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MACAO YEARBOOK 2026

MACAO SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION





Macao Yearbook 2026



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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 2025 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 2026* were provided by relevant departments and the Statistics and Census Service, and they correspond to the situation at the end of 2025. 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 2025): 688,900
Of whom 317,600 were males
371,300 were females

Age structure:

0-14 years old: 11.7 percent
15 - 64 years old: 73.1 percent
65 years old and above: 15.3 percent

Major nationalities (according to By-census 2021)

Chinese: 89.2 percent
Filipino: 5.0 percent
Vietnamese: 1.8 percent
Portuguese: 1.3 percent

Major birthplaces of Macao population (according to By-census 2021)

Macao: 41.3 percent
Mainland China: 43.8 percent
Hong Kong: 3.3 percent
The Philippines: 4.8 percent
Vietnam: 1.8 percent
Portugal: 0.3 percent

Crude birth rate: 4.9‰

Crude death rate: 3.5‰

Marriage rate: 4.3 per 1,000 population

Divorce rate: 2.1 per 1,000 population

Ageing index: 131.0 percent

Total number of households (as at 31 December 2025): 207,800

Average persons per household: 2.78

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: 20,500 persons per square kilometre

Geography and Weather

Longitude: 113° 31' 41.4" E – 113° 37' 48.5" E

Latitude: 22° 04' 36.0" N – 22° 13' 01.3" N

Total land area: 33.4 sq. km

Macao peninsula: 9.4 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: 23.2°C

Total rainfall: 1,891.0 mm

Average relative humidity: 79 percent

Total sunshine: 2,573.8 hours

Employment

Employed population: 374,700

Of whom 13.5 percent were employed in
wholesale and retailing
5.6 percent in construction
9.8 percent in hotel and catering
26.4 percent in gaming, entertainment
and other services industries

Labour force participation rate: 66.8 percent

Unemployment rate: 1.9 percent

Underemployment rate: 1.5 percent

Motor Roads and Licensed Vehicles

Total length of motor roads: 499.8 kilometres

Newly registered vehicles: 11,117

Licensed vehicles: 254,393

Of which 129,345 were automobiles
124,983 were motorcycles

Major Economic Indicators

GDP at current prices: 418.040 billion patacas^p

GDP (chain volume 2020): 415.317 billion patacas^p

GDP per capita at current prices: 607,300 patacas^p

Median monthly earnings: 18,000 patacas

Narrow money supply (M1): 73.780 billion patacas (at year-end)

Broad money supply (M2): 841.150 billion patacas (at year-end)

Residents' deposits: 819.583 billion patacas (at year-end)

Inflation rate (Composite CPI): 0.33 percent

Total merchandise imports and exports

Total imports: 124.786 billion patacas

Total exports: 13.922 billion patacas

Inbound and outbound container movements by land:
74,205 tonnes

Inbound and outbound container movements by sea:
187,090 tonnes

Air cargo movements: 109,292 tonnes

Inbound commercial flights: 27,787

Tourism

Visitor arrivals: 40,069,360

By sea: 3,935,435

By land: 33,084,253

By air: 3,049,672

Hotel and guesthouse occupancy: 89.4 percent

Per-capita spending of visitors (excluding gaming):
2,000 patacas

Conventions and Exhibitions

Total number of events: 1,861

Total participants/ visitors: 1,473,000

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

^p Provisional figures

Accelerate Reforms and Enhance Efficiency with Keen Determination; Overcome Challenges and Promote Diversification with Fortified Efforts

Policy Highlights of the Macao Special Administrative Region (MSAR) Government in 2026

The year 2026 marks the beginning of the national 15th Five-Year Plan and MSAR's third Five-Year Plan. The MSAR Government will unite all sectors of society to fully and accurately implement the principles of "One country, two systems", "Macao people governing Macao", and a high degree of autonomy; firmly safeguard national sovereignty, security, and development interests; comprehensively implement the principle of "patriots governing Macao"; actively align with the country's development plan, with a heightened sense of responsibility and mission; expedite appropriate economic diversification; deepen public administration reform; continuously improve people's livelihoods; accelerate construction of the Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin; better integrate with and contribute to national development; and strive to create a new horizon of high-quality development for the practice of "One country, two systems" with Macao characteristics.

Overall Direction and Policy Highlights in 2026

I. Overall Direction and Major Goals of the MSAR Government in 2026

The overall administrative direction of the MSAR Government in 2026 includes: deepening administrative reform; vigorously promoting appropriate economic diversification; precisely optimising people's livelihoods; and integrating into national development.

Major administrative goals of the MSAR Government in 2026 include: sustaining economic recovery and achieving tangible progress in appropriate economic diversification; maintaining positive GDP growth, while further improving the business environment and economic vitality; achieving new progress in the construction of the Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin; strengthening Macao-Hengqin integration; effectively safeguarding local employment, optimising livelihood services, providing dedicated care and support for vulnerable groups; pressing ahead with administrative and legal reforms, elevating the standard of governance; robustly safeguarding national security; and maintaining a peaceful and stable society.

II. Policy Highlights of the MSAR Government for 2026

(I) Safeguarding National Security and Maintaining Social Stability

National security is the cornerstone for the stable and long-lasting practice of the principle of "One

country, two systems” with distinct Macao characteristics. The MSAR Government has always been determined to uphold its bottom-line thinking and risk awareness, offering full support to the National Security Affairs Adviser and the National Security Technical Advisers as they fulfil their duties; and focusing our efforts on preventing and mitigating hidden risks to ensure Macao’s peace and stability.

1. Safeguarding National Security

The Government will strengthen the legal system for safeguarding national security. It will enhance the top-down framework for safeguarding national security by refining the structure and operational mechanisms of the Committee for Safeguarding National Security of the MSAR; proceed with drafting the law on the Committee for Safeguarding National Security of the Macao Special Administrative Region and the amendments to its associate regulations; and continue to advance legislation to prevent, investigate, and curb terrorist activities. The Government will review and propose amendments to Law No. 2/2006 – Prevention and Suppression of the Crime of Money Laundering, and By-law No. 7/2006 – Preventive Measures against Money-laundering and Terrorism-financing.

The Government will continue to refine the Civil Protection Master Plan and various specialised contingency plans; broaden the use of technology in civil defence; continue perfecting the platform for applications enabling effective overall command during emergencies; and deepen regional emergency cooperation.

The Government will foster a culture of modern police services and robustly prevent and combat all forms of criminal activities, thus effectively protecting public order and public lives and property.

The Government will continue advancing the construction of the “Sky Eye” project and study the launch of the third phase of the “Intelligent Maritime Surveillance System” project, to steadily develop smart policing capabilities.

2. Reinforcing the Foundation of Patriotism and Love for Macao

The Government will continue working more closely with patriotic and Macao-loving associations, bring together all sectors of society and harness their collective power, optimise the existing laws and plans that govern these associations and guide their growth.

The Government will establish a leading group for youth patriotic education; study the formulation of a Master Plan for National Security Education; and continue strengthening the curricula and teaching materials for basic education and tertiary education.

(II) Deepening Public Administration Reform to Enhance Governance Effectiveness

1. Deepening Public Administration Reform

Focusing on the overall objective of enhancing governance effectiveness, the MSAR Government will fully utilise the established leadership and coordination mechanisms, and deepen public administration reforms to tackle long-standing poor communications and insufficient coordination among public departments that work in their individual ways. By breaking down these departmental walls, the Government will foster a genuine spirit of collaboration to build a proactive, accountable, corruption-free, and efficient government.

To accelerate reform for achieving a streamlined administration, delegated authority and improved services, the Government will systematically review all areas under its regulation and supervision, with a particular focus on administrative approvals that affect the business environment, and simplify procedures by streamlining processes, improving management, and clarifying responsibilities. For matters amenable to market-based regulation, the role of the market will be prioritised. The Government will reduce superfluous administrative procedures that affect economic activities, thereby unleashing societal and economic vitality.

Regarding reorganising the streamlined departmental functions, a study will be conducted on unifying the administrative and financial support for departments under the Chief Executive, to be managed by the Government Headquarters Affairs Bureau. The Municipal Affairs Bureau will undergo reorganisation, with related functions transferred to the Public Works Bureau and the Land and Urban Construction Bureau. The Cartography and Cadastre Bureau will be integrated into the Land and Urban Construction Bureau, which will be formally designated as the lead entity for urban renewal policy. The Economic and Technological Development Bureau will be reorganised and merged with the Consumer Council and the Science and Technology Development Fund. The Monetary Authority will be reorganised. The Cultural Affairs Bureau, the Cultural Development Fund, and the Sports Bureau will be merged. Concurrently, the mandates and internal structures of all public departments will be reviewed, to enable more streamlined and efficient organisational structures.

The Government will strive to foster talent echelons in the civil service, standardise roles and duties, and enable public departments to make better use of transfer and redeployment systems to rationalise the allocation of human resources. It will refine approaches to headcount control by establishing benchmarks for the overall staffing levels of each department. It will explore a cross-ranking promotion system to facilitate rational mobility of talented staff.

To deepen the development of e-governance, the Government will continue upgrading “Macao One Account” to version 3.0 and the “Business & Associations Platform” to version 2.0; continue advancing the electronic registration and notary services; and enhance a government-specific intelligent service platform based on artificial intelligence.

The Government will actively expand cross-boundary administration services and the scope of services at remote service counters, and expand the application of “Smart Collect” for document collection in wider user scenarios and coverage.

To more effectively incorporate public views, the Government will upgrade the unified public feedback platform with advanced technologies, and include departments’ results of handling public feedback as a major element of overall performance assessments. It will optimise the establishment and functions of consultative bodies, thus strengthening the constructive interactions between the Government and the public.

The Government will strengthen and continue deepening anti-corruption, auditing and supervision work. It will strengthen supervision of corporations with public capital, to protect and enhance the effectiveness of the use of public assets.

2. Perfecting the MSAR’s Legal System

The Government will fully leverage the role of the legal coordination working group, to

ensure more effective coordination of legislative projects. It will strengthen communications and coordination with the Legislative Assembly to jointly explore the formulation of new rules for legislative techniques, and continue optimising the legal drafting information platform.

The Government will work on the scientific formulation of the medium-term legislative plan for 2027, to better coordinate all legislative work, ensuring the timely enactment of laws and regulations of public interest, major economic matters and people's livelihoods. Public consultations on amendments to the Civil Procedure Code, the Administrative Procedure Code, and the Code of Administrative Litigation will commence in 2026.

The Government will develop a diverse dispute resolution mechanism within the Greater Bay Area, aiming to achieve mutual recognition of arbitrator qualifications and resource sharing spanning the three regions. Training courses for legal professionals from Guangdong, Hong Kong, and Macao will be organised.

The Government will advance inter-regional judicial and legal assistance through stronger cooperation on criminal justice matters with the Chinese mainland and Hong Kong SAR.

To strengthen international legal cooperation and exchanges, the Government will continue advancing judicial cooperation with countries participating in the "Belt and Road" initiative, Portuguese-speaking countries, and neighbouring countries.

The Government will enhance training for judicial personnel, and organise training courses covering induction, promotion, and continuing professional development. The sixth judicial clerk induction programme is scheduled for completion by June 2026.

3. Enhancing Positive Interactions between the Executive Council and the Legislative Assembly

As the principal organs of political power and governance in Macao, the executive and the legislative bodies must fulfil their respective statutory duties, while further strengthening their communications, coordination, and positive interactions, and improve the collaborative legislative mechanism with the Legislative Assembly, to build strong synergy, create a more favourable environment for Macao's development and reform, and better serve the public.

(III) Consolidating Economic Recovery and Focusing on Appropriate Economic Diversification

1. Promoting Steady Economic Recovery

To attract tourist spending in local communities, the Government will expand the categories of support for the "Concert + Community Spending Discount Scheme" and "Travel Around Macao"; and launch a vigorous promotional campaign for the new "Certified Shop" logo, to enhance consumer confidence among residents and tourists.

To help develop distinctive consumer communities and shopping zones, the Government will integrate diverse "Tourism+" themes, to create immersive cultural tourism and consumption experiences, which will rejuvenate the community's image and the shopping zones. Studies are also underway to assess the feasibility of making permanent pedestrian zones with the aim of revitalising the local economy. The Government will support community associations with establishing district development centres for implementing development plans, with the goal of transforming six designated districts into interconnected shopping hubs, each with its own unique characteristics. It

will introduce targeted measures to attract customers, tailored to the unique characteristics of each community; and seek support from the Ministry of Culture and Tourism to host or co-host more international cultural and tourism conferences and activities, and to support Macao in organising signature tourism events in Macao.

Regarding promoting the high-quality development of small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs): the Government will implement a development plan involving “Expertinfective Shops”, “Time-honoured Shops”, and “Century-old Brands”. It will implement financial support measures for SMEs, and optimise various assistance schemes; launch schemes to support digitalisation of SMEs and smart upgrading of the catering industry. It will seek support from the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology for Macao products to participate in national fine consumer product awards.

2. Achieving Substantial Progress in Appropriate Economic Diversification through a Multi-pronged Approach

The Government will focus on nurturing internationally competitive nascent industries by strengthening policy support, boosting capital investment and optimising the business environment, to ensure effective implementation of the objectives outlined in the “1+4” strategy for appropriate economic diversification.

Regarding promoting lawful, healthy and orderly development of the gaming industry: the Government will urge the concessionaires to honour the commitments stipulated in their concession contracts and to implement their planned investments in gaming and non-gaming areas.

To enhance the quality and competitiveness of the integrated tourism and leisure industry, the Government will deepen the integration of “Tourism+” industries to provide visitors with diverse tourism and leisure experiences. It will proactively develop international tourist resources; establish a new government representative office for economic, trade, tourism, and cultural affairs in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, while conducting site selection and evaluation for a new office in Northeast Asia; and explore ways to strengthen and expand overseas tourism promotion.

The Government will advance the establishment of a government industrial fund and a guidance fund headed by the Government and jointly financed by public and private capital, and managed by mandated professional teams. The investments in projects and enterprises will align with Macao’s objectives for appropriate economic diversification.

To steadily advance the development of the TCM and Big Health industries, the Government will support tertiary education institution platforms with conducting TCM research and development and transformation of research achievements; and promote the upgrading and transformation of local pharmaceutical factories. It will vigorously promote the business model of promoting medicines through medical treatment services and actively leverage the catalytic effect of the Macao Medical Centre of the Peking Union Medical College Hospital; and advance legislation for the Law on the Operation of Private Medical Institutions.

To continue promoting the high-quality development of the modern financial services industry, the Government will strengthen the promotion of the Investment Funds Law and continue advancing the legislative process for the Securities Law. It will promote the interconnectivity of Macao’s bond market with Chinese mainland and international markets, and strive to attract more issuances of

sovereign bonds, local bonds, and corporate bonds from central and state-owned enterprises, as well as other specialised bonds. It will advance the research and development of the digital pataca and introduce tax incentives for corporate treasury centres.

To accelerate the cultivation of new and high technology industries, the Government will optimise support measures for technology enterprises and continue improving the system for technology funding; seek support from the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of the People's Republic of China for enterprises qualified under Macao's Technology Enterprises Certification Programme, so they can receive the same treatment in the Chinese mainland as national high technology enterprises; and proactively advance the "Macao Science Satellite-2" project.

To steadily enhance the competitiveness of the exhibition and convention, commerce, and trade industries, the Government will proactively bid to organise high-quality international exhibitions and conventions in Macao; and strive to acquire more convenient travel permit arrangements from the Central Government for Chinese mainland residents attending exhibitions and conventions in Macao.

To promote the sustainable development of the cultural and sports industries, the Government will refine the development plan for the cultural industry; continue hosting large-scale signature festive events; launch a subsidy scheme to support the development of Macao IP (Intellectual Property); and leverage the synergistic functions of large-scale sporting events.

The Government will expedite development of the digital economy and promote the development of traditional industries. It will launch the "Macao Brand" programme and support "Made in Macao" products with expanding their market reach.

To strengthen and optimise Macao's attraction for investment, the Government will continue optimising the "one-stop" service for investors; strengthen joint Macao-Hengqin investment promotion efforts; implement the Scheme for Supporting the Development of the Macao First-Store Economy; encourage greater participation from central and state-owned enterprises in Macao's appropriate economic diversification; carry out preliminary planning and deployments based on the master plan for Macao Technology Research Industrial Park and other major projects, focusing on attracting enterprises in sectors including integrated circuits, biomedicine, digital technology, and aerospace technology.

(IV) Benchmarking the "Three Key-points" Requirement to Accelerate the Development of Hengqin

1. Creating a Benchmark for Macao-Hengqin Integration

The Government will focus on developing a series of landmark projects with catalytic effects. These include: strengthening the China-Portuguese (Spanish) Speaking Countries Economic and Trade Service Centre; facilitating preparatory work for phase one of the University Town; advancing construction of the Hengqin section of the Guangzhou-Zhuhai (Macao) High-Speed Rail and the urban rail link connecting the high-speed rail station to Hengqin Port; steering the development direction for the Macao-Hengqin Innovation Industrial Park and reserving dedicated space for relevant Macao enterprises, to establish it as a landmark industrial park for Macao and Hengqin.

2. Promoting Joint Industrial Development between Macao and Hengqin

To jointly develop a hub for culture, tourism, conventions and exhibitions, and commerce and

trade, Macao and Hengqin will work with all parties to create multi-destination tourism routes; aim for Hengqin to apply to become a “Candidate World-Class Tourist Resort”; and deepen the “multi-venue event” mode.

In terms of innovation for the TCM and Big Health industrial chains, the Government will attract high-quality TCM enterprises and advance the new “register in Macao and produce in Hengqin” model for TCM products.

In building a new Macao-Hengqin cross-boundary financial landscape, the Government will seek to optimise the policy details for EF (Electronic Fence) accounts, thereby further facilitating cross-boundary flows of capital between Macao and Hengqin.

To jointly cultivate new quality productive forces, the Government will promote innovation within the “Macao R&D + Hengqin transformation” mechanism, concentrating efforts on developing high-tech industries, such as integrated circuits; expedite the development of the centre for science and technology exchanges and cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking countries; and harmonise joint participation by Macao and Hengqin in the construction of the Regional Centre for Technology Transfer and Transformation of National Universities (Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area).

3. Focusing on Attracting Businesses, Capital Investment and Talented People

The Government will enhance investment promotion, strengthen corporate services, and improve the industrial policy framework.

The Government will facilitate the development of high-end talent and advance the “Macao-Hengqin Talent Card” scheme.

4. Promoting the Integration of Macao’s and Hengqin’s Livelihood and Social Services

To strengthen the employment support system for Macao youth, the Government will launch dedicated programmes for employment, internships, and apprenticeships of Macao youth in the Cooperation Zone, and encourage leading enterprises in the Cooperation Zone to recruit Macao residents.

To create a system of education services that aligns with Macao, the Government will complete the construction of the secondary school campus in Macao New Neighbourhood, while aiming to launch junior secondary education in the 2026/2027 academic year and to expand its primary school.

Regarding access to healthcare for Macao residents in the Cooperation Zone, the Government will expand the list of Macao-registered drugs available for use in the Macao New Neighbourhood Health Station; and ensure steady progress with construction of the new facility for the First Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University in Hengqin.

5. Building a New Paradigm for the Integrated Development of Macao and Hengqin

Regarding advancing “physical connectivity” through infrastructure, the Government will proceed with upgrading “document-free” clearance to allow drivers to pass through customs without scanning documents by 2026; push forward with plans to add a total of 46 cooperative self-service inspection channels and six manual channels, all equipped with “document-free” functionality; advance the study on site selection for a new Macao-Hengqin link from Hengqin’s Financial Island

to Macao; and promote the phased implementation of the policy allowing “Macao single-plate vehicles” in Hengqin to travel north outside the island.

The Government will also continue deepening “institutional connectivity” of rules and mechanisms; study and implement a more open and optimised “tiered management” policy; and enhance trade facilitation and customs clearance efficiency.

6. Establishing an Efficient Governance Structure

The Government will implement the plan for optimising the functions and structure of the working agencies of the Executive Committee of the Cooperation Zone, and select more outstanding civil servants from Macao to participate in the development of the Cooperation Zone. It will open recruitment of quota-based staff for 2026 to Macao residents.

The Government will optimise and adjust the indicator system for the Cooperation Zone’s role in promoting Macao’s appropriate economic diversification.

(V) Optimising the Livelihood System and Diligently Implementing Livelihood-related Measures

The Government will uphold the principles of “strive within our capability, provide targeted assistance and devote resources to the needy”, to continue improving and optimising people’s livelihoods. It will implement a range of measures for people’s wellbeing, continue implementing the Wealth Partaking Scheme and introduce various tax incentives.

1. Safeguarding Residents’ Employment Rights

The Government will prioritise promoting local employment as a key task vital to overall stability, guided by the principle that local residents shall be given priority for jobs they are capable of and willing to undertake. It will comprehensively review and enhance the approval system for non-resident workers, to better and more flexibly control the number of non-resident workers.

The Government will safeguard priority employment for Macao residents and address youth employment issues in a targeted manner. Through the Employment Promotion Coordination Working Group, it will coordinate cross-departmental resources to promote priority employment for local workers to engage in public work and public services commissioned by public departments.

To perfect labour laws and regulations, the Government will expedite amendments to laws related to the adjustment of maternity leave and annual leave entitlements in accordance with statutory procedures.

To strengthen employment and training support, the Government will promote the development of an integrated vocational training platform, with an anticipated 500 training courses offered by 2026.

2. Enhancing Social Security and Social Services

To continue enhancing the double-tier social security system, the Government will improve the mechanism for regular adjustments to social security benefits disbursement and encourage more employers, employees and residents to participate in the Central Provident Fund system.

To provide favourable support that benefits low-income, vulnerable and disadvantaged groups,

the Government will continue disbursing social security payments and various allowances, with increases to unemployment, sickness, marriage and funeral allowances.

Regarding care for vulnerable groups, the Government will lower the eligibility threshold and increase the amount of the Carers Allowance; disburse an additional month of full allowance to families registered with the Social Welfare Bureau; and increase the allowance amount of the special subsidy for three categories of disadvantaged families and the Social Inclusion Scheme.

To actively respond to the issue of low birth rate, the Government will continue disbursing childcare allowances; enhance the medically assisted reproduction treatment subsidy scheme; enhance support for pregnant women; add approximately 150 childcare places for children under two years old; and establish a support service network covering the stages from pregnancy to nursery.

To continue perfecting services for the elderly, the Government will launch the Ten-year Action Plan for the Provision of Services for the Elderly for 2026-2035; progressively introduce free fixed-line Peng On Tung emergency call services for elderly people living alone and elderly couples; continue collaborating with social service organisations to conduct surveys and register elderly individuals living alone and elderly couples, establishing a database covering all districts in Macao.

The Government will continue expanding the coverage of medical insurance subsidies to Guangdong Province and Fujian Province, with an annual subsidy of up to 1,000 patacas for each eligible resident.

3. Improving Healthcare Service Standards

To improve public healthcare services and specialist medical care, the Government will strengthen collaboration among public, private and non-profit healthcare institutions, to improve the control rates of chronic diseases and the chronic disease treatment competency of both public and private general practitioners.

To promote physical and mental wellbeing among the public, the Government will establish a new medical examination mechanism for schoolchildren; optimise early intervention services; strengthen mental health care at health centres; and increase subsidised places to 10,000 for psychological counselling outpatient services provided by community organisations.

4. Continuously Optimising Housing Policies

Regarding public housing construction: the Government will proceed with the design and construction of public housing in New Urban Zone Area A; examine the feasibility of allocating two-bedroom units to two-person households; strictly enforce the public housing exit mechanism; and continue the public housing rent waiver scheme.

To optimise the Home-Ownership Scheme housing policy, the Government will continue pushing forward with construction of the New Urban Zone Area A Home-Ownership Scheme housing, ensuring its timely completion; follow up regarding the sale and move-in procedures for households applying for the 2019 Home-Ownership Scheme; and commence the eligibility reviews and preparations for apartment selections for the 2021 Home-Ownership Scheme applications.

The Government will continue enhancing services of the Government Apartments for Senior Citizens.

The Government will continue monitoring the private housing market, to ensure a reasonable balance between supply and demand.

5. Developing Sport-for-all and Competitive Sports

To promote the development of sport-for-all, the Government will organise various sport-for-all activities.

To support the development of competitive sports, the Government will increase allowances for athletes and international and local referees; develop Macao's unique sport IP; and leverage the synergistic, radiating effects of major sporting events.

6. Promoting High-quality Integration of Education, Science and Technology, and Talent

To perfect the education system, the Government will expand general education in artificial intelligence ("AI"); launch the Macao Smart Education Platform; and provide funding to support schools with establishing AI classrooms (experimental artificial intelligence classrooms).

The Government will establish a school system, an educational governance mechanism, and a system for financial investment in and monitoring of education that respond to the demands of the new era and demographic trends; and commence the third phase of the Integrated Evaluation of Schools.

To optimise the hardware and software for teaching, and support school development, the Government will push forward the construction of school premises and education centres in two sites within Eastern District; support schools with implementing the "Vibrant School" programme.

Regarding support for the innovative development of higher education institutions, the Government will focus on developing science and engineering disciplines, emerging fields, and interdisciplinary studies, thereby establishing a higher education framework better suiting Macao's appropriate economic diversification.

To strengthen scientific research and transformation of outcomes in higher education institutions, the Government will leverage the national-level scientific platforms of the four state key laboratories, to foster technological transformations in fields such as TCM, integrated circuits, materials science, and artificial intelligence.

To build a hub for attracting high-end talents, the Government will enhance the third phase of talented people recruitment, and publish the findings of the latest survey on future talent demand in Macao's key development industries.

A new phase of the Continuing Education Development Programme will be launched.

7. Attaching Great Importance to Youth Development Work

By perfecting the youth policy action plan and measures, the Government support youth development, strengthen communications with young people, listen to their voices through multiple channels, and encourage their participation in social affairs.

The Government will continue implementing the Plan to Provide Financial Support for Professional Careers of Young Macao People in the Greater Bay Area, to support local youth to work in the Greater Bay Area and the Cooperation Zone; increase the number of places to 620

for the Macao Tertiary Students Chinese Mainland Internship Programme, offering the students who have completed their internship programmes a one-off fixed allowance of 5,000 patacas; and increase the number of places for the Macao Youth Professional Development Programme and local internship programmes.

(VI) Promoting the Development of Cultural “Base” to Foster Exchanges and Mutual Learning

To demonstrate Macao’s charisma as a cultural city, the Government will boost the influence of cultural flagship events; commence operations of the library at Eastern District-2; and organise two major events – the Macao Citywide Reading Month and the Macao Reading Festival, to foster a positive atmosphere for reading across the community.

Regarding strengthening the conservation and revitalisation of cultural heritage and artefacts, the Government will commence the procedures for classifying the fifth batch of immovable heritage items and the second batch of movable heritage items in Macao, to further safeguard the city’s historical and cultural heritage.

The Government will continue discovering and categorising potential intangible cultural heritage in Macao, and announce a new batch of items to be inscribed on Macao’s Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage.

Regarding international and academic cultural exchange activities, the Government will hold the International Forum on Mutual Learning among Civilizations cum Exhibition, and introduce the Xian Xinghai cultural IP.

(VII) Perfecting Urban Infrastructure to Build a Smart and Liveable City

The Government will strive to build an environmentally friendly green city and create a more favourable living environment for residents.

1. Accelerating Infrastructure Development

The Government will continue to optimise spatial layout; review the urban development master plan; and actively push forward the planning of various zones.

Regarding the implementation of the Legal System Governing Urban Renewal, the Government will facilitate the redevelopment of the seven blocks of Iao Hon Estate and other renewal projects; consider expanding the scope of applications for completed replacement housing and temporary accommodation; strengthen land resource management; and promote the smooth progress of private redevelopment projects.

To perfect urban infrastructure, the Government will perfect Macao’s disaster prevention and mitigation system, and implement the Flood Prevention and Drainage at West Coloane project (Two Lakes Project), while conducting research on the overall rectification of the Inner Harbour; and press ahead with the legislative work on the Telecommunications Law.

Regarding the commencement of new infrastructure projects, the Government will study the construction of new international fibre-optic cable connections, with a branch connecting to Hengqin; reduce business costs including communication expenses; and create an environment with better basic facilities for all kinds of enterprises.

To optimise electricity management, the Government will expand and perfect Macao's electricity transmission and distribution network, aiming to increase the proportion of clean electricity supplied to Macao from the China Southern Power Grid to 50 percent. It will also expedite the construction of natural gas pipeline networks in core residential areas.

To optimise traffic management, the Government will improve bus services and their monitoring mechanisms, and regulate the taxi supply in the market and push forward research on online taxi booking services.

The Government will comprehensively implement the construction of the East Line of the Light Rail Transit ("LRT"); commence preliminary work for the East Line extension; and continuously optimise LRT services.

To optimise transport planning and facility allocation, the mid-term review of the Macao Road Traffic and Transport Planning Study (2021-2030) will be completed. The Government will continue refining road construction management and improve road conditions.

2. Building a Modern, Beautiful and Liveable Macao

To increase and optimise municipal leisure facilities, the Government will proceed with the construction of eight recreational areas in the Northern District, the green promenade along the southern shores of the Macao peninsula and the Hac Sa Youth Activity Experimental Camp; restructure the Seac Pai Van Country Park, and build the Venceslau de Moraes children's exploration pavilion. The construction of zone 1 of the Citizens' Sports Park will commence.

Regarding the promotion of green development, the Government will achieve the Dual Carbon Goals; finish compiling the Macao Environmental Protection Plan (2026-2030); and actively promote the use of electric vehicles.

The Government will deepen the cross-sectoral and cross-departmental mechanism for urban beautification and management; enhance the urban environment and cleanliness; commence the redevelopment of the Tamagnini Barbosa Market and the Fai Chi Kei hawker area; and initiate the revitalisation of the former Coloane Market.

(VIII) Pursuing a Higher Level of Opening Up to Integrate into Overall National Development

1. Actively Participate in the High-quality Development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area

The Government will improve the working mechanism for joint development of the Greater Bay Area among Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao. It will implement the 2026 Arrangements of Key Projects for the Development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area; and explore the establishment of a joint meeting system for the chief executives of Guangdong, Hong Kong, and Macao.

The Government will continue strengthening infrastructure connectivity, and expedite the development of the international meteorological data hub.

To strengthen regional cooperation in tourism, the Government will continue close collaboration with Guangdong Province and Hong Kong to jointly promote the tourism brands of the Greater

Bay Area.

Regarding the deepening of technological innovation and financial cooperation, the Government will further integrate into the national innovative technology system, striving for greater openness towards Macao regarding resource allocation, project support, and platform development. It will encourage local research teams and other innovation entities to undertake more national technology programmes and scientific research projects.

The Government will fully leverage the policy effectiveness of the Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (“CEPA”). It will deepen coordination with the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, thereby creating favourable conditions for Macao to more actively participate in the development of the national innovative technology system.

To promote cooperation in talent cultivation among Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, the Government will push forward with and implement more high-level “One Examination, Multiple Accreditations” qualification courses; and continue to deepen cooperation in talent development and appraisals among the three regions.

Regarding deepening regional intellectual property cooperation, the Government will implement the Agreement on Intellectual Property Co-operation in the Pan-Pearl River Delta Region.

To jointly develop a quality living circle, the Government will continuously optimise the “Northbound Travel for Macao Vehicles” policy; promote regional consumer protection cooperation; enhance cross-boundary food inspection, quarantine and regulatory work; deepen regional contingency collaboration; and jointly build a beautiful Greater Bay Area.

2. Better Utilising and Expanding Functions as a Platform Between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries

The Government will aim to realise the results of the sixth Ministerial Meeting of the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries (“PSC”); and strengthen the China-PSC Business Compass Service, to support enterprises with going global and expanding their businesses into markets of PSCs.

The Government will enhance the functions of the China-PSC Commercial and Trade Services Platform; encourage the China-PSC Cooperation and Development Fund to increase investment; and strengthen support for Macao enterprises investing in PSCs, so they can expand their market presence in these countries.

The Government will promote the establishment of the China-PSC Technology Centre; and strive to attract more quality Brazilian and Portuguese technology projects to establish their bases in Macao, Hengqin and other Greater Bay Area cities.

The Government will create a demonstration point that brings together distinctive brands from Portuguese-speaking and Spanish-speaking countries; and encourage more distinctive brands and products from Portuguese-speaking and Spanish-speaking countries to gather in Macao.

The Government will organise the Cultural Week of China and Portuguese-speaking Countries, and expand it to more cities across the Chinese mainland.

3. Deepening International Economic, Trade and Technology Exchanges and Cooperation

The Government will actively participate in meetings and events organised by international organisations, strengthen cooperation and connections with bodies such as the World Trade Organization, and strive to join more international or regional economic and trade organisations to promote external exchanges and cooperation.

To support international technological cooperation, the Government will continue implementing the Funding Scheme for External Science and Technology Cooperation.

4. Actively Participating in and Contributing to the “Belt and Road” Initiative

Following the Government’s leadership and market-driven principles, the roles of the business community, overseas Chinese communities and all sectors of society will be harnessed to actively participate in and contribute to the quality development of the “Belt and Road” initiative.

The Government will implement all tasks outlined in the Five-year Work List for Macao’s Full Participation in and Contributions to the Joint Construction of the “Belt and Road” Initiative (2024–2028); leverage the role of the “Belt and Road” Initiative Tax Academy of Macao; and push ahead with establishing friendship city cooperation with cities in “Belt and Road” countries.

5. Deepening Cooperation with Chinese Mainland Provinces and Municipalities

The Government will fully leverage the Guangdong-Macao Cooperation Joint Conference mechanism. It will pragmatically strengthen cooperation with Chinese mainland provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, thereby establishing a new development framework for Macao’s regional cooperation.

To actively leverage the benefits of specialised cooperation teams, the Government will explore the feasibility of establishing similar teams for other provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities with close cooperative ties.

(IX) Formulating Macao’s Third Five-Year Plan and Implementing Key Projects

1. Formulating the Third Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Macao Special Administrative Region (2026–2030)

The Government will uphold the spirit of President Xi Jinping’s series of important speeches, work in tandem with key national plans, such as the national 15th Five-Year Plan, and formulate and publish Macao’s Third Five-Year Plan based on extensive consultations with all sectors of society and scientific deliberations.

2. Proactively Facilitating the Construction of Four Major Projects

To expedite the development of the Macao-Hengqin International Education (University) Town, the Government will expand the scope for development of higher education institutions in Macao through the extension of educational operations. The first phase of this expansion will entail launching classes of the University of Macau, the Macao Polytechnic University, and the Macao University of Tourism in existing facilities in the Cooperation Zone. It is expected that the teaching activities – mainly in postgraduate education, will commence from September 2026, with an initial student intake of 1,200. The second phase will entail construction of the Cooperation

Zone campus of the University of Macau, while the third phase will focus on construction of the Cooperation Zone campuses of Macao Polytechnic University and Macao University of Tourism.

Regarding the development of the Macao International Integrated Tourism and Cultural Zone, the architectural concept design for the Macao National Museum of Culture will commence in 2026.

To accelerate the development of Macao's international air transport hub (port) on the west bank of the Pearl River, the Government will ensure the progress of the main structure of the Hengqin pre-clearance cargo terminal, and establish an efficient intermodal transport system linking Macau International Airport with the Hengqin cargo terminal.

To facilitate the development of the Macao Technology Research Industrial Park, the Government will carry out development planning of the industrial park, and actively pursue investment promotion. The Macao International Technology Industry Centre will be established, leveraging existing resources to provide spatial infrastructure; this will attract technology enterprises in fields such as integrated circuits, artificial intelligence and digital technology to establish bases for developing projects within the centre.

Conclusion

At present, Macao's social and economic development continues encountering risks and challenges, particularly its one-dimensional economic structure that remains fundamentally unchanged, resulting in limited resilience against risks. The entire society must accurately assess the situation, prepare for adverse situations, enhance awareness of potential risks and crises, and proactively identify, adapt to, and seek changes. The Government will forge ahead with reforms and innovation, steadfastly promote appropriate economic diversification, effectively aim towards the "1+4" appropriate economic diversification goal, accurately leverage the "Macao + Hengqin" position, fully seize national development opportunities, and assume responsibility for the development of the Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin as Macao's own affairs, thereby forging a new path for Macao's long-term development.

Simplicity is the way, and pragmatism is the key. Under the strong leadership of President Xi Jinping and the Central Government, and with the united efforts of all sectors of society and the general public, the MSAR Government will diligently study and uphold the spirit of the Fourth Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee and President Xi's series of important speeches; adhere to the philosophy of making progress, ensuring justice and implementing reform; and – with a pragmatic spirit, a proactive attitude, and an aspirational outlook – strive to realise the vision of building Macao as a city governed by the rule of law, and filled with vitality, cultural assets and happiness. The Government will continue creating new chapters in the great cause of "One country, two systems" with Macao characteristics, making new and greater contributions to the Chinese modernisation!

Sam Hou Fai

Chief Executive

The Macao Special Administrative Region

CALENDAR OF EVENTS IN 2025



Calendar of Events in 2025

January

- 2 Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai arrives in the Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin. He visits Macao New Neighbourhood and the Traditional Chinese Medicine Science and Technology Industrial Park of Cooperation between Guangdong and Macao (GMTCM Park), and holds a seminar with members of the Cooperation Zone Executive Committee together with heads of its affiliated organisations.
- 7 Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai sends a letter to the Secretary of the CPC Xizang Autonomous Region Committee, Wang Junzheng, and the Acting Chairman of the Xizang Autonomous Regional People's Government, Garma Cedain, to express deep condolences for the significant casualties and destruction of houses caused by a 6.8-magnitude earthquake in Dingri County, Shigatse, Xizang.
- 9 Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai and the Governor of Guangdong Province, Wang Weizhong, lead delegations to attend the Guangdong-Macao Cooperation Joint Conference in Guangzhou. The parties acknowledge the significant progress achieved in developing the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, and sign several cooperation agreements.

The Chinese Association of Hong Kong and Macao Studies holds a seminar in Beijing on “Studying and Implementing the Spirit of President Xi’s Important Speeches at the Ceremony of the 25th Anniversary of Macao’s Return to the Motherland and the Inauguration of the Sixth-term MSAR Government”. Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai attends the Macao session, to listen to a speech delivered by the Director of the Hong Kong and Macao Work Office of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council, Xia Baolong.

- 15 The ferry service between the Taipa Ferry Terminal and Zhongshan Passenger Port commences, providing two round-trip sailings every day.
- 17 The Director of the Hong Kong and Macao Work Office of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council, Xia Baolong, meets with the Secretary for Administration and Justice and the Executive Deputy Director of the Administrative Committee of the Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, Cheong Weng Chon, in Beijing. During his visit to Beijing, Cheong Weng Chon also meets with Member of the CPC Leadership Group of the National Development and Reform Commission (the Office of the Central Leading Group for Coordinated Regional Development), Guo Lanfeng; Vice Minister of Science and Technology, Chen

Jiachang; Vice-Minister of General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China, Wang Lingjun; and Commissioner of the National Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Ms Yu Yanhong, to exchange views on policy measures to support the second-phase development of the Cooperation Zone, ensuring progress with the traditional Chinese medicine industry and technological development in the Cooperation Zone, optimising the Cooperation Zone's two-tier closed-loop customs arrangements, and implementing the policy regarding northbound travel of "single-licence plate vehicles" for Macao residents living and working in Hengqin.

- 19 From 8 to 17 January, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai chairs seven symposiums for middle- and senior-level civil servants, to study and implement the spirit of the important speeches made by President Xi Jinping during his visit to Macao. The symposiums attract more than 500 participants.

- 21 The National Medical Products Administration promulgates a notice regarding the streamlining of market approval procedures in the Chinese mainland for Hong Kong and Macao registered traditional proprietary Chinese medicines for oral use, thus further promoting the development of the Chinese medicine industries in Hong Kong and Macao.

The direct linkage between the Macao Central Securities Depository (CSD) and the Hong Kong Central Moneymarkets Unit (CMU) is officially launched. This marks the first time that Macao's bond market infrastructure has connected with an overseas central securities depository system, and represents an important milestone in deepening financial cooperation between Hong Kong and Macao.

- 23 Secretary for Transport and Public Works Tam Vai Man leads a delegation to Beijing from 21 to 23 January, to visit related ministries of the Central Government and receive their guidance. The Director of the Hong Kong and Macao Work Office of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council, Xia Baolong, meets with Tam Vai Man.
- 24 The Director of the Hong Kong and Macao Work Office of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council, Xia Baolong, meets with the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture, O Lam, in Beijing. O Lam visits the Peking Union Medical College Hospital, the National Health Commission, the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, the China Media Group and the General Administration of Sports.
- 28 Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai delivers a Chinese New Year message, and visits the Tap Seac Chinese New Year Market and firecracker areas on the Macao peninsula and in Taipa.
- 29 Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai inspects the Conde S. Januario Hospital, the Border Gate and several public security facilities, to learn about hospital services, customs clearance conditions and police work during the Chinese New Year period, and to extend greetings to frontline staff who are on duty.

February

- 1 Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai visits local communities to understand on-site business operations and market conditions during the festive period.
- 7 Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai attends the opening ceremony of the Harbin 2025 Asian Winter Games (the 9th AWG) and visits the Aerospace Museum of Harbin Institute of Technology.
- 8 The Director of the Hong Kong and Macao Work Office of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council, Xia Baolong, visits the Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin and receives a briefing from the Secretary for Economy and Finance, Tai Kin Ip, on the MSAR Government's economic work in 2025.
- 13 Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai issues an executive order to establish a leading group on public administration reform and a leading group for promoting the construction of the Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin. Both leading groups are chaired by the Chief Executive. A coordination group for public administration reform, a legal coordination working group and a city beautification and sanitation working group are also established, to enhance governance capabilities and standards. Each is chaired by the Secretary for Administration and Justice.
- 14 Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai visits Hong Kong and meets with the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong SAR, John Lee, to exchange views on further deepening Hong Kong-Macao industrial cooperation in innovative technology, financial services, traditional Chinese medicine, tourism, culture and sports, conventions and exhibitions, and commerce and trade – aiming to jointly advance the high-quality development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and better contribute to national development.
- 27 Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai meets with the Vice-Minister of General Administration of Customs, Wang Lingjun, to exchange views on promoting Macao's appropriate economic diversification and ensuring progress with the next phase of construction of the Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.

March

- 4 The Director of the Hong Kong and Macao Work Office of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council, Xia Baolong, meets with Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai in Beijing, to express confidence that the new-term MSAR Government will act more diligently to promote appropriate economic diversification – particularly through the development of the Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, and continue to break new ground for Macao's development by participating in and supporting the Chinese path to modernisation.

- 5 Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai attends the opening of the Third Session of the 14th National People's Congress and listens to Premier Li Qiang's report on the government's work.
- 13 Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai attends a briefing session to share the new policies and aspirations set out in the Two Sessions of the 14th National People's Congress, emphasising that the Macao SAR will translate the spirit of the Two Sessions into concrete actions and continue breaking new ground for Macao's development by participating in and supporting the Chinese path to modernisation.
- 17 Zhuhai and Macao launch point-to-point cross-boundary patient transfer services between hospitals. Later during the year – on 27 August, the Hengqin-Macao cross-boundary ambulance service is officially launched.
- 18 Two new representative inheritors of National Intangible Cultural Heritage are added in Macao: the inheritor of Patua Theatre, Henrique Miguel Rodrigues de Senna Fernandes, and the inheritor of Beliefs and Customs of Tou Tei, Lo Seng Chung.

Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai meets with Honorary President of Peking Union Medical College Hospital, President of the Chinese Medical Association, Academician of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and Honorary Advisor to the Peking Union Medical College Hospital Macao Medical Centre, Zhao Yupei, to discuss the development of the Big Health industry and the expansion of services at the Peking Union Medical College Hospital Macao Medical Centre.

- 21 Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai meets with the Governor of Guangdong Province, Wang Weizhong, to exchange views on further strengthening comprehensive cooperation between Guangdong and Macao, and jointly advancing the high-quality development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and the Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.
- 23 Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai meets with the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hua Chunying, to exchange views on promoting Macao's appropriate economic diversification by strengthening and expanding its external relations.
- 24 The 2025 Macao Spending Rewards scheme is held from today until 1 June, with a new instant-discount offer for senior citizens.
- 27 Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai attends the opening ceremony of the BOAO Forum for Asia 2025, and meets with the Vice Chairman of the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the State Council, Gou Ping, and the Vice Chairman of the Boao Forum for Asia and former Governor of the People's Bank of China, Zhou Xiaochuan, to exchange views on enhancing the effectiveness of industry-academia-research collaboration in innovative technology and optimising Macao's industrial structure.
- 28 Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai meets with the Secretary of the CPC Committee and Vice Minister of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, Sun Jinlong; the Secretary of the CPC Committee and Minister of Emergency Management, Wang Xiangxi; and Member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Chongqing Municipal Committee and Head of the

United Front Work Department, Shang Kui, to exchange views on deepening cooperation between the Chinese mainland and Macao in ecological and environmental protection and reinforcing the city's resilience and safety.

Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai meets with Portugal's Minister of State and Foreign Affairs, Paulo Rangel, to exchange views on further promoting exchanges and cooperation between Macao and Portugal in justice, economy and trade, and education.

- 29 Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai sends a message of condolence to Myanmar leader Min Aung Hlaing regarding the casualties caused by an earthquake in Myanmar. He expresses deep condolences to the victims and sincere sympathy to the injured.
- 31 On 27 February, the Secretariat for Administration and Justice of the MSAR Government and the General Administration of Customs of China signed the Work Plan on Cooperation in Electronic Certificates for Animals and Animal Products. On 31 March, the first batch of live fish supplied from the Chinese mainland to Macao is rapidly cleared via the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge checkpoint, using electronic certificates issued through the cloud certification system.

April

- 10 Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai meets with the Secretary of the CPC Committee and Chief Prosecutor of the People's Procuratorate of Guangdong Province, Feng Jian.
- 11 Macao is honoured as a "Brilliant Star" MICE Outstanding Destination at the 2025 International MICE (Xiong'an) Cooperation and Exchange Conference.
- 14 Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai delivers the Policy Address for the Fiscal Year 2025. On the following day, he responds to inquiries from legislators regarding the Policy Address.
- 15 The National Security Education Exhibition opens. By the end of the exhibition on 15 May, it has attracted a total of 65,010 visitors, setting a new attendance record, and the related website has recorded over 153,410 page views.
- 20 Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai meets with the Director of the General Administration of Sports of China and President of the Organising Committee of the 15th National Games, Gao Zhidan, to exchange views on ensuring the successful hosting of the National Games and the National Games for Persons with Disabilities, and on further strengthening cooperation in the sports sector.
- 24 At the invitation of the World Health Organisation, the China International Emergency Medical Team (Macao) dispatches five members to Myanmar to provide post-disaster emergency medical assistance.
- 27 Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai leads an MSAR Government delegation to visit Zhuhai, Zhongshan and Jiangmen. He meets with the Secretary of the CPC Zhuhai Municipal

Committee, Chen Yong, and the Mayor of Zhuhai, Wu Zetong, to exchange views on jointly advancing the second-phase development of the Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.

- 28 Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai meets with the Secretary of the CPC Zhongshan Municipal Committee and the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Municipal People's Congress, Guo Wenhai; the Secretary of the CPC Jiangmen Municipal Committee, Secretary of the Leading Party Members' Group of the Standing Committee of the Jiangmen Municipal People's Congress, and the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Jiangmen Municipal People's Congress, Chen Anming; and the Mayor of Jiangmen, Wu Xiaohui, to exchange views on synergising industrial development.

May

- 6 During the Labour Day Golden Week holiday, a cumulative total of 3,754,000 arrivals and departures are recorded across Macao's various checkpoints. On 2 May, both the single-day cross-boundary passenger flows and the number of visitor arrivals set new all-time single-day records for Macao.
- 7 The passenger flow through Hengqin Port for the year to date exceeds 10 million, setting a new record for the fastest time to reach the 10-million figure since the port opened in 2000. On 9 May, the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Macao Port also records over 10 million cross-boundary passenger movements for the year to date. As of 2pm on 7 June, the total number of arrivals and departures across all Macao ports for the year to date exceeds 100 million, 18 days earlier than in 2024 – once again breaking the record for the fastest time to reach the 100 million figure.
- 8 The Director of the Hong Kong and Macao Work Office of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council, Xia Baolong, arrives in Macao for an inspection visit. He exchanges views with persons-in-charge of the MSAR Government's executive, legislative and judicial bodies.
- 9 The Director of the Hong Kong and Macao Work Office of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council, Xia Baolong, meets with Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai to exchange views on key aspects of the MSAR Government's administrative work. He also holds a symposium with representatives of various patriotic associations in Macao.
- 10 The Director of the Hong Kong and Macao Work Office of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council, Xia Baolong, attends a tea gathering with representatives from the older generation of patriotic individuals in Macao. He visits the A-Ma Temple and the Maritime Museum, and takes a boat trip to inspect Macao's maritime areas and several land plots designated for future development.

Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai meets with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay, Mario Lubetkin, to exchange views on topics including promoting economic and trade cooperation, strengthening mutual tourism promotion, and better leveraging Macao's role as a platform for economic and trade cooperation.

- 11 The Director of the Hong Kong and Macao Work Office of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council, Xia Baolong, meets and talks with Macao deputies to the National People's Congress, members of the National Committee of Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), and all members of the Legislative Assembly. He also visits Qingmao Port, a memorial hall, and a theatre.
- 12 The Director of the Hong Kong and Macao Work Office of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council, Xia Baolong, holds a symposium with representatives from the business and industrial sectors, and visits the Macao University of Tourism.
- 13 Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai summarises the inspection visit to Macao by the Director of the Hong Kong and Macao Work Office of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council, Xia Baolong. He states that the MSAR Government will earnestly fulfil its important duties in governing Macao, actively implement the spirit of President Xi Jinping's speeches, and take Mr Xia's "four aspirations" as important guidance to promote the high-quality development of the "One country, two systems" principle with Macao characteristics.
- 23 The Secretary for Economy and Finance, Tai Kin Ip, leads a delegation to Beijing to visit related ministries and agencies of the Central Government and listen to their guiding opinions. The Director of the Hong Kong and Macao Work Office of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council, Xia Baolong, meets with Tai Kin Ip.
- 29 The Executive Council announces the by-law for the Wealth Partaking Scheme 2025. It introduces a new "Macao residency condition", requiring individuals to have resided in Macao for at least 183 days in 2024. Exemptions are available for three specific categories of individuals, and there are eight specified reasons for absence that can be submitted as a justification.
- 30 The Aquatic Trek service between the Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal and the Barra Pier commences with its inaugural journey.

June

- 1 The healthcare subsidy scheme for the year 2025 is launched, with the subsidy amount provided to each Macao resident via electronic medical vouchers increasing to 700 patacas.
- 3 The Executive Council concludes its discussion on the draft of the by-law for the childcare

subsidy scheme. The scheme provides an annual subsidy of 18,000 patacas and takes effect from 15 July.

- 5 Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai meets with the President of Guinea-Bissau, Umaro Sissoco Embalo.
- 9 The MSAR Government receives notification from three gaming concessionaires that they will cease operating 11 “satellite casinos” by 31 December.
- 20 The “CrescentRating” Halal travel authority releases the Global Muslim Travel Index 2025. Macao enters the rankings for the first time, placing 16th among “Muslim-Friendly Travel Destinations”, fifth among “Muslim-Friendly Travel Destinations for Females”, and in the top ten for “Muslim-Friendly Accessible Travel Destinations”.
- 21 Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai inspects the Patane Municipal Market, Bairro da Ilha Verde, and the Fai Chi Kei area, to gain an understanding of the local business environments. He also visits the site of the former Yat Yuen Canidrome, to be briefed on the plans for constructing a public sports park.
- 22 Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai visits six cities in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. He first arrives in Shenzhen and Huizhou, where he meets with Deputy Secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee and Secretary of the Shenzhen Municipal CPC Committee, Meng Fanli, and visits a computer systems enterprise and the Hetao Shenzhen-Hong Kong Science and Technology Innovation Cooperation Zone. He then meets with Secretary of the Huizhou Municipal CPC Committee and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Huizhou Municipal People’s Congress, Liu Ji, and visits energy projects in the Daya Bay Economic and Technological Development Zone in Huizhou.
- 23 Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai meets with the Secretary of the Dongguan Municipal CPC Committee, Wei Hao, tours the Songshan Lake International Robot Industry Base, and visits communications and electronics enterprises. He then meets with leaders of the Guangdong Provincial Government and Guangzhou Municipal Government, and visits a technology enterprise and the Guangzhou Metro Group.

The Ministry of Ecology and Environment and the MSAR Government sign a cooperation arrangement on managing the disposal of Macao’s inert construction and demolition materials in Chinese mainland maritime areas. This represents Macao’s first successful case concerning handling cross-boundary disposal of such materials.

- 24 Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai meets with the Secretary of the Zhaoqing Municipal CPC Committee and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Zhaoqing Municipal People’s Congress, Zhang Aijun, and visits the Dinghushan National Nature Reserve and a new energy vehicle investment enterprise. He then meets with Secretary of the Foshan Municipal CPC Committee, Tang Yifeng, and visits an industrial robot production enterprise and the He You Hospital.
- 26 The China Tourism Academy announces the “Top 10 Destinations for Chinese Outbound Tourist Satisfaction 2024”, with Macao taking the top position for the first time.

- 27 The “Celebration of the 25th Anniversary of Macao’s Return to the Motherland” gala, organised by the MSAR Government and produced by the China Media Group, wins the Special Jury Prize at the 30th Shanghai Television Festival Magnolia Awards.

The 2025 Zhuhai-Macao Cooperation Meeting is held. Both parties agree to establish three new working groups to consolidate cooperation and exchanges in science and technology, innovation, education, and medical and health services. They also propose suggestions for jointly advancing the next phase of Hengqin’s development. Related departments also sign a memorandum of understanding on science and technology innovation cooperation, an “Agreement on Cooperation and Exchanges in Education”, and a memorandum of understanding on cooperation in medical and health services.

- 30 The MSAR Government installs “Macao Government Services” self-service kiosks in Guangzhou, Zhuhai, Zhongshan, and Jiangmen, making it more convenient for Macao residents in the Greater Bay Area to receive public administration services.

July

- 15 The celebrations for the 20th anniversary of the UNESCO World Heritage inscription of the Historic Centre of Macao are launched. The MSAR Government holds a series of activities to mark the occasion.

Macao athlete Zhu Yuling wins the women’s singles title at the WTT US Grand Smash. Meanwhile, Hoi Long wins the silver medal in the 15km individual time trial in the division for the hearing-impaired at the 12th National Games for Persons with Disabilities and the Ninth National Special Olympic Games.

Based on the results of the eligibility vetting of candidates for the eighth Legislative Assembly election conducted by the Committee for Safeguarding National Security, the Electoral Affairs Commission for the Legislative Assembly Election makes a decision in accordance with the law, to disqualify two candidate lists for failing to uphold the Basic Law or bear allegiance to the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China. On 18 July, the Commission announces the accepted candidate lists.

- 20 Due to the impact of Tropical Cyclone Wipha, the Macao Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau briefly hoists the No. 9 and subsequently the No. 10 typhoon signals. Shortly before the No. 8 signal is hoisted, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai arrives at the Civil Protection Operations Centre, listens to work briefings from members of the civil protection system, and instructs them to make every effort to respond to Wipha and ensure public safety.

August

- 1 The Macao competition zones for the 15th National Games and the 12th National Games for

Persons with Disabilities and the Ninth National Special Olympic Games hold a “Hundred-days Countdown Walk”. Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai presides over the starting ceremony.

Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai attends the “Reception for the 98th Anniversary of the Founding of the Chinese People’s Liberation Army” hosted by the People’s Liberation Army Macao Garrison. He states that the Macao Garrison has always provided strong support and protection for the successful implementation of “One country, two systems” with Macao characteristics, earning the widespread praise of Macao compatriots and the sincere respect of all sectors of society.

- 2 Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai attends and delivers a speech at the hundred-days countdown launch ceremony for the 15th National Games and the 12th National Games for Persons with Disabilities and the Ninth National Special Olympic Games, held in Shenzhen.

The MSAR Government expresses its strong dissatisfaction with and firm opposition to a statement issued by the European Union External Action Service regarding the criminal procedures and law enforcement actions carried out by Macao under the Law on Safeguarding National Security.

- 5 Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai meets with the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, John Lee, for an in-depth exchange on further strengthening Hong Kong-Macao cooperation in multiple sectors including synergistic development of tourism; contributing to the high-quality development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area; and new opportunities arising from the second phase development of the Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.
- 7 Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai meets with the Mayor of Shanghai, Gong Zheng, to exchange views on topics including key areas and projects for the new round of Shanghai-Macao cooperation, to jointly serve overall national development, and the economic and social development of both places. Both parties jointly witness the signing of several cooperation agreements between Shanghai and Macao.
- 14 Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai meets with the Minister of Education, Huai Jinpeng, to exchange views on promoting the further development of Macao’s education sector and the development of Macao-Hengqin International Education (University) Town.
- 15 Implementation of the measure regarding shared electronic tags for vehicles with Macao licence plates entering and exiting Hengqin commences.
- 16 Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai leads an MSAR Government delegation to Zhejiang Province, Shanghai municipality, and Jiangsu Province. He visits the Hangzhou International Science and Technology Innovation Centre at Zhejiang University and exchanges views with representatives from local technology enterprises.
- 17 Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai meets with the Secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Zhejiang Provincial People’s Congress, Wang Hao, to exchange views on promoting a new round of practical cooperation between Zhejiang and Macao and increasing support for the joint development of technology

and innovation enterprises in both places. Sam Hou Fai also visits high-tech enterprises in Hangzhou.

- 18 Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai meets with the Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, Chen Jining, and the Deputy Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and Mayor, Gong Zheng, for in-depth exchanges on deepening practical cooperation in key areas and promoting coordinated regional development. He also visits Zhangjiang Science City and the Large Model Innovation Ecosystem Community.
- 19 Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai arrives in Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, where he visits the Biomedical Regional Technology Transfer and Transformation Centre for Higher Education Institutions (Nanjing), the Zijinshan Laboratories, and the Information and Communication Technology Transfer and Transformation Centre for Higher Education Institutions (Jiangsu).
- 20 Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai meets with the Secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress, Xin Changxing. Both parties witness the signing of an agreement between the Jiangsu Provincial Department of Education and the Education and Youth Development Bureau of the MSAR Government on promoting industry-academia-research cooperation. Sam Hou Fai also pays his respects at the Memorial Hall of the Victims in the Nanjing Massacre by Japanese Invaders.

At the M&C Asia Stella Awards ceremony held in Bangkok, Thailand, Macao receives the "Best Convention City (Asia)" award for the third consecutive year.

- 21 The unveiling ceremony is held for the Patriotic Education Base for Hong Kong and Macao Youth, jointly established by the Hong Kong SAR Government and the MSAR Government in the Museum of the War of Chinese People's Resistance Against Japanese Aggression in Beijing.
- 25 Organised by the MSAR Government and supported by the Museum of the War of Chinese People's Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, the "For National Liberation and World Peace – Thematic Exhibition Commemorating the 80th Anniversary of the Victory in the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War" opens. By 24 September, it attracts over 62,000 visitors, and the related website records over 97,700 clicks.

