percent in the Essential Science Indicators (ESI) database in 15 fields – Engineering, Materials Science, Computer Science, Chemistry, Pharmacology and Toxicology, Clinical Medicine, Psychiatry/Psychology, Biology and Biochemistry, Social Sciences, General, Molecular Biology and Genetics, Agricultural Sciences, Economics and Business, and Environment/Ecology, Geosciences, and Mathematics.

In the 2024/2025 academic year, UM offered 128 programmes, including doctoral, master's and bachelor's degree programmes, and postgraduate diploma programmes. It had over 730 teaching staff and more than 15,000 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 four times received the APQN Quality Award and the first and only tertiary institution in Macao to receive the National Education Achievement Award in Higher Education for Tertiary Education for two consecutive years. In 2024, it was globally ranked 301st to 400th in the Times Higher Education Impact Rankings, securing 72nd for employment and economic growth and 101st to 200th for sustainable cities and communities.

In the 2024/2025 academic year, the Macao Polytechnic University offered a total of 50 programmes, including Doctoral degree programmes, Master's degree programmes, Bachelor's degree programmes, joint programmes and postgraduate diploma programmes. It had 517 teaching staff and 7,093 registered students.

Macao University of Tourism (UTM)

The Macao University of Tourism (UTM), formerly known as the Institute for Tourism Studies, is a public tertiary education institution, and was established in 1995. It offers undergraduate programme, postgraduate diploma, master's and doctoral degree programmes, and professional training in a wide range of culture, tourism and hospitality management related disciplines such as hotels, tourism, culture and heritage, conventions and exhibitions, leisure and entertainment, sports and recreation, creative and cultural studies, culinary arts, food and beverage, business, marketing and branding, communications, and languages. The institute also collaborates with internationally renowned institutions to offer advanced management programmes.

The UTM 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 2024, it was ranked 12th globally, and the first in Asia and Macao.

During the 2024/2025 academic year, the institute offered 18 doctorate degree, master's degree, bachelor's degree, and postgraduate diploma programmes, and higher diploma courses, with 1,869 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.

In the 2024/2025 academic year, the school offered one master's degree and six bachelor's degree

programmes. There were 58 teachers on campus, and 100 students enrolled in higher education programmes.

The City University of Macau

The City University of Macau is a non-profit 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 and Gaming 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 2024/2025 academic year, the university offered 47 doctorate, master's and bachelor's degree programmes. It had 715 teaching staff, and 11,760 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 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 2024/2025 academic year, the university offered 38 doctorate, master's and bachelor's degrees, as well as postgraduate diploma programmes. It had 122 teaching staff and 1,387 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 2024/2025 academic year, the college offered five master's and bachelor's degrees.

It had 53 teaching staff and 795 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 2024/2025 academic year, the university offered 99 doctorate, master's and bachelor's degree programmes. It had 1,129 teaching staff and 23,432 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 2024/2025 academic year. It had 51 teaching staff and 265 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 2024/2025 academic year, the college offered two bachelor's degree and higher diploma (associate degree) programmes, taught by 21 teaching staff, with 136 registered students.

Note: The statistics on teaching staff, students and programmes of Macao tertiary educational institutions for the 2024/2025 academic year were preliminary. They were provided by the DSEDJ, other than those for the University of Macau, Macao Polytechnic University, Macao University of Tourism, and the Academy of Macao Public Security Forces.

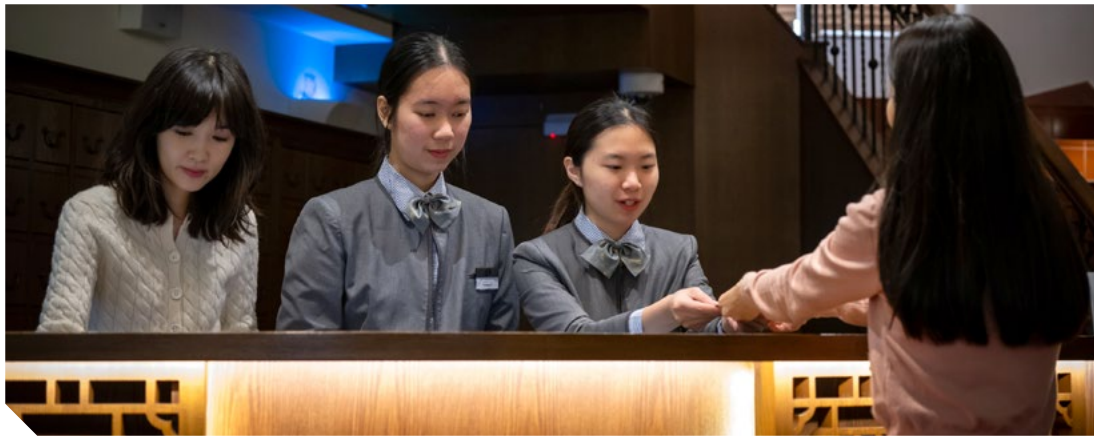


Macao University of Tourism


UTM
澳門旅遊大學
UNIVERSIDADE DE TURISMO DE MACAU
Macao University of Tourism













Established in 1995, the Macao University of Tourism, formerly known as the Institute for Tourism Studies, was officially renamed on 1 April 2024. As a public tertiary education institution under the supervision of the Secretariat for Social Affairs and Culture of the MSAR Government, the University offers degree and professional training programmes in tourism and service-related fields, including hotel management, tourism, culture and heritage, cultural and creative industries, conventions and exhibitions, leisure and entertainment, sports and recreation, culinary arts, food and beverage, smart technology, business, branding and marketing, communications and languages. The university is committed to nurturing students with professional knowledge and skills to assume leadership roles in the industry.

Macao Yearbook 2025

8

CULTURE AND SPORT



Culture and Sport

Eastern and western cultures have co-existed in Macao for over 400 years. A wide variety of cultural traditions, languages, values, religious beliefs, and customs have all existed side by side and influenced one another. Out of this melting pot, a regional culture unique to Macao has gradually developed into its present richness. Macao's culture is thus a diverse mixture, with traditional Chinese culture as its heart, and it has assimilated Western, particularly Portuguese, cultural influences in perfect harmony.

Following its policy of promoting Chinese culture while preserving the unique pluralistic cultural heritage of Macao, the Government has hosted various cultural and artistic activities invited art troupes from the Chinese mainland 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.

The Cultural Development Fund runs the cultural activities/projects funding scheme every year, to support non-profit organisations or foundations in Macao with organising activities related to visual arts, literature, music, opera and entertainment performances, theatre, dance, tangible and intangible cultural heritage, fashion, design, film and television, and animation.

A cultural and arts administration internship funding scheme has been established, to encourage cultural and arts organisations or enterprises in Macao to provide internship opportunities, thus nurturing administrative staff for culture and arts event planning, coordination, administration and technology.

In 2024, to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China and the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Macao SAR, the Cultural Development Fund introduced a funding scheme for celebrating the 75th National Day and the 25th anniversary of Macao's return to the motherland, to encourage non-profit organisations in Macao to organise cultural events that showcased Macao's unique characteristics and the achievements in arts and cultural development, in order to enhance the festive atmosphere across Macao, and promote extensive participation of society in celebrating the two anniversaries.

Other programmes supported by the Cultural Development Fund include a funding scheme for revitalisation of historical areas, the Historic Building Maintenance Subsidy Scheme, the Film and Television Talent Training Scheme, the Subsidy Programme for the Promotion and Distribution of Cinematographic and Television Works with Macao Elements, the Subsidy Programme for Cinematographic and Television Filming in Macao, the Financial Support Programme for Cultural

Tourism Brand Building, the Cultural Performance Funding Scheme for Brand Promotion, and the Subsidy Programme for Designing and Making Fashion Samples.

To support the implementation of Macao's cultural and arts projects funded by the China National Arts Fund, the Cultural Development Fund introduced the Supplementary Plan for the China National Arts Fund, to provide subsidies as incentives that encourage Macao's art institutions and artists to apply to China National Arts Fund for support for their projects.

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 International Children's Arts Festival, Macao International Short Films 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 MSAR 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.

In accordance with Executive Order No. 56/2024, the MSAR Government has established a large-scale performance events coordination group, which aims to coordinate work on large-scale outdoor performance events held at MSAR Government venues and facilities. The Cultural Affairs Bureau, serving as the coordinator of the group, is responsible for processing applications for these events, and coordinating the work of various departments involved in them – including event planning, public safety, logistics arrangements, environmental maintenance, licensing, and other technical support and assistance.

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, Macao Cultural Centre and Macao Outdoor Performance Venue. 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 2024, the website received 69,383,761 visits.

Furthermore, the Cultural Affairs Bureau has established the Cultural Heritage of Macao website (www.culturalheritage.mo), Macau World Heritage website (www.wh.mo), amd the Macao Cultural and Creative Industries Website (www.macaucci.gov.mo). In 2024, the three websites received 456,183, 512,222 and 298,382 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 19,371,936 views of its posts in 2024; while an official WeChat service account, "IC Macao", and a subscription account, "IC", were set up, with 84,819 and 191,824 views of posts in 2024, respectively.

In late April 2023, the MSAR Government launched a website and Xiaohongshu Account named "Enjoy Macao" (www.enjoyMacao.mo), 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 2024, the "Enjoy Macao" Xiaohongshu posts received about 230,328 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 2024, Macao had 165 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 11 items in Macao inscribed on the National List of Representative Items of Intangible Cultural Heritage: Cantonese Opera, Herbal Tea Brewing, Woodwork - Macao Religious Figure Carving, Taoist Ritual Music, Cantonese Naamyam (Narrative Songs), Festival of the Drunken Dragon, Belief and Customs of A-Ma, Belief and Customs of Na Tcha, Belief and Customs of Tou Tei, Macanese Gastronomy, and Patuá Theatre.

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 – Cantonese Naamyam (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.

Greater Bay Area Cultural Heritage Forum

Under the patronage of the National Cultural Heritage Administration and the Secretariat for Social Affairs and Culture of the MSAR Government – and organised by the Cultural Affairs Bureau of the MSAR Government, in cooperation with the Department of Culture and Tourism of Guangdong

Province and the Development Bureau of the Hong Kong SAR Government – the forum was held on 31 October and 1 November 2024. Focusing on the integration and sharing of cultural heritage in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, the two-day forum attracted over 100 participants from Hong Kong, Macao and the other nine cities of the Greater Bay Area, as well as experts and scholars from the cultural sectors of the three regions.

The forum was complemented by a series of activities including guided tours to revitalised historic buildings in Macao, family workshops, and the Exhibition of Selected Works from the Call for Submission of Photographs of Revitalised Historic Buildings. In tandem with the forum, the online platform of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao GBA Cultural Heritage Trails was launched, establishing an online platform for the public to explore the shared cultural heritage of Guangdong province, Hong Kong and Macao.

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; formulating policies and measures for the development of the cultural and creative industries; and establishing a database on cultural and creative industries.

In 2024, the bureau:

- Launched talent incubation programmes including "Local View Power Programme", the "Film Arts Training Programme", and "Echo Program · Band Training Camp";
- Provided services of the Filming Permit Application Platform;
- Provided services such as film appreciation and book reading through Cinematheque · Passion;
- Held "Style · Encounter Moment" – Fashion Parade of the Subsidy Programme for Fashion Design Sample Making, and held the "Macao Fashion Pop-Up Store" in Macao, Guangzhou and Shenzhen;
- Held the Tap Seac Craft Market, Macao-Hengqin Craft Market, Craft Market in the Greater Bay Area – Guangzhou Zili Market, and Shenzhen T-Street Creative Mart x Macao Tap Seac Craft Market;
- Organised delegations to visit local and foreign cultural and museum fairs, film and TV expos, licensing shows and tourism expos; and
- Launched open tenders for No. 3 Avenida da Praiain Taipa, Shop R1 at Tap Seac Square Commercial Centre, kiosks at Taipa Houses and Mandarin's House Store; an open call for proposals for operation of the new Macao Cultural and Creative Products Store at Macau International Airport; and an open call for cultural and creative products to be sold on a consignment basis at the Kun Iam Ecumenical Centre.

The First Macao International Short Film Festival

Held from 23 March to 30 March 2024, the Macao International Short Film Festival provided

a platform for exchanges among local film and television talents and screenings of local short films, , and synergised with "Local View Power" to actively promote Macao's film and television productions. The inaugural short film festival featured over 50 short films from Macao and internationally. A total of 26 short films from around the world competed in the Official Competition Section "New Voices from the Horizon" for four awards, while 10 short films nominated in the "Macao Short Films" category vied for the Best Macao Short Film Award.

Macao Outdoor Performance Venue

To support Macao's "1+4" development strategy for appropriate economic diversification and develop Macao into a "City of Performing Arts", the MSAR Government has constructed a temporary "Macao Outdoor Performance Venue", with a total area of 94,000-square metres, including a stage that can extend up to 100 metres wide, and capable of hosting more than 50,000 spectators. Designed for large-scale shows, the performance venue commenced trial operations on 7 December 2024.

The Cultural Affairs Bureau held the "Macao Outdoor Performance Venue: Warm-up Party" on 28 December 2024, featuring performances by more than 30 famous singers and artists from Hong Kong, Macao, the Chinese mainland and South Korea. The concert attracted approximately 11,000 residents and tourists. The event was held in collaboration with various small and medium-sized enterprises and integrated tourism and leisure facilities, aiming to enhance the joint development of the performing arts industry together with various sectors, thereby supporting Macao's "1+4" strategy for appropriate economic diversification.

The 22nd Macao City Fringe Festival

Taking "artistic playground" as its theme, the 22nd Macao City Fringe Festival was held from 17 January to 28 January 2024, offering 17 performances and 15 outreach activities. The programme included local productions and international collaborations, encompassing circus, clowning, juggling, participatory interactions, drama, dance, plus physical and experimental theatre. Events took place in community locations and revitalised areas across Macao. Performances such as "Hello, Welcome, Goodbye!", "Vestige", "Travelling on Your Doorstep" and "Goodbye, See You Soon" were staged in settings such as a barber shop, a community centre rooftop, a park and a pet-friendly restaurant. This year's fringe festival included two sub-programmes of the series "Crème de la Fringe": "SilverARTS Festival" and "Contemporary Circus Festival", providing a broader platform for nurturing local producers. Additionally, the participatory exhibition "Art Exhibition for All" was held in historical and cultural areas and ventured into the community, offering residents a platform to showcase their creativity and talents. The festival, including its extension activities, featured a total of 68 sessions, attracting nearly 8,000 attendees.

The 2024 Macao International Parade in Celebration of the 25th Anniversary of Macao's Return to the Motherland

Organised by the Cultural Affairs Bureau and six integrated tourism and leisure enterprises, the

parade was held on 24 March 2024. Upholding the spirit of "Love, Peace and Cultural Integration", it featured over 1,800 performers in more than 80 local groups and participating groups from across the world. TDM - Teledifusão de Macau, S.A. televised the entire event live, reaching audiences in the Greater Bay Area, and outdoor screens were installed in various Macao communities for live viewing. A live broadcast was also offered on several online new media platforms to engage more viewers in the parade's vibrant atmosphere of Macao as a "City of Performing Arts". The live event attracted around 150,000 spectators.

The 34th Macao Arts Festival

The 34th Macao Arts Festival (MAF) was held from 3 May to 7 June 2024, with the theme "Wondrous Encounters", featuring 19 programmes and 23 extension activities including a visual arts exhibition and several drama, opera, dance and music performances. The performance programmes and extension activities involved 75 shows, attended by nearly 15,000 people.

The programmes included UK dance theatre "Jungle Book Reimagined", Australian circus arts "Duck Pond", Polish baby theatre "The Little Book", Lyon Opera Ballet's "Sleeping Beauty", Portuguese physical theatre "The Three Brothers", Canadian modern theatre "The Fury of My Thoughts", Italian theatre "Macbettu" featuring an all-male cast, experimental Kunqu opera "The Chairs", "Sino-Portuguese Concert" featuring Portuguese Capitão Fausto and David Huang, and a concert featuring Frances Yip and the Macao Chinese Orchestra.

Moreover, to promote the professional development of local art groups, half the programmes were by local artists, including Dóci Papiaçám di Macau Drama Group's "A Star is Arriving", new Cantonese opera "Under the Pagoda Tree", environmental theatre "Impression of Iec Long", theatre adaptation "Anamnesis no.: XXXX", environmental dance theatre "She Said", multimedia theatre "By Your Side – Forever Here with You" and a series of outdoor extension events titled "Performing Arts Gala".

The 36th Macao International Music Festival

The 36th Macao International Music Festival was held from 4 October to 4 November 2024, with the theme "And the Stars Shine". It featured 12 programmes and 16 outreach activities, encompassing operas, Chinese and western music, Portuguese Fado and Jazz. The programmes and extension activities included 41 shows, attended by nearly 11,000 people. The music festival "And the Stars Shine" promotional campaign featured themed installations in various locations, bringing an artistic atmosphere to the communities. Through social media and traditional online platforms, the festival events and publicity reached an audience of over 7.4 million people.

The programme includes Mariinsky Theatre's Tosca – Opera in Three Acts by Giacomo Puccini, featuring the acclaimed classical music conductor Valery Gergiev and the Mariinsky Orchestra; Mariza and the Macao Chinese Orchestra; Ivo Pogorelich's piano concert, a concert presented by jazz pianist Herbie Hancock; Jazz at Lincoln Center Orchestra with Wynton Marsalis; and Hélène Grimaud and the Camerata Salzburg. The music festival also featured a series of talks, workshops and community programmes.

The First Macao International Children's Arts Festival

The First Macao International Children's Arts Festival established a platform for cultural exchanges through diverse modes of celebration, highlighting Macao's development as a "multicultural exchange and cooperation base with Chinese culture as the mainstream" to create an innovative performing arts festival for Macao, fostering an atmosphere of integrated cultural and tourism development.

The festival took place from July to August 2024, with some exhibitions and large-scale art installations continuing until the end of October, attracting nearly 210,000 participants. The event was divided into nine sections, featuring 45 diverse activities in over 1,000 sessions, including the Broadway musical "Annie the Musical", an exhibition presented by Centre Pompidou, France, film screenings, large-scale outdoor installations, art camps, master classes, workshops, an arts carnival, and a children's fun book house. These activities attracted significant participation by residents and tourists. The festival mascot MICAF engaged with the community, with the aim of developing an IP character. Additionally, to further showcase Macao as a "City of Performing Arts", multi-platform cultural and tourism promotions were conducted in the Greater Bay Area, achieving ideal dissemination results. Promotions on new media and online platforms reached nearly 15 million people.

The 6th Encounter in Macao – Arts and Cultural Festival Between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries

Held from October to December 2024, the festival presented about 70 sessions of programmes and extension activities in seven series, attracting audiences totalling about 70,000 people.

The 2024 Lusofonia Festival

Held at the Taipa Houses during 25 October to 27 October and 1 November to 3 November 2024, the 27th Lusofonia Festival spanned two consecutive weekends for the first time. It featured 10 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. Around 45 local and international Portuguese-speaking arts groups performed stylish music and dances. The six-day festival attracted audiences totalling around 38,000 people.

hush! Beach Concerts x Urban Yo~ga Wellfest 2024

Held from 2 November to 11 November 2024 at Barra District and Ha Sa Beach, the Wellfest featured over 30 famous fitness and yoga instructors and nearly 60 local and foreign bands, musicians and artists in 30 sessions of diverse music performances, music camps, workshops, music sharing sessions, hush! Bazaar, and food stalls, with local cultural and creative brands. The Kids DJ Party featured interactive music installations; the hush! Kids Yo~ga Playground integrated children's music and workout sessions; and the hush! 300 Seconds short video competition invited artists to design and create outdoor art installations themed around the concert. In 2024, the event once again

collaborated with MGM to expand this large-scale outdoor crossover festival of popular music and yoga. The main activities on 9 November and 10 November attracted over 25,000 participants, with preliminary music events drawing around 1,000 attendees.

The 2024 Happy Chinese New Year Series Kick-off Ceremony and Concert

A kick-off ceremony and concert at the Ruins of St Paul's on 3 February was recorded for broadcast during the Chinese New Year on the official platform of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the People's Republic of China and its cooperative channels. The Happy Chinese New Year in Macao concert featured top Chinese musicians such as Tan Dun, Peng Jiapeng, and Lang Lang, who collaborated with the Macao Orchestra, Macao Chinese Orchestra, Macao Children's Choir, and the Macau Lo Leong Sport General Association to send New Year greetings to people around the world.

Chinese New Year Festivities 2024

The Happy Chinese New Year Series - Chinese New Year Festivities 2024 invited Jinan Lu Opera Troupe, Qilu Culture (Weifang) Ecological Protection Zone Service Centre, Jinan Acrobatics Troupe, and Qinghai Performing Arts Group to present a series of outdoor New Year performances in the community during the first to third days of the New Year (10 February to 12 February) at the Rotunda Carlos da Maia, Mount Fortress Garden, Zona de Lazer do Edf. Lok Yeong Fa Yuen, Barra Square, open space adjacent to Garden of Flower City, and Eduardo Marques Square, Coloane. A variety of New Year programme performances was held at Anim'Arte Nam Van in the afternoons from the first to third days of the New Year. These activities were attended by about 9,000 people.

Dom Pedro V Theatre Concerts

Two concerts – The Fado Nights Concert and Jazz Up for Christmas at Dom Pedro V Theatre – were held.

The Fado Nights Concerts took place from 1 March to 5 May 2024, featuring 33 performances by Portuguese Fado singers. This event offered audiences a diverse listening experience, immersing them in the historic area while enjoying the traditional fado melodies of Portugal, an Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity recognised by UNESCO.

Jazz Up for Christmas at Dom Pedro V Theatre took place from 21 December to 25 December 2024, featuring four performances. The event showcased the Jazz Mission Big Band, comprising top jazz musicians from Portugal and various European countries, along with Macao singers, highlighting the profound cultural connections between Macao and Portuguese-speaking countries.

Performance to Celebrate the 75th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China and Haojiang Moonlight Night

Haojian Moonlight Night – Dance Drama "Wing Chun" was held on 13 September and 14 September in the Macao Cultural Centre. The Shenzhen Opera and Dance Theatre presented movements of five schools of martial arts: Wing Chun, Southern Praying Mantis, Baguazhang, Bajiquan, and

Tai Chi, blended with classical and modern dance on stage, innovatively integrating the national intangible cultural heritage with folk culture of the Lingnan region and manifesting the unique charm of the collision between dance and martial arts. The two performances attracted audiences totalling 1,800 people.

2024 Macao Countdown Concert

The countdown concert was held on 31 December 2024 at Praca Do Lago Sai Van, featuring Hong Kong performers George Lam and Sally Yeh during the finale, plus talented local performers. The concert attracted an audience of 11,650 people.

2024 New Year's Eve Countdown Concert in Taipa

Held in the evening of 31 December at the Taipa Houses-Museum, this concert, with a focus on multicultural integration, featured singer Johnny Yip from Hong Kong for the finale, and local performing troupes as well as performers from Indian, Filipino, Indonesian (overseas Chinese), Myanmarese and Vietnamese communities in Macao who presented a series of shows and performances with distinctive cultural characteristics. Moreover, cultural booths of Filipino, Indonesian, Myanmarese and Vietnamese communities residing in Macao were set up onsite. A total of 3,500 people participated in the event.

Local and International Performances

The Cultural Affairs Bureau held a series of international performances for the public, including the children's puppet show "The Very Hungry Caterpillar", "Mediterraneo" by L'Arpeggiata, the contemporary dance show "Dongpo: Life in Poems", "Romeo and Juliet" created by Britain's most popular choreographer, Matthew Bourne, the classic Russian clown theatre Slava's "Snowshow", and "Jack and the Beanstalk" by Japan's Theatre Hikosen. A total of 20 performances were staged, attracting audiences totalling over 10,100 people.

Commissioned Performing Arts Productions 2024-2026

In 2024, the Cultural Affairs Bureau launched a new round of local performance commissioning projects, receiving 35 proposals for productions during the open call period. After two rounds of selections, six projects were chosen to be staged in 2025 and 2026. The selected units receive production funding to transform their creative ideas into stage works. The Cultural Affairs Bureau also facilitated the post-premiere development of these works, securing resources for their re-runs and promoting the growth of Macao's performing arts industry.

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. In 2024, 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 2024, about 480 new busker cards were issued. More than 480 buskers performed at the busking spots, attracting a total audience of over 21,146 people.

Unforgettable Melodies at the Ruins of St Paul's

During festive occasions such as New Year's Day, Valentine's Day and the Lantern Festival from January to February 2024, and on 25 December (Christmas Day), 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 10 concerts were held in 2024, attracting a live audience of about 8,000 people and 50,000 online viewers.

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 concerts by Macao Orchestra and Macao Chinese Orchestra.

Macao Orchestra

Established in 1983, the Macao Orchestra is the only professional symphony orchestra in Macao. With the tenet of "Blending Chinese and Western Cultures, Interpreting Traditional and Modern Classics", the Orchestra is committed to presenting high-level musical performances to the public, while continuously infusing creativity and vitality into music education and community outreach, expanding the audience for classical music.

The Macao Orchestra 2023-24 Concert Season co-organised by the Cultural Affairs Bureau, Macao Orchestra and six major integrated resort operators involved 78 concerts and outreach activities, attracting audiences totalling about 21,201 people from January to December 2024.

Macao Chinese Orchestra

The Macao Chinese Orchestra was established in 1987. Upholding the tenet "Based in Macao while embracing the world and promoting culture with East-meets-West repertoires", the orchestra presents traditional Chinese music reflecting the spirit of the times, while promoting Macao's

image to the world and highlighting its unique blend of Chinese and Western cultures. In addition to organising and participating in professional performances, the orchestra is deeply committed to nurturing music appreciation in the local community, vigorously promoting Chinese music and enhancing the artistic atmosphere of the community.

From January to July 2024, there were 83 performances and 12 outreach activities in the Macao Orchestra Concert Season held by the Cultural Affairs Bureau and co-organised by Macao Orchestra, attracting audiences totalling some 16,528 people.

Cultural Promotion Month 2024

The Cultural Promotion Month was held from April to May 2024, featuring seminars and art and cultural experiences, encompassing multiple areas including world heritage, intangible cultural heritage, literature, films, theatre and music. Community-specific sessions were also held in conjunction with various organisations, to bring art and culture into communities. "Lecture on Aesthetics - Three Models of Future" was presented by Professor Tim Yip, an Academy Award for Best Art Direction winner. The Cultural Promotion Month 2024 involved 56 activities, which attracted applications from 43,000 people, 1,000 of whom participated.

Macau Youth Arts and Culture Programme

The second Macau Youth Arts and Culture Programme admitted 31 junior secondary school pupils aged 12 years to 14 years to join a three-year phased training programme.

The two phases of training began in July 2024. The introductory course includes bookbinding and archival management, Macao's cultural heritage and history, archaeology and museum knowledge, visual arts appreciation, theatre exploration, cultural communication concepts and speech presentation skills.

The advanced course covers oral history interviews, curatorial and exhibition knowledge, understanding the protection of Macao's cultural heritage, cinema operations and the development of local film and television productions, performing arts programme production, techniques for preserving and maintaining archives, and exploring various archaeological methods with contemporary technological knowledge. Participants from both phases embarked on cultural exchange tours to Hong Kong and Zhongshan, to understand the cultural development of the Greater Bay Area, and experienced the fusion of Eastern and Western cultures in Macao through activities such as Chinese Culture Day and Sino-Portuguese Culture Day.

The 30 participants of the second Macau Youth Arts and Culture Programme completed the introductory course and pledged to become "Cultural Affairs Bureau Student Cultural Ambassadors". Participants from the first phase received participant awards. A total of 60 participants from both phases will continue to engage in more cultural and arts courses and practices in 2025.

The 42nd 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 2024 competition featured categories for both Chinese instruments and Western instruments, attracting over 900 participants. The event followed the format of onsite competition and evaluation, with a total of 74 sessions in 67 categories. In all, 740 awards were presented. There were 10 Special Prizes in Chinese Instrumental and in Western Instrumental categories, respectively, plus the Cultural Affairs Bureau Prize for the overall winners in Chinese Instrumental Solo and Western Instrumental Solo categories.

Belt and Road Cultural Talk Series

The bureau has held the Belt and Road Cultural Talk Series since 2017. In 2024, it held four talks in a series titled "The Belt and Road Cultural Talk Series – Collections of Mural Paintings", inviting four experts and scholars to introduce the mural art and cultural landscapes of Dunhuang, Ancient Egypt, Russia and Sogdia. The talks were attended by a total of 362 people.

Lecture "From Concept to Construction: Deciphering Mecanoo's Design Process"

Organised by the Cultural Affairs Bureau, the lecture "From Concept to Construction: Deciphering Mecanoo's Design Process" was held on 17 May 2024. Nuno Fontarra, lead architect of the architectural design team of the New Macao Central Library project and a partner of Mecanoo Architects BV in the Netherlands shared the design process of his architectural projects, from the initial concept to execution, and addressed the complex challenges his team face during the construction of large-scale architectural projects, as well as the strategies and solutions adopted.

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 2024, four local visual art exhibitions – Memories • Legacies • Mutations - Annual Arts

Exhibition between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries, 2024 Collective Exhibition of Macao Visual Arts – Western Media Category, The Way of Huang Tingjian – Exhibition of Calligraphic Documents, and Tempering by Earth and Fire Black Pottery Art Exhibition of Shandong and Qinghai Provinces, were held at the Tap Seac Gallery, Macao Museum of Art, and Taipa Houses Galleries, respectively. The external visual arts exhibition, 2024 Hong Kong-Macao Visual Art Biennale, toured Hangzhou, Nanjing, Guangzhou, Shenzhen and Beijing from October 2024 to 2025.

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 1,163 students.

In the 2022/2023 school year, the Macao Conservatory of the Cultural Affairs Bureau co-launched dancing and secondary music performing courses with the Escola Luso-Chinesa Técnico-Profissional of the Education and Youth Development 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 15 branches, including the Macao Central Library, Library in Ho Yin Garden, Sir Robert Ho Tung Library, S. Lourenço Library, Patane Library Red Market Library, Wong Ieng Kuan Library in Luís de Camões Garden, , Mong Ha Library, Wong leng Kuan Library in Dr. Sun Yat-Sen Municipal Park, Wong leng Kuan Library in Areia Preta Urban Park, Wong leng Kuan Children's Library in Areia Preta Urban Park, Taipa Library, Coloane Library, Seac Pai Van Library, and Bairro da Ilha Verde Library.

In 2024, the libraries received approximately 2.776 million visitors, with a total of around 570,000 items borrowed. The usage of electronic resources reached approximately 1,186,367 clicks. The latest total collection stands at about 1.1 million items, including access to 28 electronic resource databases. Over 1,000 reading promotion events were organised during the year, attracting more than 250,000 participants. Additionally, 977 International Standard Book Numbers (ISBNs) were applied for in 2024.

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.

To optimise community reading resources and meet the public's reading demand, the Cultural Affairs Bureau officially inaugurated the Bairro da Ilha Verde Library on 30 September 2024 to replace the former Ilha Verde Library. The newly constructed Bairro da Ilha Verde Library spans a total area of 1,060 square metres, more than double the size of the original Ilha Verde Library, becoming a comprehensive public library that serves as a shared space for learning, leisure and social interactions for nearby residents and students.

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.

Archives of Macao

The Archives of Macao is a subsidiary of the MSAR Cultural Affairs Bureau. It 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.

The Archives of Macao has received substantial numbers of items from the public services as well as items donated by organisations and individuals in the community. To facilitate the comprehensive development of the archives in the SAR, following extensive consultations, the new Law of Archives officially came into effect on 14 March 2024. Through an executive order from the Chief Executive, a working group on public archives was established to improve the archival management system.

Government Historical Archives Building

Unveiled on 12 December 2024, the Government Historical Archives Building serves as an important cultural infrastructure project in Macao, providing sufficient and appropriate space for the collection and management of Macao SAR's archival resources. The building covers a gross floor area of over 55,000 square metres, with a usable area of over 40,000 square metres. It has 13 storeys above the ground and one basement, with spaces for reception, collection, arrangement, and restoration of archival material, to centralise preservation and protect the precious archival resources in Macao.

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 2024, 63 performances and activities were held in the theatre; most were musical performances and competitions, attracting live audiences totalling 6,306 people. Especially as the

theatre is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, it received 80,028 visitors in 2024.

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 integrated theatre, while the other is a 389-seat mini-theatre. The newly built Black Box Theatre comprises two venues – Black Box I with a seating capacity of 140 people, and Black Box II with a capacity of 160 people.

During 2024, the Macao Cultural Centre continued offering cultural facilities and professional services to various local groups and organisations. During the year, 233 programmes and 1,266 performances or activities were organised by the centre and its tenants, receiving 302,344 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 2024, the Handover Gifts Exhibition received 760,763 visitors and provided 269 guided tours for a total of 10,863 visitors.

Macao Museum of Art

The Macao Museum of Art is the only museum in Macao dedicated to art and cultural heritage. With an exhibition area of more than 4,000 square metres, it is also the largest visual arts museum in Macao. In 2024, five local exhibitions were held, attracting a total of 202,311 visitors. The "Above Zobeide, Exhibition from Macao, China" exhibition was held as a collateral event of the 60th International Art Exhibition – La Biennale di Venezia, to showcase Macao's diverse and rich cultural landscape through artistic creations to audiences from around the world. In addition to the exhibitions, 652 guided tours were conducted, with 15,472 participants. Furthermore, 125 online and offline events were organised, including lectures, performances and workshops, engaging a total of 5,707 participants.

Centre for the Preservation and Transmission of the Cultural Heritage of the Palace Museum in Macao

In order to strengthen the conservation, restoration and educational promotion of cultural heritage in Macao, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region signed the Memorandum of Cooperation on the Establishment of the Centre for the Preservation and Transmission of the Cultural Heritage of the Palace Museum in Macao, to jointly build the Centre for the Preservation and Transmission of the Cultural Heritage of the Palace Museum in Macao (hereafter referred to as "the centre"), with the Palace Museum being responsible for professional advice and technical support for the restoration of Macao's cultural heritage. Located on the ground floor of the Macao Museum of Art, the centre covers a total area of around 900 square metres and is equipped with specialised laboratories for the restoration of cultural heritage and exhibition spaces. It can carry out work related to the preservation and restoration of Macao's World Heritage sites, classified immovable properties and components of built heritage, elevating cultural heritage preservation standards through advanced technology and enhancing local heritage restoration talents. Inaugurated on 28 November 2024, the centre received a total of 4,099 visitors in 2024.

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 410,604 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.

Pawnshop Museum

In partnership with a non-governmental organisation, the Government has established the first museum dedicated to the pawnshop industry. The opening of the Pawnshop Museum in March 2003 marked the success of a new mode of heritage protection. Built in 1917 as the Tak Seng On Pawnshop, the museum building consists of a pawnshop and a storage tower. The three-storey pawnshop and its relics offer visitors a clear picture of the pawnshop's layout and operation in its heyday.

In September 2004, the Tak Seng On restoration project was awarded an Honourable Mention in the UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Awards for Culture Heritage Conservation. The project was awarded the title of Urban Best Practices Area (UBPA) of World Expo Shanghai 2010, demonstrating to the world Macao's fruitful efforts in conserving and recycling historic buildings. The museum received 36,734 visitors during 2024.

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 2024, it received 12,265 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 2024, virtual reality guided tours were joined by 2,772 people, while the site received 197,038 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 2024, the exhibition attracted 24,059 visitors; the online virtual reality guided tours were joined by 5,798 people; and the physical site received a total of 4,050,083 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 2024, it received a total of 2,092,533 visitors.

Preservation and Display Area of the Archaeological Remains of the Pit on Rua de D. Belchior Carneiro

Between 2010 and 2012, the Cultural Affairs Bureau of Macao and the Institute of Archaeology of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences jointly carried out an archaeological investigation and excavation project on the eastern area of the St. Paul's College site, and discovered a shaft-like, circular pit that had been dug into the bedrock. Abundant pottery and porcelain items, bronze objects and construction materials were found in the site, including remains of Kraak porcelain that was mainly produced by folk kilns in Jingdezhen, Jiangxi province, during the late Ming and early Qing dynasties. The discovery is important archaeological evidence of Macao's role as a key transhipment port and trade hub on the Maritime Silk Road during this time.

In 2021, the site was classified as immovable heritage and intangible cultural heritage; a preservation and display area were created, and the site was officially opened to the public on 15 September 2021. In 2024, the Preservation and Display Area of the Archaeological Remains of the Pit on Rua de D. Belchior Carneiro received a total of 112,205 visitors.

The Na Tcha Exhibition Room

The time-honoured Na Tcha Customs and Beliefs of Macao have been inscribed on the National List of Representative Items of Intangible Cultural Heritage and the List of Macao Intangible

Cultural Heritage. 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 2024, 847 visitors participated in online virtual reality guided tours, while the room received 190,942 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.

In 2024, venues in the House of Receptions and Creative Casa were operated by several Macao entities, with unique restaurants and shops selling cultural and creative products. The Macanese Living Museum showcases the history and culture of Macanese community, recreating daily scenes from Macao's past. In 2024, the museum received 156,188 visitors.

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 138,712 visitors in 2024.

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 15,336 visitors in 2024.

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 2024, 2,151 online visitors took virtual reality guided tours, while physical visitors totalled 420,838.

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 2024, online virtual reality guided tours were joined by 3,347 people, while the onsite AR experience was enjoyed by 4,110 people, and offline physical visitors totalled 114,258 people.

Zheng Guanying Memorial Museum

The Zheng Guanying Memorial Museum has eight sections – "A Brief Introduction to Zheng Guanying", "Zheng Guanying's Ideas on Reform", "Zheng Guanying and the Self-Strengthening Movement", "Zheng Guanying's Practical Literature", "Charity Work of the Zheng Family", "The Inheritance of the Zheng Family", "One Hundred Years of Change of the Mandarin House" and "Cultural Heritage as a Social Resource" – which present relics related to Zheng Guanying and his family, including literature, documents and correspondence, and information on his family history, to introduce Zheng Guanying's life history and his role in the development of modern Chinese national enterprises, as well as the history of the Zheng family, and the family's contributions to

charity. In 2024, museum received 7,110 visitors.

Former Residence of General Ye Ting

A two-storey western style building, the Former Residence of General Ye Ting is the former residence of General Ye Ting, a founder of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and distinguished militarist, and his family. The site has retained more than a dozen invaluable items of furniture of the former residence, along with objects of daily life and home decorations, such as wooden cupboards, a pendulum clock, and a wooden bed. The site opened to the public in May 2014. In 2024 it received 31,095 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 2024, it received 28,992 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 6,836 visitors in 2024.

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 2024, it received 40,480 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 2024, the site received 171,109 visitors.

Lai Chi Vun Shipyards – Plots X11-X15

The Lai Chi Vun Shipyards 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 Lai Chi Vun Shipyards was first opened to the public.

In 2024, the MSAR Government collaborated with integrated tourism and leisure enterprises in the revitalisation for the Lai Chi Vun Shipyards. The land plots currently feature a historical exhibition hall, children's playground facilities, arts and cultural spaces and leisure facilities, enriching the venue with diverse recreational elements for families. Throughout 2024, the plots received a total of 73,156 visitors.

Barra District

Constructed in the late 19th century, the Barra was once the only government dock in Macao. Following the commencement of the dock's relocation in 2003, it has been repurposed as offices and warehouses for various public departments. In 2016, the Cultural Affairs Bureau revitalised two of its buildings (Navy Yards No. 1 and 2), transforming them into spaces for contemporary art exhibitions and performances. In 2023, the MSAR Government collaborated with integrated tourism and leisure enterprises to revitalise the six historical and cultural areas, including Barra District. In 2024, a series of festive events were held in Barra District, and several international

exhibitions were introduced. In November, the Barra Kitchen was set up, to provide a distinctive open-air dining space, enhancing the night life experience and enriching the recreational elements of the community. The area received 408,700 visitors in 2024.

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 civilizations.

The Cultural Affairs Bureau commenced restoration of the Kun Iam Statue in late December 2023. The statue's environs were reopened to the public on 11 December 2024, featuring an exhibition, a creative cultural space and a light food and beverage takeaway area. It also provides information on local attractions and cultural activities for both residents and tourists. The statue received 5,655 visitors in 2024.

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 14,051 visitors in 2024, while 104 guided tours were joined by a total of 608 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 2024, it received a total of 18,621 visitors.

Tap Seac Gallery

Built in the 1920s, the two-storey building housing the Tap Seac Gallery was originally a typical residence of one of Macao's elite families. It comprised two housing blocks, which were combined into one after a reconstruction project. 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. The Cultural Affairs Bureau uses the gallery as a venue for visual arts exhibitions and other cultural activities. In 2014, the gallery received 11,360 visitors.

Mong-Ha Villas

Situated at No. 55-69 Avenida do Coronel Mesquita, Mong-Ha Villas were formerly dormitories of civil servants, comprising single houses with exterior walls painted green and white. After restoration, the Cultural Affairs Bureau preserved the facades and appearances of the buildings and maintained the spatial characteristics of the front and back yards, in order to hold visual arts exhibitions and related activities, promoting the artistic development of the community. In 2024, Mong-Ha Villas and the adjacent buildings, totalling 12 structures, were listed as protected properties.

In 2022, the Cultural Development Fund introduced the Historic Building Revitalisation Subsidy Scheme with Mong-Ha Villas as a pilot project, supporting the community with utilising unique historic building spaces for revitalisation projects that benefit socio-economic development, cultural tourism, and enrich the city's cultural atmosphere. Currently, Mong-Ha Villas are operated by a selected team, organising exhibitions, bazaars and community activities, while gradually attracting merchants and introducing various distinctive elements.

Former Municipal Cattle Stable (Ox Warehouse)

Built in 1912, the Former Municipal Cattle Stable was used to quarantine and keep cattle. In 1924, the complex was reconstructed, maintaining its layout and exterior, which have been mostly unchanged. In 1987, the cattle stable functions were moved to Ilha Verde, and part of the structure was converted into a storehouse, and the rest turned into an exhibition venue. The Former Municipal Cattle Stable comprises two bungalows that are in parallel, with truss roof structures. The colour combination of the mahogany roofs and khaki walls superbly exemplifies Portuguese eclecticism in architecture. After restoration and reorganisation by the Cultural Affairs Bureau, the venue was opened for local cultural and art groups to hold exhibitions and other cultural activities. In 2024, the Former Municipal Cattle Stable received 3,997 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 40,071 visitors in 2024.

Maritime Museum

The Maritime Museum was founded in 1987 and is the first thematic museum in Macao. The current museum building was built in 1990. 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 2024, it received 165,347 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, alongside wax figures of renowned drivers, providing visitors with knowledge, entertainment, leisure and a learning experience related to the Macau Grand Prix.

In 2024, the museum partnered for the first time with LEGO® Hong Kong to host the Macao Grand Prix Museum x LEGO® Speed Racing. A highlight of this exhibition is a 1:1 scale model of a Formula 3 race car, specially designed and constructed by a LEGO® Certified Professional. The museum also introduced new exhibits including a Lynk & Co 03 TCR race car and the upgraded "Enter the World of Racing" section. A new mega LED screen wall and interactive multimedia games were installed, showcasing the historical evolution of the Guia Circuit. Furthermore, the museum collaborated with several integrated resort and leisure enterprises to launch a series of events centred around the Grand Prix theme in November.

In 2024, the Grand Prix Museum received a total of 156,578 visitors, including 7,517 who took 299 guided tours.

Communications Museum of Macao

The Communications Museum, which opened in March 2006, is an interactive exhibition venue

covering philately and telecommunications. In 2024, 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 32,519 visitors and 406 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 facility aimed at promoting science education among Macao's young people, acting as a landmark to support Macao's tourism development and functioning as a regional platform for science education and exhibitions to advance high-tech and science dissemination. It comprises an exhibition centre, a planetarium and a convention centre. Its exhibits focus on public participation and fun.

The exhibition centre spans approximately 5,800 square metres, including 14 exhibition halls and an atrium. It features 13 permanent exhibition halls covering themes such as astronomical science, children's playground, children's science, maritime science, biodiversity, smart technology, acoustics, mechanical physics, the spirit of Chinese scientists, sustainable development, data science, and electricity and electromagnetism. There is also a special exhibition hall that hosts changing thematic exhibitions. Additionally, the centre houses several shared laboratories.

In 2022, Macao Science Center was designated as the National Popular Science Education Base and a Scientist Spirit Education Base by China Association for Science and Technology, and was approved to enter the China Science and Technology Culture Centre Consortium. In 2023, Macao Science Center was named a Demonstration Base for Application under the National Key R&D Program of the Ministry of Science and Technology. In March 2024, the Macao Science Museum was presented with a plaque recording its recognition as a "green low-carbon" science popularisation and education base by the Chinese Society for Urban Studies.

The Macao Science Center is a hotspot for both local citizens and tourists alike. In 2024, it held various activities for local citizens, students and overseas tourists, receiving a total of 715,584 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. The museum ceased operations on 26 February 2024, for expansion of

the Reptile Pavilion.

Pavilion of Animal Specimens in Macao

The Pavilion of Animal Specimens in Macao is located on Rua da Cordoaria, Coloane. Being a facility designed for popular science education, it is also the first exhibition pavilion to showcase the animals and natural ecology in Macao. It covers an area of about 460 square metres and has a total of eight themed exhibition rooms, including "Exhibition Room of Introduction to Ecology in Macao", "Exhibition Room of Rare and Endangered Animals", "Exhibition Room of Ecosystem of Hills and Low Mountains in Macao", "Exhibition Room of Wetland Ecosystem in Macao", "Exhibition Room of Specimens", "Exhibition Room of Reptiles", "Exhibition Room of Marine Animals" and "Special Exhibition Room". In addition, it is equipped with a screening room and a specimen production room. The pavilion showcases around 140 animal specimens, most of which are wild animals previously or currently found locally, including Chinese pangolin that can no longer been seen in Macao, as well as Nanhaipotamon macau, the Coloane hill crab, a species unique to Macao discovered in 2018. The exhibits cover the historical changes of Macao's natural ecology, making the pavilion a popular science education venue for understanding various animals and their relationships with the natural environment.

Macao Tea Culture House

The Macao Tea Culture House is the first exhibition gallery in Macao devoted to displaying tea-related artefacts. It was opened to the public on 1 June 2005 and, after undergoing renovation, reopened to the public in mid-December 2024. Through exhibitions and various tea culture activities, it is dedicated to demonstrating Macao's tea culture and everything about tea in China and the West, further promoting tea culture.

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. It was closed for renovation in 22 November 2023, and has been managed by the Legal Affairs Bureau from 1 January 2025.

The Chinese Ethnicities Sculpture Park

Located in the Comendador Ho Yin Park, the Chinese Ethnicities Sculpture Park is the only theme park in Macao on the cultures of Chinese ethnicities. Through 56 ethnic sculptures, pictures and ethnic objects, it shows the spirits and characteristics of various ethnic groups. After renovation of the exhibition centre was completed, it reopened to the public on 20 August 2024. The entire exhibition centre is decorated with colourful cotton threads, woven in an interlaced pattern, symbolising the intimate relationships of mutual interactions and harmonious coexistence among different ethnic groups. The new exhibition is connected through multimedia and interactive games. From August to December 2024, the Chinese Ethnicities Sculpture Park held 14 guided educational activities, with over 600 participants, and received more than 5,400 visitors.

Cultural and Recreational Activities for Community

The Municipal Affairs Bureau annually organises and co-organises various festivals and recreation classes for all people. In 2024, activities included a series of Affinity with Macao activities, a Mid-autumn Festival evening celebration, festive family workshops and 274 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 10 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 2024, their services were enjoyed by over 1.07 million 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 held in Macao during 2024 included Macao International Regatta, Macao International 10K, ITTF Men's and Women's World Cup Macao 2024, Women's Volleyball Nations League 2024 Macao, Macao International Dragon Boat Races, WTT Champions Macao, Macao Open, 3X3 Greater Bay Area Tour 2024, FIBA 3X3 World Tour 2024, Jubilant Run For All CCPPC Macau Cup, Macau Grand Prix, 2024 CTA Tour Professional Finals (Macau) & National Tennis Championships, 2024 Macau International Kart Grand Prix and Macao International Marathon. 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 2024 Macao International Regatta featured 37 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 2024 Macao International 10K attracted nearly 10,000 contestants to join the two races – 10K and Happy Run.

The ITTF Men's and Women's World Cup Macao 2024 featured 96 top players from around the world.

Women's Volleyball Nations League 2024 Macao included eight leading national women's volleyball teams from around the globe.

The 2024 Macao International Dragon Boat Races were held over three consecutive days, featuring a number of small boat and standard boat races with 194 teams competing.

The 2024 WTT Champions Macao were contested by 64 top players from around the world.

The 2024 Macao Open was joined by 144 players, including 123 elite players from top rankings in the Professional Golf Tour in Asia.

The 3X3 Greater Bay Area Tour 2024 held competition divisions in Hong Kong, Guangzhou, Shenzhen and Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin. Division and final competitions were held in Macao, attracting a live audience of 104,000 people.

The FIBA 3X3 World Tour 2024 brought together 16 top teams from around the world to compete in Macao, attracting an audience of 30,000 people.

The Jubilant Run for All CCPPC Macau Cup attracted about 1,700 participants, drawing a total of approximately 3,000 attendees including participants in related activities.

The 71st Macau Grand Prix held a total of seven races, with 180 race drivers participating, in front of an audience totalling 101,000 people.

The 2024 CTA Tour Professional Finals (Macau) & National Tennis Championships brought the top 16 male and female players in the national rankings to Macao for the finals, attracting an audience of 4,500 people.

The 2024 Macau International Kart Grand Prix, held over two consecutive weeks, featured various races with approximately 240 drivers from around the world competing on the same track.

The Macao International Marathon 2024 attracted participation by a total of 12,000 athletes, in three categories — Marathon, Half-Marathon and Mini Marathon.

Sport for All

In 2024, a total of 65,594 people took part in the 27 activities organised by the Sports Bureau, with 49,730 of them participating in the 2,272 Sport for All Fitness and Recreational Classes. As regards annual summer activities, 45,639 quotas were offered in 2024, including 21,256 quotas related to sports activities, spanning 104 types and 726 classes.

Competitive Sport

During 2024, the Sports Bureau provided sponsorship to sports associations for organising and participating in 340 competitions and 113 training programmes.

In 2024, 72 athletes, coaches and technical support crew members from six sports disciplines in Macao were awarded cash prizes for their outstanding performances in 10 competitions, while 196 athletes, coaches and technical support crew members from 17 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 established by the MSAR Government provides high-quality training facilities to athletes, thus improving Macao's athlete training system while making it more professional.

Sports Medicine

In 2024, the Sports Medical Centre provided medical services to 12,105 people. It offered medical assistance at 23 competitions and activities, during which it assisted 857 people. Also, the centre provided Physical Fitness Assessments to 482 people, while 2,143 people took part in fitness tests at the sports health information centre.

Furthermore, 821 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 (2,150 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.



FIVB Women's Volleyball Nations League







Macao has a long-standing tradition of hosting world-class women's volleyball events. As one of the city's annual highlights as a "City of Sports", the FIVB Women's Volleyball Nations League returned to Macao in 2024 after a four-year hiatus. From 28 May to 2 June, the China national team, together with teams from the Dominican Republic, Italy, the Netherlands, Brazil, Thailand, Japan, and France, competed over six consecutive days at the Galaxy Arena for the Macao leg championship, delivering a series of thrilling matches.


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HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE



Health and Social Welfare

The Government's long-term policy objectives are to enhance the quality of medical services, and improve medical and health care facilities, thus safeguarding and improving public health. The health departments have been continually accelerating the establishment of different kinds of facilities, improving the medical and health systems, raising the level of medical services, and increasing health care resources at the community level.

In the scope of social service, it is the policy of the Government to strengthen the provision of community services, focus on securing and improving people's standard of living, helping the underprivileged in the community, and ensuring family harmony and social inclusiveness. The Government is committed to helping individuals, families and members of vulnerable groups in distress, enabling them to reassume their social functions, enhance their living skills and acquire a better quality of life.

Public Health

Macao's standard of public health care is comparable to that of developed countries and regions. According to Health Bureau statistics for 2024, 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 2.6 per thousand residents. The general mortality rate in 2024 was 3.6 per thousand inhabitants, while the mortality rate for infants was 1.7 per thousand live births. The average life expectancies for men and women in Macao were 80.4 and 86.1 years (2021-2024), respectively, which are among the highest in the world.

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 2024, these three categories accounted for 38.1 percent, 24 percent and 15 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 2024, total expenditure on medical and health services was about 8.87 billion patacas, representing a decrease of 2.3 percent from the 2023 figure.

The Government takes great responsibility for public heath, so Macao residents can enjoy a comprehensive coverage of medical benefits. All legal residents of Macao, regardless of their

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) is a public medical institution providing free specialist out-patient consultation, examination and treatment services, as well as 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, targeting at Macao residents entitling to free medical care, who 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, with Macao residents enjoying a 70 percent discount (limited to consultation fees, treatment and hospitalisation, etc; excluding medicine fees). Normal fees are charged for non-Macao residents who stay long-term and hold a foreign employee identification, student visa or special stay permit. The third tier is international and private medical services, which will provide higher-end choices of medical services, with fees comparable to the market prices of high-end private medical services in neighbouring regions. Appropriate concessions are 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 2024 Conde S. Januario Hospital had 435 doctors, 1,110 nurses and 1,188 beds (977 inpatient beds and 211 outpatient beds). It received 524,874 outpatients and 300,873 emergency cases, and 26,899 inpatient cases. The bed occupancy rate was 78.5 percent, and patients stayed in the hospital for an average of 9.9 days. The daytime hospital treated 71,982 patients; surgical operations were performed on 10,834 occasions, and 1,567 women gave birth in the hospital. A total of 8,233,849 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 three 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, breast cancer and colorectal cancer screening, health screening and immunisation services. At the end of 2024, there were 163 doctors (including general practitioners, dentists and Chinese medicine practitioners) and 260 nurses providing community health care services to 895,514 outpatients. The most sought-after outpatient services were adult health care, non-scheduled consultations, and Chinese medicine and acupuncture, which accounted for 41.3 percent, 27.6 percent and 9 percent, respectively, of total outpatient visits to the community health care services. Another 15,732 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 development of traditional Chinese medicine, fully leveraging the unique characteristics and advantages of traditional Chinese medicine to provide appropriate medical services to residents. In 2022, the Department of Traditional Chinese Medicine Service Development was established to further popularise the application of traditional Chinese medicine services in the community, formulate service quality standards and strengthen talent training. To facilitate the comprehensive development of traditional Chinese medicine services, it actively conducts popular science education on traditional Chinese medicine, and disseminates information on health care, disease prevention and treatment to residents, 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 consultation. 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. Since 2024, the medical subsidy scheme has been expanded to cover the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.

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 seasonal influenza, Covid-19, dengue fever and enteroviruses; strengthen education on screening for and prevention of AIDS, Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C; conduct intervention measures for tuberculosis high-risk groups; refine health and disease prevention systems at boundary checkpoints; maintain cooperation with neighbouring regions; and optimise regional collaboration mechanisms.

In actively responding to national healthcare policy, the MSAR Government issued the Healthy Macao Blueprint in July 2024, proposing three major policy directions and three major action plans, to promote comprehensive full-life-cycle health protection for local residents. The Healthy Enterprise Programme, Healthy Campus, the Healthy Eating Scheme and tobacco and alcohol control are expected to help foster healthy lifestyles. Through cross-departmental collaboration, the Healthy City Committee has been commissioned to strengthen chronic disease prevention and control, promote screening instructions for common chronic diseases, cancer screening and other programmes such as “My Health Depends on Me”. The Government also aims to enhance digital health management tools, to raising active health management abilities within the community.

In 2024, there were 21,962 cases of infectious diseases requiring mandatory declaration, the top three of which were influenza (14,230 cases), enteroviruses (3,858 cases) and scarlet fever (1,734 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 2024, the Health Bureau’s 2024-2025 Seasonal Influenza Vaccination Program had provided 162,690 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 2024, it received 146,607 samples, and conducted 480,560 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 2024, aiming for tobacco and alcohol control, a total of 259,152 inspections were conducted at various types of establishments that are regulated by law, and there were 4,229 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 2024, 13,740 residents registered as blood donors, and the centre collected 17,804 units of blood and prepared 41,353 units of blood components for 3,603 patients. Professional inspections and related consultation services were provided in 176 cases involving non-common blood types referred by hospitals.

Health Care Specialists and Establishments

In 2024, there were 7,234 health care professional licensees, 472 health care establishments and three private hospitals, as well as 513 internship licensees registered under the Health Bureau, with a total of 8,222 issuances of health care licences/permits, representing an increase of 3.2 percent compared to the figure in 2023. Among the persons receiving licences, there were 2,030 practising doctors and 3,058 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 drug registration and pharmaceutical activities, registration of medical devices, record and business activity supervision, the pharmacy profession and the management of drug and related product advertising activities, encompassing Chinese medicine. It also aims to promote and support the healthy and orderly development of the traditional Chinese medicine and health industry.

Pharmaceutical Approval

The Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau evaluates drugs according to the law, to ensure the quality, safety, and efficacy of drugs circulating in Macao. As of December 2024, there were 9,009 western medicines circulating in Macao, including 2,592 over-the-counter medicines, 5,803 prescription medicines and 614 medicines for hospital use only. There were also 3,993 traditional Chinese medicines and 277 natural medicines circulating in Macao.

Pharmaceutical Establishments

The Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau issues licenses to pharmaceutical establishments that meet the requirements according to the law.

As of December 2024, there are 687 pharmaceutical establishments in Macao, including 351 pharmaceutical stores, 138 Chinese herbal stores, 23 pharmaceutical dealers, 166 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 and pill production lines) 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 daily, and conduct regular inspections of pharmaceutical establishments to ensure that facilities, equipment, drug storage, sales and employees comply with regulations. In 2024, there were 1,610 inspections of imported drugs and related products, 2,302 inspections of pharmaceutical establishments, and 184 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. In 2024, a total of 663 advertising applications were approved, including 323 exhibition advertisements, 195 medicine advertisements and 145 advertisements for products with claimed health benefits.

Pharmaceutical Professionals

As of December 2024, there were 871 licensed pharmacists, 32 licensed Chinese medicine practitioners, and 362 pharmacy technician assistants in Macao, practising in pharmaceutical establishments, hospitals, healthcare service locations, and public departments in Macao, respectively.

The Islands Healthcare Complex – Macao Medical Centre of Peking Union Medical College Hospital

The Islands Healthcare Complex - Macao Medical Centre of Peking Union Medical College Hospital, abbreviated as "Macao Union Hospital", which officially became operational on 16 September 2024, is the largest medical complex in Macao. 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. The hospital complex incorporates the main hospital building, 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 the

Chinese mainland 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.

Since becoming officially operational on 16 September, 2024, it opened 26 free specialist outpatient clinics during the year; established a two-way referral mechanism with the Health Bureau; launched 21 paid specialist outpatient clinics and international medical clinics, introduced medical visas for Chinese mainland residents heading to Macao, and handled 1,623 specialist outpatient visits.

It has introduced 168 categories of imaging examinations such as ultrasound, CT, MRI, as well as routine tests and pathology projects. Throughout the year, 2,320 imaging examinations were completed, with CT examinations accounting for 22 percent of all public services in Macao. In addition, oncology radiotherapy services were launched, with two linear accelerators completing 116 radiotherapy services during the year. In 2024, the applications for and approvals of licences for the import, export, and wholesale of pharmaceutical products were obtained, and the pharmacy stockpiled nearly 500 commonly used drugs.

In 2024, the hospital recruited 248 staff members, including 47 doctors and 83 nurses and a team of 53 experts dispatched from Peking Union Medical College Hospital. To strengthen the cultivation of local medical talents, Macao Union Hospital and the University of Macau signed the "Framework Agreement for Cooperation in a Joint Clinical Medical Research Centre ". The two parties will work together to establish a joint clinical medical research centre, laying a broad foundation for cooperation in the cultivation and exchanges of high-end medical talents, scientific research collaboration, and the promotion and sharing of cutting-edge technologies.

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 154-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 2024, the hospital had 2,161 staff: 386 doctors, 696 nurses, 173 technical professionals and 906 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 2024, its emergency and outpatient departments treated over 1,469,115 patients, an average of 4,481 each day. Its emergency department and outpatient department on the Macao peninsula treated over 1,295,674 patients during 2024, an average of 3,933 per day; the Taipa Medical Centre received patients seeking emergency and outpatient services on 173,441 occasions, an average of 548 patients per day. A total of 30,932 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 2024, the bureau installed 132 compacting bins and 119 closed refuse tips, reducing the number of street litterbins from more than 1,600 in the past to 92 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 4,063 complaints in 2024.

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 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 2024, the bureau conducted 92 cremations and 110 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 88 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 2024, a total of 738 education and publicity activities on environmental hygiene were held, with over 206,000 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 2024, five "KABO Study Tour - Seeing Otto Again" parent-child activities 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 organised the "Creative Figurine Workshop" based on the Macao City Clean-up Campaign mascot, KABO, during which it explained the importance of city cleanliness and environmental protection to participants, enabling Macao City Clean-up Campaign messaging to penetrate various sectors of the community. In 2024, the centre received 14,879 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 site has facilities such as livestock pens, composting areas, charcoal kilns, leisure cabins, activity shelters, farmland, and natural wells, and is open to the public free of charge throughout the year. It employs organic farming, avoiding the use of pesticides or synthetic fertilisers. It usually collects the faeces of raised livestock and green waste (dead branches and leaves), puts them through a wood grinder, and then regenerates them into natural organic fertiliser through composting.

The farm has a kiln for making charcoal from dead branches, which is used to improve the soil quality in various green areas; the leisure cabin area is available for groups to apply for camping educational activities, for which a fee is required. The livestock pens are the only place in Macao where livestock can be seen. It is suitable for residents and tourists to enjoy a half-day or weekend outing.

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 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 port 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 inspections of shops selling meat, vegetables and fish in accordance with the Registration System for Retail Establishments of Fresh and Live Food. 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 health certificates for food produced in Macao that meets export requirements. By-law No. 1/2024 on the Registration System for Retail Establishments of Fresh and Live Food came into effect on 1 February 2024, simplifying administrative procedures. As of 31 December 2024, the Municipal Affairs Bureau had issued 418 registration certificates for retail fresh and live food establishments.

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 2024, the Government had established 13 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, Maximum Limits for Pesticide Residues in Foodstuffs, Standards for the Use of Food Additives in Foodstuffs, and updated the List of Prohibited Substances in Foodstuffs and Maximum Residue Limits of Pesticides in Foodstuffs. To date, 74 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 2024, 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, and a total of 170 samples were taken, of which three failed to pass the test, representing a 98 percent pass rate; two specific food studies and investigations were conducted – study of pre-made ready meals and study of short shelf-life beverages produced in Macao. A total of 190 foodstuff samples were collected and there was a 99.5 percent pass rate. Routine sampling tests of food sold in the market were conducted throughout the year, with 2,214 samples tested, achieving a pass rate of 99.7 percent.

The Municipal Affairs Bureau performs risk monitoring and assessment in response to overseas food safety issues, and alerts the industry about potential risks to Macao resulting from such issues. In 2024, 33 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 on the Registration System for Takeaway Establishments, and aligning with By-law No. 1/2024 on the Registration System for Retail Establishments of Fresh and Live Food coming into effect on 1 February 2024, the bureau continued reminding newly opened establishments to complete registration, 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 2024, approximately 4,250 takeaway establishments had completed registration and were operational. The Municipal Affairs Bureau will continue to strictly enforce regulations, and conduct on-site inspections of each takeaway establishment that applies for registration.

In 2024, 43 talks and outdoor advocacy activities, 11 seminars on food safety risks, 10 food hygiene supervisor courses and 10 Food Safety and Environmental Hygiene Courses were organised for the industry. To educate the public about food safety risks, in 2024 the bureau issued eight 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; two risk assessment reports were released: "Risk-Benefit Assessments of Methylmercury and Fatty Acids in Imported Marine Fish in Macao" and "Investigation of Heavy Metal Content in Rice Sold in Macao", to analyse the levels of food risks related to public health, and maintain food safety in Macao. In 2024, food safety education talks covered 24 themes in three categories: risk prevention, risk awareness, and

food and nutrition. In all, 373 seminars and activities were organised for the public.

In 2024, leveraging the opportunity of "World Food Safety Day", a series of activities titled "Celebrating Double Festivals, United in Heart, Strengthening Food Safety" were held in June. These activities included a photo exhibition, industry sharing sessions, youth seminars, and expert forums. Representatives of the General Administration of Customs of China were invited to exchange information with various sectors in Macao, recognising the profound significance of the country's efforts to ensure the safety and stability of food supplies to Macao.

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 2024 the Municipal Affairs Bureau vaccinated 4,307 dogs and 826 cats against rabies for three years, issued 3,258 dog licences, and captured 568 stray dogs and 518 stray cats. It also prosecuted 439 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 2024 a total of 737 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 1,007 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 2024, 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 Activities", which establishes a system of admission and supervision of veterinary qualifications, and animal treatment, breeding, trading and boarding establishments. The law came into force on 1 April 2024.

Wet Markets

To align with the overall planning and development of Coloane, from 16 December 2024, the Coloane Market is longer classified as a public market in Macao. Currently, there are eight wet

markets in Macao: seven on the Macao peninsula and one on the island of Taipa. These house a total of 1,073 market stalls.

In 2024, 765 market stalls were rented on a monthly basis, involving a total of 1,726 operators, of whom 766 were stall tenants, 530 were stall assistants and 430 were employees. 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 2024, the bureau had issued 558 hawkers' licences, including 83 cooked food stall licences and 77 special permits, to flower hawkers from Wanzai District, Zhuhai; the total was 43 lower than in 2023, representing a reduction of 7.2 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 2024, the Slaughter House butchered 1,336 heads of cattle and 108,668 pigs; a total of 110,004 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 2024, the Social Welfare Bureau allocated about 3.382 billion patacas to the social services sector, representing an increase of 2.36 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 4,800 beneficiaries, totalling about 1.691 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 2024. There was a total of 137,402 eligible cases (including 3,244 backdated cases from prior years), and the allowances amounted to 1.237 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 2024, for a total of 19,664 eligible cases (including 1,015 backdated cases from prior years), involving a total of 232 million patacas;
- Starting from 1 December 2023, the caregiver allowance measure has continued, and has been transitioned from a pilot scheme to a permanent measure. The monthly allowance is 2,175 patacas. In 2024 206 caregivers were granted a cumulative total of approximately 4.79 million patacas; and
- In September 2024, an additional full amount of financial aid was provided to families benefiting from financial assistance. In all, 2,102 families benefited, with aid totalling approximately 12.9 million patacas.

Law No. 5/2019 - Professional Accreditation and Licensing for Social Workers came into effect in 2020. By December 2024, 2,273 people had been recognised by professional accreditation for social workers, and 1,463 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 2024, in response to the changing situation of infectious diseases in Macao, the bureau updated the key response strategies and related health guidelines, and urged 213 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 three rounds of the Epidemic Prevention Officer Training Workshop from December 2023 to February 2024, for about 250 social service facility staff.

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 2024, 3,178 cases were handled by four social services centres and one branch centre, and 9,115 services of different types were provided, resulting in 2,557 families receiving regular subsidies, involving 3,898 individuals.

In 2024, Macao had one public shelter, 11 integrated family and community service centres, 13 community centres, 11 project-based services, and four shelters and temporary shelters, the majority of them being subsidised by the Social Welfare Bureau and operated by non-governmental organisations.

During 2024, 18 people were admitted to the Ilha Verde shelter, and the cold and heat shelters provided services to 112 people and nine people, respectively. The 11 integrated family and community services centres provided services to 1,082,859 people; the 13 community centres provided services to 1,150,544 people; 11 community-specific services provided services to a total of 536,125 people; and the four shelters and temporary shelters provided services for 272 people.

To enhance welfare recipients' incentives to work and assist them to re-enter the labour market, the bureau and four non-governmental agencies cooperated in implementing the Community Employment Assistance Scheme. By the end of 2024, the scheme had 656 participants. Additionally, by the end of 2024, the Positive Life Programme, which was launched to encourage employment, attracted participation by 1,074 individuals, 427 of whom had already received employment counselling and accepted job referrals.

In 2024, the bureau's 24-hour psychological counselling hotline received 1,460 calls, mostly spanning consultations, health, family relationships, marital relationships, and academic/employment issues.

In 2024, the bureau received 2,375 cases involving notifications through the Family Crisis Hotline. After eliminating duplicate cases, 1,697 cases were identified, including 893 involving family disputes, family conflicts and initial suspected domestic violence, and 804 other cases. Among the 85 preliminary cases of suspected domestic violence, 55 cases were assessed and identified, 30 of which involved spouses, 16 involved children, eight involved the elderly, and one involved violence between family members.

Children's and Youth Services

In 2024, Macao had 59 child-care centres, 40 of which received regular subsidies from the Social Welfare Bureau. Child-care services in Macao offered quotas totalling 7,987, and a total of 5,272 children enrolled in them. One of the centres was funded by the bureau, and provided parent-child services to 39,511 people during 2024, 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 2024, these homes housed 285 children and youngsters.

There are four community youth social work teams in Macao, comprising social workers who conduct outreach work in various places such as amusement game centres, sports grounds and fast-food restaurants. They get in touch with youths who are more vulnerable to life crises and provide counselling services, and assist them with facing personal, family and social problems. The teams also provide youth career development services, support services to families with children and youth at risk, community support services and drug abuse prevention services. During 2024, 25,994 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 2024, the centres had 36,300 members receiving these services.

The Social Welfare Bureau is the only authorised organisation in Macao that deals with adoption services. It handled 14 such cases in 2024. The bureau is responsible for providing assistance to minors who become involved in judicial actions, in accordance with the social protection system. During 2024, the bureau processed 338 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 2024, the bureau processed no such cases.

Services for the Elderly

In 2024, 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 2024, the interdepartmental steering group on Macao's retirement protection mechanism continued to follow up regarding the long-term measures (2021-2025) under the Plan for the Elderly Services for 2016-2025. Of the 100 long-term measures, 85 have been implemented and completed.

In 2020, the MSAR Government proposed the establishment of government-built housing for senior citizens, aimed at prioritising the care of elderly residents living in tenement units and those who are financially capable, to boost their quality of life. The housing project is a government pilot scheme. The government-built housing for senior citizens was put into service on 15 October 2024, and provides 1,815 open-plan residential units with basic amenities together with a wide range of gerontechnology facilities, plus diverse ancillary services, to provide a comfortable and safe living environment for the elderly.

According to Order No. 109/2024 issued by the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture, eligible applicants for government housing for senior citizens who applied from 6 November 2023 to 31 December 2025, and completed the selection of accommodation units and signed the usage agreement within the specified period, can enjoy a 20 percent discount on the usage fee during the effective period of the first three-year usage agreement, and for a maximum of three years during the first renewal of the agreement. This means that residents can enjoy a 20 percent discount on the usage fee spanning up to six years. The government housing for senior citizens started accepting applications on 6 November 2023, with approximately 1,300 applications (about 2,200 people) in the first phase. In 2024, 524 households (a total of 783 people) signed usage agreements and moved in.

In 2024, Macao had 25 homes for the elderly, providing residential care services for infirm elderly persons; 15 of them are subsidised by the Social Welfare Bureau. These 25 homes for the elderly provided around 2,705 beds, and 2,245 senior citizens were housed in homes for the elderly. In addition, there were nine elderly service facilities providing day-care services to elderly persons with health problems who are unable to take care of themselves. There were 10 other elderly day-care centres, and 25 neighbourhood social centres providing entertainment services for the elderly.

In 2024, 695 senior citizens received services at day care centres, 11,070 senior citizens received services at elderly day centres, and 10,298 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 2024, 1,487 cases were handled, 571 of which involved senior citizens living alone, with the remaining 916 cases involving senior citizens who were not living alone.

Additionally, there are specialised services for elderly people living alone, such as the Tele-Assistant "Peng On Tung" and the "Elderly Caring Service Network" as well as community and elderly service facilities, providing services such as telephone greetings, home visits, community activities, and 24-hour emergency call services, to service users including elderly people living alone. These services help users feel the care from society and enhance their social support networks. As of 31 December 2024, approximately 3,900 elderly people living alone and about 4,000 elderly couples were using these services.

The Social Welfare Bureau, in collaboration with private organisations, launched a pilot programme for supporting elderly people living alone, which officially started on 15 October 2024. Through a mobile app, the programme actively monitors the activities of elderly singletons and doubletons, so care and support can be provided when concerning situations are detected,

thereby enhancing the safety of senior citizens at home. The first phase of the programme is being implemented in government housing for senior citizens. As of 31 December 2024, 374 elderly individuals had participated in the programme.

The Social Welfare Bureau 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 2024, household safety instructions were given to 350 households, and equipment was installed in 342 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 Social Welfare Bureau. By the end of 2024, the Social Welfare Bureau had issued a cumulative total of 136,670 Senior Citizen's Cards. A total of 5,873 senior citizens had obtained their electronic cards. In addition, the card holders can include the electronic card in the electronic card package of the One-stop Public Services Account.

Rehabilitation Services

In 2024, 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 77 of the 82 long-term measures implemented and completed.

In 2024, 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 2024, 11 rehabilitation homes provided services to 809 people, while 12 rehabilitation day-centres provided services to 13,069 people. In 2024, an assistive device resource centre was added for the whole Macao population, and provided services to 1,038 people.

In 2024, there were six sheltered workshops, vocational training centres and supported employment centres in Macao. Services were provided to 467 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 2024, the four pre-schools/education centres served 590 children.

The rehabilitation bus service in Macao is provided by two agencies. The Social Welfare Bureau 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 2024, the two agencies served 36,177 passengers.

In 2024, Macao had five comprehensive rehabilitation service centres, including one designed for people with intellectual disabilities. Services provided by the centre include small scale residential services for mildly and moderately mentally handicapped people aged between 16 years to 55 years, which in 2024 involved providing independent living skills training to 20 people, along with providing family resources services to mentally handicapped persons and their families, with 13,178 people served in 2024. Another centre is a comprehensive rehabilitation service centre providing vocational training and rehabilitation services, which served 131 people in 2024. A centre offering residential and day activity services for persons aged 16 years or above with moderate or above intellectual disabilities, and day respite services for children and teenagers with developmental disabilities aged between 6 years and 15 years, provided accommodation services to 80 people, day activity services to 51 people, and day respite services to 28 people in 2024. A comprehensive rehabilitation service centre, offering vocational training and day activity services, served 23 people in 2024. In 2024, a new comprehensive rehabilitation service centre for individuals aged 16 and above with intellectual disabilities or autism was established. The centre offers vocational training, development services, and support services for people with high-functioning autism. In 2024, services were provided to 29 people.

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 188 cases of providing these services in 2024.

As at the end of December 2024, the Disability Assessment Cards had attracted 32,773 new applications and 13,666 renewal applications, and 26,044 new cards were issued by the bureau.

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 2024,717 people participated in training courses and seminars on anti-drug abuse, organised by the Social Welfare Bureau 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 2024, 5,713 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 20,448 primary school students from 66 schools, and three in-campus activities attracted participation by 1,300 people. The drug education programme “Thinking It Though” for secondary school students attracted participation by 7,834

secondary school students from 18 secondary schools. In addition, four online game activities were held, for a total of 2,261 participants. To promote anti-drugs education at home and school, the IAS held 10 parent-child seminars, with participation by 265 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 76,412 people served in 2024. The subsidised organisations organised healthy- campus promotion activities for tertiary students, disseminating healthy campus life messages through the information platforms for tertiary students and various social networking platforms every month. A total of 57 activities attracted 21,846 participants, and included topical programmes, questionnaire survey, anti-drugs online activities and distribution of packs with daily necessities.

The Social Welfare Bureau 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 2024, 446 drug addicts sought help, 72 of whom were seeking help for the first time.

In 2024, a comprehensive drug rehabilitation centre provided accommodation for 57 people, family support services for 62 people, career development services for 985 people, and community outreach services for 10,354 people. An outreach treatment service for drug-dependent youths and two drug rehabilitation outreach services provided outreach services for 26,723 people; outreach services designed for drug-dependent youngsters and problem juveniles were used by 1,011 people; services designed for the family members of drug addicts were provided to 763 people; and the community promotion activities reached a total of 12,873 people. In 2024, a career development programme for youth abstaining from drugs organised 33 training courses attended by 220 people, and provided internships for 29 participants. Three participants were successfully employed. The retention rate of youth participating in the programme was 100 percent. A range of support was also provided to 309 family members. A total of 23,815 people were served during the year.

To strengthen the follow-up support for rehabilitated drug abusers reintegrating into society, in 2024 the bureau cooperated with private organisations to extend the Methadone Case Support Programme, serving 78 cases on 935 occasions. It 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 13 training sessions with 985 participants, 13 of whom participated in various internships; five participants were successfully recruited and reintegrated into the community, and the case retention rate reached 100 percent.

Regarding promotion of drug rehabilitation services, the bureau 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 423 people, to further consolidate cooperation and exchanges with related organisations. Healthcare seminars were also jointly organised with healthcare organisations, attracting a total of 3,713 participants. The bureau 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 bureau was able to uncover more than 29,388 drug-related discussions and messages

using big data excavation and manual screening, visiting more than 10 popular teenage websites, social media platforms and discussion forums, conducting a total of 280 online outreach sessions and publishing 70 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 gaming-related counselling services, professional training, community education, responsible gaming promotion and related surveys and studies. In 2024, the Central Registry System of Individuals with Gambling Disorders received 208 new cases of people seeking assistance. Community organisations were also commissioned to provide a round-the-clock gaming counselling hotline and online counselling service, which received 765 and 2,179 requests for assistance through telephone calls and online platforms, respectively. To strengthen community education, 14 community talks regarding prevention of gaming disorders were organised, attended by 632 participants. Responsible gaming seminars were conducted for the elderly in various district elderly day centres, covering 17 centres and nearly 700 participants in 2024. Training sessions were also held for professionals, and an illustrated booklet on responsible gaming for the elderly was released. Additionally, multiple activities were organised in collaboration with civil organisations, with over 3,300 participants, to enhance the elderly's awareness of gaming risks, community resources, and gaming cessation counselling. The centre collaborated with community organisations in launching the Smart Money Management Programme, and organised 253 classroom sessions for 7,800 students. Two training sessions on teaching kits for teachers were also organised for 132 people. In 2024, the bureau subsidised "Bosco Youth Service Freeland" of the Bosco Youth Service Network, to implement addiction prevention services and activities for young people. During the year, 352 sessions were organised, serving more than 350,000 participants and online viewers.

To enhance the social participation of gaming practitioners 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, reaching close to 180,000 people throughout the year.

In 2024, seven professional training courses were organised, with 225 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 37 individuals attaining the advisor qualification.

Regarding responsible gaming, Responsible Gaming Indicators were launched by the inter-departmental Working Group on Responsible Gaming formed by the MSAR Government. As of December 2024, 13 organisations collaborating in gaming disorder prevention and 36 casinos had been awarded the "Responsible Gaming Implementation Model Unit" qualification.

On the 15th anniversary of the Responsible Gaming Promotion Campaign, 147 events were organised in collaboration with social stakeholders, attracting approximately 470,000 participants. By 2024, a cumulative total of 59 Responsible Gaming Kiosks had been set up in communities, entertainment venues, and other gaming locations, providing comprehensive information on

responsible gaming and gaming disorders to residents and tourists. Throughout the year, there was a total of 20,251 accesses to the information.

In 2024, the Macao Gaming Disorder Prevention and Effectiveness Evaluation and Planning Study was launched, to review the implementation of gaming disorder prevention services and responsible gaming measures in Macao over the past ten years, and to provide recommendations on planning the future development of related services

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 2024, 698 and 224 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 29 people and 20 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 2024, 156 courses and activities were held, for a total of 1,450 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 2024, the activities attracted participation by 558 people, including 393 rehabilitated persons and 165 young offenders receiving counselling.

In 2024, in collaboration with civil organisations, the "Know the Law, Speak the Law" youth speech contest was held to promote the Juvenile Delinquency Education and Supervision System to young people in Macao. Through the competition process, the young people were guided to deeply consider the importance of crime prevention and enhance their awareness of compliance with the law. During the year, a total of 156 participants took part.

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 2024, a total of 352,000 beneficiaries made their contributions. They included around 284,000 employees and 68,000 voluntary contributors (including in-service public servants registered in the retirement and pension system). The contributions totalled around 380 million patacas.

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 2024, pensions and disability allowances were given to 167,000 people, 154,000 of whom received pensions. Besides, allowances were received by 14,640 people. Social security payments totalled about 6.28 billion patacas, including around 5.59 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 2024, there were seven fund management entities providing 43 open-end pension funds. In 2024, 321 employers and around 31,000 employees joined the non-mandatory CPF scheme; about 82,000 people joined the individual non-mandatory CPF scheme; and about 9,000 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 2024, there were 623,000 non-mandatory CPF individual account holders, of whom 402,000 were eligible for fund allocation, and the Government released 7,000 patacas to each account. Also, about 11,000 people received incentive allowances of 10,000 patacas. At the end of January 2025, the maximum accumulated appropriation and interest income of an account holder's sub-account managed by the Government was 84,000 patacas. If an account owner was eligible for the special allocation of a budget surplus since 2010, and has never transferred out, transferred or withdrawn funds from the government-managed sub-account, the accumulated interest income was up to 21,068 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, or must fulfil other withdrawal conditions, before he or she can apply for fund withdrawal from his or her individual account. In 2024, there were about 10,000 approved applications for withdrawals, resulting in a total disbursement of 1.92 billion patacas.