The MSAR Government holds a ceremony to award commemorative medals for the "80th Anniversary of the Victory of the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression", presenting them to the families of two martyrs of the war.

- 26 The plaque presentation ceremony for State Key Laboratories in Macao is held. The Minister of Science and Technology, Yin Hejun, presents plaques to the four reorganised State Key Laboratories, marking a new stage in Macao's scientific and technological innovation development.
- 29 The State Council announces the fourth List of State Facilities and Sites Marking the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, with a total of 34 entries. The list includes the

Kiang Wu Hospital History Heritage Museum in Macao.

September

- 1 The Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin officially launches a dedicated cross-boundary shuttle bus service between Hengqin and Macao for students. Also, it begins implementing a trial of a new model for facilitating cross-boundary student clearances, featuring on-board inspections and boundary crossing without requiring passengers to disembark.
- 3 A commemorative meeting marking the 80th Anniversary of the Victory of the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War is held in Tiananmen Square, Beijing. General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, President of the People's Republic of China and Chairman of the Central Military Commission, Xi Jinping, delivers an important speech and reviews the troops. Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai says that all Macao compatriots will surely remember history, pay tribute to the martyrs, and cherish the hard-won stability that Macao enjoys today.

The MSAR Government organises an event for viewing the live broadcast of the meeting marking the 80th Anniversary of the Victory of the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War. Nearly 60,000 people watch the live broadcast together, remembering the history of the War of Resistance and promoting and carrying forward the indomitable national spirit and the great spirit of the War of Resistance.

- 4 Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai meets with the Minister of Industry and Information Technology, Li Lecheng, and the Director-General of the General Administration of Customs, Sun Meijun, to exchange views on promoting a new type of industrialisation in Macao, advancing appropriate economic diversification through scientific and technological innovation, and stepping up efforts to develop the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and the Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.
- 5 Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai holds separate meetings with the Director of the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the State Council, Zhang Yuzhuo; the Minister of Culture and Tourism, Sun Yeli; the Director of the National Development and Reform Commission, Zheng Shanjie; and the Minister of Commerce, Wang Wentao, to exchange views on supporting Macao in advancing appropriate economic diversification, developing the Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, leveraging Macao's strengths as a platform for business and trade cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking countries, and promoting high-quality development of the cultural tourism sector.

Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai sends a letter to the President of the Portuguese Republic, Professor Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa, expressing condolences over the casualties caused by

the derailment of the Glória funicular in Lisbon.

- 6 Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai visits Zhongguancun Software Park in Beijing, to learn about the development of next-generation information technology industries.
- 10 Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai meets with the Prime Minister of Portugal, Luís Montenegro, to exchange views on further leveraging Macao's unique role as a bridge between Macao and Portugal, and on continuously strengthening exchanges and cooperation between the two countries.

The European Union issues the self-styled Macao Special Administrative Region: Annual Report 2024, which makes factually incorrect and biased comments on the political and social developments of the Macao Special Administrative Region, including unjustified accusations regarding amendments to the Legislative Assembly Election Law and other legislation. The MSAR Government expresses its strong dissatisfaction regarding and firm opposition to the accusations.

- 14 The election of the eighth Legislative Assembly of the Macao Special Administrative Region is held. In the direct elections, a total of 175,272 voters cast their ballots, with a voter turnout rate of 53.35 percent. In the indirect elections, a total of 6,645 voters cast their ballots, with a voter turnout rate of 88.12 percent.

On behalf of the MSAR Government, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai extends warm congratulations to the 14 provisionally elected legislators returned through direct elections and the 12 provisionally elected legislators returned through indirect elections, and expresses heartfelt thanks to all voters who participated in the poll.

- 22 As Super Typhoon Ragasa approaches Macao, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai, together with several principal officials, inspects various low-lying areas and evacuation zones to learn about the emergency arrangements in place, and to coordinate the implementation of disaster prevention measures.
- 23 Super Typhoon Ragasa hits Macao, with wind speeds breaking records kept by the Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau since 1968. Typhoon Signal No. 10 remains in force for 10.5 hours, and a red storm surge warning is issued. The MSAR Government implements measures including the evacuation plan for low-lying areas, suspension of electricity supplies in low-lying districts and temporary closures of premises for gaming activities, effectively safeguarding the lives and property of residents.
- 28 The U.S. Department of State releases its self-styled "2025 Investment Climate Statements", containing false comments on the economic and political developments of the Macao Special Administrative Region, including irresponsible remarks about the Macao SAR's efforts to improve its electoral system and about the Law on Safeguarding National Security. The MSAR Government expresses its strong dissatisfaction and firm opposition to these false comments.
- 29 In accordance with the relevant provisions of the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region, and following nominations by Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai,

the State Council decides that, with effect from 16 October 2025, Wong Sio Chak will be appointed Secretary for Administration and Justice, Chan Tsz King will be appointed Secretary for Security, and Tong Hio Fong will be appointed Prosecutor General.

Executive Order No. 44/2025 is published in the *Macao SAR Gazette*. Pursuant to the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region and Law No. 3/2001 – “Election System of the Legislative Assembly of the Macao Special Administrative Region”, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai appoints seven members to the eighth Legislative Assembly of the Macao SAR, namely: Cheong Weng Chon, Lei Wun Kong, Kou Kam Fai, Chao Ka Chon, Lam Fat Iam, Wong Ka Lon and Kou Ngon Seng.

October

- 1 The MSAR Government holds a flag-raising ceremony in Lotus Square, followed by a reception to celebrate the 76th Anniversary of the Founding of the People’s Republic of China.
- 6 The Integrated Government Services Centre, on the ground floor of Mong Son Building on Avenida de Venceslau de Moraes, is officially opened. It provides more than 300 services from 24 public departments, and includes a 24-hour self-service government services area and a dedicated zone for cross-boundary self-service facilities.
- 9 In Nansha District, Guangzhou, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai attends the flame collection ceremony for the 15th National Games of the People’s Republic of China, the 12th National Games for Persons with Disabilities and the 9th National Special Olympic Games.
- 13 Twelve additional items from Macao are inscribed on the List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Macao: Beliefs and Customs of Tou Tei (“Earth God”), Dragon Dance, Lion Dance, Portuguese Folk Dance, Spring Festival, Tung Ng (Dragon Boat Festival), Dragon Boat Racing, Tai Chi Martial Arts, Custard Tarts, Almond Biscuits, Traditional Chinese Wedding Cakes, and Jook-Sing Noodle Making.
- 16 The eighth Legislative Assembly holds its first plenary session, during which Cheong Weng Chon is unanimously elected President of the eighth Legislative Assembly of the Macao SAR. Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai presides over the swearing-in ceremonies for all members of the Legislative Assembly and for the President of the Legislative Assembly.

An Executive Order is published in the *Macao SAR Gazette*, appointing Wong Sio Chak as member and spokesperson of the Executive Council, while relieving Cheong Weng Chon of his duties as member and spokesperson of the Executive Council, with immediate effect.

- 23 The Fourth Plenary Session of the 20th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China concludes in Beijing. On behalf of the MSAR Government, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai extends warm congratulations on the successful conclusion of the session. He stresses that the MSAR Government will unite and lead all sectors of Macao to conscientiously study

and implement the spirit of the Fourth Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee, contributing Macao's strengths to ensuring progress along the Chinese path to modernisation.

- 28 The Economic Development Bureau of the Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin releases the "List of Convenient Practices for Recognising Overseas Professional Qualifications (2025 Edition)". The list covers 87 professional qualifications across 10 fields, 49 of which are Macao professional qualifications, further expanding the scope for Macao professionals to practise in the Cooperation Zone.
- 30 Conde de Sao Januario General Hospital of the Health Bureau of the Macao Special Administrative Region Government and Hengqin Hospital of the First Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University hold a plaque unveiling ceremony for the Macao-Hengqin Joint Specialist Outpatient Clinic in the Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, marking a new stage in the integration of medical services between Macao and Hengqin.

November

- 1 The MSAR Government holds an oath-taking ceremony for leading officials of public departments and entities of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China. A total of 264 leading and equivalent officials participating in the ceremony take an oath to uphold and implement the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, bear allegiance to the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, faithfully perform their duties, abide by the law, act with integrity, and wholeheartedly serve the Macao Special Administrative Region.
- 2 The torch relay for the 15th National Games of the People's Republic of China is held in Hong Kong, Macao, Guangzhou and Shenzhen. The route of the torch relay in Macao, themed "Cultural Integration", covers approximately 2.6 kilometres, with 50 torchbearers passing by several renowned landmarks.
- 3 The National Immigration Administration announces the implementation of ten policy measures on immigration and exit-entry administration services. On behalf of the MSAR Government, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai expresses heartfelt gratitude to the Central Government for introducing policies facilitating the movements of people to and from Macao.
- 5 Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai attends the opening ceremony of the 8th China International Import Expo and the Hongqiao International Economic Forum in Shanghai. He then accompanies the Premier of the State Council, Li Qiang, on a tour of the China Pavilion and, in the Macao exhibition area, briefs Premier Li on the exhibits and the latest developments of the Macao SAR.

Hengqin Port introduces "smart customs clearance" measures, enabling convenient boundary

crossing utilising facial recognition in place of document scanning. The Health Station in Zone A of the New Urban Zone is inaugurated and commences operation the following day.

- 6 Members of the Macao delegation to the 15th National Games – Kwok Kin Heng, Cheang Pei Lok and Fong Man Hou – win the gold medal in the men’s team kata amateur mass participation event, securing Macao’s first-ever gold medal at the National Games.
- 8 Macao karate athletes Fong Man Wai and Yung Kwan Hou win gold medals in the women’s 55kg and men’s 67kg events, respectively, while Hui Ka Shing and Lei Hong Kiu each claim a bronze medal. The following day, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai sends a congratulatory letter, praising Macao’s karate athletes for their outstanding achievement of three gold and two bronze medals at the National Games.
- 9 The opening ceremony of the 15th National Games, co-hosted by Guangdong Province, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Macao Special Administrative Region, is held at the Guangdong Olympic Sports Centre. General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, President of the People’s Republic of China and Chairman of the Central Military Commission, Xi Jinping, declares the Games open. In his address, Executive Director of the Organising Committee and Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai states that this edition of the National Games is a vivid example of promoting integrated development in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and of showcasing the institutional strengths of “One country, two systems”.
- 12 State Councillor Shen Yiqin meets with Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai to exchange views on making every effort to successfully host all events in the Macao division of the 15th National Games, as well as on promoting the high-quality development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and the Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.
- 13 Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai meets with Yin Yong, Deputy Secretary of the Beijing Municipal Committee of the CPC and Mayor of Beijing, to exchange views on strengthening cooperation between Beijing and Macao and on the development of high-tech industries. Representatives from Beijing and Macao sign the Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation between the Economic and Technological Development Bureau of the MSAR Government and Zhongguancun Development Group.
- 18 Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai delivers the Policy Address for the Fiscal Year 2026, entitled “Accelerate Reforms and Enhance Efficiency with Keen Determination; Overcome Challenges and Promote Diversification with Fortified Efforts”. On the following day, he attends a plenary session of the Legislative Assembly, to respond to legislators’ questions concerning the Policy Address.
- 21 The 15th National Games concludes in Shenzhen, with Macao achieving a total of three gold and two bronze medals. The General Administration of Sport of China, the People’s Government of Guangdong Province, the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region jointly sign an Agreement on Strengthening Sports Cooperation and Promoting Integrated

Development, with a view to comprehensively enhancing exchanges and cooperation between the Chinese mainland and the Hong Kong and Macao regions in all areas of sports, and promoting integrated sports development in the three places.

- 22 The MSAR Government holds a seminar on the spirit of the Fourth Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee for various sectors of the Macao community. Members of the Central Publicity Group — Hou Jianguo, President and Secretary of the Party Leadership Group of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; and Zhu Weidong, Deputy Director of the Office of the Central Financial and Economic Affairs Commission and Deputy Director of the Office of the Central Leading Group for Rural Work — visit Macao to give briefings.
- 26 A serious fire breaks out at Wang Fuk Court in Tai Po District, Hong Kong. Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai expresses condolences over the victims of the fire, and says the MSAR Government stands ready to provide all necessary assistance. On 28 November, through the Macao Foundation, the MSAR Government donates 30 million Hong Kong dollars to the Hong Kong SAR, to support rescue efforts and subsequent reconstruction work.

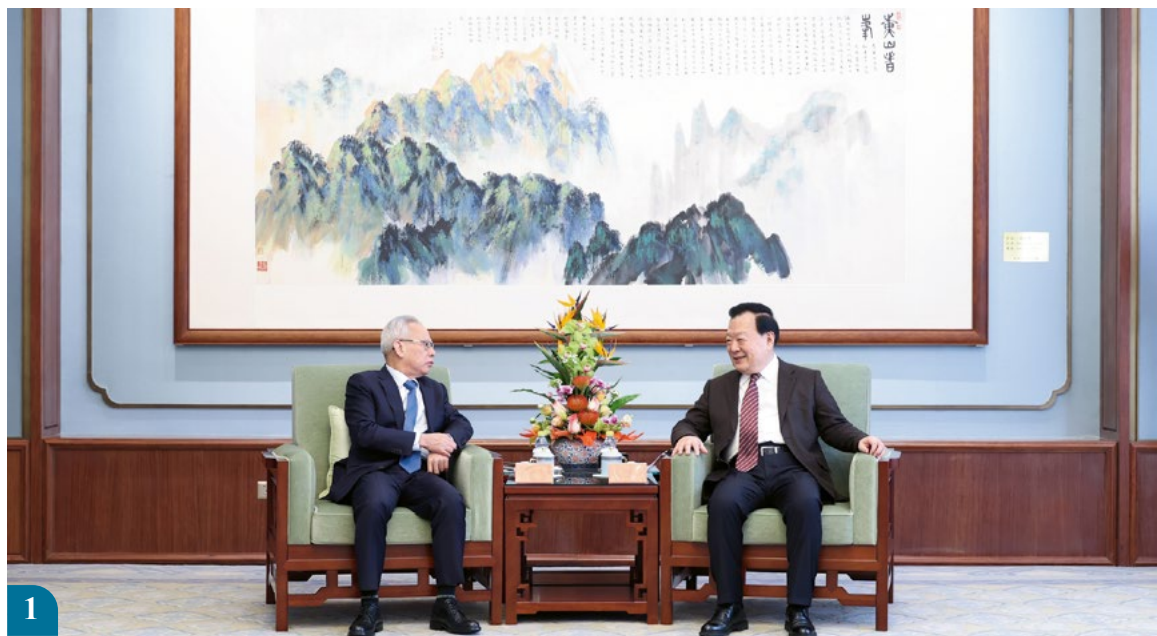
December

- 2 Thirteen projects submitted by the Macao Special Administrative Region are selected by the China National Arts Fund.
- 4 Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai meets with Mr Jose Cesario, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Portuguese Communities of the Parliament of the Portuguese Republic, to exchange views on strengthening exchanges and cooperation between Macao and Portugal.
- 12 The ground-breaking ceremony for the campus of the University of Macau in the Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, and the launch ceremony for the Macao Sub-centre for Traditional Chinese Medicine of the Regional University-Industry Technology Transfer Centre (Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area), are held in Macao and in the Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, with Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai officiating.
- 16 President Xi Jinping meets with Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai at Yingtai in Zhongnanhai, Beijing, to hear his report on the current situation in Macao and on the work of the Macao Special Administrative Region Government.
- 17 Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai, in summarising his duty visit to Beijing, says that President Xi fully affirms the work of the MSAR Government and has delivered an important speech setting out instructions and putting forward new requirements for Macao. He adds that the MSAR Government will be guided by the President's important speech and instructions when implementing the next phase of priority tasks.
- 20 In the morning, the MSAR Government holds a flag-raising ceremony in Lotus Square to

celebrate the 26th anniversary of the establishment of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China. In his speech at the reception, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai says that Macao will, in line with President Xi's important instructions, more proactively align with the country's development strategies, and formulate and implement the Macao SAR's third Five-Year Plan, to achieve better development in the new journey of contributing to the building of a strong country and the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.



1. On 16 December, President Xi Jinping meets with Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai, who is in Beijing to report on his work. (Photo by Xinhua News Agency)



1. On 4 March, Director of the Hong Kong and Macao Work Office of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council, Xia Baolong, meets with Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai in Beijing.
2. On 5 March, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai attends the opening session of the Third Session of the 14th National People's Congress in Beijing.
3. On 13 March, a briefing session to share the new policies and aspirations set out in the Two Sessions of the 2025 National People's Congress is held.



4. On 28 September, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai and officiating guests jointly preside over the Macao broadcast launch ceremony of “Xi Jinping’s Cultural Connections” and “Lecture Series on Xi Jinping’s Economic Thought”.
5. From 8 January to 17 January, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai holds seven symposiums with senior- and middle-ranking civil servants on the theme of “Implementing the Spirit of President Xi Jinping’s Series of Important Speeches and Strengthening the Sense of Responsibility and Accountability”.
6. On 22 November, the MSAR Government holds the first seminar on the spirit of the Fourth Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee.



1-6. On 3 September, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai leads an MSAR delegation to participate in the commemorative meeting marking the 80th Anniversary of the Victory of the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War and related activities held in Beijing, and subsequently visits several central ministries and commissions to exchange views with their leaders on continuing to support Macao in advancing appropriate economic diversification and high-quality development. The photos show (in chronological order, from top to bottom) Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai meeting with Minister of Industry and Information Technology Li Lecheng, Director-General of the General Administration of Customs Sun Meijun, Minister of Culture and Tourism Sun Yeli, Director of the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the State Council Zhang Yuzhuo, Minister of Commerce Wang Wentao, and Director of the National Development and Reform Commission Zheng Shanjie.



為了民族解放與世界和平
紀念中國人民抗日戰爭暨世界反法西斯戰爭勝利80周年
主題展覽

Pela Libertação Nacional e pela Paz Mundial — Exposição do 80.º Aniversário da Vitória na Guerra de Resistência do Povo Chinês contra a Agressão Japonesa e na Guerra Mundial Antifascista

8.25 - 9.24 2025



7. On 25 August, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai and other officiating guests preside over the opening ceremony of the “For National Liberation and World Peace – Thematic Exhibition Commemorating the 80th Anniversary of the Victory in the Chinese People’s War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War”.



1. On 25 August, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai attends and presides over the medal presentation ceremony for the “80th Anniversary of the Victory in the Chinese People’s War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression”.
2. On 26 June, the MSAR Government holds a press conference to introduce the series of activities commemorating the 80th anniversary of the Victory of the Chinese People’s War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War.



3. On 13 December, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai attends the National Memorial Day for the Nanjing Massacre Victims.
4. On 20 August, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai pays his respects at the Memorial Hall of the Victims in Nanjing Massacre by Japanese Invaders, and lays a wreath.



1. On 11 May, Director Xia Baolong meets and exchanges views with Macao's deputies to the National People's Congress and local members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.
2. On 11 May, Director Xia Baolong holds a symposium with all members of the Legislative Assembly.
3. On 11 May, Director Xia Baolong inspects the Qingmao Port.
4. On 12 May, Director Xia Baolong holds a symposium with representatives from Macao's business community.



5. On 8 May, Director of the Hong Kong and Macao Work Office of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council, Xia Baolong, arrives in Macao for a six-day inspection and research visit. The photo shows Director Xia Baolong posing for a group photo with the Chief Executive and principal officials of the executive, legislative and judicial bodies of the Macao SAR.
6. On 10 May, Director Xia Baolong inspects the land use planning situation for Macao's diversified industrial development.



1. On 2 November, the starting ceremony of the torch relay for the Macao division of the 15th National Games of the People's Republic of China is held at the Government Headquarters.



2. On 6 November, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai inspects the Competition Command Centre for the Macao division of the 15th National Games, located at the Macao East Asian Games Dome.



3. On 9 October, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai and other officiating guests attend the flame collection ceremony for the 15th National Games and the National Games for Persons with Disabilities and Special Olympic Games.

4. On 11 October, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai poses for a group photo with the Macao SAR sports delegation for the 15th National Games and the National Games for Persons with Disabilities and Special Olympic Games.



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5. On 9 November, the opening ceremony of the 15th National Games is held at the Guangdong Olympic Sports Centre. The photo shows the Macao SAR sports delegation entering the arena.
6. On 9 November, the opening ceremony of the 15th National Games is held at the Guangdong Olympic Sports Centre, with President Xi Jinping declaring the Games open. Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai delivers a speech at the opening ceremony. (Photo by Xinhua News Agency)

1-3 From 27 April to 28 April, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai visits Zhuhai, Zhongshan and Jiangmen. The photos show (in chronological order, from top to bottom) Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai meeting with Secretary of the CPC Zhuhai Municipal Committee Chen Yong and Mayor of Zhuhai Municipality Wu Zetong, Secretary of the CPC Zhongshan Municipal Committee Guo Wenhai, and Secretary of the CPC Jiangmen Municipal Committee Chen Anming and Mayor of Jiangmen Municipality Wu Xiaohui.





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4. On 22 March, Chief Executive of the Macao SAR and Director of the Administration Committee of the Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin Sam Hou Fai, and Guangdong Governor and Director of the Administration Committee of the Cooperation Zone Wang Weizhong, jointly preside over the Ninth Meeting of the Administration Committee of the Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.
5. On 9 January, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai leads an MSAR Government delegation to Guangzhou to attend the 2025 Guangdong-Macao Cooperation Joint Conference.
6. On 2 January, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai visits the Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin. The photo shows Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai visiting the Exhibition Centre of the Museum of Science and Technology Innovation of Traditional Chinese Medicine at the Guangdong-Macao Traditional Chinese Medicine Science and Technology Industrial Park.
7. On 14 February, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai visits Hong Kong and meets with Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region John Lee.





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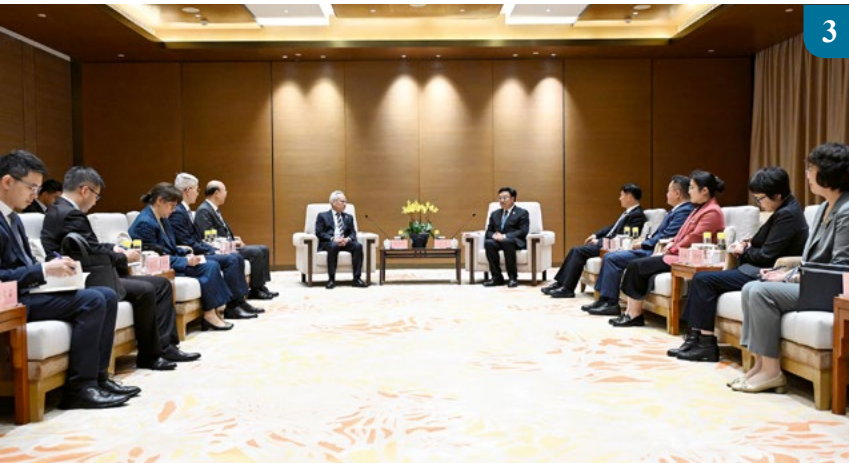


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- 1-5. From 22 June to 24 June, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai leads an MSAR Government delegation on visits to six cities in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area including Shenzhen, Huizhou, Dongguan, Guangzhou, Zhaoqing and Foshan. He meets with leaders of the six cities and learns about the development projects and enterprises related to science and technology innovation, energy and other sectors. The photos show (in chronological order, from top to bottom) Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai meeting with Secretary of the CPC Shenzhen Municipal Committee Meng Fanli, Secretary of the CPC Huizhou Municipal Committee Liu Ji and Mayor of Huizhou Chen Yuhang, Secretary of the CPC Dongguan Municipal Committee Wei Hao and Mayor of Dongguan Lu Chengxi, Secretary of the CPC Zhaoqing Municipal Committee Zhang Aijun, and Secretary of the CPC Foshan Municipal Committee Tang Yifeng and Mayor of Foshan Bai Tao.



1. On 27 March, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai meets with Vice Chairman of the Boao Forum for Asia and former Governor of the People's Bank of China Zhou Xiaochuan, in Hainan Province.
2. On 27 March, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai and his delegation attend the opening ceremony of the Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference 2025.



3. On 26 March, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai meets with Secretary of the CPC Hainan Provincial Committee and Director of the Standing Committee of the Hainan People's Congress Feng Fei in Boao, Hainan.
4. On 26 March, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai visits the Haikou International Duty-Free City.

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1. On 8 February, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai meets with Xu Qin, Secretary of the CPC Heilongjiang Provincial Committee.
- 2-4. From 16 August, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai leads an MSAR Government delegation on a five-day inspection and research visit to Zhejiang Province, Shanghai municipality and Jiangsu Province, during which he meets with provincial and municipal leaders and learns about the latest developments in local high-tech industries. The photos show (in chronological order, from top to bottom) Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai meeting with Secretary of the CPC Committee and Director of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress of Zhejiang Province Wang Hao; Secretary of the CPC Shanghai Municipal Committee Chen Jining and Mayor of Shanghai Gong Zheng; Secretary of the CPC Committee and Director of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress of Jiangsu Province Xin Changxing; and Deputy Secretary of the CPC Committee and Governor of Jiangsu Province Xu Kunlin.





1. On 23 May, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai attends a reception for the delegation of consul generals based in Hong Kong and Macao.
2. On 10 June, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai attends the Portugal Day, Camoes Day and Portuguese Communities Day celebration reception.



3. On 21 January, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai hosts a lunch reception for foreign consul generals in Macao, and officials and resident representatives of the Permanent Secretariat of the Forum for Economic and Trade Co-operation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries (Macao). He states in his speech that the Macao SAR will continue to vigorously promote China-Lusophone cooperation, deepen cooperation with ASEAN countries, and comprehensively advance pragmatic cooperation with all countries across all sectors.
4. On 14 January, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai hosts a lunch reception for persons-in-charge of local Chinese-language media.
5. On 22 January, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai delivers a speech at a lunch reception with the persons-in-charge of local Portuguese- and English-language media.



1. On 20 October, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai attends the opening ceremony of the 13th Forum of Presidents of the Supreme Courts of Justice of Portuguese-Speaking Countries and Territories.
2. On 21 October, the opening ceremony of the 2025/2026 judicial year of the Macao Special Administrative Region is held.



3. On 14 April, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai delivers the Policy Address for the Fiscal Year 2025 at the Legislative Assembly.
4. On 18 November, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai delivers the 2026 Policy Address at the Legislative Assembly.



1. On 15 July, the Electoral Affairs Commission for the Legislative Assembly holds a working meeting, at which it examines the procedural compliance of submitted candidate lists and the eligibility of candidates, and makes decisions on the acceptance or rejection of each candidate list in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 10 of the Legislative Assembly Election Law. A press conference is held after the meeting to announce the findings.
2. On 6 September, the Electoral Affairs Commission for the Legislative Assembly inspects the first-day operations at the mock-up polling station at the Tap Seac Indoor Stadium.
3. On 12 September, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai inspects the indirect election polling station and the direct election polling station set up at Kao Yip Middle School.
4. On 14 September, the Chief Executive visits the election coordination centre to learn about the coordination work of the Electoral Affairs Commission for the Legislative Assembly on election day.



5. On 14 September, the 2025 Legislative Assembly election is held, with all direct and indirect election polling stations operating from 9am to 9pm.
6. On 14 September, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai visits the election service station set up at Taipa Central Park.
7. On 14 September, staff at the 2025 Legislative Assembly election polling stations open the ballot boxes after voting closes for vote-counting process.
8. On 15 September, the Electoral Affairs Commission for the Legislative Assembly holds a press conference to announce the preliminary vote-counting results.



1. On 16 October, President of the eighth Legislative Assembly of the Macao Special Administrative Region Cheong Weng Chon presides over a plenary session, the agenda of which includes the successive elections of the Vice-President, First Secretary and Second Secretary of the Legislative Assembly.
2. On 16 October, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai meets with all members of the eighth Legislative Assembly of the Macao Special Administrative Region.



3. On 16 October, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai presides over the swearing-in ceremony for all members of the eighth Legislative Assembly of the Macao Special Administrative Region.
4. On 16 October, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai presides over the swearing-in ceremony for Cheong Weng Chon as President of the eighth Legislative Assembly of the Macao Special Administrative Region.



1. On 1 December, Secretary for Transport and Public Works Tam Vai Man attends a plenary session of the Legislative Assembly to introduce and explain the 2026 policy directions for the transport and public works portfolio, and to respond to legislators' questions.
2. On 12 December, Secretary for Security Chan Tsz King presides over a briefing on crime statistics and law enforcement data for the first three quarters of 2025.
3. On 6 December, Secretary for Administration and Justice Wong Sio Chak attends the opening ceremony of the garden fair "Know the Basic Law Together to Create a Better Macao Tomorrow" to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the establishment of the Macao Special Administrative Region.



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4. On 16 October, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai presides over the swearing-in ceremony for the new Secretary for Administration and Justice, new Secretary for Security, new Prosecutor General, and new member of the Executive Council at the Government Headquarters.
5. On 1 November, the oath-taking ceremony for leading officials of public departments and entities of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China is held at the China-Portuguese-speaking Countries Commercial and Trade Service Platform Complex.



1. On 16 May, Secretary for Administration and Justice Cheong Weng Chon attends the opening ceremony of the 2025 Lawyers' Day.
2. On 12 March, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai, accompanied by Secretary for Administration and Justice Cheong Weng Chon, Chairman of the Administration Committee on Municipal Affairs of the Municipal Affairs Bureau Chao Wai Ieng, and Chairman of the Consultative Committee on Municipal Affairs of the Municipal Affairs Bureau Hui Lok Man, plants a *Machilus chinensis* sapling to promote the building of an eco-friendly civilisation.
3. On 9 June, the MSAR Government holds a press conference to introduce arrangements for the post-transition period of satellite casinos.



4. On 29 June, the Commemorative Gallery of the Macao Basic Law holds its reopening ceremony. The photo shows Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai and other guests visiting the commemorative gallery.
5. On 6 October, the Integrated Government Services Centre on Avenida de Venceslau de Morais is inaugurated. The photo shows Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai visiting the centre.



1. On 22 October, the second China-Portuguese-speaking Countries Economic and Trade Expo (Macao), the 30th Macao International Trade and Investment Fair (MIF) and the Macao Franchise Expo 2025 (MFE) open. The photo shows Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai visiting the exhibition areas.
2. On 8 May, Secretary for Economy and Finance of the Macao Special Administrative Region Government Tai Kin Ip and Consul General of the French Consulate General in Hong Kong Christile Drulhe sign, on behalf of both sides, the Agreement between the Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the French Republic on the Implementation of a Scientific Research Cooperation Programme.



3. On 2 October, the 11th Macao Industrial Products Fair opens. The photo shows Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai shopping at the Macao M Brand Enterprise Zone to support quality Macao products.
4. On 5 November, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai and the MSAR delegation attend the opening ceremony of the Eighth China International Import Expo and the Hongqiao International Economic Forum.



1. On 15 April, the opening ceremony of the 2025 National Security Education Exhibition is held. Chief Executive of the Macao SAR and Chairman of the Committee for Safeguarding National Security of the Macao SAR Sam Hou Fai and other guests visit the 2025 National Security Education Exhibition.



2. 15 April 2025 marks the 10th National Security Education Day. Macao, Hengqin and Zhuhai jointly light up urban landmarks to promote national security, with the Macao Tower, the Interchange Plaza on Hengqin Financial Island, and the Zhuhai Shizimen International Convention and Exhibition Centre building all simultaneously illuminated. (Composite image)

1. On 19 July, as Tropical Cyclone Wipha approaches, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai inspects low-lying areas near the Inner Harbour to learn about typhoon and flooding prevention measures, and gives instructions on implementing various response measures to safeguard the lives and property of residents.
2. On 26 April, Secretary for Security and Joint Operations Commander Wong Sio Chak summarises the outcomes of the “Crystal Fish 2025” civil protection typhoon drill.
3. On 23 September, during the passage of Super Typhoon Ragasa, in response to the issuance of an orange storm surge warning, security forces and security departments assist residents in low-lying areas with evacuation.





4. On 22 September, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai presides over a meeting at the Civil Protection Operations Centre, hearing reports from the Secretaries on the deployment of measures to respond to Super Typhoon Ragasa.
5. On 22 September, as Super Typhoon Ragasa approaches, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai inspects Rua de Cinco de Outubro to learn about the deployment of typhoon and flood prevention measures in low-lying areas.
6. On 26 April, during the "Crystal Fish 2025" civil protection typhoon drill, the Fire Services Bureau and the Association of Mechanical Equipment Dealers join force to move away a stricken tourist coach.



1. On 15 July, Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture O Lam attends the launch ceremony for the 20th anniversary celebrations of the Historic Centre of Macao's inclusion in the UNESCO World Heritage List.
2. On 23 March, the opening ceremony of the "Culture City of East Asia 2025 – Macao, China" programme is held at Sai Van Lake Square.



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3. On 7 February, the opening ceremony of the Ninth Asian Winter Games is held at the Harbin International Convention and Exhibition Sports Center, with President Xi Jinping declaring the Games open. Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai attends the opening ceremony and witnesses the joyful moment of the China and Macao, China sports delegations entering the arena, and waving to the athletes.



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4. On 6 February, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai takes a group photo with members and athletes of the Macao, China sports delegation participating in the Ninth Asian Winter Games.



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5. On 20 April, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai attends the award ceremony of the ITTF Men's and Women's World Cup Macao 2025.



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1. On 12 December, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai presides over the launching ceremony for the Macao Sub-centre for Traditional Chinese Medicine of the Regional University-Industry Technology Transfer Centre (Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area).
2. On 24 April, at the invitation of the World Health Organization (WHO), and with the approval of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, guidance from the National Health Commission, coordination by the Office of the Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China in the Macao SAR, and support from the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao SAR and the MSAR Government, five members of the China International Emergency Medical Team (Macao) depart for Myanmar to assist with post-disaster emergency medical work.



3. On 26 August, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai and Minister of Science and Technology Yin Hejun attend the “Plaque Presentation Ceremony for State Key Laboratories in Macao”.
4. On 12 December, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai presides over the groundbreaking ceremony for the campus of the University of Macau in the Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.



1. On 28 January, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai and his wife visit the Tap Seac Square Chinese New Year Eve Market.
2. On 29 January, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai inspects Conde de Sao Januario General Hospital to learn about medical services during the Chinese New Year festive period, and cheers on the medical staff on duty.
3. On 29 January, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai inspects Border Gate Checkpoint and extends warm greetings and New Year wishes to frontline staff.

中央人民政府駐澳門特別行政區聯絡辦公室 新春酒會 2025 · 乙巳年

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廣東省2025年春茗(澳門)

THE SPRING BANQUET OF GUANGDONG PROVINCE 2025 (MACAO)

指導單位：廣東省人民政府港澳事務辦公室 主辦單位：廣東省粵港合作促進會 協辦單位：廣東高爾曼有限公司

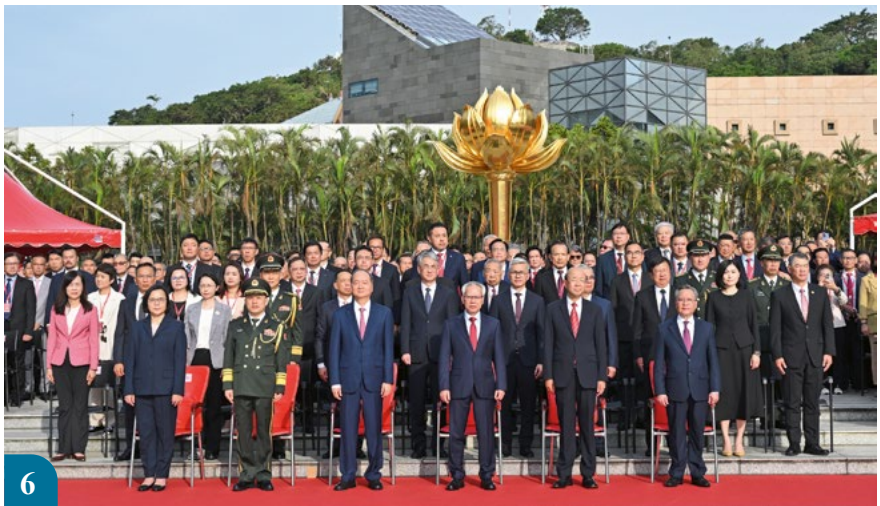
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4. On 16 January, the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao Special Administrative Region holds its 2025 Chinese New Year Reception.
5. On 22 March, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai attends the Spring Banquet of Guangdong Province 2025 (Macao).



1. On 18 October, the Government Headquarters Open Day is held in a lively atmosphere, with Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai sharing the happiness with the public.
- 2-3. On 21 June, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai visits Patane Market, Ilha Verde and the Fai Chi Kei neighbourhood to learn about the business environment, and visits the former Canidrome site to hear plans for the construction of a public sports park.
4. On 23 August, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai visits the “ZAPE Taste Jam” market and interacts with residents and visitors.



5. On 20 December, the flag-raising ceremony to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the establishment of the Macao Special Administrative Region is held at Lotus Square.
6. On 1 October, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai, Central Government officials stationed in Macao, officers of the PLA Garrison in Macao, persons-in-charge of Macao's legislative and judicial bodies, principal officials of the MSAR Government and people from all walks of life attend the flag-raising ceremony to celebrate the 76th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China.

OVERVIEW OF THE MACAO SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION IN 2025



The year 2025 was the inaugural year of the sixth-term Macao Special Administrative Region (MSAR) Government. The MSAR Government firmly implemented the principle of “One country, two systems”; prioritised safeguarding national security and long-term stability; successfully completed the eighth Legislative Assembly election in accordance with the law; further refined the relevant legal provisions and supporting mechanisms, including amendments to local legislation such as the Legislative Assembly Election Law and the Law on Oath-taking upon Assumption of Office; promoted public administration reform; strengthened the executive-led administration; and fostered social consensus, in order to achieve better development of the Macao SAR.

In response to the complex internal and external environment, the MSAR Government intensified its efforts to promote appropriate economic diversification, supported the quality upgrading of key industries, and expedited preliminary work on establishing an orientation fund. A series of policies and measures were adjusted in a timely manner, to revitalise the community economy, support small and medium-sized enterprises, promote industrial upgrading, and boost public confidence and economic vitality. The Government implemented targeted, preferential policies to channel resources to the community and continued optimising social and livelihood policies, increasing expenditure on social welfare and implementing a childcare subsidy scheme, to enhance people’s sense of satisfaction, happiness and security.

The MSAR Government strived to seize the strategic opportunities arising through “Macao + Hengqin”, established a leading group for promoting construction of the Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, and made progress with the second phase of development goals. Several landmark projects were launched and developed smoothly: the Macao-Hengqin International Education (University) Town; the international integrated tourism and cultural district; the international air transport hub on the west bank of the Pearl River; and planning of the technology research industrial park.

In October 2025, construction of the Hengqin Upstream Cargo Terminal of the Macau International Airport officially commenced, laying the foundation for a new regional logistics hub linking Macao and Hengqin. In December, the Macao Sub-Centre for Traditional Chinese Medicine of the Regional University-Industry Technology Transfer Centre (Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area) was launched, accelerating the aggregation and transformation of innovative achievements. The successful hosting of the 15th National Games vividly demonstrated the unique advantages of “One country, two systems” and showcased the strong momentum of coordinated development within the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

Fully Implementing “Patriots Governing Macao” and Fostering Development through Administrative Reform



In 2025, the MSAR Government unwaveringly upheld the principle of “One country, two systems”, to prioritise safeguarding national security and long-term stability, fully implement the holistic approach to national security, and expedite related work. The Government firmly implemented the principle of “patriots governing Macao”, successfully completed the eighth Legislative Assembly election in accordance with the law, promoted public administration reform, strengthened executive-led administration, enhanced mechanisms for coordination between the executive, legislative and judicial authorities, and fostered social consensus, to realise better development of the Macao SAR.

The principle of “One country, two systems” constitutes the foundation of Macao’s prosperity and stability, while “patriots governing Macao” serves as the fundamental political assurance of effective implementation of “One country, two systems”. To translate the principle of “patriots governing Macao” into practice, the MSAR Government continued refining the related legal provisions and supporting mechanisms, amended local legislation – including the Legislative Assembly Election Law and the Law on Oath-taking upon Assumption of Office at the legislative level, thus further embedding the requirements of “patriots governing Macao” into the legal system and enforcement mechanisms, to provide a more solid legal foundation for promoting the fine traditions and core values of patriotism and love for Macao.

Successful Completion of the Legislative Assembly Election

On 14 September 2025, the eighth Legislative Assembly Election of the Macao SAR was successfully completed in a lawful, fair, just and corruption-free environment. This election marked

another milestone in the full implementation of the principle of “patriots governing Macao” and in further developing a quality democratic process that aligns with Macao’s actual circumstances.

The election demonstrated broad participation by all sectors of society. Voters actively exercised their civic rights and cast their votes. The number of votes cast in the direct election reached 175,272, with a turnout rate of 53.35 percent, setting a historical record. This fully reflected Macao’s positive atmosphere of democratic participation and injected strong confidence and momentum into the Macao SAR’s prosperity and stability.

Since its promulgation in 2001, the Legislative Assembly Election Law has undergone four amendments. Each amendment represented an important measure by the Macao SAR, to continuously improve its governance system by drawing on practical experience and responding to new circumstances and new requirements. In 2024, the Macao SAR again amended its Legislative Assembly Election Law, refining the procedures for eligibility review, further implementing the principle of “patriots governing Macao” from a legal perspective, and optimising electoral procedures to ensure that elections are fair, just, corruption-free and orderly.



On behalf of the MSAR Government, Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai extended his congratulations to the 14 directly elected and the 12 indirectly elected legislators, and expressed his gratitude to all registered voters who cast their votes. He said this election was of great significance as the first Legislative Assembly election held following the amendments to the related legislation in 2024. The election strictly implemented the principles of “One country, two systems”, “Macao people governing Macao” and a high degree of autonomy, fully adhered to the principle of “patriots

governing Macao”, and effectively upheld the constitutional order based on the Constitution and the Basic Law of Macao, thereby promoting stable and long-lasting successful practice of “One country, two systems” in Macao.

The Chief Executive said that the MSAR Government would, as always, strictly conform to the Constitution and the Basic Law of Macao; coordinate the division of work with the Legislative Assembly, while maintaining close communications and mutual support, to jointly serve Macao residents. He expressed the hope that the new-term legislators would pass on the spirit of patriotism and love for Macao, actively participate in politics, and repay voters’ trust through concrete actions. He further looked forward to the new-term Legislative Assembly continuing to work hand-in-hand with the MSAR Government, to boost the economy, strive for development, enhance people’s well-being, and jointly create a better future for Macao.

Taking Oath to Uphold the Basic Law and Bear Allegiance to the Macao SAR

On 1 November 2025, in accordance with the Basic Law of Macao, the Law on Safeguarding National Security, and the Basic Regulations on General Rules for Department Heads and Supervisors and the Macao Public Servants Statutes and Regulations – both of which came into effect on the same day following amendments, the MSAR Government held an oath-taking ceremony for heads of public departments and entities of the Macao SAR.

Witnessed by the officiating officer administering the oath, 264 heads of public departments and entities solemnly took the oath to uphold and implement the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China and bear allegiance to the MSAR, faithfully perform their duties, abide by the law, act with integrity, and serve Macao with the utmost dedication.

Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai said the leading officials of the MSAR Government solemnly took the oath in accordance with the law, to uphold and implement the Basic Law of Macao and to bear allegiance to the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China. This not only represented a solemn commitment by the leaders of the core administration team to fulfil their responsibilities, but also manifested the MSAR’s full implementation of the principle of “patriots governing Macao”, carrying profound significance.

The Basic Regulations on General Rules for Department Heads and Supervisors and the Macao Public Servants Statutes and Regulations stipulate that department heads and supervisors are required, upon assuming office, to take an oath to uphold the Basic Law of Macao and bear allegiance to the Macao SAR. Other civil servants are required to make the oath by signing a declaration. Any person who refuses to take the oath shall have the related appointment revoked.

Deepening National Security Education

National security is the most important foundation of national development and the most fundamental protection for people’s well-being. In 2025, the Macao SAR continued improving the legal system and enforcement mechanisms for safeguarding national security, and promoted national security

through multiple channels, enabling residents to gain a profound understanding that national security is closely related to everyday life, and that safeguarding national security is the responsibility and obligation of every resident.

Each year since 2018, the MSAR Government and the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao SAR have jointly organised a series of activities in connection with National Security Education Day, including exhibitions, essay and short video competitions, and online quizzes. Participation continued increasing year by year, fostering confidence and determination throughout society regarding safeguarding national security, and laying a solid foundation for national security awareness in Macao.

From 15 April to 15 May, the National Security Education Exhibition was held with the theme "The 10th anniversary of National Security Education Day: advancing towards more in-depth and effective implementation". The exhibition attracted a total of 65,010 visits, the highest figure to date, while the related website recorded over 153,410 page views. Among the visitors were 16,655 students, 15,053 government personnel, 26,622 representatives from associations and social organisations, and 5,829 personnel from public and private institutions.

The exhibition attracted many Macao residents, schools, enterprises and associations to visit in organised groups. Professional guided tours were offered, to further expand the reach of national security education. On-site quizzes and interactive games with prizes were arranged, particularly targeting students and youth groups, to deepen their understanding of the holistic approach to national security through an engaging and educational approach.

In addition, the MSAR Government and the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao SAR jointly organised the "My Notion of Societal Security" Chinese essay and short video competitions, which received enthusiastic support from the education sector. Eight tertiary education institutions and 48 secondary schools participated, involving more than 25,700 students, representing an increase of approximately 3,000 compared to 2024. There were 520 shortlisted entries for the essay competition, while 85 works were selected in the short video competition. Participants interpreted national security from diverse perspectives, with submissions demonstrating both depth and creativity, reflecting Macao's young people's strong concerns regarding societal security.

Patriotic associations also organised talks and seminars on national security, inviting legal professionals, scholars and representatives of public departments to explain the legislative background of Article 23 of the Basic Law, key amendments to the Law on Safeguarding National Security, and the institutional arrangements of the Cybersecurity Law. Several associations, in cooperation with schools, organised school sharing sessions, to introduce the legal framework of national security and basic knowledge on preventing cyber risks to young students, thereby enhancing their awareness of the rule of law and digital literacy. Several youth organisations also organised exchange tours to the Chinese mainland, to visit patriotic education bases and deepen participants' understanding of national development and the national security landscape.

To commemorate the 80th anniversary of the victory of the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War, a large-scale themed exhibition

organised by the MSAR Government, with support from the Memorial of Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, opened on 25 August 2025. As of 11 September, the exhibition had attracted more than 34,000 visits, while the related website recorded nearly 59,000 page views.

On 3 September, the MSAR Government arranged for representatives of government departments, various sectors of society and students to watch the live broadcast of the commemorative assembly held in Beijing to mark the 80th Anniversary of Victory in the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War. Higher education institutions and non-tertiary schools in Macao also arranged for students to view the live broadcast on campus. These two activities attracted nearly 60,000 participants, enabling the community to collectively remember the history of the War of Resistance and promote the indomitable national spirit and the great spirit of resistance.

Safeguarding Societal Security

The Macao SAR strives to build a comprehensive and multi-dimensional security governance system, continuously strengthen the four major pillars – i.e. law enforcement, the legal framework, capacity and cybersecurity, thereby providing comprehensive protection for social stability and smooth implementation of major events.

In strict accordance with the Law on Safeguarding National Security, crimes endangering national security were prevented and investigated, while close cooperation with judicial authorities ensured resolute crackdowns on activities by anti-China and destabilising forces. Counter-terrorism arrangements and regional and international cooperation were further strengthened, to prevent infiltration by external forces, proactively mitigate risks, and ensure smooth implementation of the eighth Legislative Assembly election, the 15th National Games events held in Macao, and major cultural, sports and performing arts activities.

In alignment with the MSAR Government's overall planning, the supporting legal framework for safeguarding national security was optimised and the draft bill on countering terrorism was refined in response to the counter-terrorism situation, providing a solid legal foundation for societal security.

A system of indicators for monitoring and early warnings regarding national security risks was established, to facilitate participation of the entire government and cross-departmental coordination. Through professional training and introduction of advanced technologies, the capabilities of frontline staff in risk assessment and responsiveness were substantially enhanced.

The Cyber Security Incident Alert and Emergency Response Centre continued to play its role by strengthening early warning notifications, incident handling and technical support, improving vulnerability management, conducting incident drills, and promoting the establishment of intelligence exchange mechanisms with neighbouring regions, to safeguard societal security.

Promoting Public Administration Reform

The MSAR Government prioritised the strengthening of coordination and overall planning related to



deepening public administration reform. In February 2025, a leadership and coordination mechanism for public administration reform was established, including a leading group chaired by the Chief Executive, a coordination group chaired by the Secretary for Administration and Justice, and 14 working groups, to improve inter-departmental coordination mechanisms and foster a system for administrative operations characterised by top-down coordination and highly efficient collaboration. During the year, the leading group held two meetings to determine directions for reform and ensure orderly progress with various measures.

In terms of streamlining organisational structures, the Government rebuilt the organisational structure of public administration, and formulated By-law No. 13/2025 on the general system for the establishment and organisational structure of public departments and entities, to clearly define the principles of departmental roles, operation and supervision, and set upper limits on organisational size to prevent institutional expansion. The MSAR Government expedited departmental restructuring in three dimensions: streamlining internal structures, optimising divisions of functions, and promoting integration and reorganisation. In the first phase, the Government Printing Bureau was merged into the Legal Affairs Bureau; the Secretariat of the Executive Council was reorganised; and work began on streamlining the Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau, the Financial Services Bureau, and the Municipal Affairs Bureau, in order to reduce excessive hierarchical levels, clarify the division of responsibilities, and strengthen overall governance synergy.

Public services continued being optimised. “Macao One Account” integrated more than 480 electronic services, with 670,000 registered users. Its service model evolved from basic digitalisation to integrated processing and one-stop service delivery. The “Business and Associations Platform” provided 200 services, with 20,000 physical accounts registered. The 24-hour self-service centres at the Macao Government Services Centre in Avenida de Venceslau de Morais and the Integrated Services Building in Rotunda de Carlos da Maia officially commenced operation. The basic framework of the unified platform for handling public opinions was completed, further facilitating access for residents and enterprises.

Deepening public administration reform constitutes a core task for the MSAR Government in implementing its administration philosophy of pursuing innovation. Building on the existing leadership and coordination mechanism for public administration reform, the MSAR Government systematically and comprehensively implemented reform measures based on three key pillars: streamlining government structures, enhancing the capacity of civil servants, and deepening innovation in public service delivery, to improve administrative efficiency and the quality of public services, converge collective efforts, and jointly promote the modernisation of the governance system and capability of the Macao SAR.

Consolidating the Momentum of Economic Recovery and Focusing on Promoting Appropriate Economic Diversification



In 2025, facing a complex and volatile environment both at home and abroad, Macao's economic and social development encountered numerous challenges. In response, the MSAR Government adjusted its administrative policies and measures according to the prevailing conditions. We introduced a series of initiatives to stimulate consumption, revitalise community economies, support small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and promote industrial upgrading, thereby boosting public confidence and economic vitality. The revised figure for the full-year Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was 418.04 billion patacas, representing year-on-year real growth of 4.7 percent and restoring the economy to 89.6 percent of its level in 2019, continuing a steady and progressive development trend.

To revitalise the community economy, the MSAR Government adopted a new approach to drive zone development through government-led coordination, investment of business resources and community-based organisation, and collaborated with internationally renowned intellectual properties to host community events; launched the Community Consumption Rewards Programme

in March 2025, driving approximately 1.04 billion patacas in spending; and held the Community Consumption Rewards Programme in celebration of the National Games from September to November, offering consumption incentives totalling nearly 500 million patacas and generating approximately 1.645 billion patacas in spending.

The Government has enhanced support for small- and medium-sized enterprises by launching the “Expertintive Shops” subsidy programme to enhance quality development, and a scheme providing interest subsidies on bank loans for SMEs to ease financing burdens; encouraging banks to ease pressures businesses face in obtaining funding; introducing the “2025 SME Digital Support Service” and the “Smart Upgrade Pilot Programme for the Macao Catering Industry”; and encouraging enterprises to leverage cross-boundary e-commerce to expand markets and accelerate digital transformations.

Promoting the Healthy Development of Integrated Tourism

The MSAR Government supervised the healthy and orderly development of the gaming industry, guided concessionaires to scientifically adjust the structures of their non-gaming investment projects, and properly handled the issue of “satellite casinos”; deepened cross-sector integration of “Tourism+”, capitalised on trends in new media and intellectual property development, expanded markets for international and young customers, and strengthened online promotion and multi-platform engagement. The Government completed the second-phase review of the Macao Tourism Industry Development Master Plan. In June 2025, for the first time, Macao attained first place in the China Tourism Academy’s “Top 10 Destinations for Chinese Outbound Tourist Satisfaction 2024”, and secured a position in the Global Muslim Travel Index rankings.



Supporting Upgrading and Enhancement of Key Industries

In 2025, to foster appropriate economic diversification, the MSAR Government expedited preparatory work for establishing a government industry fund and a guidance fund; improved Macao's business environment by attracting businesses through organising conferences and exhibitions; and introduced more industrial projects and debut stores.

Traditional Chinese medicine ("TCM") and Big Health industries steadily developed. The Government supported the establishment of TCM research platforms and launched an incentive programme for upgrading Macao's pharmaceutical industry; and assisted well-known Chinese mainland enterprises with setting up factories in Macao. As of September 2025, 14 applications for registration of proprietary Chinese medicines under the model of "register in Macao and produce in Hengqin" had been received; these applications have since resulted in four products being registered, three of which are authorised to use the "Production supervised by Macao" label. The Government has actively facilitated international registration by leveraging the Public Service Platform for Overseas Registration of TCM Products of the Traditional Chinese Medicine Science and Technology Industrial Park of Cooperation between Guangdong and Macao (GMTCM Park).

To expedite the quality development of modern financial services, the legislation for the Investment Funds Law was completed, and the Insurance Intermediary Activities Law came into effect in August 2025. The Government facilitated alignment of Macao's bond market with international markets, while the Macao Central Securities Depository is now directly linked to Hong Kong's Central Clearing and Settlement System ("CCASS"). The Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China issued sovereign bonds in Macao for the fourth consecutive year, totalling 21 billion yuan. Guangdong Province issued municipal government bonds in Macao for the fifth consecutive year, including themed bonds supporting the 15th National Games and blue bonds for the first time.

By the end of 2025, there were more than 1,000 bond listings in Macao, with a total value of 1,063.873 billion patacas. The Real Time Gross Settlement System was upgraded during the year, and the core system of "Digital Macao Pataca" was completed, with small-scale transaction testing currently underway in a sandbox environment.

The Government expedited the development of new and high-tech industries and promoted the transformation and upgrading of traditional industries through optimising the Technology Enterprises Certification Programme – with 51 enterprises certified by the end of November 2025, and business activities spanning integrated circuits, information technology, TCM, new materials, and biotechnology. The combined annual revenue of these enterprises reached nearly 4.3 billion patacas, in tandem with improving the research subsidy system and promoting transfers of technologies developed in universities. The TCM centre of the technology transfer and transformation centre of higher education institutions (Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area) was officially inaugurated by the end of 2025. The MSAR Government facilitated the development of technological talents in Macao, and supported market expansion for "Made in Macao", "Macao-branded" and "Macao-designed" products.

To enhance the competitiveness of the MICE (meetings, incentives, conventions, and exhibitions) and trade industries, the Government promoted high-quality development of the convention and exhibition sector and attracted several internationally recognised large-scale conferences to Macao

for the first time. In 2025, Macao was named the “Best Convention City (Asia)” and “Best BT-MICE City”. To expedite development in the culture and sports sector, the Government hosted major cultural events, such as the second Macao International Short Film Festival and the 35th Macao Arts Festival, and continued implementing the China National Arts Fund Matching Programme to encourage innovation in the local culture industry and the creation of more performing art works with Macao characteristics.

Prioritising Macao-Hengqin Development of the Four Nascent Industries

In 2025, to strengthen liaison and coordination, the MSAR Government established a leading group for promoting development of Hengqin, to coordinate major work related to the Cooperation Zone in Hengqin. In line with the strategic positioning of “Macao + Hengqin”, the Government treats Hengqin’s development as Macao’s own responsibility, further increasing its commitment to the Cooperation Zone and driving the high-level completion of second-phase objectives.

The Government clarified the development directions for key industries through issuing the Industrial Development Plan for the Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin (2025-2029), prioritising the development of the Cooperation Zone’s “four nascent industries” of culture and tourism, higher education, healthcare, new and high-tech, and modern financial service sectors, which most synergise with Macao’s development, while being most likely to attract Macao enterprises, and most capable of driving employment for Macao residents.

The Government fully leverages the functions of its industrial investment fund for the Cooperation Zone. As of the end of September 2025, contracts for 32 sub-funds and 20 direct investment projects had been signed, worth a total of approximately 6.067 billion yuan. In all, 121 enterprises have been attracted to establish operations, including 20 company headquarters, 51 specialised or innovative enterprises, and 16 business segments of well-known listed companies. Two direct investment projects have successfully completed, achieving investment returns of 59 percent and 44.3 percent.

To enhance the cultural tourism and MICE sectors, the Government continued implementing the Macao-Hengqin Travel Stimulation Programme, thus fostering resource sharing and mutual visitor flows between the two regions’ convention and tourism industries. In the year since the policy allowing Chinese mainland tour groups to make multiple trips between Hengqin and Macao was introduced, nearly 18,000 tour groups have been organised, with nearly 66,000 visitors. Approximately 114 e-commerce enterprises and 45 Macao-funded cross-boundary e-commerce companies and service institutions have been established. The Government also arranged for Macao and Hengqin industry representatives to participate in professional convention and exhibition activities held in Macao, Singapore and Thailand.

To promote integrated development of TCM and Big Health, the Government optimised the model of “register in Macao and produce in Hengqin” and actively attracted high-quality pharmaceutical enterprises and projects to the Traditional Chinese Medicine Science and Technology Industrial Park of Cooperation between Guangdong and Macao (“GMTCM Park”). As of the end of September 2025, the occupancy rate of the GMTCM Park reached 82 percent, with a total of 133 enterprises established. The Government also promoted stem cell research and applications, and collaborated with Hengqin in jointly promoting legislation on cutting-edge medical technologies such as cell therapy.

Regarding integrated development of specialised financial services: as of August 2025, the Cooperation Zone had opened over 590 multi-functional Electronic Fence accounts (EF accounts), with total settlements exceeding 160 billion yuan. The Government secured support from national financial regulators for leading public fund institutions in the Cooperation Zone to expand their business operations in Macao, and for retaining the authority to approve private equity investment enterprises within the Cooperation Zone. To enhance cross-boundary financial services for people's livelihoods, the Government expanded the use of Macao's Simple Pay integrated electronic payment platform to also encompass pilot merchants in the Macao New Neighbourhood.