Government Housing for Senior Citizens



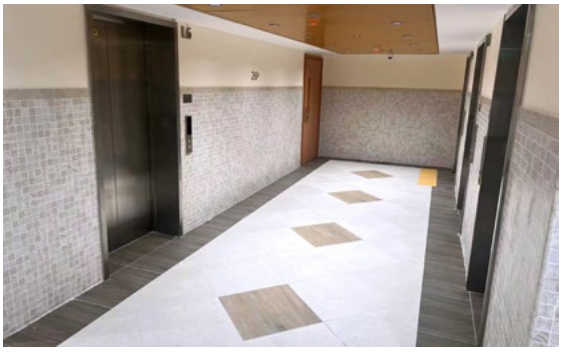


The Government Housing for Senior Citizens, located at Nos. 311 and 337, Avenida de Sidónio Pais, are built as a pilot project to provide senior residents with a more convenient and quality living environment, supporting their integration into the community and enhancing their quality of life. The initiative is especially aimed at improving living conditions for seniors residing in independent units within buildings without lift facilities. The apartments were completed and officially opened for occupancy in 2024, offering about 1,815 units with supporting facilities.











Macao Yearbook 2025

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MEDIA, COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY



Media, Communications and Information Technology

Macao enjoys freedom of the press, freedom of speech and freedom of publishing. Despite being relatively small, it has a sophisticated and well-developed media industry.

The Government strives to enhance the transparency of its administration and facilitate communication and dialogue with the media. This enables government messages to be delivered to the public promptly and accurately, and provides a wide range of information via the media. Furthermore, the Government expects the media to 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: TDM Ou Mun (Channel 91), TDM Portuguese (Channel 92), TDM Information (Channel 94), TDM Sports (Channel 93), TDM Entertainment (Channel 95), one satellite television channel (Channel 96) and its website (tdm.com.mo) and the TDM app for mobile devices, and on various 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). Starting from 2025, viewers from across the Chinese mainland are able to watch TDM's programs, and Macau Satellite TV begins to be available in Portuguese-speaking countries in phases.

Radio Macau, a subsidiary of TDM, and the privately owned Radio Vila-Verde (Green Village) are Macao's two radio stations. Both broadcast 24 hours a day. The Radio Macau features two channels: one in Chinese, the other in Portuguese.

Macau Cable TV has been broadcasting since July 2000, and offers 93 channels (70 basic channels, 16 premium channels, five test channels, and two dedicated hotel channels); each is aired 24 hours per day. MSTV Satellite TV Company Limited – originally known as the Cosmos Satellite Television Company, which was the first operator to be granted a licence to provide

satellite television services in Macao – has offered the MSTV News Channel since January 2019, broadcasting 24 hours a day.

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, the Chinese mainland and overseas are also available in Macao. In addition, Macao residents also enjoy access to radio and TV programmes made in Hong Kong and the Chinese mainland.

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, a WeChat audiovisual account and a Douyin account. The GCS publishes the *Macao Yearbook* and *Macao Magazine* in Chinese, English and Portuguese, and launches websites and mobile applications, allowing readers to conveniently browse related information.

Regarding promotions in the Chinese mainland: the GCS continuously seeks cooperation with influential integrated media organisations in the Chinese mainland, 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 editorial 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 continue 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 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 2024, the GCS drafted, released and assisted various departments in publishing a total of 15,519 news items (press releases, press invitations, important notices, and speeches) in Chinese, Portuguese and English, as well as 221 video clips and 534 sets of photographs. In all, 770 press releases were written, 534 press photos were taken, and 37 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 2024, there were 111 publications registered with the GCS, including nine which were newly registered. Meanwhile, 11 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 on 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 the Chinese mainland;
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 31 December 2024, the Government Printing Bureau had established an online database comprising documents covering approximately 191,000 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 6.40 million hits in 2024, averaging over 530,000 hits per month.

Information Technology

Science and Technology Committee

After the establishment of the MSAR Government, the Science and Technology Committee 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 Committee 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 the Chinese mainland 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 former Bureau of Telecommunications Regulation (DSRT).

On 19 December 2016, the MSAR Government issued By-law No. 29/2016 – Amendment to Regulation of Organisation of Postal Services, to rename Macao Post as the Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau (CTT) and merge it with DSRT, with effect from 1 January 2017. As a bureau-level administrative entity with legal personality, the CTT enjoys autonomy over administration, finances and property, and performs the function of a credit institution. It aims to

provide postal public services, and regulate, monitor, promote and coordinate any activity related to the telecommunications industry in Macao. It is under the supervision of the Secretary for Transport and Public Works.

Postal Services

To promote the development of e-commerce and enhance the customer experience, the Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau installed the first batch of e-locker self-service mailing machines in Nova Taipa Post Office and Mong Ha Post Office. There are plans to install more e-locker self-service mailing machines at the Taipa Ferry Terminal Self-Service Post Office and the EMS Mails Collection Centre. Furthermore, the Taipa Ferry Terminal Post Office (located in the Arrival Hall) will be upgraded to a 24-hour self-service postal centre, with a variety of self-service machines to provide convenient round-the-clock postal services.

In 2024, the volume of local mail decreased by 11 percent compared to 2023, reflecting the widespread adoption of electronic communication technologies in social and economic activities, as well as the continued promotion of electronic services by public utilities and financial institutions.

Regarding international mail, in 2024 the outbound international surface mail decreased by 15 percent compared to 2023, while international airmail increased by 22 percent. Inbound international surface mail remained steady compared to 2023, while inbound international airmail decreased by two percent. The main destinations for outbound mail were the Chinese mainland, Hong Kong, the United States, Portugal, the Taiwan region, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, Singapore and Germany. The primary sources of inbound mail were Hong Kong, the Chinese mainland, Japan, Portugal, the Taiwan region, the United Kingdom, Singapore, the United States, Jersey Island, and the Netherlands.

Regarding registered mail, in 2024 the volume of local mail decreased by one percent compared to 2023. The volumes of outbound and inbound international airmail increased by 50 percent and 136 percent, respectively. The volumes of outbound and inbound international surface mail decreased, by approximately one percent and 10 percent, respectively.

EMS and Postal Parcels

With Macao residents traveling across the border and shopping more frequently, both the outbound and inbound mail volumes for EMS and postal parcels significantly decreased compared to 2023.

The volumes of EMS outbound and inbound mail in 2024 decreased by 19 percent and 15 percent, respectively. The main destinations of EMS items were the Chinese mainland, Hong Kong, the Taiwan region, the United States and Japan. The main sources of EMS items were Japan, the Chinese mainland, the Taiwan region, Hong Kong and Canada. Currently, the EMS covers about 200 countries and regions.

Regarding postal parcels, in 2024 the volume of outbound and inbound surface mail decreased by 31 percent and 17 percent year-on-year, respectively; the volume of outbound and inbound airmail also decreased by 25 percent and 13 percent, respectively, compared to 2023. The overall volumes of outbound and inbound postal parcels decreased by 28 percent and 14 percent, respectively,

compared to 2023. The main destinations for outbound parcels were the United States, Australia, Canada, the Taiwan region, and Japan; while the main sources of inbound parcels were Japan, the Taiwan region, Germany, the United States 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, electronic version of Delivery Advice of EMS mail or parcels via SEPBox and an e-locker registration service. In response to the growing demand for convenient electronic services, users can now access their Safe Electronic Post Box through "Macao One Account" or "Business & Associations Platform". Individual users can also authorise the CTT to register for the Safe Electronic Post Box with information on "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 Safe Electronic Post Box (SEPBox) service registration points cover organisations including the Social Security Fund, Municipal Affairs Bureau, various post office branches under the Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau and eSignTrust Registration Authority.

Philately

In 2024, the CTT issued 13 sets of stamps and one set of labels, with 13 themes. These included philatelic products for the "25th Anniversary of the Establishment of the Macao Special Administrative Region", the "25th anniversary of the establishment of the Macao Garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army", the "140th Anniversary of Macao Post and Telecommunications", "Macao Bridge" and the "50th Anniversary of the Inauguration of Governor Nobre de Carvalho Bridge". Additionally, the release of philatelic products featuring historical, cultural, and local characteristics of Macao – such as "Collections of the Palace Museum", "Macao Intangible Cultural Heritage" and "Macao Nature Trails" – further enriched the selection of Macao's postal products.

In addition to stamp issues, the CTT also launched several philatelic products, including the thematic pack "Chinese Zodiac (Label Stamps)" album, the thematic pack "25th Anniversary of the Establishment of the Macao Special Administrative Region", and the "2024 Annual Album". Prepaid postcards featuring designs of Macao A-Ma Cultural Village, Our Lady of Carmel Church, Taipa Houses and Pak Tai Temple were also popular.

The Chinese Zodiac philatelic series has always been popular among collectors, and welcomed a new highlight in 2024. The CTT collaborated with China Post and Hongkong Post, to jointly issue philatelic products featuring the Year of the Loong. This included the first-ever joint issue of a souvenir sheet and commemorative envelope by the three regions, sold in thematic packs.

Regarding philatelic gifts, the CTT issued a gift set featuring a *gaiwan* (Chinese lidded bowl) and stamps to mark the Year of the Loong, containing a set of ceramic *gaiwan* and stamp packs with "Spring" as the theme.

The CTT specially launched the "Philatelic Gift Promotion for Dual Celebrations", to show appreciation for the continued support of philatelists.

To commemorate and celebrate special occasions, the CTT offered 13 commemorative postmarks in 2024. Additionally, following requests by two organisations, the CTT produced exclusive customised presentation packs for them.

In terms of philatelic exhibitions, the CTT participated in the "China 2024 Asian International Stamp Exhibition" held in Shanghai, to promote Macao stamps and enhance the image of Macao's philatelic products in the international philatelic market. During the exhibition, the CTT, together with the Macao Philatelic Association, signed an agreement with the Fédération Internationale de Philatélie (FIP) for the Macao 2026 Specialized World Stamp Exhibition, marking the official commencement of preparations for this high-profile philatelic event.

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, electronic payments, currency exchange services and the 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 2024, CEP approved loans totalled nearly 190 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 2024, approximately 90,000 payment transactions were settled.

Furthermore, CEP provides currency exchange services for 17 currencies, including Macao Patacas, the Hong Kong Dollar, Renminbi, US Dollar, Euro and Japanese Yen.

With the implementation of the Easy Transfer system, the Caixa Economica Postal continued providing customers with convenient local interbank transfer services in 2024.

The Credit Data Platform was officially launched in 2023. As of 1 January 2024, 30 participating banks in Macao are required to apply for personal credit reports through the platform, with customers' consent, in accordance with the requirements of the Monetary Authority of Macao. In 2024, the platform received approximately 85,000 applications for personal credit reports.

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.

The "eSignCloud" function allows users to perform single or bulk electronic signatures, meeting various usage needs and providing a convenient and flexible way to handle business tasks.

By the end of December, the total number of valid electronic signatures had increased by around two percent year-on-year. In terms of the types of certificate services, the greatest year-on-year increase was for qualified certificates, up by around seven percent; followed by "eSignCloud", which increased by around one percent. There was a year-on-year decrease of around five percent for standardised certificates.

Comparing by user category, the individual and institutional users of qualified certificates increased by 22 percent and 10 percent, respectively, mainly driven by legal compliance requirements. Individual and institutional users of "eSignCloud" also recorded year-on-year increases, of about 41 percent and 16 percent, respectively, mainly driven by trademark registration applicants and electronic customs declaration applications from external trade operators. However, government users of "eSignCloud" experienced a year-on-year decrease of around 13 percent.

In 2024, CTT continued approving internationally recognised WebTrust for Certification Authorities, and acquired the WebTrust Seal for seven consecutive years.

In 2024, the cumulative number of "eSignCloud" signings was approximately 458,500. There were a total of 1,194 registrations and renewals for the electronic certification "eSignCloud" service (938 new applications and 256 renewals). The total usage of eSignTrust via "Macao One Account" was approximately 24,500 times, with personal "eSignCloud" certificates processed through "Macao One Account" accounting for 86.9 percent.

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, expired on 30 September 2024. Given that the Government is considering 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 2025. Furthermore, new clauses were added to the contract renewals, incorporating CTM's fixed telecommunications underground cable network, related fixed telephone service facilities, and associated assets as public property of the Special Administrative Region. This will allow the Government to possess a complete telecommunications infrastructure in future.

At the end of 2024, there were 81,260 fixed-network lines in Macao, along with 436 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 241 countries and regions.

Public Mobile Telecommunications Services

At the end of 2024, 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. SmarTone Mobile Communications (Macau) Limited ceased providing mobile telecommunications services on 11 November 2024.

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 2024, the outdoor coverage rate of the 5G network in Macau had exceeded 90 percent. Currently, mobile services in Macao are 5G-based, with the numbers of 4G and 3G users gradually declining.

At the end of 2024, there were 1,448,713 mobile telecommunication users, with the per capita mobile penetration rate at 211 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
2024	1,042,680	406,033

Internet and Broadband Services

At the end of 2024, there were 214,928 broadband subscribers, approximately 1.5 percent more than in 2023. Among them, 192,989 were residential broadband service subscribers, representing approximately 94 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 2024, there were 178 WiFi Go service spots, and over 467 million successful connections had been recorded.

In 2017, the CTT allowed licensed internet service providers (ISPs) to install outdoor Wi-Fi hotspots and provide services to the public. To further expand the coverage of free Wi-Fi in Macao, the "FreeWiFi.MO" plan was launched in December that year, aiming to encourage institutions in Macao to provide free Wi-Fi services to residents and tourists. The plan gained support and

participation from organisations, which include Internet service providers, government departments, hotels, hospitals, shopping malls, banks, on-call taxis, public utilities and the beverage industry. At the end of 2024, there were 587 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. In 2024, the CTT regulated 31 entities, of which four were granted exemptions. In addition, the CTT continues to supervise effective implementation of the real name registration and preservation of records of changes of network addresses.

Television Services

Regarding terrestrial pay television services, in April 2019, the Government endorsed the renewal of the non-franchised contract for Macau Cable TV for five years. Subsequently, to ensure the continuity of terrestrial pay television services, the service term was further extended to 30 September 2025.

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 to manage and register the domain ".mo" for the Macao SAR, the Government established 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 IPv6 and ".mo" domain name services were introduced in 2015 and 2018, respectively, further advancing the development of domain name services in Macao.

Laws and Regulations

The Legal regime of radiocommunications came into effect on 1 January 2025, replacing Decree-Law No. 18/83/M of 12 March and the Decree-Law no. 48/86/M (Administrative Regime of Radiocommunication Services) of 3 November, as well as parts of the Decree-Law No. 29/94/M of 14 June. The bill mainly covers the licensing regime of the radiocommunication networks and stations, the homologation and sales licences of radiocommunication equipment, the licensing regime of radio operators, as well as the establishment of the punishment regime for violations of the bill and the amounts of penalties for infringements. On the other hand, to cope with the entry into force and implementation of the law, a complimentary administrative regulation will be

elaborated, to regulate the legal regime for radiocommunications. Also, by Dispatch of the Chief Executive, the amounts of the fees applicable to the provision of radiocommunication services within the scope of the execution of this law and its complementary administrative regulation will be set and updated, along with the update to the employee badge of CTT staff who perform supervisory duties as required by this law.

By-law No. 13/2024 on the installation and operation regime for data centres officially came into effect on 1 April 2024. Since then, investors interested in establishing data centres can submit applications to the CTT. Upon obtaining approval from the Chief Executive, they can proceed with the establishment and operation of data centres.

Note 1: The calculation was based on a figure of 688,300 from the 2024 population census as reported by the Statistics and Census Service.

Note 2: According to the results of the 2024 population census published by the Statistics and Census Service, there were 205,000 households at the end of the year.

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Statistical Enumerators






海關檢查區











The Statistics and Census Service compiles and publishes around 240 sets of statistical data annually, covering areas such as population, society, and the economy, for reference by all sectors of the community. Some of this data is regularly collected from business entities, households, and visitors by the Service's enumerators, who travel throughout the city, diligently gathering information according to the requirements of each survey. The quality of every statistical survey and official statistical data relies on the support and cooperation of respondents. Statistics are collected from the public and used for the public; accurate data provides a true reflection of people's livelihoods and benefits both Macao residents and the development of all sectors.

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LAND, INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSING AND PUBLIC UTILITIES



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 Land and Urban Construction Bureau comprises 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

Master Plan

Since the promulgation of By-law No. 7/2022 – Approved Macao Urban Master Plan (2020-2040) (hereinafter referred to as the "Master Plan"), in order to support the administration of the MSAR Government, and in accordance with the requirements of the Urban Planning Law and the Rules for the Implementation of the Urban Planning Law, to continue to follow up and evaluate the implementation of the Master Plan after its enactment, in 2024 the Land and Urban Construction Bureau commenced a project entitled "Preparation of Periodic Reports on Aspects of the Master Plan". The reports will be released to the public at an appropriate time, once prepared.

Detailed Planning

Since the release of the Master Plan, the MSAR 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 March 2024, the MSAR Government completed the compilation of the Detailed Planning for Eastern District-2, which was published and came into effect through By-law No. 8/2024. In April, the Land and Urban Construction Bureau completed the compilation of the related technical report, which was uploaded onto the bureau's website for public access.

Detailed Planning of Outer Harbour District-1 and Outer Harbour District-2

In 2024, the bureau made active progress with the second phase of Detailed Planning of Outer

Harbour District-1 and Outer Harbour District-2, by proposing land use and utilisation conditions, urban design guidelines and conducting corresponding specialised impact assessments, and compiling the draft of the Detailed Plan and Technical Report.

Detailed Planning of Northern District-1

In 2024, the bureau actively proceeded with the second phase of the Detailed Planning of Northern District-1.

The second phase work included formulating the use of each plot of land in the district, the conditions for construction and guidelines for urban design meeting the terms of the planning proposal; compilation of the assessments of the transportation, landscape and environmental impacts; and compilation of the detailed planning draft and technical report.

Detailed Planning of Taipa Central District-2

The bureau actively proceeded with the first phase of Detailed Planning of Taipa Central District-2, including analyses of the current situation, the detailed planning concept, overall urban design and the initial impact assessments.

The first phase work was completed in October 2024, and the bureau has commenced work on the second phase.

Project Plans

Heritage Impact Assessment and Urban Design of the Area Around Avenida do Dr. Rodrigo Rodrigues

In accordance with the resolution passed on the 44th session of the World Heritage Committee in 2021, the Land and Urban Construction Bureau commenced research on Heritage Impact Assessment and Urban Design of the Area Around Avenida do Dr. Rodrigo Rodrigues. The research unit made an initial submission in December 2022 on the findings of the first phase of the study. In August 2023, the findings of the second phase study were completed; the report was submitted to the Cultural Affairs Bureau in September, and the National Cultural Heritage Administration submitted the report to the UNESCO World Heritage Committee.

Ilha Verde Urbanisation Plan 2024

In accordance with the Macao Urban Master Plan (2020-2040) implemented in 2022, as well as related requirements of the Urban Planning Law, the Land Law and the Cultural Heritage Protection Law and the opinions of related departments, the bureau has been promoting the gradual improvement and development of the Ilha Verde district, improving the living environment for residents, and actively responding to the views and expectations of Ilha Verde residents regarding the development of the district. In addition, the bureau updated the research on planning for small land areas, and introduced the Ilha Verde Urbanisation

Improvement Plan (2024) to the Urban Planning Committee and uploaded it onto the bureau's urban planning information website, enabling the public to clearly understand the planning directions and express their views.

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 2024, 43 sets of planning conditions for urbanisation management were issued.

Construction Companies and Contractors

The Land and Urban Construction Bureau is responsible for the registration or renewal of registration of elevators and escalators owned by maintenance entities, inspection entities and temporary inspection entities, and by natural person business owners or companies (involved in construction implementation), contractors (construction implementation), companies or individual business owners (urban construction and urban planning), technicians (elevators and escalators, urban construction and urban planning), and companies (gas) in Macao. The bureau is also responsible for regularly updating information and assessing the statuses of related industries.

As at the end of 2024, a total of 1,623 owners of elevators and escalators – spanning maintenance entities, inspection entities and temporary inspection entities, contractors (construction implementation), individual business owners or companies (construction implementation), companies or individual business owners (urban construction and urban planning) and companies (gas) – had completed registration with the Land and Urban Construction Bureau, which exceeded the 1,449 entities with registered elevators and escalators in 2023. The increase was mainly due to a rise in the number of registrations in the subsumed urban construction sector, and the addition of a new category of lifting equipment entities as the Elevator and Escalator Safety Legal System bill came into effect in April 2024, with details as follows:

Category		Registration	Renewed registration	Total (companies)
In accordance with Law No. 14/2022 and By-law No. 11/2023 (lifting equipment)	Maintenance entities	41	--	41
	Inspection entities	2	--	2
	Temporary inspection entities	6	--	6
	Sub-total	**49**	**--**	**49**

(Cont.)

Category		Registration	Renewed registration	Total (companies)
In accordance with Law No. 14/2021 and By-law Regulation No. 38/2022 (urban construction)	Contractors (construction implementation)	10	168	178
	Individual business owners or companies (construction implementation)	156	1,021	1,177
	Sub-total	**166**	**1,189**	**1,355**
In accordance with Law No. 1/2015 and By-law No. 12/2015 (covering urban construction and urban planning)	Companies or individual business owners	17	147	164
	Fire protection	0	6	6
	Sub-total	**17**	**153**	**170**
In accordance with By-law No. 3/2003 (gas)	Companies	3	46	49
Total		**235**	**1,388**	**1,623**

Technicians

Law No. 14/2022 – Elevator and Escalator Safety Legal System and Law No.1/2015 – Qualification System for Urban Construction and Town Planning stipulate professional classifications for elevator and escalator technicians and technicians. By the end of 2024, the number of valid registrations for elevator and escalator technicians, technicians in the fields of urban construction and urban planning and engineers totalled 1,332, with details as follows. As seven people held two professional qualifications, the actual number of registered persons was 1,325.

Category		New registration	Renewed registration	Total (person)
Esalator and elevator equipment technicians		141	--	141
Technicians (construction and urban planning)	Architects	10	187	197
	Landscape Architects	0	1	1
	Civil Engineers	75	497	572

(Cont.)

Category		New registration	Renewed registration	Total (person)
Technicians (construction and urban planning)	Fire Engineers	0	6	6
	Electrical Engineers	3	102	105
	Electrical and Mechanical Engineers	8	176	184
	Mechanical Engineers	12	97	109
	Chemical Engineers	0	7	7
	Industrial Engineers	0	0	0
	Fuel Engineers	0	2	2
	Engineering Technicians	0	8	8
	Total	**249**	**1,075**	**1,332**

Infrastructure Projects

Private Construction Projects

Based on statistics from the Land and Urban Construction Bureau, in 2024 a total of 22 building projects were completed, providing 640 residential units with a total floor area of 44,363 square metres; 53 commercial units with a total floor area of 13,432 square metres; four office units with a total floor area of 431 square metres; 273 private car parking spaces and 131 motorcycle parking spaces, with a total floor area of 13,115 square metres. No building projects involving industrial/warehouse units were implemented during the year.

During 2024, construction commenced of 15 private projects providing 107 residential units with a total floor area of 6,341 square metres, and 27 commercial units with a total floor area of 5,466 square metres. No construction projects involving office or industrial/warehouse units were commenced during the year; and one private car parking space – in a villa project commenced during the year.

At the end of 2024, 2,229 units were under construction, of which 2,069 were residential units with a total floor area of 140,239 square metres, 154 were commercial units with a total floor area of 26,929 square metres, five were office units with a total floor area of 800 square metres, and one was an industrial/warehouse unit with a total area of 1,057 square metres, the same as in 2023; as well as 1,304 parking spaces (1,022 for private cars and 282 for motorcycles) in car parks, with a total area of 34,448 square metres. During the year, 5,867 units were still in the design phase, of which 5,192 were residential units with a total floor area of 386,441 square metres, 594 were commercial

units with a total floor area of 96,149 square metres, 75 were office units with a total floor area of 14,495 square metres, and six were industrial warehouses with a total floor area of 82,068 square metres; as well as 4,704 parking spaces (3,363 for private cars and 1,341 for motorcycles) in car parks, with a total area of 150,390 square metres.

In 2024, 12,351 applications were received for private construction projects, of which 2,972 were for simple projects in common parts of buildings, integrated construction projects for food and beverage establishments, and construction licences, 2,361 were for demolition/maintenance/renovation, and 462 were for construction and expansion projects. During the year, 12,007 applications from 2024 and the previous year were handled, a majority of which were in the above-mentioned three major categories: 2,988 applications for simple projects in common parts of buildings, integrated construction projects for food and beverage establishments, and construction licences, 2,308 applications for demolition, maintenance and renovation projects, and 466 applications for construction and expansion projects.

Construction Document Certification

In 2024, the Land and Urban Construction Bureau's general archive unit handled 5,584 applications for certification of construction documents with approved licences.

Elevator and escalator 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, issuing licences for the use of electrical installations, and the installation and operation of large-scale amusement facilities in construction projects.

The Elevator and Escalator Safety Legal System bill came into effect on 1 April 2024. As at the end of 2024, the registration process had been completed for over 10,500 elevators and escalators in operation in Macao during the past three quarters. The industry also made good use of the online service platform of the Land and Urban Construction Bureau, by submitting a total of 3,737 elevator and escalator applications, which included registrations of elevator and escalator information, notifications of compliance with examinations, and notifications of maintenance contracts.

According to the related legislation, the term 'lifting equipment' refers to electric or hydraulic passenger lifts, lifts carrying persons and goods, vehicle lifts, escalators, escalating walkways and lifting platforms carrying persons (excluding purely goods-carrying lifts, conveyance equipment in the manufacturing line of an industrial establishment, and lifting facility of a mechanised car parking system).

In accordance with the full commencement of the legal system related to elevator and escalator and the transitional period from the previous system using the Certificate of Safe Operation, the Land and Urban Construction Bureau has strengthened its publicity efforts by actively introducing the related legal requirements to stakeholders through various channels, including newspapers, radio, television, bus body advertisements, online platforms and mobile apps, appearances on

current affairs programmes, and posting and distributing promotional materials. The bureau held a briefing session on the Elevator and Escalator Safety Legal System bill, inviting government departments, the elevator and escalator industry and members of the public to participate, thereby enhancing their knowledge and understanding of the law, and continuously analysing the views of various parties to make enhancements.

To ensure the safe use of elevators and escalators, 343 inspections were conducted on all elevator and escalator in operation in Macao in 2024; all the inspections were passed. Also, other monitoring work was increased, including: monitoring the maintenance and inspection practices of the related entities, ensuring that the elevators and escalators declared complies with the existing laws and meets the conditions for safe operation, and strengthening the electronic monitoring of the safe operation of elevator and escalator.

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 MSAR 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, Qingmao Checkpoint, and the Macao Bridge. 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 2024, the Public Works Bureau actively promoted various public construction and livelihood projects, covering areas such as land reclamation, bridges, public housing, government buildings, public facilities and light rail construction. These included the successful commissioning of the Macao Bridge; the official opening of the LRT Seac Pai Van line and Hengqin Line; the opening of the entire skywalk at Lam Mau; the completion of the Government Housing for Senior Citizens and the public housing on Lots B4, B9 and B10 of New Urban Zone Area A, and the completion of the construction of Macao Outdoor Performing Venue.

Hospitals/Government Buildings/Public Facilities

The Islands Healthcare Complex

The Islands Healthcare 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 2023. The building has 15 floors and two basement levels, with four pedestrian bridges connecting to the hospital complex and a public bus station. Upon completion, the project would further enhance the capacity of Macao's healthcare services and better meet the health needs of the public.

Government Office Buildings on Lot 12, Outer Harbour New Reclamation Area (Macao Government Office Building Block 1)

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 (Macao Government Office Building Block 2)

Construction of the foundations and basement of the government office buildings on Lot 25 of the Outer Harbour New Reclamation Area has been completed, and the superstructure work commenced in November 2024. Two buildings – one with 12 floors, the other with 17 floors – and an underground car park are being built for government office use.

Public Office Building on Lot Q-1d in ZAPE

The foundation and basement construction commenced in May 2024. An 11-storey government office building and an underground car park will be built on Lot Q-1d in the ZAPE, for offices of government departments.

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. An eight-storey building with an underground car park will be built on Lots C1 to C4 by Nam Van Lake, 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 has been completed, and the superstructure work commenced in March 2024. 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, Nam Van Lake

Located at Lots C12 and C14 of Nam Van Lake, this project will integrate 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. Construction commenced in April 2024.

Macao Outdoor Performance Venue

To complement Macao's "1+4" appropriate economic diversification strategy and to establish Macao as a "City of Performing Arts", the Government has selected a 94,000 square metre area of state-owned land for the temporary construction of the "Macao Outdoor Performance Venue", which can accommodate audiences of approximately 50,000 people. Located at the intersection of Avenida do Aeroporto (to the northeast) and Rua de Tenis (to the north), the venue was completed in November 2024 and opened to the public.

Road Infrastructure

Construction of Vehicle Flyovers at Rotunda da Amizade (Ramp B)

The second phase of the three-dimensional conversion of the Rotunda da Amizade aims 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.

Macao Bridge

As the fourth Macao-Taipa cross-harbour bridge, the Macao 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 Macao Bridge officially commenced operations on 1 October 2024, serving as an important cross-district link between Macao and the outlying islands and further enhancing the convenience of Macao's cross-district transport.

Bridge Connecting New Urban Zone Area A and Macao Peninsula (A2)

Construction of this bridge was completed in October 2024, in conjunction with the overall development of New Urban Zone Area A; it connects 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, as the third vehicle flyover connecting the Macao peninsula and New Urban Zone Area A, bridge A3 will split into four ramps on the Macao peninsula side, connecting to the Friendship Bridge (a), the Friendship Bridge ramps (b) and Avenida da Amizade (c) and the road at the Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal (d), as well as the cross-harbour viaduct between the New Urban Zone Area A and the Macao 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. Construction commenced in April 2024.

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 Macao 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. Construction commenced in October 2024.

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 approximately 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. The construction project is in progress.

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. In 2024, Avenida de Venceslau de Morais Public Housing Estate and the Home-Ownership Scheme housing on Lots B4, B9 and B10 in New Urban Zone Area A were completed. Public housing currently under construction includes public housing on Lots A5, A6, A10 and A11 in New Urban Zone Area A, as well as Home-Ownership Scheme housing on Lots A1, A2, A3, A4, A12, B5, B7, B8, B11 and B12 in New Urban Zone Area A, which serves as the MSAR Government's reserve for public housing supply.

Government Housing for Senior Citizens

To implement the MSAR Government's plan to build housing for senior citizens, the Government Housing for Senior Citizens at Avenida do Nordeste of Areia Preta has been completed and officially occupied in 2024, providing about 1,815 units and ancillary facilities to meet the needs and aspirations of the elderly.

Rua Oito do Bairro Iao Hon Public Housing

As the pioneer project of Macao's first urban renewal project and the first Sandwich Class Housing Scheme housing project to commence construction, the Rua Oito do Bairro Iao Hon Public Housing commenced construction in November 2024. The project comprises a 30-storey sandwich class housing building and a three-storey basement public car park, as well as commercial and social ancillary facilities, and will serve as an important reference and example for the future development of the Iao Hon Estate.

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. Of these, reclamation in Areas A, B, C and E in the New Urban Zone has been completed; and the preliminary work for reclamation in Area D commenced in 2024, including re-measuring the water depth at the reclamation location, sediment sampling and testing, applications for constructing a temporary port and dredging a temporary route, as well as design enhancements, after which the reclamation work will commence.

LRT Project

Seac Pai Van Line

The 1.6-kilometre Seac Pai Van line passes through Estrada do Istmo, Rotunda de Seac Pai Van and Estrada de Seac Pai Van, and has two stations: Seac Pai Van and Macao Union Hospital. The LRT Seac Pai Van line commenced operations in November 2024, marking the official launch of the LRT service connecting the Macao peninsula, Taipa and Coloane.

Hengqin Line

The Hengqin line commenced operations in December 2024. It is an important project for implementing the Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and improving connectivity between Macao and cities in the Chinese mainland, as well as the high-speed rail system. The main structure comprises a viaduct, a tunnel under the river, and two stations, with a total length of approximately 2.2 kilometres, including 900 metres are in the

tunnel section. The stations are next to the existing Lotus Flower Bridge Station on the Taipa Line and by Hengqin Station on the basement level of the Hengqin Checkpoint.

East Line

Following the opening of the LRT Taipa line in 2019, the Taipa line connecting to Barra Station on Macao peninsula becoming operational at the end of 2023, and the opening of the Seac Pai Van line and the Hengqin line in 2024, the construction of the East line is now in progress. The LRT East line is approximately 7.7 kilometres long, with six stations, connecting Border Gate, New Urban Zone Area A, New Urban Zone Area E and Taipa Ferry Terminal Station of the existing Taipa Line. With the National People's Congress Standing Committee's approval of the transfer of the jurisdiction of a V-shaped plot to Macao by the end of 2023, the East line station can be located closer to the Border Gate and extended further westward to Qingmao Checkpoint in future, and the MSAR Government is pressing ahead with the related work.

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 MSAR 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 general application process for 3,017 housing units began at the end of November 2019. As of 31 December 2024, a cumulative total of 4,211 successful applicants had been selected for substantive vetting, with 3,008 eligible applications, three applications undergoing legal procedures, 880 ineligible applications, 140 withdrawn applications, 167 applications with changed priorities, and 13 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, with a total of 6,562 application forms received. On 13 November 2024, the provisional waiting list and the list of disqualified applications were released, with 5,076 applications accepted and 1,486 applications disqualified.

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 2024, after a review of the applications, a total of 5,841 applications were accepted, with 3,288 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 2024, the bureau handled 3,909 cases of Home-Ownership Scheme management-related affairs, fostered 87 management bodies of Home-Ownership Scheme housing that are already in place and operating effectively, handled 901 cases involving the general assembly of owners of strata-title buildings under the Home-Ownership Scheme and related work, and handled 3,604 cases involving the management of common areas in private housing.

The Housing Bureau also keeps abreast of all necessary renovation and maintenance works for public housing. In addition to public facilities of housing estates, it strives to improve indoor facilities, 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 2024, there were 235 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 2024 the bureau conducted 11 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 2024, 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 2024, 512 applications for the seven schemes under the Property Maintenance Fund were approved, with subsidies totalling over 55 million patacas. A total of 6,591 applications have been approved since the establishment of the fund, with subsidies granted totalling 648 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 2024, 1,989 cases were filed for investigations; and there was follow up work regarding 3,097 cases, 2,259 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 2024, four squatter dwellings were demolished. By the end of 2024, 395 squatter dwellings remained, of which 182 were on the Macao peninsula and 213 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 2024, the numbers of valid licences for real estate agents and brokers totalled 1,405 and 4,429, respectively.

Supervision

To facilitate the implementation of Real Estate Agency Law and various tasks, during 2024 about 2,945 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 2024, 64 cases involving real estate agents and six cases involving real estate brokers resulted in penalties for breaking the law.

Land Management

Lands Committee

The Lands Committee is a consultative body to the Chief Executive on land concession matters. 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, 17 land concession contracts were completed and four orders for land exchange were issued in 2024. These contracts were as follows:

- Lease concessions: 10 contracts, involving an initial area of 1,819,278 square metres, a newly granted area of 1,511,722 square metres, returned land area of 32,270 square metres, and a total area of 3,298,730 square metres.
- Long-term leases: three contracts, involving a total floor area of 1,653 square metres;
- Special purpose concessions: two contracts, involving a newly granted area of 5,289 square metres;
- Gratuitous concessions: two contracts, involving a total floor area of 8,731 square metres; and
- Returned land: four contracts, involving a total floor area of 369,402.35 square metres.

The land concessions granted in 2024 were mainly for residential, commercial, industrial, hotel, car parking, social facility and other development uses. No land was granted for office use. In 2024, the land concession revenue totalled 839,108,625 patacas, which included 290,702,429 patacas as land security liabilities and 548,406,196 patacas from premium receivables. During the year, the total actual income from land concessions received was 1,504,968,691 patacas, of which the actual premium income totalled 604,074,351 patacas, exclusive grants totalled 7,228,340 patacas and income from land auctions totalled 893,666,000 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: civil engineering,

architecture, electrical and mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, environmental engineering, urban planning, chemical engineering, transport engineering, fire engineering, landscape architecture, industrial engineering and fuel 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 2024, 106 people were approved for professional registration; they were from eight disciplines: civil engineering, architecture, electrical and mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, urban planning, environmental engineering and fire engineering. From the law coming into effect in 2015 until the end of 2024, accredited professionals in the 13 disciplines totalled 2,852, with the breakdown as follows:

Professions	Numbers of registered professionals (2024)	Numbers of registered professionals (2015-2024)
Civil Engineering	62	1,207
Architecture	8	433
Electrical and Mechanical Engineering	11	353
Electrical Engineering	8	324
Mechanical Engineering	14	293
Environmental Engineering	1	98
Urban Planning	1	62
Chemical Engineering	0	22
Traffic Engineering	0	19
Fire Engineering	1	19
Landscape architecture	0	17
Industrial Engineering	0	3
Fuel Engineering	0	2
Total	**106**	**2,852**

In 2024, 101 practitioners of various professional disciplines received council approval to join internships. As at the end of 2024, the number of practitioners since the law came into effect was 1,096, with details as follows:

Professional Discipline	Number of Interns (2024)	Number of Interns (2015-2024)
Civil Engineering	53	571
Architecture	13	156
Electrical and Mechanical Engineering	14	157
Electrical Engineering	9	106
Mechanical Engineering	9	74
Environmental Engineering	2	17
Urban Planning	1	9
Fire Engineering	0	3
Landscape architecture	0	3
Total	**101**	**1,096**

A total of 39 practitioners of various professional disciplines received council approval to register as internship instructors in the respective professional fields. As at the end of 2024, the number of instructors since the law came into effect was 732, with details as follows:

Professional Discipline	Number of internship instructors (2024)	Number of internship instructors (2015-2024)
Civil Engineering	18	326
Architecture	2	116
Electrical and Mechanical Engineering	5	121
Electrical Engineering	9	76
Mechanical Engineering	4	61
Environmental Engineering	0	16
Urban Planning	1	6
Fire Engineering	0	6
Chemical Engineering	0	1
Landscape architecture	0	1
Fuel Engineering	0	2
Total	**39**	**732**

In 2024, 119 practitioners of ten professional disciplines were approved to complete internships or exempted internships to be eligible for the qualifying examination. As at the end of year, the total number since the law came into effect was 637 from nine professional disciplines, with details as follows:

Professional Discipline	Number of practitioners eligible for qualifying examinations (2024)	Number of practitioners eligible for qualifying examinations (2015-2024)
Civil Engineering	61	344
Architecture	20	91
Electrical and Mechanical Engineering	16	82
Electrical Engineering	8	54
Mechanical Engineering	8	41
Urban Planning	0	5
Environmental Engineering	2	12
Fire Engineering	1	2
Landscape architecture	1	2
Chemical Engineering	2	4
Total	**119**	**637**

In accordance with Law No. 1/2015 – Qualification System for Urban Construction and Town Planning, persons in the private sector who have completed at least two years and not less than 3,200 hours 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 five qualifying examinations during 2019-2023, with 226 candidates passing the examination and obtaining professional qualifications. The 2024 qualifying examinations – written tests – were held at the end of the year and in early 2025, and were attended by 232 candidates from eight professions: architecture, civil engineering, electrical engineering, electrical and mechanical engineering, mechanical engineering, environmental engineering, landscape architecture and chemical engineering. Only those who passed the written test would be eligible for the second-phase professional interview.

Urban Planning Committee

The Urban Planning Committee, established in accordance with Law No. 12/2013 – Urban Planning Law, serves as the Government's consultation body and is responsible for discussing and providing opinions on compiling, implementing, reviewing and amending urban plans; advising on the scope for issuing urban planning conditions according to the law; initiating discussions and providing suggestions to the Urban Development Strategy Study; by-laws and draft bills related to urban planning; urban planning technical requirements and guidelines; and other matters assigned by the Chief Executive.

During 2024, the Urban Planning Committee followed up regarding and discussed the urban plans concerning 43 projects. During the year, the committee members participated in a number of workshops, including the workshop on the draft detailed plans of Outer Harbour District-1 and Outer Harbour District-2, the workshop on the draft detailed plan of Northern District-1, the first phase outcome of the detailed plan of Taipa Central District-2 and the latest planning proposal of Ilha Verde Urbanisation Plan, to gain a better understanding of the information on and progress with the projects and to provide professional advice to improve the process of compiling the detailed plans.

Urban Renewal Committee

The Urban Renewal Committee, established in accordance with By-law No. 5/2016 – Urban Renewal Committee, serves as an advisory body of the Government 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 to Coordinate and Follow-up on Urban Planning

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 Committee. 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 2024, the Committee advised on the detailed planning for Outer Harbour District-1, Outer Harbour District-2 and Northern District-1, as well as the compilation of the detailed planning for Taipa Central District-2.

Water Disposal System

Macao's water disposal system includes the independent networks of the Macao peninsula, Taipa, Coloane and the new Hengqin campus of the University of Macau. Details are as follows:

Water Drainage Systems in 2024

Type / Zone	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	114,423.21	130,920.99	59,662.98	18,255.23	17,624	13,575	180	22	37
Taipa	33,293.89	51,518.10	429.98	13,889.07	4,246	3,484	57	0	20
Coloane	34,738.48	38,408.63	0	24,161.25	3,410	2,799	62	2	24
New Hengqin campus of the University of Macau	820.48	3,968.08	0	2,582.67	15	200	3	0	4
Total	**183,276.06**	**224,815.80**	**60,092.96**	**58,888.22**	**25,295**	**20,058**	**302**	**24**	**85**

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 2024, the Drainage Division received 3,005 complaints related to sewage systems, 34.4 percent more than in 2023. In addition, the division cleared and cleaned over 231,000 metres of public sewers and over 37,800 rainwater catch pits in various districts in 2024. The division conducted more than 1,180 inspections of grease traps in food premises, issued over 132 on-site records for places with malfunctioning grease traps, conducted over 720 inspections of construction site drainage, and prosecuted 30 cases involving illegal polluting.

Slope Maintenance

To enhance monitoring of various slopes in Macao, the Government set up a slope safety task force in 1995, to conduct regular onsite slope inspections, and classify the slopes based on the risk levels, to identify 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 statistics from the Public Works Bureau, there were 284 risky slopes in Macao during 2024. During the year, the Public Works Bureau conducted two slope improvement projects, and the Municipal Affairs Bureau followed up regarding three slope improvement projects.

Number of slopes / risk	High	Medium	Low	Total
Macao peninsula	0	38	90	128
Taipa island	0	22	50	72
Coloane island	0	19	65	84
Total	**0**	**79**	**205**	**284**

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 (Decree-Law No. 3/94/M, enacted on 17 January 1994). 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 four continuously operating Global Positioning Satellite (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, planning zones, planning of land use, and other pertinent information. In addition, the website contains statistical data, executive procedures and laws related to land. By the end of 2024, the website had received over 2.05 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 related tourist attractions. 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 2024, the online map had received more than 9.21 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, and a new "Points of Interest" thematic service was added in 2024, which provides various thematic layers of geographic information for users,

including government services, tourism and entertainment, culture and recreation, public health care, and transport thematic data, boosting the circulation and value-added 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 continue enhancing the power distribution facilities, the new Refuse Incineration Plant Substation and the Oriental Pearl Substation commenced operations in 2024. The new Refuse Incinerator Plant Substation supports the third phase expansion of the Macao Refuse Incineration Centre, while the Oriental Pearl Substation meets the electricity demand of the Government Housing for Senior Citizens and the housing projects on Lot P in Areia Preta, and shares the load of the nearby substations. To support the construction of New Urban Zone Area A, the main structure of the 110 kilovolt high-voltage substation on Lot A7 has been completed and the major equipment is being installed, with completion and commencement of operations scheduled for 2025. In addition, the construction of the Barra High Voltage Substation adjacent to Avenida Panoramica do Lago Sai Van has commenced, to meet the growing demand for electricity in the Barra district.

Regarding electricity bill subsidies, the MSAR Government continued the temporary measure of providing a monthly subsidy of 200 patacas to each residential unit in 2024, to alleviate the burden of electricity bills 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. Following completion of the construction of the cross-harbour gas pipeline laid across the Macao Bridge, the valve chambers at both ends of the cross-harbour pipeline and the associated connecting pipelines will be constructed. Upon completion, a dual-loop gas supply will be achieved, 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 2024, 31.8 kilometres of the project to construct a 34-kilometre natural gas trunk pipe network on the Macao peninsula had been completed, representing an approximate 94 percent completion rate, and a 97 percent completion rate for the natural gas trunk pipeline network spanning all Macao.

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

Regarding the promotion of adopting environmentally friendly vehicles, the Environmental Protection Bureau and relevant departments continued to promote and implement measures to introduce and promote environmentally friendly vehicles according to schedule, and implemented the Electric Vehicles Promotion Scheme in Macao. By the end of 2024, there were 12,302 electric vehicles in Macao: 6,480 light vehicles, 1,239 heavy vehicles, 3,003 heavy motorcycles and 1,580 light motorcycles.

Since the launch of the scheme for installing electric vehicle charging stations in public car parks, the installation of charging facilities in public car parks has continued progressing. As of the end of 2024, a total of 2,913 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 640 charging stations for motorcycles (in 49 public car parks). In addition, nine public car parks have installed cabinets for exchanging electric motorcycle batteries. The Environmental Protection Bureau has been in communication with the relevant departments to review the effectiveness of the scheme and to install additional charging facilities for electric vehicles and electric motorbikes in suitable public car parks, in accordance with the growth of electric vehicles and the utilisation of charging stations.

To further promote the use of electric vehicles and encourage users to charge during off-peak hours, the MSAR Government announced Executive Order No. 66/2024 to adjust the charges of charging facilities for vehicles, which reduced the charges for medium- and fast-speed charging with effect from 1 May 2024, and brought forward the off-peak hours for slow charging.

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 99.9 percent of all electricity meters in Macao, basically achieving the expected target.

To promote the application of renewable energy and act as a role model, the MSAR Government has installed solar photovoltaic systems in suitable public buildings, with the total capacity of the project managed by the Environmental Protection Bureau totalling about 1,600 kilowatts. In 2024, the photovoltaic system of the sewage treatment plant of the Macao Cross-Boundary Industrial Zone (with an installed power of 230 kilowatts) was completed; for part of the facade of the new Administration Building of the Macao Central Incineration Centre, new photovoltaic curtain wall materials have been adopted, and photovoltaic systems have been installed on the rooftop and outdoor car parks; the photovoltaic system project of the Praca do Porto de Pac On in Taipa (with an installed power of 570 kilowatts) is in the design stage; and the construction of the photovoltaic systems for the public housing on lot B4, B9 and B10 in New Urban Zone Area A (with installed power of 150 kilowatts) is nearing completion.

To promote the installation of the photovoltaic systems in the private sector, the Government

created incentives through 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 2024, 32 enquiries had been received, regarding projects for private, school, commercial and industrial buildings, public utilities and public departments. Nine of these cases have already been connected to the grid for sale of electricity, with a total installed capacity of 3,226 kilowatts.

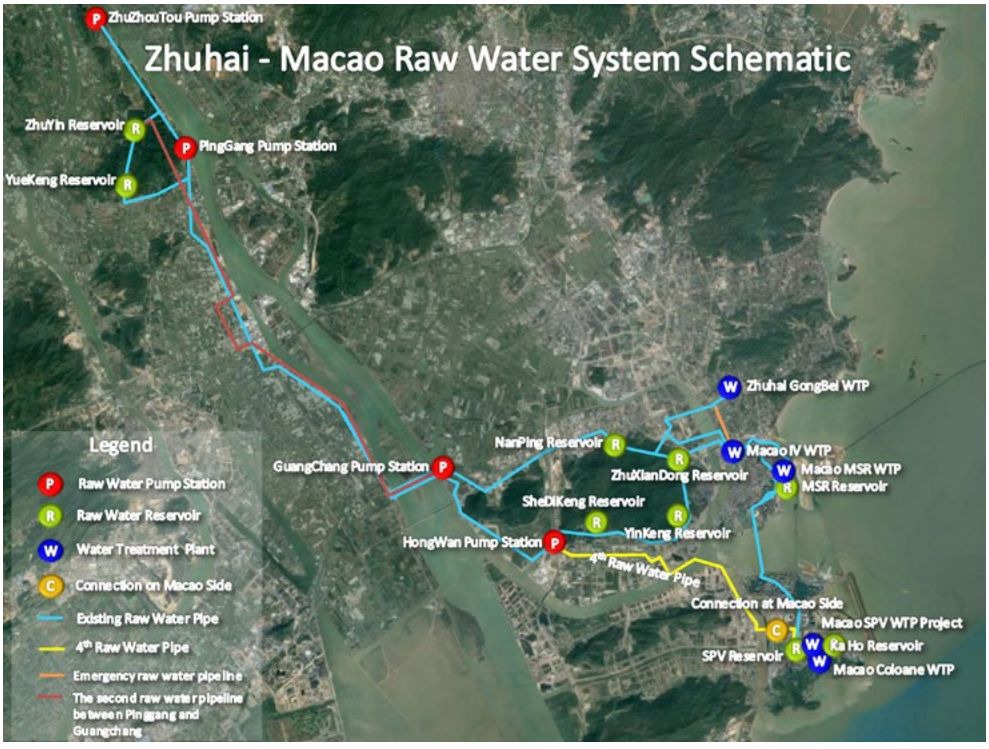
Drinking Water

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.



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 Ping Gang-Guang Chang raw water pipeline which was jointly constructed by Guangdong and Macao, and began supplying water in October 2020. This enables the West to East Water Diversion Project in Zhuhai and Macao to achieve dual-line operation, with a daily water supply capacity of two million cubic metres, significantly enhancing Macao's ability to ensure water supply security.

In 2024, Zhuhai supplied about 287,000 cubic metres of water to Macao each day, which totalled 105.07 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 2024, the total length of main pipelines was 687 kilometres.

At present, the total available volume of Macao's cistern was 2.64 million cubic metres, including 1.6 million cubic metres in the reservoir near the Outer Harbour, 740,000 cubic metres in the Ka Ho Reservoir and 300,000 cubic metres in the Seac Pai Van Reservoir, which is equivalent to Macao's water consumption for about 10 days.

A total of 102.93 million cubic metres of water were supplied in 2024, 5.9 percent more than in 2023. The daily average volume supplied was around 281,000 cubic metres, with a maximum of 313,000 cubic metres recorded on 10 July. In 2024, the total capacity of water sales was 94.12 million cubic metres, with a daily average of 258,000 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 2024, Macao Water had 275,197 customer water meters, in 241,436 households, 31,007 companies and 2,754 municipal affairs 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; and the Community Engagement Excellence Award and Women Empowerment Leadership Award in 2023.

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

Historical Overview

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 kilovolt 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 kilovolt power cables with a transmission capacity of 2,800 MVA, as well as four 110 kilovolt 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 2024, CEM's capacity peaked at 1,129.1 megawatts on 6 August, 5.7 percent above the peak capacity in 2023.

The Macao electricity transmission network comprises 29 primary substations, eight high-voltage substations and 1,084 kilometres of 66 kilovolt high-voltage cables, 110 kilovolt cables and 220 kilovolt cables. Connected by eight primary 220 kilovolt transmission lines and four backup 110 kilovolt transmission lines, the Guangdong-Macao electricity network forms a power transmission network structure with three 220 kilovolt interconnections – in northern, central and southern Macao – for power transmission in Macao.

The 11 kilovolt medium-voltage electricity transmission network comprises 1,787 user transformer rooms and 45 user substations, connected by 2,809 kilometres of cables. The low-voltage transmission network comprises 1,057 kilometres of cables, while the street lighting network comprises 698 kilometres of cables and 17,498 streetlights. CEM's power network almost entirely comprises underground cables.

Electricity Output and Consumption

CEM generated 537.3 gigawatt hours of electricity during 2024, representing an increase of 23.4 percent from 2023. The amount of electricity imported from the Chinese mainland was 5,501.8 gigawatt hours, representing an increase of 3.3 percent over 2023, and accounting for 88.2 percent of total electricity consumption; and electricity purchased from the Macao Central Incineration Centre totalled 193.6 gigawatt hours. CEM's sales for 2024 totalled 6,023 gigawatt hours.

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 2024, CEM was providing services to 283,239 households. The Macao peninsula accounted for 79.99 percent of the total customer base; Taipa, 13.9 percent; Coloane, 6.04 percent; Cotai, 0.02 percent; and Hengqin, 0.05 percent.

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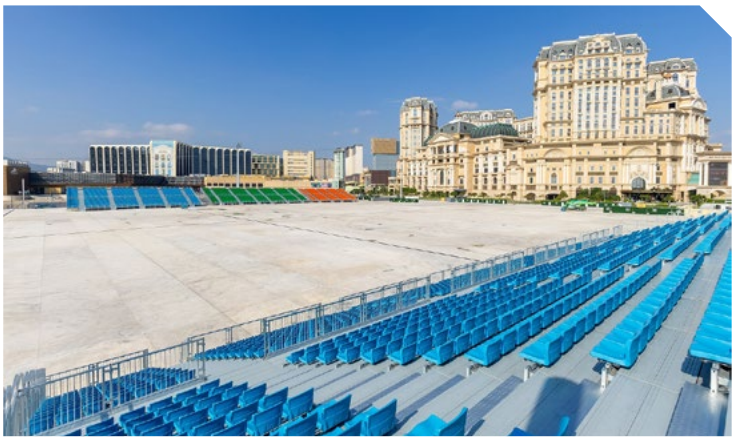


Macao Outdoor Performance Venue

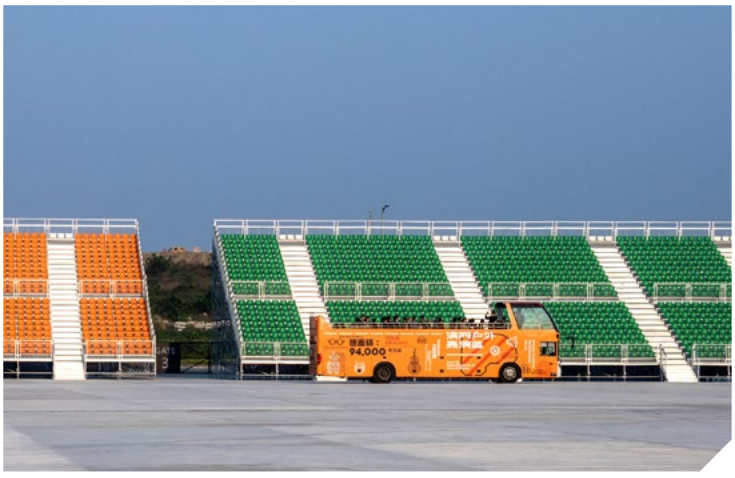



澳門戶外表演區
預熱音樂會









To support Macao's "1+4" appropriate economic diversification strategy and to establish Macao as a "City of Performing Arts", the MSAR Government has designated a piece of state-owned land covering 94,000 square metres as a temporary venue for Macao's outdoor performance. With a capacity to accommodate up to 50,000 spectators, this venue aims to attract more international-standard performing arts events to Macao. The venue was completed and delivered for use in November 2024. On 28 December, the "Macao Outdoor Performance Venue Pre-Opening Concert" was successfully held, receiving a positive response from the public.

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TRANSPORT



Transport

Roads and Bridges

Macao has 361.8 kilometres of roads and highways, including 190.1 kilometres on the Macao peninsula; 94.5 kilometres on Taipa and Cotai; 45.2 kilometres on Coloane; 8.1 kilometres in New Urban Zone Area A and the bridge connected with New Urban Zone Area A; 11.0 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.

Four 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. The 3.1-kilometre Macao Bridge was completed in July 2024 and opened to traffic in October 2024. 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 the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin and connected to the Guangzhou-Zhuhai Expressway, this bridge is the second land route between Macao and its neighbouring cities.

Macao has 489.7 kilometres of roads for motor vehicles. This figure includes 205.5 kilometres on the Macao peninsula; 156.7 kilometres on Taipa island and Cotai; 69.4 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; 6.8 kilometres on the Macao Bridge; 1.6 kilometres on the Lotus Flower Bridge; 10.9 kilometres in New Urban Zone Area A and the bridge connected with New Urban Zone Area; and 19.4 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 2024, there were 1,007 buses in service – 101 minibuses, 416 medium-sized buses and 490 large buses, on 86 routes. In 2024, a total of 227 million passengers were served, representing an increase of 6.15 percent over the 2023 figure, covering a total distance of 53.13

million kilometres, representing an increase of 4.78 percent over the 2023 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. In 1974, the Nobre de Carvalho Bridge connecting Macao and Taipa was opened to traffic, starting a new chapter in the development of public transportation in Macao. With 50 years of 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 58 of the MSAR Government's Section III public bus routes, accounting for about 64 percent of routes operated in Macao, with 330,000 passengers served per day and an average total distance of 75,000 kilometres covered each day.

In recent years, TCM has invested in the phased introduction of 469 extended-range new energy buses, actively promoting the development of green public transport. The proportion of green vehicles has risen from 12 percent in 2021 to 95 percent in 2024, actively supporting the implementation of the MSAR Government's Second Five-Year Plan and the development of a low-carbon city. TCM is committed to building a safe public transport system, with 98 percent of its current fleet equipped with an intelligent on-board safety management system.

TCM actively supports the MSAR Government's various transport policies, and has made significant contributions to Macao's public transportation. In 2024, TCM was awarded the Industrial and Commercial Merit Medals by the MSAR Government.

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 2024, the company obtained ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Information Security Management System certification, to fully safeguard the integrity, confidentiality, and availability of information. In 2022, Transmac received the Industry and Commerce Merit award from the MSAR Government.

Transmac has around 1,080 employees and a fleet of over 400 buses that serve 43 bus routes including 38 regular routes, four special routes, and one free route, covering Macao, Taipa and Coloane islands. During 2024, about 190 million passengers were carried and about 25,700,000

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. By the end of 2024, Transmac had fully transitioned its operational fleet to new energy vehicles, with traditional diesel buses completely phased out of the public transport network.

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.

In November 2024, the LRT Seac Pai Van line opened. Spanning 1.6 kilometres and connecting two stations, it created the first LRT interchange on the Taipa line, extending the LRT service to the Seac Pai Van community. In December 2024, the LRT Hengqin line opened. Approximately 2.2 kilometres long, and with two stations, this line extended the LRT network to the Hengqin Port connecting Macao and Hengqin, providing Macao residents and tourists with a new transport option for accessing Hengqin Port and marking the integration of Macao's public transport network with the Greater Bay Area.

The LRT Taipa line has a service frequency of approximately every five minutes to 10.5 minutes, while the Seac Pai Van and Hengqin lines run approximately every 6 minutes. The entire LRT system operates from 06:30 to 23:15 on Mondays to Thursdays, and from 06:30 to 23:59 on Fridays, Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays. In 2024, the LRT provided a total of approximately 129,000 train services, carrying over 5.37 million passengers.

Taxis

At the end of 2024, Macao had 1,385 licensed black taxis and 300 special taxis. There were 7,754 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 2024, there were 253,182 vehicles on Macao's roads, including 126,656 motorcycles, 119,698 light vehicles and 6,828 heavy vehicles. During the year, 12,900 new vehicles were registered, representing an increase of 7.73 percent compared to 2023. Of these, 5,095 were motorcycles and 7,352 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 51 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 1,008 video cameras and 121 speed monitoring systems; 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 22 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 2024 the monitoring systems identified 12,781 cases of speeding on roads, 1,541 cases of speeding over bridges, 4,529 cases of jumping red lights, and 18,573 cases of illegal parking.

Parking

As at 31 December 2024, Macao had 70 public car parks, which together provided 27,395 parking spaces for light vehicles, 827 spaces for heavy vehicles, and 19,533 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

(Cont.)

Public Car Parks in Macao	
Name of car park	**Available parking spaces**
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
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	245 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

(Cont.)

Public Car Parks in Macao	
Name of car park	**Available parking spaces**
Fai Fu Building Car Park	215 light vehicles, 194 motorcycles
Flor de Lotus Road Car Park	416 light vehicles, 512 motorcycles
Tranquilidade Road Car Park	58 light vehicles, 93 motorcycles
Parque Central da Taipa Car Park	1,343 light vehicles, 1,379 motorcycles
The Taipa Temporary Ferry Terminal Car Park	740 light vehicles, 196 motorcycles
Edifício Mong In Car Park	143 light vehicles, 237 motorcycles
Edifício do Lago Car Park	678 light vehicles, 1,132 motorcycles
Edificio Koi Nga Public Car Park	307 light vehicles, 366 motorcycles
Edificio Ip Heng Public Car Park	389 light vehicles, 606 motorcycles
Edificio Cheng Chong Public Car Park	244 light vehicles, 386 motorcycles
Edifício Lok Kuan Public Car Park	362 light vehicles, 550 motorcycles
Rua da Ponte Negra Public Car Park	95 light vehicles, 80 motorcycles
Fai Yat Building Public Car Park	259 light vehicles, 228 motorcycles
Cheng Chun Building Car Park	54 light vehicles, 38 motorcycles
Cheng I Building Car Park	283 light vehicles, 286 motorcycles
Iat Seng Building Car Park	292 light vehicles, 315 motorcycles
Chun Shu Mei Car Park	197 light vehicles, 197 motorcycles
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

(Cont.)

Public Car Parks in Macao	
Name of car park	**Available parking spaces**
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
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
Estrada Governador Albano de Oliveira 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 Governador Albano de Oliveira Public Outdoor Car Park	61 light vehicles, 10 motorcycles
Macau Union Hospital Public Car Park	590 light vehicles, 480 motorcycles
Public Health Specialist Building Public Car Park	55 light vehicles, 75 motorcycles
Avenida do Nordeste Government Housing for Senior Citizens Public Car Park	345 light vehicles, 134 motorcycles

As at 31 December 2024, there were 7,491 parking meters for light vehicles, of which 194 were one-hour parking meters, 5,519 were two-hour parking meters and 1,778 were four-hour parking meters. There were 923 non-metered parking spaces. There were 2,958 parking meters for motorcycles, of which 1,668 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

According to statistics provided by the Public Security Police Force, 15,510 traffic accidents occurred in Macao during 2024, resulting in 5,341 injuries and five fatalities.

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 aims to enhance road safety awareness among residents and jointly create a safe traffic environment.

In 2024, 124 events promoting traffic safety and knowledge were held for schools, community organisations, the transportation sector, and other institutions, with a total of 11,412 participants.

Cross-boundary Traffic

Cross-boundary Land Routes

Five land routes link Macao and the Chinese mainland: the Border Gate, the Zhuhai-Macao Cross-boundary Industrial Zone, Qingmao, the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge (Zhuhai-Macao port) checkpoint, and the Macao boundary crossing area of Hengqin.

In 2024, the numbers of arrivals of Macao residents via the Border Gate, Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge (Zhuhai-Macao port), Macao border crossing area of Hengqin checkpoint, Zhuhai-Macao Cross-boundary Industrial Zone and Qingmao checkpoint were 21,676,880, 3,049,585, 2,713,647, 72,843 and 9,047,402, respectively.

During 2024, there were 27,769,490 visitor arrivals by land, representing an increase of 23.8 percent from the previous year's figure.

Of these visitors, 13,489,670 entered via the Border Gate; tourists from the Chinese mainland and Hong Kong represented 90 percent and 7.1 percent of the total, respectively.

There were 1,977,207 visitors who arrived via Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge (Zhuhai-Macao port) checkpoint; tourists from the Chinese mainland and Hong Kong accounted for 91 percent and 5.9 percent of this total, respectively.

There were 6,791,511 visitors who arrived via Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge (Hong Kong-Macao port) checkpoint; tourists from the Chinese mainland and Hong Kong accounted for 31.7 percent and 56.8 percent of this total, respectively.

The number of visitors who arrived via the Macao checkpoint of Hengqin Port was 4,123,549, while 11,462 arrived via the Zhuhai-Macao Cross-boundary Industrial Zone.

There were 1,376,091 visitors who arrived via the Qingmao Checkpoint; tourists from the Chinese mainland and Hong Kong accounted for 88.2 percent and 4.6 percent of this total, respectively.

Cross-boundary Marine Transportation Services

The Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal, Taipa Ferry Terminal and Inner Harbour Ferry Terminal provide cross-boundary transportation services for passengers travelling between Macao and Hong Kong and the Chinese mainland. Scheduled passenger ferries to Hong Kong and the Chinese mainland 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.

Additionally, on 15 December 2023, the ferry route between the Macau Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal and the SkyPier at Hong Kong International Airport resumed. From 1 January 2025, this route operates every Wednesday, with two return sailings daily. The Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal routes to China Ferry Terminal (Kowloon), Hong Kong; Shenzhen Airport (Fuyong) Ferry Terminal; and Jiuzhou Port, Zhuhai are still suspended.

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, Hong Kong; Fuyong and Shekou,

Shenzhen; Guishan Island Port, Zhuhai; and Zhongshan Passenger Port, to provide leisure cruise services. Routes to Kowloon, Tuen Mun, Hong Kong International Airport, Humen in Dongguan, and Jiuzhou Port, Zhuhai are still 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 2024, there were a total of 36,412 ferry sailings between Hong Kong and Macao, and 43,189 ferry sailings between the Chinese mainland and Macao.

During 2024, the numbers of arrivals of Macao residents via the Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal, Inner Harbour Ferry Terminal and Taipa Ferry Terminal were 215,763, 291,190 and 116,881, respectively. Regarding visitor arrivals, 4,096,289 passengers arrived in Macao by sea, representing an increase of 10.71 percent compared with the 2023 figure. Of these, 1,455,394 entered Macao via the Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal, 240,493 via the Inner Harbour Ferry Terminal, and 2,400,402 via the Taipa Ferry Terminal.

In 2024, 84,915 containers, holding 125,932 TEUs (twenty-foot equivalent units) were shipped into and out of Macao by sea, representing decreases of 12.26 percent and 12.74 percent, respectively, from the 2023 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. Macau Cruise Development Company Limited added the Inner Harbour Ferry Terminal for passenger embarkation and disembarkation from November 2024.

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 from 1 July 2021 began utilising Barra Pier, followed by Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal from November 2024 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.

Cotai Waterjets (Macau) Limited began offering sightseeing tours departing from and returning to the Taipa Ferry Terminal from January 2024. It also provides special firework display cruises on designated holidays.

In 2024, there were 2,202 Macao Aquatic Trek charter services, with a total of 9,864 passengers.

2024 Aquatic Trek services		
	No. of Sails	No. of Passengers
January 2024	170	541
February 2024	163	1,069
March 2024	206	885
April 2024	201	998
May 2024	205	743
June 2024	173	631
July 2024	183	422
August 2024	199	739
September 2024	184	569
October 2024	203	1,264
November 2024	156	915
December 2024	159	1,088

Cross-boundary 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.

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 Inner Harbour 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 2024, Ka Ho Harbour handled 20,848 inbound TEUs (twenty-foot equivalent units) and 20,447 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 2024 totalled around 91.70 million patacas.

Maritime Area Management

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, through research and by referencing legislative experiences in the Chinese mainland and Portugal, the Marine and Water Bureau has proposed a legislative framework for the Law on Use of Maritime Areas, consulted the Central People's Government and completed a public consultation in the first half of 2024. The bureau will continue to actively follow up regarding the legislative process of the Law on Use of Maritime Areas.

The Marine and Water Bureau commissioned a professional Chinese mainland research institution to complete a study on the Marine Zoning Based on Functions of the Macao Special Administrative Region and Planning of Maritime Areas of the Macao Special Administrative Region. A consultation document was prepared to gather public opinion, and a public consultation was completed in the first half of 2024.

The MSAR Government promulgated the Executive Order No. 106/2024 - Marine Zoning Based on Functions of the Macao Special Administrative Region on 24 June 2024; it came into effect on 1 July 2024. The Marine and Water Bureau will strengthen its supervision of maritime projects and strictly ensure they all comply with the marine functional zoning, to guarantee its effective implementation.

Also, the Planning of Maritime Areas of the Macao Special Administrative Region has been uploaded to the Marine and Water Bureau's website. The bureau will regularly monitor progress with implementation and review the contents of the plan, to ensure the rational management, protection, and utilisation of the maritime area.

As part of the implementation of the Agreement on Maritime Cooperation in Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, China Maritime Safety Administration of the Ministry of Transport and the Marine and Water Bureau signed the Arrangement for Cooperation in Smart Maritime Management between Guangdong and Macao in 2022. Under this arrangement, the Guangdong Maritime Safety Administration and the Marine and Water Bureau collaborated on developing the Smart Maritime System (Macao Edition), to enhance maritime management and service capabilities within the Greater Bay Area.

After collaborative development and nearly a year of trial operations, the Smart Maritime System (Macao Edition) was officially launched in October 2024, marking a significant breakthrough in the information-based collaboration in maritime vessel management between Guangdong and Macao, which further enhances Macao's maritime regulatory capabilities, effectively safeguards navigation safety in Macao and surrounding waters, and optimises cross-boundary vessel safety management within the Greater Bay Area.

Given the complex and busy maritime environment of Macao's waters, sharing nautical chart mapping and tidal information is crucial for maintaining maritime safety between Guangdong and Macao.

In October 2024, China Maritime Safety Administration of the Ministry of Transport and the Marine and Water Bureau signed the Cooperation Arrangement on Nautical Chart Production,

Exchanges, and Publication. This established a liaison mechanism based upon existing collaborative efforts, to deepen cooperation in nautical chart production, publication and updates for waters near the Pearl River Delta, and further promote technical support and collaboration in chart production, data exchanges, surveying technology exchanges and personnel training, thereby enhancing the overall efficiency and quality of nautical chart production and more effectively providing high-quality navigational safety for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

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 243 registered vessels at the end of 2024.

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 69 registered vessels in this category at the end of 2024, including nine that were newly registered.

Seafarer Registration

According to the law, Macao residents aged 18 or above may apply for seafarer registration with the Marine and Water Bureau. All Macao residents who wish to conduct professional maritime activities on commercial vessels, auxiliary boats or fishing boats are required to register with the Marine and Water Bureau beforehand. At the end of 2024, 44 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 2024, the school held 22 training courses, for a total of 710 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 2024, the Government Dockyard carried out 265 vessel maintenance projects, 223 of which were completed. The shipyard carried out 1,783 projects concerning examination, maintenance and repair of 1,838 vehicles.

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.

As at 31 December 2024, 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

(Cont.)

Signatories of Air Services Agreements with Macao	
New Zealand	09/03/1995
Portugal	31/08/1995
Switzerland	05/09/1995
Singapore	27/10/1995
Malaysia	31/10/1995
Thailand	01/11/1995
United States	03/07/1996
Vietnam	07/08/1996
Germany	05/09/1996
DPR Korea	08/12/1996
Denmark	11/12/1996
Sweden	11/12/1996
Norway	11/12/1996
South Korea	03/04/1997
The Philippines	18/07/1997
India	11/02/1998
Nepal	19/02/1998
South Africa	04/04/1998
Brunei	24/05/1998
United Arab Emirates	06/12/1998
Russia	21/01/1999
Myanmar	12/03/1999
Australia	24/08/1999

(Cont.)

Signatories of Air Services Agreements with Macao	
Poland	22/10/1999
Pakistan	15/11/2000
Czech Republic	25/09/2001
Cambodia	12/12/2001
United Kingdom	19/01/2004
Iceland	13/07/2004
Maldives	16/01/2006
France	23/05/2006
Sri Lanka	08/06/2006
Mongolia	27/06/2006
Japan	10/02/2010
Laos	25/06/2013
Oman	Initialled
Indonesia	Initialled
Israel	Initialled
Greece	Initialled
Slovakia	Initialled
Cape Verde	Initialled
Chile	Initialled
Turkey	Initialled
Qatar	Initialled

As at 31 December 2024, 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, Nantong, Guiyang, Wuhan, Wuxi, Taipei, Taichung, Kaohsiung, Tokyo, Osaka, Hanoi, Da Nang, Singapore, Bangkok (Suvarnabhumi, Don Mueang), Seoul, Jakarta and Kuala Lumpur.
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 2024, were:

Airline	Number of licensed pilots
Air Macau Company Limited	186
Sky Shuttle	8
Total	**194**

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 7.64 million passengers during 2024, 48 percent more than in 2023. Its cargo volume was 108,000 tonnes, representing an increase of 69 percent. Over 59,000 flights took off or landed, representing an increase of 41 percent.

The number of private and commercial air charters increased from 813 in 2023 to 937 in 2024, representing an increase of 15 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 the Chinese mainland 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, the Chinese mainland 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 2025



Macao Light Rapid Transit Hengqin Line


Crystal Mover
Ocean Cruiser
041B


1
月台
Platform






041A







The Hengqin Line of the Macao Light Rapid Transit commenced operations in December 2024. This project is a key initiative under the Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, enhancing connectivity between Macao and mainland cities as well as the high-speed railway network. The main structure comprises viaducts, an underwater tunnel, and two stations along a route approximately 2.2 kilometres in length, of which around 900 metres is tunnel section. The stations are Lotus Station, adjacent to the existing Lotus Station on the Taipa Line, and Hengqin Station, located on the lower basement level of the Hengqin Port.

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GEOGRAPHY, ENVIRONMENT AND POPULATION



Geography, Environment and Population

Location

The Macao Special Administrative Region (MSAR) is an integral part of the People's Republic of China. Situated at the mouth of the Pearl River Delta (PRD) and bordering Guangdong Province, Macao is 60 kilometres from Hong Kong, and 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. Four bridges – Nobre de Carvalho Bridge, Friendship Bridge (Ponte da Amizade), Sai Van Bridge and the Macao 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 2024. 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.

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 2024, Macao's average annual temperature and relative humidity were both higher than the climate normal, with the average temperature tied with 2019 for the hottest year, while the total rainfall was higher than the climate normal, but within the normal range.

Seven tropical cyclones affected Macao in 2024: Tropical Storm Maliksi from 30 May to 1 June, Severe Tropical Storm Prapiroon from 20 July to 22 July, Super Typhoon Yagi from 3 September to 7 September, Typhoon Trami from 25 October to 26 October, Super Typhoon Yinxing from 8 November to 10 November, Typhoon Toraji from 12 November to 14 November and Super Typhoon Man-yi from 18 November to 20 November. Regarding storm surge warnings, three Blue Storm Surge Warnings were issued in 2024 due to the impacts of Prapiroon, Yagi and Man-yi, of which Man-yi caused the highest flooding height of 0.47 metres in the south of the Inner Harbour in the early hours of 19 November.

A total of 47 rainstorm warnings were issued in Macao in 2024, including the Red Rainstorm Warning Signal at night on 30 April, in the afternoon on 12 May, in the morning on 3 June, in the afternoon on 15 June, in the morning on 15 August, in the early morning on 17 August, in the early morning on 18 August and at night on 6 September. The only Black Rainstorm Warning in the year was issued in the morning of 4 May, which was also the only time since 2011 that a Black Rainstorm Warning was issued.

Summary of Severe Weather Warnings Issued in 2024

Warning / Signal Type		Frequency	No. of Warning Reports Issued
Tropical Cyclone Warning	No. 1 Alert Signal	8	54
	No. 3 Strong Wind Signal	6	44
	No. 8 Northeast Gale Signal	1	18
	No. 8 Southeast Gale Signal	0	0
	No. 8 Southwest Gale Signal	0	0
	No. 8 Northwest Gale Signal	0	0
	No. 9 Increasing Gale Signal	0	0
	No. 10 Typhoon Signal	0	0
Strong Monsoon Warning (Black Ball)		14	59
Rainstorm Warnings	Yellow Rainstorm Warning Signal	55	104
	Red Rainstorm Warning Signal	9	13
	Black Rainstorm Warning Signal	1	1

(Cont.)

Summary of Severe Weather Warnings Issued in 2024			
Warning / Signal Type		Frequency	No. of Warning Reports Issued
Thunderstorm Warning		84	214
Storm Surge Alert		0	0
Storm Surge Warning	Blue Storm Surge Warning	3	21
	Yellow Storm Surge Warning	0	0
	Orange Storm Surge Warning	0	0
	Red Storm Surge Warning	0	0
	Black Storm Surge Warning	0	0

Temperatures

Macao had an average annual temperature of 23.6ºC during 2024, which was 0.8ºC higher than the climate normal and was relatively high compared with the climatic mean, tying with 2019 as the hottest year. The highest and the lowest average temperatures were 28.9ºC in July, and 16.7ºC in January, respectively. The hottest day was 5 August, when the temperature rose to 35.4ºC; whereas the coldest day was 24 January, when the temperature fell to 4.3ºC.

Relative Humidity

The average relative humidity during 2024 was 82 percent, which was two percentage points higher than the climate normal. June saw the highest monthly average relative humidity, at 91 percent; whereas the lowest was 64 percent in December.

Rainfall

Total rainfall during 2024 was at a normal level of 2,029.2 millimetres. The highest monthly rainfall was 411.4 millimetres, recorded in August, which was about one-quarter more than the climate average for that month; the rainfall in November was significantly higher due to the impact of tropical cyclones and their rain bands, with 176.6 millimetres of rainfall recorded, which was about four times the climate average for that month, marking it as the second rainiest November since 1952; and there was no record of rainfall in December 2024. The highest daily rainfall was 122.8 millimetres, on 17 August.

Evaporation

The total evaporation level in 2024 was at a normal level of 819.1 millimetres compared to the

climate average. The monthly evaporation levels in February, May, June, September and November were each lower than the climate normal for the same months, while the monthly evaporation levels in January, April, July and August were similar to the climate normal, and those in March, October and December were higher than the climate normal.

Sunshine

During 2024, Macao had 2,295.9 hours of sunshine. The most hours of sunshine were recorded in July, totalling 285.9 hours, which was 74.6 hours above the climate normal for that month. The least hours of sunshine were recorded in February, amounting to 75.8 hours, which was 9.9 hours fewer than the climate normal for that month.

Wind

During 2024, Macao was subject to predominantly northerly winds in January, February, October and December; easterly winds in March, May and September; southerly winds in June and August; and south-southeasterly winds in April and July. 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 and afternoon TV programmes. 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 adopting a "qualitative first, quantitative later" forecasting strategy. The SMG issues 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 Aviation Meteorological Services at the 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 2024, the system typically operated at 100 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 92 visits and nine exchange sessions, with a total of about 2,795 visitors. In addition, the SMG organised a wide range of activities, including the "Weather Fun Day" and two parent-child activities, which attracted 1,029 participants; various competitions, including the "Little Weather Reporter Competition" Macao region trial, the "Cloud Art Drawing Contest" and the Campus Weather Monitoring Competition; and 23 drama performances in schools, with an accumulated total of 2,063 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

Regarding weather monitoring, the SMG added two new weather monitoring stations in 2024 – at Macao Bridge North and Macao Bridge South, bringing the total to 19 weather monitoring stations, 16 of which provide real-time meteorological information to the public and are located in key locations around Macao and on the cross-harbour bridges, forming an Automatic Weather Station Network that collects weather data 24 hours a day, and shares the information of Taipa Grande using the BUFR code through the Global Telecommunication System (GTS) every hour, while information from three weather stations – Mount Fortress, Taipa Grande and Ka Ho, is released every 15 minutes using the international SYNOP code. Also, the Pearl River Delta Real-time Automatic Weather Station Network was jointly established to exchange meteorological data by the SMG, Guangdong Meteorological Bureau and Hong Kong Observatory.

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; two sets of lightning detectors; a set of centralised lightning information processing systems (the Lightning Location Network in the Pearl River Delta jointly established with Guangdong Meteorological Bureau and the Hong Kong Observatory); one low-level wind profiler; one microwave radiometer; two cloud height meters; and three visibility measuring devices. In addition, the SMG joined hands with the Zhuhai Meteorological Bureau to install one S-band dual-polarisation Doppler weather radar, four X-band phased array weather radars, two low-level wind profilers, and one microwave radiometers in Zhuhai, 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 Water Level and Tide Monitoring Network managed by the SMG provides 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.

Air quality monitoring

Regarding air quality monitoring, the SMG has established 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 volatile organic compounds in the ambient environment.

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 and a strong motion seismograph. In addition, a national seismic information sharing portal was introduced, to receive earthquake information for the entire country. An earthquake-induced tsunami forecasting system was also introduced.

Environmental radiation monitoring

The SMG has set up radiation monitoring stations in its headquarters in Taipa Grande and in the University of Macao, 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. Based on the monitoring results, the Atmospheric Environmental Radiation Monitoring Annual Report for the year was compiled and published.

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, the Chinese mainland 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 Chinese mainland and overseas counterparts. Domestic meetings included the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Seminar on Meteorological Science and Technology and the Guangdong - Hong Kong - Macao Meeting on Cooperation in Meteorological Operations organised alternately by the three parties.

Regional and international meetings included:

- The 29th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP29) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change;
- The 19th session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP19) and the Sixth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA6);
- The Third session of the Commission for Weather, Climate, Hydrological, Marine and Related Environmental Services and Applications (SERCOM-3);
- The Third session of the Commission for Observation, Infrastructure, and Information Systems (INFCOM-3);
- The World Meteorological Centre Beijing Workshop on New Technology and Products;
- The WMO and ICAO APAC international Workshop on Aviation Meteorological Science and Service Development;

- The 28th Meeting of the Meteorology Sub-Group of the Asia/Pacific Air Navigation Planning and Implementing Regional Group;
- The 56th session of the ESCAP/WMO Typhoon Committee;
- The 22nd Meeting of the Meteorological Information Exchange Working Group for Asia and the Pacific Regional Office of the ICAO;
- The 20th session of the Forum on Regional Climate Monitoring, Assessment and Prediction for Asia (FOCRAII);
- The 19th Typhoon Committee Integrated Workshop and Roving Seminar;
- The Seventh Annual Meeting of the Working Group on Meteorology of the Typhoon Committee;
- The Typhoon Committee Advisory Working Group Meeting; and
- The Typhoon Committee's Workshop on Application of Artificial Intelligence in Tropical Cyclone Analysis and Forecasting Technology Exchange.