To promote coordinated development of the technology industry, the Government supported Macao universities in leading the establishment of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao joint laboratories, provided support to approved laboratories researching integrated circuits, and approved a new joint TCM laboratory during the year; facilitated the transformation of 10 key projects within the Cooperation Zone, covering areas such as computer chip design, stem cells, advanced materials, and digital technology; supported the UM Science and Technology Research Institute in building five major research and development (R&D) centres; and jointly established 16 university-enterprise laboratories. As of 1 September, 51 new research projects had been launched, bringing the total to 369 projects.

National Games Empower the Greater Bay Area and Open New Horizons for Regional Cooperation



The 15th National Games of the People's Republic of China opened on 9 November 2025. Co-organised by Guangdong Province, the Hong Kong SAR and the Macao SAR, it was the largest-scale, highest-level and most far-reaching multi-sport event held in the country, and marked the first time that Hong Kong and Macao were co-organisers of the National Games. The event represented an important initiative by the country to advance the coordinated development of the Guangdong-

Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, as well as an innovative endeavour for showcasing to the world the institutional advantages of “One country, two systems” and the new achievements of the Chinese path to modernisation.

The Macao division organised 479 competition sessions, with 22 gold medals and 74 medals, and received over 1,800 team leaders, coaches, athletes and technical officials. The Macao delegation also achieved three golds and two bronzes, which were its best-ever results in the National Games.

Through co-organising the National Games spanning the three places, the MSAR Government accumulated invaluable experience in regional collaboration. This included jointly staging the first-ever cross-boundary road cycling race in National Games history alongside Guangdong and Hong Kong, innovatively adopting a “seamless boundary crossing” model that served as a pioneering experience for cross-boundary event coordination within the Greater Bay Area. The collaboration brought the three places closer together in various ways, from technological support to resource sharing, laying a solid foundation for deeper integration in sports, culture, tourism and related sectors across the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and injecting new momentum into the development of “one anchor, two places” in the Greater Bay Area.

On 21 November, following a thorough review and assessment of the experience gained through co-organising the 15th National Games, the General Administration of Sport of China, the People’s Government of Guangdong Province, the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region jointly signed the Agreement on Strengthening Sports Cooperation and Promoting Integrated Development. The agreement commits to continuously advancing integrated sports development across the three places, and to fully harnessing sport’s unique functions and diverse values to further serve the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and support the practical exploration of “One country, two systems”.

High-quality Development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area

Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao have strengthened high-level dialogue, mutual visits and collaboration to broaden and enhance cooperation. The Cross-boundary Wealth Management Connect scheme currently has 11 Macao banks participating, with a combined total of over 28,000 accounts opened. As of the end of 2025, a total of 177,900 individual investors were participating in the scheme in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, comprising 54,000 investors from Hong Kong and Macao and 117,700 from the Chinese mainland. Pilot institutions on the Chinese mainland processed a total of RMB 127.735 billion in cross-boundary fund transfers through closed-loop fund transfer channels.

In the area of cross-boundary finance, the Government facilitated cross-boundary fund transfers through pilot banks and insurance companies, and considered establishing a “whitelist” for insurance products in the three regions; and introduced the “Greater Bay Area Standards” for certification to promote alignment of regulations and mechanisms. It also supported the establishment of the Greater Bay Area Intellectual Property Consulting Service Centre, to offer services including Chinese mainland trademark registration, copyright registration and patent applications, as well

as Hong Kong and Macao trademark registration services. In addition, the MSAR Government, together with the governments of Guangdong and Hong Kong, created a mechanism for cooperation regarding consumer integrity, and strengthened collaboration with Greater Bay Area cities in technology and tourism.

Regarding provincial and regional cooperation: the MSAR Government actively leveraged existing cooperation mechanisms and dedicated working groups to strengthen collaboration in key sectors including TCM and Big Health, modern financial services, high-tech industries, and cultural tourism and exhibitions; and continued supporting rural revitalisation in Xiushui County, Jiangxi Province. An agreement regarding the third batch of Macao's rural revitalisation support projects for Xiushui was signed on 30 December 2025.

Strengthening External Exchanges and Platform Functions

The MSAR Government prepared to establish overseas offices for economic, trade, tourism and cultural affairs in East Asian and Southeast Asian countries; and promoted cooperative relationships with Brasilia, to play a greater role on the international stage.

The Education and Youth Development Bureau organised a delegation of Macao universities to visit Brazil from 10 October to 15 October, and visit local universities, science and technology parks, and innovation centres. Macao universities and institutions signed eight cooperation agreements and established five cooperation intentions with their Brazilian counterparts.

To leverage Macao's role as a "precise connector" between China and Portuguese-speaking countries, the MSAR Government adopted multi-dimensional measures to promote in-depth cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking countries in trade, science and technology, culture and tourism, and talent development, while continuously enriching the offerings of the China-Portuguese-speaking Countries Cooperation Platform. Through dedicated working groups, the Government facilitated the implementation of multiple projects, such as supporting several of the top 500 Chinese mainland construction materials and home furnishing enterprises and major grain and oil companies in establishing facilities in Portuguese-speaking countries, as well as making bulk purchases of agricultural products.

The 17th Cultural Week of China and Portuguese-speaking Countries realised, for the first time, a coordinated showcase spanning Macao, Beijing and Zhongshan. It brought together 84 artists and artisans from nine Portuguese-speaking countries, the Chinese mainland and Macao for a rich and diverse cultural feast, attracting some 128,000 attendees.

Other activities included hosting the second China-Portuguese-speaking Countries Economic and Trade Expo (Macao) and the 2025 Innovation and Entrepreneurship Competition (Macao) for Technology Enterprises from Brazil and Portugal, as well as promoting cooperation between the Chinese mainland and Portuguese-speaking countries in finance and insurance, e-commerce, and scientific research. The Government also facilitated more investment projects through the China-PSC Cooperation Fund, to fully leverage Macao's role as a "precise connector".

On 5 December, the National Development and Reform Commission and the MSAR Government jointly convened the seventh Joint Conference on Advancing Macao's Full Participation in and Contributions to the Belt and Road Initiative, to support Macao in expanding opportunities for

cooperation with greater potential within the framework of the Belt and Road Initiative, and in playing a greater role in China's high-level opening up to the outside world.

The Department of Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan Affairs of the Ministry of Commerce, the China International Contractors Association, and the Macao Commerce and Investment Promotion Institute jointly organised the “Delegation of Chinese Mainland and Macao Enterprises Going Global Together”. From 7 December to 11 December, the delegation represented Chinese mainland and Macao enterprises in visits to major projects in Indonesia and Malaysia with Chinese mainland infrastructure sector involvement, gaining in-depth understanding of the latest infrastructure plans, cooperation projects and related supporting policies, and building bridges for practical cooperation with local and Chinese mainland enterprises, thereby expanding business in Belt and Road markets.

Commencing Major Projects and Optimising Housing Policies



The MSAR Government pragmatically implemented four major infrastructure projects, while reserving land for these four key projects, conducting detailed planning for various districts, actively optimising housing policies and adjusting housing supply planning – striving to transform Macao into a liveable and tourist-friendly city.

Construction of Macao-Hengqin University Town Underway

A dedicated task force has been formed by Macao and Hengqin authorities to implement the Macao-Hengqin International Education (University) Town project in phases. During the first phase, the University of Macau, Macao Polytechnic University, and Macao University of Tourism will establish their presence by utilising existing facilities in the Cooperation Zone.

Phase II focuses on the construction of the “University of Macau (UM) Cooperation Zone Campus”. The ground-breaking ceremony for the campus of the Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin was held on 12 December 2025. As a core project of the Macao-Hengqin International Education (University) Town, this marks a major milestone in the integration

of Macao-Hengqin education, which is transitioning from utilising existing facilities to dedicated construction projects. The project spans a total land area of approximately 375,600 square metres, and is expected to take three years to complete. It is scheduled to be partially operational in 2028 and fully completed by 2029.

Phase III focuses on the construction of the Macao Polytechnic University and Macao University of Tourism campuses in the Cooperation Zone. Following land acquisition in 2026, construction work will begin in 2027, and is expected to be largely completed by 2030.

Feasibility studies and planning for the Cooperation Zone campuses of Macao Polytechnic University and Macao University of Tourism are currently underway, alongside the renovation of Dezhi Plaza in Hengqin, to support the initial phase of expanded educational operations for the three public universities. Communications are ongoing with the Ministry of Education and Guangdong provincial government, regarding the introduction of regulations on managing expanded educational operations.

Developing an Integrated Tourism and Culture Zone

To promote the innovative, sustainable development of Macao's cultural tourism industry, the MSAR Government is planning the construction of the Macao International Integrated Tourism and Culture Zone. This initiative aims to create a high-standard cultural space blending rich cultural heritage with contemporary characteristics, establishing a new cultural landmark that integrates cultural performances, artistic exchanges, tourism, leisure, and commercial supporting facilities.

The MSAR Government commissioned the China Tourism Academy to conduct preliminary planning and feasibility studies for the culture zone. From 13 November to 26 December 2025, a public consultation was held, to collect opinions on project positioning, site selection, supporting facilities and operational management. During this period, multiple consultation sessions were held for both the general public and professional organisations.

The development of the cultural district aims to further enhance Macao's role as a world tourism and leisure centre, and foster the development of a base for exchanges and cooperation, with Chinese culture as the mainstream and diverse cultures coexisting, and achieving the vision of "cultural Macao". Featured projects include the Macao National Museum of Culture, the Macao International Centre for Performing Arts, and the International Museum of Contemporary Art (as it is tentatively named).

Strengthening Air Transport Competitiveness

The MSAR Government will fully leverage Macao's unique advantages, including the principle of "One country, two systems", and its status as a free port and separate customs territory, as well as its international air traffic rights. The MSAR Government is forging ahead with the expansion of Macau International Airport and the construction of the pre-clearance cargo terminal, to build an efficient Macao-Hengqin intermodal transport system, boosting the airport's air cargo volume and competitiveness. This will open new channels for international engagement and further boost Macao's integration into the development of the Greater Bay Area.

The official groundbreaking ceremony of Macau International Airport (MIA) pre-clearance

cargo terminal in Hengqin was held on 28 October 2025. The terminal is designed to serve as a new logistics hub for the Macao-Hengqin region, further enhancing the modern logistics system within the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. It is a joint venture between Macau International Airport Co. Ltd. (CAM) and a Chinese mainland logistics company, and the geological survey and programme design for the project have been completed. Foundation work began in May 2025, followed by the commencement of the main construction in October. The project is scheduled to commence operation by 2027.

Planning and Feasibility Study for the Macao Technology Research Industrial Park

The MSAR Government has established an inter-department task force to coordinate the planning and construction of the Macao Technology Research Industrial Park. A professional team was commissioned to conduct preliminary research, which included field studies of various science and technology parks in both the Chinese mainland and abroad. In-depth research was conducted regarding project positioning, supporting policies, and infrastructure, while opinions from various sectors of society were extensively solicited.

The Macao Technology Research Industrial Park is positioned as a base for high-quality technology companies from the Chinese mainland seeking expansion overseas, a service centre for cutting-edge technological projects from abroad, and a local base for industry-academia-research integration, focusing on four major industrial sectors: integrated circuits, biomedicine, digital technology, and aerospace technology, to create an integrated innovative ecosystem of “research-incubation-transformation-services”. Two preliminary locations have been chosen for the Macao Technology Research Industrial Park: a plot on Avenida Wai Long, and the western portion of the New Urban Zone Area E1.

The Avenida Wai Long site, situated near Macau International Airport and the Macao University of Science and Technology, occupies a total land area of approximately 83,000 square metres. This plot primarily focuses on the development of the biomedicine industry, and features high-end research and development platforms, customised workshops, and industry support facilities. The western portion of the New Urban Zone Area E1 has a total land area of approximately 177,000 square metres, and is prioritised for the development of functional sectors, such as digital technology, integrated circuits, and aerospace technology. The site will also be equipped with a data and computing centre, a city reception hall, a public service hall, and waterfront activity spaces.

Advancing the Detailed Planning for Various Districts

The MSAR Government continues developing detailed planning for Outer Harbour District-1, Outer Harbour District-2, Northern District-1, and Taipa Central District-2. In addition to continuously optimising the planning of smaller land areas, the Government has initiated the “Study on Adjusting the Urban Plan for Seac Pai Van, Coloane (East Side)”.

The review and adjustments of base values for land premiums will be completed this year, to ensure land use costs remain reasonable. In addition, the MSAR Government has adopted a “planned utilisation + temporary use” dual-track model to revitalise recovered land. Preliminary work is currently underway for five plots, with a total of 30,000 square metres, which will be designated as

temporary sports, recreational, and parking facilities. Hence, urban renewal continues progressing. In addition to moving forward with projects such as renewal of the seven buildings at Iao Hon Estate, the Government is also refining the system for allowing anyone who owns property within a plot to apply for a draft planning condition.

The MSAR Government continues to optimise its coordination mechanism for engineering works, to increase the proportion of combined construction projects. As of 30 September 2025, the working group for optimising the coordination of road works had reviewed 678 roadwork projects and coordinated 140 combined projects, thereby reducing the frequency of road excavations.

Additionally, the Government will make timely adjustments to various housing supply plans, to better align with the housing needs of residents with different levels of income. In terms of balancing housing supply, the construction of public housing and Home-Ownership Scheme housing is progressing steadily, and the housing allocation mechanism is being continuously refined, including by exploring the feasibility of relaxing rules to allow two-person households to be allocated two-bedroom units and shortening waiting times. Furthermore, a feasibility study on a replacement system for Home-Ownership Scheme housing has been initiated, to effectively address citizens' residential needs. .

Prioritising Livelihoods Through Targeted Support to Secure a Safe Living and Working Environment



The year 2025 was the inaugural year of the sixth-term MSAR Government. Adhering to the

principles of “providing targeted assistance, implementing preference policies, and devoting resources to the needy”, the MSAR Government continuously refines social welfare to support people’s livelihoods, increases social welfare expenditure, and ensures a solid safety net for people’s livelihoods. Meanwhile, efforts are made to optimise both the soft and hard infrastructure related to livelihoods, enhancing service quality and efficiency, and developing Macao into a liveable and tourist-friendly city, effectively enhancing people’s sense of satisfaction, happiness and security.

Optimising Welfare Measures and Perfecting Social Security

The MSAR Government continued implementing livelihood-support measures by refining the Wealth Partaking Scheme and adjusting eligibility criteria for disbursement to eligible residents. In addition, the Government refunded 60 percent of the 2023 personal income tax paid by approximately 165,000 eligible taxpayers, capped at a ceiling of 14,000 patacas, with the aim of alleviating the tax burden on residents.

Employment is the foundation of people’s livelihoods. The MSAR Government has formed an Employment Promotion Coordination Working Group to address employment issues for Macao residents, particularly young people, and requested public works and services contractors to prioritise hiring local employees. As of 30 September, the Government had successfully facilitated 8,530 job placements, 54 percent of which were for young people aged 34 or below. Also, the Government strengthened vocational training to cultivate application-oriented talents needed for industrial development, and collaborated with enterprises to launch the “Specialised Employment + Training Programme”, to assist the staff of satellite casinos that were scheduled for closure by the end of the year.

The MSAR Government continued improving labour-related laws and regulations, dynamically adjusted the numbers of non-resident workers based on market demand, and strictly enforced measures against illegal employment in accordance with the law. In 2025, the Government conducted 683 inspections, resulting in administrative penalties being issued in 668 instances.

Regarding social security and support for vulnerable groups: the MSAR Government increased the amounts of pensions, old age allowances, disability allowances, and various social security benefits, and disbursed an additional month of full financial assistance to approximately 2,600 families who were receiving regular financial assistance. The Government also conducted research on linking the pension base to the Minimum Subsistence Index and completed the report on the review of the current situation and development of the Non-mandatory Central Provident Fund, laying a solid foundation for refining the two-tier social security system.

Creating a Birth-Friendly Environment and Strengthening Services for the Elderly and Families

To address changes in demographic structure, the MSAR Government actively created a birth-friendly environment. In 2025, the “Childcare Subsidy Scheme” was launched, to provide a monthly allowance of 1,500 patacas (18,000 patacas per year) for infants and toddlers under the age of three, who are permanent residents of the Macao SAR. The birth allowance has also been increased, and the Medically Assisted Reproduction Subsidy Scheme has been implemented, to

alleviate the financial burden of childbearing on families. Furthermore, the second Macao Women's Development Goal Plan has been formulated, the 2026-2030 Childcare Services Development Plan has been completed, and a maternal health management platform has been established, to provide families with comprehensive support.

Regarding services for the elderly: the old-age allowance has been increased from 9,000 patacas to 10,000 patacas per year, reflecting the MSAR Government's care and respect for senior citizens. The Government has expanded services within community facilities, including by establishing a station promoting safe community medication for the elderly. Furthermore, to precisely understand the needs of the elderly, the Government has conducted a census and registration initiative for elderly people living alone or in elderly-only households. Meanwhile, rehabilitation support has also been strengthened, the Ten-year Action Plan for the Provision of Rehabilitation Services (2026-2035) is being drafted, and there is progress with drafting legislation regarding barrier-free environments. Plans are also in place to add a new day care centre for the elderly and a comprehensive rehabilitation service centre in Eastern District-2, to further strengthen the community support network.

Perfecting the Healthcare System and Enhancing Health Management

Health is the top priority for residents' well-being. In 2025, The MSAR Government comprehensively implemented the "Healthy Macao Blueprint". Through the Healthy Community Partnership initiative, for extensively collaborating with community organisations, the Government is dedicated to improving Macao residents' health literacy and promoting health self-management capabilities. Guided by the principle of "putting prevention first", various cancer screening services continued, to achieve the goals of "early detection, early diagnosis and early treatment". Furthermore, the Government also closely monitored the changes in cyclical infectious diseases, effectively controlled the spread of the chikungunya virus, and continuously refined monitoring, early warning, and emergency response mechanisms.

To optimise the healthcare system, the MSAR Government leveraged the functions of new facilities after specialist outpatient, day surgery and inpatient services at the Macao Medical Centre of the Peking Union Medical College Hospital became fully operational. Through a shared public medical services development plan between the Health Bureau and the hospital, the average waiting time for first-time specialist outpatient appointments has been reduced from 3.3 weeks in 2024 to approximately 2.8 weeks between January and September 2025. Meanwhile, the capacity for diagnosing and treating complex and critical illnesses, along with specialist outpatient services, were significantly enhanced through the completion of Macao's largest oncology radiotherapy centre.

Regarding primary healthcare services: the MSAR Government is committed to better utilising community medical resources by encouraging residents to make use of healthcare vouchers for the chronic disease screening programme. The quota for subsidised community outpatient services at non-profit medical institutions was increased to approximately 180,000. The health station in the Eastern District-2 became operational during the year; it offers adult healthcare, child healthcare, and walk-in services, thus optimising the local medical network. Cross-boundary medical cooperation has also been expanded through the launch of ambulance transfer services between Zhuhai-Macao and Hengqin-Macao, facilitating cross-boundary medical treatment for Macao residents.

Developing Quality Education and Fostering Talent in Science and Technology

To continue promoting quality development of education, the MSAR Government has completed the interim review for Medium-to-long-term Development of Tertiary Education (2021-2030) and the Medium-to-long-term Plan for Non-tertiary Education (2021-2030), thus providing a scientific basis for policy adjustments. During the 2025/2026 school year, the Government increased the basic and supplementary amounts of the free education subsidies. It also raised the Subsidy for Optimising Class-to-Teacher or Student-to-Teacher Ratios for non-free education schools, along with recurrent education subsidies and tuition subsidies, to enhance the capacity for providing quality education.

In accordance with the guiding principles of integrated development of education, science and technology, and talent, the Government actively promoted the development of “Smart Education” and implemented Artificial Intelligence (AI) education across all academic stages. Meanwhile, systematic AI outreach and education programmes are being tailor-made for various age groups and demographics. These efforts aim to nurture high-quality technological talent.

Regarding hardware infrastructure: the MSAR Government optimised the layout of school facilities and continued construction of school campuses and educational centres in Eastern District-2. The Government also actively addressed the impact of demographic shifts on the education system, and launched a study titled “The Impact of School-age Population Changes on Macao’s Education System and Corresponding Strategies”, to ensure rational allocation of educational resources.

Optimising Public Housing Supply and Rationally Regulating Transportation Services

Housing is fundamental for people’s well-being. In 2025, the MSAR Government systematically commenced public housing projects in four plots in New Urban Zone Area A, with 3,848 families already allocated housing units. To ease the financial burden on residents, the period of the rent waiver for social housing was extended, benefiting about 95 percent of public housing tenants. The Government also continued refining the housing allocation mechanism.

Regarding Home-Ownership Scheme housing units: the construction of projects in five plots in New Urban Zone Area A is underway, and is expected to supply 5,254 housing units. For the 2019 Home-Ownership Scheme housing applications, arrangements have been made regarding unit selections for 2,054 households, and the list for the 2023 applications has been published. To address changing family structures, the Government has commenced a feasibility study on a Home-Ownership Scheme housing unit exchange system, with a focus on the housing needs of young families. Additionally, housing for senior citizens is now open for regular applications and move-ins, addressing senior citizens’ desire for a liveable environment.

Regarding transportation: to effectively increase taxi services, 10 companies that were awarded taxi operation licences in 2024 have added a total of 500 standard taxis. In response to special circumstances, two companies were exceptionally granted a total of 100 taxis without bidding,

bringing the total number of operating taxis in Macao to about 1,460. Over 40 percent of the LRT East Line project has been completed, and there is steady progress with the road network construction in New Urban Zone Area A.

Regarding environmental protection: significant progress has been achieved in phasing out highly polluting vehicles and promoting electric motorcycles; and research on environmental protection planning has commenced. The Government established an inter-secretariat working group to follow up on and improve Macao's gas safety and regulatory framework, further optimising monitoring work. By 2025, the number of households using natural gas in Macao exceeded 18,000.

Building a Liveable and Tourism-Friendly City to Secure a Safe Living and Working Environment

The MSAR Government is making systematic progress with the detailed district planning for Northern District-1, Outer Harbour District-1, Outer Harbour District-2 and Taipa Central District-2. By scientifically allocating land resources and strengthening sea area management, the Government aims to build public facilities that better serve the public and create a more comfortable, convenient, and safe living environment. In alignment with the "Third Five-Year Plan", land has been reserved for four key major projects, and the adjustment of land premium values has been completed. For recovered land, a dual-track model of "planned utilisation + temporary use" has been adopted, aiming to revitalise land resources. This includes current efforts to transform five plots (with a total area of about 30,000 square metres) into temporary recreational spaces and parking lots.

Optimising Cross-boundary Transport Services to Facilitate Cross-district Living and Development

The MSAR Government is proactively participating in the high-quality development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. Further progress has been achieved in facilitating cross-boundary transport. The "Northbound Travel for Macao Vehicles" policy continues being optimised, and cross-boundary transport cooperation between Hong Kong and Macao is deepening, to improve transport facilities for international tourists. Furthermore, the Government is making progress with planning Macao-Hengqin cross-boundary intermodal routes, and has begun developing the Macao Smart Go WeChat mini-programme to interconnect transport information. Research is also being conducted on a new channel directly linking Macao and Hengqin, aiming to create a regional cooperation hub in the Shizimen area and further integrate Macao into the regional transport network.

Breakthroughs have also been achieved in cross-boundary medical cooperation, with the launch of ambulance transfer services between Zhuhai-Macao and Hengqin-Macao to facilitate cross-boundary medical treatment for residents. Also, the Guangdong-Macao Social Insurance One-stop Service has been implemented to enable simultaneous processing of 76 Guangdong social security services and 28 Macao services. This initiative supports Macao residents in their employment, entrepreneurship and daily lives within the Cooperation Zone.

Quality Deliberation in the Legislative Assembly with Comprehensive and In-Depth Oversight



During the fourth session of the seventh-term Legislative Assembly (from 16 October 2024 to 15 October 2025), 28 plenary meetings and 100 committee meetings were held, with 22 laws, two resolutions and four simple-majority resolutions passed during the plenary meetings.

Fulfilment of Legislative Functions:

Regarding public administration reform, the Legislative Assembly passed:

- Law No. 18/2024 on the Electronic Property, Commercial, and Notary Registration, to digitalise the processes for property acquisition, mortgage registration and cancellation, company incorporation registration, and notarisation, thereby enhancing data connectivity between departments and advancing the development of e-governance;
- Law No. 10/2025 - Public Procurement Law, to strengthen the supervision of public procurement procedures; and
- Law No. 26/2024 on the Adaptation and Integration of Certain Laws and Decree-Laws Published from 1976 to 1993 and Law No. 27/2024 on the Adaptation and Integration of Certain Laws and Decree-Laws Published from 1994 to 1999, to continue reviewing and consolidating previous legislation.

Furthermore, to further implement the principle of “patriots governing Macao”, the Legislative Assembly passed:

- Law No. 8/2025 on Amendments to the Macao Public Servants Statutes and Regulations and related regulations; and

- Law No. 9/2025 on Amendments to Law No. 15/2009 - Basic Regulations on General Rules for Department Heads and Supervisors.

These laws serve to refine the oath-taking and disciplinary systems for relevant personnel and strengthen the monitoring of sick leave, while also optimising the mechanisms regarding the appointment, management, and accountability of department heads and supervisors.

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

- Law No. 3/2025 - Mediation System for Family Cases, to introduce a mandatory pre-litigation mediation system for specific family cases, seeking to resolve disputes involving family relationships in a non-confrontational manner before legal proceedings commence;
- Law No. 19/2024 on Amendments to the Eviction Proceedings System of the Civil Procedural Code, to promote the healthy and orderly development of the rental market by simplifying the related litigation and enforcement procedures, thereby reducing time and costs of legal proceedings; and
- Law No. 22/2024 - Hawker Management System, to implement unified management for all hawkers across Macao, including by introducing a licensing mechanism and optimising the management model.

Regarding combating crime, the Legislative Assembly passed:

- Law No. 20/2024 - Law to Combat Illegal Gaming Crimes, to explicitly bring “side-betting” under the scope of illegal gambling operations and prohibit other illicit activities such as illegal mutual betting and illegal online gambling, thereby further promoting the healthy and sustainable development of the casino gaming industry; and
- Law No. 2/2025 on Amendments to Law No. 17/2009 prohibiting the illegal production, trafficking, and consumption of narcotics and psychoactive drugs, to add 24 substances to the list of controlled substances through an urgent procedure, thus aligning Macao’s regulations with international standards and regulations of neighbouring regions, and fulfilling the MSAR’s obligations under international conventions.

Regarding the management of radio communications, the Legislative Assembly passed Law No. 21/2024 - Legal System for Radiocommunications, to relax regulatory measures, expand the scope of radio communication equipment that is exempt from approval, and simplify administrative procedures for radio communication services.

Regarding safeguarding labour rights and promoting the integrated development of Hengqin and Macao, the Legislative Assembly passed:

- Law No. 23/2024 on Amendments to Law No. 7/2008 - Labour Relations Law, to raise the maximum monthly basic remuneration used for calculating severance pay to 21,500 patacas; and
- Law No. 1/2025 on Amendments to Law No. 3/2012 - Framework Law for Private School Teaching Staff of Non-tertiary Education and Law No. 15/2020 - General Regulations for Private Schools of Non-tertiary Education, to establish the requirements and procedures

for Macao education entities to open affiliated schools in the Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, and to ensure that Macao teachers and students in these schools enjoy the same welfare benefits as those applicable under the Macao education system without conflicting with related Chinese mainland regulations.

Regarding promoting appropriate economic diversification, the Legislative Assembly passed:

- Law No. 5/2025 - Law on the Business of Travel Agencies and the Professionalism of Tourist Guides, to regulate the licensing, business, and operation of travel agencies, as well as the professional requirements and code of conduct for tourist guides; and specify the management of outbound and inbound tour operators and combat the malpractice of “zero-fare tours”, in order to safeguard the rights of tourists and uphold Macao’s position as a World Centre of Tourism and Leisure;
- Law No. 4/2025 - Civil Aviation Activity Law, to establish the access regime for commercial air passenger transport services;
- Law No. 12/2025 - Supervisory and Administrative System for Medical Devices, to implement full life-cycle supervision of medical devices, in order to ensure their quality, efficacy, and safety;
- Law No. 11/2025 - Investment Funds Law, to enhance compatibility and alignment with internationally accepted systems and strengthen investor protection, while also increasing market openness; and
- Law No. 24/2024 on approving the Tax Code, to comprehensively regulate the overall system regarding the legal order and legal relationships involving taxation, and related tax procedures, in order to further modernise the tax system.

All 19 of the above laws were proposed by the Government.

It should also be noted that the bill for the Road Traffic Law, which the Government submitted to the Legislative Assembly in December 2023, attracted considerable public attention due to its wide-ranging implications. With the Legislative Assembly election approaching, and following discussions with the Government, a consensus was reached that the bill was not ready to be put to a vote in a plenary meeting. The Government may reintroduce the bill at a more appropriate time in future.

Fulfilment of Supervisory Functions

The Legislative Assembly supervised the government budget and public finances by exercising the powers enshrined in the Basic Law, including:

- Passing Law No. 25/2024 on the 2025 Government Budget and Law No. 6/2025 on Amendments to the 2025 Government Budget;
- Deliberating the Government’s Reports on Budget Implementation for 2023 and the Commissioner of Audit’s Report 2023;

- Hearing the summary of work for 2024 and the budget arrangements for 2025 delivered by the fifth-term Chief Executive; and
- Hearing and debating the 2026 Policy Address delivered by the sixth-term Chief Executive.

To enhance communications and interactions between the executive and legislative systems, following the delivery of the Policy Address by the sixth-term Chief Executive in April, the Legislative Assembly held its customary question and answer session. During this session, members questioned the Chief Executive on matters of governance and widespread public concern, such as labour and employment protection, industrial diversification, land reserve planning, investment in educational resources, improving the business environment, air transport policy, promoting urban renewal, the legal harmonisation of Macao and Hengqin, and policies regarding care for the elderly and children.

During the legislative session, legislators delivered 257 pre-agenda speeches in plenary meetings, covering matters such as safeguarding national security; strengthening patriotic education; accelerating appropriate economic diversification; enhancing the level of integrated development between Hengqin and Macao; deepening the reform of the legal system; establishing and improving the government investment mechanism; promoting the integrated development of culture and tourism; boosting scientific and technological innovation capabilities; revitalising the community economy; making good use of land and maritime resources; optimising housing policy; and promoting the development of women and children. In addition, legislators raised a total of 774 written questions and 81 oral questions, and called for eight plenary meetings regarding the oral questions.

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

- Follow-up regarding the temporary use of land;
- Follow-up regarding the Government's Reports on Investment Planning and Budget Implementation for the First Quarter of 2025;
- Follow-up regarding the Government's Reports on Investment Planning and Budget Implementation for the Fourth Quarter of 2024;
- Follow-up regarding the Government's Reports on Investment Planning and Budget Implementation for the Third Quarter of 2024;
- Follow-up regarding the Government's Interim Reports on Budget Implementation for 2024 and the Government's Reports on Investment Planning and Budget Implementation for the Second Quarter of 2024; and
- Follow-up regarding matters concerning the employment, training, and development opportunities for local employees, and the current policy on non-resident workers.

Improving Internal Operational Rules

During this legislative session, to align with the amendments to the Law on Safeguarding National Security, the Legislative Assembly Election Law, and the Law on Oath-taking upon Assumption of Office, Law No. 7/2025 - Amendments to Law No. 3/2000 on Statutes of the Legislative Assembly and its Members was proposed by nine members and passed unanimously through an urgent procedure. This law enhances and refines the provisions concerning members' rights and obligations, oath-taking, suspension of duties, disqualification, and the reporting of absences, thereby demonstrating the firm resolve of all members of the Legislative Assembly to hold themselves to a higher standard and fully implement the principle of "patriots governing Macao".

To complement the above amendments to various laws concerning Legislative Assembly Members, the Committee on Rules and Statutes also proposed a resolution during the same session to amend the Rules of Procedure of the Legislative Assembly, namely Resolution No. 2/2025 - Amendments to the Rules of Procedure of the Legislative Assembly.

Maintaining Close Contact with the Public and Developing e-Governance

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, 25 residents were personally received by legislators. The Legislative Assembly also received 109 opinions and suggestions from the public through visits, phone and email. Moreover, the Legislative Assembly received one petition from a group, and handled it appropriately.

The Legislative Assembly Open Day was again held during this legislative session, and received a total of 2,649 visitors, including 1,043 teachers and students from 17 schools and representatives from 16 associations. Throughout the day, 25 members took turns to receive the public. Through the open day, the public gained a detailed understanding of the functions, structure, and basic operations of the MSAR's legislature, particularly the daily process of deliberating and voting on bills.

Finally, in addition to the ongoing development and application of e-governance, the Legislative Assembly further expanded its use of the new functions launched by the Government Affairs Platform, and implemented the "Smart Finance" system and the "Cantonese Intelligent Conference Minutes Software System", leveraging digital empowerment to enhance the modern management of public finances, while also utilising artificial intelligence to compile conference minutes.

Commission Against Corruption Nurtures Clean Governance Environment while Commission of Audit Ensures Proper Allocation of Resources

In 2025, the Commission Against Corruption (CCAC) made it a key priority to ensure that the eighth Legislative Assembly election was conducted in accordance with the law, with integrity, fairness and impartiality. The CCAC diligently carried out election monitoring, as well as publicity and education work; sought to combat vote buying and curb all forms of irregularities; promoted



the establishment of a healthy electoral culture within society; and ensured the full and successful implementation of the principles of “One country, two systems” and “patriots governing Macao”.

With preventative and combative strategies working in parallel for pre-election preparations, the CCAC established an Election Monitoring Group dedicated to analysing and following up regarding election-related reports and complaints from various channels, whilst continuously patrolling and monitoring all election activities. It also launched a series of promotional campaigns and explanatory sessions on clean elections, to enhance and consolidate public awareness of clean elections.

In response to the 2025 elections, the CCAC conducted over 16,000 inspections. During the election period, a total of 153 election-related complaints were received, 30 of which were filed for investigation. As of 31 December 2025, investigations into 28 cases had been concluded, with five of these referred to the Public Prosecution Office for further action and one involving a minor violation.

The CCAC also attaches great importance to its ongoing anti-corruption, oversight and integrity promotion work. Throughout 2025, it received 1,366 enquiries, and 971 complaints, reports and tip-offs (excluding cases under joint investigation). A total of 427 cases were filed during the year. Excluding 34 cases involving joint investigations and 30 cases relating to the eighth Legislative Assembly elections, 191 cases were filed by the Anti-Corruption Bureau and 172 by the Directorate of Ombudsman Services. A total of 334 cases were referred to the Complaints Management Centre because they were not eligible for initiating an investigation, with 238 of these cases archived and

the remaining 96 referred to the relevant departments for follow-up work.

Together with the cases carried forward from 2024, the CCAC finished handling 292 investigation files in 2025. These included 162 cases handled by the Anti-Corruption Bureau, 14 of which were referred to the Public Prosecutions Office, whilst the remaining 148 were archived. The Directorate of Ombudsman Services completed 130 cases, 34 of which concerned improvements to administrative measures by relevant departments and positive feedback regarding operational optimisation, whilst 11 were added to the “retrospective reviews” list for reinvestigation.

In 2025, the CCAC opened 34 joint investigation cases. Together with cases carried over from the previous year, 63 joint investigation cases were followed up and handled, 20 of which were closed and 43 were still being followed up. The CCAC made nine joint investigation requests to overseas counterparts, three of which were submitted to Chinese mainland authorities, three to the Hong Kong Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC), and three to both Chinese mainland authorities and the Hong Kong ICAC.

The CCAC has been actively working in accordance with the anti-corruption policies and objectives promoted by the country. Regarding publicity and education, the CCAC has continued conducting integrity education across all sectors of society to enhance the atmosphere of integrity in Macao. Throughout 2025, a total of 547 seminars, talks, training workshops and activities were organised, reaching 34,557 participants.

In line with the national and MSAR governments’ emphasis on youth development, in 2025 the CCAC continued to encourage and actively promote youth participation in promoting anti-corruption, thus broadening their international perspective on integrity. Notably, a youth delegation selected by the CCAC performed outstandingly in an international anti-corruption programming competition. The delegation members will assist the United Nations in developing AI teaching tools, using innovative technology to support global integrity education.

Furthermore, the CCAC’s first in-house anti-corruption micro movie, *Arabica*, was screened in 2025. This film aims to provide the public with a deeper understanding of the real-life corruption cases on which the story is based, and the CCAC’s firm commitment to combating corruption, using these cases as examples for reflection.

Regarding external affairs, the CCAC organised delegations to visit central government ministries, as well as supervisory and judicial authorities in various provinces and municipalities. It also received visiting delegations from anti-corruption bodies in other regions. At the invitation of the Hong Kong ICAC, the CCAC sent representatives to Brasilia, Brazil, where they jointly delivered the “Capacity Building Programme for the Office of the Comptroller General of the Union, Brazil” to over 80 officials from local anti-corruption and law enforcement agencies. The programme introduced Macao’s anti-corruption history, the functions of the CCAC and relevant legislation, as well as previously investigated cases and the corresponding investigative measures, showcasing the successful implementation of “One country, two systems” in the Macao SAR and its experience in combating corruption. In addition, the CCAC actively fulfilled its obligations as a member of international and regional organisations, and, in coordination with the country, participated in the review of the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) Conference, sending representatives with the national delegation to attend related meetings.

In 2026, while steadfastly upholding its duty to combat corruption, the CCAC will continue following the Chief Executive’s governance vision of “upholding integrity and innovating” and “law-based Macao”, and align with the national 15th Five-Year Plan and the Third Five-Year Development Plan formulated by the Macao SAR, providing a solid integrity framework to support national development strategies and Macao’s appropriate economic diversification.



The accuracy, legality, compliance and effectiveness of the Government’s revenue and expenditure accounts are key factors in maintaining fiscal order in the Macao SAR. In accordance with Article 3 of Law No. 11/1999, the Commission of Audit has completed the audit of the 2024 General Accounts of the Macao Special Administrative Region, monitoring the execution of the budget and the final accounts, as well as the management and expenditure of capital not included in the budget, to ensure that public funds are utilised to achieve maximum efficiency and that public financial resources are properly managed.

Regarding collaborating to deepen public administration reform: in accordance with the Chief Executive’s administrative deployment, the Commission of Audit undertook related research for the first time, striving to provide scientific and objective references for the MSAR to ensure progress in innovative governance in public administration through audit methods, with a view to avoiding situations such as over expanding staffing, overly complex structures and overlapping functions that affect operational performance.

Promoting governance at source, assisting public bodies with identifying potential risk areas, and urging them to rectify issues at an early stage are new approaches adopted by the Commission of Audit in supporting the Chief Executive to enhance governance effectiveness. The Commission of Audit has implemented a series of measures – including the issuance of

observation reports to departments, the introduction of a regular follow-up mechanism for improvements, and the deepening of the role of financial audits in reviewing government operational efficiency – with a view to identifying emerging and systemic issues during policy implementation, issuing timely risk warnings and monitoring improvement progress, thereby proactively strengthening the forward-looking and constructive role of auditing. In 2025, the Commission of Audit issued six observation reports, offering recommendations to the Government with the perspective of improving administration, thereby driving public institutions to continuously optimise their systems and management to prevent issues from escalating or systemic risks from arising.

Regarding the regular follow-up on improvements: prior to commencing the annual financial audit, the Commission of Audit followed-up on issues identified in the previous phase of financial audits concerning the management, operations and development of relevant departments, urging continuous optimisations to the compilation of the general accounts and the public accounting system. In addition, the Commission of Audit carried out follow-up reviews in a phased manner, covering 26 projects across 16 public institutions, to systematically identify instances in which improvements were not implemented in a timely or adequate manner, encouraging departments to take practical actions for improvements.

Public welfare projects with a broad reach have always been a key focus of the Commission of Audit. In 2025, the Commission of Audit completed a performance audit report, “Supervision of Special Taxi Services”, highlighting various issues in government authorities’ supervision of these services, including the long-time failure to meet the “minimum number of operating vehicles” requirement, the lack of using operational data provided by concessionaires to monitor the booking services, as well as the lack of timely follow-up regarding the installation and operation of the alarm systems. The report noted that these issues stemmed from the failure to strictly enforce the provisions of the concession contracts and the authorities’ inadequate fulfilment of their supervisory duties. It urged the authorities to comprehensively review operational deficiencies identified in the audit and, in accordance with future public transport policy planning, establish appropriate management and regulatory measures, with the fundamental aim of safeguarding the public interest and meeting community travel needs as far as possible.

Regarding external exchanges: in 2025, a delegation headed by the Commissioner of Audit visited the National Audit Office in Beijing to exchange views on the implementation of internal audit, the application of big data, staff training, and collaboration with Chinese mainland and international bodies. Furthermore, the Commissions of Audit of Hong Kong and Macao conducted reciprocal visits. Also, the Commission of Audit participated in several regional and international exchange activities, including: the ninth Meeting of INTOSAI Working Group on Big Data, the 25th INTOSAI Congress, the 13th General Assembly of the Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions of the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries and the eighth Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Audit Conference, thereby maintaining alignment with international professional developments.

Regarding continuously strengthening professional team development: in 2025, the Commission of Audit sent two members to join the National Audit Office on a field audit project in New York. Additionally, a delegation of experts from the National Audit Office visited Macao at the invitation

of the Commission of Audit of Macao, and gave a series of seminars on four themes: “Follow-up auditing of major infrastructure projects”, “The development history of the Government’s participation in equity investment funds and related audit matters”, “Better leveraging the unique role of audit supervision to promote the in-depth advancement of regional coordinated development in the new era”, and “Compliance auditing” – combining theory and policy with practical experience to introduce and share insights, thereby enhancing the professional capabilities of Commission of Audit staff.

Additionally, the Commission of Audit invited professional trainers from neighbouring regions with extensive practical experience to deliver internal training courses on the “Latest developments in management of extended projects: justifications and assessments” and “Management of various outsourced works: design, supervision, project management and cost control”, enabling the team to more effectively conduct related audit work.

Regarding publicity: a total of 27 audit seminars and workshops were held throughout the year, attended by 913 participants. In addition to providing training for newly recruited civil servants and the public sector, audit seminars and workshops were held for students in higher education institutions and secondary schools in Macao, enabling participants to understand the value and benefits that the Commission of Audit brings in promoting the enhancement of administrative performance and the effective use of public resources.

Courts Committed to Upholding Judicial Impartiality and Public Prosecutors Ensure Social Stability



Numbers of Cases Admitted by the Three-tier Court System

2025	The Court of Final Appeal	The Court of Appeal	The Base Court (including the Examining Magistracy)	The Administrative Court	Total
Cases admitted	147	1,048	18,768	75	20,038
Cases concluded	157	937	18,493	110	19,698
Cases pending	90	440	14,013	50	14,592

The majority of the cases admitted to the three-tier court system were criminal cases and criminal labour cases, with 6,329 in all (excluding Examining Magistracy cases). Ranking second were civil cases and civil labour cases, which totalled 3,822. There were also 265 administrative cases, and 9,622 other cases.

Law Promotion and Legal Consulting Services

To strengthen the promotion of the law and foster transparency of the judicial system, starting from 9 October 2013, the court issues press releases about typical concluded cases, and publishes them on the websites of the court and the Government Information Bureau. Various media may republish and report on these cases, which can hopefully promote legal awareness and law abidance in society, and inform the public regarding the judicial approaches and methods for settling various disputes. As at the end of 2025, an accumulated total of 1,237 articles had been released, 83 of which were released in 2025.

In 2025, the Base Court provided consulting services to the public with details as follows:

2025	Criminal Courts	Civil Courts	The Small Claims Court	Total
Number of enquiries received	1,892	3,340	1,535	6,767
Number of cases involved	1,852	3,083	1,535	6,470
Number of enquiries directly handled	1,757	2,910	1,535	6,202
Number of enquiries transferred to the Public Prosecutions Office	94	121	---	215
Number of enquiries transferred to other departments	1	52	---	53
Telephone enquiries	484	927	---	1,411

Legal Assistance and Enforcement

Regarding delivery of judicial writs and assistance in investigations and evidence collection in civil and commercial cases, in 2025 the Court of Final Appeal received 307 judicial writs from Chinese mainland courts, and delivered 145 judicial writs to Chinese mainland courts on behalf of courts in Macao.

In 2025, the Court of Appeal received 35 requests for reviewing and endorsing judgments made by Chinese mainland courts or arbiters; and nine judgments endorsed by the Court of Appeal were sent to the Base Court for enforcement. As regards the Arrangements for Mutual Assistance in Preservation in Arbitration Proceedings between the Chinese Mainland and the Macao Special Administrative Region, the Base Court received one request.

The MSAR Government and the Hong Kong SAR Government signed the Arrangements Concerning Reciprocal Recognition and Enforcement of Arbitral Awards between the Macao SAR and the Hong Kong SAR on 7 January 2013; it came into effect on 16 December 2013. As at end of 2025, the Court of Appeal had handled ten cases on arbitral awards.

The MSAR Government and the Hong Kong SAR Government signed the Arrangements for Mutual Service of Judicial Documents in Civil and Commercial Cases between the Macao SAR and the Hong Kong SAR on 5 December 2017; it came into effect on 1 August 2020. As at the end of 2025, the Court of Final Appeal had received 79 judicial writs from Hong Kong courts and delivered 136 judicial writs to Hong Kong courts on behalf of courts in Macao.

Declarations of Assets and Interests

In 2025, the Court of Final Appeal followed the stipulations in Law No.11/2003, which had been amended according to Law No.1/2013, in receiving individuals for the declaration of assets and interests. It opened 199 individual dossiers, received 2,613 documents regarding the declaration of assets and interests that involved 1,901 people, and sorted and updated the contents of the individual dossiers according to the law.

According to stipulations in the above-mentioned Law No. 11/2003, the Office of the Court of Final Appeal has uploaded Part IV of the disclosure document of assets declaration to the website of the Courts of the Macao SAR, ensuring it is available in the public domain as required by law. In 2025, the disclosure documents (Part IV) of 619 individual dossiers involving 454 people were published online. By the end of 2025, there was an accumulated total of 6,159 disclosure documents, involving 1,165 people.

Summary of Work in 2025 and Outlook for the MSAR Courts

Over the past judicial year, the three-tier courts of the MSAR have upheld the principles of justice and efficiency, carrying out their various duties in a steady and consistent manner. An in-depth analysis of case statistics clearly shows that the numbers of serious and heinous crimes, such as murder and robbery, accepted by the Criminal Court of the Base Court have continued to decline, remaining at relatively low levels for several consecutive years, with the vast majority of such cases being solved swiftly, demonstrating the solid foundation of public order in Macao; the number of civil cases handled by the Civil Court of the Base Court has increased for two consecutive

years, indicating that following the peak of the Covid-19 pandemic, the resumption of population mobility and investment has led to a recovery in market activity; the Family and Juvenile Courts of the Base Court have recorded a significant increase in cases involving general social protection measures and the educational supervision system, indicating a rising trend in situations involving minors exposed to dangerous or unfavourable environments, as well as in juvenile delinquency; cases of minor labour violations have continued to decline, reflecting the gradual recovery of Macao's economy, improvements in the business environment for enterprises, and a reduction in labour violations caused by economic hardship; and cases of divorce by mutual consent have fallen sharply, primarily due to amendments to the Civil Registration Code, which have enabled a significant proportion of such cases to be diverted to the Civil Registry, which to some extent has achieved the legislative objective of alleviating pressure on the judiciary and promoting the rational allocation and efficient use of judicial resources.

In 2025, apart from performing judicial functions in accordance with the law, the Courts of the MSAR also implemented the following work:

1. Regarding the exchanges and training of judicial professionals, the Courts of the Macao SAR sent judges to the Zhuhai City Intermediate People's Court to participate in the Zhuhai Court Forum, to Shenzhen for specialised training on advanced practices in e-litigation, and to Beijing, Liaoning and Guizhou to deepen judicial cooperation and exchanges. The Courts of the Macao SAR aim to continuously enhance the professional expertise and performance of judges through ongoing deepening of internal and external exchanges and targeted training, thereby contributing stronger impetus to the high-quality development of Macao's judicial system and better safeguarding social fairness, justice and the rule of law.
2. In terms of international criminal legal assistance, as a member of the Macao SAR Judicial Assistance Working Group, the Courts of the MSAR continued to actively cooperate with the MSAR Government in negotiating criminal legal assistance agreements with other countries and regions. Through signing such agreements, it is hoped that fast-track channels will be established for cross-boundary fugitive and asset recovery, evidence gathering and prisoner transfers, thereby further consolidating international judicial trust and enhancing Macao's image as a safe and law-abiding jurisdiction.
3. Regarding the advancement of digitalisation within the courts, the exchange of official correspondence between the courts and government departments has been digitised, achieving a nearly paperless system for the exchange of documents between public departments and judicial authorities, with the exception of criminal investigation and pre-trial proceedings; court notices from the three tiers of courts in the MSAR are now published electronically on the courts' website, replacing the previous practice of posting notices at court buildings and the Headquarters Building of the Municipal Affairs Bureau. Through this measure, parties and members of the public can view and search for notices on the Electronic Notice of the Court page within the Electronic Platform of the Courts on the court website. Furthermore, the AI-Empowered Courts initiative is being actively promoted, with the aim of reducing the workload of judges, expediting litigation, and comprehensively enhancing the efficiency and quality of adjudication.

Held on 20 October and 21 October 2025, the 13th Forum of Presidents of the Supreme Courts of Justice of Portuguese-Speaking Countries and Regions returned to Macao after 22 years, marking a highly significant milestone. The hosting of this forum showcased Macao's judicial achievements and commitment to the rule of law to the world, enhancing Macao's international influence and thereby fulfilling President Xi's earnest expectations that Macao should strive to build a platform for a higher level of opening up to the world, further intensify two-way opening-up, promote comprehensive mutually beneficial cooperation with Portuguese-speaking countries, and effectively fulfil its role as a precise connector between China and Portuguese-speaking countries.



Criminal proceedings constitute the core of judicial work of the Public Prosecutions Office. Relevant tasks were carried out by the Criminal Proceedings Office, Prosecutorial Office at the Base Court, and Prosecutorial Office at the Court of Final Appeal and the Court of Appeal. In 2025, a total of 14,646 new criminal cases were initiated, decreased by 7.54 percent compared to the 15,840 new cases initiated in 2024. Meanwhile, 15,601 cases were concluded, increased by 5.97 percent from the 14,722 cases concluded in the previous year. Among the concluded cases, charges were brought in 3,800 cases following investigations, while 11,434 cases were archived since the victim decided not to press charges, evidence was insufficient, identity of the perpetrator remained uncertain or the perpetrator was under 16 years of age, among other reasons, representing increases of 3.51 percent and 7.64 percent respectively compared to the previous year. A total of 8,859 cases were carried over from 2024 to 2025, rose by 18.75 percent compared to the 7,460 cases carried over from 2023 to 2024.

In addition, 295 archived cases were reopened due to the discovery of new evidence, increased by 11.74 percent compared to the 264 reopened cases in the previous year. The major contributor was non-resident perpetrators' entrance into Macao, allowing resumption of investigation.

In analyzing case statistics, the five categories of crime with the highest number of new cases

in 2025 in descending order were:

1. Crimes against ownership (theft, robbery, damage, etc.): 4,464 cases, a year-on-year decrease of 9.75 percent;
2. Crimes against property (various types of fraud, extortion, etc.): 2,604 cases, a year-on-year decrease of 17.39 percent;
3. Crimes of bodily harm: 1,768 cases, a year-on-year increase of 4.25 percent;
4. Crimes under the law of combat against illegal gambling: 826 cases, a year-on-year increase of 89.02 percent;
5. Crimes under the Road Traffic Law: 725 cases, a year-on-year decrease of 27.43 percent.

Besides, other crimes with relatively high numbers of new cases included:

1. Crimes related to immigration control and stay permits: 686 cases, a year-on-year decrease of 19.95 percent;
2. Computer crimes: 630 cases, a year-on-year decrease of 35.78 percent;
3. Forgery crimes: 368 cases, a year-on-year decrease of 2.65 percent;
4. Crimes against public authorities: 281 cases, a year-on-year increase of 37.07 percent;
5. Crimes against reputation: 274 cases, a year-on-year increase of 25.11 percent.

In 2025, the Prosecutorial Office at the Base Court steadily carried out a series of supervision over legality of judicial proceedings. It also discharged functions in the areas of labour rights, parental rights, social protection, guardianship, adoption, interdiction, insolvency and other civil and labour matters in accordance with law.

Regarding criminal litigation, apart from routine duties of supporting indictment in court and participating in execution, the Prosecutorial Office at the Base Court also filed 51 appeals against criminal judgment issued by the Court a quo and submitted 407 answers to criminal appeals lodged by other parties in 2025.

In terms of civil and labour litigation, the Prosecutorial Office at the Base Court took part in 1,049 civil proceedings, increased by 9.04 percent compared to the 962 cases of the previous year. It also participated in 467 labour cases, rose by 22.89 percent from the 380 cases of the previous year.

Breakdown of the Public Prosecutions Office's participation in labour litigation is as follows:

It took part in 329 work accident or occupational disease cases, increased by 18.77 percent compared to the 277 cases of the previous year. Among them, conciliation was conducted on 304 cases, while petition was filed in 14 cases for failure to reach conciliation agreement.

It handled 138 ordinary labour litigations, grew by 33.98 percent compared to the 103 cases of the previous year. Among them, conciliation was conducted on 153 cases, while petition was filed in 18 cases for failure to reach conciliation agreement.

Conciliation was conducted for a total of 457 workers involved in cases, rose by 24.18 percent compared to the previous year.

Furthermore, the Prosecutorial Office at the Base Court opened a total of 840 pre-trial cases of parental rights, association by-laws and social protection in 2025. It also completed 1,320 internal civil and labour cases, and offered 2,893 times of legal consultation to members of the public.

In 2025, the Prosecutorial Office at the Administrative Court handled 76 new administrative, tax and customs litigations, dropped by 2.56 percent compared to the 78 new cases of the previous year. Those included 47 contentious appeals, 10 actions (with the Public Prosecutions Office as the principal party in 3 cases), 8 other urgent procedures and 11 tax execution cases.

In 2025, the Prosecutorial Office at the Court of Final Appeal and the Court of Appeal participated in a total of 989 cases in the Court of Appeal, ranging from criminal cases (including traffic and labour contraventions) to civil and commercial cases (including labour and civil litigations) and administrative cases. The figure marked a 2.18 percent decrease compared to the 1,011 cases of the previous year. Furthermore, it handled a total of 147 cases in different areas in the Court of Final Appeal, fell by 5.16 percent from the 155 cases of the previous year.

Major works of the Office of the Prosecutor General in 2025 were as follows:

It processed 260 criminal complaints lodged by government departments or private individuals.

It followed up on 28 money laundering and suspicious transaction complaints forwarded by administrative authorities, involving 116 suspicious transaction reports.

It handled 281 inquiries, feedbacks, complaints and applications.

It processed and provided 19 sets of data and legal opinions at the requests of government departments.

It initiated and followed up on 60 international and regional judicial assistance requests.

It handled 3,230 times of telephone inquiries, 24 written and email inquiries from members of the public.

Its representatives attended 147 times of tender opening procedures of various government departments.

It supported 11 official duty visits, received 19 visiting delegations and organized 22 trainings.

The following summarizes overall work of the Public Prosecutions Office of the MSAR in 2025:

With new criminal cases sustaining at high level, the Public Prosecutions Office closely collaborated with administrative authorities and relevant departments to jointly boost efficiency and quality of judicial governance. Besides, it continuously deepened supervision on the implementation of law and further safeguarded legitimate rights and interests. It provided solid judicial support for maintaining security and stability of the MSAR and for consolidating the foundation of the rule of law.

There was a significant rise in gaming related crimes mainly because of the criminalization of illicit currency exchange for gambling purposes (commonly known as “money exchange gang”). The Law no. 20/2024 Law on Combating Illegal Gambling Crimes, which came into effect on 29 October 2024, introduced the crime of “operating illegal foreign exchange for gambling”.

Drug-related offenses showed signs of rebound. As a member of the Narcotics Control Committee of the MSAR, the Public Prosecutions Office will strengthen communication and collaboration with other members to jointly address new trends in drug crime. We will promote comprehensive anti-drug awareness campaigns to eradicate the harm of drugs and create a healthy and safe social environment for residents.

There were 75 new sexual assault cases against minors, representing an alarming increase of 82.93 percent compared to the previous year. The Public Prosecutions Office will continue to strengthen collaboration with all sectors of society to advance the protection of young people, to assist youngsters in developing correct concepts of gender relations and cultivating self-protection awareness, and to build a safe environment for their healthy development.

In 2025, the MSAR registered one case of national security offense in which the suspect was placed in pretrial detention. The Public Prosecutions Office carried out investigation in strict accordance with the Law on Defending National Security and the Criminal Procedure Code. It will resolutely fulfill prosecutorial duties in accordance with law, rigorously enforce the Law on Defending National Security, punish acts of jeopardizing national security in accordance with law, firmly resist all hostile forces, strengthen national security barrier and ensure overall social stability.

The guilty verdict issued by the Court of Final Appeal in the bribery and malfeasance case against a former Assistant Prosecutor General became final on 28 February 2025. The Public Prosecutions Office immediately resumed the disciplinary proceedings against the convict, resulting in his dismissal from office as approved by the Chief Executive, effective on 31 May 2025. In addition, the Court of Appeal also held a trial on the second case of bribery and malfeasance against the same former Assistant Prosecutor General. Despite severely tarnishing the reputation of the Public Prosecutions Office, these corruption cases vividly demonstrated the authority and impartiality of the rule of law as perpetrator had no escape from justice ultimately.

In order to fix operational loopholes and raise professional standards, the Public Prosecutions Office continued to uphold the principle of strict self-governance. It also worked on innovating management regimes to build on effective case management, and integrate case oversight with personnel management, seeking to optimize operational and supervisory mechanisms.

To strengthen internal supervision and constraints within the prosecutorial system and standardize case handling practices, the existing “Criminal Case Management Platform” underwent comprehensive upgrades and optimization towards information-based management across the entire case workflow.

To constantly enhance case processing quality and efficiency, the Public Prosecutions Office introduced internal regular meeting, review and supervision mechanisms for better systematic control over case quality.

To develop a prosecutorial accountability system with clear allocation of duties and responsibility and with operation efficiency, the Public Prosecutions Office further clarified division of duties among all levels of prosecutors. It also adopted standardized and refined management. Besides, it fully implemented the principle of matching power with accountability, essence of which was “power shall come with responsibility, and responsibility shall be exercised with accountability.”

Representatives of the Public Prosecutions Office participated in the drafting and negotiation of three bilateral judicial agreements entered into between the MSAR and the Philippines or Angola, namely Agreement on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, Agreement on the Transfer of Fugitive Offenders and Agreement on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons.

In 11 outbound visits, delegation of the Public Prosecutions Office participated in various international and regional conferences to deepen prosecutorial cooperation. They took part in the 30th Annual Conference and General Meeting of the International Association of Prosecutors (IAP), the 15th China-ASEAN Prosecutors General Conference, the 22nd Meeting of Prosecutors General of the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (CPLP).

Delegation led by the then Prosecutor General paid an official visit to Beijing. They called on the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council, the National Supervisory Commission, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the Supreme People's Court and the Ministry of Public Security. Exchanges focused on topics such as advancing the rule of law in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, deepening practical prosecutorial cooperation and promoting personnel training.

To deepen prosecutorial cooperation between Guangdong and Macao, the MSAR Public Prosecutions Office and the Guangdong Provincial People's Procuratorate co-organized the 1st Seminar on Guangdong-Macao Prosecutorial Collaboration Practices under the theme of "Deepening Guangdong-Macao Prosecutorial Cooperation to Promote Regional Development of Rule of Law".

The Public Prosecutions Office received 19 visiting delegations, including those from the Supreme People's Procuratorate of China, the Guangdong Provincial People's Procuratorate, "Trainees of the Training Scheme in Common Law" organized by the Hong Kong Department of Justice, the Fujian Provincial People's Procuratorate, the Zhongshan Intermediate People's Court, the Conference of Forum of Presidents of Supreme Courts of Portuguese-Speaking Countries and Regions, the National Anti-Corruption Commission of Thailand, among others.

With the support of the Central People's Government and the MSAR Government, the Meeting of Prosecutors General of Portuguese-Speaking Countries unanimously resolved to amend of its charter so as to turn the existing "Meeting of Prosecutors General of Portuguese-Speaking Countries" into the "Meeting of Prosecutors General of Portuguese-Speaking Countries and the Prosecutor General of the Macao Special Administrative Region". Members of the meeting also unanimously approved the admission of the Prosecutor General of the MSAR Public Prosecutions Office as a full member. Moreover, Prosecutor General Mr Tong Hio Fong was appointed as the chair and host of the 23rd Meeting in 2026.

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.

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.

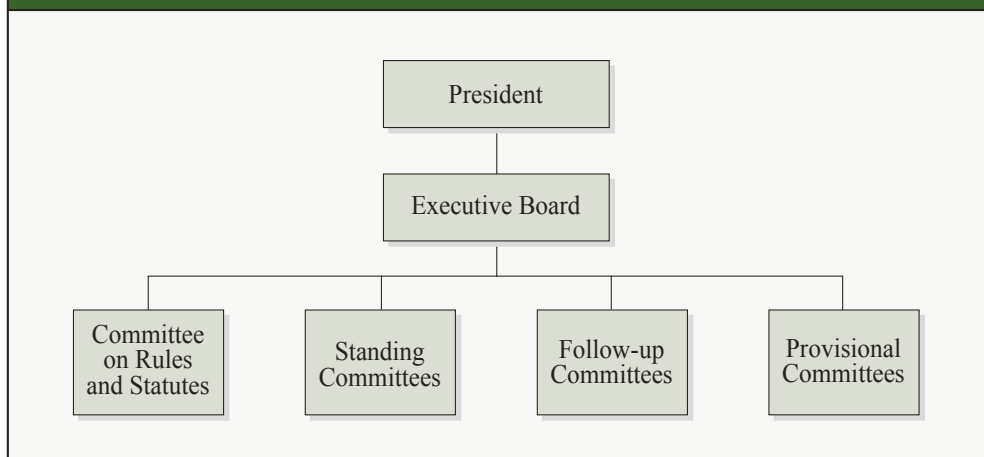
The Legislative Assembly has one president and one vice president, elected by and from among its members. The president and vice president shall be Chinese citizens who are permanent residents of Macao and who have ordinary residence in Macao for at least 15 consecutive years.

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 previous criminal prosecution system has been maintained since the establishment of the MSAR.

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

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

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

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

The Prosecutor General shall be a Chinese citizen who is a permanent resident of the MSAR. He or she shall be nominated by the Chief Executive and appointed by the Central People's Government. Other prosecutors shall be nominated by the Prosecutor General and appointed by the Chief Executive. The structure, powers, functions and remit of the Public Prosecutions Office are prescribed by law.

Relationship between the MSAR and the Central Government

The MSAR is a local administrative region with a high degree of autonomy under the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China. No department, province, autonomous region or municipality under the Central People's Government may interfere in the MSAR's internal affairs as specified in the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region. Any person from another province, autonomous region or municipality must apply for an entry permit to enter Macao. If there is a need for a central government department, province, autonomous region or municipality to set up an office in Macao, they must obtain the consent of the MSAR Government and the approval of the Central People's Government.

The Central People's Government is responsible for the MSAR's defence and foreign affairs. However, it authorises the MSAR to conduct certain external affairs on its own, under the name of "Macao, China" as specified in the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region. The Central People's Government appoints and removes the Chief Executive, principal officials and the Public Prosecutor-General.

Laws enacted by the legislature of the MSAR must be reported to the Standing Committee of the NPC for the record. However, such reporting shall not affect the entry into force of such laws.

National laws shall not be applied in the MSAR except the following, which shall be promulgated or legislated by the MSAR.

The national laws applicable in the MSAR as of 2025 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 Chinese mainland authorities in managing Chinese mainland-funded organisations in Macao; promoting social and economic exchanges and cooperation between Chinese mainland and Macao; reporting to the Central People's Government the opinions of Macao people about 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 notarisisation system;
- Civil and criminal records;
- Municipal affairs;
- Production and publication of the *Macao SAR Gazette*; and
- Legal and judicial training.

Secretary for Economy and Finance

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

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

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

In 2025, the Secretary for Economy and Finance attended the Mobile World Congress held in Spain, and visited Portugal, Belgium, Monaco, France and Luxembourg.

Secretary for Security

The Secretary for Security holds authority in areas including:

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

Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture

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

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

In 2025, agreements signed by the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture included the Detailed

Rules on Operational Cooperation Expenses for 2025 of the Islands Healthcare Complex – Macao Medical Centre of Peking Union Medical College Hospital, the Memorandum of Cooperation between the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China and the World Tourism Organization (UN Tourism), and the Framework Agreement on Film Industry Cooperation between the China Film Administration and the Secretariat for Social Affairs and Culture of the Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region.

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.

In 2025, agreements signed by the Secretary for Transport and Public Works included the Cooperation Arrangement on the Disposal and Management of Macao’s Inert Construction and Demolition Materials in Chinese Mainland Waters.

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 2025, the Commissioner Against Corruption attended the 14th General Assembly of the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities, the 18th General Assembly of the Asian Ombudsman Association, the IOI Asian Regional Meeting, the Annual Meeting of the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities and the 15th General Assembly, the 11th Steering Committee Meeting of the Global Operational Network of Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Authorities, and the 11th Session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption; and separately visited the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council, the National Supervisory Commission, the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the Ministry of Public Security, the Supervisory Commission of Jiangsu Province, the Supervisory Commissions of Guangdong Province and of the cities of Guangzhou, Shenzhen and Zhuhai, and the Supervisory Commission of Zhejiang Province.

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 2025, the Commissioner of Audit attended the ninth Meeting of the INTOSAI Working Group on Big Data, the 25th Congress of the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions, and

the eighth Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Audit Forum; and visited the Hong Kong and Macao Work Office of the CPC Central Committee, the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council, the National Audit Office, and the Hong Kong Audit Commission.

Unitary Police Service

The Unitary Police Service is responsible for:

- Preventing and combating crimes related to money laundering, terrorism financing and financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction;
- 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 2025, the Director-General of Macao Customs attended the 26th WCO Asia/Pacific Regional Heads of Customs Administrations (RHCA) Conference and the 145th/146th Sessions of the World

Customs Organization (WCO) Council, among others. He also signed the Minutes of the 2025 Annual Liaison Meeting between the General Administration of Customs and Macao Customs, the Minutes of the 2025 Regular Meeting on Risk Management between the Chinese Mainland and Macao Customs, and the Minutes of the Meeting on Law Enforcement Cooperation between the South China Sea Branch of the China Coast Guard and Macao Customs.

Government Headquarters Affairs Office

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

Policy Research and Regional Development Bureau

The Policy Research and Regional Development Bureau is a public department of the MSAR Government, directly under the Chief Executive.

The bureau's duties include providing scientific background and other information to support decisions made by the Chief Executive, the Government's administration and policy making, Macao's role in national cooperation and development strategies. It also coordinates work on major national strategies and national policies related to Macao and regional development, including exchanges, cooperation and development work with 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 2025, the Policy Research and Regional Development Bureau, in close collaboration with various departments of the MSAR Government, completed the drafting of the Policy Addresses for 2025 and 2026, and coordinated work related to Macao under the 15th Five-Year Plan. The bureau also conducted a review of the second Five-Year Plan and preliminary research for the third Five-Year Plan; and completed research and analysis reports on the two major policy priorities of public administration reform and appropriate economic diversification.

The Government implemented the Key Work Arrangements for the Development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area in 2025, thus participating in driving the high quality development of the Greater Bay Area and expediting the construction of the Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin. The Government deepened exchanges and cooperation between Macao and Chinese mainland provinces and cities, and co-organised the Cultural Week of China-Portuguese-speaking Countries with Chinese mainland cities for the first time. It continued rural revitalisation work; in December, Macao and Xiushui County of Jiangxi Province signed the third batch of cooperation project agreements, with nine agreements, marking the successful conclusion of the three-year counterpart support programme. The Government also continued expanding exchanges and cooperation with countries and regions participating in the Belt

and Road Initiative in the fields of trade, tourism, culture and technology, and continued work on establishing sister-city relationships with Colônia del Sacramento in Uruguay and Brasília in Brazil.

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 improvement of the Wealth Partaking Scheme, the Community Consumption Rewards Programme, the cessation of operations of “satellite casinos”, the construction of the four major key projects, and public administration reform.

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 2025, 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, thus continuing to promote and publicise Macao’s achievements since its return to the motherland under the “One country, two systems” principle spanning political, economic, cultural and tourism sectors, with particular emphasis on the MSAR Government’s “1+4” policy for appropriate economic diversification and the latest developments in the Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin. The office attended events including:

- The seminar of the National Association for Hong Kong and Macao Studies on “Studying and Implementing the Spirit of President Xi Jinping’s Important Speech at the Ceremony Celebrating the 25th Anniversary of Macao’s Return to the Motherland and the Inauguration of the Sixth-term Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region”;
- The 13th Tianjin Hong Kong and Macao Work Joint Conference and the “Twin Gems of Rivers and Seas – Exhibition of Images of Tianjin and Macao Twin Cities in Celebration of the 25th Anniversary of Macao’s Return to the Motherland”;
- An inspection and study visit to Tianjin by the Hong Kong and Macao offices in Beijing;
- The Macao Special Fashion Show at the 2025 China International College Student Fashion Week;
- The opening ceremony of the “Training Programme on Strengthening Cooperation with Portuguese-speaking Countries”, jointly organised by the Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau and Beijing Foreign Studies University; and
- The 2025 Beijing-Hong Kong-Macao Young Scientists Congress.

In 2025, to mark the 80th Anniversary of the Victory of the Chinese People's War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War, the Office of the Macao Special Administrative Region in Beijing provided logistical and support services for delegations attending events in Beijing.

The office organised several seminars on "Studying the Spirit of President Xi Jinping's Important Speeches During His Visit to Macao". In addition, the office, together with the Beijing Liaison Unit of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao SAR, the Coordination Department, and the Education and Youth Development Bureau, co-organised the "2025 NPC & CPPCC Sharing Session for Macao University Students"; co-guided the Macao Scholars Development Association and Home of Macao Students in hosting the 2025 Macao University Students Academic Essay Competition; and jointly organised the "2025 Macao University Students Employment and Internship Job Fair" together with the Beijing Liaison Unit and the Economic Department of the Liaison Office, the Labour Affairs Bureau, the Education and Youth Development Bureau, and China International Intellectech Group Co., Ltd.

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; Basic Law lectures organised by the Macao Basic Law Promotion Association; student activities organised by Beijing-Macao student associations; and the "Second Advanced Training Programme on Macao's Appropriate Economic Diversification", co-organised with the Beijing Liaison Unit of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao SAR, the Macao Scholars Development Association and the Central University of Finance and Economics.

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 2025 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 Chinese mainland, especially in case of emergencies; issues Proof of Life certificates for Macao residents living in Chinese mainland; and assists Macao residents who have lost their identification documents to complete the formalities for returning to Macao. The office also answers enquiries from Macao residents and assists 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.

Regarding the promotion of economic, trade and cultural cooperation, the office co-organised with relevant MSAR Government departments the promotion sessions and introductory sessions for the "Macao Investment and Business Environment Promotion and Roadshow for the Second China-Portuguese-speaking Countries Economic and Trade Expo (Macao)", the "China-Portuguese-speaking Countries Economic and Trade Expo", the "Scheme to Support the Development of

Macao's First-Store Economy", and "Supporting Macao Cross-boundary E-commerce Businesses in Exploring Commercial Opportunities in Portugal".

In addition, the office actively collaborated with Portuguese public and municipal institutions, Macao organisations, local Chinese-funded institutions, Chinese community groups and private entities to promote and support the organisation of various cultural and arts activities. In 2025, these included supporting the Macao University of Science and Technology in organising the touring exhibition of the outcomes of the Innovative Craftsmanship Talent Training Programme (Lisbon session), the Lisbon Chinese School in organising a youth calligraphy and painting competition, the Exhibition of Outstanding Works from the Portuguese Competition Zone of the "Ink Painting and Chinese Sentiment" event, and the Portugal-China Photographers Association in organising a photography exhibition.

The office continued to strengthen its liaison and cooperation with the Chinese Embassy in Portugal. In 2025, it co-organised a diplomacy lecture with the Portugal-China Economic and Cultural Promotion Association, and participated in a series of Chinese New Year activities in Portugal. The office also attended the reception hosted by the embassy to celebrate the 98th anniversary of the founding of the People's Liberation Army; an exchange activity between young embassy diplomats and the HKU SPACE Belt and Road Expedition; the "Film Screening and Thematic Photo Exhibition Commemorating the 80th Anniversary of the Victory of the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War"; the reception celebrating the 76th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China; the reception marking the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the China-Portugal comprehensive strategic partnership and the farewell for Ambassador Zhao Bentang and his wife; and the seminar celebrating the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the China-Portugal comprehensive strategic partnership and promoting the spirit of the Fourth Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee.

The office cooperated with various organisations from Chinese mainland provinces and cities including Jiangxi, Shandong, Guangxi, Zhongshan and Zhuhai (including the Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin), to jointly organise or support activities promoting economic and trade, tourism, culture and the arts in Portugal. The office also continued its cooperation with the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT), providing support for the "3rd China International Supply Chain Expo (CISCE) Lisbon Promotion Session", and cooperated with the China Import and Export Fair to organise the "138th Canton Fair Lisbon Promotion Session".

The office collaborates with 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; and provide Portuguese nationals with information on setting up companies and applying for residency in the MSAR.

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 2025, the office received a delegation led by the Secretary for Economy and Finance that was visiting Belgium, and provided assistance to a delegation led by the Director-General of Macao Customs attending the annual meeting of the World Customs Organization.

The office assisted in producing a special feature on business and trade opportunities in Macao for broadcast within Europe.

The office participated in events organised by the Chinese Mission to the European Union and the Chinese Embassy in Belgium, including the Chinese New Year reception, Army Day, National Day activities, events marking the 50th anniversary of the establishment of China-EU diplomatic relations, a reception commemorating the 80th anniversary of the Victory of the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War, the premiere of *Ne Zha 2*, and a Mid-Autumn Festival concert. The office also participated in various activities organised by EU institutions, the Belgian Government, the Hong Kong Economic and Trade Office in Brussels, and various Belgian chambers of commerce, including the European Commission's New Year reception and Belgian National Day celebrations.

The office continued providing Macao-related information and timely assistance to Macao residents in Europe and local residents, including referring applications for Macao residents in the EU and their family members holding foreign passports to settle in Macao to the relevant MSAR Government departments, and providing EU residents with information on entry to and exit from Macao.

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.

The office represented the Macao Special Administrative Region in WTO meetings, participating in the General Council, the Trade Negotiations Committee, informal Heads of Delegation meetings, the Council for Trade in Goods, the Council for Trade in Services, the Council for Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, the Committee on Trade in Financial Services, the Committee on Specific Commitments, the Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, the Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade, informal special sessions on agriculture, meetings on fisheries subsidies, the Committee on Market Access, the Committee on Trade and Environment, the Work Programme on Electronic Commerce, the Committee on Regional Trade Agreements, the Committee on Trade in Civil Aircraft, the Committee on Rules of Origin, the Committee on Import Licensing, the Committee on Participants on the Expansion of Trade in Information Technology Products, and the Trade Policy Review Body.

The office also attended joint initiative meetings, including on the Agreement Facilitating Investment for Development, the Informal Working Group on MSMEs, the Dialogue on Plastics Pollution and Environmentally Sustainable Plastics Trade (DPP), and the Trade and Environmental Sustainability Structured Discussions (TESSD).

In 2025, the office received a delegation led by the Labour Affairs Bureau attending the 113th International Labour Conference.

The office also attended events organised by the Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva, 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, including Chinese New Year celebrations, a reception marking the 28th anniversary of the establishment of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, and a reception celebrating the 76th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The office paid a courtesy visit to newly appointed Ambassador Li Yongjie of the Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the World Trade Organization.

Macao's Economic and Cultural Office in Taiwan

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

Municipal Services

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

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

As a consultative body of the Municipal Affairs Bureau, the Municipal Affairs Consultative Committee comprises representatives of different sectors of the community, who listen to residents' opinions on municipal affairs, provide opinions and make recommendations to the Municipal Administration Committee, or to the Government through the Municipal Administration Committee, so that the Municipal Affairs Bureau and the Government can 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 2025. 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. Nine community seminars were organised in 2025, and attended by representatives of 105 associations and organisations, and over 337 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 into Macao's cultural, social, economic, educational, scientific, academic and philanthropic activities, including activities aimed at promoting the Macao SAR.

Work on Subsidies

In 2025, the Macao Foundation launched academic projects, exchange activities, community projects, operational funding for associations, charity gift bags, and the Integrated Subsidy Scheme. It also signed a cooperation agreement with the Cultural Affairs Bureau of the MSAR Government to provide financial support for the "Bay Area Rising Moon" 2025 Greater Bay Area Movie Music Gala. During the year, subsidies for 2,289 projects were approved, totalling approximately 266 million patacas.

Scholarships and Awards

In 2025, 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. The foundation granted various scholarships and awards to 13,792 individuals, with grants totalling approximately 38.36 million patacas.

Youth Cultivation

In 2025, 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 2025” 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; and
- Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Annual Conference on Youth Community Work.

Academic Research

In 2025, the Macao Foundation co-organised academic seminars and conferences including the “International Academic Symposium on East Asian Humanities and the 14th Annual Conference of the Society for East Asian Poetics”, the “Global Bay Area Economic Forum 2025”, and the “Fifth Annual Conference of Macao Studies (2025)”. The Foundation also continued compiling works, including *The Macao Volume of the Chinese Folk and Ethnic Culture and Arts Collection*, *Macao in Contemporary China*, and *the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Cities Chronicle*. During the year, it finished compiling the *Chinese Folk Songs Collection – Macao Volume* and the *Chinese Quyi Music Collection – Macao Volume*.

Knowledge Exchanges

The Macao Foundation has established the Macau Memory cultural history website (macaumemory.mo). In 2025, it organised nine online events and associated offline activities, including the “Prosperity, Harmony and Inclusiveness – Online Photo Exhibition Commemorating the Return of Macao to the Motherland”, as well as 55 “Memory Salon” themed lectures. As of 31 December 2025, Macau Memory had recorded over 6 million cumulative pageviews, 12,067 registered members, and 59,232 followers across its social-media pages and channels.

The Macao Virtual Library website (macaadata.mo) was launched in 2000, and is the first and largest online reading platform in Macao. As of 31 December 2025, a total of 2,860 books and issues of periodicals, as well as 192 theses, are available for the public to read. Since the launch of a new version of the website in 2022, over 2,060,000 visits have been recorded.

In 2025, the Macao Foundation published nine volumes (sets) of books and two issues of journals, and participated in the Hong Kong Book Fair.

Arts and Cultural Events

In 2025, the Macao Foundation held one exhibition by a renowned artist, and invited celebrated author Wang Meng to Macao for a symposium. It co-organised the “Macao-Hengqin Sanxingdui Special Exhibition”, comprising the “Treasures of Ancient Shu: Sanxingdui and Jinsha” cultural relics exhibition and the “Brilliant Stars – The Civilization of Ancient Shu Immersive Digital Art Experience”; the “Glory of the Haojiang – Photo Exhibition Commemorating the 80th Anniversary

of the Victory of the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the 26th Anniversary of Macao's Return to the Motherland"; and the "Prosperity, Harmony and Inclusiveness – Photography Exhibition Commemorating the Return of Macao to the Motherland". It also organised the "Masters of Literature and Arts – Portrait Exhibition Paying Tribute to Macao's Literary and Artistic figures"; co-organised the 31st Book Review Contest for Secondary School Students in Macao; and held the Chinese Peking Opera Arts Troupe Performance and Exchange Activity in Macao.

History and Cultural Affairs

In 2025, the Culture and History Committee of the Macao Foundation organised the sixth History Knowledge Contest for Macao Secondary School Students, the 9th History and Culture Ambassadors Training Programme, and the Macao Division activities of the Annual Chinese Historical Figures Selection.

External Cooperation and Exchange

In 2025, the Macao Foundation participated in the Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference and supported the 11th International Invention Exhibition, presenting the Macao Foundation Invention Award. Through the Integrated Financial Support Scheme, the foundation granted approximately 44.16 million patacas in funding to qualified local, Chinese mainland and international organisations.

In accordance with approval from the Chief Executive, the Macao Foundation initiated a special funding procedure, granting 30 million Hong Kong dollars to the HKSAR Government to support relief and subsequent reconstruction efforts following the serious fire at Wang Fuk Court in Tai Po, Hong Kong.

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 2025, the Personal Data Protection Bureau opened 93 cases of administrative irregularities; received 39 requests for opinions, 1,131 personal data processing notifications, 28 authorisation applications, and 1,272 legal inquiries; and held or co-organised 23 explanatory sessions and six lectures on the Personal Data Protection Act, with a total attendance of 1,378 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; 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 MSAR Government reformed the civil service training system to optimise training planning and arrangements, and continued cooperating with the Chinese mainland to deepen national affairs education for civil servants, offering training courses on topics including the national leadership's philosophy regarding governance, national development, and national security, with a focus on national affairs, e-governance, rotation training in the Chinese mainland, and talent reserve development, to further enhance staff competence and governance capability.

e-Governance

In 2025, the MSAR Government continued furthering e-governance development, advancing the integrated development of online and offline services, enhancing administrative management and operational efficiency, promoting high-quality and convenient public services, and creating a more convenient environment for residents' daily lives, business operations, and the functioning of community organisations. Phases of e-governance development have reached the expected targets.

1. Accelerating Development Based on the Legal Framework

The e-Government Law provides a legal basis for building a digital government and advancing the digitalisation of public services. In accordance with provisions on the reduction of document submissions and data sharing, the Government advances data interconnection, process reengineering

and procedural simplification through cross-departmental collaboration, laying a solid foundation for public administration reform and the long-term development of e-governance.

2. Three Government Platforms Expanding Convenient Services

The MSAR Government launched Macao One Account, the Business and Associations Platform and the Government Affairs Platform in phases, achieving full digitalisation of the MSAR Government's services for both the public and internal operations.

Public Services

Since Macao One Account was launched in 2019, the MSAR Government has progressively transformed its service model, evolving from individual digitalised services to integrated single-transaction and one-stop services. As of 31 December 2025, Macao One Account had integrated over 480 electronic services and functions, with 670,000 registered electronic accounts, making it the primary channel through which residents access electronic services.

Macao One Account

The new version of Macao One Account, released in March 2025, optimised the facial recognition and identity verification functions. In addition, several new convenient services were added in response to the MSAR Government's people-centred initiatives and livelihood improvement measures, including:

The "2025 Wealth Partaking Scheme Enquiry" service was launched, enabling residents to easily check their eligibility for the disbursement; the subsequent "Application for Disbursement of Wealth Partaking Funds" service simplifies procedures through cross-departmental data interconnection, shortening processing times.

The application service for the Childcare Subsidy Scheme was integrated into a "single-transaction integrated service", allowing residents to apply directly through the one-stop integrated service function on Macao One Account, reducing the need for in-person visits and repeated document submissions.

In addition, the "My Vehicle" function on Macao One Account, in collaboration with insurance companies, added a vehicle insurance renewal feature, making it more convenient for residents to handle and pay renewal fees.

Services for Businesses and Associations

Since its launch in 2024, the Business and Associations Platform has attracted considerable interest from enterprises and associations. By the end of 2025, the platform offered 200 services, with 20,000 registered entities.

Following the launch of the one-stop online licence application service for catering and beverage premises, in 2025 the platform launched one-stop licence application services for Chinese medicine pharmacies, Western medicine pharmacies and tutorial centres, achieving fully electronic application and approval processes. The platform also introduced the "Business Vehicle" function, enabling enterprises and associations to link their vehicle information to the platform for convenient viewing

and payment of traffic violation fines and vehicle tax.

Regarding licence renewals, the Business and Associations Platform has continued expanding its service coverage, adding over 50 categories of licence renewal services across different sectors. Users need only link their licences with a single tap to handle renewals and payments online in one place, without having to submit separate applications.

Internal Administration

The Government Affairs Platform provides shared functions covering personnel management, official document handling and internal administration, reducing duplication of efforts across departments and achieving standardised and unified administrative management. Currently all government departments are using the platform, with a cumulative total of over 1.7 million tasks processed and over 1.6 million electronic official letters sent and received. In 2025, the scope of document workflow was further expanded with the addition of proposal, report and opinion functions, achieving fully electronic drafting and approval processes, and continuing to enhance internal administrative efficiency.

3. Advancing the Integrated Development of Online and Offline Government Services

In addition to developing online services, the MSAR Government has also advanced the integration of online and offline services, including by improving Government Service Centres, and establishing 24-hour self-service Government Service Centres, “Smart Collect” smart lockers and Remote Service Counters to meet the needs of different groups.

The Macao Government Services Centre in Avenida de Venceslau de Morais, which opened in October 2025, provides over 300 services from 24 departments, and includes a 24-hour self-service Government Service Centre equipped with self-service application and collection kiosks, “Smart Collect” smart lockers and multifunctional self-service machines, offering over 70 self-service services from 12 departments.

There are currently eight 24-hour self-service Government Service Centres across Macao (Nam Van, Avenida de Venceslau de Morais, Fai Chi Kei, Rotunda de Carlos da Maia, Flora, Taipa Central, Taipa Lago Building and Seac Pai Van in Coloane), together with two MSAR Government 24-Hour Self-Service Centres in Hengqin (the Cooperation Zone Government Service Centre and the Macao New Neighbourhood). As of December 2025, the ten centres had cumulatively served nearly 730,000 people.

The “Smart Collect” smart lockers provide a self-service collection service for certificates and licences. In 2025, 51 new services from eight departments were added, bringing the cumulative total to 126 services across 11 departments. As of the end of 2025, cumulative usage had reached nearly 30,000 times.

4. Achieving Efficient Cross-boundary Services Integration

The MSAR Government and the Guangdong Provincial Government continued deepening cooperation in cross-boundary government services. In 2025, the Macao SAR Government e-Services self-service kiosks were deployed in Guangzhou, Zhuhai, Zhongshan, Jiangmen and the Hengqin Macao Youth Entrepreneurship Valley, offering 37 commonly used government services

for Macao residents in seven categories covering 11 departments.

The Macao Government Services Centre in Avenida de Venceslau de Morais features a designated cross-boundary self-service zone equipped with Guangdong e-government self-service machines and Hengqin “Business Matters” self-service kiosks, enabling residents and businesses to handle more than 200 commonly used services covering eldercare, employment, taxation, transport and housing.

In addition to the “Smart Collect” smart lockers installed at the Macao New Neighbourhood in Hengqin in 2024, further “Smart Collect” smart lockers were added in December 2025 at the Hengqin Resident Services Centre, adding to the locations where residents can collect documents.

To advance the integration of Hengqin-Macao livelihoods and enable two-way cross-boundary service handling, in 2025 the MSAR Government cooperated with the Commercial Services Bureau of the Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin to introduce three Remote Service Counters at the Macao Government Services Centre in Avenida de Venceslau de Morais, enabling Macao residents to handle 120 services from six Cooperation Zone departments without crossing the boundary. On the Hengqin side, in addition to the original counter in Macao New Neighbourhood, two more counters were added at the Hengqin Municipal Service Centre, providing 175 services from 11 Macao departments.

5. Infrastructure Development

The MSAR Government’s dedicated Cloud Computing Centre is a key piece of infrastructure for e-governance, ensuring stable and reliable services. To support long-term development, the expansion of the Cloud Computing Centre is nearing completion. The expanded centre will enable centralised resource management, avoid duplicated investment across departments, and enhance the efficiency and controllability of the overall information technology architecture.

Building a Quality Public Service Network with e-Governance Development

The MSAR Government continued deepening e-governance, aligning with the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and the Hengqin-Macao integration trend, by connecting the online Macao One Account livelihood platform and the Business and Associations Platform with offline one-stop integrated service points and 24-hour self-service Government Service Centres, to build an efficient public service network with connectivity between cross-boundary government services.

On 6 October 2025, the Areia Preta Integrated Government Services Centre relocated to Mong Son Building on Avenida de Venceslau de Morais, and the Macao Government Services Centre in Avenida de Venceslau de Morais officially commenced operations. The new location has 57 service counters, integrating over 300 services from 24 departments, and includes a 24-hour self-service Government Service Centre and a cross-boundary self-service zone; it has since been upgraded as follows:

- On 4 November, the centre added three Remote Service Counters to support Hengqin affairs handled in Macao (120 services from six Cooperation Zone departments); also, the Hengqin

Municipal Service Centre added two Remote Service Counters to support Macao affairs handled in Hengqin (175 services from 11 MSAR Government departments).

- On 29 December, the centre added Hong Kong cross-boundary self-service kiosks and “iAM Smart” self-registration stations, providing approximately 70 services from the HKSAR Government and supporting “iAM Smart+” digital authentication.

As of the end of December 2025, the one-stop integrated Government Service Centres had handled a cumulative total of over 880,000 cases and received over 1.19 million visitors; ten 24-hour self-service Government Service Centres had been established in Macao and Hengqin, with the scope of cross-boundary government services continuing to expand; and the “Smart Collect” smart lockers had recorded over 28,000 reservations.

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.

Up to 2025, the Chief Executive had signed administrative orders to award decorations of honour, medals and certificates to 25 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).



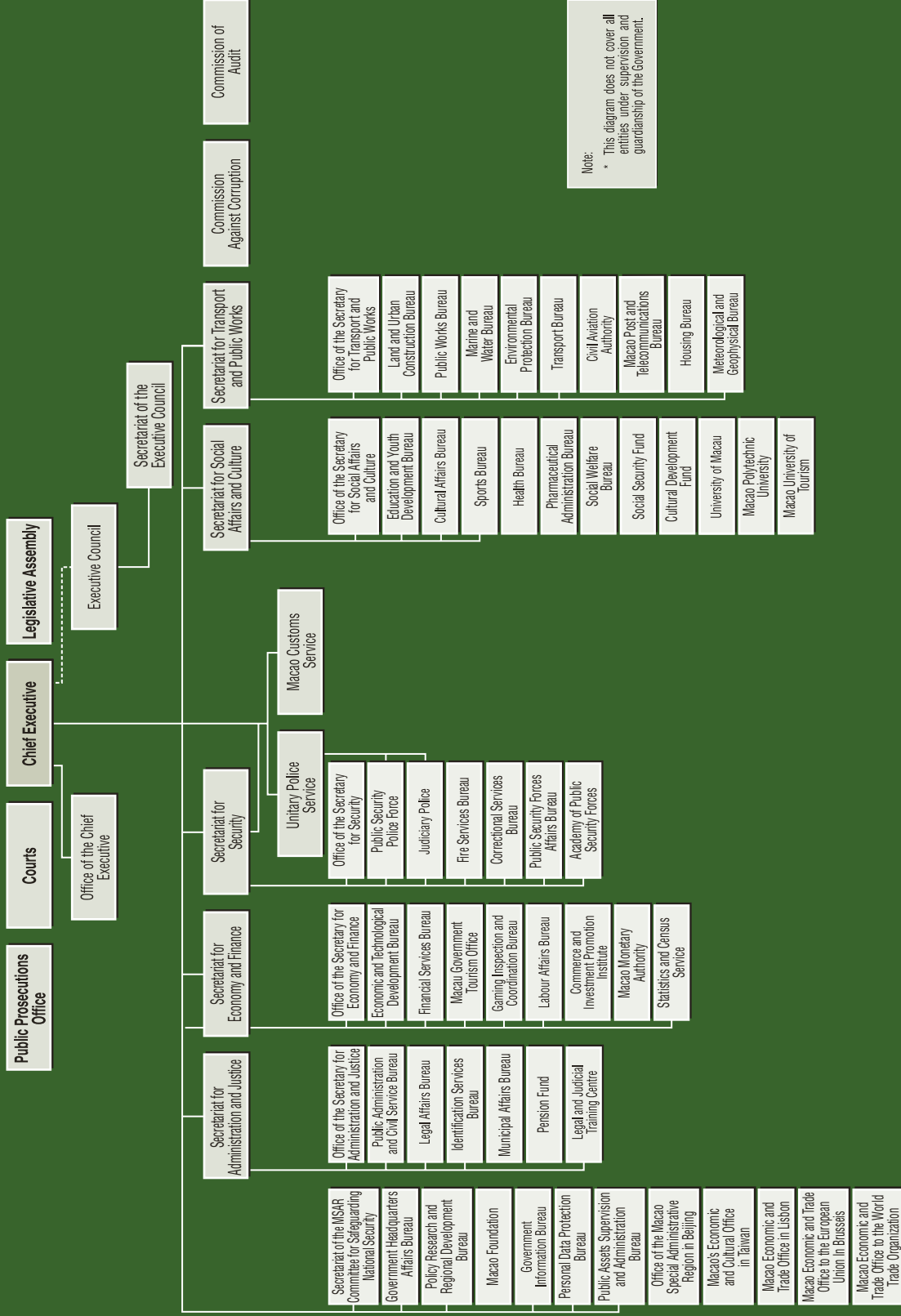
The Flag of the MSAR

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 “Macao” 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.



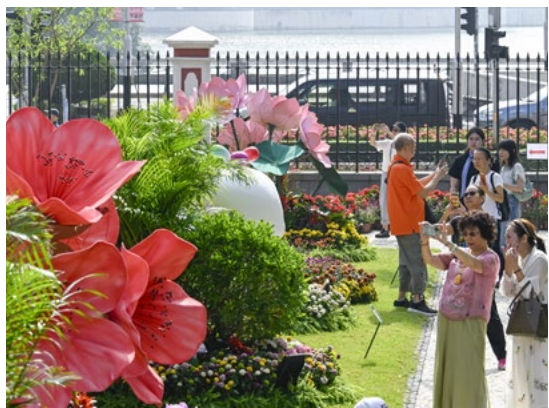
The Emblem of the MSAR

Structure of the Macao SAR Government *





Government Headquarters Open Day





The Government Headquarters holds an annual Open Day, with large, themed display areas set up in the Protocol Palace and gardens. Macao residents and tourists may tour the Multi-function Room and Lotus Room on the ground floor of Protocol Palace; the main hall, the Green Room, the Yellow Room and the Blue Room on the upper floor; as well as the gardens. There are also performances for them to enjoy. The theme of the 2025 Open Day flower display was “The 15th National Games”.

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. An assessment of the current situation reveals that Macao's former legal system has remained 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.

During the 12th Session of the Standing Committee of the 9th National People's Congress, which commenced on 31 October 1999, 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.

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 the Legislative Assembly, the group studies the laws that are currently in effect and proposes adaptations. It also recommends measures to ensure harmony and uniformity within the legal system.

In 2013, as planned, the Government completed a three-year project on reviewing and adapting the existing laws in Macao. The project involved revisions to 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 laws were still in effect and, if not, indicate why they 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).

In 2015, the Working Group on the Review and Adaptation of Existing Laws, taking into account factors such as the years when laws were promulgated and the number of legal provisions requiring confirmation of their non-validity, developed a two-stage proposal. This involved establishing the non-validity of such provisions through two separate bills, covering the periods from 1976 to 1987 and 1988 to 19 December 1999.

With support and assistance from various public departments and entities, the Macao SAR promulgated Law No. 11/2017 on the Confirmation of Non-enforcement of Certain Laws and Decrees Promulgated between 1976 and 1987, and Law No. 20/2019 on the Confirmation of Non-enforcement of Certain Laws and Decrees Promulgated between 1988 and 1999, which confirmed that a total of 746 laws and decrees had been implicitly repealed or had lapsed, and repealed 17 laws and decrees that were no longer relevant, had ceased to be applied in practice, or had lost their practical value.

Regarding the legal review and adaptation of existing laws and decrees that remain in force, the process is also divided into two phases according to two laws: Law No. 26/2024 on the Adaptation and Consolidation of Certain Laws and Decrees Promulgated between 1976 and 1993, and Law No. 27/2024 on the Adaptation and Consolidation of Certain Laws and Decrees Promulgated between 1994 and 1999, which confirmed that a total of 85 laws and decrees had been implicitly repealed or had lapsed, repealed 12 laws and decrees that were no longer relevant, had ceased to be applied in practice or had lost their practical value, repromulgated 59 legal regulations, and adapted 167 legal regulations whilst amending the wording of 50 others.

The promulgation of four laws on the review of existing legislation marked the completion of the phases of legislative work on reviewing and adapting existing laws and regulations.

Laws of the Macao SAR

The laws presently in force in the Macao SAR are:

1. The Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region;
2. National laws listed in Annex III to the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region;

3. Laws that were in effect before 20 December 1999 and which have been retained as laws of the Macao SAR by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and
4. Laws enacted by the legislature of the Macao SAR.

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

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

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

Fundamental Rights

The Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region safeguards the fundamental rights of the people of Macao. These include: freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of association and assembly, freedom of procession and demonstration, the right to organise and join trade unions and to strike, freedom of religion, freedom to travel, and freedom to enter and leave Macao. Provisions applicable to Macao in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and International Labour Conventions also remain in force.

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

Judicial System

Judicial Independence

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

Judges of the Macao SAR exercise judicial power according to the law, and not according to any orders or instructions, except as prescribed in Article 19 of the Basic Law of the Macao Special

Administrative Region. Judges are immune from legal action for discharging their judicial functions.

The Macao Public Prosecutions Office likewise exercises the procuratorial functions vested in it by law, independently and free from any interference.

Judicial Organs

Under the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region and the Judicial Organisation Framework Law, Macao has two independent judiciary bodies: one is the court system, which exercises judicial power; the other is the Public Prosecutions Office, which exercises the power of prosecution.

The Courts

Designed in accordance with the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region and the Judicial Organisation Framework Law, Macao's three-tier court system became fully operational following the formal establishment of the Macao SAR. This system's operations totally embody the independent judicial authority and final adjudication authority granted to Macao by the nation.

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

The Court of First Instance

With the establishment of the MSAR, two new courts came into being as constituent parts of the Court of First Instance. These new courts, the Base Court and Administrative Court, obtain their judicial authority from the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region. The Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region also permits the Court of First Instance to form specialised tribunals, as required, and to retain the Examining Magistracy created under the former Portuguese administration. The Examining Magistracy therefore functions as part of the Base Court.

The President of the Court of First Instance is appointed by the Chief Executive from among the judges who have confirmed appointments in that tier of court. The term of office of the President of the Court of First Instance is three years, and consecutive terms may be served. The current president is a judge of the Examining Magistracy. One of the duties of the president is to represent the Court of First Instance when dealing with other government agencies.

The Base Court

The Base Court currently comprises an administrative centre, four 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 2025, the Base Court had 38 judges: nine presidents of Collegial Panels, 26 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 2025, Information Centres in the Criminal Courts and the Civil Courts of the Base Court together with the Small Claims Court admitted 6,767 enquiries from citizens, involving a total of 6,470 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 seven 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 2025, the President of the Court of Final Appeal attended the eighth Seminar of Senior Cross-Strait, Hong Kong and Macao Judges and the 13th Forum of Presidents of the Supreme Courts of Justice of Portuguese-Speaking Countries and Regions, and led a delegation to visit Beijing and Liaoning.

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 chairman; 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

According to Article 90 of the Basic Law of the Macao SAR, the organisation, responsibilities and operation of the Public Prosecutions Office are clearly defined by law. As stipulated in Article 55 of Law No. 9/1999 – the Framework Law on the Judicial Organisation, the Public Prosecutions Office is the only judicial organ in Macao that exercises a prosecutorial function. The Public Prosecutions Office is an autonomous agency and exercises its functions independently and free from any interference. Its independence and autonomy are subject to the criteria of the Public Prosecutions Office performing objectively and according to the law, and safeguarded by the instructions and guarantees contained in other laws that prosecutors must strictly adhere to.

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 2025, the Prosecutor General attended the 30th Annual Conference and General Meeting of the International Association of Prosecutors (IAP); the 15th China and ASEAN Countries Procurators-General Conference; the 22nd Meeting of Prosecutors General of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries; and the first Practical Seminar on Prosecutorial Cooperation between Guangdong and Macao.

Responsibilities and Powers of the Public Prosecutions Office

Article 56 of Law No. 9/1999 stipulates that the duties of the Public Prosecutions Office are to represent the Macao SAR in court, initiate criminal proceedings, and safeguard legality and legal rights; it also stipulates that procedural law governs the circumstances in which the Public Prosecutions Office exercises its powers to oversee the implementation of the Basic Law of Macao. Overall, the responsibilities and powers of the Public Prosecutions Office – including specific tasks involving criminal proceedings, civil and commercial proceedings, labour proceedings and specific legal affairs – span four areas, as follows:

Leading and monitoring criminal investigations

Criminal investigations are led by the Public Prosecutions Office and implemented by the criminal police authority, such as:

- Authorising the criminal police authority to conduct all investigations not falling under the exclusive powers of judges of the Examining Magistracy, and establishing specific guidelines for doing so;

- Recommending investigative measures for the Examining Magistracy according to the law;
- Interrogating detained suspects, reviewing legality of detention, and advising on appropriateness of mandatory measures;
- Deciding whether investigations should be initiated in response to crime-related information; and
- Confirming the validity of detention by the criminal policy authority.

Initiating and ensuring criminal proceedings

Upon completion of investigations, the Public Prosecutions Office decides whether prosecutions should be made, and carries out its legal duties in the subsequent proceedings. For example, the office:

- Initiates prosecution when an investigation provides sufficient indication that a criminal offence has been committed, and the identity of the offender(s) has been established;
- Closes 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;
- Applies to the Examining Magistracy, under special circumstances, for suspension of proceedings or filing of cases due to penalty abatement; and
- Files appeals to the Court of Second Instance with regard to the decisions, judgements or adjudications made by the judges of the Base Court; provides written replies to the Court of Second Instance regarding appeals initiated by other parties involved in cases; and files appeals to the Court of Final Appeal within legal bounds.

Protecting the public interest and the legitimate rights of vulnerable groups

Where required by law, the Public Prosecutions Office:

- Protects the legal rights of the MSAR and represent the MSAR in court;
- Safeguards the rights of distinctly disadvantaged parties involved in litigation, and represents incapacitated, unknown and missing persons;
- Monitors the legality of civil judgements;
- Protects civil rights of minors;
- Protects civil rights of workers; and
- Initiates civil litigation in collective or public interest.

Monitoring enactment of laws

To monitor enactment of laws, the Public Prosecutions Office:

- Participates in litigation in court and monitors the legality of judicial proceedings, oversees

the fairness of public procurement and public tender procedures, and brings judicial appeals against invalid administrative acts;

- Performs consultation duties as regulated by the law, or as requested by the Chief Executive or the president of the Legislative Assembly; and
- Exercises its power to oversee the implementation of the Basic Law under circumstances provided for in the procedural laws.

Operation of the Public Prosecutions Office

The Public Prosecutions Office operates under a “Single Institution” structure, meaning that there is only one Public Prosecutions Office in the Macao Special Administrative Region, without respective prosecution bodies established at corresponding court levels. In accordance with the operational model of the Public Prosecutions Office, and to assist prosecutors in performing their duties, the Public Prosecutions Office has established an Examining Magistracy, as well as offices within the courts at various levels, including the Prosecutorial Office before the Court of Final Appeal and the Court of Appeal, the Prosecutorial Office at the Base Court, and the Prosecutorial Office at the Administrative Court. Each office is staffed by prosecutors, judicial support personnel and administrative staff.

Also, in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 9/1999, the Public Prosecutions Office has established an Office of the Prosecutor General with independent functions and administrative and financial autonomy, responsible for providing technical and administrative support to the Prosecutor General, as well as coordinating the office’s personnel and financial management and performing other administrative tasks.

Personnel of the Public Prosecutions Office

There are three types of Public Prosecutions Office personnel: prosecutors, personnel of the Office of the Prosecutor General, and judicial officers.

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 December 2025, there were 40 serving prosecutors in the Public Prosecutions Office: one Prosecutor General, seven Assistant Prosecutor Generals and 32 Prosecutors (eight 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.

Personnel of the Office of the Prosecutor General and Judicial Officers

The personnel of the Office of the Prosecutor General primarily comprise senior management and supervisors, advisers, technical officers, translators and auxiliary staff. Their main responsibilities include assisting the Prosecutor General in carrying out his duties, providing professional advice, and undertaking tasks related to personnel and financial management, as well as technical support.

Judicial officers are managed by the Office of the Prosecutor General, and are mainly responsible for providing support to prosecutors in handling cases. They are categorised into chief officers and judicial clerks. The former includes chief registrar, assistant chief registrar and chief clerks, whereas the latter includes various levels of judicial clerks, namely specialist, principal, assistant and junior judicial clerks.

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.

Membership 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

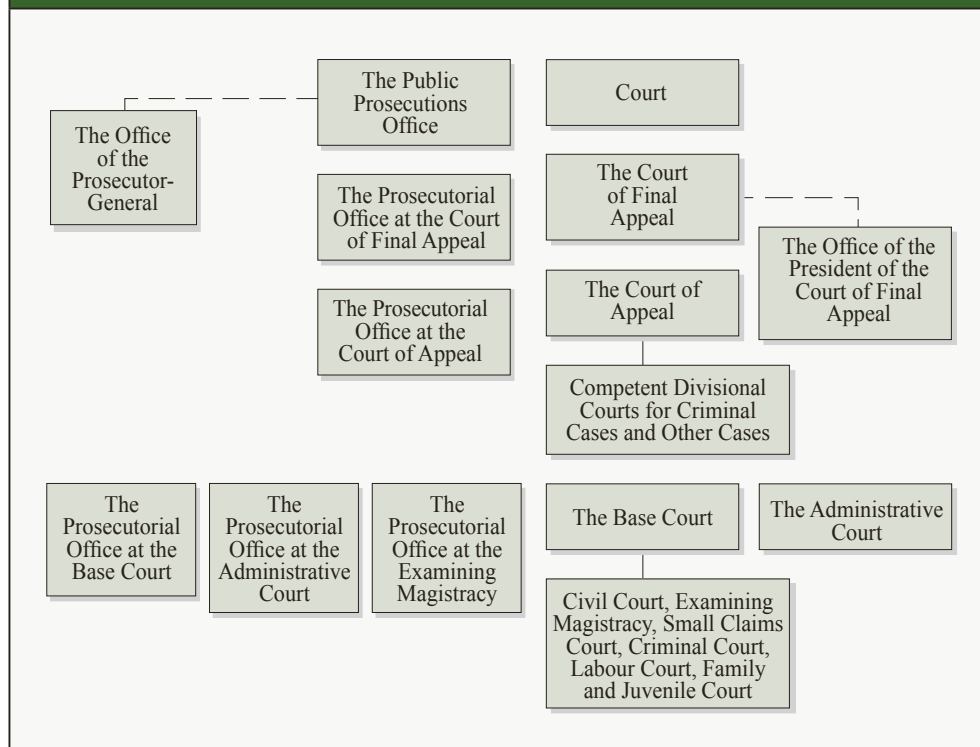
The Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region provides that every resident of Macao shall have certain inalienable legal rights. These include the right to appeal to the law, the right to initiate a court action, the right to seek assistance from a lawyer in protecting his or her legitimate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

The faculty offers a Bachelor of Law programme in Portuguese, Bachelor of Law programmes in Chinese (daytime and evening), and a five-year Bachelor of Law programme taught in both Chinese and Portuguese. FLL basically follows the Roman-Germanic teaching system. The faculty also offers a Bachelor of Law programme in Chinese Law and Global Legal Studies, which is taught in English and focuses on Chinese law. The programme's primary objective is to enable graduates to pursue legal careers and research in the Greater Bay Area outside Macao.

Based on the Master of Law programmes in Chinese and Portuguese, the faculty offers programmes that are taught in English, including the Master of Law programme in European Union Law, International and Comparative Law; Master of Law programme in International Business Law;

and Master of Law programme in Macau Law and Practice. The faculty also offers postgraduate certificate/diploma programmes such as the Introduction to Macau Law programme, and Doctor of Philosophy (Law) programmes in Chinese, Portuguese, and English.

During the 2025/2026 academic year, 733 students were enrolled in Bachelor of Law programmes, 546 graduate students were studying for Master of Law degrees, 37 students were enrolled in postgraduate certificate programmes, and 203 students were studying in Doctor of Law programmes.

Faculty of Law of the Macau University of Science and Technology

Established in 2000, the Faculty of Law of the Macau University of Science and Technology offers programmes leading to a Bachelor of Law degree, a Master of Law degree and a Doctor of Law degree. The Bachelor of Law degree programme spans four years, the Master of Law degree programme two years, and the Doctor of Law degree programme three years.

The Bachelor of Law degree curriculum covers Macao's legal system, 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 2025/2026 academic year, a total of 811 students were enrolled in Bachelor of Law degree programmes. There were 632 students working towards a Master of Law degree, and 175 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 five thematic seminars for judicial officers during 2025.

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. In June 2025, the training centre launched the sixth judicial clerk induction programmes, which is due to be completed in June 2026. Successful trainees will be deployed to fill 52 junior clerk vacancies in the courts and Public Prosecutions Office, and will also serve as reserve staff.

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 2025, the centre completed 30 promotion preparation programmes for judicial support staff of the courts or the Public Prosecutions Office, and eight training courses for court supervisors.

Another important task of the training centre is to provide training on general legal knowledge for civil servants. In 2025, 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, legislative drafting, disciplinary procedures, amendments to the Macao Public Servants Statutes and General Rules for Department Heads and Supervisors, and practical courses on international law.

Moreover, the centre continued to organise modules on civil law, criminal law and administrative law 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 2025, there were 448 practising lawyers and 143 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; as well as publishing the *Macao SAR Gazette* and producing various printed materials required for government operations.

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 arbitration institutions, 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 2025, there were 77 private notaries in Macao.

澳門基本法紀念館

Galeria Comemorativa da Lei Básica de Macau



**Commemorative Gallery of the
Macao Basic Law**





The Commemorative Gallery of the Macao Basic Law opened in 2013. To mark the 25th anniversary of Macao's return to the motherland, the MSAR Government revamped the gallery in 2024, with the aim of strengthening its functions in advocating the Basic Law and promoting legal awareness, and to tell the story of “One country, two systems”. To deepen all sectors of society's understanding and knowledge of the Macao Basic Law, the revamped Hall is positioned as “One Hall” (the Commemorative Gallery of the Macao Basic Law) and “One Base” (the base for Macao Youth Patriotic Education and Legal Awareness Promotion), to systematically showcase the successful implementation of the Macao Basic Law, the achievements of “One country, two systems”, and the various stages of Macao's historical development.

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 March 2026, a total of 146 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, 15 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 87 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 2026, 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.

Sixty other countries have assigned their consulates general in Hong Kong to cover consular affairs in Macao, including several countries that may execute consular duties in Macao. These are: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, 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, 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, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States, Uruguay, the Republic of Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam and Zimbabwe. (Note: Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Denmark, Greece and Samoa, 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: Cape Verde, Estonia, Peru, Tanzania and the United Kingdom.

Seventeen countries with honorary consulates in Hong Kong cover or extend services to Macao: Cyprus, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Iceland, Kenya, Lithuania, Maldives, Morocco, Namibia, Norway, Rwanda, San Marino, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sri Lanka and Sudan.

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 2025, Macao attended several international conferences as a member of China’s government delegation, including:

- The 19th Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM-19);
- The 55th Session of the Codex Committee on Food Additives;
- The 2019 Hague Judgments Convention;
- The Kimberley Process Plenary 2025;
- The 20th Conference of the Parties and the 79th and 80th Standing Committee Meetings to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES);
- The 113th International Labour Conference;
- The 2025 Annual Meetings of the World Bank Group (WBG) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF);
- The 68th Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND);
- The 93rd INTERPOL General Assembly;
- The 78th World Health Assembly;
- The 47th Session of the World Heritage Committee, UNESCO;
- The 69th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women, United Nations;
- The Spring Session of the UPU Postal Operations Council (POC); and
- The Hague Conference on Private International Law – First Meeting of the Experts’ Group on Carbon Markets (on-line participation).

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

- The 41st Union of Portuguese-speaking Capital Cities (UCCLA) General Assembly;

- The South East Asia Justice Network (SEAJust) Plenary Meeting;
- The 81st session of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP);
- The 2025 Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG) General Meeting;
- The Belt and Road Initiative Tax Administration Cooperation Forum;
- The 19th OECD Asian Senior Budget Officials Meeting;
- The 2025 Global Association of the Exhibition Industry (UFI) Global Congress;
- Online Working Meeting of UNESCO Creative Cities of Gastronomy;
- The 17th Annual Conference of the UNESCO Creative Cities Network;
- The 12th Meeting of Governors of Central Banks of Portuguese-speaking Countries;
- The Meeting of the “Asia-Pacific Joint Group” under the international Anti-money Laundering Organization;
- The 10th Session of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Development of Disaster Information Management (APDIM) on Inclusive Disaster Risk Data Governance;
- The 1st INTERPOL Cybercrime Expert Group In-person Meeting;
- The 3rd International Counter-Fraud Conference;
- The 43rd Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators (APCCA);
- The 76th Session of the WHO Regional Committee for the Western Pacific;
- The 2025 International School Sport Federation (ISF) General Assembly;
- The 22nd Standing Committee Meeting and the 10th International Seminar of the Western Pacific Regional Forum for the Harmonization of Herbal Medicines (FHH);
- The World Women University Presidents Forum (WWUPF);
- The 2025 International Civil Aviation Organization Asia Pacific Safety Management Seminar;
- The 57th Session of the ESCAP/WMO Typhoon Committee;
- The 33rd Port State Control Committee Meeting of the Tokyo MOU; and
- The Mobile World Congress (MWC) Barcelona 2025.

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 2025, 767 multilateral treaties were applicable to Macao: 69 treaties on foreign affairs and national defence; 15 on civil aviation; 10 on customs; 31 on drugs; eight on economics and finance; 10 on education, science and technology, culture and sport; 49 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 57 on the establishment of international governmental organisations (see Appendix 11, “Multilateral Treaties Applicable to the Macao SAR”, for details).

In 2025, in accordance with the stipulation of Article 138 of the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region, the Legal Affairs Bureau gave opinions on the application to Macao of 39 international treaties or amendments to treaties.

The Government also received notifications from the Central People’s Government regarding 68 international instruments applicable to the MSAR: six multilateral treaties and 62 UN Security Council resolutions and/or sanction lists. It promulgated 19 international documents: five multilateral treaties, and 14 UN Security Council resolutions or sanction lists.

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. Regarding regional legal cooperation, the Department of Justice of Guangdong Province and the Secretariat for Administration and Justice of the Macao SAR signed the Legal Cooperation Arrangement Between the Department of Justice of Guangdong Province and the Secretariat for Administration and Justice of the Macao SAR, to enhance exchanges in the rule of law between the two parties, facilitate alignment of regulations in the Greater Bay Area, improve judicial services, and jointly foster legal talents. The Market Supervision Administration of Guangdong Province and the Legal Affairs Bureau of the Macao SAR also signed a memorandum of cooperation to deepen cooperation in market registration.

The Legal Affairs Bureau attended or took part in 13 international conferences and events during the year.

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.

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 2025, the total value of Macao's exports to the EU was 200 million patacas, while imports from the EU were worth 35.84 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 2025 totalled 290 million patacas, and its exports to Portugal were about 2.663 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 2025 totalled 270 million patacas, while total imports from the United States were valued at 6.32 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 2025, the value of Macao’s exports to Portuguese-speaking countries was about 2.97 million patacas, while imports from Portuguese-speaking countries were about 1.47 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 2025, the value of Macao’s exports to “Belt and Road” countries/regions was 370 million patacas, while imports from “Belt and Road” countries/regions were worth 28.58 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.

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文明互鑒國際論壇2025

FÓRUM INTERNACIONAL DE INTERCÂMBIO CIVILIZACIONAL 2025
2025 INTERNATIONAL FORUM ON MUTUAL LEARNING AMONG CIVILIZATIONS

中環澳門 MACAU, CHINA MACAO, CHINA
2025.12.16.—17.



**International Forum on Mutual
Learning Among Civilizations**





The International Forum on Mutual Learning Among Civilizations marks a new starting point for dialogues among cultures, with Macao serving as a platform. The inaugural forum was held over 16–17 December, with the theme “Mutual Learning Among Civilizations, Inheritance and Development”. The forum attracted more than 50 representatives from government departments, international organisations, and leading experts and scholars from various countries and regions around the world; and featured over 20 high-quality keynote speeches. Attended by more than 300 guests from home and abroad, the forum serves as a high-level international exchange that brings together cross-disciplinary wisdom and insights from around the world.

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

Repromulgated by Law No. 26/2024, Law No. 1/86/M on Tax Incentives Under the Industrial Policy, the Government aims to provide concessionary tax benefits to entrepreneurs whose investment projects can contribute to Macao industries, thus stimulating increased investment and 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 2025 (as of Q4)

Type of industry	Percentage (%) ⁽¹⁾	Approved subsidies / financial lease rental total (MOP)	Approved cases ⁽²⁾
Retail	18.29%	28,495,314.19	6
Construction and public works	18.02%	28,081,792.24	7
Transport and warehousing, travel agencies	16.87%	26,294,013.00	9
Services for companies	12.86%	20,042,643.00	6
Restaurants and hotels	10.28%	16,025,379.26	6
Education, healthcare, and social welfare	6.44%	10,042,742.50	6
Wholesale	6.42%	10,000,000.00	1
Food, beverage and tobacco products	4.86%	7,570,500.00	1
Hygiene and cleaning services	4.70%	7,316,000.00	3
Imports and exports	1.26%	1,969,783.00	1
Total	100.00%	155,838,167.19	46

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 2025, the gaming industry continued its recovery, with the economy steadily developing in tandem with an ongoing continued growth in numbers of visitors to Macao. The annual gross gaming revenue was approximately 248.026 billion patacas, representing an increase of 9.1 percent compared to the same period in 2024; the gross revenue from games of luck was approximately 247.404 billion patacas, accounting for 99.75 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 2025, there were 20 casinos operating in Macao, five of which belonged to SJM Resorts Limited, five to the Venetian Macau Limited, three to Galaxy Casino S.A., two to Wynn Resorts (Macao) Limited, three 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 2025, there were 199 vacancies in the gaming industry, representing a year-on-year decrease of 54 vacancies. There were 53,075 gaming industry employees, representing a year-on-year increase of 104 employees. Regarding breakdown by job, there were 23,755 dealers, 137 more than in the previous year.