Air Quality

Population density, scarcity of land, narrow streets and busy traffic all affect Macao's air quality. However, this is offset to some extent by the low discharge of industrial pollutants. The air quality is therefore generally quite good. Every winter, a comparatively high level of airborne pollutants raises the air pollution index; while in summer the air quality improves, with lower pollution index readings, as the convective precipitation of the tropical climate dispels pollutants.

The SMG revised the definition of the Air Quality Index (AQI) in accordance with the published "Macau Environmental Quality Standards - Ambient Air Quality Standards (trial version)"; the revised AQI was officially adopted from 1 January 2021. The new index further restricts the concentrations of pollutants corresponding to each air quality level, and improves the related preventive measures, and is disseminated hourly via the SMG website and mobile app.

Average air quality of various districts in 2024

Monitoring Station	Good	Acceptable	Poor (days)	(Very poor) (days)
Macao peninsula roadside	62.6%	33.3%	4.1% (15 days)	----
High-density residential area of Macao peninsula	49.2%	45.4%	5.5% (20 days)	---
High-density residential area of Taipa island	52.2%	43.2%	4.6% (17 days)	---

(Cont.)

Average air quality of various districts in 2024				
Monitoring Station	**Good**	**Acceptable**	**Poor (days)**	**(Very poor) (days)**
Taipa ambient	43.7%	48.9%	7.4% (27 days)	---
Coloane ambient	44.3%	49.5%	6.3% (23 days)	---
Ka Ho roadside	40.7%	49.5%	9.3% (34 days)	0.5% (two days)

In 2024, 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 December 2024, there were 11 days when at all stations the 24-hour average concentration of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) exceeded the standard, marking it the month with the most days with poor or very poor air quality 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 36 days and representing 9.8 percent of the year. Overall, the air quality standards ("good" to "acceptable") were met on over 88 percent of days (322 days) across various districts in 2024.

Average Pollutant Concentrations in 2024						
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	36.0	19.2	3.6	43.2	35.4	0.9
High-density residential area of Macao peninsula	41.2	16.1	4.5	40.7	52.3	0.7
High-density residential area of Taipa island	42.4	20.2	4.5	25.8	48.9	0.7
Taipa ambient	35.7	16.2	4.7	23.4	61.4	0.6
Coloane ambient	30.9	16.4	3.8	22.6	61.3	0.4
Ka Ho roadside	38.2	18.0	4.8	23.0	66.5	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.

Environmental Noise Complaints		
	No. of cases	Year-on-year
Environmental Protection Bureau	1,900	+1.3%
Public Security Police	8,654	+5.3%
Total	**10,554**	**+4.6%**

Complaint category	No. of cases	Percentage
Public places	4,121	39.0%
Activities of daily life and domestic pets in residential buildings	3,153	29.9%
Industrial, commercial and service sectors	1,491	14.1%

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 2023 Annual Report on Data Collected by Environmental Noise Monitoring Stations of Macao was published in April 2024. In addition, preliminary work on an environmental noise survey commenced in 2024.

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 2024, the Environmental Protection Bureau continued monitoring the water quality and sedimentation in marine areas 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 2023 Annual Report on Data Collected by Automatic Water Quality Monitoring Stations of Macao was published in April 2024. 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 2024, a total of 3,356 samples and 53,380 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 the Chinese mainland and countries including the United States, the United Kingdom and Australia. The laboratory's inspection technology has fulfilled international requirements. Currently, it possesses 93 and 212 accreditations for water quality certificates and various food certificates, respectively.

Wastewater Management

The six sewage treatment facilities in Macao – the Macao Peninsula Sewage Treatment Plant, Taipa Sewage Treatment Plant, Coloane Sewage Treatment Plant, the Cross-boundary Industrial Zone Sewage Treatment Plant, the temporary sewage treatment plant near the Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal, and the Avenida Marginal do Lam Mau temporary sewage treatment plant – can handle 374,000 cubic metres of sewage per day.

In 2024, the Macao Peninsula Sewage Treatment Plant handled 55,722,392 cubic metres of sewage; Taipa and Macau International Airport Sewage Treatment Plants handled 8,918,763 cubic metres; Coloane Sewage Treatment Plant handled 20,255,614 cubic metres; the Cross-boundary Industrial Zone Sewage Treatment Plant handled 994,930 cubic metres; and the temporary sewage treatment plant near the Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal handled 1,640,363 cubic metres. The public tender procedures for 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 boundary crossing area of Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge were completed in 2024.

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 Mau was completed in December 2024, and construction of the temporary sewage treatment plant at Inner Harbour South commenced in November 2024.

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 2024, the CSR collected about 239,542 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, in addition to Law No. 16/2019 – Restrictions on the Provision of Plastic Bags, the Environmental Protection Bureau continued to foster awareness of plastic reduction in the community 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", "Bringing Your Own Water Bottles is Easy" campaigns, and the Scheme for Food Waste Reduction during Macao Food Festival. To further promote plastic restriction measures, the policy of regulating disposable plastic tableware has been implemented in phases, banning the import of disposable styrofoam utensils, non-degradable plastic disposable drinking straws, drink stirrers, knives, forks, spoons, plates, cups and disposable styrofoam food trays to the MSAR.

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 and resource treatment.

Food waste from government departments, schools, hotels, supermarkets, banks, hospitals, associations and institutions is collected through the Food Waste Treatment Demonstration Project. The Restaurant Food Waste Collection Pilot Project collects commercial and industrial food waste from small and medium-sized restaurants. Starting from 5 June 2024, the household food waste collection service of the Environmental Protection Fun corners has been expanded to also cover mobile recycling vehicles and the Environmental Protection Fun clean collection spots. By the end of 2024, more than 58 tonnes of household food waste had been collected through the abovementioned channels. In addition, the Household Food Waste Collection Pilot Project was launched in the fourth quarter of 2024, to set up smart food waste recycling machines in housing estates under suitable conditions. Moreover, construction of the Organic Waste Recycling Centre has commenced.

The collected food waste is 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 180,000 small bags (100 grammes per bag) and 9,000 larger bags (20 kilogrammes per bag) of fertiliser were distributed by the end of 2024.

In 2024, 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 2.52 million red packets were collected (weighing approximately 7.38 tonnes). In addition, the Environmental Protection Bureau again organised the "Recycling Mooncake Boxes is Easy" event during Mid-Autumn Festival in 2024 to promote the environmental message of "reuse first and recycle later". Over 1,200 mooncake box collection points were set up across Macao, and 18,400 used mooncake boxes (weighing approximately 6.82 tonnes) were collected and recycled.

Macao Waste Incineration Centre

The third phase of the expansion of the Macao Waste Incineration Centre was completed in 2024;

this included the third phase of the Waste Incineration Plant, the new Special and Hazardous Waste Treatment Centre, the new Administration Building and an electricity substation. Macao Incineration Centre is responsible for processing all Macao's solid waste. It comprises three plants with eight processing lines and a total processing capacity of 3,000 tonnes of waste per day. During 2024, the centre processed 580,033 tonnes of solid waste, of which municipal solid waste amounted to 526,979 tonnes. The waste heat produced during the treatment of the municipal solid waste can be recovered and used for power generation. The centre can generate up to 56.7 megawatts per hour of electricity at full load, of which 15 megawatts are used for operations, with the remaining power transferred to the public grid. During 2024, the incineration centre supplied 193,624 units (10,000 kilowatt hours) of electricity to the public grid.

Special and Hazardous Waste Treatment

The new Special and Hazardous Waste Treatment Centre within the Macao Waste Incineration Centre is designed to treat special wastes that are produced in Macao, mainly by using 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, and other special and hazardous wastes. In 2024, the waste treatment centre processed a total of 3,759 tonnes of waste (including medical waste), with discarded tyres comprising 17 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 commenced drafting plans for the charging system in 2024 following consultations with industry that commenced in 2023.

A total of 21 fixed collection points and mobile recycling vehicles have been set up under the Electronic and Electrical Equipment Recycling Programme, and free appointment-based pick-up services are provided. By the end of 2024, a total of about 950,000 items of used electronic and electrical equipment were collected. Over 266 tonnes of pre-treated circuit boards have been transported in batches to neighbouring regions for 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 various districts of Macao. By the end of 2024, over 376 tonnes of used batteries and their components had been collected through the scheme. Of these, over 192 tonnes of pre-treated disposable and lead-acid batteries have been transported to neighbouring regions for subsequent recycling and resource treatment in accordance with the Basel Convention, and 11 tonnes of battery components have been reused as resources.

Over 900 collection points for the "Disposing Used Lamps is Easy" scheme have been set up in various districts of Macao. By the end of 2024, more than 99 tonnes of used lamps and their components had been collected through the scheme. Of these, about 41 tonnes of lighting tubes had been transported to neighbouring regions for subsequent recycling and resource treatment in accordance with the Basel Convention, and 34 tonnes of lighting tube components have been reused as resources.

By the end of 2024, a total of 146 organisations had participated in the "Recycling Glass Bottles is Easy" scheme, with over 5,900 tonnes of glass bottles collected. 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". Since June 2024, a food waste recycling service has also been provided.

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 2024, about 1.89 million cubic metres of construction waste were disposed of. As the construction waste landfills have reached their full capacity, the MSAR Government has introduced an administrative regulation on the Construction Waste Management System, while minimising the pressure on landfills through measures including controlling the increase in volume, minimising the waste and reusing as much as possible. The Environmental Protection Bureau is now conducting an assessment on the future treatment of three types of non-usable construction waste: marine mud, mixed construction waste and furnace slag.

Legislation and Pollution Control

Legislation enacted in 2024 covering environmental issues included:

1. Amendment to the Annex to the Executive Order No. 200/2021 – Approval of the Sale Price, Co-contribution, Guarantee and Costs of Natural Gas for the Wholesale Supply of Natural Gas for Public Services (Executive Order No. 16/2024);
2. Amendment to the Annex to the Executive Order No. 105/2022 – Defining the Values of the Parameters of Electricity Supply Tariffs, Tariff Periods, Subgroups, Bands, Public Electric Charging Tariffs, Normal Electric Charging Tariffs and Specific Provisions for Tariff Support (Executive Order No. 66/2024);
3. Prohibition of the Import and Transshipment of Certain Goods to the Macao Special Administrative Region, Including Adhesives for Building and Renovation Uses Exceeding the Statutory Limit of Volatile Organic Compounds Content (Executive Order No. 80/2024);
4. Substitution of Annex to By-law No. 30/2016 - Limit for Exhaust Gas Emissions from In-use Vehicles and Methods for Measurements, as amended by Executive Order No. 92/2023 (Executive Order No. 101/2024); and
5. Prohibition of the Import, Export and Transshipment of Chemicals Listed in Annex I of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and Goods Listed in Annex II according to Executive Order No. 168/2024.

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 Environmental Protection and Energy Conservation Fund.

In 2024, the Environmental Protection and Energy Conservation Fund continued to disburse grants under the Recycling Industry Equipment and Vehicle Incentive Scheme, and commenced and implemented the new phase of the Plan for Granting Financial Support for Scrapping Obsolete Motorcycles and Their Replacement with New Electric Motorcycles and the Plan for Granting Financial Support for Scrapping Old Diesel-Powered Vehicles.

To improve Macao air quality and support the dual carbon goals of the country, in 2022 and 2023 the Environmental Protection and Energy Conservation Fund launched the Plan for Granting Financial 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. The second stages of the two schemes were divided into two phases, and the target groups were expanded to encourage more owners to scrap their old and more polluting motorcycles and diesel-powered 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	No. of applications vetted	No. of obsolete motorcycles scrapped	No. of new motorbikes registered	Amount of grants involved (10,000 patacas)
1st Phase	1 March 2022 to 31 March 2023	1,822	1,822	1,778 (As of February 2024)	1,767 (As of February 2024)	---
2nd Phase (First application period)	1 June 2023 to 31 May 2024	1,577	1,577 (As of July 2024)	1,558	1,537	550
2nd Phase (Second application period)	1 June 2024 to 31 May 2025	940 (As of the end of 2024)	860 (As of the end of 2024)	751 (As of the end of 2024)	665 (As of the end of 2024)	300

Plan for Granting Financial Support for the Scrapping of Old Diesel-Powered Vehicles

	Application deadline	No. of applications received	No. of applications vetted	No. of obsolete diesel vehicles scrapped	Amount of grants involved (10,000 patacas)
1st Phase	15 September 2022 to 15 March 2023	313 (As of the end of 2023)	313 (As of the end of 2023)	296 (As of the end of 2023)	
2nd Phase (First application period)	1 June 2023 to 31 May 2024	611	611 (As of the end of July 2024)	562	4,400
2nd Phase (Second application period)	1 June 2024 to 31 May 2025	122 (As of the end of 2024)	114 (As of the end of 2024)	94 (As of the end of 2024)	730

Promotion of Environmental Protection Education

With the theme "Building a Low Carbon Macao and Embracing a Green Life", the Environmental Protection Bureau organised 478 diverse events during 2024, attended by 519,894 participants.

The Environmental Protection Bureau continued to conduct publicity in the community to enhance merchants' and the public's understanding of the Restrictions on the Provision of Plastic Bags law; and, continued communicating 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.

To support the country's dual carbon goal and promote the use of electric vehicles, the Environmental Protection Bureau, the Labour Affairs Bureau and relevant organisations jointly organised the Electric Motorcycle Maintenance and Safety Course in December 2024, to support the development of the electric vehicle market and assist the industry with upgrading skills in electric vehicle maintenance and professional safety knowledge.

Since its launch, the Environmental Fun Bonus Points Scheme has gained popular support from the public. By the end of 2024, there were more than 50,000 members. 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. In order to support the country's dual-carbon goal and to encourage the public to practice various green behaviour, starting from 5 June 2024, the Environmental Protection Bureau has standardised the bonus points into "Carbon Points", and increased the number of environmental projects for which "Carbon Points" can be exchanged.

In 2024, the Environmental Protection Bureau set up two additional Environmental Protection Fun corners, at Tamagnini Barbosa and Rua do Cunha in Taipa. By the end of 2024, there were eight Environmental Protection Fun corners, 45 community recycling stations and 66 Smart Recycling Machines across Macao.

The Environmental Protection Fun Corner continued to fulfil its functions of recycling and environmental education for the community, and regularly organised Environmental Protection Fun Corner Public Guided Tours. By the end of 2024, 16 tours had been organised for a total of 221 participants; and 382 tours had been organised for schools, organisations, associations and institutions, with a total of 9,190 participants.

The Environmental Protection Bureau organised a series of environmental education events and the Green School Award Project through the Green School Project. In 2024, 54 schools participated in the Green School Awards Project, with 39 schools receiving awards.

The "2023 Macau Green Hotel Awards" were awarded to a total of 15 award-winning hotels, bringing the total number to 54 (the awards are valid for three years). Of these hotels, about 70 percent have conducted carbon audits, which have achieved remarkable results. Regarding waste management, all green hotels have implemented resource recycling, with an accumulated recycling volume of over 72,000 tonnes; about 70 percent of the green hotels have implemented food waste recycling, with an accumulated recycling volume of over 11,000 tonnes. In addition, the green hotels continue providing charging facilities for electric vehicles, with around 300 charging spaces installed, some of which are open for public use.

The Environmental Protection Bureau held the Scheme for Recognition of Eco-Supermarkets 2023 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 84 supermarkets participating, resulting in two gold awards, 15 silver awards and 40 bronze awards. The award-winning supermarkets have continued to implement carbon reduction measures such as plastic wrapping reduction, waste reduction and recycling as well as energy saving and emissions reduction, and participating in environmental activities, in order to promote the culture of green consumption.

In addition, by the end of 2024, 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 2.8 million customer requests had been recorded for the "Reducing Plastic is Easy" scheme, and it was estimated that 6.1 million sets of disposable utensils had been saved; a total of 82 drinking water dispensers had been set up for "Bringing Your Own Water Bottles is Easy" campaigns in various districts in Macao, with over 5.4 million plastic bottles saved; and over 1,900 tonnes of clothes have been collected through the "Recycling Used Clothes is Easy" programme.

The Environmental Protection Bureau continued to promote the Food Waste Reduction in Macao

Food Festival Scheme by setting up promotion booths and sets of tri-coloured waste separation bins. Meanwhile, 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 2024 - Environmental Protection Fans Award Ceremony and "Recycling Red Packets is Easy" launch ceremony on 27 January 2024 at Cotai Nature Reserve.

To support the country's dual carbon target and the implementation of carbon reduction in Macao, the Government has continued supporting the Earth Hour campaign launched by World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). Under the coordination of the Environmental Protection Bureau, the campaign mobilised government departments, integrated hotels and entertainment enterprises and some large industrial and commercial corporations to turn off unnecessary lights according to their own circumstances for one hour, from 8:30pm on 23 March 2024.

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 30 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, and to encourage all sectors of the community to achieve the country's dual carbon goal, the Environmental Protection Bureau invited the environmental protection departments of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and the public authorities, associations, integrated hotels and entertainment enterprises and institutions of Macao to hold the World Environment Day 2024 Activity Series. Activities included "Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao World Environment Day Carnival", "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 29th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change held in Azerbaijan, in November 2024; the 19th session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Sixth 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 2024 Technical Coordination Group Meeting on the Stockholm Convention Implementation and Technical Exchange Meeting on Synergistic Management of New Pollutants in China, held in Nanchang City, Jiangxi Province in November 2024; and the 22nd China International Environmental Protection Exhibition, held in Beijing.

To strengthen exchanges and cooperation on environmental protection between the Chinese mainland and Macao, in March 2024, the MSAR Government and the Ministry of Ecology and Environment held the second inter-ministerial liaison work conference on the Agreement on Cooperation in Environmental Protection Between the Chinese Mainland and the Macao SAR.

The Macau International Environmental Co-operation Forum and Exhibition 2024 (2024MIECF) was organised by the MSAR Government in March, 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 Commerce and Investment Promotion Institute, and the Environmental Protection Bureau as official contractors. The event theme was "Reaching the Dual Carbon Goal through Green Transformation", which aimed to promote green and sustainable development in line with the country's dual carbon goal and the MSAR Government's key policies on environmental protection, including the Long-term Strategy for Carbon Reduction in Macao.

MIECF invited over 30 local and overseas experts and academics to discuss ESG (environmental, social and corporate governance), green finance, carbon neutrality and green transformation during four Green Forums. The Green Showcase featured five zones with more than 400 exhibitors showcasing carbon neutral technologies, energy management, water management, green transportation, ecological city integration, green buildings and other green products and services, and a Green Smart Industry Exhibition Zone to enable connections with green technologies and supply chains, helping enterprises to upgrade and achieve green transformations. The Green Public Day allows the public to learn about the latest environmental information and technologies, and promotes the practice of green and low-carbon living.

Regarding environmental cooperation in the Pan-Pearl River Delta Region, the Environmental Protection Bureau attended the 20th Coordinator Working Meeting of the Joint Conference on Pan-Pearl River Delta Regional Environmental Protection on October 2024 through video conferencing.

In December 2024, Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao jointly announced the 2023 Report of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Pearl River Delta Regional Air Quality Monitoring Network, which shows that there has been a notable and continuous downward trend of various air pollutants in the Pearl River Delta Region.

Under the Guangdong-Macao Environmental Protection Cooperation Agreement, the two parties continued to exchange views and cooperate in various areas, including joint prevention and control of ambient air pollution, water environment management, recycling scrapped vehicles and waste paper, environmental industries, publicity and education.

Regarding Hong Kong-Macao environmental cooperation, in July 2024, the 16th Meeting on Environmental Protection Cooperation between Hong Kong and Macao was convened in Hong Kong. The parties exchanged views on carbon reduction strategies, hydrogen development strategies, commercial and household food waste recycling programmes, environmental exhibitions and seminars, and discussed plans for future cooperation. In addition, in October 2024, the Environmental Protection Bureau sent a delegation to attend the Eco Expo Asia 2024, in Hong Kong.

Under the framework of the Zhuhai-Macao Environmental Protection Cooperation Agreement, the Zhuhai-Macao Environmental Cooperation Working Group Meeting 2024 was held in Macao in October 2024. The two parties reviewed the environmental cooperation projects in the past year, and exchanged views on marine pollution governance, atmospheric environment quality, 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 World Environment Day Activities 2024, 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), as well as reviewing and evaluating its implementation in order to ensure its effectiveness. 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, and continued promoting and coordinating the related work.

To make the List of Types of Projects Requiring Environmental Impact Assessments more operational, the Environmental Protection Bureau conducts reviews on a regular basis. After reviewing the actual implementation of the related work, making reference to the experience of EIA work in other countries and neighbouring regions, as well as integrating the opinions and suggestions from related government departments, organisations and the industry, the revised 2024 version of the List of Types of Projects Requiring Environmental Impact Assessments has been completed. It was published on 5 June 2024 and adopted with effect from 1 January 2025.

Environmental Data

In June 2024, the Environmental Protection Bureau published the Report on the State of the Environment of Macao 2023, 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 2024:

Category	Number of cases
Noise	1,677
Air pollution	390
Noise and air	113
Noise and other	110
Air and other	50
Environmental hygiene	41
Other	158
Total	**2,539**

Technical advice provided at the request of other departments in 2024:

Department	Premises and projects	Nos.
Tourism Office	Premises including karaoke bars, bars, hotels, restaurants, sauna and massage establishments, dance halls and health clubs.	458
	Inspections before issuance or renewal of licences	121
	Technical advice	7
Economic and Technological Development Bureau	Technical advice	1
	Inspection of industrial sites	18
	Technical advice on import applications for HCFCs as "Controlled Substances" under Decree-Law No. 62/95/M	29
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	273
	Maps of urban conditions	59
	Technical advice	120
Municipal Affairs Bureau	Technical advice on licensed premises	462
	Site inspections	185
	Project plans	63
	Technical advice	35
Public Works Bureau	Project plans	418
	Technical advice	90
Meteorological and Geophysics Bureau	Technical advice	17
Cultural Affairs Bureau	Technical advice	11
Customs	Inspection	322
Other departments	Technical advice	37

Moreover, in 2024 the Environmental Protection Bureau provided 311 technical recommendations on environmental planning assessment areas, and received 14 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. The first stage (first and second phases) of emergency ecological recovery was completed in 2020, with a total recovery area of 40 hectares and a high survival rate and good growth rate of over 40,000 seedlings planted.

The second stage of woodland ecology recovery (third to sixth phases) 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 and the fifth phases of woodland recovery were completed in August and November 2023. respectively, with a recovery area of 35 hectares in both phases, and about 35,000 saplings were planted during both phases. In addition, the sixth phase of the woodland recovery plan, covering 35 hectares of area, was completed in August 2024, with about 43,000 saplings of indigenous South China trees planted, thereby achieving the target of recovering a total area of 120 hectares of woodland.

After six phases of woodland recovery, over 160,000 seedlings of more than 100 species have been planted. Some of the planted seedlings have been growing for more than five years, and some trees have grown to a height of three to five metres. The ecological benefits and biodiversity of the woodland have been greatly enhanced. However, the woodland is still in the growth stage, and the damage caused by *Mikania micrantha* needs to be monitored, with this fast-growing creeper requiring ongoing clearance efforts.

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. Eurasian Otters *(Lutra lutra)* have been recorded in Macao in the past, and were again found in 2024.

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.

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. 118/2024 – List of Protected Old and Valuable Trees, promulgated on 22 July 2024, provides effective protection for the listed trees.

3. The Environmental Law, approved by the Legislative Assembly on 31 January 1991 and gazetted by Law No. 2/91/M on 11 March 1991, which set out general guidelines and basic principles for the formulation of environmental policies.

4. General Regulations Governing Public Places (By-law No. 28/2004) enacted on 28 July 2004, which established general principles for behaviour to be observed when using and enjoying public places.

5. By-law No. 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 from 1 January 2022 onwards, sanitary quarantine and phytosanitary quarantine will be applied to imports and transhipments of goods listed in Annex III of the constituent parts of Executive Order No. 209/2021, 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 (Chief Executive Notice No. 20/2006 announces that the Convention came into effect on 20 October 2005 for the People's Republic of China, including the Special Administrative Region) 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, and the Chief Executive has formulated the Administrative Regulation No. 19/2017 in the same year, to supplement the law; and later implemented the amended Annexes I, II and III to CITES effective from 23 February 2023 by Chief Executive Notice No. 3/2024.

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 2024, the Cotai Nature Reserve's known plant species included 327 species of planktonic algae, four species of bryophyte, 22 species of pterophyte, 11 species of gymnosperm, and 413 species of flowering plants. Regarding animal species, 143 plankton species, 176 zoobenthos species, 654 species of insects, 118 species of fish, five species of amphibians, 22 species of reptiles and 12 species of mammals were recorded. The abundant food resources have attracted 198 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 Reserve 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 Grand Coloane Resort 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. The trail at the top of the Hac Sa Reservoir dam is temporarily closed due to safety risks.

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.

Population

Macao's resident population was 688,300 at the end of 2024, representing a slight increase of 4,600, or 0.7 percent, over the previous year. An estimated 46.3 percent of Macao's population were males, and 53.7 percent were females.

The local population was 568,700 at the end of the year, representing a decrease of 2,500, or 0.4 percent, over the previous year. The number of foreign employees residing in Macao increased by 5.7 percent to 91,400, while the number of foreign students residing in Macao increased by 8.5 percent to 28,200.

Natural factors are among the reasons for the increase in population. In 2024, there were 3,607 new-born babies, 2.8 percent fewer than in 2023, and 2,477 deaths, 16.9 percent fewer than in 2023. The natural population growth rate rebounded by 0.5 percentage point to 0.16 percent. The median age of mothers giving birth to their first child was 31.3 years old, representing a year-on-year increase of 0.3 years.

On top of this increase, there was a change in immigration, another factor influencing population. The net number of immigrants was 3,500 in 2024, largely attributed to more foreign employees residing in Macao.

Regarding the population distribution by statistical district, most residents lived in Baixa da Taipa, with 75,600 residents, comprising 11.0 percent of the total population, followed by Areia Preta New Reclamation Zone (10.3 percent) and Areia Preta and Iao Hon Districts (9.8 percent).

Lam Mau Tong district (+1,800 residents) and the Coloane district (+1,500 residents) saw the highest increases in population compared to 2023.

According to immigration data, in November 2024, there were 22,800 Macao citizens active in Macao and residing in Zhuhai and its neighbouring areas, representing a year-on-year increase of 14 percent, of whom 53.1 percent were males; and 55.7 percent were aged between 25 years and 54 years. The number of households at the end of the year was 205,000, representing a year-on-year increase of 600 households.

Birth and Death Rates

In 2024, the birth rate was 0.53 percent, representing a drop of 0.02 percentage points, while the death rate was 0.36 percent, representing a decrease of 0.08 percentage points from 2023.

Population Ageing

Macao's population is ageing because of the increasing life expectancy. Senior citizens (aged 65 years or above) made up 14.6 percent of the population, 0.6 percentage points more than the previous year; the number of other adults (aged 15-64 years) increased by 0.2 percentage points, representing 73.0 percent of the population; the population of young children decreased by 0.7 percentage points to 12.5 percent; the aging index rose to 116.6 percent. The ageing in the population of Macao people is more significant, with 17.6 percent represented by senior citizens (aged 65 years or above), representing an increase of 0.9 percent; and a decrease of 0.2 percentage points to 67.3 percent in other adult population (aged 15 years to 64 years). The elderly dependency ratio of the population of Macao people was 26.1 percent, an increase of 1.3 percent, which means there was one senior citizen for every 3.8 adults. Young children (aged 0-14) made up 15.1 percent of the population, 0.7 percentage points lower than the previous year.

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 2024, the Identification Services Bureau had issued 979,794 MSAR Passports and 65,182 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 464,616 such permits as at 31 December 2024.

The Identification Services Bureau is also responsible for issuing Macao SAR Resident ID cards. As at 31 December 2024, there were 753,661 Macao SAR Resident ID card cardholders. Between 1 January 2024 and 31 December 2024, 10,501 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 2024, 1,491 applications for naturalisation were approved; 585 people restored their Chinese nationality; 125 renounced their Chinese nationality; 4,181 successfully applied to adopt Chinese nationality; 168 opted for Portuguese nationality; and there were 10 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 2024, the Identification Services Bureau issued 86,924 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 2024, the bureau issued a total of 79,788 certificates of criminal record. Of these, 65,453 were in response to public applications, and 14,335 were for agency applications. Among the 87 certificates of special record for minors that were issued, 10 were to public bodies, and 77 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 2024, citizens of 82 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 2024, the number of new immigrants from the Chinese mainland holding one-way permits increased by 110 from the previous year, to 3,346, with the number of new immigrants from Guangdong province increasing by 138 to 2,303, 66.52 percent of whom were female and 33.48

percent were male. Among new immigrants, 27.35 percent were aged below 30 years, representing a drop of 2.66 percent.

Overstaying and Illegal Entry

In 2024, 14,554 overstayers were repatriated. They included 13,906 Chinese mainland citizens, 56 Taiwan region citizens, 35 Hong Kong citizens, 557 foreign nationals, and 12,749 voluntarily repatriated Chinese mainland citizens.

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 3,703 registered births during 2024.

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 3,187 marriages were registered during 2024.

Death Registration

Family dependents or other relatives of a deceased person may register his or her death with the Civil Registry. There were 2,574 deaths registered during 2024.

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 594 divorce applications during 2024.



Macao Bridge

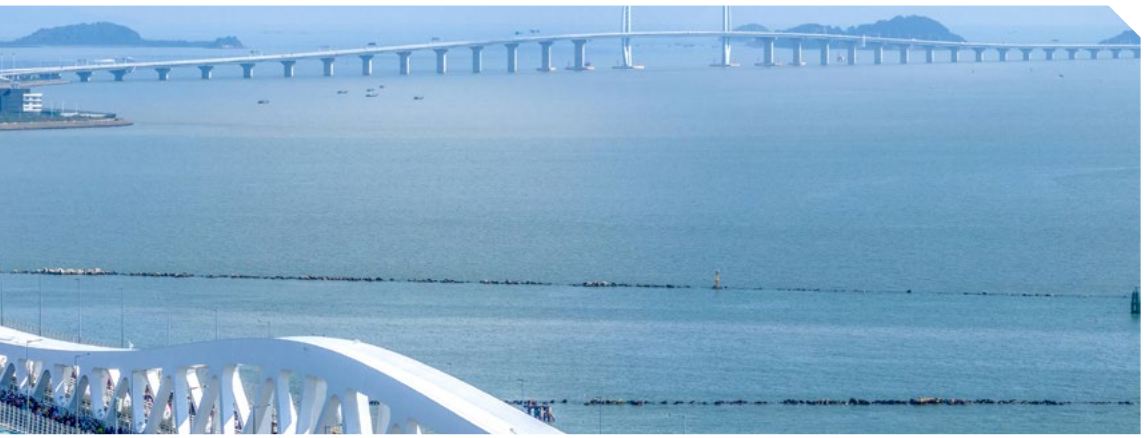








Macao Bridge is a major transport infrastructure adjacent to the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge. It starts from the eastern side of New Urban Reclamation Zone Area A in Macao, connects to the artificial island of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Port, crosses the Outer Harbour Channel and the Macao Channel, and extends to New Urban Reclamation Zone Area E1, with a reserved elevated connection to the Taipa Grande Tunnel. The total length of Macao Bridge is approximately 3.1 kilometres, with the sea-crossing section measuring about 2.9 kilometres. The bridge not only optimises Macao's overall transport network, but also provides more convenient commuting for residents and visitors, further supporting Macao's development as a world centre of tourism and leisure, and contributing to the continuous improvement of people's wellbeing and appropriate economic diversification. The completion ceremony was held on 1 October, and a march to commemorate the inauguration of Macao Bridge was held on 29 September prior to the bridge's commencement of operation, attracting around 21,000 participants to enjoy the lively atmosphere.









Macao Yearbook 2025

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RELIGION AND CUSTOMS



Religion and Customs

The Basic Law of the Macao SAR states: "Macao residents shall have freedom of religious belief, and freedom to preach and to conduct and participate in religious activities in public." The Government, consistent with the principle of religious freedom, shall not interfere in the internal affairs of religious organisations or in the efforts of religious organisations and their believers in Macao to maintain and develop relations with their counterparts outside Macao, or restrict religious activities which do not contravene the laws of the SAR.

The Macao SAR protects the freedom of religion, worship and belief in general denominations through the Freedom of Religion and Worship Law (Law No. 5/98/M). It states that the Macao SAR does not recognise a state religion. Its relationships with all denominations are founded on the principles of separation and neutrality. The law further stipulates that all religious denominations are equal before the law.

Coexistence of Different Religions

Macao fully realises the diversity of religions. In addition to Buddhism, Taoism and Confucianism – the main belief systems of the local community – later arrivals such as Catholicism, Protestantism and Islam coexist in Macao.

Adherents of various beliefs participate in religious anniversaries and celebrate their traditional festivals in their own distinctive ways. For instance, the Macao Catholic Diocese conducts traditional religious processions associated with the Catholic calendar, including the processions of Our Lady of Fatima, Our Lord of Passion, and Corpus Christi. During Buddhist festivals, crowds of followers worship and burn incense sticks, and recite sutras for the enlightenment of all beings. In addition, during traditional Chinese religious festivals, such as the birthday celebrations for Tin Hau (the Heavenly Queen and Protector of Seafarers), the God of the Land, the Taoist god Tam Kung and Na Tcha, temples are crowded with faithful devotees worshipping the gods and offering sacrifices as a sign of respect. Theatrical troupes also stage performances at temples to amuse the gods and provide entertainment for onlookers.

Buddhism

Buddhism plays a significant role in Chinese community life. But it is acknowledged that Buddhism is a very general concept in the minds of many Macao residents. It may be mixed with some other traditional beliefs and customs, such as Confucianism and Taoism. The ongoing construction of new temples and renovation of existing ones over the years – such as the A-Ma Temple, Pou Chai Buddhist Monastery and Temple, and Lin Fong Temple – as well as the constant crowds of worshippers, all bear testimony to the faith's importance.

Most Macao residents are ethnic Chinese who are profoundly influenced by their own tradition and culture, of which Buddhism forms an integral part. Its roots extend deeply and widely into their daily lives and customs. There are many Buddhists and Buddhist communities in Macao. The most important of these is the Buddhist Association of Macau, which was established in 1997.

There are more than 40 Buddhist temples in Macao, as well as scores of village temples and houses dedicated to Buddhist deities. The majority of the temples, both large and small, are dedicated to Kun Iam (the Goddess of Mercy), Tin Hau or Kwan Tai (the God of War and source of righteousness).

Following the establishment of the Macao SAR Government, Buddha's Birthday, which falls on the eighth day of the Fourth Moon, was declared a public holiday.

Taoism

Religious beliefs in China originated with human's fear of natural phenomena. They are founded on the concepts of animism, immortality of the soul and ancestor worship. Taoism, a religion based on religious beliefs in ancient Chinese society, originated at the end of the Eastern Han dynasty.

According to *Xiang Shan County Annals*, Taoism had already been spreading around the Guangdong Panyu and Xiang-shan area in the 3rd century BC. In Macao, many Chinese families continue Taoism-related habits and customs. After centuries of evolution, current sacred places for Taoist worship are mainly Taoist temples, Zhengyi Taoism temples and Taoist altars. Established in 2001, the Macao Taoist Association is the major Taoist organisation in Macao.

"Taoist Ritual Music in Macao" was included by the Government in the Intangible Cultural Heritage List of Macao in 2009, and the State Council inscribed it on the third National List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in 2011. In addition to organising activities like the Taoist Culture Festival and Taoist Music Festival annually, Taoist associations participate in the Macao Temples Culture Festival.

Catholicism

The Macao Catholic Diocese was founded by decree of Pope Gregory XIII on 23 January 1576. As the first Catholic missionary centre in the Far East, it was originally responsible for many regions, including China, Japan, Vietnam and the Southeast Asian coastal islands.

The first bishop appointed to the Macao Catholic Diocese was the Jesuit Melchior Carneiro. Members of the Society of Jesus (Jesuits) had established a mission and a college in Macao by 1565. In the late 16th century, the standards of the latter's tertiary education were high enough to be recognised by European universities. Church of the Mother of God (commonly known as St Paul's Church), the Church of the Society of Jesus, was thrice destroyed by fire; the Ruins of St Paul's are the remnants of the blaze that occurred in 1835.

Franciscans, Augustinians, Dominicans, and Sisters of St Clare (who vowed to lead a hermetic life) all established missions in Macao during the 16th and 17th centuries.

Nowadays, the Macao Catholic Diocese is limited to the SAR itself. It has nine parishes. There are also 18 freestanding churches of various sizes and 55 chapels within diocesan buildings.

According to figures supplied by the Macao Catholic Diocese, Macao had 17,590 Catholic residents at the end of 2024. In addition, around 15,372 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 32,962 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 51 priests and 31 brothers in male religious congregations that serve the community in Macao. In addition, there are 132 sisters and 165 dedicated voluntary workers.

Statistics from the Macao Catholic Diocese show that, in the 2023-2024 school year, it managed and maintained 30 educational institutions with 32,477 students, 1,363 of whom were in tertiary education, 12,039 in secondary schools, 13,738 in primary schools and 5,337 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, 1,786 people – 1,053 in residential care and 733 in non-residential care – 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 Chinese New Year (also known as 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.

Chinese New Year

The Chinese 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 Chinese 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 Chinese New Year. It has become increasingly popular for Macao residents to take family vacations during the Chinese 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.



Chinese New Year in Macao







Chinese New Year, as one of Macao's most significant traditional festivals, vividly embodies the enduring Chinese folk culture in the city. Rich in meaning and steeped in cultural heritage, Chinese New Year features a diverse array of customs and activities, and holds considerable value for the study of regional folk traditions. As a festival that brings families and communities together, Chinese New Year plays an important role in fostering community spirit, strengthening bonds, and transmitting social ethics. On 4 December 2024, "Spring Festival — Social Practices of the Chinese People in Celebration of Traditional New Year" was inscribed on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.




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Macao Yearbook 2025

15

HISTORY



History

Macao Has Been Part of China Since Ancient Times

Historical records show that Macao has been Chinese territory since long ago. When Qinshihuang (the first emperor of the Qin Dynasty) unified China in 221BC, Macao came under the jurisdiction of Panyu County, Nanhai Prefecture. Administratively, it was part of Dongguan Prefecture in the Jin Dynasty (AD265-420), then Nanhai County during the Sui Dynasty (AD581-618), and Dongguan County in the Tang Dynasty (AD618-907). In 1152, during the Southern Song Dynasty, the Guangdong administration joined the coastal areas of Nanhai, Panyu, Xinhui and Dongguan Counties to establish Xiangshan County, thus bringing Macao under its jurisdiction.

Macao has been known variously. Besides Macao ("Aomen" in Chinese), it has also been called Haojing (Oyster Mirror), Jinghai (Mirror Sea), Haojiang, Haijing, Jinghu (Mirror Lake), Haojingao and Majiao. Haojing is the earliest name recorded in written documents.

The name "Aomen" first appeared in 1564, in the following passage in Pang Shangpeng's *Memorandum to the Throne Concerning Long-Term Coastal Security,* which was presented to the Ming Emperor: "Xiangshan County in the south of Guangdong Province is a coastal area. It takes one day to travel from Yongmai to Haojingao. In Haojingao there are Nantai (South Tower) and Beitai (North Tower), two hills facing each other like two towers of a city gate. People call the place where the two hills stand Aomen (Gate to Ao). Aomen is surrounded by sea, and is only connected to the mainland at Zangge. It is a trading port where foreign ships and merchants anchor."

Aomen Jilue (Chronicles of Macao) by Yin Guangren and Zhang Rulin – the first and second Qing officials appointed to the place – which was published during the reign of Emperor Qianlong, records: "The name 'Haojingao' can be found in the documents of the Ming Dynasty. To the south of Haojingao lies Shizimen (Cross-Gate), where the sea runs both north-south and east-west between four island hills. Combining 'ao' from Haojingao and 'men' from Shizimen, people call the place 'Aomen'."

The earliest known written record of the name "Macau" in a foreign language is in a letter dated 20 November 1555.

In the 15th century, the Portuguese began to expand their trade to the Far East, taking control of several places in Africa and Asia. In 1553, claiming that they needed some land to air their soaked goods, the Portuguese gained permission from local Chinese officials to stay temporarily on the Macao peninsula to carry out commercial activities. Around 1573, the Portuguese began paying land rent to the Chinese government. From then till the Opium War, for nearly 300 years, the Ming and subsequent Qing governments exercised sovereignty over Macao, levying taxes and implementing various controls.

The Ming and Qing Governments' Exercise of Sovereignty Over Macao

The Ming and Qing governments maintained irrefutable sovereignty over Macao, and under the principle of sovereignty exercised strict and comprehensive land, military, administrative, judicial

and customs controls.

While exercising sovereignty over Macao in all aspects, the Ming and Qing governments used the strategy "let foreigners take charge of foreigners" to control the Portuguese in Macao. They did not directly interfere with the internal affairs of the Portuguese community, but allowed the Portuguese to exercise self-administration to keep their social and economic affairs in order. In 1583, the Portuguese in Macao were permitted to form a Senate to handle various issues concerning their community, on the understanding that they recognised overall Chinese sovereignty and that this autonomous organ was not politically independent.

The Portuguese Occupation of Macao and the Sino-Portuguese Treaty of Amity and Commerce

After the Opium War, the Chinese and British signed the Treaty of Nanking, stipulating the cession of Hong Kong to Britain. The Portuguese seized the opportunity to put forward various requests – including exemption from the annual land rent – and gradually occupied Macao. In 1887, the Qing government was forced to sign the Sino-Portuguese Treaty of Amity and Commerce, under which the Portuguese obtained the right to permanently settle in Macao as well as control over the region. In 1928, the foreign affairs ministry of the then Kuomintang government officially notified the Portuguese side that it was abrogating the treaty

The Signing of the Sino-Portuguese Joint Declaration

After the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the Chinese government declared the abolition of all unequal treaties. In March 1972, China's Permanent Representative to the United Nations sent a letter to the UN Special Committee on Decolonization, stating the country's principled stand on the issues of Hong Kong and Macao. On 8 February 1979, when China and Portugal established diplomatic relations, the two governments reached the following agreement on the issue of Macao: Macao is a Chinese territory currently under Portuguese administration; the issue of Macao is a question left over from history, which will be settled through friendly consultation between the two governments when appropriate.

In 1984, as soon as the question of Hong Kong was solved, the issue of Macao was put on the agenda. June 1986 saw China and Portugal begin negotiations concerning the issue of Macao. After four rounds of talks, on 23 March 1987 the two governments reached a consensus on the entire text of the agreement and memorandum, thus bringing to a satisfactory conclusion of the Sino-Portuguese negotiations, which lasted eight months and 14 days. On the morning of 26 March 1987, the Joint Declaration of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Portuguese Republic on the Question of Macao was initialled in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, by Deputy Foreign Minister Zhou Nan, head of the Chinese government delegation, and his Portuguese counterpart, Ambassador Rui Medina.

The Sino-Portuguese Joint Declaration was officially signed on 13 April 1987 in Beijing. A grand ceremony for the occasion was held in the Great Hall of the People. On behalf of their respective governments, the Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Zhao Ziyang,

and the Prime Minister of the Portuguese Republic, Anibal Antonio Cavaco Silva, signed the Joint Declaration, which stated that China would resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macao from 20 December 1999 onwards. Deng Xiaoping attended the ceremony in person. The National People's Congress (NPC) of the People's Republic of China and the Portuguese parliament, the Assembly of the Republic, ratified the Joint Declaration in June and December, respectively. On 15 January 1988, the Sino-Portuguese Joint Declaration came into effect, and Macao thus entered a transition period leading to the Handover.

The Enactment of the Basic Law and the Transition Period

In order to specify and legalise the basic principles and policies of the central government concerning Macao that were set forth in the Joint Declaration, the First Session of the Seventh NPC decided on 13 April 1988 to establish the Drafting Committee of the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region. On 5 September 1988, the list of members of the committee was approved at the Third Session of the Seventh NPC. It comprised experts and representatives from all walks of life, from both the mainland and Macao. For more than four years, the committee carried out extensive and painstaking investigations, consultations, democratic discussions and revisions, and finally in January 1993, the Drafting Committee approved the draft of the Basic Law and the designs of the flag and emblem of the Macao Special Administrative Region.

On 31 March 1993, the First Session of the Eighth NPC passed the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, its annexes, and the designs of the flag and emblem of the Macao SAR. On the same day, President Jiang Zemin signed Presidential Decree No. 3, promulgating the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region, which was to come into effect when the Chinese government resumed the exercise of sovereignty over Macao on 20 December 1999.

The nearly 12-year period from 15 January 1988, when the Sino-Portuguese Joint Declaration came into effect, to 20 December 1999, when the central government resumed the exercise of sovereignty over Macao, was called the transition period. The Portuguese government prepared, in this period, for the handover of the government in 1999. Maintaining Macao's social stability, boosting economic development and creating favourable conditions for a smooth handover were the main tasks at that stage.

The Sino-Portuguese Joint Liaison Group and the Sino-Portuguese Land Group, founded under the Sino-Portuguese Joint Declaration, resolved issues that arose during the transition period through negotiation. The two governments also reached agreement on the establishment of the Macau International Airport, the Bank of China becoming a Macao currency-issuing bank, and the amendment and renewal of the casino gaming franchise. Three key issues that had attracted much attention – the localisation of the civil service, the localisation of the law and the official status of the Chinese language – were also settled satisfactorily.

On 29 April 1998, the Second Session of the Ninth Conference of the Standing Committee of the NPC passed the list of members of the Preparatory Committee of the Macao Special Administrative Region. The Preparatory Committee was established in Beijing on 5 May 1998. One of its chief missions was to establish, in accordance with the NPC decision, a broadly representative Selection

Committee comprising 200 members, all of them permanent residents of Macao, to select the first Chief Executive of the Macao SAR. On 15 May 1999, in a secret ballot at the third plenary session of the Selection Committee for the First Government of the Macao SAR, Edmund Ho Hau Wah was elected the first Chief Executive of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China. On 20 May 1999, Zhu Rongji, Premier of the State Council, issued State Council Decree No. 264, appointing Edmund Ho Hau Wah as the first Chief Executive of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, to assume office on 20 December 1999.



Double Anniversary Celebrations in the MSAR


中華人民共和國澳門特別行政區
成立 25 周年




熱烈慶祝中華人民共和國澳門特別行政區成立25周年












TFS



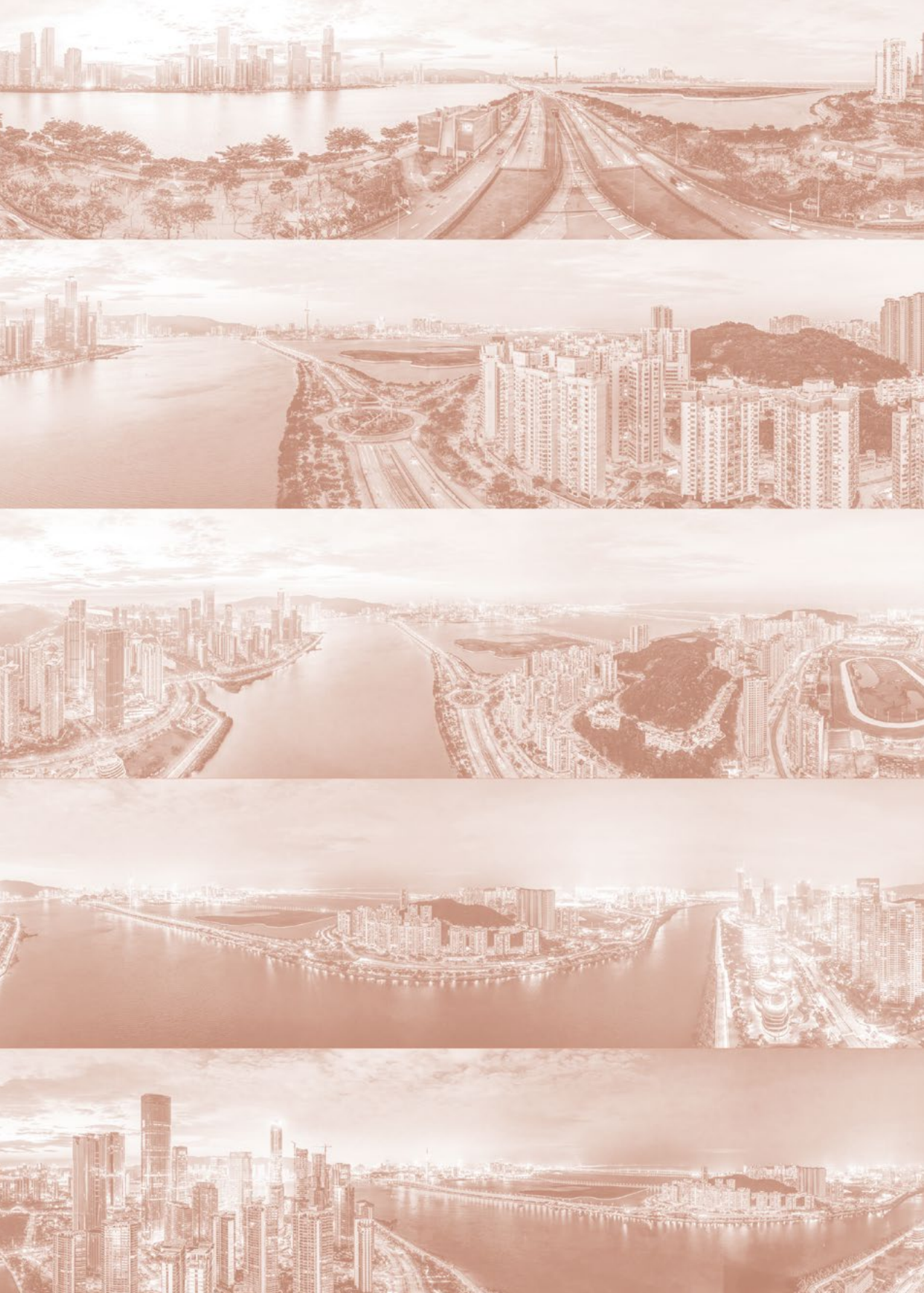




To mark the 75th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China and the 25th anniversary of Macao's return to the motherland, the MSAR Government and community organisations held a variety of celebratory activities, filling the city with a festive atmosphere. Macao was adorned with dazzling lights, vibrant floral displays, and national flags. Residents and visitors alike participated in major festive events, sharing the joy of the celebrations.

Macao Yearbook 2025

APPENDICES



Appendix 1

Principal Officials of the Fifth Macao SAR Government

Chief Executive	Ho Iat Seng
President of the Legislative Assembly	Kou Hoi In
President of the Court of Final Appeal	Sam Hou Fai
Secretary for Administration and Justice	Cheong Weng Chon
Secretary for Economy and Finance	Lei Wai Nong
Secretary for Security	Wong Sio Chak
Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture	Ao Ieong U
Secretary for Transport and Public Works	Raimundo Arrais do Rosario
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	Vong Man Chong

Principal Officials of the Sixth Macao SAR Government

Chief Executive	Sam Hou Fai
President of the Legislative Assembly	Cheong Weng Chon
President of the Court of Final Appeal	Song Man Lei
Secretary for Administration and Justice	Wong Sio Chak
Secretary for Economy and Finance	Tai Kin Ip
Secretary for Security	Chan Tsz King
Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture	O Lam
Secretary for Transport and Public Works	Tam Vai Man
Prosecutor-General	Tong Hio Fong
Commissioner Against Corruption	Ao Ieong Seong
Commissioner of Audit	Ao Ieong U
Commissioner-General of the Unitary Police Service	Leong Man Cheong
Director-General of the Macao Customs	Adriano Marques Ho

Appendix 2

Members of the Fifth Term 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

Members of the Sixth Term Executive Council of the Macao SAR

The Executive Council is presided over by the Chief Executive.

Members of the Executive Council:

Wong Sio Chak

Leonel Alberto Alves

Chan Chak Mo

Ma Chi Ngai

Chan Ka Leong

Ip Sio Kai

Lao Ngai Leong

Leong Wai Fong

Song Pek Kei

Tong Kai Chung

U Seng Pan

Appendix 3

Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Macao SAR

Members of the Eighth Legislative Assembly of the Macao SAR

Members (by Indirect Vote)

Ho Ion Sang (Vice-President)

Si Ka Lon (First Secretary)

Chui Sai Peng

Leong On Kei

Ma Chi Seng

Ip Sio Kai

Iau Teng Pio

Lam Lon Wai

Vong Hou Piu

Leong Pou U

Ho Kevin King Lun

Wong Chon Kit

Members (by Direct Vote)

Lei Cheng I (Second Secretary)

Jose Maria Pereira Coutinho

Wong Kit Cheng

Song Pek Kei

Leong Sun Iok

Che Sai Wang

Leong Hong Sai

Lao Chi Ngai

Ngan Iek Hang

Lei Leong Wong

Chan Hao Weng

Lee Koi Ian

Loi I Weng

Chan Lai Kei

Members (Appointed by the Chief Executive)

Cheong Weng Chon (President)

Kou Kam Fai

Lei Wun Kong

Lam Fat Iam

Chao Ka Chon

Wong Ka Lon

Kou Ngon Seng

Committee Members of the Fourth Session of the Seventh Term Legislative Assembly

(From 16 October 2024 to 15 October 2025)

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:	Song Man Lei
Judge:	Jose Maria Dias Azedo
	Ho Wai Neng (Assigned)

Court of Second Instance

President:	Choi Mou Pan (Acting)
Judges:	Fong Man Chong
	Tam Hio Wa
	Chao Im Peng
	Rui Carlos dos Santos Pereira Ribeiro
	Kan Cheng Ha
	Seng Ioi Man

Court of First Instance

President:	Io Weng San
Presidents of the Collegial Panels:	Lam Peng Fai
	Cheong Un Mei
	Lou Ieng Ha
	Leong Fong Meng
	Cheong Weng Tong
	Jeronimo Alberto Goncalves Santos
	Leong Sio Kun
	Chiang I Man
	Chan Chi Weng

Base Court

Judges of the Sole-judge Bench:	Sam Keng Tan
	Ip Sio Fan
	Paulo Chan

Lap Hong Lou Silva
Chan Io Chao
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
Lam Ka Heng
Chang Sin I
Chu Ka Sin
Xu Teng
Chan Ka Man
Liang Tsai Ni
Lou In Leng
Wu Un Tat
Lok Ka Long
Tang Chon In
Chan Cheok Kei
Sio Wai Fong

Examining Magistracy

Judges:

Io Weng San
Lam Sok Cheng
Wong Weng Han

Administrative Court

Judges:

Rong Qi
Wang Huating

Appendix 5

Prosecutors of the Public Prosecutions Office of the Macao SAR

Prosecutor General:	Tong Hio Fong
Assistant Prosecutors General:	Ma Iek
	Kuok Un Man
	Ip Son Sang
	Mai Man Ieng
	Kok Sio Peng
	Choi Keng Fai
	Cheng Lap Fok
Prosecutors:	Lai U Hou (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
	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

Lei Lei

Leong Choi Man

Ling Lee

Chiang Pak Seng

Wong Heng Ut

Chou Sin Teng

Wong Fai

Kong I Teng

Notes:

(1) Assistant Prosecutor General Wong Sio Chak was appointed as Secretary for Administration and Justice on 16 October 2025.

(2) Assistant Prosecutor General Chan Tsz King was appointed as Secretary for Security on 16 October 2025.

(3) Prosecutor Ao Ieong Seong was appointed as Commissioner Against Corruption on 20 December 2024.

Appendix 6

Government Departments and Agencies of the Macao SAR

Office of the Chief Executive

Chief of Office: Chan Kak

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: Chang Cheong

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: Lo Chi Fai

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: Lam In Sang

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: Lin Yuan

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: Lam Sio Un

Address: Avenida Dr Mario Soares, Nos. 307-323, Edf. Banco da China, 26° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2878 6919

Fax: (853) 2872 7714

Website: https://www.gstop.gov.mo

Executive Council

Secretary-General: Chan Kak

Address: Avenida da Praia Grande, Headquarters of the Macao SAR Government, Macao

Tel: (853) 2872 6886

Fax: (853) 8989 5704

Legislative Assembly

President: Cheong Weng Chon

Vice President: Ho Ion Sang

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: Song Man Lei

Chief of Office: Chan Iok Lin

Deputy Chief of Office: Celestino Lei

Address: Praceta 25 de Abril, Edf. dos Tribunais de Segunda e Ultima Instancias, Macao

Tel: (853) 8398 4117

Fax: (853) 2832 6744

Website: http://www.court.gov.mo

Court of Second Instance

President: Choi Mou Pan (Acting)

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 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 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 Criminal Courts at the Base Court

Address: Avenida Doutor Stanley Ho, No. 347, Edf. dos Juizos Criminais do Tribunal Judicial de Base, Macao

Tel: (853) 8597 0278

Fax: (853) 2897 3013

Office of the 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

Office of the Examining Magistracy

Address: Avenida do Dr Rodrigo Rodrigues, No. 683, Edf. do Ministerio Publico, 4° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 8796 6527

Fax: (853) 2872 8275

Public Prosecutions Office

Prosecutor General: Tong Hio Fong

Chief of Office: Wong Hio Nam

Deputy Chief of Office: Ng Meng Tai

Address: Avenida do Dr Rodrigo Rodrigues, No. 683, Edf. do Ministerio Publico, 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: Ao Ieong Seong

Deputy Commissioner: Wong Kim Fong

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: Ao Ieong U

Assistant Commissioner of Audit: Hoi Lai Fong

Chief of Audit Commissioner's Office: Ho Ioc San

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: Ngai Soi Pan

Assistant to Commissioner-General: Luis Leong

Assistant to Commissioner-General: Lam Chon Sang

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: Adriano Marques Ho

Deputy Director-General: Lei Iok Fai

Assistant Director-General: Ip Wa Chio

Acting Assistant Director-General: Ung Ka Vai

Address: Avenida do Cais de Pac On Travessa Tres do Cais de Pac On, Edf. de Comando dos Servicos de Alfandega, Taipa, 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

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: Lei Wai Nong, Ho Kuai Leng, Au Weng Chi and Lai Chan Keong

Address: Rua das Schimas, No. 108, Edf. de Escritorios do Governo (Coloane), 7°- 9° andares, Coloane, Macao

Telephone: (853) 2896 6777

Fax: (853) 2896 8658

Website: http://www.fmac.org.mo

E-mail: info@fm.org.mo

Government Information Bureau

Acting Director: Wong Lok I

Acting Deputy Director: Ieong Pou Kam

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: Leong Kit Chi

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 Administration Bureau

Director: Chan Hoi Fan

Deputy Director: Lio Chi Hon

Address: Avenida da Amizade, No. 918, Edf. World Trade Centre Macau, 4º andar, 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: ---

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: Leong Weng In

Deputy Director: Joana Maria Noronha

Deputy Director: Chan Chi Kin

Deputy Director: Chan Sok Cheng

Address: Rua do Campo, No. 162, Edf. Administracao Publica, r/c, 11°- 12° andares e 21°- 28° 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

Acting Director: Chow Seak Keong

Deputy Director: Lou Soi Cheong

Deputy Director: Iao Hin Chit

Deputy Director: Ng Chi Kin

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: Wong Iok Mui, Cheong Ka Man

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: Wong Un Ieng, Tam Pui Man, Fong Soi Koc, Liang Tsai I, Leong Ka Heng

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: Ho Weng Hei, Ho Hio Teng, Pun Ka In

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: Chan Keng Hei

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

Acting Director: Lo Pin Heng

Deputy Director: Chan Un Lai

Acting Deputy Director: Fong Pak Ian

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: Chao Wai Ieng

Vice Chairman of Administration Committee on Municipal Affairs: Mak Kim Meng

Address: Avenida de Almeida Ribeiro, No. 163, Ed. do IAM, Macao

Tel: (853) 2833 7676 (Civic service hotline - Operator assistance during office hours and voicemail service available during non-office hours)

Fax: (853) 2835 5323

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

Acting Director: Cheng Wai Yan

Address: Rua Dr Pedro Jose Lobo, Nos. 1-3, Edf. Luso Internacional, 18° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2871 3843

Fax: (853) 2871 3766

Website: https://www.cfjj.gov.mo

E-mail: cfjj@cfjj.gov.mo

Printing Bureau

Director: Leong Pou Ieng

Deputy Director: Chan Iat Hong

Address: Aterros de Pac On, Lote O1, Edf. Multifuncional do Governo, Taipa, Macao

Tel: (853) 2857 3822

Fax: (853) 2859 6802

Website: https://www.io.gov.mo

E-mail: info@io.gov.mo

(Notes: On 31 October 2025, the Printing Bureau was merged into the Legal Affairs Bureau.)

Under the Supervision of the Secretary for Economy and Finance

Economic and Technological Development Bureau

Director: Yau Yun Wah

Deputy Director: Cheang Hio Man

Deputy Director: Chan Chou Weng

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

Acting Director: Ho Silvestre In Mui

Deputy Director: Chong Seng Sam

Acting Deputy Director: Kuok Iat Hoi

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: Si Tou Lam Lai

Address: Alameda Dr Carlos d'Assumpcao, Nos. 335-341, Edf. Hotline, 12° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2831 5566

Fax: (853) 2851 0104

Website: www.dst.gov.mo

E-mail: mgto@macaotourism.gov.mo

Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau

Director: Ng Wai Han

Deputy Director: Lio Chi Chong

Deputy Director: Lei Seak Chio

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: Chan Un Tong

Deputy Director: Chan Chon U

Deputy Director: Chan Tze Wai

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: Che Weng Keong

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

Acting Chairman of the Board of Directors: Vong Sin Man

Members of the Board of Directors: Lau Hang Kun, Vong Lap Fong

Address: Calcada do Gaio, Nos. 24-26, Macao

Tel: (853) 2856 8288

Fax: (853) 2832 5432

Website: https://www.amcm.gov.mo

E-mail: general@amcm.gov.mo / complaints@amcm.gov.mo

Science and Technology Development Fund

President of Administrative Committee: U U Sang

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

Acting Director: Pong Kai Fu

Deputy Director: Lai Ka Chon

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, 4º andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 8988 9315

Fax: (853) 2830 7816

Service Hotline: (853) 8988 9315

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: Leong Heng Hong

Deputy Commissioner: Ng Sou Peng

Acting Deputy Commissioner: Cheang Chon Hei

Address: Avenida do Cais de Pac On, Edf. do Comando do CPSP, Taipa, 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

Website: https://www.pj.gov.mo

E-mail: piquete.sede@pj.gov.mo

Fire Services Bureau

Commissioner: Wong Kin

Deputy Commissioner: Cheong Chi Wang

Acting Deputy Commissioner: Lei Long Kit

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 da Barragem de Ka Ho, Coloane, Macao

Tel: (853) 2888 1211

Fax: (853) 2888 2431

Enquiry/Complaints Hotline: (853) 8896 1280 / 8896 1283

Website: https://www.dsc.gov.mo

E-mail: info@dsc.gov.mo

Public Security Forces Affairs Bureau

Director: Lao Wan Seong

Deputy Director: Kong Iat Fu

Deputy Director: Chan Io

Address: Avenida do Comendador Ho Yin, Edf. de Escritorios 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 Io Fan

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: Cheang Kai Meng

Vice President: Choi Kin Long

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

Acting President: Lei Si Leng

Acting Vice President: Mok Chi Hang

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: Cheang Seng Ip

Deputy Director: Chan Weng Wa

Acting Deputy Director: Tai Wa Hou

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: Liu Zhengying

Deputy Director: Lei Wai Seng

Deputy Director: Li Li

Deputy Director: Li Jun

Position equivalent to Deputy Director: Lao Hio Fai

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: Chan Pou Wan

Vice President of Administrative Committee: Luis Gomes

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: Mok Sao In

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

Deputy Director: Chan Hoi Ieng

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: Ip Kuong Lam

Deputy Director: Vai Hoi Ieong

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: Chiang Ngoc Vai

Deputy Director: Lei Veng Hong

Address: Estrada de D. Maria II, No. 33, r/c, Macao

Tel: (853) 8866 6363 (Transport Affairs Hotline)

Fax: (853) 2875 0626

Website: 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 Grande, Macao

Tel: (853) 8898 6223

Fax: (853) 2885 0557

Website: https://www.smg.gov.mo

E-mail: meteo@smg.gov.mo

Appendix 7

Marketing Representatives of Macao 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

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Appendix 8

Countries Exercising Consular Jurisdiction in the Macao SAR

By the end of February 2025, consular services had been established in the Macao SAR by 86 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. Eighteen 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, Sri Lanka, 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*
Azerbaijan	30 days ah)	---
Bahrain	2 weeks to 90 days j)	---
Brunei	14 days	---
Cambodia	30 days c)	---
Georgia	30 days	---
Iran	21 days	---
Israel	3 months i)	---
Japan	90 days	---
Jordan	c)	---
Kazakhstan	14 days Agreement*	---
Kyrgyzstan	30 days o)	---
Laos	30 days ae)	---
Lebanon	1 month q)	---
Malaysia	30 days	14 days
Maldives	30 days b)	30 days b)
Mongolia	90 days Agreement*	---
Myanmar	30 days ag)	---
Nepal	p)	---
Oman	14 days l)	---
Philippines	14 days	---
Qatar	30 days g)	---
Saudi Arabia	90 days c)	
Singapore	30 days	---
South Korea	90 days k)	---
Sri Lanka	30 days h)	---
Thailand	60 days Agreement*	---

Asia

(Cont.)

Country	Macao SAR Passport Maximum Period of Stay	Macao SAR Travel Permit Maximum Period of Stay
Timor-Leste	30 days [ad)]	---
Turkey	30 days	---
United Arab Emirates	30 days [f)]	---
Uzbekistan	10 days [m)]	10 days [m)]

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 [e)]	---
Belarus	30 days [Agreement*]	30 days [Agreement*]
Belgium	90 days [e)]	---
Bosnia and Herzegovina	90 days	---
Bulgaria	90 days [Agreement*]	---
Croatia	90 days	---
Cyprus	3 months	---
Czech Republic	90 days	---
Denmark	90 days [e)]	---
Estonia	90 days [Agreement*]	---
Faroe Islands	3 months	---
Finland	90 days [e)]	---
France	90 days [e)]	---
Germany	90 days [e)]	---
Gibraltar	---	---
Greece	90 days [e)]	---
Hungary	90 days [Agreement*]	---
Iceland	90 days [e)]	---
Ireland	90 days	---
Italy	90 days [d) e)]	---
Kosovo Area	90 days	---
Latvia	90 days [Agreement*]	---
Liechtenstein	90 days [Agreement*]	---

Europe

(Cont.)

Country	Macao SAR Passport Maximum Period of Stay	Macao SAR Travel Permit Maximum Period of Stay
Lithuania	90 days Agreement*	---
Luxembourg	90 days e)	---
Malta	90 days	---
Moldova	90 days	---
Monaco	90 days e)	---
Montenegro	90 days	---
North Macedonia	90 days	---
Norway	90 days e)	---
Poland	90 days Agreement*	---
Portugal	90 days e)	---
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 e)	---
Sweden	90 days e)	---
Switzerland	90 days Agreement*	---
The Netherlands	90 days e)	---
United Kingdom	6 months u)	---

Africa

Country	Macao SAR Passport Maximum Period of Stay	Macao SAR Travel Permit Maximum Period of Stay
Burundi	v)	---
Cape Verde	90 days	90 days
Comoros	45 days b)	---
Egypt	90 days	---
Ethiopia	30 days a) ae)	---
Guinea-Bissau	90 days ac)	---
La Reunion	3 months s)	---

Africa

(Cont.)

Country	Macao SAR Passport Maximum Period of Stay	Macao SAR Travel Permit Maximum Period of Stay
Madagascar	90 days [b)]	---
Malawi	30 days [c)]	---
Mali	90 days [Agreement*]	90 days [Agreement*]
Mauritius	90 days	---
Mayotte	3 months [s)]	---
Morocco	90 days [Agreement* f)]	---
Mozambique	30 days [c)]	---
Namibia	30 days [Agreement*]	30 days [Agreement*]
Rwanda	30 days [aa)]	---
Seychelles	30 days	30 days
South Africa	30 days [r)]	---
St. Helena	4-9 days	---
Tanzania	90 days	---
Togo	7 days [a) ab)]	---
Tunisia	30 days [a) z)]	---
Uganda	[c)]	---
Zimbabwe	30 days to 3 months [b)]	---

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 [a) t)]	---
Bolivia	90 days [af)]	---
Brazil	90 days	---
British Virgin Islands	6 months	---
Caribbean Netherlands	90 days	---
Chile	30 days	30 days
Curacao	3 months	---

America

(Cont.)

Country	Macao SAR Passport Maximum Period of Stay	Macao SAR Travel Permit Maximum Period of Stay
Dominica	90 days Agreement*	90 days Agreement*
Dominican Republic	30 days b)	---
Ecuador	90 days a)	---
French Guiana	3 months s)	---
Greenland	3 months	---
Grenada	90 days Agreement*	90 days Agreement*)
Guadeloupe	3 months s)	---
Guyana	30 days y)	---
Haiti	3 months	---
Jamaica	30 days	---
Martinique	3 months s)	---
Mexico	90 days Agreement*	---
Montserrat	6 months	---
Saint-Barthelemy	3 months	---
Saint-Martin	3 months	---
Saint-Pierre and Miquelon	3 months s)	---
Saint Lucia	b)	---
St. Kitts and Nevis	1 month	---
St. Maarten	3 months	---
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	1 month	---
Uruguay	90 days	90 days

Oceania

Country	Macao SAR Passport Maximum Period of Stay	Macao SAR Travel Permit Maximum Period of Stay
Cooks Islands	31 days	---
Fiji	4 months a)	---
French Polynesia	3 months s)	---
Kiribati	30 days	---
Micronesia	30 days	---
New Caledonia	3 months	---

Oceania

(Cont.)

Country	Macao SAR Passport Maximum Period of Stay	Macao SAR Travel Permit Maximum Period of Stay
New Zealand	3 months [n)]	---
Niue	30 days	---
Palau	30 days [b)]	30 days [b)]
Papua New Guinea	60 days [a)w)]	---
Samoa	30 days [Agreement*]	30 days [Agreement*]
Tonga	31 days [b)]	---
Vanuatu	30 days	---
Wallis and Futuna	3 months [s)]	---

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 [s)]	---

Notes:

1. *The visa information provided on this website is only for reference by the public. Please note that other countries or territories may change the visa policy for holders of Macao Special Administrative Region Passport without prior notice. Therefore, in order to avoid hindrance to journeys or possible losses, residents are strongly recommended to check the official website of the relevant countries or territories or obtain confirmation on the latest visa policy and immigration requirements from the nearby embassy or consulates before departure. Also, it is recommended to obtain the necessary visa depending on individual situation.*
2. *The decision to approve or refuse a passenger's entry to a country or territory and the duration of stay given are usually determined on individual merits by the immigration authorities on arrival.*
3. *Some countries require passports or travel permits to be valid for 6 months beyond the date of entry into such a country.*

Remark:

* *Visa-Waiver Program between Macao SAR Government and related countries or regions.*

a) *That country or territory may adjust the visa policy for holders of Macao SAR Passport. The Identification Services Bureau is following up this matter. In order to avoid hindrance to journeys, residents are strongly recommended to check the official website of the relevant country or region or obtain confirmation on the latest visa policy and immigration requirements from nearby embassy or consulates before departure. Also, it is recommended to obtain the necessary visa depending on individual situation.*

b) *Visa granted upon arrival.*

c) *Visa granted upon arrival, or E-visa can be obtained online.*

d) *The immigration regulations of Italy are applicable to Vatican City, so it is visa-free to enter Vatican City.*

e) *According to the Regulation of the Council of the European Union no539/2001 of 15 March 2001, published*

in the Gazette of European Union of 21 March 2001, the above European countries have granted visa free access to Macao SAR Passport holders. This privilege is only applicable within the local territories in Europe.

f) This country does not issue visa to holders of Macao SAR Travel Permits.

g) (i). Travellers can obtain visa upon arrival when fulfilling the requirements below: – A passport valid for at least 6 months – Round trip air ticket – Hotel booking voucher – Possess credit card or fulfill minimum cash requirement defined by the Qatar authorities.
(ii). E-visa can be obtained online.

h) Visa-on-arrival is normally used in special situations, and the application can only be lodged at the Bandaranaike International Airport and the Hambantota International Airport. In addition, there is an uncertainty in the final approval of the visa-on-arrival and the fee of visa-on-arrival is higher than ETA. Therefore, it is recommended for residents to apply for the ETA online before entering Sri Lanka.

i) The Government of Israel has launched the Electronic Travel Authorisation (ETA-IL) scheme for nationals of visa-exempt countries. Starting from 1st January 2025, Macao SAR Passport holders are required to possess ETA-IL for travel to Israel. Please refer to https://israel-entry.piba.gov.il for details. Macao SAR Passport holders are recommended to enquire the relevant arrangements and situation with the Consulate General of Israel in Hong Kong.

j) 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

k) From 1 November 2022, eligible visa-free holders of Macao SAR Passport are required to apply for K-ETA (Korea Electronic Travel Authorization) via the official K-ETA website (http://www.k-eta.go.kr) or mobile application (K-ETA) at least 72 hours in advance before boarding aircraft or ships bound for Korea. The Korean Government announced that holders of the Macao SAR Passport are exempted from K-ETA (Korea Electronic Travel Authorization) from 1 April 2023 to 31 December 2024 and from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025 respectively. Please refer to https://www.k-eta.go.kr/portal/board /viewboarddetail.do?bbsSn=258312 for the relevant details and situation.

l) Travellers holding a passport with a validity of 6 months or more can enter Oman without visa for a maximum stay of 14 days. Besides, travellers are also required to have a return ticket, proof of hotel reservation and health insurance.

m) 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.

n) 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.

o) From 21 October 2023, holders of Macao SAR passports are visa-exempted to enter Kyrgyzstan through the Bishkek "Manas" International Airport with their return tickets. The duration of stay should not exceed 30 days, with the option to re-enter the country without a visa after 30 days of departure.

p) (i). Visa granted upon arrival and 2 recent photos are required.
(ii). E-visa can be obtained online.

q) Visitors should apply visa upon arrival at the Beirut International Airport.

r) 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.

s) Effective from 1 January 2002, holders of the Macao SAR 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.

t) 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.

u) The UK Government introduced its Electronic Travel Authorisation (ETA) scheme for passengers visiting or transiting the UK (including persons who are granted visa free privilege). Starting from 8th January 2025, Macao SAR Passport holders are required to possess ETAs for travel to the UK. Please refer to https://www.gov.uk/guidance/apply-for-an-electronic-travel-authorisation-eta for details. Macao SAR Passport holders are recommended to enquire the relevant arrangements and situation with the Consulate General of UK in Hong Kong.

v) (i). Visitors should be holding a return/ onward ticket to apply for a visa on arrival at the International Bujumbura Airport.
(ii). E-visa can be obtained online.

w) Visitors should apply visa upon arrival at Port Moresby and Port Rabaul.

y) (i). 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.
(ii). E-visa can be obtained online.

z) Visa exempted for tourist group of 5 people or above, and possess valid travel documents as well as coupon voucher (prepaid hotel accommodation and roundtrip air tickets).

aa) (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.

ab) (i). Visitors can obtain visa upon arrival at Gnassingbe Eyadema International Airport.
(ii). E-visa can be obtained online.

ac) Visitors can obtain visa upon arrival at Osvaldo International Airport.

ad) Visitors can obtain visa upon arrival at Dili Presidente Nicolau Lobato International Airport. Visa can extend to a maximum of 90 days.

ae) (i). Visa granted upon arrival. Applicants have to provide 2 photos and pay for the visa fee.
(ii). E-visa can be obtained online.

af) 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.

ag) (i). Starting from 21 October 2024, the Government of the Republic of Union of Myanmar has launched Tourist Visa on Arrival for the Macao SAR Passport holders as a test period of one year. Visitors arriving at the international airports of the Republic of Union of Myanmar can apply for a visa-on-arrival for tourism purpose at the airport for a maximum stay of 30 days.
– Applicants need to provide 2 colour photos and pay the visa fee.
– The passport must have at least 6 months or validity remaining.
(ii). E-visa can be obtained online.

ah) Until 20 July 2025, holders of Macao SAR passports are granted visa-free entry into Azerbaijan. During this specified period, the cumulative number of entries should not exceed three times, with each stay not exceeding 30 days.

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
Kazakhstan	14 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

Europe

(Cont.)

Country	Maximum Period of Stay
Belarus	30 days
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

Europe

(Cont.)

Country	Maximum Period of Stay
Russia	30 days
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

Africa

(Cont.)

Country	Maximum Period of Stay
Egypt	90 days
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 2024)

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. 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 2024)
37. Convention on Psychotropic Substances, concluded at Vienna on 21 February 1971
38. 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)
39. 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)
40. 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)
41. 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)
42. 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)
43. 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)
44. 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)
45. 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)
46. Decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs regarding the update of the Schedules of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 (on 19 March 2024)
47. United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, concluded at Vienna on 20 December 1988
48. Updated tables of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and

Psychotropic Substances of 1988, as at 6 October 2014

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 16 March 2017)

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 19 March 2019)

51. 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)

52. 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)

53. 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 2024)

IV – Economic and Financial

54. Convention Providing a Uniform Law for Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (with Annexes and Protocol), done at Geneva on 7 June 1930

55. 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

56. Convention on the Stamp Laws in Connection with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (and Protocol), done at Geneva on 7 June 1930

57. Convention Providing a Uniform Law for Cheques (Annexes and Protocol), done at Geneva on 19 March 1931

58. Convention for the Settlement of Certain Conflicts of Laws in Connection with Cheques (and Protocol), done at Geneva on 19 March 1931

59. Convention on the Stamp Laws in Connection with Cheques (and Protocol), done at Geneva on 19 March 1931

60. Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, done at Washington on 18 March 1965

61. 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

62. 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

63. 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

64. Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, done at Paris on 23 November 1972

65. Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, done at Paris on 17 October 2003

66. International Convention Against Doping in Sport, done at Paris on 19 October 2005

67. Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, done at Paris on 20 October 2005

68. Intergovernmental Educational Cooperation Agreement of Shanghai Cooperation Organization Member States, signed at Shanghai on 15 June 2006

69. Asia-Pacific Regional Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications in Higher Education, done at Tokyo on 26 of November 2011

70. 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

71. Convention establishing the Square Kilometer Array Observatory, open for signature in Rome on 12 March 2019

VI – Environment and Conservation

72. 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)

73. Plant Protection Agreement for the Asia and Pacific Region, adopted at Rome on 27 February 1956 as amended in 1967, 1979 and 1983

74. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, done at Washington on 3 March 1973 (CITES)

75. 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)

76. 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)

77. 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.

78. 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.

79. 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.

80. Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (with Annex), concluded at Canberra on 20 May 1980

81. Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, concluded at Vienna on 22 March 1985

82. Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, concluded at Montreal on 16 September 1987

83. Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted at London on 29 June 1990 (London Amendment)

84. Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted at Copenhagen on 25 November 1992 (Copenhagen Amendment)

85. Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted at Montreal on 17 September 1997 (Montreal Amendment)

86. Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted at Beijing on 3 December 1999 (Beijing Amendment)

87. Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted at Kigali on 15 October 2016 (Kigali Amendment)

88. 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

89. Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, concluded at Basel on 22 March 1989 (Basel Convention)

90. 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

91. 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

92. 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

93. 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

94. 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

95. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, concluded at New York on 9 May 1992

96. Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, done at Kyoto on 11 December 1997

97. Doha amendment to the Kyoto Protocol, done at Doha, Catar, on 8 December 2012

98. Convention on Biological Diversity, done at Nairobi on 22 May 1992

99. 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)

100. 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

101. 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

102. 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

103. 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

104. 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

105. 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

106. 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

107. Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, adopted at Stockholm on 22 May 2001 (Stockholm Convention)

108. Amendments to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its fourth meeting on 8 May 2009

109. Amendments to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its fifth meeting on 29 April 2011

110. Amendments to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting on 13 May 2013

111. Amendments to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting on 15 May 2015
112. Amendments to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting on 5 May 2017
113. Paris Agreement, done at Paris on 12 December 2015
114. Minamata Convention on Mercury, done at Kumamoto, Japan on 10 October 2013
115. Southern Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement, done in Rome on 7 July 2006
116. Convention on the Conservation and Management of High Seas Fishery Resources in the South Pacific Ocean, done at Auckland on 14 of November 2009
117. Agreement to Prevent Unregulated High Seas Fisheries in the Central Arctic Ocean, done in Greenland on 3 of October 2018
118. International Tropical Timber Agreement, 2006, done at Geneva on 27 January 2006

VII – Foreign Affairs and Defence

119. Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, done at The Hague on 29 July 1899
120. Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, done at The Hague on 18 October 1907
121. 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
122. Protocol regarding the Immunities of the Bank for International Settlements, done at Brussels on 30 July 1936)
123. Charter of the United Nations, done at San Francisco on 26 June 1945, as amended on 20 December 1971
124. Statute of the International Court Of Justice, signed at San Francisco on 26 June 1945
125. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, adopted at London on 13 February 1946
126. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialised Agencies, adopted at New York on 21 November 1947
127. 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
128. 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
129. Geneva Convention (III) relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, done at Geneva on 12 August 1949

130. Geneva Convention (IV) relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, done at Geneva on 12 August 1949

131. 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

132. 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

133. 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

134. 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)

135. Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Atomic Energy Agency, done at Vienna on 1 July 1959

136. The Antarctic Treaty, done at Washington on 1 December 1959

137. Protocol on Environment Protection to the Antarctic Treaty (and its Annexes I, II, III, IV and V), done at Madrid on 4 October 1991

138. Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, done at Vienna on 18 April 1961

139. Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, done at Vienna on 24 April 1963

140. 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

141. Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, done in triplicate, at London, Moscow and Washington on 1 July 1968

142. Convention on the Law of Treaties, done at Vienna on 23 May 1969

143. 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

144. 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

145. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons, Including Diplomatic Agents, adopted at New York on 14 December 1973

146. 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

147. Protocol relating to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization Privileges, Exemptions and Immunities, done at Washington on 19 May 1978

148. 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

149. 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

150. Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments, done at Geneva on 10 October 1980 (Protocol I)

151. 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)

152. Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons, done at Geneva on 10 October 1980 (Protocol III)

153. 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)

154. Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War, done at Geneva on 28 November 2003 (Protocol V)

155. Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Maritime Satellite Organization, done at London on 1 December 1981

156. United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, done at Montego Bay, Jamaica, on 10 December 1982

157. 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

158. Additional Protocols II and III to the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty, done at Suva on 8 August 1986

159. 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

160. 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.