Regarding remuneration (excluding incentive bonuses and rewards), the average monthly income for full-time employees in the gaming industry at the end of 2025 was 28,020 patacas, 4.2 percent higher than the previous year. The average wage of dealers was 21,950 patacas, 2.2 percent higher than the previous year.

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 2025 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.

To support the Macao SAR's new investment principle for 2025 – to “Concentrate efforts for key projects”, the DICJ and relevant departments required the concessionaires to strategically adjust the structures of their non-gaming investment projects and consolidate resources. It also collected targeted data in order to refine the approval and monitoring processes.

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 2025 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 2025 the Government approved their detailed project implementation plans in accordance with the 2026 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 2025, 31 licences were issued to gaming promoters, representing a year-on-year increase of 29 percent. To ensure the healthy and orderly development of the industry, the Government stipulated the maximum number of gaming promoters and partners for 2026 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 gaming industry

To continue enhancing the legal framework for gaming and strengthen the regulation of the casino gaming sector, between 2022 and 2025, the MSAR Government completed the formulation and amendment of several laws and regulations in a bid to further optimise the legal and regulatory system. These included:

- Law No. 7/2022 (amending Law No. 16/2001 on the Legal Framework for the Operation of Casino Gaming);
- By-law No. 28/2022 (amending By-law No. 26/2001 on the Regulations of the Public Tender for the Concession to Operate Casino Gaming, the Concession Contracts, and the Requirements for Eligibility and Financial Capacity of Bidders and Concessionaires);
- Law No. 16/2022 on the Regulations on the Business Operation of Casino Gaming;
- By-law No. 54/2022 on the Rules on Implementing the Reductions of Appropriations from Gross Gaming Revenues by Concessionaires;
- By-law No. 55/2022 on the Rules on Implementing the Regulations on the Business Operation of Casino Gaming; and
- Law No. 7/2024 on the Legal System on Regulating Credit Related to Gaming and Betting in Casinos or Other Gaming Venues.

5. Promoting responsible gaming

The MSAR Government continued monitoring the implementation of responsible gaming measures by concessionaires, required concessionaires to regularly submit responsible gaming promotion plans and related information for analyses and reviews, and conducted daily monitoring and special inspections. Exclusion application services were provided to the public, and new promotional materials were launched in cooperation with the Legal Affairs Bureau, to publicise the process for applying for exclusions from gaming venues. In 2025, a total of 952 new applications were recorded, representing a year-on-year increase of approximately 67.9 percent. Of these, 828 were applications for self-exclusion, while 124 were applications made by third parties.

Concessionaires were encouraged to enhance their promotion of responsible gaming by organising various series of promotional activities. Through an inter-departmental working group, the second phase of the Responsible Gaming Implementation Indicators programme was launched, to encourage active participation by concessionaires. In 2025, a total of 13 casinos, one slot machine parlour, and one betting centre passed the assessment to obtain accreditation for "Model of Responsible Gaming Implementation", with assessment work subsequently rolled out for more establishments.

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 2025, 4,111 suspected illegal gaming websites or platforms were referred to the Judiciary Police, 26 percent more than the figure in 2024.

Regarding administrative penalties for prevention and handling of illegal gambling. To enhance public awareness of illegal gambling, the DICJ continued sending representatives to various public locations, and educating the public about illegal street gambling and the associated penalties. There were 20 cases of illegal gambling in 2025, representing an increase of 25 percent over 2024. A total of 122 individuals were involved.

7. Strengthening regulatory work

To strengthen the spirit of public service and professional competence of personnel, ongoing targeted training has been provided, and staff visits were organised to the National Security Education Exhibition and the National Liberation and World Peace - 80th Anniversary of the Victory of the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War exhibition. Themed training sessions were also co-organised with the Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau, to enhance the personnel's sense of national identity. A new cohort of inspectors has completed practical training and been sworn into office, further optimising the team structure of the DICJ, strengthening regulatory capabilities, and enhancing supervisory effectiveness.

The usage of digital and intelligent technologies was boosted, to reinforce multi-faceted, real-time supervision and reviews of various procedures, while internal systems were continuously optimised, to enhance the standards of e-governance and regulatory oversight.

8. Attracting International Visitors

In line with efforts to develop international visitor markets, the MSAR Government actively introduced popular overseas games, to enrich gameplay and gaming elements. In 2025, the Guidelines on Side Bets for Baccarat Gaming were amended to approve additional side bet items (Two-Card Player Lucky Seven and Three-Card Player Lucky Seven), and the "Rules for Fortune Three-Card Poker".

Major Gaming Data for 2025

Contribution to Gaming, by Gross Revenue, of Games of Fortune in 2025	
(billion patacas)	
Items	2026
Gross Revenue of Games of Fortune	247.404
Gross Gaming Revenue	248.026
Proportion of Contribution	99.75%

Gross Revenue from Various Gaming Activities in 2025	
(billion patacas)	
Items	Gross Revenue
Roulette	1.22
Black Jack	2.717
VIP Baccarat	67.984
Baccarat	142.652
Fantan	0.522
Cussec	8.731
Paikao	0.142
Gaming Machines	13.866
3-Card Poker	0.459
3-Card Baccarat Game	0.512
Live Multi Game	4.973
Stud Poker	0.988
Casino War	0.026
Craps	0.42
Texas hold'em	0.975
Fortune 3 Card Poker	1.217
Total	247.404

Manufacturing

Macao's manufacturing industry now faces changes in the worldwide manufacturing supply chain and disparities in regional manufacturing costs. Since the 1990s, Macao has gradually transformed into a more service-oriented economy. As a result, the manufacturing industry's share of GDP decreased from 20.6 percent in 1989 to 0.9 percent in 2024.

In 2025, Macao's exports totalled 13.92 billion patacas, representing a year-on-year increase of 3.2 percent, with Macao's domestic product exports amounting to 1.46 billion patacas, down 1.8 percent year-on-year. The value of re-exports was 12.46 billion patacas, up 3.8 percent year-on-year. Hong Kong continued to be the major export market for Macao, with a 71.5 percent share of Macao's total exports. The Chinese mainland accounted for 8.5 percent of Macao's total exports. The United States accounted for 2.0 percent.

In 2025, the value of products exported under the Mainland and Macao Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement ("CEPA") was 120 million patacas. Tax with a total value of 10.15 million patacas was waived. During the past 22 years, the cumulative total value of zero-tariff goods entering the Chinese mainland in accordance with CEPA provisions was 1.62 billion patacas, with 110 million patacas of taxes waived.

Financial Services Industry

The financial services industry in Macao underwent rapid growth towards the end of the 1980s. Following many 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 2025, among financial institutions authorised to operate in Macao, there were 33 credit institutions (32 banks and the 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, three 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 2025, the 33 credit institutions in Macao (the Government-owned Postal Savings Office and 32 banks) owned assets with a total value of 2,588.5 billion patacas. Deposits in Macao's banking system amounted to 1,392.3 billion patacas, and loans totalled 1,015.3 billion patacas; the loan-to-deposit ratio was 72.9 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: the Chinese mainland, Portugal, the Hong Kong SAR, Taiwan region, the United Kingdom, 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.

Investment Fund Law

The newly revised Investment Fund Law, which officially comes into effect on 1 January 2026, is a key legislation for Macao that incorporates international regulatory experience and industry recommendations. The law optimises the development environment for the fund industry and lays the foundation for expanding new financial business formats such as wealth management, to help enriching the diversity of local products and promote Macao's integration with foreign markets and regulatory alignment, thereby attracting international institutions to establish a presence, enhancing market vitality and competitiveness, and injecting new impetus into the appropriate economic diversification.

The Insurance Industry

Market Overview

As at the end of 2025, 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 2025, Macao's insurance industry employed 851 people. There were 7,211 authorised insurance intermediaries: 5,232 individual agents, 1,897 salespersons, 72 corporate agents, and 10 insurance brokers.

In 2025, total insurance premium income was 40.13 billion patacas, 3.1 percent more than in 2024. Life insurance premium income accounted for 92.6 percent of the insurance market's total premium income, with the remaining 7.4 percent coming from general insurance. Life insurance premiums totalled 37.16 billion patacas, 3.2 percent up from the previous year. General insurance premiums totalled 2.97 billion patacas, representing a year-on-year increase of 1.2 percent.

Regarding pension funds, at the end of 2025, seven life insurance companies and two pension-fund management companies were providing pension fund management services. So far, 61 pension funds have been established under the Legal Framework for Private Pension Funds, of which one is a closed-end fund and 60 are open-end funds. By the end of 2025, 1,943 private pension fund schemes and approximately 87,000 non-mandatory central provident fund schemes had been established by businesses or individuals, with participation by more than 235,000 people. In 2025, the managed funds held assets of approximately 54.1 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 Insurance Intermediary Activities Law 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.

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 Legal System on Insurance Intermediaries established in 1989 and amended in 2001 and 2003 was revised through re-legislation. The newly formulated Law No. 15/2024 - the Insurance Intermediary Activities Law came into effect on 1 August 2025, to raise the entry and professional standards for insurance intermediaries, enhance the supervision of their business activities, and impose stricter penalties for non-compliance.

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 2025, the average unit price per square metre of usable floor area of residential units was 70,935 patacas, representing a year-on-year decrease of 16.7 percent; the average prices on the Macao peninsula (68,894 patacas), on Taipa (72,971 patacas) and on Coloane (81,500 patacas) were down by 12.5 percent, 22.3 percent and 18.2 percent, respectively. The average price of completed units (67,611 patacas) was down by 18.7 percent, while that of uncompleted units (103,752 patacas) was down by 16.5 percent. As for non-residential units, the average prices per square metre of office (57,490 patacas) and industrial (33,926 patacas) units were down by 17.6 percent and 13.6 percent, respectively.

In 2025, stamp duties were paid for the transaction of a total of 5,567 housing units and parking spaces, representing a year-on-year increase of 7.1 percent; the transaction values totalled 21.35 billion patacas, with year-on-year decreases of 23.9 percent. There were 3,245 residential unit transactions during the year, representing a year-on-year decrease of 135 transactions, with a total value of 15.33 billion patacas, representing a decrease of 24.6 percent. The transaction values of completed units (totalling 2,778) and uncompleted units (totalling 467) were 12.86 billion patacas and 2.47 billion patacas, respectively.

In 2025, construction permits were granted for 383 residential units, 382 of which were on the Macao peninsula; occupancy permits were granted for 1,068 residential units, with 350 units on the Macao peninsula and 717 units on Taipa.

The average price index of construction materials for residential buildings in 2025 dropped by 1.1 percent year-on-year, to 122.3. The average real wage index for construction workers, discounted for inflation, was 90.8, down 1.9 percent year-on-year.

Employment and the Labour Market

In 2025, the annual unemployment rate was 1.9 percent, while the unemployment rate among local residents was 2.5 percent, both representing year-on-year increases of 0.1 percentage points. In 2025, Macao recorded a labour force of 381,900 people, and a labour force participation rate of 66.8 percent. The labour participation rates for males and females were 70.1 percent and 64 percent, respectively.

Employment

In 2025, Macao's employed population decreased by 0.43 percent over the previous year, and totalled 374,700, of whom 47.13 percent were male and 52.87 percent were female. Broken down by industries, the working population was mainly engaged in recreational, cultural, gaming and other

services (21.8 percent); hotels, restaurants and similar activities (13.4 percent); public administration and social security (8.4 percent); real estate and business and services (9.1 percent) and wholesale and retail (11.8 percent). Classified by occupation, clerical workers, service and sales workers, and non-technical workers accounted for 24.8 percent, 19.5 percent and 16.7 percent, respectively, of the entire working population.

Of the employed population, 8.1 percent had attained primary education, 15.6 percent had completed junior secondary education, 28 percent had completed senior secondary education, and 46.6 percent had completed tertiary education. The main age group in the employed population was 35 years to 44 years, accounting for 31.85 percent of the working population, while the age groups of 25 years to 34 years and 45 years to 54 years accounted for 23.66 percent and 22.45 percent, respectively.

Unemployment

In 2025, Macao recorded an unemployed population of 7,200. Among the unemployed, 9.7 percent had completed only primary education; 13.5 percent had completed junior secondary, 20.6 percent had completed senior secondary, and 54 percent had completed tertiary education. Among the unemployed, 15.6 percent were from the recreational, cultural, gaming and other services sector, 19.2 percent from the wholesale and retail sector, 14.3 percent from the construction industry, and 15.6 percent from the hotels, restaurants and similar activities sector.

Monthly Earnings

In 2025, the median monthly earning of Macao's employed population was 18,000 patacas, and that of local residents was 20,500 patacas, which were as in 2024. The median monthly earning of the recreational, cultural, gaming and other services sector, which employed the largest number of workers, was 21,000 patacas. Sectors with the highest median monthly earnings were, in descending order, public administration and social security (48,900 patacas); the education sector (26,000 patacas); health and social welfare (25,900 patacas); and water, electricity and gas production and supply (25,000 patacas);.

Non-Resident Workers

To alleviate local labour shortages, at the end of December 2025, Macao had 155,068 specialised and non-specialised non-resident workers, with the hotel and catering industry accounting for the largest share of non-resident workers (34.8 percent), followed by the domestic work sector (16.6 percent), the real estate and business activities sector (15.5 percent), and wholesale and retail trade (13.3 percent). The number of non-resident domestic helpers was 28,611.

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 eight 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 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 departments. 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 and asset transfer stamp duty.

Gaming Tax

The operators of all types of gaming activities, including casino gaming 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 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 2025 approved by Law No. 25/2024, no business tax as specified in Tables I and II under the Regulations for Business Tax was collected in 2025.

Profit Tax

Regulations on Profit Tax require that profit tax be levied on the total income of natural persons or legal persons required from local industrial or commercial activities, irrespective of their place of residence or head office. 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 to 100,000 patacas	5%
100,001 patacas to 200,000 patacas	7%
200,001 patacas to 300,000 patacas	9%
Over 300,000 patacas	12%

Note: (1) Pursuant to Article 23 of the Budget for the Financial Year 2025 approved by Law No. 25/2024, the allowance for exemption from profit tax in 2025 was 600,000 patacas; for profits exceeding this amount, a tax rate of 12% was applied.

(2) In accordance with Article 24 of the same law, for the 2025 fiscal year, the first 3,000,000 patacas of expenditure by enterprises registered as income tax Group A taxpayers on research and development for technological innovation was eligible for a triple deduction from taxable profits; any remaining expenditure for the same purpose exceeding the limit was eligible for a double deduction from taxable profits, with the total deduction capped at 15,000,000 patacas.

(3) In accordance with Article 25 of the same law, for the 2025 fiscal year, income obtained or generated from Portuguese-speaking countries was exempt from income tax, provided that such income had already been taxed in those jurisdictions. Interest derived from bonds issued in the Macao SAR, as well as income arising from their sale, redemption, or other forms of disposal, was also exempt.

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. Group one comprises persons working for others in any occupation in Macao, including daily wage earners and employees. Group two comprises self-employed freelance professionals in Macao. Personal income tax rates in 2025 were 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: (1) Pursuant to Article 19 of the Budget of the Financial Year 2025 approved by Law No. 25/2024, all personal income taxpayers were eligible for a tax reduction of 30 percent of the personal income tax payable in the Financial Year 2025, while the tax allowance for personal income tax in the Financial Year 2025 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 the Financial Year 2025.

(2) In addition, according to Article 20 of the budget, personal income taxpayers holding Macao

Resident Identity Cards on 31 December 2023 were eligible for a tax refund of 60 percent of the personal income tax payable paid in the Financial Year 2023, 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.

Note: Pursuant to Article 16 of the 2025 Government Budget approved by Law No. 25/2024, in the Financial Year 2025, 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 urban real estate tax be levied on the revenue of local urban residential 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 2025 approved by Law No. 25/2024, the urban real estate tax deduction for the Financial Year 2025 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 the Financial Year 2025 the real estate tax rate for income from leased properties was reduced to eight percent.

Asset Transfer Stamp Duty

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

Taxable scope	Tax rate
Gratuitous transfer of an immovable asset with a value of up to 2,000,000 patacas	1%
From over 2,000,000 patacas to 4,000,000 patacas	2%
Over 4,000,000 patacas	3%
Non-gratuitous transfer of an asset	5%

In addition, the tax amount is subject to an extra five percent stamp duty.

Note: (1) Pursuant to Article 12 of the Budget of the Financial Year of 2025 approved by Law No. 25/2024, in the Financial Year 2025, stamp duty was exempted for eligible taxpayers who purchased residential properties worth up to three million patacas; however, this shall not apply if a tax concession of the same nature has already been received in previous financial years or in the current financial year.

(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, when the property is jointly acquired by a married couple whose matrimonial property regime is the system of general community of property, community of acquired property, or sharing of acquired property, they are also entitled to the aforementioned exemption, even if one of the spouses is a non-permanent resident, provided that neither spouse is the owner of a property as referred to in the article (with the exception of only owning a single car parking space).

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 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 2025, there were 17 accounting firms, two of which providing accounting and taxation services, 146 certified public accountants and 112 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 In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin was officially announced, providing a clear direction for the

development and opening of the Guangdong-Macao In-depth 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-Macao Greater Bay Area.

The Guangdong-Macao In-depth 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.

In early 2025, the MSAR Government and the Executive Committee of the Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin jointly established the Service Centre for Economy and Trade Between China and Portuguese (Spanish)-speaking Countries. This non-profit organisation serves as a platform for promoting pragmatic cooperation in multiple fields, assisting Chinese mainland enterprises in "going global", and attracting international investors to establish a presence in Macao and Hengqin.

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 2025, the IPIM led a 28-member delegation of representatives from Macao's exhibition and convention industry to join the 20th China Expo Forum for International Cooperation (CEFCO 2025), held in Tianjin City.

In March, the IPIM visited Wuhan, Hubei Province, to attend business and trade negotiation events, and visit local enterprises and business associations.

In April, the IPIM set up the Macao Pavilion at the Fifth China International Consumer Products Expo, and organised participation in the exhibition by seven Macao sales agents for products from Portuguese-speaking countries.

In May, the IPIM set up the Macao Pavilion at the 137th China Import and Export Fair and coordinated participation as exhibitors by 19 Macao enterprises.

Also in May, the IPIM travelled to Beijing to attend the 2025 Global Trade and Investment Promotion Summit and the 27th China Beijing International High-Tech Expo and, in conjunction with the Economic Development Bureau of the Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin and Macau Association of Banks, held an investment and business matching session in Harbin.

In June, the IPIM travelled to Changsha, Hunan Province, to attend the Fourth China-Africa Economic and Trade Expo, promoting the Second China-Portuguese-speaking Countries Economic and Trade Expo (Macao) and the China-PSC Business Compass service to institutions from

Portuguese-speaking countries and Chinese mainland enterprises. During the visit, it held the Macao Convention and Exhibition Activities Promotion Seminar, participated in an exchange session on enterprises going global, and visited local enterprises to promote the platform between China and Portuguese-speaking countries.

In July, the 2025 Chinese Mainland-Macao Business Associations Joint Conference was held for the first time in Beijing, during the 3rd China International Supply Chain Expo. The IPIM organised a delegation of nearly 30 Macao entrepreneurs to attend the conference in Beijing, where they also attended the Beijing-Macao Sci-Tech Innovation Exchange Session and set up an exhibition hall to showcase Macao's role as a platform between China and Portuguese-speaking countries. During their visit to Beijing, the delegation visited local institutions.

In August, the IPIM travelled to Guangzhou to attend the 2025 China (Guangzhou) Cross-Border E-commerce Fair (CCBEC) and the Macao Convention, Exhibition, and Investment & Business Promotion Seminar, to promote the Second China-Portuguese-Speaking Countries Economic and Trade Expo (Macao), the advantages of the Sino-Portuguese Platform, and the business environment to merchants, and visit local enterprises.

In September, the IPIM organised participation by 28 Macao small and medium-sized enterprises in the "Hubei Wuhan Macao Week", promoting Macao brands and specialty products from Portuguese-speaking countries. During the event, a business matching session was held, with over 140 pairings arranged. Also in September, the IPIM set up the Macao Pavilion at the 2025 China International Fair for Trade in Services and the 25th China International Fair for Investment and Trade, and organised Macao and Hengqin enterprises to participate as exhibitors. The IPIM also participated in the Ninth IE Expo China Guangzhou, the 22nd China-ASEAN Expo, and the Fourth Global Digital Trade Expo, setting up the Macao Pavilion at each of these events. In addition, the IPIM travelled to Zhengzhou City, Henan Province, to attend the 15th China Henan International Investment and Trade Fair, and to Shanghai to participate in Huawei Connect 2025 for investment promotion.

In October, in conjunction with the Macao Talents Development Committee and the Economic Development Bureau of the Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, the IPIM travelled to Hangzhou, to attend a cross-border finance promotional seminar, promote Macao's investment environment and industrial policies, and visit local and East China enterprises and business associations to promote investment in Macao. Also in October, the IPIM set up the Macao Pavilion at the 138th China Import and Export Fair and arranged participation as exhibitors by 19 Macao enterprises.

In November, the IPIM and the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the Chengdu Municipal People's Government co-organised a seminar on the high-tech and big health industries, to promote Macao's investment environment to local enterprises. Also in November, the IPIM organised a delegation of 35 Macao entrepreneurs and 43 exhibiting enterprises to participate in the 8th 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.

In December, the IPIM co-organised an exchange session for technology enterprises with the

Jiangsu Federation of Industry and Commerce.

Regarding policy: from 5 November 2025, the policy on issuing permits to talented persons for travel to and from Hong Kong and Macao was extended to the entire Yangtze River Delta and Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei regions, as well as to free trade pilot zones. Chinese mainland talents in fields such as outstanding achievements, scientific research, culture and education, health, and law may apply for multiple-entry permits valid for one to five years upon providing the required proof of qualifications, with each stay in Hong Kong or Macao not exceeding 30 days.

In addition, the five new entry ports – Guangzhou Pazhou Passenger Terminal, Hengqin, the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, Zhongshan Port, and the West Kowloon Station of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link – have been included among entry ports eligible for the 240-hour transit without visa policy, increasing the total number to 65. Citizens from the 55 countries to which this policy applies, who hold valid international travel documents and connecting tickets transiting through China to a third country (region), can enter China visa-free through any of the 65 open ports in 24 provinces (autonomous regions, and municipalities) and stay in designated areas for no more than 240 hours.

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 Hengqin Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone. In addition, the IPIM cooperated with the Economic Development Bureau and the Commercial Service Bureau of the Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone, to provide investment consultation referral and commercial registration services, respectively, in the In-depth 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 In-depth 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.

The 2025 Guangdong-Macao Cooperation Joint Conference was held in Guangzhou during January. Representatives from Guangdong and Macao held in-depth exchanges on topics such as advancing the construction of the Cooperation Zone, deepening cooperation in technology and healthcare, strengthening soft connectivity, building a talent hub, and advancing the rule of law in the Greater Bay Area. Following the meeting, several cooperation documents were signed, including a cooperation agreement between the Guangdong Administration for Market Regulation and the IPIM.

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

In January 2025, the IPIM and Macao Association of Banks travelled to Zhuhai and Jiangmen,

to visit enterprises and business associations to promote investment in Macao.

In March, the IPIM and Macao Association of Banks travelled to Guangzhou and Shenzhen, to carry out investment promotion activities, promoting the role of Macao as a “precise connector” for Greater Bay Area enterprises to connect with markets in Portuguese-speaking countries.

In May, the governments of Guangdong, Hong Kong, and Macao jointly organised economic and trade cooperation exchange sessions in Budapest, Hungary, and Cairo, Egypt, to promote the business advantages of the Greater Bay Area to European and African markets.

In June, the IPIM and the Economic Development Bureau of the Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin and Macao Association of Banks travelled to Guangzhou, to co-organise a matching and exchange event on expanding into Portuguese-speaking country markets, promoting the investment policies of Macao and Hengqin and Macao’s role as a platform between China and Portuguese-speaking countries to Guangdong enterprises.

In July, the IPIM and the Department of Commerce of Guangdong Province jointly organised the 2025 Guangdong and Macao Branded Products Fair. The exhibition had an area of nearly 13,000 square metres, with over 400 enterprises participating as exhibitors. A total of 435 business matching sessions were arranged, resulting in the signing of 23 agreements. During the event, a seminar on the business registration policies of the Greater Bay Area was co-organised, to inform Macao enterprises regarding business information in the Greater Bay Area.

In August, the 2025 Working Meeting of the Special Working Group for Promoting Cooperation between Zhongshan and Macao was held in Zhongshan, to study the optimisation of the special working group’s mechanism, clarify its role in coordinating the overall cooperation between the two places, and establish seven subordinate cooperation teams for innovation; economy and trade; biomedicine and big health; consumer integrity; culture and tourism; government affairs; and talent, to promote the quality and efficiency of pragmatic cooperation.

Also in August, the Department of Commerce of Guangdong Province, Invest Hong Kong, and the IPIM jointly organised the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area-Yangtze River Delta Economic and Trade Cooperation Exchange Conference (Artificial Intelligence and Robotics Industry Session) in Shanghai, during which the IPIM promoted Macao’s investment environment and industrial policies to local enterprises.

In September, the Third Business Conference on Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Development – jointly hosted by the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, the People’s Government of Guangdong Province, the HKSAR Government, and the MSAR Government – was held in Guangzhou, with over 1,200 people from 30 countries and regions in attendance. A delegation of nearly 60 representatives from Macao’s business and industrial sectors participated.

In October, the 2025 Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Fair for Trade in Services was held in Zhuhai, Hong Kong, and Macao under a “one event, three locations” model, and the IPIM organised a delegation of entrepreneurs to attend the related conference in Zhuhai. The Macao session was linked with the 30th Macau International Trade and Investment Fair, and hosted six themed promotional sessions and 116 business matching sessions. Also in October, the Department

of Commerce of Guangdong Province, Invest Hong Kong, and the IPIM co-organised the Capital Investment Matching Session (special session on the bio-economy) of the Global Investment Promotion Conference for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. The IPIM also travelled to Guangzhou, to participate in a promotional seminar on “going global” with financial services, promoting Macao’s investment environment and industrial policies to local enterprises.

In November, the People’s Government of Guangdong Province, the HKSAR Government, and the MSAR Government jointly organised the 2025 Global Investment Promotion Conference for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area in Guangzhou, during which the IPIM promoted Macao’s business environment in the “Greater Bay Area Policy Seminar”.

In December, the First Global Artificial Intelligent Machines and Electronics Expo (AIE) was held simultaneously in Macao and Zhuhai under a “one expo, two cities” model, gathering approximately 1,000 enterprises and 5,000 buyers, with a total exhibition area of 70,000 square metres. Multiple forums and product launch events were held concurrently. The IPIM and the Department of Commerce of Guangdong Province arranged for Macao entrepreneurs to visit the Zhuhai venue, local e-commerce industrial parks and co-working spaces, and to hold exchanges with representatives of several enterprises.

Also in December, the IPIM and the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade Guangzhou Committee co-organised the “Let’s Hang Out - Lusophone and Macao Products Bazaar” in Guangzhou. The three-day event attracted over 48,000 participants, and 112 business matching sessions were concluded.

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 2025, 14 entities from Fujian province joined the MIECF as exhibitors. The 30th Macau International Trade and Investment Fair attracted 28 Fujian enterprises to participate in the Fujian Pavilion, which had an area of 225 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 2025, the IPIM set up the Macao Pavilion at the 25th China International Fair for Investment and Trade.

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 15 consecutive years. Jiangsu province set up a Jiangsu Pavilion at the 30th Macau International Trade and Investment Fair, and lined up 21 exhibitors. The 16th International Infrastructure Investment and Construction Forum (IIICF) attracted participation by 78 merchants from Jiangsu Province.

Economic and Technological Development Bureau

The Economic and Technological Development Bureau (DSED) 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 the industrialisation and commercialisation arising from scientific research, helping outstanding foreign technology enterprises to establish operations in Macao, and promoting the quality development of applied technology in enterprises. The Macao Science and Technology R&D Industrial Park project has been launched, and is positioned as a launchpad for high-quality Chinese mainland technology enterprises to go global, a service station for cutting-edge overseas technology projects to establish themselves, and a Macao base for industry, academia, and research. The project aims to create an international technology industry community that integrates innovative R&D, production trials, academic exchanges, and spatial experience, and to build an innovative ecosystem of "research—incubation—transformation—service". Relying on the scientific research strengths of Macao's higher education institutions and the four state key laboratories, the bureau can identify potential science and technology enterprises in Macao; and 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 promoting 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 also 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 200 technology enterprises, incubators, universities and associations 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. As of December 2025, 51 enterprises had been certified; they employ approximately 1,900 people, with a total annual revenue of around 4.3 billion patacas. The certified technology enterprises span sectors including integrated circuits, information technology, artificial intelligence, traditional Chinese medicine, new materials and biotechnology.

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 2025 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. The bureau also held training courses on AI applications and ESG, to enhance the competitiveness and sustainable development capabilities of SMEs.

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 2025, the Economic and Technological Development Bureau issued 16 special system/special activity industrial licences, 23 special-system/special-activity industrial unit licences; 23 industrial licences and 24 industrial unit licences were revoked; and 76 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. No general-system industrial licences and no general-system industrial unit licences were issued.

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 2025, the Economic and Technological Development Bureau issued 1,834 general certificates of origin, with 46.8 percent of these issued for exports to the Chinese mainland; and 44.4 percent for exports to the United States, including 795 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 2025, the Economic and Technological Development Bureau issued 892 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, Law No. 16/2024 and Law No. 2/2025;
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.3/2024);
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;

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 Health Bureau, the Economic and Technological Development Bureau, Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau, the Public Security Police, the Transport Bureau and the Fire Services 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 2025, the Economic and Technological Development Bureau issued 15,477 import licences and 1,237 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 2025, the Intellectual Property Department of the Economic and Technological Development Bureau accepted 17,351 applications for trademark licences, representing a 13.93 percent increase from the 15,229 applications processed in 2024. Applications were mainly from the Chinese mainland, Macao SAR, Hong Kong SAR, the United States and Singapore. As at 31 December 2025, the Economic and Technological Development Bureau had received a cumulative total of 265,944 applications.

Patent and Designs/New Products 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 in 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. The above arrangements included an agreement to extend the applicability of SIPO patent approvals to Macao. In 2025, the two parties signed the revised text of the cooperation arrangement, expanding the scope of cooperation and exchanges to include items such as priority patent examinations and further in-depth patent training.

In 2025, the Economic and Technological Development Bureau accepted 1,046 applications for patents and applications for registration of 252 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 2025, the Economic and Technological Development Bureau had received a cumulative total of 12,445 applications for patents and applications for the registration of 4,104 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 2025, a total of 22,040 applications had been received, with 17,955 applications approved, for SMEs provided with a total of 5.769 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 2025, the Government had received 1,634 applications, involving loans totalling 3.334 billion patacas; 866 of the applicants obtained government credit guarantees totalling 1.509 billion patacas. Most successful applicants were from the construction and public works sector, retail, wholesaling, company services, imports and exports, transportation and warehousing, travel agencies, Chinese restaurants or other restaurants and hotels.

The SME Credit Assurance Scheme was launched in August 2003. The scheme is designed to assist SMEs in launching specific projects. On the financing front, the MSAR Government will provide eligible enterprises with credit guarantees of up to 100 percent of a bank loan up to one million patacas, with a maximum repayment period of five years. From the scheme's commencement to the end of 31 December 2025, 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.

To reduce the financing costs of SMEs, the 2025 Interest Subsidy Scheme for Bank Loans to SMEs was launched on 22 April 2025, with a maximum subsidised loan of five million patacas per enterprise, a maximum annual subsidy rate of four percent, and a maximum subsidy period of three years. By the end of December 2025, a total of 1,730 applications had been received, involving loans of 3.97 billion patacas, with 1,589 applications approved, involving loans of 3.65 billion patacas. The main beneficiary industries were construction and public works, retail, corporate services, restaurants and hotels, wholesale, import and export, transport and warehousing, and travel agencies.

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 2025, a total of 2,992 applications were received, 2,223 of which were approved, involving a total of 465 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 was previously known as the Monetary and Foreign Exchange Authority. 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 Macao 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 Macao 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 2025, the year-end balance of foreign exchange reserves had increased by 4.5 percent over the end of 2024, amounting to 245.6 billion patacas.

Fiscal Reserve

A fiscal reserve was established in early 2012, with the Monetary Authority responsible for its investments and management. Over the years, it has adopted a safe, effective and prudent investment approach. The capital of the fiscal reserve comes from the balance of the MSAR's reserve fund as well as the balance of past annual budgets. Balances amounting to 98.86 billion patacas were transferred to the fiscal reserve as start-up capital, while the remaining 54.2 billion patacas were transferred to the foreign exchange reserve. The original MSAR reserve fund was written off following the above transfers. As at the end of 2025, the total asset value of the fiscal reserves, including the central budget balance for 2023 transferred early in the year, was 666.7 billion patacas, representing an increase of 50.5 billion patacas over the same period in 2024.

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.

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 in multiple dimensions, and includes over 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 2025, the IPIM held seven livestreaming e-commerce events, visits, and promotional activities at exhibitions and showcases, to assist enterprises with showcasing quality products from Portuguese-speaking countries to merchants from home and abroad. The livestreaming activities garnered over 2.24 million views. The offline experience store for products from Portuguese-speaking countries – “Encontro”, located on the basement floor of the China-Portuguese-speaking Countries Commercial and Trade Service Platform Complex, formally commenced operations in 2025. It provides merchants with a unique space to experience products from Portuguese-speaking countries and has dedicated personnel to assist merchants with purchasing products or to provide referrals for business matching and negotiations.

By the end of 2025, the IPIM had set up a total of 15 facilities displaying food products of Portuguese-speaking countries in various provinces and cities in the Chinese mainland, including six display points in IPIM 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 2025, it held a “Vamos Desfrutar – Portuguese-speaking Countries and Macao Products Bazaar” in Macao and Guangzhou, organised “Encontro” promotional sales and a series of Portuguese-speaking country product experience activities, as well as the “Encontro” pop-up booth at YoBuy mall at Qingmao Checkpoint. It also set up a booth at the “13th Macao International Travel (Industry) Expo”, inviting participation by Macao enterprises from the “Pavilion of China-Portuguese-speaking Countries Commercial and Trade Service Platform” and “Macao Ideas”.

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 2025, the portal had 45,204 registered accounts, with 5,511 registered suppliers and agents, 3,173 professional services providers, and 2,311 registered talents who are bilingual in Chinese and Portuguese; and featured 36,134 entries by Portuguese-speaking countries, with 35,462 entries on food products and 672 entries on non-food items.

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 2025, the China-PSC Business Compass provided 327 support services to 192 corporate users. These included assisting a “China Top 500” enterprise dealing in building materials and home furnishings, and a large grain and oil enterprise, with investing in factories in Portuguese-speaking countries and with the procurement of bulk agricultural products.

Organising Business Visits to Portuguese-speaking Countries

In 2025, the IPIM undertook business missions to Portuguese-speaking countries such as Portugal, Brazil, Timor-Leste, and Equatorial Guinea, participating in exhibitions and holding Macao-Hengqin promotional seminars. These missions included a delegation of Chinese mainland and Macao enterprises which in April headed to three Brazilian cities for exchanges to promote the implementation of outcomes from the “China-Portuguese-speaking Countries Business Compass”. Zhuhai, Hengqin, and Macao jointly held an economic and trade exchange session, resulting in the signing of two cooperation agreements and four strategic cooperation agreements. The IPIM and the governments of Brazil, Portugal, and Angola jointly organised business opportunity presentations and a roadshow for the Second China-Portuguese-Speaking Countries Economic and Trade Expo (Macao) in Brazil.

Also in April, the IPIM organised a corporate delegation to Portugal, to participate in the Fourth SAGALEXPO, and held a presentation on Macao’s business environment and a roadshow for the Second China-Portuguese-Speaking Countries Economic and Trade Expo (Macao), attended by nearly 80 local representatives.

In July, the IPIM organised Chinese mainland, Macao, and Hengqin enterprises to participate in the Meeting of Entrepreneurs Concerning Commercial and Economic Co-operation Between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries – Malabo – 2025, facilitating over 120 business matching sessions and the signing of six documents on cooperation covering arbitration, agricultural products, legal services, transport, and information technology.

In August, the IPIM organised a delegation of entrepreneurs to visit Dili, East Timor, to participate in the inaugural “2025 Dili International Trade Fair”, and set up a “China-Portuguese-speaking Countries Platform @ Macao” exhibition pavilion, which resulted in eight agreements being signed and nearly 140 matching sessions.

In September, the IPIM set up a booth at the Experience Macao Portugal Lisbon Roadshow organised in Lisbon, Portugal, by the Macao Government Tourism Office, to promote the advantages of Macao as a platform between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries.

In October, the IPIM travelled to Lisbon and Porto in Portugal, and Madrid, and Barcelona in Spain, to hold a roadshow for the Scheme to Support the Development of Macao’s First-Store Economy, attracting participation by approximately 100 local representatives.

External Cooperation

The IPIM is a member of the International Congress and Convention Association (ICCA), the Global Association of the Exhibition Industry (UFI), the International Association of Exhibitions and Events (IAEE), and the World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies (WAIPA). The

IPIM has signed agreements on cooperation with trading organisations of various Portuguese-speaking countries and many Chinese mainland provinces and regions.

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 commerce and economic events organised or co-organised by the IPIM.

To enrich the consumer landscape, in November 2025 the MSAR Government launched the Scheme for Supporting the Development of Macao's First-Store Economy, to attract international and foreign brands to open their first stores in Macao, thereby enhancing community economic vitality and boosting employment.

To promote "Made in Macao" and "Macao Brand" products, the IPIM organised participation by Macao food-related enterprises in the "THAIFEX – Anuga Asia 2025" (Thailand), the 35th HKTDC Food Expo, and the Asia Pacific Food Expo 2025 (Singapore) in May, August and December, respectively, helping SMEs develop markets in Hong Kong, Southeast Asia, and beyond.

In May, the IPIM organised 15 Macao enterprises to participate in HOFEX 2025 in Hong Kong, setting up a Macao Pavilion to promote "Made in Macao" and products from Portuguese-speaking countries.

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 2025, the IPIM supported the organisation of the "UFI Certified Professional (UCP)", "CEM CHINA Certified in Exhibition Management Programme", "ICCASKills Certified International Convention Specialist (CICS)", Chinese and English versions of the "UFI Venue Management School (UFI VMS)", the "UFI Exhibition Management School (UFI EMS)", and the "ICCASKills Certified International Convention Executive (CICE)" in Macao and the Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin ("In-depth Cooperation Zone"). In 2025, a total of 113 participants obtained the related certificates. The courses included Chinese-language training for the Venue Management School (UFI VMS), co-organised by the Global Association of the Exhibition Industry (UFI) and the Venue Management Association (VMA), which was held for the first time in the In-depth Cooperation Zone.

In addition, 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 114 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 ICCA Conference Bidding Strategies, the compliant employment of MICE personnel, and future MICE trends.

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 2025, the IPIM held special promotional sales events in community supermarkets and higher education institutions for the first time; set up a pop-up exhibition in the Guangdong & Macao Branded Products Expo Centre (YoBuy) at Qingmao Port; and held a livestreamed e-commerce session during the 30th Macao International Trade and Investment Fair in October. In 2025, the IPIM continued maintaining a “Macao Ideas” display cabinet in YoBuy, further expanding the display to promote “Made in Macao”, “Macao Brand”, and “Macao Design” products at Macao’s boundary-crossing checkpoints.

Major Exhibitions and Events Hosted and Organised by IPIM

In 2025, the IPIM continued organising large local brand exhibitions, including:

- 2025 Macao International Environmental Cooperation Forum and Exhibition (MIECF);
- The 16th International Infrastructure Investment and Construction Forum (IIICF);
- The 2025 Guangdong and Macao Branded Products Fair (GMBPF);
- The Second China-Portuguese-Speaking Countries Economic and Trade Expo (Macao);
- The China-Portuguese-Speaking Countries Economic and Trade Expo (Macao);
- The 30th Macao International Trade and Investment Fair (MIF); and
- The Macao Franchise Expo 2025 (MFE).

The 2025 MIECF attracted over 400 exhibitors to its offline exhibition, arranged 448 matching sessions, and facilitated the signing of 81 projects; the 2025 GMBPF arranged 435 business matching sessions, leading to the signing of 23 cooperation agreements. During the opening ceremony of the three exhibitions, the 2nd C-PLPEX, the 30th MIF, and the 2025 MFE, 13 cooperation agreements were signed, including with “World Top 500” companies, leading technology firms, and investment funds, to assist with investment promotion and drive the establishment of key industries such as Big Health, high and new technologies, and modern financial services in Macao. The three aforementioned exhibitions featured over 1,100 exhibitors, arranged over 1,190 business matching sessions, and resulted in the signing of over 194 projects. The 16th IIICF witnessed the signing of 38 cooperation agreements and held 200 business meetings, and released the “Belt and Road” Infrastructure Development Index Report for Co-building Countries (2025), the Infrastructure Development Index Report for Portuguese-speaking Countries, and the Report on Macao’s

Participation in Co-building the Belt and Road (2025).

To build on the success of the “16th International Infrastructure Investment and Construction Forum and Exhibition” held in December 2025, the Department of Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao Affairs of the Ministry of Commerce, the China International Contractors Association, and the IPIM organised a “Joint Delegation of Chinese Mainland and Macao Enterprises Seeking Overseas Business”. The delegation travelled to Jakarta, Indonesia, and Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, to hold investment promotion seminars, visit embassies, conduct symposiums and tour major infrastructure projects, thereby promoting infrastructure investment cooperation between China and ASEAN countries along the Belt and Road countries, and assisting Macao enterprises with exploring international markets.

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 2025, three experience tours were organised, inviting a total of 132 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 In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin jointly launched the “MICE² Macao x Hengqin” brand in 2023. In April, May, September and November 2025, respectively, the IPIM set up the Macao-Hengqin Pavilion at the Meetings Show Asia Pacific 2025 in Singapore, CTW Asia-Pacific 2025 in Bangkok, Thailand, and IBTM World 2025 in Barcelona, Spain. These pavilions showcased the advantages of Macao and Hengqin’s MICE industry and promoted the “Multi-venue Event” structure. The IPIM continued organising or participating in MICE promotional events both domestically and internationally, including the “Macao ‘Tourism + MICE’ Latest Product Information Seminar and Networking Session” in Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Japan, Singapore, Indonesia, South Korea, Malaysia, Thailand, and other regions, as well as various MICE and trade-themed cooperation and promotional activities in Chinese mainland cities.

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 2025, the IPIM followed up regarding a total of 322 MICE projects through this service,

representing a year-on-year increase of five percent, and facilitated the hosting of 153 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 Macao 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 2025, the CPTTM held 1,001 training programmes comprising 21,225.3 learning hours. The number of students totalled 27,504.

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 in the 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, 1,205 people successfully applied for vocational skill certificates in the electrician and electrical equipment installation worker category.

In 2025, a total of 5,407 people sat for examinations on various subjects provided by the centre. The centre has established a new "International and Professional Examination Centre" at the World Trade Center Macau, which is expected to be officially launched in the first half of 2026.

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 2025, the centre held the certification examination for "Environment, Social and Governance (ESG)" from the European Federation of Financial Analysts Societies (EFFAS) in Macao for the first time. Additionally, the centre became the examination centre in the Macao region for the "ISTO International Standard Awareness Level Examination".

In 2025, the CPTTM again organised the 17th Office Software Competencies Competition for Macao Students, the 12th Multimedia Design Software Competencies Competition for Macao Tertiary Students, and the Seventh Professional English Competition. Three secondary school students trained by the centre achieved outstanding results at the Microsoft Office Specialist World Championship, winning two gold medals and one silver medal.

Technical Training and Support

The centre's "Fashion Lab" 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 fashion manufacturers, fashion designers and cultural and creative industry professionals with the latest information on trends and analyses. In addition, the centre continued providing varied technological support to the industry. In 2025, it assisted in 98 cases that resulted in over 1,100 final products.

To promote external exchanges for the fashion industry, the CPTTM again led the outstanding 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 11 Macao clothing brands in fashion shows in various regions and cities, including Hong Kong CENTRESTAGE Online Platform and Shenzhen Original Design Fashion Week, facilitating 70 business negotiation cases. The CPTTM also held and participated in 23 fashion events, including competitions, sharing seminars, study visits, and fashion shows, attracting participation by over 530 fashion industry professionals and young people.

The CPTTM continued cooperating with the IPIM, to hold the Macao Fashion Festival 2025 during the 30th Macao International Trade and Investment Fair (MIF). The festival attracted participation by 97 designers and showcased over 500 fashion items. 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 3,796 visitors, and 18.033 million online viewers on social media and other online platforms.

The CPTTM continued its cooperation with the Escola Luso-Chinesa Técnico-Profissional to offer the 22nd “Comprehensive Fashion Design Course” and the fourth “Stage Technology and Event Production Course” (a three-year programme), nurturing talent in fashion and the stage arts. The centre also organised for six young artisans to participate in the National Vocational Skill Level-5 certification (Sewing Worker) and incorporated the assessment content into the school curriculum, laying the foundation for the introduction of a certification system.

The CPTTM actively participates in international and regional skills competitions. In 2025, invited by the Labour Affairs Bureau, it participated in the 48th WorldSkills Competition, by helping with the training, selection, and dispatching of experts for eight categories: Fashion Technology, Beauty Therapy, Visual Merchandising, Web Technologies, IT Network Systems Administration, Cyber Security, Mobile Applications Development, and Software Solutions Development. The city-wide preliminary rounds for the aforementioned categories were completed in October 2025, with outstanding contestants selected for advanced training. The top contestant will represent Macao in Shanghai in September 2026, to participate in the 48th WorldSkills Competition. Furthermore, a manager from the centre was appointed as the Chief Expert for the “Web Technologies” project at the competition.

Furthermore, invited by the Labour Affairs Bureau, the CPTTM acted as the Macao representative for the “Visual Merchandising” and “Fashion Technology” categories in the Fourth Guangdong Provincial Vocational Skills Competition, responsible for training the contestants and dispatching experts to the competition. The competition was held in Guangzhou in April 2025, and the Macao contestants secured fourth and fifth places.

In 2025, commissioned by the MSAR Government’s Economic and Technological Development Bureau, the CPTTM served as the executive body for the 2025 Digital Support Services for SMEs, providing digital transformation support to 2,000 enterprises. Also, commissioned by the United Association of Food and Beverage Merchants of Macau, the CPTTM subsidised 54 food and beverage outlets and five central kitchens in purchasing smart/automated equipment.

Management Information and Consulting Services (SC)

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 2025, 96 cases were resolved via management system consulting services. There were 63 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 2025, a total of 726 applications were awarded certificates.

There were 11 test categories under the External Testing Relay Service. A total of 1,691 applications were filed. The Macau Product Quality Certification Scheme (MPQC), organised by the CPTTM and the Industrial Association of Macau, received 38 applications. From the scheme’s

launch in September 2018 to the end of 2025, 196 applications were received and 153 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. To support industry development, the CPTTM also published the Good Management Series, covering themes such as food safety management, retail shop management, convention management, the application of ISO9001 Quality Management by SMEs and Good Manufacturing Management for SME Food Factories, to support development of the industry. In 2025, it published the *Macao Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) for Pharmaceutical Products Toolkit*, including a management guide and Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) templates.

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 2025, the CPTTM organised five IT-related competitions, with participation by a total of 648 students. To assist SMEs with adopting information technology, the CPTTM continued providing services to support the use of information systems, promoting the application of freeware, and providing related support services. In 2025, it provided technical support for various enterprises on 18 occasions, and prepared three issues of the online *IT Newsletter*.

Commissioned by the Labour Affairs Bureau, the CPTTM implemented the “Huawei Digital Talent Foundation Programme”, providing training in Hengqin for 30 young people from Macao on themes such as smart education, healthcare, finance, transportation, and cultural tourism, to cultivate a digital mindset.

Invited by the Commission Against Corruption, the CPTTM organised the Macao regional selection for the “Coding4Integrity Asian Youth Anti-Corruption Hackathon 2025”. The Macao team won the championship in the grand final held in Hong Kong, and was later acclaimed as “Super Team” and “Best Team” at the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption. held in Doha.

The CPTTM cooperated with Lou Hau High School to include the “Huawei Certified ICT Associate - Artificial Intelligence (HCIA-AI)” course into the high school curriculum for the first time.

The CPTTM introduced the “Generative AI Application Engineer” course in cooperation with Beijing Baidu Netcom Science and Technology Co., Ltd. Trainees who pass the assessment can obtain certification from the nation’s Ministry of Industry and Information Technology and Baidu.

In cooperation with the Hong Kong Internet Registration Corporation Limited, the CPTTM launched a free cybersecurity self-learning platform. In 2025, a total of 29 small and medium-sized enterprises participated, with over 900 people completing the training.

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 2025, it handled a total of 96 SMEs cases, including intermediary/consultancy services for SMEs, as well as new media tutorials.

In 2025, the CPTTM led a group from 10 Hengqin-Macao enterprises/universities to participate in the 2nd InnoEX; and a group from 10 Macao food enterprises to participate in the 6th China Innovative Food Conference cum Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Food Expo.

Supported by the Macau Productivity and Technology Transfer Centre, the GS1 Macao-China promotes the application of international coding standards and Macao's "958" international article number, empowering enterprises' digital transformation with the "My GS1 Platform". As of 31 December 2025, the 319 enterprises were active members of the platform, which had recorded information on nearly 20,000 Macao-branded products.

In 2025, the CPTTM continued to serve as the chair organisation of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Productivity Service Alliance, to deepen regional linkage and jointly launch a science and technology innovation linkage initiative with the Yangtze River Delta Alliance. During the year, the number of member units increased to 36, with multiple conference and exchange activities held.

The CPTTM continued to serve as a vice-chair organisation of the "Zhuhai-Macao Vocational Skills Level Certification Alliance" and hosted the grand Final of the Zhuhai-Macao-Hengqin Vocational Skills Competition - Beautician in Macao for the first time, with Macao contestants achieving excellent results of winner and third place. The CPTTM also serves as a council member of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Certification Alliance. In 2025, it established a regular liaison mechanism with the Standardization Research Center for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, to participate in the development, promotion, and exchanges regarding "Greater Bay Area Standards".

In 2025, in collaboration with the State Power Investment Corporation Overseas Investment Co., Ltd., the CPTTM co-organised a course on ESG theory and practice under the "dual carbon" goals at the Macao-Hengqin Comprehensive Training Base.

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.

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 2025, in order to adapt to the changing human resource needs in Macao, the Labour Affairs Bureau continued actively organising 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 11,584 occasions, through various online and offline employment matching services.

In 2025, the Labour Affairs Bureau organised five large recruitment fairs in collaboration with other organisations, leading to successful job matching for 335 people. The weekly job matching sessions for specific industries, including hotel, retail, catering, and security and cleaning, totalling 132 sessions, have led to successful job matching for 776 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 6,586 people.

The Labour Affairs Bureau continued to provide ongoing job matching services, and through general matching, it fostered employment of 1,281 people in 2025. Also in June 2025, the "Local Job Vacancies" section of the Macao One Account was upgraded to "Job-seeking Service", integrating job matching information to facilitate residents' job searches. Throughout the year, a total of 2,165 people were successfully matched with jobs via online services.

To promote diverse employment, in 2025 the bureau launched the “Employment + Training” specialised programme with integrated tourism and leisure enterprises, to provide training conducted in phases for job seekers lacking relevant experience, so they could develop their careers – thus promoting upward mobility. This resulted in 346 people being successfully employed through the programme.

To support youth employment, the Labour Affairs Bureau held the fresh university graduate internship programme for the sixth year in a row, taking in 179 young people in 2025. As at the end of December 2025, 40 people had been employed after internships. The bureau also co-organised the Youth Career Expo 2025 and Youth Employment Matching Fair with youth organisations and the Education and Youth Development Bureau, respectively.

The bureau launched various youth employment mentorship programmes themed around newly-rising industries in the Macao SAR. In 2025, it held 58 industry Q&A seminars, featuring guest speakers from sectors such as high technology, cybersecurity, Big Health, construction, modern finance, and cultural tourism and culture and art. These seminars attracted a total of 3,149 participants, most of whom were tertiary and secondary school students. Working together with the Livelihood Affairs Bureau of Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin and renowned enterprises in the Chinese mainland, the bureau launched eight internship programmes, with participation by 192 people. These programmes help to nurture talents by providing intensive on-the-job training.

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 2025, it held two special job matching sessions for people with disabilities, successfully matching 55 people. Through the “Salary Subsidy Scheme for Employees with Disabilities”, the bureau has ensured that the salaries of employees with disabilities are up to the minimum wage level. In 2025, 89 applications were received, 88 of which were from persons eligible for the subsidy.

Vocational Training

The Vocational Training Department under the Labour Affairs Bureau provides market-oriented training, coordinates its direction in cooperation with other organisations, and enhances workers’ skill levels through skills testing, to promote 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 courses offered in 2025 were attended by 11,031 persons (excluding the 30 participants in the Youth Skills Promotion Programme).

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, focusing on big data, artificial intelligence, cybersecurity, cloud computing and e-commerce, to support the digital economy and corporate transformations. The Labour Affairs Bureau also introduced the MICE Industry Skilled Personnel Training Scheme, to provide training in diverse skills according to industry demand and inject more new talent into the MICE industry.

Statistics on Vocational Training Department Students in 2025

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	56	2	28
Education Training	General Courses	The currently employed/ unemployed. To enhance the knowledge and skills of industry workers and promote professional development along career paths.	337	7,099	327	5,902
	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.	39	635	39	624
	Occupational Quality Training	Existing employees; to reinforce professional ethics, core values and awareness of responsible gaming; to raise their overall capabilities and employment competitiveness.	34	655	34	644
	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.	56	1,077	51	855

(Cont.)

Statistics on Vocational Training Department Students in 2025

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	21	1	20
	Vocational Rehabilitation Programme	Rehabilitating persons; to provide vocational training to rehabilitating persons who are willing and able to work, and assist them in entering the job market.	1	8	1	8
	Domestic Helper Training	Domestic helpers / employed / unemployed individuals; to raise their professional knowledge and service quality in serving households.	2	48	2	42
	Fishing moratorium training programme	Through organising subsidised training, enhance vocational skills of fishermen, and alleviate the financial pressure faced by fishermen during the summer fishing moratorium.	18	369	18	352
Continuous training	Skills Competition Enhancement Training Programme	To provide skills enhancement training for shortlisted skills competition contestants, and to identify strong performers to represent Macao in skills competitions	32	210	11	19
	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.	66	853	66	843
Total			589	11,031	552	9,337

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 above table does not include the Youth Skills Promotion Programme (two courses, 30 participants).

Skills Evaluation

In 2025, 4,030 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 hotels and catering, industrial and commercial services, information technology, personal care and services, real estate, facility management, construction, and engineering and maintenance. The majority of certificates were for the hotel and catering industry, the engineering and maintenance industry, and the personal care and service industry, accounting for 23.3 percent, 22.7 percent and 14.5 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 at various levels. In 2025, the cooperation was expanded to also include tourism and catering, construction, and personal care and services in “One Examination, Multiple Accreditations”.

In May 2025, the Kiang Wu Nursing College of Macau became Macao’s first Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao “One Examination, Three Accreditations” examination centre (elderly care), making it more convenient for residents to obtain skills certificates recognised in all three places, and contributing to the development of the Greater Bay Area.

Vocational Skill Competitions

The Labour Affairs Bureau fosters vocational skills development among the industry and young people, broadens horizons and arouses interest in skills training, and facilitates talent cultivation by assisting with or organising vocational skills competitions. Also, it further enhances exchanges and cooperation with vocational training organisations worldwide, thereby learning from advanced training experiences and skills, and promoting the development of vocational skills training in Macao.

In 2025, the WorldSkills Macao Integrated Training Base in the Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin was designated as the intensive training base for a hotel reception project, undertaking the training of national and Macao contestants to strive for excellent results in the 48th WorldSkills Competition. Also, Hengqin and Macao co-organised an international exchange camp, to strengthen exchanges and cooperation among skilled talents from Macao, the Chinese mainland, and overseas, nurturing the skilled personnel required for appropriate economic diversification.

In 2025, the Labour Affairs Bureau organised and supported participation by young people and enterprises in various international, regional and local skills competitions, including: the Fourth Vocational Skills Competition of Guangdong Province, the 2025 Zhuhai-Macao-Hengqin Vocational Skills Competition and “Shenhe Cup” Vocational Skills Competition, the Sixth Vocational English Contest, the Web Technologies Competition, and the Seventh Occupational Skills Competition for Tourism and Leisure Enterprises in Macao. Furthermore, the Labour Affairs Bureau co-organised a World Youth Skills Day carnival with the Livelihood Affairs Bureau of the Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin for the first time, and arranged for young contestants to attend a meet-and-greet session with WorldSkills champions.

The 48th WorldSkills Competition will be held in Shanghai in September 2026, and the Labour Affairs Bureau will organise a delegation to participate under the name of Macao, China. The contestants have been selected through preliminary competitions.

Comprehensive Vocational Training Platform

To align with the “1+4” strategy for appropriate economic diversification, the Labour Affairs Bureau launched a trial version of the “Comprehensive Vocational Training Platform” in October 2025. It integrates local training resources to help residents enhance their vocational skills and career development. As of 31 December, the platform offered 196 courses covering integrated tourism and leisure, exhibition and convention, commerce and trade, and culture and sports, modern finance, high and new technologies, the Big Health industry, and construction, and was used by a total of 1,521 people.

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 of 14 August – “The Compensation Mechanism for Labour Accidents and Occupational Diseases”;
- Law No. 5/2020 – “The Law on Minimum Wage”; and
- Law No. 10/2015 – “The Workers’ Credit Rights Protection Scheme” establishes a protection scheme on credit rights arising from labour relations, to ensure that payments are made in relation to credit rights not fulfilled by debtors.

The bureau has consistently implemented Law No. 4/98/M – “The Framework Law on Employment Policy and Workers’ Rights”, ensuring that when employing non-resident workers, the employer must ensure employment priority for local employees, and equal rights, working conditions and benefits for local and non-resident workers.

To align with the MSAR Government’s maternity policy, the Government enacted By-law No.

9/2025 on Amendments to By-law No. 34/2024 on the plan for a supplementary subsidy granted to employers in lieu of remuneration paid during maternity leave, extending the subsidy period of the original scheme by one year to 31 December 2026.

Meanwhile, the MSAR Government has been following up regarding reviews of labour-related laws and regulations in accordance with the law. In this regard, the MSAR Government has completed the second review of Law No. 5/2020 on Minimum Wage for Employees, and increased the minimum wage amount through Law No. 14/2025 on Amendments to Law No. 5/2020 on Minimum Wage for Employees, which came into effect on 1 January 2026. In 2025, the MSAR Government also initiated a study on the maternity and annual leave systems stipulated in Law No. 7/2008 on Labour Relations, and commissioned a third party to conduct a feasibility study on increasing the number of maternity and annual leave days. The study was completed in December 2025.

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, plus matters related to trade union registration. 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 2025, the Labour Inspection Department provided 3,017 consultations about labour regulations to enquirers visiting the office. Of the individuals who sought assistance, 83.6 percent were employees and 16.4 percent were employers. Most enquiries were from persons in the cultural, entertainment and gaming industries, as well as other service industries, chiefly the hotels and catering industry. Consultation topics were mainly related to dismissal compensation, wages and prior notice period, which accounted for 20.1 percent, 12.9 percent, and 11.5 percent of all in-person enquires, respectively. In addition, there were 35,918 enquiries via telephone.

A total of 1,309 in-person complaints from 1,787 employee enquiries were handled, 12.3 percent less than in 2024. Most complaints involved wages (31.1 percent), overtime compensation (10.8 percent) and dismissal compensation (9.8 percent). Categorised by industry, most complainants were from hotels and food and beverage (24.5 percent), followed by the construction industry (23.4 percent), and wholesale and retail industries (16.5 percent).

In 2025, 2,446 complaints related to employment disputes, illegal employment and other cases were settled, involving 3,997 employees and 1,992 employer entities. There were 1,273 cases related to rights of creditors involved in the employment disputes, involving totals of 34,932,837 patacas and 1,931 employees, with 107 of these cases transferred for trial by the judiciary, accounting for about 8.4 percent of total creditors' rights issues – mainly concerning wages, contract termination and dismissal compensation, with the remainder being resolved by the department itself.

In 2025, the Labour Inspection Department received notifications of 71 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, 905 cases of illegal employment were filed in 2025, 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, 668 offenders were penalised for breaches of the law, with fines imposed totalling 6,087,500 patacas. Among these cases, 137 non-local residents were found to be working for others in Macao without permits. Also, 97 non-local residents were found to be engaged in activities for their own benefit. Individuals in the two groups were fined a total of 2,625,000 patacas.

In 2025, a total of five applications for trade union registration were received, of which three were approved, one was not approved, and one is under review.

In 2025, a total of 192 applications for businesses related to employment agencies were processed; they included 130 applications for employment agency business licences and 62 applications for employment service instructor licences. A total of 30 cases involving alleged breaches of law by employment agencies were filed. These cases involved 33 activities, and there were 27 penalties for non-submission of a legally required record, notification and replacement of employment service instructors and unauthorised license modifications with a total of 198,000 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 2025, 206 employees applied for protection of labour creditor’s rights. The Labour Affairs Bureau Managing Committee handled 356 cases in 2025, 347 of which were approved for payment.

In 2025, 157 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 718 business establishments in 10 industries.

The Labour Affairs Bureau continued to promote labour-related laws and regulations through interactive and diverse ways. In 2025, the bureau cooperated with various organisations and associations to hold 53 special briefing sessions attended by 3,381 people, explaining to them the labour laws and regulations. In 2025, a prize-winning game, “Labour Rights and Interests Smart Fun”, was launched on WeChat. The game was in three phases, with the first attracting nearly 24,000 participants and over 65,000 submissions.

In 2025, the Macao One Account online application service for “Employment Service Instructor Licences” (including new applications and renewals) was launched, enhancing administrative efficiency and convenience.

Occupational Safety and Health

The Occupational Safety and Health Department under the Labour Affairs Bureau conducts educational and promotional activities as well as supervision on occupational safety and health.

A variety of occupational safety and health education and training programmes are organised, including providing general knowledge, training courses for various industries and courses on safety management, to train, nurture and retain professional safety technology and management talents.

Targeting 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 2025, 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 2025, 17 new public works projects joined the plan. The department organised 12 workshops, thereby fostering a safety culture in the industry.

In 2025, 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	1,206 construction sites	3,262	266	1. Penalty procedures were instituted 10 times for construction sites that violated relevant regulations (administrative offence), with penalties totalling 199,000 patacas imposed. It was ordered that work be suspended in two cases due to high-risk situations. 2. Three employers and three employees were found to have contravened regulations regarding occupational safety cards (administrative violation) of the construction industry.

Work item	Target	Number of Inspections	Number of Suggested Improvements	Other Actions
Routine Safety and Health Inspection	66 workplaces for installing outdoor decorations and promotional materials	66	2	Penalty procedures were instituted three times against commercial establishments that violated relevant regulations (minor violations), with penalties totalling 3,000 patacas.
	5 restaurants	5	0	--
	1 terminal	1	5	--
	75 hotels	83	27	--
Safety Inspection Jointly Conducted with Other Departments	437 enterprises	516	68	--
Industrial Accident	5,102 victims of industrial accidents	--	--	It was ordered that work be suspended in one case due to a high-risk situation.

Occupational safety and health training in 2025:

Course/activity	Number of classes	Number of participants	Number and types of certificates awarded
Occupational safety and health seminar	373	17,777	--
Occupational safety and health training module	151	3,405	3,279 (Certificate of Competency)
Construction Sector Occupational Safety Card Training Course and Open Exam	412	9,302	8,664 (Construction Sector Occupational Safety Card)

Course/activity	Number of classes	Number of participants	Number and types of certificates awarded
Construction Sector Occupational Safety Card Refresher Course and Renewal Exam	559	11,471	11,052 (Construction Sector Occupational Safety Card Renewal)
Construction safety designated training courses	131	2,901	2,718 (Construction Safety Designated Training Certificate)
Construction safety designated training review course and public exam	42	426	387 (Construction Safety Designated Training Certificate Renewal)
Hotel and catering sector occupational safety cards training courses and public exam	487	10,426	9,921 (Hotel and Catering Sector Occupational Safety Card)
Hotel and catering sector occupational safety cards training review courses and public exam	418	14,961	14,465 (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	158 (Construction Safety Supervisor Certificate)
Construction safety officer certificate courses (organised jointly with the University of Macau) (Previously known as construction safety supervisor certificate courses)	2	75	88 (Construction Safety Officer Certificate) This number refers to the qualified trainees who completed the 2024-2025 course; two classes of the 2025-2026 course are still in progress.
Occupational Safety and Health Officer certificate courses (organised jointly with Macau University of Science and Technology)	1	24	18 (Occupational Safety and Health Officer certificate) These numbers represent successful graduates of the 2024-2025 curriculum; the 2025-2026 courses are still in progress.

Occupational safety and health promotional activities in 2025:

Activity	Number of participants	Number of participating individuals
Occupational safety and health promotional activities	296 construction sites	10,082
	21 hotels	972
Safety shoes promotion	46 enterprises	259 (provided with safety shoes)
First-aid kit promotion	71 enterprises	--
Temporary anchor devices promotion	8 enterprises	23 (attended training)
Safety harness, fall-arresting device and independent rescue line (kit) promotion programme	7 enterprises	22 (attended training)
Construction industry occupational safety and health management – promotion programme on working on mobile platforms	16 enterprises	68 (attended training)
Portable residual current device promotion programme	3 enterprises	10 (attended training)
Cut- and heat-resistant gloves promotion programme	10 enterprises	--
Sun protection clothing and hat promotion programme	74 enterprises	--
Waist-hanging portable fan promotion programme	78 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 2025, the Non-resident Workers Employment Department handled 29,401 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, 19,057 were for non-professional employees, 3,302 were for professional employees and 7,039 were for domestic helpers. Also, there were three applications for permits to work on activities for the applicants' personal interest.

At the end of December 2025, there were 148,985 non-professional employees with non-resident ID cards in Macao, plus 6,083 professional employees, and 28,611 domestic helpers, 860 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.

The Consumer Council was officially incorporated into the Economic and Technological Development Bureau on 1 September 2026, completing its merger and restructuring alongside the Science and Technology Development Fund.

Establishment of Cooperative Networks

In 1997, the council became a full member of Consumers International. Regarding international cooperation, it subsequently signed cooperation agreements with consumer rights departments or organisations of Portugal, Brazil, East Timor, Mozambique, Singapore and Korea. In 2014, the Consumer Council joined the International Consumer Organization for Portuguese-speaking Countries as an observer.

Regarding cooperation with China, during 2025, it signed consumer rights protection cooperation agreements with 49 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.

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 relevant laws and publicise information on consumer rights and how to safeguard them, the Consumer Council published the first Consumer Report in July 1993. As of December 2025, the report had been published up to the 388th issue.

Consumer Complaints

In 2025, the Consumer Council received 5,890 complaints and 2,464 enquiries. The number of cases handled totalled 8,354. The complaints mainly involved disputes arising from tourism, entertainment and catering services.

Of over 8,000 complaints and enquiries received, about 31 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 comparative product tests, studies on value for money, 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 Macao Fuel Price Information, Certified Shops and Macao Commodity Price Information Platform apps 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. Shops that meet the established criteria and pass the “Certified Shop” qualification assessment are awarded the “Certified Shop” quality mark.

In 2021, the Consumer Council 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 2025, the Consumer Council had issued the “Certified Shop” emblem to a total of 5,600 establishments, covering various retail service industries, including clothing, food, housing, transportation, and entertainment.

The Consumer Council has strengthened its regulation of “Certified Shops”, requiring them to abide by further commitments. These include providing consumers with accurate information before selling goods and services, and handling consumer complaints within 14 days of receipt.

The Consumer Council has also formulated a code of practice for each industry sector in keeping with social developments. By the end of 2025, 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, tonic and dried seafood products retailing, beauty services, real estate, leather garments and shoes retailing, 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 2025, price surveys were conducted at a total of 17,495 shops, and 592 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 5,093 downloads and 299,480 views in 2025.

Statistics and Census Service

The Statistics and Census Service (DSEC) is one of the authorities under Macao’s statistical services system that enjoys technical autonomy, 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 hotels, food and beverage, services, transport, warehousing and communications, wholesale and retail trade, and construction, industrial manufacturing. 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, external trade in commodities and construction. Moreover, by integrating and analysing Macao’s comprehensive economic, social and public financial statistics, the DSEC 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.

In 2025, the DSEC compiled and released a total of 50 regular statistical projects, amounting to 213 statistical reports.

Publication of Preliminary Figures of Gross Domestic Product

Starting from the first quarter of 2025, the DSEC began to release preliminary figures for Gross Domestic Product approximately 30 days after the end of the quarter, with revised results published subsequently to enhance the timeliness of the data.

Publication of Statistics on Electronic Payment Transaction Value in the Food and Beverage and Retail Industries

In 2025, the DSEC released for the first time the monthly statistical results of the Statistics on Electronic Payment Transaction Value – Food and Beverage and Retail Industries. The data were provided by acquiring institutions, and were compiled by integrating them with the DSEC's data. The respective transaction values accounted for approximately 70 percent to 80 percent of the industries' revenue.

Newly Established “Government Statistical Questionnaires” Service

The DSEC added the “Government Statistical Questionnaires” service to the Business & Associations Platform, making it convenient for enterprises and establishments to fill in and submit questionnaire data online via mobile phones or computers.

Optimised Statistical Geographic Information System

The DSEC expanded the content of the “Statistical Geographic Information System”. In addition to data on residential units, population census data, and the number of establishments such as food and beverage outlets and pharmacies, information on hotel establishments and nurseries was added. This helps users to access statistical data and view the geographical distribution of different establishments and residential buildings.

Enhancing the Statistical System for Appropriate Economic Diversification

Through departmental cooperation, the DSEC compiles and releases the annual Analysis Report

on the Statistical Indicator System for the Appropriate Economic Diversification of the Macao SAR, calculating the value added by industries and their contributions to the economy. The DSEC continues to work with industrial development departments, to optimise the statistical indicator system for appropriate economic diversification.

Advancing Macao-Hengqin Statistical Cooperation

The statistical departments of Macao and Hengqin maintain close contact, utilising a cooperative working group mechanism. This ensures progress with work including the inclusion of factor income from Macao-invested enterprises in the In-depth Cooperation Zone into Macao's Gross National Income (published in the Gross National Income report), researching the alignment of statistical methods and rules, and jointly carrying out statistical work on the movement of people and vehicles, trade, and synergistic industrial development.

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).

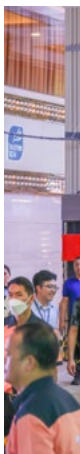
The Secretary for Economy and Finance is authorised to be the president of the standing committee.

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. The Executive Committee holds an ordinary meeting once every two months, and may hold special meetings when necessary.

In 2025, the standing committee held 17 meetings: four standing committees' plenary meetings and 13 executive committee meetings.



ZAPE Taste Jam



The 10-day ZAPE Taste Jam was held from 15 August to 24 August in the pedestrian zones of Guangzhou Street and Shanghai Street in the ZAPE district, with six food trucks and 33 booths featuring food and beverage, cultural and creative products, and games. Each day during the event, local performers and groups sang and danced on the main stage, encouraging tourists and residents to enjoy delicious food together and experience the vitality of the community.



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 2025 was 40,069,360, representing an increase of 14.7 percent from the 2024 figure. The number of overnight visitors during the year totalled 16,544,417, representing an increase of 3.1 percent from the previous year, and accounting for 41.3 percent of visitors to Macao. The average length of stay of overnight visitors was 2.3 days, on par with the 2024 figure.

Major Markets

In 2025, the Chinese mainland continued to be the largest market for visitors to Macao with 29,017,164 arrivals, up 18.5 percent year on year, accounting for 72.4 percent of the total number of visitors. Among the Chinese mainland visitors, 15,440,699 (accounting for 53.2 percent of visitors from the Chinese mainland to Macao) travelled to Macao under the Facilitated Individual Travel (FIT) scheme. Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and Taiwan region were the second and third largest markets for visitors to Macao, respectively; compared with 2024, the numbers of visitors from Hong Kong increased by 1.7 percent to 7,300,582, and those from Taiwan region increased by 19.4 percent to 996,140.

The Hotel Industry

According to MGTO statistics, at the end of 2025, 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	45,854
Five-star Luxury Hotels	12	7,724
Five-star Hotels	28	19,612
Four-star Hotels	18	8,930
Four-star Apartment Hotels	2	657

(Cont.)

Hotel Accommodation	Number of Hotels	Number of Rooms
Three-star Hotels	18	6,316
Three-star Apartment Hotels	2	638
Two-star Hotels	25	1,977
Budget Accommodations	45	1,237
Total	150	47,091

In terms of the number of rooms, there were 47,091 rooms in Macao, 45,854 of which were hotel or apartment hotel rooms, accounting for 97.4 percent of the total number of rooms; 27,336 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 2025 was 14,559,900, representing an increase of one percent from the figure in 2024. The average year-round occupancy rate of hotels increased by 3.1 percentage points to 89.4 percent. The average length of stay was 1.7 nights, on par with the 2024 figure.

According to statistics from the Macau Hotel Association, the average room rate for three- to five-star member hotels in 2025 was 1,353.3 patacas, representing a decrease of 3.5 percent from 2024.

Travel Agencies

At the end of 2025, there were 197 licensed travel agencies in Macao, one less than in 2024. A total of 1,851 people held tourist guide licences issued by the MGTO, 25 (1.4 percent) more than in 2024. The language abilities of these tourist guides spanned Cantonese, Putonghua, English, Portuguese, Indonesian, German, Japanese, Korean, Thai, French, Russian, Malay, Hokkien and Chaozhouese.

In 2025, a total of 580,800 Macao residents engaged with travel agent services to travel abroad, representing a slight decrease of 0.8 percent from 2024.

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 2025, MGTO established representative offices in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, South Korea and Thailand.

Tourism Planning and Study

MGTO announced the second-stage review report on the Macao Tourism Industry Development Master Plan in September 2025. From 2021 to 2024, among 91 action plans, 77 interim plans (zero to five years) were fully implemented, and 75 reached targets (97.4 percent target achievement rate); among 14 long-term plans (six years or more), 13 were implemented. The 74 action plans (up to 2030) in the second stage review report (20 of which were new) covered tourism products and experiences, quality tourism and collaboration, customer base expansion, urban construction, smart technology, as well as regional and international cooperation.

In 2025, the China Tourism Research Institute completed the review and study of educational tourism for MGTO, formulating service and curriculum guidelines, suggesting resource optimisation, and modifying medium-to-long-term action plans.

Smart Tourism

During the 15th National Games, the 12th National Games for Persons with Disabilities, and the 9th National Special Olympics, held from November to December 2025 in the Macao competition zone, the MGTO introduced indoor barrier-free route navigation at seven competition venues. By leveraging WiFi fingerprinting technology, the service could be accessed via mobile browsers or apps, helping elderly users and others move around the venues more conveniently.

Tourism Promotion

In line with the national policy and the “1+4” appropriate economic diversification strategy, centred on integrated tourism and leisure, the MGTO deepened cross-sector integration of “tourism + convention & exhibitions”, “tourism + culture & creativity”, “tourism + sports” and “tourism + gastronomy”. Using Macao’s World Heritage “the Historic Centre of Macao”, “UNESCO Creative Cities Network (UCCN) - City of Gastronomy”, and “Culture City of East Asia” designations as its calling cards, it promoted Macao’s festive events, culinary delights, and community, cultural and sports activities, enriching Macao’s appeal as a world centre of tourism and leisure.

In response to changes in the composition of visitors, the MGTO has expanded international and long-haul source markets, leveraging big data for precision marketing to promote both quantitative and qualitative growth in the tourism economy. In 2025, visitor arrivals exceeded 40 million for the first time, surpassing the 2019 figure, reflecting the continued positive momentum of high-quality development in Macao’s integrated tourism and leisure sector.

Seize the Opportunities of “Culture City of East Asia” to Deepen the Integration of “Tourism + Culture”

In 2025, Macao was selected as a “Culture City of East Asia”. In response, the MGTO integrates “Culture City of East Asia” elements into both local and overseas promotional campaigns and major local events, while strengthening cultural and tourism exchanges with the Chinese mainland and East Asia.

The MGTO has promoted multiple “cultural walking routes”, guided tours, and community activities centring on the Historic Centre, community cultural spaces, and various cultural facilities. These have also become key themes in promotional videos and overseas marketing campaigns, enhancing the image of cultural tourism.

Diverse Promotional Activities at Home and Abroad

The MGTO intensely developed the Greater China market, while further expanding the international tourist base. In 2025, it organised large-scale promotional activities in Tokyo, Seoul, Lisbon, Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur and Jakarta, and launched tourism products and discounted packages in collaboration with local travel agencies in major markets including the Middle East, Japan, Korea, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Spain and Germany. It held large-scale “Experience Macao” roadshows in Tokyo, Seoul and Bangkok, exhibiting Macao’s latest “Tourism+” elements.

Macao was recommended by travel industry bodies in Malaysia and Europe as both a “Most Popular International Destination” and a “Recommended Travel Destination in 2025”. Macao also hosted the European Travel Agents’ and Tour Operators’ Associations Summit and the Portuguese Association of Travel and Tourism Agencies Congress, strengthening ties with the European market and expanding long-haul visitor source markets.

The MGTO, in collaboration with cross-boundary coach and ferry operators between Hong Kong and Macao, has launched special transport offers to encourage international visitors to extend their journeys to Macao via Hong Kong, promoting Hong Kong-Macao “twin-destination” tourism and Greater Bay Area multi-destination travel itineraries.

Mainstream Media, Travel Influencers and Social Media Promotions

The MGTO collaborated with influential international mainstream media outlets to launch themed and visual contents on “Tourism+”, “Culture City of East Asia”, festivals, gastronomy and community tourism, further increasing exposure in visitor source markets.

The MGTO, in collaboration with an international media production company, co-organised “CreatorWeek Macao 2025,” bringing together about 250 groups of creators from around the world (with combined followers of nearly two billion). The event generated over 100 million global impressions, showcasing Macao as a youthful, international, and innovative tourism destination. Concurrently, a business forum and Creator Academy were held to promote the development of the local creator economy.

For the Chinese mainland market, in June, the MGTO organised the large-scale promotional campaign “Enchanting Macao”, inviting around 200 popular Douyin influencers (with a combined followers of over 300 million) to visit Macao for content creation and livestreaming. Centred on themes such as local communities, gastronomy and major events, the campaign generated a wealth of creative content, boosting Macao’s online visibility among younger Chinese mainland audiences.

As for the international market, the MGTO launched Indonesian- and Thai-language mini drama series on its official TikTok account for the first time, pioneering tailor-made cultural tourism branded short dramas on the platform and generating strong viewer engagement and binge-watching trends.

It also collaborated with leading global YouTube Shorts creator Alan Chikin Chow to produce a creative short drama, showcasing Macao's cityscape to a global Generation Z audience and expanding the young international visitor market.

The MGTO manages 28 official social media accounts worldwide, including on WeChat, Weibo, Douyin, Xiaohongshu (rednote), Facebook, Instagram, YouTube, TikTok, X (formerly Twitter), Kakao and Line, with combined followers exceeding 10 million. Through multilingual interactive content and a series of short videos, the office promotes Macao's image as a destination for World Heritage, festivals, gastronomy, study tours and Muslim-friendly tourism, while providing real-time updates on the latest travel information and promotional offers.

Capitalising on the New Policy Allowing Chinese Mainland Residents on Macao-Hengqin Tour

Capitalising on opportunities arising through policies such as the opening of the Shenzhen-Zhongshan Bridge, the Zhuhai "one trip per week" scheme, and the "multiple-entry permit" policy in the Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, the MGTO organised "Experience Macao" roadshows and promotional carnivals in Shenzhen, Zhongshan and Guangzhou, complemented by online promotions and trade engagement. These initiatives showcased products including festivals, family travel, leisure vacations and community tourism, with the aim of attracting visitors from the Greater Bay Area.

The MGTO continued to collaborate with related authorities in the Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, by setting up joint Macao-Hengqin booths at major roadshows and travel fairs to promote Macao-Hengqin joint tourism products and the advantages of "multi-destination" itineraries. Also, through platforms such as the Macao International Travel (Industry) Expo, it organised delegations of buyers to visit Hengqin, facilitating tourism synergy between the two locations and enhancing the overall attractiveness of the Greater Bay Area.

The MGTO and the Economic Development Bureau of the Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin continued to implement the "Macao-Hengqin Travel Stimulation Programme". By the end of 2025, two applications had been completed, benefiting 166 visitors.

Continuing to Support and Promote "Macao·Creative City of Gastronomy"

In 2025, the MGTO continued positioning the "Creative City of Gastronomy" as one of its core branding pillars, further deepening the cross-sector integration of "tourism + gastronomy".

In July, the "2025 International Cities of Gastronomy Fest, Macao" was held, bringing together representatives from more than 30 UNESCO Creative Cities of Gastronomy in over 20 countries. The event featured the "International Gastronomy Promenade," "City of Gastronomy Showcase," and the "International Gastronomy Forum, Macao." It attracted around 100,000 participants, while total impressions on official social media platforms exceeded 7.8 million.

In line with the Sustainable Gastronomy Day on 18 June, the MGTO produced a video titled "A Taste of Sustainability", showcasing Macao's rich identity as a "City of Gastronomy". It also

produced a promotional video for the “International Cities of Gastronomy Fest, Macao,” highlighting the city’s unique East-meets-West culinary heritage and promoting sustainable development in the local food and beverage industry.

In 2025, in collaboration with Teledifusao de Macau (TDM), the MGTO produced a series of community tourism promotional videos titled “Experience Macao • Savor Diversity”, which covered specialty restaurants to showcase Macao’s culinary delights alongside the unique charm of its local communities.

“Macao: the Ultimate Guide” and “What’s On, Macao” have been published by MGTO to introduce Macao 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 public-private partnerships, the MGTO supported integrated resort and leisure enterprises with organising seven food and wine cultural events in 2025, attracting over 89,000 participants. International gastronomy lists and food-themed events were introduced to Macao. The MGTO also supported the organisation of ten culinary and cultural exchange events including Macao International Cultural and Culinary Festival (Hengqin) and Qingdao International Beer Carnival, which attracted over 165,000 participants.

Promoting Intangible Cultural Heritage Elements

The MGTO also produced annual promotional videos, short videos and community tourism films incorporating intangible cultural heritage elements, including Cantonese opera, the Feast of the Drunken Dragon, the A-Ma Beliefs and Customs, Macanese gastronomy cooking techniques, and folk dance, showcasing Macao’s cultural diversity and inclusiveness.

Additionally, through gastronomy events, guided community tours and cross-sector collaboration, the MGTO showcased the integration of intangible cultural heritage with contemporary life. It encouraged the tourism industry to incorporate intangible cultural heritage elements into product design, enriching the content of “tourism + culture + gastronomy,” and promoted the revitalisation and transmission of intangible cultural heritage in the course of tourism development through multiple channels.

Licensing and Industry Management

In 2025, the MGTO issued 37 licences for catering premises, and followed up regarding applications for various licences. It conducted 2,992 inspections of licensed premises and activities under its supervision, 1,481 inspections of boundary crossing checkpoints and tourist attractions, and 211 random inspections of inbound tours from the Chinese mainland. Regarding combating illegal accommodation, 230 units were closed to visitors in 2025.

In 2025, the MGTO continued to inspect tourist attractions, boundary-crossing checkpoints 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.

Law No. 5/2025 on the Travel Agencies and Tour Guide Profession Law, came into effect on 1 February 2026. The new legislation streamlines licensing procedures and enhances industry regulations. In addition, the MGTO has incorporated its licensing services into the “Smart Collect” service (“e-Locker”) under the “Access Easy” self-service system, while renewal services for various types of licences have been integrated into the “Macao Business and Associations Platform” (“Macao One Account for Businesses”), thereby improving licensing efficiency.

Quality Tourism Services Accreditation Scheme (QTSAS)

The MGTO enhances service quality through the “Quality Tourism Services Accreditation Scheme (QTSAS)” and the “Macao Courtesy Campaign”.

Launched in 2014, the QTSAS has since expanded from covering only the catering sector to also including travel agencies and the retail industry. In 2025, the quota restriction for the catering and travel agency sectors was lifted, allowing all eligible applicants to be included in the assessments. The application procedures were also streamlined, to encourage greater participation from businesses.

In 2025, a total of 427 enterprises received the “Quality Tourism Services Merchant Award,” comprising 327 in the catering sector, 57 travel agencies, and 43 retail establishments. In addition, 23 recipients were presented with the Special Thematic Award, while five were honoured with the Quality Tourism Services Gold Award.

Financial Support Programme

The 2025 Financial Support Programme was launched by MGTO to encourage and subsidise local organisations to organise diverse tourism activities through three programmes – “Travel around Macao” Community Tourism, “Taste of Macao” Food Promotion, and “Waterfront Fun” Maritime Tourism, fostering development of the tourism economy. As at the end of 2025, the three financial support schemes had supported a total of 53 events, attracting over 1,930,000 participants and benefitting over 2,800 merchants.

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 2025, “Mak Mak” participated in 50 tourism promotions, interacting with more than 250,000 visitors.

The MGTO effectively leveraged its tourism mascot “Mak Mak” by collaborating with popular international and regional intellectual properties (IPs) to strengthen its appeal among younger visitors and stimulate community consumption. For example, during roadshows in Indonesia and Thailand, “Mak Mak” appeared alongside “Tahilalats” and “Warbie Yama” and co-branded merchandise was launched. Through interactive photo opportunities and social media engagement, the initiative enhanced visibility among younger audiences in Southeast Asia and injected innovative elements into promotional efforts.

Macao Grand Prix Museum

In 2025, the Macao Grand Prix Museum added new exhibits featuring philatelic items related to the Macao Grand Prix and racing-themed artworks by Joao Simoes Saldanha. It also launched videos with sign language for exhibits and audio guide services, and participated in the Accessibility Assistant Programme to provide assistance for people in need.

During festive periods and special occasions, the museum organised activities such as Chinese New Year blessing banners (Fai Chun) writing workshops and educational seminars. In collaboration with the museum boutique gallery, it co-hosted the inaugural Grand Prix Championship Car Illustration Competition and Exhibition, presented a special exhibition on FR World Cup championship cars and drivers' equipment, and partnered with an Italian tyre manufacturer to hold a tyre-themed exhibition. The museum cafe reopened in July, offering a 1:1 scale championship car dining table photo spot, thus integrating elements of tourism, sports, and cultural creativity.

In November 2025, the Macao Grand Prix Museum partnered with several integrated resort and leisure enterprises to launch a series of activities during Grand Prix month. These included an interactive experience exhibition, a creative showcase of helmet model designs by the public and a display of drivers' memorabilia, training workshops, and events featuring national gold medal winning athletes visiting the Macao Grand Prix Museum.

In 2025, the "Macao Grand Prix Museum Ticket Cooperation Programme" continued, offering discounts to the tourism industry and collaborating with various organisations to introduce promotional offers, thereby broadening the visitor base. In addition, in response to the 15th National Games and the National Games for Persons with Disabilities and Special Olympics, complimentary tickets were provided to eligible individuals. Also, the museum partnered with the Economic and Technological Development Bureau to participate in the "Concert + Community Consumption Incentive Programme," encouraging visitors to explore local districts. Throughout the year, the museum received a total of 164,461 visitors.

Business Tourism

The 13th Macao International Travel (Industry) Expo

Hosted by the MGTO, supported by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the People's Republic of China, UFI accredited, and organised by the Macau Travel Agency Association, the "13th Macao International Travel (Industry) Expo" was held from 25 April to 27 April 2025, with the theme "Explore MITE, Experience the World". With a total floor area of 30,000 square metres, the event featured 755 exhibitors from 70 countries and regions in 1,502 booths (the number of international booths was 50 percent higher than in the previous year), and 496 specially invited local and overseas buyers, leading to 59 signed contracts and over 16,000 matching sessions, reaching a record high.

The European Travel Agents' and Tour Operators' Associations (ECTAA) 2025 Macao Summit

From 2 June to 5 June 2025, the MGTO hosted the "European Travel Agents' and Tour Operators' Associations (ECTAA) 2025 Macao Summit". Activities during the event included the Association's

Board Meeting and General Assembly, thematic discussions, industry networking sessions, and inspection visits to Macao and the In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin. Approximately 40 European industry participants engaged in exchanges with local representatives. In addition, 65 representatives from Macao's tourism sector took part in the networking sessions, enabling their European counterparts to gain a deeper understanding of the “tourism+” concept and Macao's unique advantages, thereby helping to expand international visitor markets.

The 50th APAVT Congress

From 1 December to 5 December 2025, the MGTO hosted the 50th Congress of the Portuguese Association of Travel and Tourism Agencies (APAVT), with the theme, “Looking 75 Years to the Future”. Approximately 1,000 industry representatives and media from around the world participated, exploring opportunities for cooperation in tourism and related industries, and enhancing Macao's influence as an international tourism destination. Also, the association announced Macao had been designated the “Preferred Destination 2026”. During the congress, representatives of Portuguese travel agencies held business talks with about 40 enterprises from Macao and the Chinese mainland, leveraging Macao's role as a platform between China and Portuguese-speaking countries to help expand international visitor markets.

The MGTO arranged for Portuguese delegates to visit Hengqin and, with support from the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, organised inspection visits to cities such as Shenzhen, Xiamen, and Guiyang. These efforts aimed to jointly develop “multi-destination” travel itineraries targeting the Portuguese market, capitalise on Macao's unique advantage as a platform between China and Portuguese-speaking countries, promote both internal and external connectivity, and effectively tell stories of the Chinese mainland and Macao.

Travel Stimulus Programme

On 1 May, 2025, the MGTO renewed the Travel Stimulus Programme, which combines elements of incentive travel, educational tourism, wedding tourism and sports tourism, and handled and approved a cumulative total of 52 cases, benefiting 10,732 travellers.

Events and Festivals

In 2025, MGTO organised various branded events and festivals, to showcase the diverse appeal of “Tourism + Events” and enhance and polish Macao's image as an international metropolis.

Happy Chinese New Year – 2025 Chinese New Year Celebration Community Roadshow

MGTO organised the “Happy Chinese New Year – 2025 Community Roadshow” on 29 January and 30 January (the first and second days of January on the lunar calendar), with 15 performances in various districts of Macao. Local and overseas performing troupes were invited to perform at designated locations, attracting audiences totalling about 166,000.

2025 Parade for Celebration of the Year of the Snake

From 31 January to 16 February 2025, under the guidance of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and organised by the MGTO, together with various government departments, six integrated tourism and leisure enterprises, and local businesses, the “2025 Parade for Celebration of the Year of the Snake” was staged. The event included two parades and an exhibition, featuring 17 floats, more than 30 local and overseas performance groups, and approximately 1,300 performers, attracting over 594,000 spectators.

Chinese New Year 2025 – Year of the Snake Fireworks Displays

MGTO held the Chinese New Year fireworks displays on 31 January, 4 February and 12 February 2025 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.

“Experience Macao with POP MART” Trendy Cultural and Tourism Community Projects

In 2025, the MGTO partnered with internationally renowned brands to create cultural and tourism photo-op spots in locations such as Travessa da Paixao, Praca de Luis de Camoes (Camoses Garden Square), Largo do Senado vicinity (Praca de S. Agostinho area), and the leisure area along Rua dos Mercadores in Taipa. By integrating consumer lucky draws and “photo tagging” activities, the initiative attracted both visitors and residents to explore local communities. During the 108-day campaign, a total of 723,000 visits was recorded. The total transaction value of the lucky draw reached 3.64 billion patacas, with 2.77 million participations in the draw.

Zape Taste Jam

The MGTO, in collaboration with the Association of Returned Overseas Chinese Macau, co-organised the “Zape Taste Jam”. The event brought together 39 participating merchants, featuring six food trucks and 33 booths covering cuisine, cultural and creative products, and games. Complemented by performances, promotional offers, and both online and offline publicity, the initiative attracted crowds, stimulated consumption, and created an integrated experience of “tourism + gastronomy + cultural creativity + consumption.”

The 33rd Macao International Fireworks Display Contest

The MGTO presented the 33rd Macao International Fireworks Display Contest on 6 September, 13 September, 1 October (National Day), 2 October and 11 October. Ten fireworks teams - from Australia, South Africa, South Korea, Austria, the Philippines, Japan, China, Portugal, the United Kingdom and Brazil - gave ten spectacular fireworks displays of audiovisual delight to residents and visitors over five evenings, attracting a total of 666,000 spectators. A series of related activities were also organised, including a Fireworks Carnival attracting over 19,000 participants, an AI

Generative Art Contest, a photography competition and a drawing competition.

“World Tourism Day” Tray Race 2025

To celebrate the annual World Tourism Day on 27 September, the MGTO organised the 2025 World Tourism Day Tray Race at the Ruins of St Paul’s. In all, 178 participants from 32 hotels or restaurants in Macao took part in the competition.

Light Up Macao 2025

With the theme “Lightscape · Horizon”, the MGTO staged “Light Up Macao 2025” from 6 December 2025 to 11 January 2026. The event featured three major zones in the Nam Van area, Northern District, and NAPE district, with a total of 28 lighting, interactive, and illumination installations created by teams from Macao, the Chinese mainland, Portugal, South Korea, Australia, and the United States. Original works from Macao were incorporated into the event, including the creative 3D projection mapping show “Fantasy Journey: Macao Stories” presented on the facade of the Macao Grand Prix Museum. A coffee and food carnival, along with consumer promotions, was also set up in NAPE district to stimulate the nighttime economy and community tourism.

ZAPE Christmas Wonderland

The “ZAPE Christmas Wonderland” event was held in the area between Rua de Cantao and Avenida de Pequim, featuring themed installations and festive lighting, complemented by artificial snowfall to create an open-air Christmas-themed street zone. Activities such as parades, Santa meet-and-greet sessions, workshops, and game booths were also arranged, to foster a vibrant winter festive atmosphere.

Regional and International Cooperation

Regarding international cooperation, in 2025, 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 37th UN Tourism Joint Meeting of the Regional Commission for East Asia and the Pacific and the Commission for South Asia cum the UN Tourism Regional Forum on Circular Economy Tourism Policy (in April), the “19th UNWTO Asia-Pacific Executive Training Programme on Tourism Policy and Strategy” (in May), as well as the 26th Session of the UNWTO General Assembly, the Committee for the Review of Applications for Affiliate Membership, and the Affiliate Members Meeting (in November).

Also, as a member city of the UNESCO Creative Cities Network (UCCN), the MGTO organised the International Gastronomy Forum, Macao and the Exchange Meeting for UCCN Creative Cities Network Members (in July); participated in the “17th UNESCO Creative Cities Network Annual Conference” (in June), the Iloilo Gastronomy Conference in the Philippines (held online in April), the International Forum on Culture and Creativity Driving Sustainable Urban Development (Wuhan, in August), the Huai’an “City of Gastronomy” Carnival (in November), the “2025 China

(Quanzhou) Silk Road International Gastronomy Week and the 2nd China (Quanzhou) Silk Road Carnival” (in November), as well as online meetings of the Creative Cities of Gastronomy (held in January, March, June, July, October, November, and December).

The MGTO also attended the PATA Travel Mart, and the PATA Gold Awards 2025 sponsored by the MGTO (both were in August).

Regarding Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the MGTO participated in: the 65th APEC Tourism Working Group Meeting (in July); the 66th APEC Tourism Working Group Meeting (in October); the World Tourism Cities Federation (WTCF) 2025 Hong Kong Fragrant Hills Tourism Summit (in April) and the 2025 World Tourism Cooperation and Development Conference (in September).

In the field of meetings, incentives, conferences and exhibitions (MICE), the MGTO attended events including the “UFI Asia-Pacific Conference 2025” (in February), “The Meetings Show Asia Pacific 2025” (in April), “IT&CM Asia 2025” (in September), and the “UFI Global Congress 2025” (in November), among others.

Regarding regional cooperation: the Memorandum of Understanding on Tourism Cooperation between the Department of Culture and Tourism of Heilongjiang Province and the Macao Government Tourism Office and the Strategic Tourism Cooperation Agreement between the Department of Culture and Tourism of Guizhou Province and the Macao Government Tourism Office were signed in March and July, respectively.

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.

The 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. Regarding research: the UTM has been commissioned by the MSAR Government and other institutions to conduct policy studies on tourism planning and development.

In 2017, the 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). The UTM is renowned among the world’s best higher education institutions in tourism. For many

years it has been among the top QS rankings in the field of hospitality and leisure management, and in 2025 was ranked 13th best in the world, 3rd best in Asia and best in Macao in this field.

In 2019, the 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 conduct tourism training and nurture talented people.

The UTM has partnered with top Swiss institutions to offer “3+1 Dual Bachelor’s Degree” and certificate programmes and a “4+1 Progression Pathway” programme; and launched “1+1 Dual Master’s Degree Programmes” with the University of Queensland, Australia, the University of Surrey, United Kingdom, and Foshan University. Diploma programmes have been offered in collaboration with the Ducasse Culinary School in France; and joint bachelor’s degree programmes have been conducted with Duy Tan University in Vietnam. In addition, dual master’s degree programmes have been jointly organised with the University of Queensland in Australia, the University of Surrey in the United Kingdom, and ISCTE-University Institute of Lisbon in Portugal, to cultivate talented global managers.

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 during the 2024/2025 academic year were as follows:

The UTM’s degree programmes admitted 936 undergraduate, postgraduate and doctoral students during the 2024/2025 academic year, with 2,304 registered students enrolled in the following:

Degree Programmes
(1) Culinary Arts Management (2) Heritage Management (3) Cultural and Heritage Management (4) Hotel Management (5) Tourism Business Management (6) Tourism Event Management (7) Tourism Retail and Marketing Management (8) Marketing and Brand Management (9) International Business and Innovation Communication (10) Hotel Management (Chinese) (11) Tourism, MICE and Event Management (Chinese) (12) Culture and Heritage Management (Chinese) (13) Tourism Enterprise Management (Chinese) (14) Tourism Retail and Marketing Management (Chinese) (15) Marketing and Brand Management (Chinese)

Master of Science Programmes	Master of Philosophy Programmes
(1) Digital Marketing and Analytics (2) Hospitality and Tourism Management (3) International Food and Beverage Management (4) International Hospitality Management (5) International Tourism Management (6) Smart Technologies in Hospitality and Tourism (7) International Convention and Event Management	(1) International Hospitality and Tourism Management
Doctor of Philosophy Programme	
(1) PhD in Hospitality and Tourism Management (2) PhD in Business Management	

Non-degree Education

In the 2024/2025 academic year, over 21,900 students received training and assessments by the Institute of Executive and Professional Development of the UTM. The 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. The Institute of Executive and Professional Development offered 955 new courses in the 2024/2025 academic year. The institute also 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 the 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, 364 courses were approved for the 2024/2025 academic year, benefiting about 2,407 students.

Regarding international exchanges and cooperation, as at August 2025, UTM had built connections with 210 schools, institutions and organisations (167 of which are non-local) in 32 countries and regions, including China (the Macao SAR, the Chinese mainland, the Hong Kong SAR and Taiwan region), countries in the Asia-Pacific region, Europe, America and Canada, to actively promote academic and cultural exchanges.

The UTM has actively expanded its collaboration network across the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and expanded cooperation with other regions in the Chinese mainland and overseas. In the 2024/2025 academic year, newly established non-local partners included the Jinan Municipal Education Bureau, Xinjiang University, Chengdu Jincheng University, and the Ducasse Culinary School in France.

In the 2024/2025 academic year, 44 undergraduate students participated in internships and exchanges beyond Macao. Nineteen students participated in exchange programmes in semester-long exchange programmes, in China (the Chinese mainland and Taiwan region), Austria, Australia, Canada, Finland, France, Malaysia, South Korea, the United Kingdom, and the United States; 30

students took part in seven exchange programmes under the Ten Thousand People's Scheme; 92 students participated in 17 summer programmes, exchange activities or seminars in China (the Chinese mainland and the HKSAR), Dubai, France, Germany, South Korea, Switzerland, Thailand and the United States; and 28 students participated in eight competitions in the Chinese mainland.

To cultivate versatile talent with an international perspective, the UTM collaborates with renowned institutions to offer joint training programmes. Upon completion of the programme requirements, students are awarded master's or bachelor's degrees jointly conferred by both institutions. In the 2024/2025 academic year, a total of 11 students participated: nine in the dual master's degree programme with the University of Queensland in Australia, one in the dual master's degree programme with the University of Surrey in the United Kingdom, and one in the dual bachelor's degree programme with the Swiss Hotel Management School.

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 Diversões de Macau, officially opened on 19 December 2001 as Macao’s new signature landmark. Soaring 338 metres high, the Macau Tower was the tenth-highest freestanding tower in the world and the eighth-highest in Asia when it was completed.

The main observation level is 223 metres above the ground, and consists of four floors. Two floors accommodate an indoor viewing deck, cafe, revolving restaurant and outdoor viewing deck. The indoor viewing deck provides visitors with panoramic views of up to 55 kilometres.

The multifunction convention and entertainment centre integrated with the tower also has four floors containing exhibition and conference facilities.

A-Ma Statue

Located at the top of the Alto de Coloane, the A-Ma Statue is the tallest white marble statue of this goddess in the world. Constructed from 120 white marble boulders and completed on 28 October 1998, it is 19.99 metres in height. The face is carved from a single white marble boulder, and the statue weighs 500 tonnes.

International Sports and Cultural Events

Macao hosts a variety of international sports and cultural events throughout the year. These play an important role in promoting Macao, enhancing its international profile and attracting tourists and visitors.

Macau Grand Prix

The Macau Grand Prix began in 1954, and was originally an amateur sports event for Macao motor racing fans. Today, it has become a major event for the world's leading racing teams.

Every year in late November, world-class drivers and thousands of visitors flock to Macao to join the world's only street track event that includes both a formula touring car race and a motorcycle race. The Formula Three race of the Macau Grand Prix is the premier event, drawing national championship racers from throughout the world to compete for the honour of first prize. Grand Prix street track riders and motorcycle superstars such as Ayrton Senna, Michael Schumacher, David Coulthard, Jenson Button, Kevin Schwantz, Carl Fogarty, Didier de Radigues and Ron Haslam have competed at the Guia Circuit.

Macao International Marathon

The Macao International Marathon seeks to foster sports development, enhance international friendship and promote Macao's sports and tourism industry to the world.

The Macao International Marathon is held every December and is the largest track-and-field event in Macao. The route circles the Macao peninsula and crosses to Taipa and Coloane islands, and has a total length of 42.195 kilometres. Marathon competitors come from all over the world, and include athletes from Macao and Hong Kong as well as famous international track-and-field stars.

Macao International Fireworks Display Contest

The Macao International Fireworks Display Contest is recognised throughout the world. It attracts numerous prominent fireworks companies and is attended each year by large numbers of tourists and Macao residents. The contest provides an opportunity for Macao to showcase its tourism industry and reputation.

The first Macao International Fireworks Display Contest was held in 1989, and was contested by just five teams. The contest has gradually become a major annual tourism event, attracting high standard fireworks companies from countries and regions such as 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.



Light up Macao



Light up Macao is an annual event that showcases the cross-sector integration of Macao's "tourism + events" brand, beautification of urban space and enhancement of community cohesion. The event encourages residents and visitors to deeply explore local communities, generates business opportunities, and promotes community tourism and the nighttime economy, further enriching Macao's role as a world tourism and leisure centre. With the theme "Lightscape • Horizon", Light up Macao 2025 ran from 6 December 2025 to 11 January 2026.



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 police operations conducted by the Judiciary Police and the Public Security Police, thereby comprehensively enhancing the police's capacity and operational efficiency in preventing and combating crime. It is also responsible for civil protection coordination, including coordinating members of the civil protection structure in implementing various disaster prevention and mitigation measures and emergency plans. In addition, it is responsible for preventing and combating crimes involving money laundering, terrorist financing and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

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 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.

In 2025, the Unitary Police Service was responsible for coordinating security work for the Macao Competition Zone of the 15th National Games. Through efficient coordination and close cooperation with various departments in the security area, it ensured the full implementation of

security measures during the Games, contributing to the successful staging of the events in the Macao Competition Zone.

The Unitary Police Service regularly plans large-scale joint police operations to maintain public order. In 2025, these included a series of crime prevention and combat measures, such as the Winter Precaution Operations and Thunderbolt Operations jointly organised by Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, aiming to continuously maintain social order.

Emergency Response and Disaster Prevention and Mitigation

To strengthen linkages and coordination between departments responsible for security, and more effectively respond to various emergencies that may endanger public safety, the Unitary Police Service organised and coordinated several large-scale drills. These included Joint Operation Thunder 2025, a drill on responding to large-scale prison riots, and the Wolf Hunting 2025 joint drill, on safeguarding against emergencies in casinos operated by large integrated tourism and leisure enterprises.

The Unitary Police Service conducts the “Crystal Fish” typhoon drill before typhoon season each year, and invites the public to participate.

To further implement the modern civil protection model and consolidate the greatest synergy across society, the Unitary Police Service has continued to promote the Civil Protection Volunteer Scheme, with a view to achieving more effective prevention of and response to disasters and emergencies. By 2025, the total number of civil protection volunteers had reached 355, and the volunteers had actively contributed to various civil protection publicity activities, social recovery work and related efforts.

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 proliferation financing of

mass destruction weapons.

The Financial Intelligence Office continued to strengthen its liaison with the police. In 2025, it actively promoted the work of the MSAR Government Interdepartmental Working Group on Anti-money Laundering and Counter-terrorist Financing, through conducting the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Money Laundering Risk Assessment, formulating the new Five-Year Strategic Plan for Combating Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing and Financing of Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (2026-2030), and providing professional education and training.

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 2025, the Public Security Police Force comprised 6,355 staff, with 5,060 in-service personnel, 1,295 vacancies and 406 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 has a road monitoring system that enables staff to monitor traffic conditions on the four Macao cross-harbour bridges and the Lotus Bridge through images transmitted from cameras installed on the bridges, allowing timely deployment and coordination.

The city-wide electronic surveillance system, "Sky Eye", officially commenced operations in September 2016. The surveillance cameras are installed around Macao's border checkpoints, along

major roads, at traffic hubs, public security black spots, quiet areas and locations with potential security risks. Staff at the Operations and Communications Centre actively implement technology-driven policing, using the Sky Eye system to help safeguard public security and public order, particularly in preventing crime and assisting criminal investigations.

Police Tactical Unit

The Police Tactical Unit was officially established in 1979 as an operational subordinate unit under the Public Security Police Force, with a status equivalent to that of a department. It can rapidly carry out special operations at any location in the Macao Special Administrative Region. The Police Tactical Unit comprises six specialised units: the Anti-riot Unit; the Search and Security Unit; the Police Dog Unit; the VIP Protection Unit; the Bomb Disposal Unit; and the Special Operations Unit. Its main duties include ensuring the security of important facilities, combating criminals, especially those using firearms, protecting important persons, and taking action in serious violent incidents, including sniper attacks and hostage-taking.

Crime Prevention

The Public Security Police Force disseminates crime prevention information to the public. It regularly releases the latest police information and various crime prevention tips through its official website, the Easy Police mobile app, official WeChat account, official Douyin account, official Xiaohongshu (rednote) account, official YouTube channel, Facebook page and official Instagram page.

Through the Community Policing Liaison Mechanism, the Police-School Liaison Mechanism and the Hotel Industry Policing Liaison Mechanism, the Public Security Police Force maintains close communication and liaison with community organisations, schools and the hotel industry, enabling the rapid and efficient reporting of police-related information, interactions and multi-party cooperation. The police sort and analyse the collected information and, taking into account the situations of frontline police units, formulate and adjust strategies for optimising police operations, further enhancing the precision and effectiveness of public security management.

Regarding youth policy, the Junior PSP Group, a uniformed youth group under the Public Security Police Force, focuses on five major areas: patriotic education, law popularisation, social participation, life planning, and physical and mental health. It continues to organise a diverse range of experiential activities and specialised training. Through systematic cultivation and practical experience, it leverages the influence of peers within the group to guide young people in establishing correct values, strengthening their awareness of the rule of law and sense of social responsibility, and supporting their healthy growth and integration into society.

Traffic Incidents

According to statistics provided by the Public Security Police, 14,638 traffic accidents occurred in Macao during 2025, resulting in 5,382 injuries and seven 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 2025, there were 1,502 permanent staff positions in the Judiciary Police, with 1,278 serving staff.

Safeguarding Overall National Security

In 2025, under the leadership of the Committee for Safeguarding National Security and higher-level authorities, the Judiciary Police fully carried out national security law enforcement work in accordance with the law. It effectively guarded against external interference and sabotage activities, safeguarded national security and overall social stability, and ensured the successful completion of major events and celebrations in a stable and peaceful atmosphere. The Judiciary Police also continued to improve its internal operations and ensure effective operation of the Committee for Safeguarding National Security and its office.

The Judiciary Police coordinates the Cybersecurity Incident Alert and Response Centre in carrying out cybersecurity protection work. In 2025, the centre issued 295 alerts to operators of critical infrastructure, and received and handled 23 cybersecurity incident reports, including four cyberattack incidents. The centre also coordinated four cybersecurity inspections for all critical infrastructure, promptly identifying cybersecurity risks and key areas for improvement in vulnerability management.

In December, the centre issued the Cybersecurity Vulnerability Management Technical Guidelines and Standards, which came into effect the following year, to assist operators in improving their internal management.

In September, cybersecurity organisations in the Chinese mainland, the Hong Kong SAR and

the Macao SAR signed a memorandum on cooperation in cybersecurity, to promote exchanges between the three places. The centre also continued to organise cybersecurity professional forums and cybersecurity incident drills for operators, and worked with industry regulators and operators of critical infrastructure to continuously enhance cybersecurity protection.

Combating Crime

During the year, criminal special investigation and indictment cases included: three homicide cases, 28 arson cases, 133 extortion cases, 49 robbery cases, 678 theft cases, 61 drug trafficking cases, 29 drug abuse cases, 12 cases of exploitation of prostitution, eight organised crime cases, and 11 domestic violence cases. There were 2,314 gambling-related crimes, including 192 cases of illegal gambling-related lending, 28 cases of unlawful deprivation of another person's freedom arising from loan sharking, and 666 cases of gambling-related fraud. Efforts continued to combat illegal money exchange gangs, with 434 cases of illegal currency exchange for gambling opened during the year. There were also 145 cases of passing counterfeit currency, including the use of counterfeit credit cards, 533 cases of fraud committed using computers or the Internet, 783 other fraud cases, 568 offences related to the Cybercrime Prevention Law, and other types of cases.

Since Law No. 20/2024 – the Law to Combat Crimes of Illegal Gambling came into effect, the Judiciary Police has worked with gaming regulatory departments and leisure enterprises to strengthen efforts to combat, prevent and monitor gambling-related crimes. Particular emphasis was placed on combating illegal lending and illegal currency exchange activities conducted for gambling purposes, aiming to eliminate public security risks and prevent related crimes.

Crime Prevention

The Judiciary Police works with all sectors of society to promote crime prevention. It continues to optimise police-community cooperation mechanisms, including the School Security Network, the Judiciary Police Crime Prevention Team for Residential Buildings and the Judiciary Police Crime Prevention Alliance for Women, to enhance crime prevention effectiveness. It also continues to organise the Community Security Youth Leaders and the Junior Anti-Crime Pioneers, to cultivate young people's patriotism and law-abiding awareness. The Judiciary Police is advancing a crime prevention publicity and education model that integrates online and offline channels, releasing the latest police information through new media platforms while also conducting extensive publicity in the community, to strengthen the public's crime prevention awareness and capabilities.

Anti-Fraud Measures

The Judiciary Police adheres to an approach that gives equal emphasis to prevention, recovery and crackdown with regard to telecommunications and cyber fraud. In May 2025, the Judiciary Police Anti-Fraud Coordination Centre 3.0 was upgraded and commenced operations, using technology to enhance the effectiveness of anti-fraud work.

During the year, the Judiciary Police continued to strengthen online and offline publicity, organising 741 anti-fraud activities with more than 100,000 participants, and publishing over

1,100 anti-fraud posts. The Judiciary Police also worked with the education sector to implement the On-campus Anti-scams “Vaccination” Programme, and in 2025 added an Anti-Fraud Publicity Vehicle to visit schools and communities.

In November, three new functions – Care Mode, Information Subscription and Image Upload – were added to the Judiciary Police anti-fraud app, further enhancing its effectiveness.

In 2025, the Judiciary Police worked closely with the banking industry to take measures such as discouraging suspicious online and offline remittances and emergency suspensions of payments, successfully intercepting 683 cases involving over 84 million patacas. The Judiciary Police also proactively reported 551 suspected fraudulent accounts to the banking industry, and reported 545 phishing websites to the telecommunications sector for blocking, to prevent the public from accessing fraudulent websites.

The Judiciary Police worked closely with overseas law enforcement agencies, strengthening intelligence gathering and investigations. During the year, it arrested 178 members of fraud syndicates, and dismantled criminal groups involved in new types of fake customer service phone scams, “guess who I am” scams, and luring and organising residents to travel overseas to participate in fraud. These efforts promptly curbed the spread of such crimes and safeguarded the public’s property, lawful rights and interests.

Macao Public Security Forces

The Macao Public Security Forces comprise the Public Security Forces Affairs Bureau, the Public Security Police Force, the Fire Services Bureau and the Academy of Macao Public Security Forces. As at the end of 2025, there were 6,447 members of the Macao Public Security Forces, including customs officers and prison officers; 919 civilian staff; 93 trainees enrolled in training courses for police officers, fire services officers, customs officers and prison officers; and 75 trainees enrolled in security force training courses, making a total of 7,534 members.

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; studies and coordinates the overall development of information systems of the Macao 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 in Macao is handled by the DSFSM, which is responsible for the entire recruitment and examination process. 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 2025 public security cadet recruitment are as follows:

Training Programmes for Public Security cadets	Number of Applicants	Number of Recruited Candidates					Date for Assuming Role
		Police Officer		Fire Service Officer		Total	
		Male	Female	Male	Female		
33rd	2,710	20	26	28	1	75	16 April 2026
34th (note 1)	2,614	54	23	20	-	97	1 February 2027
35th (note 2)	2,963	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note 1: Successful applicants would commence the training programme on 30 March 2026, and are expected to be appointed as police officers/fire service officers by 1 February 2027.

Note 2: As at the end of 2025, the recruitment process was still in progress, and the quota was 130 applicants, with 106 for police training courses and 24 for fire service training courses. Successful applicants are expected to commence the training programmes on 6 September 2027.

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 2025, the DSFSM received a total of 346 cases: 56 complaints, 41 suggestions and opinions, 188 enquiries, 50 reports, three commendations, seven cases that did not involve public security forces matters, and one anonymous case. Of the 56 complaints, nine concerned traffic and transport, 21 concerned personnel, 17 concerned equipment and facilities, one concerned the environment, one involved public safety, and seven concerned other matters.

Disciplinary Cases

The DSFSM requires rigorous disciplinary compliance from all its officers. According to information provided by the DSFSM, during 2025, investigations were completed regarding 211 disciplinary cases involving 230 people, 213 of whom were in the Public Security Police, 10 in the Fire Service and seven in the Academy of Macao Public Security Forces. Most disciplinary actions were in response to minor offences; nine Public Security Police officers and one Fire Service officer were disciplined for criminal offences.

Fire Services Bureau

The core functions of the Fire Services Bureau are to assist in cases of fire, flooding, building collapses, and other situations threatening life and property. It takes measures to prevent fires and provides assistance in emergency cases involving illness or danger. The Fire Services Bureau also participates in civil protection and emergency management.

At the end of 2025, the Fire Services Bureau had a staffing level of 1,589 posts, with 1,380 serving personnel and 209 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 53,190 incidents during 2025.

Appliances and Equipment

The Fire Services Bureau currently has 249 fire vehicles, including 24 with large water pumps, eight aerial ladder pumps, nine ladder platforms, 14 rescue units, two 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, 55 ambulances, 17 support vehicles, and 78 logistics and other vehicles.

Fire Fighting

In 2025, the Fire Services Bureau handled 35 No. 2 alarm fires, 593 No. 1 alarm fires, and 222 miscellaneous fires. Classified by cause, 159 fire incidents were due to unattended cooking stoves, 69 were the result of electrical short circuits, 135 were accidental false alarms, 115 were suspected to be due to kindling left behind by negligent people, six were due to unusual causes and the remaining 366 were due to other causes. During the year, 72 people were injured and one person died 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 2025, the Fire Services Bureau handled 6,970 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 1,272 paramedics. In 2025, the Fire Services Bureau

responded to 45,369 emergency requests for ambulances, and dispatched ambulances on 48,633 occasions.

Fire Prevention

According to Law No. 15/2021 - Legal System for Fire Safety in Buildings and Premises, the Fire Services Bureau conducts fire safety patrols, monitoring and inspections at shopping malls, factories, catering and entertainment establishments, and other venues. In 2025, it examined 9,349 construction plans, conducted 2,698 inspections, performed 2,202 fire-fighting-equipment tests, issued 668 recommendations regarding fire-fighting equipment and products, undertook 11,223 fire-prevention and safety patrols, and conducted 1,289 inspections in response to complaints and statements of objection.

Academy of Macao Public Security Forces

Founded in 4 July 1988, the Academy of Macao Public Security Forces is under the Secretary for Security. It provides induction, in-service and promotion training for personnel of the security forces and services, and is also a tertiary educational institute.

The main role of the Academy of Macao Public Security Forces is to offer professional training programmes in the field of police security that confer Bachelor's, Master's and Doctoral degrees. These include Bachelor's degree programmes in Police Science, Protection and Safety Engineering, and Prison Security, as well as Master's degree programmes such as Master's Degree in Social Sciences (Public Security Administration) and Master of Science in Fire Safety and Disaster Rescue. The aim is to enhance the academic and professional standards of personnel of the security forces and security departments, in order to meet the needs of social development. It is also responsible for providing pre-service training to applicants for the Public Security Police, fire services officers, customs officers and prison officers.