161. 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

162. Convention on the Safety of the United Nations and Associated Personnel, adopted at New York on 9 December 1994

163. 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)

164. Agreement on Regional Anti-Terrorism Structure between the Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, done at St. Petersburg on 7 June 2002

165. 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

166. 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

167. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, adopted at Tashkent on 17 June 2004

168. 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

169. Agreement on Cooperation in Identifying and Blocking the Entry Routes to Shanghai Cooperation Organization Member States of Persons Involved in Terrorist, Separatist and Extremist Activities, signed at Shanghai on 15 June 2006

170. Agreement among the Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation on Conducting Joint Military Exercises, done at Bishkek on 27 June 2007

171. 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

172. 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

173. Agreement on Cooperation among the Governments of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization Member States in Combating the Illicit Traffic in Weapons, Ammunition and Explosives, done at Dushanbe, on August 28, 2008

174. Agreement among the Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization on Inter-governmental Co-operation in the Field of Ensuring International Information Security, done at Yekaterinburg on 16 June 2009

175. Agreement on the Training of Personnel for Antiterrorist Units of the Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, done at Yekaterinburg on 16 June 2009

176. Agreement on Cooperation and Interaction of the Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization on Border Issues, done at the city of Ufa, on July 10, 2015

177. Memorandum of the Obligations on the Entry of the Republic of India to the SCO, on June 24, 2016, in Toshkent

178. Memorandum of the Obligations on the Entry of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the SCO, on June 24, 2016, in Toshkent

179. Framework Agreement for International Collaboration on Research and Development of Generation IV Nuclear Energy Systems, done at Washington on 28 February 2005

180. 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

181. Asean Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve Agreement, done at Jakarta, Indonesia, on 7 October 2011

182. Protocol to the Central Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free-Zone (CANWFZ) Treaty, done at New York, on 6 May 2014

183. The Arms Trade Treaty, adopted by the UN assembly on 2 April 2013

184. Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, done at Denpasar, Bali on 24 of February 1976

185. Protocol Amending the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, done at Manila on 15 of December 1987

186. Second Protocol Amending the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, done at Manila on 25 of July 1998

187. Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, adopted in New York on 31 May 2001 (produce effect on 18 January 2024)

VIII – Health

188. 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

189. International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, (ICD-9), of 1 May 1976

190. International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision, (ICD-10), of 17 May 1990

191. 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

192. International Health Regulations, revised by the 58th World Health Assembly on 23 May 2005 (IHR (2005))

193. World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, done at Geneva on 21 May 2003

IX – Human Rights

194. Slavery Convention, signed at Geneva on 25 September 1926

195. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, adopted at Paris on 9 December 1948

196. 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

197. Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, signed at Geneva on 28 July 1951

198. Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, done at New York on 31 January 1967

199. Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, signed at Geneva on 7 September 1956

200. Convention Against Discrimination in Education, adopted at Paris on 14 December 1960

201. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, adopted at New York on 21 December 1965

202. Amendments to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, adopted at New York on 15 January 1992

203. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted at New York on 16 December 1966

204. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, adopted at New York on 16 December 1966

205. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, adopted at New York on 18 December 1979

206. 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

207. Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted at New York on 10 December 1984

208. Amendments to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, New York, 8 September 1992

209. Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted at New York on 20 November 1989

210. Amendment to Article 43(2) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted at New York on 12 December 1995

211. 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

212. 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

213. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, adopted at New York on 13 December 2006

X – Intellectual Property

214. 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)

215. 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)

216. Universal Copyright Convention, done at Geneva on 6 September 1952 and as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971

217. 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)

218. International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks, Eighth Edition, adopted on October 2000

219. 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)

220. WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT), adopted in Geneva on 20 December 1996

221. WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT), adopted in Geneva on 20 December 1996

222. 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

223. Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963 (Tokyo Convention)

224. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, done at The Hague on 16 December 1970 (Hague Convention)

225. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation, done at Montreal on 23 September 1971 (Montreal Convention)

226. 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

227. International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages, adopted at New York on 17 December 1979

228. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted at New York on 15 December 1997

229. International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted at New York on 9 December 1999

230. United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, adopted at New York on 15 November 2000 (Palermo Convention)

231. 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

232. Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism, done at Shanghai on 15 June 2001

233. United Nations Convention Against Corruption, adopted at New York on 31 October 2003

234. Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia, done at Tokyo on 11 November 2004

235. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted on 26 October 1979, Vienna

236. Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted on 8 July 2005, Vienna

237. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988

238. 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

239. Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft, done at Geneva on 12 April 1979

240. 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

241. 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)

242. 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)

243. 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)

244. Convention concerning Workmen's Compensation for Accidents, as modified by the Final

Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Geneva, 10 June 1925 (ILO No. 17)

245. Convention concerning Workmen's Compensation for Occupational Diseases, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Geneva, 10 June 1925 (ILO No. 18)

246. 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)

247. Convention concerning Seamen's Articles of Agreement, 1926, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Geneva, 24 June 1926 (ILO No. 22)

248. Convention concerning the Repatriation of Seamen, 1926, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Geneva, 23 June 1926 (ILO No. 23)

249. 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)

250. 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)

251. Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Geneva, 28 June 1930 (ILO No. 29)

252. 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)

253. Convention concerning the Certification of Ships' Cooks, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Seattle, 27 June 1946 (ILO No. 69)

254. Final Articles Revision Convention, Montreal, 9 October 1946 (ILO No. 80)

255. Convention concerning Labour Inspection in Industry and Commerce, Geneva, 11 July 1947 (ILO No. 81)

256. Convention concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise, San Francisco, 9 July 1948 (ILO No. 87)

257. Convention concerning the Organisation of the Employment Service, San Francisco, 9 July 1948 (ILO No. 88)

258. Convention concerning Crew Accommodation on Board Ship (Revised 1949), Geneva, 18 June 1949 (ILO No. 92)

259. Convention concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively, Geneva, 1 July 1949 (ILO No. 98)

260. Convention concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value, Geneva, 29 June 1951 (ILO No. 100)

261. Convention concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour, Geneva, 25 June 1957 (ILO No. 105)

262. Convention concerning Weekly Rest in Commerce and Offices, Geneva, 26 June 1957 (ILO

No. 106)

263. Convention concerning Seafarers' National Identity Documents, Geneva, 13 May 1958 (ILO No. 108)

264. Convention concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation, Geneva, 25 June 1958 (ILO No. 111)

265. Convention concerning the Protection of Workers Against Ionising Radiations, Geneva, 22 June 1960 (ILO No. 115)

266. Convention concerning Hygiene in Commerce and Offices, Geneva, 8 July 1964 (ILO No. 120)

267. Convention concerning Employment Policy, Geneva, 9 July 1964 (ILO No. 122)

268. Convention concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment, Geneva, 26 June 1973 (ILO No. 138)

269. Convention concerning Tripartite Consultations to Promote the Implementation of International Labour Standards, Geneva, 21 June 1976 (ILO No. 144)

270. 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)

271. Convention concerning Labour Administration: Role, Functions and Organisation, Geneva, 26 June 1978 (ILO No. 150)

272. Convention concerning Occupational Safety and Health and the Working Environment, Geneva, 22 June 1981 (ILO No. 155)

273. Convention concerning Safety and Health in Construction, Geneva, 20 June 1988 (ILO No. 167)

274. 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

275. International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law with Respect to Collision between Vessels, done at Brussels on 23 September 1910

276. Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law Relating to Assistance and Salvage at Sea, done at Brussels on 23 September 1910

277. International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law Relating to Bills of Lading, done at Brussels on 25 August 1924

278. International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Concerning Civil Jurisdiction in Matters of Collision, done at Brussels on 10 May 1952

279. 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

280. International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to the Arrest of Sea-Going Ships, signed at Brussels on 10 May 1952

281. International Convention Relating to the Limitation of the Liability of Owners of Sea-Going Ships, done at Brussels on 10 October 1957

282. Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, done at London on 9 April 1965 (FAL (amended) 1965); as amended

283. 2005 Amendments to the Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965, done at London, on 7 July 2005 – FAL.8(32)

284. 2009 Amendments to the Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965, done at London, on 16 January 2009 – FAL.10(35)

285. International Convention on Load Lines, done at London on 5 April 1966 (LL 1966)

286. 2005 Amendments to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted on 1 December 2005

287. 2013 Amendments (ANNEX II) to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted on 4 December 2013 – A.1082(28)

288. 2013 Amendments (ANNEX I and ANNEX IV) to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted on 4 December 2013 – A.1083(28)

289. Protocol of 1988 relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, done at London on 11 November 1988

290. 2003 Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted on 5 June 2003

291. 2004 Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted on 9 December 2004

292. 2006 Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted on 8 December 2006

293. 2008 Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted on 4 December 2008

294. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, as amended, done at London, on 24 May 2012

295. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, as amended, done at London, on 30 November 2012

296. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, as amended, done at London, on 21 June 2013

297. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, as amended, done at London, on 22 May 2014

298. International Convention on Tonnage Measurements of Ships, 1969, done at London on 23 June 1969 (TONNAGE 1969)

299. Amendments to the International Convention on Tonnage Measurements of Ships, 1969, done on 4 December 2013 – A.1084(28)

300. International Convention Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties, done at Brussels on 29 November 1969 (INTERVENTION 1969)

301. Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, done at London on 20 October 1972 (COLREG 1972)

302. Amendment to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, (COLREG 72), adopted at London on 19 November 1981

303. Amendments to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, adopted at London on November of 1987

304. 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

305. Amendments to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, adopted on 4 November 1993

306. Amendments to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, adopted on 29 November 2001

307. Amendments to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, adopted on 29 November 2007

308. Amendments to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, adopted on 4 December 2013

309. International Convention for Safe Containers, 1972, as amended, adopted at Geneva on 2 December 1972 (CSC 1972)

310. Amendments to the International Convention for Safe Containers (1972), as amended, on 3 December 2010

311. 2013 Amendments to the International Convention for Safe Containers (1972), as amended, on 21 June 2013

312. 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)

313. 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)

314. 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)

315. 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)

316. International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, done at London on 1 November 1974 (SOLAS 1974)

317. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 20 November 1981 - MSC.1(XLV)

318. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 17 June 1983 - MSC.6(48)

319. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 21 April 1988 - MSC.11(55)

320. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 28 October 1988 - MSC.12(56)

321. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 11 April 1989 - MSC.13(57)

322. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 25 May 1990 - MSC.19(58)

323. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 23 May 1991 - MSC.22(59)

324. 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)

325. 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)

326. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 11 December 1992 - MSC.27(61)

327. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 23 May 1994 - MSC.31(63)

328. 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

329. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 9 December 1994 - MSC.42(64)

330. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 16 May 1995 - MSC.46(65)

331. 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

332. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 4 June 1996 - MSC.47(66)

333. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 5 December 1996 - MSC.57(67)

334. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 4 June 1997 - MSC.65(68)

335. 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

336. 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)

337. 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)

338. 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)

339. 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)

340. 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)

341. 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)

342. 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)

343. 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

344. 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)

345. 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)

346. 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)

347. 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)

348. 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)

349. 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

350. 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

351. 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)

352. 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)

353. 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

354. 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

355. 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

356. 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)

357. 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)

358. 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)

359. 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

360. 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

361. 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)

362. 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)

363. 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)

364. 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)

365. 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)

366. 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)

367. 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)

368. 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)

369. 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)

370. 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)

371. 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)

372. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted on 21 November 2014, as amended - MSC.386(94)

373. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted on 11 June 2015, as amended - MSC.392(95)

374. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted on 19 May 2016, as amended - MSC.404(96)

375. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted on 26 November 2016, as amended - MSC.409(97)

376. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted on 15 June 2017, as amended - MSC.421(98)

377. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted on 24 May 2018, as amended - MSC.436(99)

378. 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)

379. 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)

380. 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)

381. 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)

382. 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)

383. 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)

384. 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)

385. 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)

386. 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)

387. 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)

388. 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)

389. 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)

390. 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)

391. 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)

392. 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)*

393. 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)

394. 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)

395. 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)

396. 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)

397. 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)

398. Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying

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* *The Central Government has notified of its application to the Macao SAR through the letter "Ou Chu Ngoi Fat No.【2016】354". However, the Government of Macao SAR replied to the Central Government in 2015 that the amendments in question were not in a position to be applicable to Macao SAR.*

Liquefied Gases in Bulk (IGC Code), adopted at London on 5 December 2000 - MSC.103(73)

399. 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)

400. 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)

401. 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)

402. 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)

403. 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)

404. 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

405. 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)

406. 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)

407. International Code for the Safe Carriage of Grain in Bulk, adopted at London on 23 May 1991 - MSC.23(59)

408. Code of Safe Practice for Cargo Stowage and Securing, adopted at London on 6 November 1991 - A.714(17)

409. Guidelines for the Authorization of Organizations Acting on Behalf of the Administration, adopted at London on 4 November 1993 - A.739(18)

410. 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)

411. 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)

412. Amendments to the International Safety Management (ISM) Code, adopted at London on 5 December 2000 - MSC.104(73)

413. Amendments to the International Safety Management (ISM) Code, adopted at London on 10 December 2004 - MSC.179(79)

414. Amendments to the International Safety Management (ISM) Code, adopted at London on 20 May 2005 - MSC.195(80)

415. Amendments to the International Safety Management (ISM) Code, adopted at London on 4

December 2008 - MSC.273(85)

416. Amendments to the International Safety Management (ISM) Code, adopted at London on 21 June 2013 - MSC.353(92)

417. 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)

418. 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)

419. 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

420. 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)

421. 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)

422. 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)

423. 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)

424. 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)

425. International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 20 May 1994 - MSC.36(63)

426. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 6 June 2001 - MSC.119(74)

427. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 10 December 2004 - MSC.174(79)

428. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 8 December 2006 - MSC.221(82)

429. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 16 May 2008 - MSC.259(84)

430. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 21 June 2013 - MSC.351(92)

431. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 15 June 2017 - MSC.423(98)

432. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 24 May 2018 - MSC.438(99)

433. International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 4 June 1996 - MSC.48(66)

434. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 18 May 2006 - MSC.207(81)

435. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 8 December 2006 - MSC.218(82)

436. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 4 December 2008 - MSC.272(85)

437. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 21 May 2010 - MSC.293(87)

438. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 20 May 2011 - MSC.320(89)

439. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 22 May 2014 - MSC.368(93)

440. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 15 June 2017 - MSC.425(98)

441. International Code for Application of Fire Test Procedures (FTP Code), adopted at London on 5 December 1996 - MSC.61(67)

442. Amendments to the International Code for Application of Fire Test Procedures (FTP Code), adopted at London on 5 December 2000 - MSC.101(73)

443. Amendments to the International Code for Application of Fire Test Procedures (FTP Code), adopted at London on 10 December 2004 - MSC.173(79)

444. 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)

445. 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)

446. 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)

447. 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)

448. 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)

449. International Code of Safety for High-Speed Craft, 2000 (2000 HSC Code), adopted at London on 5 December 2000 - MSC.97(73)

450. 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)

451. 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)

452. 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)

453. 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)

454. 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)

455. 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)

456. 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)

457. 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)

458. International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 5 December 2000 - MSC.98(73)

459. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 18 May 2006 - MSC.206(81)

460. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 8 December 2006 - MSC.217(82), Annex 1

461. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 8 December 2006 - MSC.217(82), Annex 2

462. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 21 May 2010 - MSC.292(87)

463. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 3 December 2010 - MSC.311(88)

464. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 25 May 2012 - MSC.327(90)

465. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 30 November 2012 - MSC.339(91)

466. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 22 May 2014 - MSC.367(93)

467. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 19 May 2016 - MSC.403(96)

468. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 25 November 2016 - MSC.410(97)

469. International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 24 May 2002 - MSC.122(75)

470. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 20 May 2004 - MSC.157(78)

471. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 18 May 2006 - MSC.205(81)

472. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 16 May 2008 - MSC.262(84)

473. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 21 May 2010 - MSC.294(87)

474. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 24 May 2012 - MSC.328(90)

475. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 22 May 2014 - MSC.372(93)

476. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 19 May 2016 - MSC.442(99)

477. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 24 May 2018 - MSC.442(99)

478. 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

479. 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)

480. Technical Provisions for Means of Access for Inspections, adopted at London on 12 December 2002 - MSC.133(76)

481. Amendments to the Technical Provisions for Means of Access for Inspections, adopted at London on 20 May 2004 - MSC.158(78)

482. Standards and Criteria for Side Structures of Bulk Carriers of Single-Side Skin Construction, adopted at London on 9 December 2004 - MSC.168(79)

483. Standards for Owners' Inspection and Maintenance of Bulk Carrier Hatch Covers, adopted at London on 9 December 2004 - MSC.169(79)

484. 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)

485. 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)

486. 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)

487. International Code on Intact Stability, 2008 (2008 IS Code), adopted at London on 4 December 2008 - MSC.267(85)

488. Amendments to the International Code on Intact Stability, 2008 (2008 IS Code), adopted at London on 25 November 2016 - MSC.413(97)

489. Amendments to the International Code on Intact Stability, 2008 (2008 IS Code), adopted at London on 25 November 2016 - MSC.414(97)

490. Amendments to the International Code on Intact Stability, 2008 (2008 IS Code), adopted at London on 24 May 2018 - MSC.443(99)

491. Amendments to the International Code on Intact Stability, 2008 (2008 IS Code), adopted at London on 24 May 2018 - MSC.444(99)

492. International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code (IMSBC Code), adopted at London on 4 December 2008 - MSC.268(85)

493. Amendments to the International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code (IMSBC Code), adopted at London on 20 May 2011 - MSC.318(89)

494. Amendments to the International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code (IMSBC Code), adopted at London on 21 June 2013 - MSC.354(92)

495. Amendments to the International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code (IMSBC Code), adopted at London on 11 June 2015 - MSC.393(95)

496. Amendments to the International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code (IMSBC Code), adopted at London on 13 June 2019 - MSC.462(101)

497. International Goal-Based Ship Construction Standards for Bulk Carriers and Oil Tankers, adopted at London on 20 May 2010 - MSC.287(87)

498. Performance Standard for Protective Coatings for Cargo Oil Tanks of Crude Oil Tankers, 2010, adopted at London on 14 May 2010 - MSC.288(87)

499. 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)

500. 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)

501. International Code for Application of Fire Test Procedures, 2010, (2010 FTP Code) adopted at London on 3 December 2010 - MSC.307(88)

502. 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)

503. International Code on the Enhanced Programme of Bulk Cargo and Oil Tanker (2011 ESP CODE), adopted on 30 November 2011 – A. 1049(27)

504. 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)

505. 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)

506. 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)

507. 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)

508. Code on Noise Levels on Board Ships, adopted at London on 30 November 2012 - MSC.337(91)

509. Code for Recognized Organizations (RO Code), adopted at London on 21 June 2013 - MSC.349(92)

510. IMO Instruments Implementation Code (III CODE), adopted on 4 December 2013 – A.1070(28)

511. International Code for Ships Operating in Polar Waters (POLAR CODE), adopted on 21 November 2014 – MSC.385(94) (see also MEPC.261(68))

512. International Code of Safety for Ships Using Gases or Other Low-Flashpoint Fuels (IGF CODE), adopted on 11 June 2015 - MSC.391(95)

513. 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)

514. 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)

515. 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

516. 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)

517. 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

518. 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)

519. 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)

520. 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)

521. 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)

522. 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)

523. 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)

524. 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)

525. 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)

526. 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)

527. 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)

528. 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)

529. 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)

530. 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)

531. 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)

532. 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)

533. International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, adopted at London on 2 November 1973

534. 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)

535. 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)

536. 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)

537. 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)

538. 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)

539. 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)

540. 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)

541. 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)

542. 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)

543. 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)

544. 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)

545. 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)

546. 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)

547. 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)

548. 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)

549. 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)

550. 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)

551. 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)

552. 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)

553. 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)

554. 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

555. 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)

556. 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)

557. 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)

558. 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)

559. 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)

560. 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)

561. 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)

562. 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)

563. 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)

564. 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)

565. 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)

566. 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)

567. 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)

568. 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)

569. 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)

570. 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)

571. 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)

572. 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)

573. 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)

574. 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)

575. 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)

576. 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)

577. 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)

578. 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)

579. 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)

580. 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)

581. 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)

582. 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)

583. 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)

584. 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)

585. 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)

586. 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)

587. 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)

588. 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)

589. 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)

590. 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)

591. 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)

592. 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)

593. 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

594. 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)

595. 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)

596. 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)

597. 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)

598. 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)

599. 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)

600. 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)

601. 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)

602. 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)

603. 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)

604. 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)

605. 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)

606. 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)

607. 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)

608. 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)

609. 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)

610. 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)

611. 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)

612. 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)

613. 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)

614. International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), adopted on 5 December 1985 - MEPC.19(22)

615. 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)

616. 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)

617. 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)

618. 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)

619. 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)

620. 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)

621. 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)

622. 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)

623. 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)

624. 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)

625. 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)

626. 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)

627. 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)

628. Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (BCH Code), adopted on 5 December 1985 - MEPC.20(22)

629. 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)

630. 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)

631. 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)

632. 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)

633. 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)

634. 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)

635. 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)

636. 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)

637. 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)

638. 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)

639. Condition Assessment Scheme (CAS)(as stated in Annex I of the MARPOL 73/78, adopted on 27 April 2001 - MEPC.94(46)

640. 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)

641. 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)

642. 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)

643. 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)

644. 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)

645. 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)

646. International Code for Ships Operating in Polar Waters (POLAR CODE), adopted on 15 May 2015 –MEPC.261(68) (see also MSC.385(94))

647. Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, adopted at London on 7 July 1978 (STCW 1978)

648. 1991 Amendments to the Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, adopted at London on 22 May 1991

649. 1994 Amendments to the Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, adopted at London on 23 May 1994

650. 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

651. 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

652. 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

653. Amendments to the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, adopted on 22 May 2014 – MSC.373(93)

654. 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)

655. 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)

656. Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code, adopted at London on 7 July 1995

657. 1997 Amendments to the Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code, adopted at London on 4 June 1997

658. 1998 Amendments to the Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code, adopted at London on 9 December 1998

659. The Manila Amendments to the Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code, adopted at London on 25 June 2010

660. Amendments to the Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code, adopted on 22 May 2014 – MSC.374(93)

661. Amendments to the Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code (Part A), adopted on 11 June 2015 – MSC.397(95)

662. Amendments to the Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code (Part A), adopted on 25 November 2016 – MSC.417(97)

663. Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea (PAL

CONVENTION 1974), done at Athens on 13 December 1974

664. 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

665. International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, 1979, adopted at Hamburg on 27 April 1979 (SAR 1979)

666. 1998 Amendments to the International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, 1979, adopted at London on 18 May 1998

667. International Convention on Salvage, 1989, done at London on 28 April 1989 (SALVAGE 1989)

668. International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation, done at London on 30 November 1990 (OPRC 1990)

669. 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)

670. 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

671. Protocol on Preparedness, Response and Co-operation to Pollution Incidents by Hazardous and Noxious Substances, 2000, done at London on 15 March 2000

672. International Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage (Bunker Convention), adopted at London on 23 March 2001

673. International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-fouling Systems on Ships, done at London on 5 October 2001

674. International Convention for the Control and Management of Ship's Ballast Water and Sediments, 2004 (BWM 2004), done at London on 13 February 2004

675. 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)

676. 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)

677. 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

678. Convention relating to Civil Procedure, done at The Hague on 1 March 1954

679. Convention on the Law Applicable to Maintenance Obligations Towards Children, done at The Hague on 24 October 1956

680. Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of the Decisions Relating to Maintenance Obligations Towards Children, done at The Hague on 15 April 1958

681. Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, done at New York on 10 June 1958

682. 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

683. Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents, done at The Hague on 5 October 1961

684. Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters, done at The Hague on 15 November 1965

685. Convention on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters, done at The Hague on 18 March 1970

686. Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, done at The Hague on 25 October 1980

687. Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Intercountry Adoption, done at The Hague on 29 May 1993

XVI – Road Traffic

688. Convention on Road Traffic, done at Geneva on 19 September 1949

689. 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

690. Intergovernmental Agreement on the Trans-Asian Railway Network, done at Jakarta on 12 April 2006

691. Intergovernmental Agreement on Dry Ports, opened for signature at Bangkok on 7 and 8 November 2013 and entered into force on 23 April 2016

692. Agreement between the Governments of the Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization on Creating Favorable Conditions for International Road Transportation, done at the city of Dushanbe, on September 12, 2014 (produce effect on 20 January 2017)

XVII – Telecommunications and Postal

693. 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

694. 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)

695. International Agreement on the Use of INMARSAT Ship Earth Stations within the Territorial Sea and Ports, adopted at London on 16 October 1985

696. International Telecommunications Regulations, signed at Melbourne on 9 December 1988 (WATTC-88)

697. Universal Postal Union General Regulations, adopted respectively in Beijing on 15 September 1999 and in Bucharest on 5 October 2004

698. Universal Postal Union General Regulations, done at Doha on 11 October 2012 (Recast and adopted by the 2012 Doha Congress)

699. First Additional Protocol to the Universal Postal Union General Regulations, done at Geneva, 12 August 2008

700. Universal Postal Convention and the Final Protocol, adopted respectively in Beijing on 15 September 1999 and in Bucharest on 5 October 2004

701. Universal Postal Convention, done at Doha on 11 October 2012

702. Agreement concerning the Postal Payment Services, launched respectively in Beijing on 15 September 1999 and in Bucharest on 5 October 2004

703. Agreement concerning the Postal Payment Services, done at Doha on 11 October 2012

704. Operating Agreement relating to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization, done at Washington on 20 August 1971

705. Additional Protocol to the General Regulations of the Asian-Pacific Postal Union, done at Tehran, 12 September 1995

XVIII - Treaties Establishing International Organisations

706. (ILO) Constitution of the International Labour Organisation, done at Versailles on 29 June 1919, as amended

707. (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

708. (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

709. (UNESCO) Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, signed at London on 16 November 1945 as amended

710. (WHO) Constitution of the World Health Organization, done at New York on 22 July 1946 as amended

711. Amendment to Article 74 Constitution of the World Health Organization, done at Geneva, 18 May 1978

712. (WMO) Convention of the World Meteorological Organisation (with Annexes and Protocol concerning Spain), done at Washington on 11 October 1947 as amended

713. (IMO) Convention on the International Maritime Organization, done at Geneva on 6 March 1948 as amended

714. (CCC/WCO) International Convention Establishing a Customs Co-operation Council, done at Brussels on 15 December 1950

715. (HCCH/HAGUE CONFERENCE) Statue of The Hague Conference on Private International Law, done at The Hague on 31 October 1951

716. Amendments to the Statue of The Hague Conference on Private International Law, on 30 June 2005

717. (INTERPOL) Constitution and General Regulations of the International Criminal Police Organization, adopted at Vienna on 13 June 1956 as amended

718. Agreement Establishing the Inter-American Development Bank (done at the city of Washington, District of Columbia, United States of America, on April 8, 1959)

719. (UPU) Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, signed at Vienna on 10 July 1964

720. First Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, signed at Tokyo, 14 November 1969

721. Second Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Lausanne, 5 July 1974

722. Third Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Hamburg, 27 July 1984

723. Fourth Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Washington, 14 December 1989

724. Fifth Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Seoul, 14 September 1994

725. Sixth Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Beijing, 15 September 1999

726. Seventh Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Bucharest, 5 October 2004

727. Eighth Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Geneva, 12 August 2008

728. 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

729. (WIPO) Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization, done at Stockholm on 14 July 1967 as amended

730. (WTO) Statutes of the World Tourism Organization (with Annex), done at Mexico City on 27

September 1970 as amended

731. Amendments to article 38 of the Statutes of the World Tourism Organization (WTO), adopted in Cartagena, Colombia on 29 de November 2007

732. (Former INTELSAT, at present ITSO) Agreement relating to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization, done at Washington on 20 August 1971 as amended

733. (APT) Constitution of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity, adopted at Bangkok on 27 March 1976 as amended

734. (Former INMARSAT at present IMSO) Convention on the International Mobile Satellite Organization, done at London on 3 September 1976

735. 1985 Amendments to the Convention on the International Mobile Satellite Organization, done at London on 16 October 1985

736. 1989 Amendments to the Convention on the International Mobile Satellite Organization, done at London on 19 January 1989

737. 1998 Amendments to the Convention on the International Mobile Satellite Organization, done at London on 24 April 1998

738. (AIBD) Agreement Establishing the Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development, adopted at Kuala Lumpur on 12 August 1977 as amended on 21 July 1999

739. (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

740. (ICGEB) Statutes of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, done at Madrid on 13 September 1983

741. (ITCB) Arrangement Establishing the International Textiles and Clothing Bureau, done at Geneva on 21 May 1984

742. Agreement Establishing the Inter-American Investment Corporation (done at the city of Washington, District of Columbia, United States of America, on November 19, 1984)

743. (APPU) Constitution and Convention of the Asia-Pacific Postal Union and Final Protocol, done at Bangkok on 4 December 1985 as amended

744. Additional Protocol II to the Constitution of the Asian-Pacific Postal Union, done at Tehran, 18 September 2000

745. 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)

746. (ITU) Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union, adopted at Geneva on 22 December 1992 as amended

747. (SCO) Charter of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, done at St. Petersburg on 7 June 2002

748. Protocol Amending the Charter of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, done at Tashkent on 5 September 2003

749. Protocol Amending the Charter of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, done at Shanghai on 15 June 2006

750. 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

751. (WTO) Marrakech Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization and Final Act, done at Marrakech on 15 April 1994

752. Protocol Amending the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization, which contains the Trade Facilitation Agreement(at Geneva on 27 November 2014)

753. Protocol Amending the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization, which contains the Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies (at Geneva on 17 June 2022)

754. Protocol Amending the TRIPS Agreement (at Geneva on 6 December 2005)

755. (APSCO) Convention of the Asia-Pacific Space Cooperation Organization, done at Beijing on 28 October 2005

756. (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

757. Agreement for the Establishment of the International Anti-Corruption Academy as an International Organization, done at Vienna on 2 September 2010

758. Agreement Establishing ASEAN+3 Macroeconomic Research Office ("AMRO"), done in Washington, United States of America, on 10 October 2014

759. Agreement on the New Development Bank, done in Fortaleza, Brazil on 15 July 2014

760. Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, done at Beijing on 29 June 2015

761. Agreement Establishing the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Institute, done in Islamabad, Pakistan on 26 October 2016

Source: Legal Affairs Bureau of the MSAR Government

Appendix 12

Decorations, Medals and Certificates of Merit Conferred by the Macao SAR in 2024

The Macao SAR Government held the "2024 Decorations, Medals and Certificates of Merit Awards Ceremony of the Macao SAR of the People's Republic of China" on 29 November 2024. Chief Executive Ho Iat Seng conferred a number of decorations, medals and certificates of merit on 32 individuals and entities in recognition of their outstanding achievements, contributions and distinguished services rendered to the Macao SAR.

Decoration of Honour – Golden Lotus

Macao Holy House of Mercy

Conde S. Januario Hospital of the Health Bureau

Leonel Alberto Alves

Lam Kam Seng

Chan Chak Mo

Decoration of Honour – Silver Lotus

Industrial Association of Macau

Luso International Banking Limited

Medal of Merit

Medal of Merit – Professions

Kong Chio Fai

Ma Chi Ngai

Ieong Tou Hong

Zhang Zongzhen

Chao Weng Hou

Medal of Merit – Industry and Commerce

Macau Collective Transportation Co. Ltd

Ashford Laboratories Ltd

BoardWare Intelligence Technology Limited

Medal of Merit – Tourism

Macau Hotel Association

Medal of Merit – Education

Pui Ching Middle School

Escola Tong Sin Tong

Iau Teng Pio

Mak Pui In

Medal of Merit – Culture

Henrique Miguel Rodrigues de Senna Fernandes

Medal of Merit – Philanthropy

Kong Su Kan

Lee Chong Cheng

Chan Ka Leong

Medal for Sports

General Association of Athletics of Macau

Medal for Distinguished Service

Medal for Dedication

Choi Sio Un

Medal for Community Service

Hoi Choi Han

Certificate of Merit

Honorific Title – Merit

Pooi To Middle School's Astronomy Group

Xu Ziheng

Leong Pok Hei

Ung Man Kit

Wong Tsan Ying

Appendix 13

The Macao SAR General Integrated Budget for 2025

Revenue Items	Proposed Budget for 2025	Expenses Items	Proposed Budget for 2025
General integrated budget of revenue	$121,088,967,900.00	General integrated budget of expenditure	$113,384,454,600.00
		General integrated budget balance	$7,704,513,300.00
Total	**$121,088,967,900.00**	**General integrated budget expediture and balance**	**$121,088,967,900.00**

Appendix 14

Summarised Budget and Investment Budget of Special Organisations for 2025

Revenue Items	Proposed Budget for 2025	Expenses Items	Proposed Budget for 2025
Summarised budget revenue of special organisations	$33,395,328,400.00	Summarised budget expenditure of special organisations	$19,076,187,400.00
		Summarised investment budget of special organisations	$347,804,900.00

For details, please refer to the following links:
https://www.gov.mo/zh-hant/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2024/11/2024Review.pdf
https://www.gov.mo/pt/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2024/11/2024Review_PT.pdf
(Information available in Chinese and Portuguese only)

Appendix 15

External Trade Statistics

MOP thousand

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Imports	92 559 159	153 876 917	139 809 504	141 444 958	128 667 488
Exports	10 812 924	12 964 296	13 520 454	13 338 767	13 487 499
Balance of trade (Exp.-Imp.)	-81 746 235	-140 912 621	-126 289 050	-128 106 191	-115 179 989
Coverage rate (%)	12	8	10	9	10
Temporary exports	856 859	926 707	540 841	1 025 339	804 906
Re-imports	1 045 854	1 051 499	991 692	1 086 234	1 005 246
Direct transhipment	19 731 074	23 062 328	43 633 668	39 735 208	23 777 072

Appendix 16

Imports from Major Countries and Territories

MOP thousand

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total	**92 559 159**	**153 876 917**	**139 809 504**	**141 444 958**	**128 667 488**
European Union	**28 536 420**	**49 804 976**	**45 854 615**	**44 612 919**	**37 613 803**
of which: France	15 685 803	28 020 269	26 095 824	22 732 875	16 745 844
Italy	8 613 060	16 961 891	15 282 702	16 777 881	15 317 810
Germany	1 662 673	1 750 455	1 667 766	1 700 943	1 742 259
Spain	332 873	533 913	525 441	657 805	832 706
The Netherlands	584 637	615 748	444 846	563 994	597 635
Ireland	358 554	401 145	358 319	445 626	513 519
Portugal	262 501	278 155	277 755	311 722	301 410
United Kingdom *	106 129	..	..	..	..
EFTA	**5 124 282**	**12 227 891**	**10 100 924**	**9 744 138**	**7 513 098**
Other European countries	**1 680 110**	**3 178 684**	**2 780 431**	**2 795 944**	**2 321 439**
of which: United Kingdom *	1 480 319	2 764 376	2 519 508	2 495 380	2 005 113
Africa	**121 285**	**189 716**	**581 348**	**1 030 730**	**606 657**
America	**9 322 626**	**11 727 612**	**11 489 198**	**10 973 973**	**10 245 184**
of which: USA	8 319 837	10 514 999	9 590 156	8 418 593	7 518 618
Canada	284 927	344 108	343 497	416 545	475 117
Asia	**46 748 431**	**75 340 912**	**66 594 489**	**68 620 751**	**67 242 068**
of which: The mainland	27 612 780	48 515 369	42 453 247	40 505 329	39 466 326
Hong Kong	2 912 328	5 689 080	5 092 826	7 194 988	6 445 732
Taiwan	1 568 801	1 288 893	1 452 569	1 548 970	1 398 683
Japan	9 588 908	13 155 508	9 019 161	8 584 063	9 116 548
Malaysia	575 206	741 338	998 900	846 276	2 248 286
Vietnam	537 578	657 278	1 182 168	2 887 130	2 236 790
Thailand	1 053 988	1 430 581	1 429 035	1 552 182	1 358 022
South Korea	1 324 037	1 661 687	1 436 971	1 441 490	1 057 541
Singapore	570 743	624 979	642 467	980 209	973 119
Oceania and other	**1 026 006**	**1 407 126**	**2 408 500**	**3 344 075**	**2 826 517**
of which: Australia	738 351	1 044 620	2 106 383	2 978 151	2 431 100

.. *Not applicable*

* *The United Kingdom left the European Union on 31 January 2020*

Appendix 17

Exports to Major Countries and Territories

MOP thousand

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total	**10 812 924**	**12 964 296**	**13 520 454**	**13 338 767**	**13 487 499**
European Union	**177 558**	**188 406**	**165 635**	**151 052**	**215 924**
of which: The Netherlands	58 121	96 328	53 052	53 793	54 056
France	44 018	44 358	52 424	41 964	51 099
Germany	23 794	23 994	24 949	17 531	43 807
Italy	10 505	6 577	19 467	19 295	43 092
Belgium	11 679	9 470	6 883	10 585	11 202
Hungary	8 892	2 438	6 085	5 776	8 003
Portugal	10 537	2 060	831	176	2 370
United Kingdom *	1 733	..	..	..	..
EFTA	**20 756**	**5 949**	**7 585**	**3 203**	**3 483**
Other European countries	**6 136**	**6 438**	**4 105**	**14 893**	**28 895**
of which: Russia	1	463	345	1 028	27 088
United Kingdom *	6 047	5 794	3 658	7 695	1 807
Africa	**9 960**	**14 727**	**14 486**	**13 736**	**16 752**
America	**595 469**	**729 986**	**638 960**	**468 632**	**341 657**
of which: USA	554 394	681 004	609 680	438 420	302 056
Canada	25 742	28 625	20 556	19 470	17 599
Asia	**9 505 050**	**11 440 214**	**12 277 266**	**11 409 774**	**11 044 454**
of which: The mainland	1 616 329	1 814 814	1 308 488	974 691	747 654
Hong Kong	7 464 027	9 155 675	10 301 888	9 534 220	9 599 584
Taiwan	20 834	42 641	45 481	78 042	23 068
UAE	779	1 389	1 267	327 601	307 654
India	89 173	61 761	72 996	79 699	84 485
Singapore	50 403	104 496	258 446	151 685	72 693
Vietnam	63 589	115 026	116 248	134 374	72 002
Philippines	49 984	11 946	28 005	50 038	63 331
Japan	55 224	86 946	64 732	10 420	14 746
Oceania and other territories	**19 826**	**5 621**	**7 113**	**13 357**	**7 169**
of which: Australia	17 006	5 446	6 930	13 302	6 984

.. *Not applicable*

* *The United Kingdom left the European Union on 31 January 2020*

Appendix 18

Domestic Exports to Major Countries and Territories

MOP thousand

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total	**1 563 428**	**2 002 450**	**2 016 248**	**1 548 403**	**1 486 917**
European Union	**155 823**	**174 463**	**148 076**	**133 912**	**179 390**
of which: Germany	23 009	23 117	24 068	17 356	42 152
The Netherlands	54 637	96 033	52 953	50 198	41 506
Italy	1 573	2 572	13 812	15 333	40 645
France	37 804	35 656	43 513	33 718	34 059
Belgium	11 679	9 470	6 824	10 585	11 105
Hungary	8 892	2 438	5 982	4 859	7 293
Portugal	9 996	2 060	24	87	2 014
United Kingdom *	1 281	..	..	..	..
EFTA	**331**	**1 105**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Other European countries	**5 531**	**4 942**	**1 677**	**1 069**	**725**
of which: United Kingdom*	5 463	4 842	1 478	739	725
Africa	**9 256**	**12 497**	**13 506**	**13 179**	**16 712**
America	**558 071**	**707 717**	**613 532**	**446 512**	**315 140**
of which: USA	521 891	662 799	586 474	421 461	288 500
Canada	24 970	27 804	20 240	18 022	17 581
Asia	**823 715**	**1 097 174**	**1 233 994**	**941 334**	**972 623**
of which: The mainland	212 899	304 784	323 441	232 600	256 578
Hong Kong	461 079	530 351	525 717	477 765	512 153
Taiwan	2 477	10 617	7 783	2 103	3 035
India	80 677	60 696	72 567	79 517	82 681
Vietnam	8 694	93 221	77 287	94 817	51 693
Singapore	6 827	45 705	133 434	27 588	32 389
Israel	5 252	4 020	8 589	11 212	13 998
Japan	11 864	27 480	30 333	1 327	2 607
Philippines	20 286	261	825	890	1 290
Oceania and other territories	**10 701**	**4 552**	**5 462**	**12 397**	**2 328**
of which: Australia	10 378	4 429	5 351	12 343	2 152