To continuously enhance the professional quality of personnel, the Academy of Macao Public Security Forces also offers further training, retraining and specialised courses or internships, with a view to providing better public services to the public.

Since the launch of the first Police/Fire Service/Customs Officers' Training Programme in 1990, the Academy of Macao Public Security Forces had trained 373 police, fire service or customs officers by 2025. During the 2025/2026 academic year, there were 93 trainees enrolled in the Police/Fire Service/Customs/Prison Officers' Training Programme. In 2022, the academy launched the first Master's Degree Programme in Social Sciences (Public Security Administration), with 30 personnel from the Unitary Police Service, Macao Customs Service, Judiciary Police, Public Security Police and Academy of Macao Public Security Forces enrolled in the programme and graduated in 2025. The academy launched the first Master of Science Degree Programme in Fire Safety and Disaster Rescue in 2025, with 25 Fire Service personnel enrolled in the programme.

Regarding the training at basic officer level, a total of 9,199 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 2025. In 2025, the academy organised 64 short-term courses, talks

and seminars, for a total of 6,192 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 2025, Macao Customs detected and solved 10 cases of illegal immigration, intercepting 24 illegal immigrants, including five people involved in “assisting illegal immigration and illegal staying” and “bypassing immigration control”. It also seized a large quantity of undeclared imports, including 52,658 kilogrammes of meat and vegetables, 1,063 litres of alcoholic beverages, 996,219 cigarettes, 13,578 grammes of cigars, and 4,066 grammes of tobacco.

As regards intellectual property and industrial property protection, counterfeit items seized included 20 accessories, 341 items of clothing, 59 watches, 23 bottles of alcoholic beverages, 238 food products, one electronic product, 2,631 medicine products, 25 daily commodities, nine cosmetic products, 1,454 books and 483 toys.

Moreover, 4,051 case reports were issued by Macao Customs, covering:

- 3,507 cases involving infringements of the External Trade Law;
- 163 cases concerning Sanitary and Phytosanitary Control;
- 21 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;
- Six cases involving non-compliance with the Regulations on the Prohibition of Illegal Employment;
- Five cases involving non-compliance with the Regulations on Maritime Activities;
- 315 cases involving violations of the Law of Smoking Prevention and Control;
- Eight cases involving non-compliance with the Penal Code;
- Five cases involving violations of the Legal System on Immigration Control, Authorisation to Stay and Residence Permits in the Macao Special Administrative Region;
- 13 cases involving non-compliance with the Legal Regime for the Control of Weapons and Related Articles;
- One case involving illegal production, trafficking and consumption of narcotics and psychoactive drugs;

- 16 cases involving the infringement of the Industrial Property Law;
- Four cases involving violations of the Legal Framework of Public Health and Economic Offences; and
- Four cases involving violations of the Copyright and Related Rights Code.

Marine Supervision

The Marine Enforcement Department of the Macao Customs is responsible for patrolling Macao's coastal waters. Through the Anti-illegal Immigration Collaboration Mechanism, it jointly combats illegal immigration with the Public Security Police and the Judiciary Police. Through a point-to-point joint collaboration mechanism, it jointly combats illegal immigration activities in Macao and Zhuhai with Zhuhai Public Security Bureau, Zhuhai Armed Police Corps and the Zhuhai Coast Guard.

In 2025, to maintain maritime order, during exchanges of information, Macao Customs and law enforcement authorities in the Chinese mainland reported 11,716 suspicious incidents that mainly involved crimes such as illegal immigration and smuggling. Macao Customs, Zhuhai Public Security Bureau and Zhuhai Coast Guard conducted seven synchronised clearance operations and one drill, to ensure order and safety at sea in Macao waters and mainland waters. Along the coast, Macao Customs and Zhuhai Armed Police Corps conducted 15 synchronised patrols and three 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 13 joint marine patrols and 10 search and rescue drills.

The Macao Customs fleet currently has 15 patrol vessels, two rescue vessels, 30 patrol speedboats, two rescue speedboats, two water motorbikes and seven inflatable speedboats.

International Cooperation

Macao Customs, as a member of the World Customs Organisation (WCO), participated in a number of international joint operations in Macao under its coordination and organisation to combat illegal activities:

- From 15 April to 15 September 2025, Macao Customs participated in “Operation Mekong Dragon VII”, jointly organised by China Customs, Vietnam Customs, the World Customs Organisation (WCO) 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 their precursors, and wild fauna and flora, including species listed in the appendices to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora;
- From 12 May to 30 May 2025, Macao Customs participated in “Operation STOP IV”, organised by the World Customs Organisation (WCO), to combat fake and substandard medicines, and products sold through e-commerce that infringe intellectual property rights (IPR);

- From 15 September to 15 October 2025, Macao Customs participated in “Operation Thunder 2025”, jointly organised by the World Customs Organisation (WCO) and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), to combat the smuggling of wild fauna and flora, including species covered by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, as well as related counterfeit goods, customs documents and illegal transfers of funds;
- From 6 October to 26 October and from 17 November to 30 November 2025, Macao Customs participated in “Operation Demeter XI”, jointly organised by China Customs, the World Customs Organisation (WCO) and the Regional Intelligence Liaison Office for Asia and the Pacific (RILO AP), to combat waste controlled under the Basel Convention – namely plastic waste, electronic waste and textile waste, as well as ozone-depleting substances (ODS) and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) controlled under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

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 Service, 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 2025, Macao activated immediate prevention status on four occasions, with all members of the civil protection structure deployed for potential disaster responses. Among them, Super Typhoon Ragasa hit Macao on 23 September, bringing Force 12 hurricane winds and severe flooding. Under the leadership of the Chief Executive, the emergency response was swiftly activated, with the Commander of Joint Civil Protection Operations exercising unified command, coordination and deployment. Various government departments, members of the civil protection structure, community associations and professional organisations worked closely together, while all sectors of society made concerted efforts to successfully withstand the potentially disastrous typhoon.

Correctional Services Bureau

The Correctional Services Bureau is responsible for organising and managing departments of prison affairs and departments that implement juvenile correction and education, as well as supporting their operations. Coloane Prison and the Youth Correctional Institution are subsidiaries of the Correctional Services Bureau.

Coloane Prison

Coloane Prison is authorised to implement confinement and custodial sentences. It has separate male and female sections. Each has two sub-sections, for convicted inmates and for inmates on remand.

Prison Population

Coloane Prison can accommodate a maximum of 2,704 inmates. As at 31 December 2025, it held 1,230 inmates, of whom 191 were on remand and 1,039 were convicted. There were 1,022 male inmates and 208 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 2025.

全民國家安全教育 走深走實十周年

10 Anos de Divulgação, Profunda e Sólida,
da Educação da Segurança Nacional



**National Security Education
Exhibition**





15 April 2025 marked our country's 10th National Security Education Day. For the eighth consecutive year, the MSAR Government and the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the MSAR co-hosted the National Security Education Exhibition. With the theme "Ten Years of Deepening and Implementing National Security Education", the exhibition emphasised the country's latest development over the past year, as well as the historic achievements in national security work and in national security publicity and education over the past decade, under the guidance of the holistic approach to national security.

7

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 2025, the Education Fund disbursed subsidies totalling 1.66 billion patacas.

Subsidy programmes for non-tertiary education institutions and tertiary education institutions include the School Development Plan, 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 Leading Higher Education Institutions, the Student Loan Interest Subsidy Scheme, tuition fee subsidies, meal allowances, and the Subsidy Scheme for Assistive Technologies for Special Education Students.

Education Council

The Education Council, with administrative and technical support from the DSEDJ, 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 and two task force meetings in 2025.

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 75 schools in Macao during the 2025/2026 academic year, seven of which 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 73 schools (seven public schools and 66 private schools) that offered formal education, 67 were in the free education system, five were in the paid education network and one followed a non-local education system. Among the 108 school sections in the local education system that offered formal education, 102 school sections were in the free education system, with the coverage rate reaching 94.4 percent.

During the 2025/2026 academic year, 88,134 students received non-tertiary education, with 87,064 (98.8 percent) of them receiving formal education. Of these, 13,756 (15.8 percent) attended kindergartens, 37,273 (42.8 percent) attended primary schools, 35,048 (40.3 percent) attended secondary schools, 931 (1.1 percent) received vocational and technical education, and 987 (1.1 percent) attended special schools (excluding integrated education). A total of 1,070 (1.2 percent) students were receiving recurrent education.

During the 2025/2026 academic year, there were 8,148 teaching staff for non-tertiary education, representing an increase of one percent over the 2024/25 academic year, of whom 8,039 (98.7 percent) were formal education teaching staff and 109 (1.3 percent) were recurrent education teaching staff.

The DSEDJ has formulated 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 high quality fair education, promoting reforms of curricula, teaching and assessments, and establishing 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. In 2025, the DSEDJ conducted a mid-term review study on the Medium-to-Long Term Plan for Non-tertiary Education (2021-2030), inviting experts to analyse the current state of education in Macao. The research findings will be released in 2026.

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 rollout of free education in the 2007/2008 academic year, the Government has been providing free education subsidies to non-profit private schools within the free education network. At present, 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. The amounts of the free education subsidies for the 2025/2026 academic year are:

Education Level	Free Education Subsidy (Basic amount) (Patacas)	Free Education Subsidy (Additional amount) (Patacas)
Kindergarten	1.0957 million / class	77,500 to 232,500 / class
Primary	1.1939 million / class	88,300 to 264,900 / class
Junior Secondary	1.4387 million / class	90,300 to 361,200 / class
Senior Secondary	1.6318 million / class	90,300 to 361,200 / class

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 2025/2026 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 2025/2026 academic year in kindergartens, primary and secondary schools were enhanced to 1 to 11.2, 1 to 12.6 and 1 to 10.9, respectively.

Tuition Fee Subsidies and Textbook Allowance

Apart from free education subsidies, the Government offered tuition fee subsidies to Macao residents receiving formal education at private schools but not benefiting from free education. The amounts of tuition fee subsidies for the 2025/2026 academic year are as follows:

Education Level	Tuition Fee Subsidies (patacas)
Kindergarten	21,350 per student
Primary	23,560 per student
Junior Secondary	25,940 per student
Senior Secondary	25,940 per student

In addition, the Government continued offering textbook allowances to students who are Macao residents receiving formal education in Macao. The amounts of textbook allowance for the 2025/2026 academic year are as follows:

Education Level	Textbook Allowance (patacas)
Kindergarten	2,400 per student
Primary	3,000 per student
Junior Secondary	3,550 per student
Senior Secondary	3,550 per student

Tuition Fee Subsidies and Stationery Allowance for Macao Students Studying in Guangdong Province

The DSEDJ provided tuition fee subsidies and stationery allowances for Macao students pursuing non-tertiary studies in 21 cities throughout Guangdong Province. 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) (Patacas)	Stationery Allowance (2024/25) (Patacas)
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 2025/2026 academic year, 12 schools organised 57 classes in 32 programmes. The DSEDJ encouraged schools that offer vocational and technical education programmes to sign cooperation agreements with enterprises. As of 2025, seven schools offering vocational and technical education courses collaborated with 10 enterprises or institutions, signing 16 cooperation agreements. In 2025, the vocational and technical education promotion day was again held, 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 2025/2026 academic year, there were 4,073 pupils with special educational needs in Macao; 3,086 of them were inclusive students, and 987 studied in small special education classes and special needs classes. In June 2025, under the joint guidance of the Guangdong Provincial Department of Education, the DSEDJ of the Macao SAR and Education Bureau of the Hong Kong SAR, University of Macau and University of Saint Joseph jointly organised the 2025 Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Integrated Education Exchange Conference, providing an extended and targeted exchange platform for integrated education practitioners from the three places.

Recurrent Education and Continuing Education

During the 2025/2026 academic year, two public schools and four private schools offered recurrent education, to provide education opportunities to Macao residents who have not completed formal education within school age. The DSEDJ provides recurrent education subsidies to private schools offering recurrent education. The subsidies amounted to a maximum of 926,600 patacas, 1,106,000 patacas and 1,246,900 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 the Continuing Education Programme since 2011, with a cumulative total of over 710,000 participants and subsidies totalling approximately three billion patacas. The Continuing Education Programme (2023-2026) was launched on 1 July 2023, focusing on subsidising courses and certification examinations in vocational skills, life skills, humanities and arts, and sports and health. As of 31 December 2025, more than 95,000 residents had participated in the programme, with subsidies totalling approximately 370 million patacas.

In 2025, with a network of 400 organisations joining the Life-long Learning Incentive Award Scheme, the cumulative total of participants reached 4,570 since its launch in 2005.

Parent Education

In 2025, the DSEDJ conducted a variety of parent education activities in schools, communities and enterprises – including parent seminars, workshops, community outreach activities, parent-child educational activities, paired reading sessions, children’s activities and visits to various places. A total of 595 events were organised for over 22,300 participants. The DSEDJ continued its collaboration with large enterprises to promote parent education, organising 48 parent education talks, parent-child educational activities and promotional events, attracting approximately 3,300 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), in 2024 the MSAR Government completed the revision of the Framework of the Formal Education Curriculum and the Requirements for Basic Academic Aptitude. The revised curriculum encompasses seven subjects – Moral and Civic Education, History, Geography, General Studies, Natural Science, Information Technology, and Music. It strengthens programming and artificial intelligence education, comprehensive applied learning, and patriotic and national security education. The new curriculum requirements have been implemented from the 2025/2026 academic year across all grades from kindergarten to junior secondary levels. Schools meeting requirements may also fully implement the curriculum at senior secondary levels.

Preparatory work was undertaken for the development of the plan for smart teaching for secondary education across Macao, to establish 11 subject knowledge spectrums based on the Requirements for Basic Academic Aptitude in the Local Education System, and to make use of artificial intelligence and big data to continuously track and analyse students’ learning progress, to assist teaching staff with designing targeted activities and tiered assignments according to individual differences, thereby facilitating personalised and precise teaching and learning.

In 2025, the DSEDJ collaborated with 28 local non-tertiary education institutions, 24 experts and scholars, and service providers to co-develop localised knowledge spectrums, which are expected to be put into use in the 2026/2027 academic year, in order to achieve tailored teaching through educational technology, enhancing the quality of education.

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’ individual development, cater to 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. Macao participated in eight PISA assessments between 2003 and 2025.

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.

For PISA 2025, the main assessment data collection was completed during April and May 2025, with the results expected to be released in September 2026.

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.

For PIRLS 2026, the trial data collection in Macao was completed in March and April 2025, and the main test was conducted during April and May 2026.

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 extended to all non-tertiary institutions in Macao, achieving full coverage of self-evaluation across the sector.

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 2025/2026 academic year, there were 14 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. The committee is also required to provide opinions on applications for accelerated promotion and the determination of entry ranks for specific teaching staff. Five plenary meetings were held in 2025.

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.

In the 2020/2021 academic year, the DSEDJ launched the Thousand Elite Teachers Training Programme to send 1,000 teachers to the Chinese mainland for training over a ten-year period. By the 2025/2026 academic year (as at December 2025), a total of 15 training cohorts had been organised, with 430 teaching staff from primary, secondary and pre-primary education participating. Under the Chinese Mainland Outstanding Teachers Exchange Programme, by the 2025/2026 academic year, 327 Chinese mainland teachers have participated in school-based exchanges in Macao. The DSEDJ signed cooperation agreements with South China Normal University, East China Normal University, and the Zhuhai Campus of Beijing Normal University, leveraging high-quality higher education resources to enhance teachers' professional competencies.

To promote the development of digital education and enhance teachers' capacity to apply artificial intelligence (AI) in teaching, 10 hours and six hours of AI-related training are provided each academic year for information technology teachers and non-information technology teachers, respectively. The training comprises three components – expert-led frontier technology training, thematic training roadshows by higher education institutions, and school-based training; with six domains – AI-assisted teaching, learning, research, assessment, student development and management; and 24 thematic scenarios for applying AI in education.

Patriotic Education

To mark the 80th Anniversary of Victory of the Chinese People's War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War, the MSAR Government, in collaboration with the education and youth sectors, established an organising committee to conduct a series of commemorative activities.

The DSEDJ organised visits for approximately 35,000 teachers, students and young people to a themed exhibition organised by the MSAR Government with support from the Museum of the War of Chinese People's Resistance Against Japanese Aggression; arranged for around 60,000 teachers, students and young people to watch the live broadcast of the commemorative assembly; introduced the "War of Resistance and Macao" history teaching resources, reaching approximately 85,000 students; organised exchange activities such as the Red Roots Cultural Journey and Macao Youth Visiting the Motherland, seminars, exhibitions and essay competitions, and produced themed educational video programmes, to consolidate the foundation of patriotism and love for Macao, and strengthening national identity and a sense of pride.

With support from and promotion by the Central Government, in 2025 the first Patriotic Education Base for Hong Kong and Macao Youth was established at the Museum of the War of Chinese People's Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, in Beijing. Macao also established its first Patriotic Education Base for Youth and a training base on overall national security in the

Chinese mainland, in Weihai, Shandong Province, deepening patriotic exchanges and cultivating a sense of national identity.

To further develop patriotic education, in 2025 the DSEDJ rolled out a wide array of activities, including 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, and the Patriotism Education Camp for junior secondary Year-1 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. In the 2024/2025 academic year, more than 14,700 students participated in these activities. The Study Tour to the Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin was organised for senior secondary Year-1 students, to deepen their understanding and knowledge of the Cooperation Zone, attracting over 3,500 students participating in the 2024/2025 academic year. The competitions on foreign affairs knowledge for young people were again held, 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. The revised framework was implemented at all levels of primary and junior secondary education starting from the 2025/2026 school year. In addition, the DSEDJ co-published a book about China's foreign policy in collaboration with the Office of the Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in order to allow students to get better understanding of diplomacy knowledge and the country's foreign policy. In the 2025/2026 academic year, the revised Macao History and supplementary teaching materials on the National Flag, National Emblem, and National Anthem of the People's Republic of China, as well as the Regional Flag and Emblem of the MSAR, were published.

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 2025/2026 academic year this comprised 120 students from 36 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 173 secondary and tertiary students participating in 2025.

In 2025, the youth patriotic education base added a new exhibition with the theme “Rooted in Education, Love for China”, with upgrades to interactive installations and exhibits to deepen students' understanding of the history, culture and achievements of the country and Macao, and the latest developments in patriotic education in Macao. From its inauguration till December 2025, the youth patriotic education base received more than 510,000 visitors for learning activities. Also, an extended education programme to promote patriotism continued at the base, integrating a focus on Macao history learning and teaching resources. More than 39,300 students from 65 secondary and primary schools had participated in the programme as at December 2025. The Pavilion of

Patriotism attracted some 10,400 visitors or users in 2025.

As for tertiary institutions, all undergraduate programmes since the 2024/2025 academic year have included courses on the Constitution and the Macao 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

In higher education, the SAR Government designated the Macao–Hengqin International Education (University) Town as one of four major projects, formulated plans for and made progress towards the first phase of three public higher education institutions extending their operations into the Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin. Work on preparing for the extensions was already underway at each institution. On 12 December 2025, a groundbreaking ceremony was held for the University of Macau campus in the Cooperation Zone.

To promote the transformation of innovative outcomes and university-industry collaboration, the MSAR Government, together with the Ministry of Education, actively prepared for the Macao Sub-Centre for Traditional Chinese Medicine of the Regional University-Industry Technology Transfer Centre (Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area), and a plaque unveiling ceremony was held in both Macao and Hengqin on 12 December 2025.

The MSAR Government has established a school for Macao children, which is a part of the Macao New Neighbourhood project in Hengqin and complies with the relevant regulations of Chinese mainland, prioritises enrolment by Macao residents living in the Macao New Neighbourhood, and has the characteristics of the Macao curriculum, with the same academic qualifications as Macao. The school commenced operations in the 2024/2025 academic year; there was progress in developing a related legal framework to provide institutional protection for schools for Macao children in the Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, ensuring that subsidies for free education and welfare benefits for teachers and students are provided in accordance with Macao's non-tertiary education system, thereby improving alignment between the Macao and Hengqin education systems. Through interdepartmental collaboration, the Macao-Hengqin cross-boundary school bus service for students was officially launched, facilitating customs clearance and commuting for schoolchildren, and promoting coordinated integration in Macao-Hengqin livelihood-related affairs.

The DSEDJ has been actively fostering the establishment of sister schools between Macao schools and schools in other regions. As of December 2025, there were 702 sister schools in Macao, including 644 paired with sister schools in 28 provinces and municipalities in the Chinese mainland, and 297 paired with sister schools spanning all cities in the Greater Bay Area (including Hong Kong). At present, each school in Macao has 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.

The DSEDJ continued supporting Macao youth associations with signing cooperation agreements with their counterparts in the Greater Bay Area. By December 2025, a cumulative total of 44

cooperation agreements had been signed between youth associations in Macao and their counterparts in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area; 83 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 2025, the DSEDJ organised and subsidised approximately 640 exchange tours for teachers, students and young people to the Chinese mainland, involving 29,000 participants. Of these, around 310 tours were to the Greater Bay Area, involving 13,000 participants, and 80 trips were to Hengqin, involving 8,500 participants.

To enrich the Greater Bay Area Youth Information Platform, the DSEDJ continued cooperating with youth associations in 2025, 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 2025, more than 5,000 students participated in 19 competitions and activities. Teams representing Macao schools won 31 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. The programme was officially rolled out in the 2023/2024 academic year, and in the 2024/2025 academic year, its target group was fully expanded to cover students at the lower primary, upper primary and junior secondary levels. The programme provided primary and secondary students with opportunities to experience science and technology learning outside school, engaging over 13,129 students across 67 school sections.

In order to strengthen the cultivation of talents in science and technology, the DSEDJ 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. In the 2024/2025 academic year, 337 study tours, visits and training were organised, with an enrolment of 185 students from 40 schools.

In support of the MSAR Government’s integrated development strategy of “Education, Science and Technology, and Talent”, the DSEDJ, together with the Macao Science Center, promoted science popularisation on artificial intelligence (AI), established a framework for community-based general education on artificial intelligence, and supported the development of AI education across all learning stages. In 2025, the Science Center conducted over 600 training sessions and hosted several series of public lectures on AI, serving more than 17,800 participants. It also collaborated

with associations to bring AI knowledge into the community, schools and families.

To enhance young people's digital literacy, raise their awareness regarding avoiding scams and cybersecurity, leverage AI to seize digital opportunities, and promote youth exchanges in the Greater Bay Area, the DSEDJ, together with the Judiciary Police and the Hong Kong Police Force, again organised the Greater Bay Area Youth AI and CyberSec Challenge.

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 organised thematic activities for the China Space Day 2025, attracting over 5,800 participants.

To enable Macao residents, especially young students, to experience the country's achievements and to strengthen national pride as well as confidence in science and technology, in 2025 the MSAR Government and the China National Space Administration (CNSA) jointly presented the exhibition "Endless Exploration: The Journey of Chinese Aerospace, Aviation and Navigation", jointly organised by the DSEDJ, the News Center of CNSA, and the CNSA Lunar Exploration and Aerospace Engineering Center, curated by the Macao Science Center. For the first time in Macao, lunar soil from the far side of the Moon was displayed. Together with key exhibits related to aviation and maritime endeavours, the exhibition enabled the public to appreciate the country's scientific and technological achievements and inspired young students' enthusiasm for exploration. During the exhibition period, 125 guided tours were provided, with approximately 20,800 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 various levels of Portuguese language courses, economic and trade courses related to Portuguese-speaking countries, Portuguese cultural experiential activities, summer camps and preparatory classes for Portuguese language proficiency tests for secondary school students. In the 2025/2026 academic year, 172 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 2025/2026 academic year, a total of 57 students had enrolled in these programmes in the universities. Additionally, the Higher Education Financial Assistance Scheme - Studying in Portugal was implemented, benefiting 55 students in the 2024/2025 academic year.

Regarding tertiary education, Macao's tertiary institutions have increasingly diversified their Portuguese language programmes. In the 2025/2026 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 2025, the DSEDJ again held 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 33,200 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 2025 and, in accordance with the Regulations on Presentation of Youth Awards, presented the 2024 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 continues leveraging the synergy. In 2025, the group coordinated 21 departments under the five secretariats, as well as tertiary institutions, to implement 430 action plans. The "Basic Law for Teens" – law promotion month targeting

teenagers featured more than 30 online and offline events, attracting about 137,000 participants, with the target audience expanded to include undergraduate students in tertiary institutions. Social experience activities in Zhuhai and Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin continued being organised.

In 2025, the DSEDJ conducted a mid-term review of the policy, to evaluate the first phase and recommend improvements. The study findings will be released in 2026.

Youth Indicators and Studies

The DSEDJ continuously follows up on research and collection of information related to Macao Youth Indicators. The results of the Social Survey on Macao Youth Indicators 2024 were released in June 2025. 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 2,350 valid questionnaires collected. The full report and executive summary were uploaded to the thematic website.

Youth Activities and Sponsorships

In 2025, to widely gather young people's views and enhance their participation in social development, the Advisory Group for the Social Development of Young People and the Advisory Group for Regional and International Youth Participation were established. The Meeting with Young People series was held on a regular basis, attracting about 710 participants. Arrangements were made for 90 young students to sit in Government advisory meetings, with mechanisms for interactions and feedback. The 2024 Young Volunteers Awards Programme presented a total of 582 awards, with the total service time of the award-winning young volunteers exceeding 120,000 hours.

In 2025, the DSEDJ launched the Annual Funding Plan for Activities for Integrated Student Development and the Scheme to Fund Annual Training for Youth Associations. The funding areas include: patriotism, integration into overall national development, career and life planning, student and youth exchanges, physical and mental well-being, diversified talent development, social participation, social inclusion, comprehensive abilities and competitiveness. A total of 110 tertiary student societies, tertiary institutions, youth organisations, and other organisations were granted funding for the year, to conduct a total of 453 activities.

In 2025, 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 Chinese mainland or other countries for workplace learning each year. Twelve large local enterprises were invited to participate in the programme, together with 32 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, the DSEDJ, the Guangdong Provincial Department of Education and the Education Bureau of Hong Kong SAR, have jointly organised the Greater Bay Area Schools Sports Competition annually since 2024. In 2025, the DSEDJ organised a Macao inter-school badminton delegation with 14 athletes and two academics to head to Shenzhen, to participate in a competition and a symposium; and sent a 20-member volleyball delegation to Jiangmen for a competition.

To promote students' physical and mental health, as well as the Healthy Campus initiative, the DSEDJ launched the "Vibrant School" Programme in the 2024/2025 academic year. In its inaugural year, 65 school units received commendations.

In terms of further education and career development, in 2025, the DSEDJ launched the Student Career Blueprint Programme, to provide information on further education and career development through a variety of approaches. More than 630 activities were held, with over 31,300 people participating. The Chinese Mainland and Macao Higher Education Exhibition reached its largest scale on record, with 133 higher education institutions from the Chinese mainland and Macao participating. The expo featured 20 programme briefing sessions and added 18 alumni sharing sessions. More than 81,800 visitors attended the physical exhibition and seminars, and browsed the website.

Regarding youth exchanges, internships and support in gaining employment: the DSEDJ actively built exchange and internship platforms to broaden young people's horizons and networks. In 2025, the Macao Internship Programme was expanded to include Macao students and fresh graduates aged 18 to 35; the quota for the Macao Tertiary Students Chinese Mainland Internship Programme was increased to 520 places, with the addition of a one-off allowance of 5,000 patacas for those who completed their internships. To support the employment of fresh graduates, the DSEDJ, together with the Labour Affairs Bureau and associations, organised the Macao Youth Employment Matching Fair and the Macao Youth Pre-employment Job Fair. More than 60 enterprises offered over 300 types of positions, providing more than 1,100 vacancies. The job fair featured 17 seminars and coaching sessions, with cumulative participation by over 5,400 young people.

The DSEDJ and the Labour Affairs Bureau co-organised, for the first time, the Plan to Provide Financial Support for Professional Careers of Young Macao People in the Greater Bay Area, providing each young person who takes up employment in any of the nine Chinese mainland cities of the Greater Bay Area or the Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin with a monthly allowance of 5,000 patacas for up to 18 months. Two job fairs were held accordingly, in June 2025, in Guangzhou and Macao, matching fresh graduates from higher education institutions with Chinese mainland enterprises.

Youth and Student Facilities and Services

In 2025, 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 5,700 users. More than 14,000 people used the study rooms administered by DSEDJ that were open to the public in Fai Chi Kei and Ilha Verda.

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, together with providing youth counselling services and training for volunteers. The service centre for university students provides comprehensive services to tertiary students and people who intend to pursue further studies. During 2025, about 788,000 people participated in the activities and used the facilities at the three youth centres.

The Bairro do Hipodromo Youth Centre continued providing night services till 2 am, to meet the needs of young people at different times of the day. The Juvenile Arts Exhibition and Performance Hall, which is under DSEDJ's administration, held 46 exhibitions and performances throughout the year, attracting 17,800 participants.

The DSEDJ has continued optimising the “Working Group for Caring for the Mental and Physical Health of Young People - Carrying Love”, strengthening a protective shield for the physical and mental health of young people through joint prevention, control and coordination mechanisms. The DSEDJ organised regular teacher training to enhance teachers' awareness of psychological crises and improve their counselling skills. The student counselling team comprised more than 410 members. In the 2025/2026 academic year, a counselling hotline and an online consultation platform were introduced, to provide timely professional support. Moreover, the DSEDJ enhanced promotions of physical and mental health through collaborating with various departments, educational organisations and sectors of the community, and continuously refined its working mechanism and communication support.

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 MSAR Government supported Macao's tertiary institutions in focusing on developing disciplines including integrated tourism and leisure, traditional Chinese medicine and major healthcare, modern financial services, high-tech, transformation of traditional industries, convention and exhibition business, and culture and sports, in response to social development trends and the demands of industrial development.

Tertiary institutions have expanded both the number of programmes offered and the breadth of disciplinary coverage, while actively promoting scientific research and innovation as well as

cooperation between the industrial, academic and research sectors in areas such as integrated circuits, Chinese medicine and smart city Internet of Things (IoT).

The Outline Plan for Medium and Long-term Development of Higher Education in Macao (2021-2030) set out 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”, and established eight development directions covering medium and long-term measures related to institutional mechanisms, scale, resources, quality assurance, student development, professional standards of staff, innovative research and regional collaboration.

In 2025, the DSEDJ commenced a mid-term review of the Outline Plan, evaluating the implementation of its indicators and updating subsequent directions in the light of domestic and international trends in higher education development. The findings will be released in 2026.

During the 2025/2026 academic year, there were 3,685 teaching staff and 67,332 registered students in Macao’s tertiary education institutions, which offered 409 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 nine tertiary educational programmes in Macao in 2025.

Caring for Macao Students Studying Outside Macao

In 2025, the DSEDJ further strengthened the care and support for Macao tertiary students pursuing studies outside Macao, through aiming to better understand their academic progress and adaptations to daily life. During the year, the DSEDJ met with approximately 300 Macao students studying in the Chinese mainland, Portugal and Germany to learn about their study and living conditions. A care programme for Macao tertiary students studying outside Macao was launched in the 2025/2026 academic year.

Processing Applications to Launch, Revise and Register Programmes

In 2025, the DSEDJ processed 83 applications from Macao tertiary educational institutions wishing to register new programmes or revise old ones; 54 of these applications were approved, 27 were being assessed, and two were cancelled. 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 2025, 20 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, China University of Geosciences, Central South University, Sun Yat-sen University, Jinan University, South China Normal University, Guangzhou University, South China University of Technology, South China Agricultural University, Chinese University of Hong Kong (Shenzhen), 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 2025, 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 Malaysia, Portugal, Vietnam and Brazil.

Coordination of Chinese Mainland Student Enrolments in Programmes of Macao Tertiary Educational Institutions

During the 2025/2026 academic year, with approval from the Ministry of Education, the University of Macau, Macao Polytechnic University, Macao University of Tourism, Macao 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 2025/2026 academic year, newly registered students from the Chinese mainland who applied to the above-mentioned tertiary educational institutions in Macao totalled 15,976 individuals, of whom 2,758 enrolled in doctorate degree programmes, 7,238 in master's degree programmes, 5,661 in bachelor's degree programmes and 319 in university foundation courses.

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 2025/2026 academic year, 134 students sat the Joint Examination for Admission to Chinese Mainland Universities (Macao) and 1,413 sat the examinations for admission of students

by recommendation to undergraduate programmes, resulting in six students being admitted through the former, and 1,301 students admitted through the latter. In 2025, 270 students were admitted to Chinese mainland universities through their results in the Joint Admission Examination for Four Higher Education Institutions in Macao. Also, 329 students sat examinations for admission to postgraduate programmes in tertiary educational institutions in the Chinese mainland; 175 of them were admitted.

Stationery Allowance for Tertiary Students

The Education Fund has established the Stationery Allowance for Tertiary Students. Eligible students (Macao identity card holders who are enrolled in degree programmes at recognised higher education institutions, or in higher education programmes lasting no less than two years in Macao or abroad) may receive 3,300 patacas upon approval. As of December 2025, 25,717 students had benefited from the allowance during the 2024/2025 academic year.

CET4 and CET6 English examinations in Macao

CET4 and CET6 written tests were held in 2025, with a total of 3,824 candidates in Macao sitting for the tests in June, including 1,791 sitting for the CET4 test and 2,033 candidates sitting for the CET6 test; while 5,846 candidates sat for the tests in December, including 3,063 candidates sitting for the CET4 test and 2,783 candidates sitting for the CET6 test. Test centres included the University of Macau, Macao Polytechnic University, Macau University of Science and Technology, City University of Macau and Kiang Wu Nursing College of Macau. The latter became an examination venue in the second half of 2025, and held its first examination in December.

Tertiary Education Quality Assurance

The Government established a quality assurance expert group in 2019, comprising experts from around the world with extensive experience in higher education quality assurance. As a consultative body, the expert group provides professional advice to support Macao tertiary institutions with establishing and optimising quality assurance mechanisms, ensuring continuous improvements, strengthening recognition and remaining aligned with international standards.

Tertiary institutions continued their assessment work in accordance with Macao's regulations and quality assurance framework. In 2025, the DSEDJ endorsed 32 course reviews and 20 course certifications, and exempted four courses from reviews.

The DSEDJ continued to organise quality-assuring training for teaching staff and promoted effective implementation of the quality assurance system. It also strengthened connections with quality assurance organisations and assessment institutions around the world, keeping abreast with the latest development trends and promoting Macao's tertiary education quality assurance practices to relevant parties, to create favourable conditions for future collaboration.

Verification of Qualifications

The DSEDJ replied to queries from government departments and members of the public regarding

tertiary education and qualification verification. In 2025, the DSEDJ handled 19 written queries from government departments. It also handled a total of 87 queries from the public, of which 82 were received by telephone, and five 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 with non-regular operating 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 2025/2026 academic year, six private tertiary institutions submitted applications for subsidies, involving grants totalling about 62.52 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. The university has a multicultural campus and a modern governance model, with 80 percent of its faculty members coming from outside Macao, and English as the primary medium of instruction. 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 350 tertiary institutions from more than 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 145th in the Times Higher Education (THE) World University Rankings, 14th in the THE Young University Rankings and 34th in the THE Asia University Rankings, and 285th in the Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) World University Rankings. Also, the university was among the top one percent in the Essential Science Indicators (ESI) database in 16 fields – Engineering, Materials Science, Computer Science, Chemistry, Clinical Medicine, Pharmacology and Toxicology, Psychiatry/Psychology, Social Sciences (General), Biology and Biochemistry, Molecular Biology and Genetics, Agricultural Sciences, Economics and Business, Environment/ Ecology, Neuroscience

and Behaviour, Geosciences, and Mathematics.

During the 2025/2026 academic year, UM offered a total of 129 programmes, including doctoral, master's, bachelor's degree programmes, and postgraduate certificate/diploma programmes. It had 800 faculty members and 16,800 registered students.

Macao Polytechnic University

Established in 1981, the Macao Polytechnic University is a public integrated university adopting an applied academic approach. 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 houses the first Engineering Research Centre established in Hong Kong and Macao by approval of the Ministry of Education, along with several research platforms. The university conducts interdisciplinary research in major areas such as technology and innovation, Chinese-Portuguese-English translation, environmental protection, intangible cultural heritage, tourism and leisure, 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 received the Asia Pacific Quality Award four times, and the first and only tertiary institution in Macao to receive the National Teaching Achievement Award for Tertiary Education for two consecutive years. It was ranked between 901st-950th globally and 402nd among Asian universities in the QS World University Rankings, globally ranked between 301st and 400th in the Times Higher Education Impact Rankings, and was ranked among the world's top 100 universities for several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including Quality Education, Sustainable Cities and Communities, Decent Work and Economic Growth, and Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions.

During the 2025/2026 academic year, the Macao Polytechnic University offered 47 doctoral, master's and bachelor's degree, and joint postgraduate diploma programmes. It had 8,000 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.

In 2019, the UTM was approved by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism to be designated as a

trustee unit of the Tourism Education and Training Base for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. It undertakes responsibilities for tourism training and talent development, providing professional training services to tourism authorities and enterprises.

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 2025, it was ranked 13th globally, third in Asia and first in Macao.

During the 2025/2026 academic year, the institute offered 25 doctoral, master's, bachelor's degree programmes, and postgraduate diploma programmes, and higher diploma courses, with 2,304 registered students enrolled in its tertiary education programmes.

Academy of Macao Public Security Forces

Established in July 1988, the Academy of Macao Public Security Forces is a training department under the Secretariat for Security, as well as one of the tertiary education institutes in Macao. It is responsible for offering bachelor's degree programmes in Police Sciences, Prison Security and Protection and Safety Engineering; master's degree and doctorate programmes in internal public safety, criminal science, disaster and rescue, civil defence, customs and maritime transportation monitoring activities and prison security; and other diploma programmes and certificate courses.

It also co-organises promotion courses with the security forces and security departments according to the ranking system; and provides pre-employment training for persons applying to join the Public Security Police, Fire Service, Customs Service and Prison Guard Service.

In the 2025/2026 academic year, the school offered four bachelor's degree programmes. There were 18 teachers on campus, and 93 students enrolled in higher education programmes.

The City University of Macau

The City University of Macau is a non-profit making private comprehensive university providing tertiary education. The university comprises faculties of International Tourism and Management, Business, Humanities and Social Sciences, Innovation and Design, Finance, Education, and Law, as well as the Graduate School, the Institute for Research on Portuguese-Speaking Countries and the Data Science Research Centre.

The City University of Macau also has the Research Centre for Macau Social and Economic Development, the Institute of Economic Research, the Institute for Research on Macau Education Development, the Institute of Smart Tourism Research, Macao Belt and Road Research Centre and the Institute of Analytical Psychology.

The doctoral, master's and bachelor's degree courses in tourism management were awarded the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) TedQual Certification.

During the 2025/2026 academic year, the university offered 48 doctoral, master's and bachelor's degree programmes. It had 784 teaching staff, and 12,567 registered students.

University of Saint Joseph

The predecessor of the University of Saint Joseph, the Macau Inter-University Institute (IIUM), was established in 1996 and renamed University of Saint Joseph in December 2009. It is a non-profit making private Catholic University. The university has faculties of Education, Arts and Humanities, Business and Law, Health Science, Religious Studies and Philosophy, Data Engineering and Science, and an Institute of Science and Environment.

In the 2025/2026 academic year, the university offered 39 doctoral, master's and bachelor's degrees, as well as postgraduate diploma programmes. It had 127 teaching staff and 1,380 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, master's, doctoral degree and postgraduate certificate and diploma programmes in nursing and health sciences.

During the 2025/2026 academic year, the college offered five doctoral, master's and bachelor's degrees. It had 61 teaching staff and 885 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 private 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 National Observation and Research Station of Coastal Ecological Environments in Macao, the Macau Research Centre for International Standard of Chinese Medicines and the Macao Institute of Fintech Innovation. The University Hospital under the MUST Foundation serves as a base for clinical teaching, research and internships for the Faculty of Chinese Medicine and the Faculty of Medicine. In 2025, the university was ranked among the 251st – 300th universities in the latest World University Rankings by Times Higher Education.

During the 2025/2026 academic year, the university offered 106 doctoral, master's and bachelor's degree programmes. It had 1,128 teaching staff and 24,241 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 six bachelor's degree and higher diploma (including associate degree) programmes during the 2025/2026 academic year. It had 41 teaching staff and 256 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 2025/2026 academic year, the college offered two bachelor's degree and higher diploma (associate degree) programmes, taught by 30 teaching staff, with 169 registered students.

Note: The statistics on teaching staff, students and programmes of Macao tertiary educational institutions for the 2025/2026 academic year are 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.



**Commemorating the 80th
Anniversary of Victory in the
Chinese People's War of Resistance**





In 2025, to commemorate the 80th anniversary of victory in the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War, the Macao SAR, in line with the country's related arrangements, held a series of activities around the theme "Remember History, Honour Fallen Heroes, Cherish Peace, and Create a Better Future". With the support of the Museum of the War of Chinese People's Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, these included a thematic exhibition — "For National Liberation and World Peace – Thematic Exhibition Commemorating the 80th Anniversary of the Victory in the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War", which was held from 25 August to 24 September. Through precious historical materials on the heroic chapter of the Chinese people's war of resistance, Macao residents — especially the younger generation — deeply appreciated the great significance of the victory of the War of Resistance and carried forward the indomitable national spirit.

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 2025, to mark the 80th anniversary of the victory in the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War, the Cultural Development Fund launched a special subsidy scheme to support non-profit associations and foundations in Macao in organising cultural activities that promote the spirit of the War of Resistance, thereby strengthening the public's sense of identity with and pride in the nation's history.

To support the implementation of Macao's cultural and arts projects funded by the China National Arts Fund, in 2023 the Cultural Development Fund introduced the Programme Supporting the National Arts Fund, which provides subsidies that encourage Macao's art institutions and artists to apply for China National Arts Fund 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 official website of the Cultural Affairs Bureau of the Macao SAR (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 2025, the website received 108,486,493 visits.

Furthermore, the Cultural Affairs Bureau has established the Cultural Heritage of Macao website (www.culturalheritage.mo) Macau World Heritage website (www.wh.mo), and the Macao Cultural and Creative Industries Website (www.macaucci.gov.mo). In 2025, the three websites received 625,854, 4,819,604 and 3,622,024 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 27,139,903 views of its posts in 2025; while an official WeChat service account, “IC Macao”, and a subscription account, “IC”, were set up, with 56,483 and 184,882 views of posts in 2025, respectively; and the “Enjoy Macao” Xiaohongshu (rednote) account received about 137,223 views in 2025.

Macao International Integrated Tourism and Culture Zone

The MSAR Government is expediting the construction of the Macao International Integrated Tourism and Culture Zone, which will promote innovation and sustainable development in the cultural tourism industry, and create a high-standard cultural space that combines cultural heritage with contemporary features. From 13 November to 26 December 2025, seven public consultation sessions were held to gather public feedback, with a view to refining the planning through multiple channels.

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 2025, 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. On 15 December 2025, By-law No. 18/2025 on the Classification of the First Batch of Movable Heritage Items was promulgated, classifying 400 items/sets of movable heritage held by the Macao Museum of the Cultural Affairs Bureau as movable heritage, marking a new milestone in the protection of Macao’s cultural heritage.

Centre for the Preservation and Transmission of the Cultural Heritage of the Palace Museum in Macao

The Centre for the Preservation and Transmission of the Cultural Heritage of the Palace Museum in

Macao was established through a partnership between the MSAR Government and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. It opened in November 2024 and is located within the Macao Museum of Art, covering a total area of nearly 900 square metres and featuring a professional heritage conservation laboratory and exhibition spaces. The centre aims to serve as an international platform for exchanging knowledge on the conservation of architectural heritage from both Chinese and Western traditions.

In 2025, the centre invited a top-tier national team from the Palace Museum, internationally renowned experts in the conservation of metal artefacts, and a team of professionals from Macao's higher education institutions to jointly undertake the conservation of the Ruins of St Paul's and its bronze statues. During the year, the centre's exhibition space received a total of 34,783 visitors.

The 20th Anniversary of the Historic Centre of Macao's Inscription on the World Heritage List

To mark the 20th anniversary of the Historic Centre of Macao's inscription on the World Heritage List, over 50 events in about 20 categories were held from July to December. The launch ceremony took place at the Dom Pedro V Theatre on 15 July, and the series of events attracted a total of approximately 10,000 participants. Additionally, a range of philatelic products commemorating the 20th anniversary of the Historic Centre of Macao's inscription on the World Heritage List was issued; *Architectural Surveys and Maps of the Historic Centre of Macao* was published; a documentary, *Macao: An Open-Air Museum*, was co-produced with China Media Group; and the first International Forum on Mutual Learning Between Civilizations was held, with all sectors of society joining hands to advance the work of "preservation and transmission" and "innovative utilisation".

2025 International Forum on Mutual Learning among Civilizations

The first International Forum on Mutual Learning Between Civilizations was held on 16 December and 17 December 2025, with the theme "Mutual Learning among Civilizations, Inheritance and Development"; there were two parallel forums focusing on "Mutual Learning Between Civilizations and Diverse Coexistence" and "Conservation and Sustainable Development of Cultural Heritage". Over 50 officials and experts from various countries and regions delivered speeches and participated in seminars. More than 300 guests from home and abroad attended the event, which established a platform for international academic exchanges and dialogue, thereby promoting mutual learning between civilizations and international cooperation in accordance with national needs and Macao's strengths.

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. At present, there are 70 items on the inventory of intangible cultural heritage, 24 of which 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 Patua Theatre.

There are nine 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-Ma), and Chiang Kun Kuong and Ip Tat - Popular Tradition (Belief and Customs of Na Tcha), Lo Seng Chung - Popular Tradition (Belief and Customs of Tou Tei) and Henrique Miguel Rodrigues de Senna Fernandes - Patua Theatre.

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.

In October 2025, the Cultural Affairs Bureau announced the first batch of 19 Intangible Cultural Heritage protection units. In accordance with the provisions of the Cultural Heritage Protection Law and the Intangible Cultural Heritage Management Guidelines, protection units are required to have an in-depth understanding of the projects, preserve relevant documentation, demonstrate the capacity to undertake conservation work, and possess the necessary venues and conditions for ensuring the continuity of cultural heritage.

New Generation Research and Training Programme on Macao's Intangible Cultural Heritage 2025

The New Generation Research and Training Programme on Macao's Intangible Cultural Heritage took place from September to December 2025, with the aim of enhancing professional capabilities and fostering a practical mindset. During the programme, 30 participants undertook theoretical studies and field visits in Macao, Guangzhou and Hong Kong, engaging with people from

Guangdong and Hong Kong who are transmitting intangible cultural heritage, and taking part in craft demonstrations. Upon completing the programme, participants were awarded certificates.

Showcase of Gansu Intangible Cultural Heritage

In June and July 2025, the “2025 Genesis and Spirit – Showcase of Gansu Intangible Cultural Heritage” series of events took place, presenting Gansu’s intangible cultural heritage through themed exhibitions, stage performances, craft demonstrations and workshops. With the theme “Symphony of the Silk Road, Enchanting Gansu”, the exhibition featured Qingyang sachets, Linxia brick carvings, Dunhuang coloured sculptures, and carved luminous bowls. It attracted 47,511 visitors and fostered exchanges between the Chinese mainland and Macao in intangible cultural heritage.

The 80th Anniversary of Victory in the Chinese People’s War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression and World Anti-Fascist War Exhibition

To mark the 80th anniversary of the victory in the War of Resistance, and in order to commemorate history, honour the martyrs, and promote the great spirit of patriotism and the great spirit of the War of Resistance, the Macao SAR Government, with the support of the Museum of the War of Chinese People’s Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, organised the For National Liberation and World Peace – Thematic Exhibition Commemorating the 80th Anniversary of the Victory in the Chinese People’s War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War. The exhibition was divided into six sections: “Outbreak of the War: Rising to Save the Nation”, “Nationwide Resistance: Defending Against External Aggression”, “Unity and Shared Resolve Against the Enemy”, “Surging Tides in Macao: The Red Resistance”, “Joint Resistance Against Fascism: The Eastern Main Battlefield”, and “Great Victory: A Turning Point in National Rejuvenation”, presenting the history of the War of Resistance from 1931 to 1945, as well as the close ties between Macao compatriots and people across the country. The exhibition attracted over 62,000 visits, and its dedicated website recorded more than 97,000 views.

Series of Events to Commemorate the 90th Anniversary of the Creation of March of the Volunteers

The launch ceremony of the Series of Events Commemorating the 90th Anniversary of the Composition of the March of the Volunteers, organised by the Cultural Affairs Bureau and the Education and Youth Development Bureau, and supported by the Tian Han Foundation, was held on 28 October 2025. The events comprised activities organised for the MSAR Government, including seminars, cultural performances and exhibitions, and aimed to promote the spirit of the national anthem and preserve and promote the indomitable spirit of the Chinese people. They attracted a total of 1,277 participants.

Cultural and Creative Industries

In 2025, the Cultural Affairs Bureau actively promoted Macao’s cultural and creative industries by organising industry representatives to participate in the Hong Kong International Film & TV

Market, the Hong Kong International Licensing Show, the 21st China (Shenzhen) International Cultural Industries Fair, the 16th Cross-Strait (Xiamen) Cultural Industries Fair (CCCIF), the 7th Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Cultural Creative Design Competition, as well as the Asia TV Forum & Market and the PRO International Film Festival in Singapore. The bureau also held the 2nd Macao International Short Film Festival, the 7th China and Portuguese-speaking Countries Film Festival, and the “Style • Encounter Moment” – Fashion Parade of the Subsidy Programme for Fashion Design Sample Making in Macao.

The Tap Seac Craft Market was held in spring (April and May) and autumn (November) 2025, featuring over 220 stalls each week, alongside craft workshops and concerts, attracting a total of 212,831 visitors. In addition, events such as the Macao-Hengqin Craft Market and the Craft Market in the Greater Bay Area — 2025 Hong Kong Book Fair were organised, to promote cultural and creative exchanges among cities in the Greater Bay Area.

In terms of the revitalisation of cultural and creative spaces, facilities include the Cinematheque • Passion, Nam Van C-shop, the Creative Casa of Taipa Houses, the House of Reception and kiosks, the Mandarin’s House Gift Shop, shops R2 and R3 in the Tap Seac Square Commercial Centre, the Macau International Airport Cultural and Creative Products Store, Space No. 3 at the Iec Long Fireworks Factory, the Kun Iam Statue Sales Space and the Xian Xing Hai Memorial Centre Sales Space and more, fostering favourable conditions for the sector’s development. In terms of talent cultivation, training and exchange activities have been organised, including seminars on the IP licensing industry, courses on film and television sound design, pop music sharing events, and professional screenings of productions commissioned through the Local View Power programme.

In terms of external services, the Cultural Affairs Bureau has optimised the filming permit application platform and begun developing a website on Macao film and television. The Committee for Assessing Performing Arts provides advice on age classification and admission for public screenings, performances and public entertainment events.

The Second Macao International Short Film Festival

The 2nd Macao International Short Film Festival was held from 14 September to 21 September 2025, and featured an opening screening, film screenings, seminars, workshops, filmmaker talks and an awards ceremony. Over 65 local and international short films were screened, attracting audiences and industry professionals totalling 2,159. Furthermore, the festival collaborated for the first time with “Venice Days”, a parallel section of the Venice International Film Festival, to organise a “Macao Day” promotional event and screenings held in Venice during August 2025, expanding international connections and cooperation.

The Cinematheque • Passion

The Cinematheque • Passion is a space that brings together film screenings, the preservation of local visual heritage, film literature, and exhibitions. In 2025, a total of 361 feature and short films were screened (579 screenings), attracting audiences totalling 14,277. Six themed film festivals were held: the Children’s Film Festival, the Macau Contemporary Film Festival, the Special

Themed Exhibition, the Fantasy Film Festival, the China and Portuguese-speaking Countries Film Festival, and the Hong Kong, Macao, Shenzhen and Guangzhou Film Exchange Exhibition. The Cinematheque's exhibition space hosted themed exhibitions such as Feature Exhibition of Macao's Changing Landscapes on the Silver Screen, receiving a total of 70,065 visitors.

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 venue commenced trial operations on 7 December 2024.

In 2025, the arts and culture industry organised four major performances at the venue, with attendance rising from just over 10,000 to approximately 30,000, steadily establishing it as a multi-faceted platform, and helping to attract a diverse range of performances to Macao.

"Cultural City of East Asia – Macao, China" Event Series

As the "Cultural City of East Asia" for 2025, the MSAR Government launched a year-long programme with the theme "East-West Encounter, Asia in Harmony", which began with the "Macao International Parade" on 23 March. Throughout the year, various government departments and integrated tourism and leisure enterprises collaborated to organise approximately 100 cultural, sporting and tourism events, enhancing the East Asian cultural elements within these annual events, whilst encouraging integrated tourism and leisure enterprises to organise international cultural performances and exchange activities. Furthermore, to strengthen cultural exchanges with other East Asian Cities of Culture, arrangements have been made for participation in the opening performances as these cities become hosts to the annual events, as well as cultural exchanges for young people, thereby deepening Macao's role as a "a base for exchanges and cooperation where Chinese culture is the mainstream and diverse cultures coexist" and promoting international cultural and artistic exchanges.

Chinese Culture Performances Season

The first Chinese Culture Performances Season took place from November 2025 to March 2026, featuring a total of 15 performances by the National Peking Opera Theatre, the Beijing People's Art Theatre, the Ningbo Performing Arts Group, the China Coal Workers' Art Troupe and the Central Opera House. The season also included approximately 40 extension activities, such as community flash mobs, school exchanges, industry forums and workshops.

Celebration of the 26th Anniversary of Macao's Return to the Motherland – 2025 Macao International Parade

Organised by the Cultural Affairs Bureau and six integrated tourism and leisure enterprises, the

2025 Macao International Parade in Celebration of the 26th Anniversary of Macao's Return to the Motherland was held on 23 March 2025, featuring over 1,800 performers in more than 83 local and international groups. TDM - Teledifusao de Macau, S.A. broadcast 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 140,000 spectators, while online livestreams on social media recorded 660,000 views.

The 35th Macao Arts Festival

The 35th Macao Arts Festival (MAF) was held from 25 April to 31 May 2025, with the theme "Growth", featuring 15 programmes and 23 extension activities encompassing drama, opera, dance, music and visual arts, including *Life of Pi*, *Tap Fado*, and *Gastronomy*. In conjunction with the "Cultural City of East Asia – Macao, China" Event Series, the festival also presented a number of distinctive productions, including *De Ling and Cixi*, *Kiki's Delivery Service*, *The Mad Phoenix*, *Unveiling Harmonious Voices*, *Let No One Sleep*, and *What's the Deal?*, with a total of 71 performances attracting around 18,000 attendees, and views through digital platforms reaching nearly 5.4 million people.

The 37th Macao International Music Festival

The 37th Macao International Music Festival was held from 3 October to 8 November 2025, with the theme "Vocal Waves". It featured 12 programmes and 14 outreach activities, encompassing operas, Chinese and western music, Portuguese Fado and sacred music, including concerts commemorating the 80th anniversary of the victory in the War of Resistance and the 120th anniversary of Xian Xinghai's birth, the opera *Carmen*, a collaboration between Portuguese fado diva Cuca Roseta and the Macao Chinese Orchestra, and a performance by violinist Daniel Hope in collaboration with the Gstaad Festival Orchestra, with a total of 33 shows attended by nearly 8,000 people, and reaching over 8.1 million people on new media and online platforms.

The Second Macao International Children's Arts Festival

The Second Macao International Children's Arts Festival took place from July to August 2025, featuring nine major sections and 92 programmes comprising over a thousand events, including musicals, exhibitions, film screenings, large-scale outdoor installations, experience camps, music camps, workshops, carnivals and children's book corners, attracting over 390,000 participants.

During the festival, new media influencers were invited to promote cultural and tourism initiatives, alongside collaborations with the tourism industry, highlighting Macao's role as "a base for multicultural exchanges and cooperation with Chinese culture as the mainstream", and showcasing the city's charm as the "City of Performing Arts". More than 17 million people were reached through new media and online platforms.

The 7th Encounter in Macao – Arts and Cultural Festival Between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries

The 7th Encounter in Macao – Arts and Cultural Festival Between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries was held from October to December 2025, presenting over 80 sessions of programmes and extension activities in seven series, with more than 780 artists and performers participating. The festival made effective use of venues such as historic regeneration areas, community spaces and theatres, attracting audiences totalling about 61,000 people.

The 2025 Lusofonia Festival

Held at the Taipa Houses over two weekends – from 24 October to 26 October and from 31 October to 2 November 2025, the 28th Lusofonia Festival featured 10 cultural booths with Macao Portuguese-speaking communities from Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal, Sao Tome and Principe, Timor-Leste and Goa, Daman and Diu, as well as local Macanese in Macao. Around 42 local and international Portuguese-speaking arts groups performed, attracting audiences totalling around 41,000 people.

The 23rd Macao City Fringe Festival

The 23rd Macao City Fringe Festival took place from 5 September to 28 September 2025 under the theme “Leisurely stroll around the city”, presenting a total of 18 performances and 13 extension activities encompassing drama, multimedia, dance, clowning and interactive art in venues including teahouses, herbal tea shops, cafes and bookshops across the community and revitalised areas. In line with Macao’s designation as the “East Asian Culture City” for 2025, arts groups were specially invited to perform. The festival featured the “Crème de la Fringe” section and participatory exhibitions, providing local curators and residents with a space to showcase their creativity and talent. The event comprised a total of 104 performances, attracting nearly 9,000 spectators and participants.

hush! Beach Concerts x Urban Sports Wellfest 2025

The hush! Beach Concerts x Urban Sports Wellfest 2025 was held at Hac Sa Beach from 18 October to 19 October 2025. The event brought together more than 30 fitness and yoga instructors from across Asia, alongside nearly 60 local and international bands, presenting 21 music performances as well as a range of fringe activities, including water yoga, a glow run with live music, an interactive electronic dance floor, food stalls and creative markets. In 2025, the event once again collaborated with MGM to expand this large-scale outdoor crossover festival of popular music and yoga. The two-day event attracted more than 23,000 visits. Pre-event activities held in communities, schools and the Barra district from 11 October to 20 October drew approximately 3,500 participants.

Macao’s Large-Scale Original Musical The Ocean of Stars – Xian Xinghai

To commemorate the 120th anniversary of the birth of the People’s Musician Xian Xinghai, an

original musical *The Ocean of Stars* – Xian Xinghai premiered on 5 December 2025. Blending drama, music and dance, the production portrays the life of Xian Xinghai, the “Son of Macao”, and the journey behind the creation of *The Yellow River Cantata*. The premiere attracted an audience of approximately 450 people.

A Showcase of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao Cantonese Opera New Stars

The Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao Cantonese Opera New Stars Showcase took place in Macao on 17 December 2025. Young talents from the three regions performed together on stage in a series of excerpts from classics, including *Mu Guiying's Valley Reconnaissance*, selections from *The White Rabbit Reunion*, and *Huang Feihu's Fierce Rebellion at the Five Passes*, attracting an audience of approximately 500 people.