.. *Not applicable*
- *Absolute value equals zero*
* *The United Kingdom left the European Union on 31 January 2020*

Appendix 19

Tourism

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Visitor arrivals	**5 896 848**	**7 705 943**	**5 700 339**	**28 213 003**	**34 928 650**
By sea	426 298	200 821	166 045	3 699 014	4 094 585
By land	5 033 614	7 003 735	5 293 108	22 383 614	27 769 490
By air	436 936	501 387	241 186	2 130 375	3 064 575
Visitor departures	**5 943 772**	**7 686 444**	**5 690 066**	**28 069 499**	**34 942 384**
By sea	429 358	175 525	150 416	3 425 124	3 741 999
By land	5 063 707	7 010 508	5 263 187	22 498 396	28 081 919
By air	450 707	500 411	276 463	2 145 979	3 118 466
Average length of stay of visitors (day)	**1.4**	**1.6**	**1.5**	**1.3**	**1.2**
Visitor arrivals in package tours	**252 985**	**40 195**	**35 855**	**1 487 116[r]**	**2 341 919**
Outbound travel in package tour by Macao residents	**39 522**	**49 934**	**12**	**114 831[r]**	**219 139**
Hotel occupancy rate (%)	**28.58**	**50.05**	**38.36**	**81.49[r]**	**86.31**
5-star hotels	25.11	47.71	34.21	82.46[r]	88.49
4-star hotels	32.95	55.59	43.42	79.21	82.05
3-star hotels	37.32	56.68	45.65	80.79	83.76
2-star hotels	30.24	43.01	48.79	85.04	89.65
Economical accommodation establisment	..	..	44.17	73.83	78.35
Guesthouses	34.58	39.34	..	..	..
Available guest rooms	**35 132**	**38 737**	**37 698**	**46 664[r]**	**43 044**
Total overnight guests	**3 874 203**	**6 624 621**	**5 114 733**	**13 567 760**	**14 422 351**
Average length of stay (night)	**1.70**	**1.80**	**1.85**	**1.69**	**1.71**
Total spending of visitors[a] (MOP million)	**11 938**	**24 453**	**18 165**	**71 245**	**75 358**
Visitors' expenditure survey per-capita spending[a] (MOP)	**2 025**	**3 173**	**3 187**	**2 525**	**2 157**
Overnight visitors	3 468	5 767	6 004	4 230	3 884
Same-day visitors	700	782	1 011	791	691

[a] *Excluding gaming expenses*

[r] *Revised figures*

.. *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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total	**5 896 848**	**7 705 943**	**5 700 339**	**28 213 003**	**34 928 650**
The mainland	4 754 239	7 045 058	5 105 935	19 049 147	24 491 424
Hong Kong	843 165	589 014	513 447	7 195 801	7 179 722
Taiwan	104 124	70 950	67 303	508 489	834 411
Philippines	32 018	27	162	314 161	493 399
India	5 049	2	115	58 806	103 817
Indonesia	12 883	9	65	142 944	183 062
Japan	15 200	64	1 681	75 155	126 424
Malaysia	9 455	40	855	99 851	181 941
South Korea	44 457	22	1 749	204 604	492 184
Singapore	6 002	38	644	91 863	119 201
Thailand	7 421	7	119	102 163	134 658
Vietnam	494	5	31	1 818	2 453
Other Asian countries	7 426	30	245	37 785	52 228
Brazil	1 111	26	226	5 625	9 658
Canada	6 181	125	1 200	40 763	59 939
USA	13 489	171	1 777	93 814	147 941
Other American countries	2 293	95	375	12 213	19 657
Germany	1 880	21	422	11 400	20 173
Spain	709	2	102	4 517	7 749
Russia	4 112	12	339	13 937	31 664
France	2 347	38	330	17 006	25 120
The Netherlands	648	4	108	7 158	10 522
Italy	933	14	141	5 997	10 647
Portugal	1 141	9	203	6 013	9 985
United Kingdom	3 682	27	662	28 987	38 848
Switzerland	428	3	25	2 560	4 259
Other European countries	4 475	26	628	20 702	40 393
Australia	7 915	72	946	39 638	61 247
New Zealand	1 443	8	165	6 990	11 051
Other Oceanian countries	140	10	10	764	1 128
South Africa	647	4	162	2 903	3 932
Others	1 341	10	167	9 429	19 813

Appendix 21

Restaurants, Hotels and Guesthouses, Travel Agencies and Service Sector Establishments

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Restaurants and similar establishments	**2 487**	**2 559**	**2 575**	**2 588**	**2 519**
Restaurants	246	280	285	346	343
Eating places	2 039	2 073	2 072	2 015	1 981
Drinking places	202	206	218	227	195
Hotels	**88**	**90**	**100**	**103**	**108**
5-star hotels	36	37	38	40	42
4-star hotels	19	20	20	20	21
3-star hotels	17	17	19	19	20
2-star hotels	16	16	23	24	25
Economical accommodation establishments	**..**	**..**	**40**	**45**	**45**
Guesthouses	**42**	**44**	**..**	**..**	**..**
Travel agencies	**260**	**242**	**213**	**213**	**221**
Advertising businesses	**937**	**957**	**987**	**945**	**940**
Conference and exhibition organising services	**277**	**292**	**303**	**280**	**291**
Real estate agencies	**1 890**	**1 898**	**1 903**	**1 874**	**1 804**
Real estate management	**348**	**345**	**348**	**349**	**353**

.. Not applicable
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 July 2023 to August 2024 = 100)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
CPI (Composite)	**98.12**	**98.15**	**99.17**	**100.10**	**100.84**
Foodstuffs and non-alcoholic beverages	94.92	95.14	96.81	99.24	100.33
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	98.24	97.81	99.63	100.45	100.85
Clothing and footwear	98.03	94.03	94.46	98.13	99.80
Housing and fuels	103.56	103.45	102.30	100.82	101.28
Household goods and furnishings	84.06	87.02	96.79	99.37	99.08
Health	93.19	94.62	95.59	97.82	100.12
Transport	96.37	99.81	105.64	103.49	100.12
Communications	119.90	113.48	102.82	100.51	100.31
Recreation and culture	101.30	94.98	94.75	99.37	101.50
Education	87.78	88.52	92.32	99.93	103.45
Other goods and services	96.45	97.16	97.73	99.63	102.18
CPI - (A)[a]	**98.71**	**98.66**	**99.38**	**100.10**	**100.80**
CPI - (B)[b]	**97.33**	**97.45**	**98.89**	**100.09**	**100.88**
Inflation rate					
CPI (Composite)	0.81	0.03	1.04	0.94	0.74
CPI (A)[a]	0.90	-0.05	0.72	0.73	0.70
CPI (B)[b]	0.67	0.12	1.47	1.21	0.79

[a] *The CPI - (A) reflects the impact of price changes on about 50% of households, which had an average monthly expenditure of MOP11 000 to MOP35 999.*

[b] *The CPI - (B) reflects the impact of price changes on about 30% of households, which had an average monthly expenditure of MOP36 000 to MOP71 999.*

Appendix 23

Monetary and Finance

MOP million

	2020	2021	2022	2023[r]	2024[p]
Money supply					
M1	**81 185.6**	**75 874.2**	**72 759.2**	**70 371.6**	**74 465.0**
MOP	48 111.3	49 180.0	49 938.3	47 773.0	46 793.8
HKD	30 672.7	24 713.7	20 669.5	21 080.2	25 762.1
RMB	59.4	38.5	43.5	56.6	51.6
USD	1 924.3	1 403.5	1 629.1	964.0	1 504.9
Other currencies	417.9	538.5	478.8	497.8	352.6
M2	**692 358.4**	**687 540.1**	**717 710.7**	**725 579.6**	**783 979.2**
MOP	235 406.1	243 396.8	276 930.7	246 765.0	257 322.3
HKD	338 238.5	344 175.7	298 862.3	330 169.1	357 919.3
RMB	35 094.0	41 007.0	58 824.0	56 688.5	48 017.8
USD	71 390.8	47 452.9	71 199.6	78 968.6	110 286.0
Other currencies	12 229.0	11 507.6	11 894.1	12 988.4	10 433.8
Resident deposits					
Total	**673 778.5**	**667 651.8**	**697 278.7**	**705 242.5**	**763 301.7**
Time deposits	383 206.0	383 028.9	429 921.7	459 777.5	497 731.2
MOP	86 483.2	87 732.9	117 284.0	106 953.9	119 000.7
HKD	209 242.0	228 161.2	205 639.9	239 315.1	249 771.6
RMB	28 894.6	33 308.2	47 010.6	42 813.3	35 920.2
USD	53 305.9	29 687.2	55 336.6	63 934.3	88 957.7
Other currencies	5 280.4	4 139.3	4 650.7	6 760.9	4 081.1
Non-resident deposits	**322 136.2**	**354 320.2**	**321 713.6**	**323 658.6**	**298 279.9**

Monetary and Finance

MOP million (Cont.)

	2020	2021	2022	2023[r]	2024[p]
Credit by domestic companies and individuals					
Total	**551 918.8**	**578 202.5**	**585 835.6**	**552 241.4**	**530 045.9**
Loans and advances	530 125.8	560 711.8	570 125.3	535 636.9	511 159.6
MOP	188 428.8	199 333.4	208 649.0	210 712.4	213 648.9
HKD	320 869.1	327 430.5	341 408.7	309 017.7	279 680.3
RMB	7 970.0	9 911.9	8 756.8	9 755.0	11 953.1
USD	12 121.4	23 100.7	10 318.8	4 864.1	4 536.3
Other currencies	736.6	935.3	992.0	1 287.6	1 340.9
Distribution of domestic credit (MOP thousand)	**534 227 119**	**563 495 523**	**572 171 745**	**538 257 310**	**516 298 957**
of which:					
Manufacturing industry	5 455 057	6 992 883	4 880 548	2 762 613	3 377 569
Electricity, gas and water	2 420 760	2 323 962	1 981 145	1 779 634	1 394 857
Construction and public works	65 014 411	75 013 583	66 187 415	65 797 254	58 173 130
Trade (wholesale and retail)	28 567 745	35 155 734	28 727 807	23 372 002	21 578 353
Hotels and restaurants	35 273 127	34 535 267	42 322 589	32 278 999	36 662 245
Transport, warehousing and communications	1 327 326	1 519 000	2 566 125	1 897 998	2 287 839
Personal housing loans	191 488 529	200 033 733	197 204 499	193 500 187	191 555 826

End-year figures

[r] *Revised figures*

[p] *Provisional figures*

Appendix 24

Gross Domestic Product and Main Expenditure Components

At Current Prices - MOP Million					
	2020	**2021**	**2022[r]**	**2023[r]**	**2024**
Gross domestic product	202 471.2	247 925.6	201 622.6	369 327.7	403 314.4
Growth rate (%)	-54.5	22.4	- 18.7	83.2	9.2
Private consumption expenditure	94 379.6	103 736.9	98 346.1	111 062.9	116 774.1
Government final consumption expenditure	52 363.9	52 446.1	55 235.8	50 864.6	49 230.0
Gross fixed capital formation	53 653.7	55 201.7	45 044.2	53 918.4	55 483.5
Changes in inventories	-833.0	1 365.8	1 586.0	3 140.5	2 823.4
Exports of goods and services	124 454.6	225 459.6	170 150.2	337 412.0	361 982.8
Imports of goods and services (-)	121 547.5	190 284.4	168 739.8	187 070.7	182 979.6
Chain volume measures of GDP at chained (2022) dollars - MOP Million					
	2020[r]	**2021[r]**	**2022[r]**	**2023[r]**	**2024**
Gross domestic product	203 021.4	250 803.8	201 622.6	352 964.4	384 054.8
Growth rate (%)	- 54.3	23.5	- 19.6	75.1	8.8
Private consumption expenditure	95 415.0	104 358.4	98 346.1	111 439.8	116 902.6
Government final consumption expenditure	53 388.7	52 965.5	55 235.8	50 671.4	48 100.4
Gross fixed capital formation	58 087.8	56 339.2	45 044.2	54 021.7	56 509.9
Changes in inventories	- 845.5	1 375.3	1 586.0	3 091.8	2 721.2
Exports of goods and services	123 861.8	227 338.2	170 150.2	318 943.6	338 122.3
Imports of goods and services (-)	124 610.0	191 578.8	168 739.8	185 204.1	178 004.5
	2020	**2021**	**2022[r]**	**2023[r]**	**2024**
GDP per capita (MOP – current prices)	297 162	362 915	297 379	544 530	587 922
GDP per capita (USD – current prices)	37 197	45 332	36 868	67 529	73 154

[r] *Revised figures*

Appendix 25

Public Finances

MOP million

	2020	2021	2022[r]	2023[r]	2023[P]
Total public revenue	**101 670.4**	**94 810.6**	**109 139.9**	**100 445.2**	**110 023.1**
of which: direct taxes	9 791.1	8 918.9	11 111.2	11 504.2	12 137.7
indirect taxes	3 586.2	3 729.7	2 607.8	3 558.5	4 041.6
Total public expenditure	**96 127.0**	**89 153.1**	**102 149.7**	**90 571.6**	**94 265.2**

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

		2019[r]	2020[r]	2021[r]	2022[r]	2023
Total	**Stock**	**350 759**	**302 300**	**346 584**	**367 577**	**383 122**
	Flow	**53 782**	**-50 397**	**41 525**	**30 516**	**13 074**
	Income	**80 495**	**-16 936**	**14 772**	**-10 486**	**51 043**
Industrial manufacturing	Stock	5 797	5 937	6 257	6 592	7 237
	Flow	336	132	320	319	62
	Income	904	882	934	1 190	927
Construction	Stock	11 079	11 990	13 301	11 890	12 242
	Flow	582	845	1 435	-1 022	567
	Income	1 469	1 942	2 204	1 337	899
Wholesale and retail	Stock	31 307	27 625	32 234	37 063	42 437
	Flow	1 521	-3 722	4 857	4 714	6 429
	Income	8 200	2 717	11 043	7 572	11 141
Hotels and restaurants	Stock	2 097	1 523	1 144	518	1 229
	Flow	605	-571	-374	-653	306
	Income	410	-868	-623	-691	504
Transport, storage and communications	Stock	5 464	4 283	4 328	4 661	4 453
	Flow	149	-1 217	26	287	-230
	Income	1 393	-738	92	-35	1 124

Stock, Flows and Income of Inward Direct Investment by Industry

MOP million (Cont.)

		2019[r]	2020[r]	2021[r]	2022[r]	2023
Gaming	Stock	181 374	126 771	145 755	143 410	142 524
	Flow	43 307	-55 065	18 110	3 249	-2 424
	Income	45 190	-32 195	-19 669	-35 279	20 176
Banks and securities	Stock	70 190	74 782	79 169	95 624	97 697
	Flow	6 600	4 992	5 337	15 611	711
	Income	12 939	13 003	12 244	9 339	5 729
Insurance	Stock	12 746	11 946	24 582	26 695	33 409
	Flow	1 729	-2 388	9 528	6 656	7 062
	Income	1 393	-4 869	3 895	5 403	8 280
Real estate development, leasing and sale activities	Stock	20 709	24 057	27 277	24 988	23 233
	Flow	-1 682	3 269	3 220	-2 275	-1 419
	Income	8 176	2 502	4 170	436	1 324
Other services	Stock	9 997	13 386	12 537	16 135	18 660
	Flow	635	3 328	-934	3 629	2 010
	Income	423	688	483	242	941

[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		2019[r]	2020[r]	2021[r]	2022[r]	2023
Total	**Stock**	**350 759**	**302 300**	**346 584**	**367 577**	**383 122**
	Flow	**53 782**	**-50 397**	**41 525**	**30 516**	**13 074**
	Income	**80 495**	**-16 936**	**14 772**	**-10 486**	**51 043**
The mainland	Stock	59 199	58 829	67 518	85 245	87 239
	Flow	7 941	-879	10 325	20 759	2 630
	Income	14 061	11 412	14 580	11 614	7 000
Hong Kong	Stock	88 743	85 726	98 165	95 301	101 134
	Flow	3 074	-3 170	5 809	-2 146	6 898
	Income	18 133	-854	6 859	-1 171	12 433
British Virgin Islands	Stock	91 324	48 254	68 071	71 814	84 942
	Flow	10 516	-43 192	19 545	5 662	10 915
	Income	21 116	-2 738	2 474	-3 689	9 978
Cayman Islands	Stock	80 101	69 741	59 842	57 508	50 446
	Flow	30 751	-10 934	-10 345	501	-7 957
	Income	21 065	-19 287	-13 734	-20 040	9 363
USA	Stock	2 736	16 788	19 913	22 385	19 632
	Flow	-1 676	14 056	15 279	2 913	-2 754
	Income	225	78	204	916	1 413
Portugal	Stock	9 744	9 738	10 083	10 561	11 044
	Flow	472	-25	324	450	494
	Income	1 058	839	912	883	1 058

Stock, Flows and Income of Inward Direct Investment by Usual Residence of Direct Investors

MOP million (Cont.)

Usual residence of direct investors		2019[r]	2020[r]	2021[r]	2022[r]	2023
United Kingdom	Stock	6 375	1 620	5 080	3 450	4 459
	Flow	1 317	-4 827	-1 913	-1 606	785
	Income	2 896	-3 101	-1 733	-2 288	1 135
Others	Stock	12 537	11 604	17 913	21 311	24 226
	Flow	1 387	-1 425	2 502	3 982	2 062
	Income	1 942	-3 284	5 210	3 288	8 662

[r] *Revised figures*

Appendix 28

Demography

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Estimate of population (at year-end)	**683 100**	**683 200**	**672 800**	**683 700**	**688 300**
Male	319 800	321 000	315 100	318 900	318 700
Female	363 300	362 200	357 700	364 800	369 600
Growth Rate (%)	**0.5**	**0[#]**	**-1.5**	**1.6**	**0.7**
Age Structure					
0-14	96 300	99 400	94 700	90 100	85 900
15-64	507 100	500 600	488 700	498 000	502 200
65 and over	79 700	83 200	89 400	95 600	100 200
Live-births	**5 545**	**5 026**	**4 344**	**3 712**	**3 607**
Male	2 866	2 666	2 314	1 905	1 927
Female	2 679	2 360	2 030	1 807	1 680
Deaths	**2 230**	**2 320**	**3 004**	**2 981**	**2 477**
Male	1 267	1 307	1 689	1 732	1 430
Female	963	1 013	1 315	1 249	1 047
Marriage (cases)	**2 754**	**3 277**	**2 727**	**3 168**	**3 187**
Divorce (cases)	**1 319**	**1 315**	**1 106**	**1 299**	**1 361**
Foreigners granted legal residency in Macao SAR	**730**	**468**	**557**	**878**	**1 074**
Non-resident workers granted legal admission into Macao SAR	**51 544**	**53 132**	**47 987**	**78 868**	**67 341**
Total non-resident workers residing in Macao SAR (at year-end)	**177 663**	**171 098**	**154 912**	**17 661**	**182 542**
Legal immigrants from the mainland	**2 973**	**2 627**	**2 303**	**3 417[r]**	**3 677**

0[#] Less than half of the unit employed

[r] Revised figures

Appendix 29

Law and Order

No.

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Crimes registered	**10 057**	**11 376**	**9 799**	**13 487**	**14 298**
Property infringements	5 429	5 732	5 152	8 373	8 778
Personal violations	2 102	2 318	2 157	2 262	2 303
Against the territory	469	599	346	454	398
Social disturbance	601	644	454	642	633
Others	1 456	2 083	1 690	1 756	2 186
Prisoners (at year-end)	**1 548**	**1 520**	**1 323**	**1 355**	**1 326**
Male	1 337	1 306	1 130	1 133	1 094
Female	211	214	193	222	232

Appendix 30

Labour Force

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Labour force participation rate (%)	**70.5**	**69.0**	**68.6**	**67.9**	**67.8**
Male	74.9	72.7	72.2	71.2	71.0
Female	66.8	65.7	65.6	65.2	65.1
Unemployment rate (%)	**2.5**	**2.9**	**3.7**	**2.7**	**1.8**
Male	2.9	3.4	4.0	2.9	1.9
Female	2.2	2.5	3.3	2.4	1.7
Underemployment rate (%)	**3.5**	**4.1**	**6.9**	**1.7**	**1.4**
Active population ('000)	**405.4**	**389.9**	**378.6**	**375.2**	**383.3**
Male	198.6	188.6	182.8	180.4	183.7
Female	206.8	201.3	195.8	194.7	199.6
By age group and gender					
16-24	**22.1**	**19.1**	**16.4**	**15.5**	**15.8**
Male	11.1	9.6	7.6	7.8	7.7
Female	11.0	9.6	8.8	7.7	8.1
25-34	**114.7**	**104.3**	**104.9**	**100.7**	**97.1**
Male	57.2	52.7	50.6	48.2	47.1
Female	57.4	51.5	54.3	52.6	50.0
35-44	**106.5**	**106.0**	**105.0**	**109.6**	**117.4**
Male	50.7	50.1	50.9	52.9	56.3
Female	55.8	56.0	54.1	56.7	61.0
45-54	**86.1**	**84.0**	**81.0**	**81.4**	**85.7**
Male	37.3	35.4	35.3	36.5	39.5
Female	48.8	48.6	45.7	44.9	46.2
55-64	**63.5**	**63.6**	**57.7**	**55.5**	**54.0**
Male	33.9	32.8	29.6	27.6	24.8
Female	29.6	30.8	28.2	27.9	29.2
65 and over	**12.4**	**12.9**	**13.6**	**12.4**	**13.3**
Male	8.3	8.1	8.9	7.5	8.3
Female	4.2	4.8	4.7	5.0	5.0

Labour Force

(Cont.)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Employed population ('000)	**395.1**	**378.4**	**364.7**	**365.2**	**376.3**
Male	192.8	182.2	175.5	175.2	180.2
Female	202.3	196.2	189.2	190.0	196.2
By age group and gender					
16-24	**20.3**	**17.4**	**14.8**	**14.3**	**14.8**
Male	10.0	8.6	6.7	7.1	7.1
Female	10.3	8.7	8.1	7.2	7.7
25-34	**111.8**	**101.0**	**100.4**	**97.6**	**95.1**
Male	55.5	50.9	48.2	46.6	46.1
Female	56.2	50.1	52.2	51.0	49.0
35-44	**104.4**	**104.0**	**102.2**	**107.9**	**115.7**
Male	50.1	49.2	49.6	52.1	55.6
Female	54.4	54.8	52.6	55.9	60.2
45-54	**84.6**	**82.0**	**78.8**	**79.6**	**84.4**
Male	36.7	34.4	34.3	35.5	38.8
Female	48.0	47.6	44.5	44.0	45.6
55-64	**61.7**	**61.3**	**55.4**	**53.7**	**53.1**
Male	32.4	31.1	28.2	26.6	24.4
Female	29.2	30.2	27.2	27.0	28.7
65 and over	**12.2**	**12.8**	**13.1**	**12.2**	**13.2**
Male	8.1	8.0	8.4	7.3	8.1
Female	4.2	4.8	4.6	4.9	5.0
Unemployed population ('000)	**10.3**	**11.5**	**13.9**	**10.0**	**7.0**
Male	5.8	6.4	7.4	5.2	3.6
Female	4.5	5.1	6.5	4.7	3.4
By age group and gender					
16-24	**1.8**	**1.7**	**1.5**	**1.2**	**1.1**
Male	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6
Female	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5
25-34	**2.9**	**3.2**	**4.5**	**3.1**	**2.0**
Male	1.7	1.8	2.5	1.6	1.0
Female	1.2	1.2	2.1	1.6	1.0

Labour Force

(Cont.)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
35-44	**2.1**	**2.0**	**2.8**	**1.7**	**1.6**
Male	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.7
Female	1.5	1.2	1.5	0.8	0.9
45-54	**1.5**	**2.0**	**2.2**	**1.8**	**1.2**
Male	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7
Female	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.6
55-64	**1.9**	**2.3**	**2.4**	**1.8**	**0.9**
Male	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.5
Female	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.5
65 and over	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**0.1**
Male	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1
Female	$0^{\#}$	$0^{\#}$	0.1	0.1	$0^{\#}$

$0^{\#}$ 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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Manufacturing	**1 002**	**984**	**984**	**974**	**977**
Textiles	15	17	16	13	13
Garments	116	115	109	104	100
Foods and beverages	449	450	457	448	447
Construction	**4 590**	**4 764**	**4 475**	**4 470**	**4 583**
Site preparation	53	43	26	37	22
Construction of buildings (whole or part) and civil engineering	447	386	331	325	262
Special installation	1 363	1 275	1 263	1 170	1 321
Completion of buildings	2 712	3 050	2 850	2 929	2 973
Hiring of construction and demolition equipment with operator	15	10	5	9	5
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	**20 299**	**20 778**	**22 332**	**23 116**	**23 430**
Sales, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; retail sales of automotive fuel	1 244	1 251	1 304	1 347	1 343
Wholesale trade	7 642	7 881	8 355	8 619	8 808
Retail trade	11 413	11 646	12 673	13 150	13 279
Transport, warehousing and communications	**3 874**	**3 821**	**3 830**	**3 658**	**3 338**
Transport and warehousing	3 789	3 740	3 749	3 588	3 273
Land transport	2 648	2 498	2 453	2 289	1 978
Sea transport	24	24	24	24	24
Air transport	23	23	23	21	19
Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	1 094	1 195	1 249	1 254	1 252
Communications	85	81	81	70	65
Financial activities					
Total number of banks	30	31	33	33	33
Number of branches	205	206	213	211	211
Total number of insurance companies	26	26	27	28	28

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/Sub-branches – only include branches of banks incorporated in Macao and sub-branches of banks incorporated overseas with branches in Macao (excluding overseas branches established by locally incorporated banks, establishments that only provide safe deposit box service and self-service centres).

Appendix 32

Employed Population by Industry

('000)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total	**395.1**	**378.4**	**364.7**	**365.2**	**376.3**
Manufacturing	6.4	6.6	5.9	6.1	6.5
Electricity, gas and water	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.7	1.6
Construction	37.6	32.6	30.2	27.8	26.0
Wholesale and retail trade	46.2	43.4	46.3	46.6	44.1
Hotels, restaurants and similar establishments	54.4	50.3	45.2	46.0	51.3
Transport, warehousing and communications	18.0	17.6	18.0	19.2	19.8
Financial activities	12.8	13.6	12.3	13.6	15.1
Real estate and business services	35.6	32.8	32.9	32.3	31.8
Public administration and compulsory social security	27.4	28.6	28.4	29.2	30.7
Education	18.2	19.2	21.0	20.6	23.0
Health and social work	13.5	14.3	16.7	16.1	14.7
Recreational, cultural, gaming and other services	91.3	89.1	80.6	79.9	82.9
Private households with employed persons (domestic servants)	31.5	28.5	25.1	24.9	27.6
Others and unknown	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.2

Due to rounding, total may not correspond to the sum of partial figures.

Appendix 33

Health

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Doctor per 1,000 population	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9
Nurse per 1,000 population	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.4
Hospital bed per 1,000 population	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.6
Clinics					
Medical clinic	111	109	103	99	94
Chinese medicine clinic	95	89	83	79	70
Dental clinic	45	44	42	40	33
Comprehensive clinic	407	427	449	464	472
Registered health personnel[1]					
Doctors	1 789	1 888	1 965	1 980	2 030
Doctors of Chinese medicine/Chinese medicine practitioners	700	709	724	728	732
Dentists/Odontologists	283	307	306	306	304
Nurses	2 568	2 742	2 863	2 980	3 058
Medical laboratory technicians	~	292	295	293	306
Physiotherapists	180	211	237	245	266
Occupational therapists	114	123	164	156	174
Speech therapists	33	53	63	75	91
Psychotherapists	79	84	86	86	89
Pharmacists	710	820	831	827	846
Pharmacist assistants	~	313	346	339	346
Main causes of death (%)					
Neoplasms	38.9	38.1	32.8	29.6	38.1
Diseases of the circulatory system	26.1	23.9	29.3	27.4	24.0
Diseases of the respiratory system	12.1	14.2	13.8	16.8	15.0
Diseases of the digestive system	3.0	3.0	2.4	2.5	2.7
Diseases of the genitourinary system	3.4	4.1	4.4	4.4	3.2
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	3.1	3.0	4.6	5.5	3.5

[1] *The number of medical professionals in and before 2020 is compiled based on the administrative data from the Health Bureau. From 2021 onwards, the number of medical professionals is compiled based on the registration information of the Health Bureau and the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau according to Law no. 18/2020 "Professional Qualification and Registration of Health Practitioners".*

~ *No figure provided*

Appendix 34

Education

	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
Students per 1,000 inhabitants	**179**	**189**	**202**	**209**	**217**
Establishments					
Tertiary education	10	10	10	10	10
Kindergarten	5	5	4	4	4
Primary education	1	2	2	2	2
Secondary education	5	5	3	3	4
Kindergarten and primary	21	19	17	18	17
Secondary and kindergarten	-	-	1	-	-
Secondary and primary	7	7	7	7	7
Secondary, primary and kindergarten	32	33	34	35	36
Special education	4	3	4	4	4
Recurrent education	7	7	7	7	6
Students enrolled					
Tertiary education	39 093	44 052	49 594	55 611	62 463
Secondary education	27 627	28 961	30 274	31 617	33 734
Primary education	35 450	36 791	37 854	38 349	37 403
Pre-primary education	18 908	18 109	17 108	16 188	15 052
Special education	891	910	948	973	970
Recurrent education	1 108	1 012	1 000	966	976
Teachers					
Tertiary education	2 653	2 784	2 813	3 008	3 718
Secondary education	2 768	2 769	2 848	2 938	3 094
Primary education	2 642	2 752	2 836	2 896	2 940
Pre-primary education	1 412	1 375	1 341	1 323	1 291
Special education	154	143	165	167	170
Recurrent education	140	129	123	114	101
Students per teacher					
Tertiary education	14.7	15.8	17.6	18.5	16.8
Secondary education	10.0	10.5	10.6	10.8	10.9
Primary education	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.2	12.7
Pre-primary education	13.4	13.2	12.8	12.2	11.7
Special education	5.8	6.4	5.8	5.8	5.7

- *Absolute value = zero*

Appendix 35

Construction

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Buildings with licence of use issued (completion of buildings) in private sector					
Buildings	57	103	52	58	28
Units	2 521	2 545	569	254	711
Gross floor area (m^2)	287 170	953 667	373 226	373 735	122 716
No. of parking spaces for cars	1 396	2 610	1 168	1 173	325
No. of parking spaces for motorcycles	477	737	500	494	165
Buildings with construction permit issued (construction of new buildings) in private sector					
Buildings	55	35	31	19	18
Units	233	1 407	458	464	136
Gross floor area (m^2)	881 296	556 595	66 755	48 508	12 288
No. of parking spaces for cars	1 890	1 318	209	157	1
No. of parking spaces for motorcycles	618	281	82	32	-
Building units and parking spaces transacted as per record of stamp duty	**9 002**	**8 802**	**4 544**	**4 416**	**5 197**
Residential	6 483	6 001	2 809	2 879	3 380
Commercial and office	497	538	457	319	475
Industrial	66	67	50	39	65
Parking spaces	1 928	2 176	1 215	1 148	1 257
Others	28	20	13	31	20
Value of building units and parking spaces transacted as per record of stamp duty (MOP million)	**51 111**	**49 772**	**24 692**	**23 230**	**28 037**
Residential	42 957	40 800	17 972	18 301	20 333
Commercial and office	4 446	5 090	4 487	2 952	5 457
Industrial	944	989	690	540	818
Parking spaces	2 432	2 584	1 363	1 170	1 086
Others	332	309	181	267	344

"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.

- Absolute value = zero

Appendix 36

Transport

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Vehicles in circulation (No.)					
Cars	118 632	120 334	121 313	123 254	126 457
Industrial vehicle	72	72	72	71	69
Motorcycles	125 406	127 197	128 196	128 542	126 656
Density of vehicles in circulation					
No. of vehicles per km	262	260	259	262	258
No. of motorbikes per km	277	275	273	273	259
Traffic accidents					
No. of accidents	10 194	12 776	11 169	13 563	15 510
Persons injured and/or dead	3 594	4 379	3 991	4 737	5 346
Total cross-border vehicle traffic (No.)					
In	1 255 143	2 025 381	1 892 389	3 650 491	4 597 446
Out	1 261 909	2 028 112	1 894 060	3 657 748	4 597 540
Vehicle traffic through the Border Gate (No.)					
In	499 780	699 537	564 132	1 293 050	1 530 520
Out	486 004	667 865	514 992	1 280 889	1 539 570
Vehicles traffic through the checkpoint of Macao Port Area at Hengqin Port[a] (No.)					
In	338 085	530 394	612 041	962 222	1 193 918
Out	370 149	541 246	640 208	983 115	1 204 689

Transport

(Cont.)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Vehicles traffic through the checkpoint of Zhuhai-Macao Crossborder Industrial Zone (No.)					
In	12 238	14 834	12 349	16 662	18 323
Out	27 207	52 333	47 191	46 821	47 010
Vehicles traffic through the checkpoint of Macao Port Administration Area of Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Checkpoint (No.)					
In	405 040	780 616	703 867	1 378 557	1 854 685
Out	378 549	766 668	691 669	1 346 923	1 806 271
Ferry trips (No.)					
In	10 683	12 337	10 569	33 864	39 798
Out	10 691	12 338	10 568	33 863	39 801
Commercial flights at the Macau International Airport (No.)					
Arrival	6 836	6 961	5 097	19 589	28 295
Departure	6 840	7 005	5 109	19 596	28 300
Container flow by sea[b] (No.)					
In	55 773	55 555	49 321	49 377	45 447
Out	27 551	29 534	36 700	47 405	39 468
Transit	80	282	169	192	135
Seaborne containerised cargo (tonne)					
Import	104 177	121 735	117 481	157 381	151 941
Export	14 685	30 994	32 517	36 327	42 024
Transit	2 397	5 967	6 451	3 385	875

Transport

(Cont.)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Seaborne containerised throughput (TEU)					
Import	83 365	82 695	73 954	74 393	68 133
Export	37 883	40 840	53 514	69 587	57 604
Transit	155	540	318	345	195
Container flow by land[b] (No.)					
Import	2 202	1 375	1 169	4 703	2 154
Export	2 810	6 255	5 316	6 771	3 627
Transit	1 012	1 599	1 133	1 057	1 585
Gross weight of containerised land cargo (Tonne)					
Import	12 908	10 492	16 543	14 369	23 508
Export	2 412	2 082	2 591	981	1 174
Transit	13 036	18 650	30 225	27 122	45 694
Gross weight of cargo at the Macau International Airport (Tonne)					
Import	3 694	4 863	4 796	5 269	5 304
Export	28 194	43 457	45 949	56 866	97 683
Transit	1 408	221	652	1 674	5 015

[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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Telephone lines at year-end	107 340	99 989	92 875	87 520	81 696
Mobile telephone users at year-end (Prepaid cards included)	1 621 217	1 274 747	1 213 216	1 374 126	1 448 713
Telephone fixed lines per 1 000 inhabitants	157	146	138	128	119
Mobile telephone users per 1 000 inhabitants	2 373	1 866	1 803	2 010	2 105
Internet subscribers	632 192	671 821	700 582	721 539	774 678
Hours of Internet usage ('000 hours)	1 654 276	1 661 016	1 686 507	1 702 414	1 769 965
Postal services ('000 units)					
Ordinary mail	25 353	22 158	18 255	18 368	15 873
Registered mail	929	951	876	843	857

'000 thousand

Appendix 38

Consumption of Energy and Construction Materials, and Liquid and Gas Fuel

Consumption of Energy and Construction Materials

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Water ('000 m^3)	85 515	86 308	83 254	89 164	94 123
Electricity (million kwh)	5 414.9	5 687.8	5 482.7	5 980.7	6 277.9
L.P. gas (tonnes)	34 426	34 051	31 187	31 108	29 959
Natural gas ('000 m^3)	73 900	85 884	120 336	121 747	161 022
Liquid fuel ('000 litres)*	209 041	205 436	186 430	205 801	198 463
Cement (tonnes)	355 907	478 593	532 801	612 727	521 592

Liquid and Gaseous Fuel Statistics

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Petrol ('000 litres)					
Imports	88 612	103 298	90 818	98 147	82 467
Consumption	92 664	101 969	90 806	96 622	86 408
Kerosene ('000 litres)					
Imports	1 506	1 440	1 228	1 258	1 178
Consumption	1 529	1 431	1 229	1 271	1 151
Gas oil and diesel ('000 litres)					
Imports	87 975	98 817	92 836	113 902	141 962
Consumption	82 138	93 891	88 848	93 943	100 438

Liquid and Gas Fuel Statistics

(Cont.)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Fuel oil ('000 litres)					
Imports	43 560	-	3 960	12 000	10 800
Consumption	32 711	8 146	5 547	13 965	10 466
L.P. gas (tonnes)					
Imports	34 180	33 431	30 524	31 101	29 517
Consumption	34 426	34 051	31 187	31 108	29 959
Natural gas ('000 m^3)					
Imports	72 371	85 325	117 084	121 716	160 284
Consumption	73 900	85 884	120 336	121 747	161 022

* *The amount of aviation kerosene is not included.*

\- *Absolute value equals zero*

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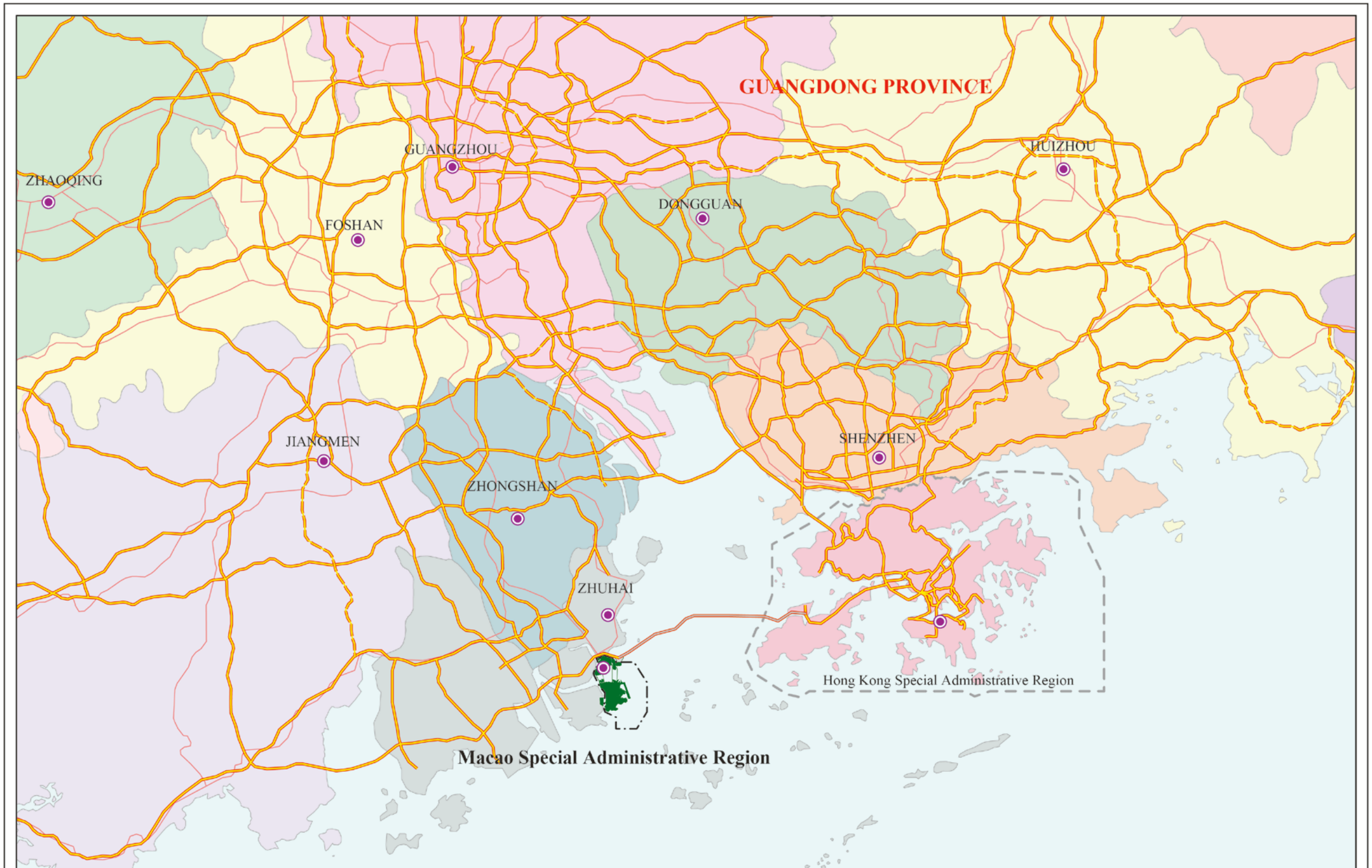
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