Chinese New Year Festivities

The Happy Chinese New Year Series - Chinese New Year Festivities 2025 invited the Opera and Musical Drama Theatre of Hubei Province, the Guizhou Congjiang Ethnic Art Troupe, the Opera and Musical Drama Theatre of Guizhou Province and the Guizhou Acrobatic Troupe to present outdoor performances in the community, in tandem with ethnic handicraft displays, during the first to third days of the New Year (29 January to 31 January) at Anim'Arte Nam Van, 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. These activities were attended by about 7,500 people.

Performance to Celebrate the 76th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China and Haojiang Moonlight Night

The Performance to Celebrate the 76th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China and Haojiang Moonlight Night featured two performances of the newly created acrobatic drama *Swan* by the Guangzhou Acrobatic Arts Theatre (Guangzhou Acrobatic Troupe) on 30 September and 1 October 2025. Integrating elements of acrobatics, ballet and theatre, the performances attracted audiences totalling more than 1,460 people.

2025 Macao Countdown Concert

The Macao countdown concert was held on 31 December 2025 at Praça do Lago Sai Van, featuring Hong Kong singer-songwriter Panther Chan and rock band Dear Jane. The concert attracted an audience of 11,650 people.

New Year's Eve Countdown Concert in Taipa

Held in the evening of 31 December 2025 at the Taipa Houses-Museum, the New Year's Eve

Countdown Concert in Taipa focused on multicultural integration, and featured singer Karen Tong from Hong Kong for the finale, together with local performing troupes as well as performers from Indian, Filipino, Myanmarese and Vietnamese communities in Macao who presented performances and cultural booths. A total of 3,200 people participated in the event.

Local and International Performances

In 2025, the Cultural Affairs Bureau presented four performances and three outreach activities at the Macao Cultural Centre, featuring *Knitting Peace* by the Swedish circus company Cirkus Cirkör and Festival d'Avignon's production of *The Cherry Orchard*. The events received a total attendance of 2,614 visits.

Culture on Your Doorstep

Guided by the concept of “Where culture flourishes, happiness happen”, the Culture on Your Doorstep programme brought arts and cultural activities to communities across Macao, narrowing the distance between the public and culture while strengthening community cohesion through the arts. In 2025, the programme was carried out in three phases, visiting 42 community leisure areas and presenting 48 activities, with approximately 47,891 visitors recorded.

Commissioned Performing Arts Productions 2024-2026

In 2024, the Cultural Affairs Bureau publicly invited submissions for a new round of commissioning local performance projects. Six projects were chosen to be staged in 2025 and 2026. Among these, the children's play *Chong Chong's Hamsters* and the dance piece *Selfish Selfie* were staged in July and November 2025, respectively, with industry networking events and promotional sessions also held during these periods. Furthermore, in October 2025, the selected teams were organised to participate in the 24th China Shanghai International Arts Festival in Shanghai to promote Macao's cultural programmes.

Young Actor Training Programme — Macao Comedians Training Course

The Macao Comedians Training Course supports local performing arts talent through an integrated “training–performance–contract” model. The training programme is conducted in two phases. In November 2025, the first phase, the “Basic Performance Course”, admitted 80 participants, 30 of whom were selected to advance to the second phase, the “Core Performance Course”, for a three-month advanced training programme. Outstanding participants will have the opportunity to take part in performances, undertake work placements or secure contracts.

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 2025, seven busking spots – Barra Square, Taipa House, the Nossa Senhora Village, the Anim’Arte NAM VAN, the Mount Fortress Garden, the former site of Iec Long Fireworks Factory, and the Lai Chi Vun Shipyards – are made available for buskers through the programme. In 2025, about 110 new busker cards were issued. More than 480 buskers performed at the busking spots, attracting a total audience of over 16,170 people.

Unforgettable Melodies at the Ruins of St Paul’s

During festive occasions such as the Lantern Festival in February 2025, 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. Four concerts were held in 2025, attracting a live audience of about 4,600 people and 21,500 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 and organising regular concert seasons, providing citizens and tourists with high-quality, diverse musical activities.

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 2024-25 and 2025-26 Concert Seasons co-organised by the Cultural Affairs Bureau, Macao Orchestra and six major integrated resort operators involved 140 concerts and outreach activities, attracting audiences totalling about 64,200 people from January to December 2025.

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 December 2025, there

were 135 performances and outreach activities in the Macao Orchestra Concert Season, attracting audiences totalling some 39,330 people.

Cultural Promotion Months 2025

The Cultural Promotion Months were held from April to September 2025, featuring the programmes Transmission of Handicrafts, Artistic Experimentation Space, Arts and Culture within Reach, and Lecture on Aesthetics. Through thematic seminars and arts and cultural experience activities, the programme centred on the interaction and integration of culture and daily life, bringing culture closer to different sectors of the community. A total of 26 activities were organised, attracting applications from more than 3,000 people, with over 500 participants taking part. The Lecture on Aesthetics session was presented by contemporary artist Xu Bing.

Macao Youth Arts and Culture Programme

The third Macao Youth Arts and Culture Programme was held from August to November. Participants are required to undergo a three-year training programme, comprising a foundation year in cultural knowledge, an intermediate-level course in the second year, and professional practice in the third year.

A total of 94 participants took part in the programme in 2025. Among them, 35 participants pledged to become “Cultural Affairs Bureau Student Cultural Ambassadors”, while 29 participants from the second phase received participant awards, and 30 participants from the first phase were awarded certificates of completion.

The 43rd 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 2025 competition featured piano categories, attracting over 600 participants. A total of 26 sessions were held across 15 categories, and 375 awards were presented. The Special Prize Competition would be held in early 2026.

Belt and Road Cultural Talk Series

The bureau has held the Belt and Road Cultural Talk Series since 2017. In 2025, it held four talks in a series titled “Maritime Porcelain Road”, inviting four experts and scholars to introduce the Chinese porcelain unearthed in Saudi Arabia, Portugal, Kenya and Cambodia, and to elaborate on the trade and cultural exchanges along the ancient Maritime Porcelain Road. The talks were attended by a total of 166 people.

Cultural Affairs Bureau Online Book Shop

Launched in 2020, the Cultural Affairs Bureau Online Book Shop provides a fast, convenient channel for Macao and overseas readers to purchase selected publications from the Cultural Affairs Bureau, with topics covering history, literature, visual exhibition, performing arts, culture and academic studies, and in languages including traditional Chinese, simplified Chinese, Portuguese and English. At present, there are some 400 titles for sale.

Art Macao: 2025 International Art Biennial of Macao

Art Macao: Macao International Art Biennale was held from July to December 2025, featuring six sections: the Main Exhibition, Public Art Exhibition, City Pavilion, Special Exhibition, Local Curatorial Project and Collateral Exhibition. Nearly 30 exhibitions were presented across 28 locations throughout the city, bringing together more than 160 artists from over 10 countries and regions. Together with approximately 770 outreach activities, the event attracted a total audience of around 5 million visits.

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 2025, three local visual arts exhibitions were held: Shining Art - Gold and Silver Handicraft Exhibition of Hebei and Guizhou Provinces, Annual Exhibition of Macao Visual Arts – Chinese Painting and Calligraphy Category, and Spiritual Narrative – 2025 Annual Arts Exhibition between China and the Portuguese-speaking Countries. The 2024 Hong Kong-Macao Visual Art Biennale toured to Nanjing, Beijing, Guangzhou and Shenzhen from March to September 2025. In May, the bureau arranged for Macao artists to participate in the Beijing Contemporary Art Expo.

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 1,010 students.

By consolidating resources with the Escola Luso-Chinesa Técnico-Profissional, the Macao Conservatory has offered junior secondary “Performing Arts Classes” in dance and music since the 2022/2023 school year. Beginning in the 2025/2026 school year, senior secondary Professional

Dance Performance Programme and Professional Music Performance Programme courses were also introduced, in collaboration with the Shanghai Theatre Academy Affiliated Dance School and the Central Conservatory of Music Middle School, respectively, for the joint cultivation of performing arts talents.

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 Ieng Kuan Library in Dr. Sun Yat-Sen Municipal Park, Wong Ieng Kuan Library in Areia Preta Urban Park, Wong Ieng Kuan Children's Library in Areia Preta Urban Park, Taipa Library, Coloane Library, Seac Pai Van Library, and Bairro da Ilha Verde Library. Services provided by the Macao Public Library include the lending of library materials, browsing of current and past newspapers and magazines, references of Macao information, processing of reader's cards, broadband internet and microfilms, browsing of online electronic resources databases, printing and photocopying of information, processing applications for ISBN and ISRC, as well as providing an additional collection point for Legal Deposit according to the Legal Deposit system.

In 2025, the opening hours of the Bairro da Ilha Verde Library and the Wong Ieng Kuan Library in Dr Sun Yat-Sen Municipal Park were extended with effect from 1 October, and more than 130 computers were upgraded.

In 2025, the libraries received approximately 2.75 million visitors, with around 550,000 items borrowed. The usage of electronic resources reached approximately 1.34 million clicks. More than 1,100 reading promotion activities were organised during the year, attracting over 160,000 participants. The total collection exceeded one million items, including access to 33 electronic databases. In accordance with the Legal Deposit Regime, 1,016 published titles (including physical and electronic books) were submitted to the libraries for archival collection.

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.

2025 Macao Citywide Reading Month

The 2025 Macao Citywide Reading Month was held from 23 April to 22 May under the theme of "Reading × Sports", combining reading with fitness activities. Nearly 550 diverse activities were organised, including book clubs, story theatres, workshops, parent-child activities and exhibitions, attracting close to 100,000 participants and fostering a citywide reading atmosphere.

2025 Macao Reading Festival

The 2025 Macao Reading Festival was held from 5 December to 7 December under the theme of

“Reading Vacation”. Nearly 50 reading, cultural and arts activities were organised, including an outdoor library, a book fair, an open-air cinema under the stars and cultural and creative market, attracting more than 10,000 participants. The Sun Yat-sen Library of Guangdong Province, Shenzhen Library and the Livelihood Affairs Bureau of the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin also set up booths for exchange activities, promoting cooperation between Guangdong and Macao, as well as between Hengqin and 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.

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 2025, 72 performances and activities were held in the theatre, attracting audiences totalling 18,153 people. Especially as the theatre is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, it received 76,992 visitors in 2025.

Macao Cultural Centre

The Macao Cultural Centre is situated on Xian Xinghai 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 2025, the Macao Cultural Centre continued offering cultural facilities and professional services to various local groups and organisations. During the year, 260 programmes and 1,468 performances or activities were organised by the centre and its tenants, receiving 351,300 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 Xinghai 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 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 Development Bureau. In 2025, the Handover Gifts Exhibition received 654,901 visitors and provided 191 guided tours for a total of 9,313 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 2025, eight local exhibitions were held, attracting a total of 169,096 visitors. In addition, the Exhibition from Macao, China was presented at the International Architecture Exhibition, La Biennale di Venezia, in Italy. Together with the Macau Artists Society, the museum co-organised Lu Chang's Art Exhibition Celebrating the 60th Anniversary of the Establishment of the Xizang Autonomous Region. In addition to the exhibitions, 473 guided tours were conducted, with 10,055 participants. Furthermore, 257 online and offline events were organised, including lectures, performances and workshops, engaging a total of 19,748 participants.

Museum of Macau

The Museum of Macau is situated on the Mount Fortress heritage site, which is part of the Historic Centre of Macao, lying adjacent to 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 2025, the Museum of Macau held four special exhibitions, attracting a total of 806,335 visitors

throughout the year. A total of 2,111 guided tours were conducted, with 25,278 participants, while 178 activities were organised, attracting 350,132 participants. In addition, five special exhibitions were curated, and presented at the Macao Cultural Centre ART Space, the Kun Iam Ecumenical Centre, Navy Yard No. 2 in the Barra district, the Xian Xinghai Memorial Museum and General Ye Ting's Former Residence.

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 2025, Mount Fortress Garden was included in the historic area revitalisation scheme, and one large-scale recreational activity was held, attracting participation by a total of 312,122 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 2025, it received 128,454 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 56,473 visitors during 2025.

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 of Macao to establish the "Treasury of Sacred Art of St Joseph's Seminary", which was officially opened in October 2016. In response to the needs of the Diocese of Macao, the Treasury of Sacred Art of St Joseph's Seminary ceased opening to the public from 17 September 2025. During the year until this date, it received 8,253 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 2025, virtual reality guided tours were joined by 9,006 people, while the site received 181,096 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 2025, the exhibition attracted 10,107 visitors; the online virtual reality guided tours were joined by 12,432 people; and the physical site received a total of 3,902,401 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 2025, it received a total of 2,014,583 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. Protective backfilling works were carried out at the Preservation and Display Area of the Archaeological Remains of the Pit on Rua de D. Belchior Carneiro from 10 March 2025. From the beginning of the year to that date, the site received a total of 28,524 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 2025, 6,628 visitors participated in online virtual reality guided tours, while the room received 237,214 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 2025, several local entities operated a variety of unique restaurants and shops selling cultural and creative products in the House of Receptions and Creative Casa. The House of Receptions recorded 25,943 visits, while Creative Casa recorded 167,530 visits. In August, a private entity offering Macao specialty snacks began operating the kiosk at the Taipa Houses-Museum. The Macanese Living Museum showcases the history and culture of Macanese community, recreating daily scenes from Macao's past, and received 164,540 visitors during 2025.

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 123,276 visitors in 2025.

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 19,560 visitors in 2025.

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 2025, 7,843 online visitors took virtual reality guided tours, while physical visitors totalled 454,946.

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 2025, online virtual reality guided tours were joined by 9,289 people, while the onsite AR experience was enjoyed by 4,543 people, and offline physical visitors totalled 126,484 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 2025, the museum received 37,444 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. The Former Residence of General Ye Ting underwent exhibition enhancement work from September to early December, and reopened on 4 December 2025. In 2025, it received 25,455 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 2025, it received 48,088 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 7,439 visitors in 2025.

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 2025, it received 33,875 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 2025, the site received 153,527 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 of the Lai Chi Vun Shipyards. In 2025, the site received approximately 160,000 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 510,000 visitors in 2025.

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 52,267 visitors in 2025.

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 14,336 visitors in 2025, while 100 guided tours were joined by a total of 309 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 for temporarily hosting literary activities. In 2025, it received a total of 21,855 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 2025, the gallery received 20,659 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 2025, the Former Municipal Cattle Stable received 1,375 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 49,970 visitors in 2025.

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 2025, it received 177,852 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 2025, the Grand Prix Museum introduced new exhibits featuring Grand Prix related philatelic items, and paintings by Joao Simoes Saldanha. The museum also added sign language videos and audio guided tours, and participated in the Access Assistant Officer Scheme. In November, the museum collaborated with several integrated tourism and leisure enterprises to organise a series of activities during the Grand Prix month, including an interactive experience exhibition, creative works featuring helmet models, a drivers' memorabilia exhibition, and activities under the programme National Gold Medal Athletes Visit the Grand Prix Museum. Throughout 2025, the Grand Prix Museum received a total of 164,461 visitors.

Communications Museum of Macao

The Communications Museum, which opened in March 2006, is an interactive exhibition venue covering philately and telecommunications. In 2025, the museum recorded a total service attendance of 34,299 visits, including 406 scheduled guided visits.

The Communications Museum of Macao provides visiting services for families and tour groups from outside Macao. Through various topical exhibitions and annual competitions, participating in community and school outreach activities, 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 Research and Development Programme of the Ministry of Science and Technology.

The Macao Science Center is a hotspot for both local citizens and tourists alike. In 2025, it held various activities for local citizens, students and tourists, receiving a total of 711,624 visitors.

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 be 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 in June 2005, and hosts exhibitions and various tea culture activities, 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

To enhance public understanding and learning of the Basic Law of Macao, the MSAR Government

established the Commemorative Gallery of the Macao Basic Law, which introduces the drafting process, significance and implementation achievements of the Basic Law of Macao. Through strengthened promotion and public education, the gallery aims to consolidate the social foundation for the full and correct implementation of the Basic Law and safeguard the steady and sustained implementation of the “One Country, Two Systems” principle in Macao.

Situated in Avenida de Marciano Baptista at Outer Harbour Reclamation Area (NAPE), the gallery has been managed by the Legal Affairs Bureau from 1 January 2025. Following renovation works, it reopened on 29 June with a new positioning as a patriotic and legal education base for young people.

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. It comprises a sculpture exhibition area and an exhibition gallery. The sculpture area displays works created by contemporary artists based on the images of the 56 ethnic groups, conveying the spirit of unity among all ethnicities. In 2025, the exhibition gallery received 14,988 visitors.

Cultural and Recreational Activities for Community

The Municipal Affairs Bureau of the MSAR Government organises and co-organises various festive cultural and recreational activities, including the Nostalgia of Macao series, Mid-Autumn Festival celebrations and tea culture promotion activities, enriching the cultural atmosphere of local communities.

The 10 activity centres under Municipal Affairs Bureau’s supervision are Iao Hon Activity Centre, S. Domingos Activity Centre, S. Lourenco Activity Centre, Patane Activity Centre, Fai Chi Kei Activity Centre, Edificio do Bairro da Ilha Verde Activity Centre, Rotunda de Carlos da Maia Activity Centre, Seac Pai Van Activity Centre, Ka Ho Activity Centre and Taipa Ponte Negra Activity Centre. The bureau continues optimising the facilities of activity centres across different districts. In 2025, 300 recreational classes were organised to enrich the centres’ services. The centres provide comfortable indoor leisure venues for residents, with a total of over 1.37 million visits recorded throughout the year.

Civic Education Promotion Activities

The Municipal Affairs Bureau organises civic education promotion activities to strengthen the public’s sense of identity with and belonging to Macao and China. These activities include guided tours of the Sculpture Park of Chinese Ethnic Groups and Taking a Walk through the Streets of Macao, as well as the Principles of Courteous Living. The bureau also provides civic education for foreign workers, collaborates with other government departments and organisations to co-host events, and organises teams of volunteers to carry out community outreach. In 2025, a total of 37 programmes comprising 379 sessions were organised, attracting 256,560 participants.

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 2025 included Macao International Regatta, Macao International 10K, ITTF Men's and Women's World Cup Macao, Macao International Dragon Boat Races, WTT Champions Macao, Macao Open, FIBA 3X3 World Tour 2024, 3X3 Greater Bay Area Tour, Macau Grand Prix, CTA Tour Professional Finals (Macao) & National Tennis Championships, Macau International Kart Grand Prix and Macao International Marathon. Through the integration of sport, culture and tourism, the Sports Bureau continues to develop attractive sports tourism branding events, promoting the development of affiliated industries, unleashing the inherent socio-economic effectiveness and helping to build the distinct image of Macao as a "City of Sports".

The 2025 Macao International Regatta featured 32 teams racing in the Lotus Cup, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Cup Regatta (IRC) and the World Match Racing Tour Macau Match Cup.

The 2025 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 2025 featured 96 top players from around the world.

The 2025 Macao International Dragon Boat Races were held over three consecutive days, featuring small boat and standard boat races with about 185 teams competing.

The 2025 WTT Champions Macao were contested by 64 top players from around the world.

The 2025 Macao Open was joined by 144 players from around the world.

The FIBA 3X3 World Tour 2025 brought together 16 top basketball teams from around the world to compete in Macao.

The 2025 3X3 Greater Bay Area Tour held competitions in various cities across the Greater Bay Area, and the Macao finals attracted an audience of 108,000 people.

The 72nd Macau Grand Prix 2025 held a total of seven races, with 156 race drivers participating, in front of an audience totalling 116,000 people.

The CTA Tour Professional Finals (Macao) & National Tennis Championships brought the top 16 male and female players in the national rankings to Macao for the finals, attracting an audience of 2,052 people.

The 2025 Macau International Kart Grand Prix, held over two consecutive weeks, featured various races with approximately 330 drivers from 28 countries and regions competing on the same track.

The Macao International Marathon 2025 attracted participation by a total of 12,000 athletes, in three categories — Marathon, Half-Marathon and Mini Marathon.

Sport for All

In 2025, a total of 210,523 people took part in 100 activities organised by the Sports Bureau, with 53,308 of them participating in the 2,431 Sport for All Fitness and Recreational Classes. As regards annual summer activities, 45,496 quotas were offered in 2025, including 20,988 quotas related to sports activities, spanning 100 types of sport and 735 classes.

Competitive Sport

During 2025, the Sports Bureau provided sponsorship to sports associations for organising and participating in 383 competitions and 178 training programmes.

Under the 2025 Programme for Awards for High Performance Sports Competitions, cash prizes were awarded to 140 athletes, coaches and technical support crew members from nine sports disciplines in Macao for their outstanding performances in 12 competitions, while 408 athletes, coaches and technical support crew members from 22 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 has begun providing high-quality training facilities to athletes, thus improving Macao's athlete training system while making it more professional.

Sports Medicine

In 2025, the Sports Medical Centre provided medical services to 11,332 people. It offered medical assistance at 10 competitions and activities, during which it assisted 453 people. Also, the centre provided Physical Fitness Assessments to 216 people, while 1,867 people took part in fitness tests at the sports health information centre.

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 Magalhaes 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, Ginasio Polidesportivo da Escola Primaria Oficial Luso-Chinesa Sir Robert Ho Tung, and the basketball court of Kwong Tai Middle School.

Sports facilities in Taipa include the Olympic Complex, Carmo Swimming Pool, Northeast Taipa Sports Centre, Sports Ground in Lake Building, Sports Ground in Taipa Central Park, Taipa Central Park Swimming Pool, UM Stadium & Sports Complex, 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 35.81 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 Ha 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 (600 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. Jose 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.



The 15th National Games

Held every four years, the National Games is the highest-level, largest-scale national comprehensive multi-sport event of the People's Republic of China. In 2025, the 15th National Games was co-hosted by Guangdong Province, the Hong Kong SAR and the Macao SAR for the first time, promoting the integrated development of the Greater Bay Area and vividly demonstrating the institutional advantages of "One country, two systems". As an important opportunity to promote Macao's integration into and services contributing to overall national development, the National Games embodied "hard connectivity", "soft connectivity" and "heart connectivity" among the three places, laying a firmer foundation for deeper integration within the Greater Bay Area. The Macao sports delegation sent 295 athletes to compete in 23 events, winning three gold medals and two bronze medals — Macao's best-ever performance at the National Games.





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 2025, the ratio of doctors to residents was three per thousand residents; that of nurses to residents was 4.4 per thousand residents; and that of hospital beds to residents was 2.7 per thousand residents. The general mortality rate in 2025 was 3.5 per thousand inhabitants, while the mortality rate for infants was one per thousand live births. The average life expectancies for men and women in Macao were 80.6 and 86.3 years (2022-2025), 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 2025, these three categories accounted for 41.3 percent, 26.5 percent and 6.7 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 2025, total expenditure on medical and health services was about 9.53 billion patacas, representing an increase of 7.4 percent from the 2024 figure.

The Government takes great responsibility for public health, so Macao residents can enjoy a comprehensive coverage of medical benefits. All legal residents of Macao, regardless of their

age or occupation, are entitled to free services at Health Centres and supplementary check-ups at Conde S. Januario Hospital by referral from Health Centres, while non-residents are required to pay for such services according to rates established by the Health Bureau. Services provided by the Conde S. Januario Hospital are chargeable except for people specified by the Government, but Macao residents may enjoy a waiver of 30 percent of the charges. Conde S. Januario Hospital also provides assistance to Macao residents who have financial difficulties.

In addition, the Macao Medical Centre of Peking Union Medical College (Macao Union Hospital) 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 2025 Conde S. Januario Hospital had 423 doctors, 1,083 nurses and 1,198 beds (976 inpatient beds and 222 outpatient beds). It received 529,465 outpatients and 284,249 emergency cases, and 23,395 inpatient cases. The bed occupancy rate was 81.2 percent, and patients stayed in the hospital for an average of 10.8 days. The daytime hospital treated 72,226 patients; surgical operations were performed on 10,581 occasions, and 1,208 women gave birth in the hospital. A total of 8,886,268 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 four 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 2025, there were 164 doctors (including general practitioners, dentists and Chinese medicine practitioners) and 251 nurses providing community health care services to 916,590 outpatients. The most sought-after outpatient services were adult health care, non-scheduled consultations, and Chinese medicine and acupuncture, which accounted for 43.4 percent, 27.6 percent and 8.7 percent, respectively, of total outpatient visits to the community health care services. Another 18,431 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 In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin. Under the 2025 medical subsidy scheme, the value of the health care vouchers has been increased to 700 patacas.

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, chikungunya virus 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 health self-management. The Government also aims to enhance digital health management tools, to raising active health management abilities within the community.

In March 2025, the MSAR Government launched the “Healthy Community” programme. Adhering to a community-based and resident-centred philosophy, the initiative empowers healthcare roles within the community and integrates health into daily life through cross-departmental collaboration and partnerships with social organisations. Developed in synergy with the “Healthy Enterprise” and “Healthy Campus” programmes, it builds a health promotion system covering life, work, and study to help achieve the goals of the “Healthy Macao Blueprint”. Throughout 2025, a total of 197 large-scale activities were held – including healthy community consultation stations and pop-up stations, reaching a cumulative total of 140,048 participants.

In 2025, there were 23,692 cases of infectious diseases requiring mandatory declaration, the top three of which were influenza (20,041 cases), enteroviruses (1,244 cases) and scarlet fever (534 cases). In order to minimise any outbreak of influenza and reduce the risk of severe and fatal cases, the Health Bureau prioritised providing free influenza vaccinations for high-risk people, and opened free vaccinations to all other Macao residents once vaccination of priority groups was essentially complete. As of 31 December 2025, the Health Bureau’s 2025-2026 Seasonal Influenza Vaccination Programme had provided 185,967 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 2025, it received 176,192 samples, and conducted 445,481 tests.

Tobacco and Alcohol Control

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 2025, aiming for tobacco and alcohol control, a total of 240,727 inspections were conducted at various types of establishments that are regulated by law, and there were 5,458 prosecutions for breaches of the tobacco control law and 16 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 2025, 13,942 residents registered as blood donors, and the centre collected 19,025 units of blood and prepared 44,495 units of blood components for 3,669 patients. Professional inspections and related consultation services were provided in 170 cases involving non-common blood types referred by hospitals.

Health Care Specialists and Establishments

In 2025, there were 7,251 health care professional licensees, 490 health care establishments and four private hospitals, as well as 477 internship licensees registered under the Health Bureau, with a total of 8,222 issuances of health care licences/permits, remaining the same as the figure in 2024. Among the persons receiving licences, there were 2,110 practising doctors and 3,039 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 2025, there were 9,668 western medicines circulating in Macao, including 2,710 over-the-counter medicines, 6,279 prescription medicines and 679 medicines for hospital use only. There were also 4,120 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 2025, 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 2025, there were 1,534 inspections of imported drugs and related products, 2,583 inspections of pharmaceutical establishments, and 186 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 2025, a total of 766 advertising applications were approved, including 396 exhibition advertisements, 131 medicine advertisements and 239 advertisements for products with claimed health benefits.

Pharmaceutical Professionals

As of December 2025, there were 737 licensed pharmacists, 32 licensed Chinese medicine practitioners, and 320 assistant pharmacy technicians 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”, officially became operational on 16 September 2024, and achieved full commencement of basic operations in 2025. Through collaboration with the Health Bureau, it has optimised resource allocation, effectively set up a patients triage system, and shortened waiting times for specialist outpatient services and examinations, while also cooperating on surgeries such as cataract and prostate operations, to increase the supply of public medical services.

As a public medical institution, Macao Union Hospital operates on the principle of prioritising public healthcare services and has established a two-way referral mechanism with the Health Bureau. During the year, it launched 27 free specialist outpatient clinics, 40 paid specialist outpatient clinics, and 26 international medical outpatient clinics. It handled 34,926 specialist outpatient visits, 26,024 imaging examinations, and 33,553 tests, with ultrasound, computed tomography (CT), magnetic resonance (MR), X-ray, and radiotherapy services being the most used services.

Macao Union Hospital has built the largest oncology radiotherapy centre in Macao, where three state-of-the-art linear accelerators of the highest standard in Hong Kong and Macao are fully operational, completing 4,367 radiotherapy sessions during the year. In July, the dialysis centre and assisted reproductive Intrauterine Insemination (IUI) services were launched, with In Vitro Fertilization (IVF) services being gradually introduced. These initiatives meet the needs of dialysis patients and align with relevant assisted reproduction legislation to respond to diverse medical demands.

In 2025, Macao Union Hospital had a total of 719 staff members, with medical-related personnel accounting for approximately 68 percent, including an expert team from Peking Union Medical College Hospital to advance the diagnosis and treatment of difficult and rare diseases. The hospital collaborated with the Health Bureau to launch the first residency training programme, recruiting 28 local young doctors for a six-year training period, to elevate the standard of specialist medical care.

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 155-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 2025, the hospital had 2,144 staff: 384 doctors, 685 nurses, 163 technical professionals and 912 other employees.

Kiang Wu Hospital has the following departments: Emergency, Outpatient, Inpatient, an Intensive Care Unit (ICU/CCU), Neonatal Intensive Care Unit and Special Care Baby Unit (NICU&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 2025, its emergency and outpatient departments treated over 1,401,074 patients, an average of 4,329 each day. Its emergency department and outpatient department on the Macao peninsula treated over 1,241,298 patients during 2025, an average of 3,816 per day; the Taipa Medical Centre received patients seeking emergency and outpatient services on 159,776 occasions, an average of 513 patients per day. A total of 28,755 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 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 2025, the bureau installed 135 compacting bins and 116 closed refuse tips, reducing the number of street litterbins from more than 1,600 in the past to 89 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 5,930 complaints about environmental hygiene in 2025.

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 2025, the bureau conducted 84 cremations and 101 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 91 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 2025, a total of 990 education and publicity activities on environmental hygiene were held, with over 345,000 people participating.

The Municipal Affairs Bureau formulated special publicity plans for different target groups – including Macao residents, students, volunteers, tourists, non-resident employees and foreigners, and organised a variety of environmental hygiene promotion events together with other government departments and organisations. The bureau also distributed information through various media. It also continued promoting the “Refuse Collection Facilities Decoration Scheme”, to decorate the closed refuse tips and compacting bin stations. In 2025, the “Compacting Bin Surface Design Competition” was held, with winning entries featured in decorative adhesive stickers to add vibrancy to the streets and deepen the vision of “Macao is our home, let's keep it clean together”.

Environment Information Centre

In 2025, the Municipal Affairs Bureau continued optimising the Mong Ha Environment Information Centre, providing a high-quality environmental education venue for schools and residents. The centre organised diverse workshops and activities, including seven sessions of the “KABO Study Tour - Seeing Otto Again” parent-child activity and 15 sessions of the “DIY Creative KABO

Doll Workshop,” to encourage public participation in keeping the city clean and maintaining environmental hygiene. Throughout the year, the centre recorded 16,410 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 the number of farming plots increased to 140. It 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 spend time away from the hustle and bustle of the city, and enjoy the countryside.

As the farm has been integrated into the overall planning of the Hac Sa Youth Activity Experience Camp, it is scheduled for renovation in 2026. Relevant functions and activities have been transferred to the newly completed Hac Sa Plant Nursery.

Hac Sa Plant Nursery

Located next to the Hac Sa Youth Activity Development Base, the Hac Sa Plant Nursery covers an area of approximately 1.6 hectares. The site was reclaimed by the MSAR Government in 2022 and handed over to the Municipal Affairs Bureau for temporary management in 2023. It was officially named in 2024, upon the completion of its planning and renovation.

The facility is divided into a nursery zone and a farming activity zone. The nursery zone is primarily used for the temporary storage and cultivation of plants for events, as well as nurturing lotus seedlings for the Lotus Festival. In 2025, the farming activity zone launched the “Farming Experience Activity”. Residents can apply online via the “Macao One Account”, and successful applicants pay a fee to participate in a four-month farming programme, allowing them to enjoy idyllic pleasures and peaceful holidays.

Food Hygiene

The laws of Macao stipulate that most imported foods (primarily animal and plant products) are subject to compulsory hygiene quarantine and can only be placed on the market after passing verification through health documents and quarantine inspections. The Municipal Affairs Bureau’s quarantine personnel conduct hygiene inspections at the Border Gate Checkpoint, Macao boundary crossing area of Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, Ilha Verde quarantine station, the New Wholesale Market, the Slaughter House, piers of the Inner Harbour, Ka Ho Harbour, the airport and other quarantine points, covering imported livestock, meat, vegetables, fresh fruits and fishery products, food products originating from animals, and fresh perishable products.

The Municipal Affairs Bureau continues quarantining imported livestock and animal-derived foods, to prevent outbreaks of infectious diseases. Imported food items such as vegetables, seafoods and their products, meats and their products, milk and dairy products, eggs, fruits and animal-derived 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 2025, the Municipal Affairs Bureau had issued 422 registration certificates for retail fresh and live food establishments.

The Municipal Affairs Bureau ensures food safety by monitoring, inspections, food testing, publicity and education, as well as establishing standards and guidelines according to the Food Safety Law, and continuously following up regarding existing food safety standards and supporting measures (such as databases and guiding documents).

By 2025, 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. In 2025, the bureau updated

and optimised the Standards for the Use of Food Additives in Food and modified the supplementary documents related to the Maximum Levels of Heavy Metal Contaminants in Food. To date, 78 sets of Food Safety Guidelines have been published, to instruct the industry to comply with food safety and hygiene specifications.

To enhance food safety, the Municipal Affairs Bureau regularly monitors foods sold in local markets, to understand the level of food hygiene. In 2025, 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, achieving a 100 percent pass rate; two studies and investigations of specific foods were conducted – a study and background investigation of roasted meat, marinated food and cold dishes sold in the market; and a study of grains and their products sold in the market. A total of 250 samples were collected, and there was a 100 percent pass rate. Routine sampling tests of food sold in the market were conducted throughout the year, with 2,493 samples tested, achieving a pass rate of 99.6 percent.

The Municipal Affairs Bureau performs risk monitoring and assessment in response to international food safety issues. In 2025, 17 food safety alerts were issued, and the Database of Contact Information for Specific Macao Merchants was established to increase the target recipients of these alerts. Also, the bureau completed the “Food Safety Alert” distribution channel of the Food Safety Risk Monitoring, Assessment, and Forecasting Early-Warning Platform, enabling one-click sending of emails and SMS messages, to enhance efficiency and assist the industry in promptly responding to actual or potential risks.

The Municipal Affairs Bureau continued to educate and communicate with the public about food safety risks. In 2025, 49 talks and visits, seven seminars on risks, nine food hygiene supervisor courses and 13 food safety and environmental hygiene courses were organised.

To educate the public about food safety risks, the bureau issued seven risk bulletins and two reports on specific food surveys and analyses, and three risk assessment reports along with related briefings (covering the acrylamide content in coffee products, the glycidyl ester content in edible vegetable oils and fats, and the acrylamide content in key foods), to analyse food risks related to public health, and maintain food safety. Talks covering 24 themes in three categories – risk prevention, risk awareness, and food and nutrition, along with 402 seminars and activities, were organised for the public.

In alignment with “World Food Safety Day,” a series of activities was organised in June, including a food safety forum, youth visits to the Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin, dedicated lectures for residents, and food safety pop-up stations. Community outreach was continuously promoted through fun days and pop-up stations, utilising interactive games and exhibition boards to remind the public of key food safety precautions for the autumn and winter seasons.

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 2025 the Municipal Affairs Bureau vaccinated 4,535 dogs and 1,150 cats against rabies for three years, issued 3,855 dog licences, and captured 1,118 stray dogs and cats. It also prosecuted 350 cases violating Law No. 4/2016 – “Animal Protection Law”.

To prevent avian flu, the Municipal Affairs Bureau collects wild bird carcasses from all around Macao on an on-going basis, and in 2025 a total of 800 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 1,010 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 piroplasmiasis have been found during routine disease surveillance work. In 2025, Macao maintained zero cases of African horse sickness, and applied for World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) 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, Law No. 4/2023 - “Law on Veterinary Clinical Care and Commercial Activities” came into force on 1 April 2024, establishing a system for admission and supervision of veterinary qualifications, and animal treatment, breeding, trading and boarding establishments. As of 2025, a cumulative total of 84 veterinary surgeon registration certificates, 28 licences for veterinary clinical care establishments, and 62 licences for establishments with commercial activities involving animals had been issued.

Wet Markets

Currently, there are eight wet markets in Macao: seven on the Macao peninsula and one in Taipa. These house a total of 1,063 market stalls.

In 2025, 746 market stalls were rented on a monthly basis, involving a total of 1,707 operators, of whom 747 were stall tenants, 510 were stall assistants and 450 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, and manages large temporary sales activities. By 2025, the bureau had issued 515 hawkers' licences, including 78 cooked food stall licences and 65 special permits (to flower hawkers from Wanzai District, Zhuhai); 43 lower than in 2024, representing a decrease of 7.7 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 the animals must be checked before and after slaughter before products from them 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 2025, the Slaughter House butchered 1,186 heads of cattle and 112,502 pigs: a total of 113,688 animals.

Social Welfare Services

The MSAR 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 residents' 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 2025, the Social Welfare Bureau allocated about 3.916 billion patacas to the social services sector, representing an increase of about 15.79 percent, which includes various subsidies for social services and expenditure on welfare benefits and assistance. The major subsidies and welfare expenditure were as follows:

- Subsidies totalling about 1.662 billion patacas to 245 social service organisations/facilities/programmes with more than 4,900 beneficiaries, including for activities, maintenance, and equipment purchases;
- Continued disbursements of Old Age Allowances to Macao permanent residents aged 65

or above, with each person receiving 10,000 patacas. There was a total of 145,880 eligible cases (including 3,198 backdated cases), and the allowances amounted to 1.456 billion patacas;

- Continued disbursements of disability gratuities to Disability Assessment Card holders who are permanent residents, with an ordinary gratuity amount of 10,000 patacas and a special gratuity amount of 20,000 patacas, for a total of 21,733 eligible cases (including 1,109 backdated cases), involving a total of 281 million patacas;
- Caregiver allowances of 2,175 patacas per month, with a cumulative total of approximately 5.02 million patacas were granted to 213 caregivers;
- The Child Care Allowance Scheme was introduced in 2025, disbursing an annual amount of 18,000 patacas for a duration of one to three years, with a total of approximately 277 million patacas distributed to 15,390 eligible cases; and
- An additional full amount of financial aid was provided to families benefiting from financial assistance. In all, 2,003 families benefited, with aid totalling approximately 12 million patacas.

As of December 2025, 2,370 people had been recognised by professional accreditation for social workers, and 1,517 people had valid social worker registration certificates.

The Social Welfare Bureau continued supervising the implementation of infectious disease prevention and control work in social service facilities, including hiring epidemic prevention officers, together with managing epidemic prevention materials, infectious disease emergency response planning, infectious disease surveillance, and notification mechanisms. In addition, the bureau followed up on cases and provided technical support to the facilities.

In 2025, the bureau organised briefing sessions on influenza prevention and control, seminars on preventing dengue fever and chikungunya virus, and training regarding mosquito killing. The bureau also urged 239 social service facilities to update their contingency plans, conduct table-top drills and arrange outreach vaccinations for influenza and pneumococcal vaccines.

In 2025, the measures under the Macao Women's Development Goal (2019-2025) were completed. Over the past seven years, the MSAR Government has achieved fruitful results in various fields, including gender mainstreaming. Also, a new phase of Macao Women's Development Goals (2026-2032) has been formulated. Covering eight areas, 25 policy objectives, and 66 measures, this phase will be implemented and executed by 21 public departments.

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 counselling, financial aid, round-the-clock support, disaster relief, referral and legal consultation services. The bureau also provides counselling and support for victims of domestic violence, and distributes benefits and allowances including old age allowances and disability gratuities.

In 2025, 3,210 cases were handled by four social services centres and one branch centre, and

9,007 services of different types were provided, resulting in 2,428 families receiving regular subsidies, benefiting 3,711 individuals.

In 2025, 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 2025, 27 people were admitted to the Ilha Verde shelter, and the cold and heat shelters provided services to 126 people and 10 people, respectively. The 11 integrated family and community services centres provided services to 1,229,701 people; the 13 community centres provided services to 1,342,599 people; 11 community-specific services provided services to a total of 460,746 people; and the four shelters and temporary shelters provided services for 288 people.

In 2025, the bureau continued promoting the “Family Life Education Programme”, coordinating with non-governmental institutions to host approximately 1,000 activities for around 110,000 participants. In addition, over 700 promotional and educational activities on psychological resilience were organised, attracting more than 60,000 participants and generating nearly 600,000 online views.

To enhance welfare recipients’ incentives to work and assist them to re-enter the labour market, the IAS and four non-governmental agencies cooperated in implementing the Community Employment Assistance Scheme. By the end of 2025, the scheme had a cumulative total of 673 participants. Additionally, by the end of 2025, the Positive Life Programme, which was launched to encourage employment, attracted cumulative participation by 1,074 individuals, 427 of whom had already received employment counselling and accepted job referrals.

In 2025, the IAS’s 24-hour psychological counselling hotline received 2,112 calls, mostly spanning consultations, health, family relationships, marital relationships, and academic/employment issues.

In 2025, the IAS received 2,158 cases involving notifications through the Family Crisis Hotline. After eliminating duplicate cases, 1,518 cases were identified, including 819 involving family disputes, conflicts and initial suspected domestic violence, and 699 other cases. Among the 81 preliminary cases of suspected domestic violence, 48 cases were assessed and identified, 18 of which involved spouses, 24 involved children, and six involved violence between family members.

Children’s and Youth Services

In 2025, drawing on the experience from the Child-care Service Plan 2023-2025, the Child-care Services Development Plan 2026-2030 was formulated to optimise child care services and alleviate the pressure of family care.

In 2025, Macao had 56 child-care centres, 38 of which received regular subsidies from the Social Welfare Bureau. Child-care services in Macao offered quotas totalling 7,684, and a total of 4,712 children enrolled in them. One of the centres was funded by the bureau, and provided parent-child services to 40,841 people during 2025, 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 2025, these homes housed 297 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 2025, 19,164 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 2025, the centres had 37,708 members receiving these services.

The Social Welfare Bureau is the only authorised organisation in Macao that deals with adoption services. It handled 10 such cases in 2025. The bureau is responsible for providing assistance to minors who become involved in judicial actions, in accordance with the social protection system. During 2025, the bureau processed 354 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 2025, there were no such cases.

Services for the Elderly

In 2025, 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 2025, the measures under the Plan for the Elderly Services for 2016-2025 were completed in an orderly manner. The interdepartmental steering group on Macao's retirement protection mechanism has formulated the Ten-year Action Plan for the Provision of Services for the Elderly for 2026-2035, focusing on key developmental areas including big health, smart technology, the elderly-oriented industry, and an elderly-friendly and inclusive environment.

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 housing project 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. 129/2025 issued by the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture, eligible applicants for government housing for senior citizens who applied and were accepted on or before 31 December 2026, and who 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 for a maximum of six years.

The government housing for senior citizens began accepting applications on 6 November 2023 and was put into service on 15 October 2024, and regular applications began in 2025. As of 31 December 2025, a total of approximately 1,150 units had been occupied with agreements signed. Additionally, a survey on the current living conditions of elderly residents in the government housing for senior citizens has been launched.

In 2025, 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 2,700 beds, and 2,364 senior citizens were housed in homes for the elderly. In addition, there were 10 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 24 neighbourhood social centres providing entertainment services for the elderly.

In 2025, 685 senior citizens received services at day care centres, 10,172 senior citizens received services at elderly day centres, and 9,685 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 2025, 1,526 cases were handled, 612 of which involved senior citizens living alone, with the remaining 914 cases involving senior citizens who were not living alone.

Additionally, the Tele-Assistant “Peng On Tung” and the “Elderly Care Service Network” providing services such as telephone greetings, visits, community activities, and 24-hour emergency call services to elderly people living alone. As of 31 December 2025, a total of approximately 10,600 people were using these services, including about 5,500 elderly people living alone and 4,107 elderly couples.

The Social Welfare Bureau, in collaboration with private organisations, launched a pilot programme for supporting elderly people living alone, which officially started on October 2024. Through a mobile app, the programme monitors the activities of elderly singletons and couples to provide support. The first phase of the programme is being implemented in government housing for senior citizens, and in January 2025 was expanded to also include the Ilha Verde and Tamagnini Barbosa. As of 31 December 2025, there was a cumulative total of approximately 1,350 applicants, including around 660 elderly singletons and about 690 elderly couples.

On 18 September 2025, the Social Welfare Bureau, in conjunction with over 70 social service organisations, launched the first phase of work to conduct surveys and register elderly singletons and couples. As of 31 December 2025, approximately 6,600 elderly persons had been surveyed.

Senior Citizen's Card

Citizens holding Macao Resident Identity Cards aged 65 or above are eligible to apply for the Senior Citizen's Card. Senior Citizen's Card holders are entitled to the welfare and benefits offered by the public organisations and enterprises that have signed cooperation agreements with the IAS. By the end of 2025, the Social Welfare Bureau had issued a total of 148,966 Senior Citizen's Cards. A total of 7,046 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 2025, the measures under the Ten-year Plan for Rehabilitation Services 2016 – 2025 were completed. The interdepartmental steering group on the ten-year plan for rehabilitation services has formulated the Ten-year Action Plan for Rehabilitation Services 2026 – 2035, focusing on key developmental areas including smart technology, accessible construction, and a socially inclusive environment.

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 2025, the 11 rehabilitation homes provided services to 825 people, while 12 rehabilitation day-centres provided services to 12,071 people.

There were six sheltered workshops, vocational training centres and supported employment centres in Macao. Services were provided to 457 people. There were also five pre-schools/education centres to provide early special education and training, and assistance for children with development disorders and impaired hearing. In 2025, the five pre-schools/education centres served 662 children.

There were two comprehensive rehabilitation service centres providing residential care. One centre provides residential training for individuals aged 16 or above with mild to moderate intellectual disabilities and autism. In 2025, this centre served 23 people, and family resource services were used 11,654 times. The other centre provides residential and day activity services for individuals aged 16 or above with moderate or above intellectual disabilities and autism, as well as day respite services for children and teenagers aged 6 to 15 with developmental disabilities; in 2025, it provided residential services to 87 people, day activity services to 65 people, and day respite services to 36 people.

Macao had four daytime comprehensive rehabilitation service centres. Two of these centres provide vocational training and day activity services, and in 2025 served a total of 175 people. One centre provides vocational training, day activity services, and support services for people with high-functioning autism, serving 48 people in 2025. Another centre provides vocational training, day activity services, and respite services. The centre was put into service at the end of December 2025, and had no service users by the end of the year.

The rehabilitation bus service in Macao is operated by two agencies. The IAS subsidises the cost of purchasing and operating rehabilitation buses. The service primarily enables people with impaired mobility, physically disabled persons and patients requiring haemodialysis to commute between their homes and hospitals. A feeder service was also provided, allowing people with disabilities to commute for outdoor activities. In 2025, the two agencies served 42,188 passengers. Additionally, an assistive device resource centre served Macao residents 28,669 times throughout the year.

In 2025, the “Barrier-free Assistive Officer Scheme” became a regular initiative. As of December, it had expanded to 68 venues across 36 public departments, to assist in receiving people with disabilities and those in need.

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 192 cases of providing these services in 2025.

As at the end of December 2025, the Disability Assessment Cards had attracted 36,219 new applications and 14,279 renewal applications, and 28,723 new cards were issued by the IAS.

Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependence

The prevention of drug abuse mainly targets school, family and community in organising anti-drug abuse promotion and education activities. The activities aim at widely spreading and promoting the message of anti-drug abuse through seminars, training programmes, advertisements, games, a website, enquiries hotline, reception service and other cultural and leisure activities. Funding and technical support are also available to assist non-governmental institutions in organising anti-drug activities.

In 2025, the IAS organised a series of activities for the “25th Anniversary of the Healthy Life Education Programme”, conducting 14 interactive educational theatre tours under the theme of “Healthy Living and Prevention of Addictive Behaviours,” which attracted approximately 2,700 participants.

The IAS also continued promoting the “Macao International Youth Anti-Drug Ambassador Training Programme,” with its promotional activities reaching over 130,000 people. The IAS organised training courses and seminars on anti-drug abuse for schools, the community and professionals, attracting a total of 123 participants. The Healthy Life Education Centre provides anti-drug education, as well as various cultural, physical and art activities for participants, with 4,903 people participating during 2025. The Healthy Life Education programme, which is conducted for primary school students, attracted participation by 17,868 primary school students from 67 schools, and four in-campus activities attracted participation by 1,042 people. The drug education programme “Thinking It Through” for secondary school students attracted participation by 9,514 secondary school students from 18 secondary schools. In addition, four online game activities were held, for a total of 2,241 participants. To promote anti-drugs education at home and school, the IAS held five parent-child seminars, with participation by 155 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 and parent-child activities, with a total of 141,880 people served in 2025. The subsidised organisations organised healthy-campus promotion activities for tertiary students, with a total of 52 activities attracting 26,234 participants in 2025.

Under the guidance of the Office of the China National Narcotics Control Commission, the IAS in collaboration with the Office of the Narcotics Control Commission of Guangdong Province, the Narcotics Division of the Security Bureau of the Hong Kong SAR Government, as well as multiple government departments and non-governmental organisations, co-organised the “Scientific Exhibition on Drug Awareness in the Greater Bay Area”, which attracted over 120,000 visitors.

The IAS and two community drug treatment centres provide comprehensive voluntary treatment and rehabilitation services for drug-dependent people. They include outpatient and residential drug addiction treatment, as well as drug counselling services. During 2025, 418 drug addicts sought help, 46 of whom were seeking help for the first time.

In 2025, a comprehensive drug rehabilitation centre provided accommodation for 56 people, family support services for 464 people, career development services for 859 people, and community outreach services for 11,443 people.

In 2025, an outreach treatment service for drug-dependent youths and two drug rehabilitation outreach services provided outreach services for 33,077 people; outreach services designed for drug-dependent youngsters and problem juveniles were used by 1,704 people; family services used by 354 people; and the community promotion activities reached a total of 9,657 people. A career development programme for youth abstaining from drugs organised 14 training courses attended by 791 people, and provided internships for 27 participants. Four participants were successfully employed. The retention rate of youth participating in the programme was 99 percent. A range of support was also provided to 272 family members. A total of 25,988 people were served during the year.

To strengthen the follow-up support for rehabilitated drug abusers reintegrating into society, in 2025 the IAS cooperated with private organisations to extend the Methadone Case Support Programme, serving 78 cases on 929 occasions. The IAS also cooperated with the Cultural Affairs Bureau and non-governmental organisations to launch the “Hold on to Hope” Vocational Training Internship Programme, holding more than 10 training sessions with 859 participants, 16 of whom participated in various internships; nine participants were successfully recruited and reintegrated into the community, and the case retention rate reached 100 percent.

Regarding promotion of drug rehabilitation services, the IAS held a sharing session on cooperation in drug abuse prevention services and healthcare seminars, attracting a total of 3,420 participants, including 2,685 healthcare professionals. In addition, the IAS was able to uncover more than 32,888 drug-related messages using big data, visiting more than 10 popular teenage websites, social media platforms and discussion forums, conducting a total of 427 online outreach sessions and publishing more than 140 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 2025, the Central Registry System of Individuals with Gambling Disorders received 168 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 662 and 1,867 requests for assistance through telephone calls and online platforms, respectively. To strengthen community education, 17 community talks regarding prevention of gaming disorders were organised, attended by 662 participants.

Responsible gaming seminars were conducted for the elderly in various district elderly day centres and social centres, covering 22 centres and nearly 1,071 participants in 2025. The centre collaborated with community organisations in launching the Smart Money Management Programme, and organised 370 classroom sessions for nearly 12,000 students. Two training sessions on teaching kits for teachers were also organised for 118 people. In 2025, the IAS subsidised “Bosco Youth Service Freeland” of the Bosco Youth Service Network, to implement addiction prevention services for young people. During the year, 300 sessions were organised, serving more than 33,000 participants.

To enhance social participation by gaming practitioners and strengthen their physical and mental health, the gambling disorder prevention and treatment organisations received subsidies for organising various activities, such as the responsible gaming advanced learning programme, career workshops, and volunteer commendation ceremonies, reaching over 72,000 people throughout the year.

In 2025, three professional training courses and four workshops were organised, with 347 members of the social service and gaming sectors obtaining certificates. The training courses included the “Certificate in Macao Responsible Gaming Advisor”, to cultivate local advisor talents, with 16 individuals attaining the advisor qualification.

Regarding responsible gaming, Responsible Gaming Indicators were launched by the inter-departmental Working Group of the MSAR Government. As of 2025, a total of 13 organisations collaborating in gaming disorder prevention and 37 casinos had been awarded the “Responsible Gaming Implementation Model Unit” qualification.

To mark the 20th anniversary of the establishment of “Chi Ai Hin”, the “Academic Forum on the Prevention and Treatment of Gambling Disorders 2025” was held under the theme “Two Decades of Transformation in Gambling Disorder Prevention and Treatment Services,” attracting over 320 online and offline participants. By 2025, a total of 59 Responsible Gaming Kiosks had been set up in communities, entertainment venues, and other gaming locations. Throughout the year, there was a total of 19,230 accesses to the information.

In 2025, the “Survey on Macao Youth Participation in Gaming Activities” was launched, to understand the gaming situation among young people and assist in formulating a blueprint for prevention and treatment work.

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 2025, 647 and 291 cases of discharged offenders and young offenders were handled, respectively. In addition, a half-way house for discharged offenders and a half-way house for young offenders provided services for 27 people and 18 people, respectively.

For the effective implementation and promotion of community correctional work, the IAS utilises three sets of correctional programmes, including the “Correctional Courses” for rehabilitated offenders, the “Crime Prevention for Youth” for juvenile offenders, and the “Correctional Courses” for special offenders. Through educational content such as personal growth, legal education, civic education, therapeutic courses and social services, these programmes aim to enhance users’ law-abiding awareness and positive lifestyles. In 2025, 147 courses were held, for a total of 1,300 participants.

The IAS provides halfway houses, the “Caring Employer Scheme,” and other supporting services for rehabilitated offenders, serving a total of 612 participants in 2025.

Diverse activities such as drug abuse prevention, crime prevention, and family support are provided for juvenile offenders, attracting a total of 885 participants in 2025.

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. In 2025, the MSAR Government increased the amounts of various benefits and launched a study on optimising the 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 2025, a total of 350,000 beneficiaries made their contributions. They included around 280,000 employees and 70,000 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 2025, pensions and disability allowances were given to 174,000 people, 159,000 of whom received pensions. Besides, allowances were received by 14,000 people. Social security payments totalled about 6.85 billion patacas, including around 6.03 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.

In 2025, the Social Security Fund released the Review of the Current Status and Development of the Non-Mandatory Central Provident Fund System, which reported that the Non-Mandatory

Central Provident Fund System has been functioning smoothly and the public broadly accepts the concept of a mandatory system; however, due to the uneven pace of recovery across various industries, it is advised to keep non-mandatory participation for the time being. Following the report's recommendations, the Social Security Fund will collect economic data and gradually advance the Central Provident Fund System based on the principle of "forging consensus and gradually implementing".

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 (and will be increased to 3,600 patacas starting from 2026). The contributions can be invested into the pension funds under non-mandatory CPF and managed by qualified fund management entities. By the end of 2025, there were eight fund management entities providing 53 open-end pension funds. In 2025, 332 employers and around 34,000 employees joined the non-mandatory CPF scheme; about 84,000 people joined the individual non-mandatory CPF scheme; and about 10,000 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 joint provident fund 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 2025, there were 629,000 non-mandatory CPF individual account holders, of whom 419,000 were eligible for fund allocation, and the Government released 7,000 patacas to each account. Also, about 14,000 people received incentive allowances of 10,000 patacas. At the end of January 2026, the maximum accumulated appropriation and interest income of an account holder's sub-account managed by the Government was 91,000 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 24,579 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 2025, there were about 11,000 approved applications for withdrawals, resulting in a total disbursement of 1.83 billion patacas.



Healthy Community Programme



The “Healthy Community” programme was launched on 24 March. Through cross-departmental collaboration within the MSAR Government, and engagement from associations and institutions across all sectors, the programme creates synergies focused on two key directions: promoting healthy behaviours and proactive health management. Together with the existing “Healthy Enterprises” and “Healthy Campus” programmes, the “Healthy Community” programme comprehensively addresses life, work and study, to collectively achieve the various goals of the Healthy Macao Blueprint, improve residents’ health, sense of fulfilment and wellbeing; and inject new vitality into a “Happy Macao”.





10

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 one locally based satellite TV stations.

Teledifusao de Macau (Macao 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, mobile apps, and various social media.

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 In-depth Cooperation Zone), and across the full territory of the Chinese mainland in 2025. TDM-Macao Satellite has also begun broadcasting in Portuguese-speaking countries.

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.

Macao Cable TV has been broadcasting since July 2000, and offers 92 channels (68 basic channels, 18 premium channels, four test channels, and two dedicated hotel channels); each is aired 24 hours per day.

Macao 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); 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, a Toutiao account, Macaugcscn, which is published in Macao and the Greater Bay, a WeChat audiovisual account, a Douyin account, and a “vertical screen” micro video account. The GCS publishes the *Macao Yearbook* and *Macao Magazine* in Chinese, English and Portuguese, and launches websites and mobile apps, allowing readers to conveniently browse information on Macao.

The GCS continuously seeks cooperation with influential integrated media organisations in the Chinese mainland, with a view to increasing news release frequency and better tell the Macao’s story. The GCS collaborates with Xinhua News Agency’s Asia-Pacific General Bureau to produce an online news feature, publishing Chinese, Portuguese, and English contents across multiple platforms such as Xinhuanet and its clients. It has maintained long-term cooperation with “Radio the Greater Bay” under China Media Group, assisting in organising thematic reports and facilitating their republication across central and Greater Bay Area platforms. It also partners with People’s Daily Online to produce the “Micro Macao” video series.

Disseminating Government Information

To enhance the security and management efficiency of the exchange of news information among public departments, the GCS has launched the “News Information Submission System” (E-info Submit) and the “News Information Management System” (E-info Management), enabling the unified collection, management, and dissemination of government news information. It has also introduced the “Government Information Hub” (GovInfo Hub) for the media sector, and improved public-facing services by launching a new Government Information Bureau website (www.gcs.gov.mo) and the Macao Government News mobile app. These initiatives together form a comprehensive official news information dissemination platform covering three tiers - public departments, media organisations, and the general public - effectively accelerating the flow of government information and strengthening the notification and communication mechanism for news information.

The GCS has built a mechanism for the automatic receiving and release of civil defence information, interlinked with the weather alert notification service from the Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau, to enable automatic alert feeds to the public media and simultaneous messages on public websites, to enhance the timeliness and effectiveness of the release of important government news.

The scope of the MSAR Government’s official news information dissemination platform has been expanded to include the Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin (hereinafter referred to as the “Cooperation Zone”). Dedicated “Cooperation Zone” sections have been added to

the Government Information Bureau's public website, the Government News mobile app, and the "GovInfo Hub" system, to centrally publish the latest developments of and information about the Cooperation Zone, helping the public and media better understand and stay up to date regarding its latest progress.

At the end of 2022, the GCS comprehensively expanded and upgraded the hardware and software of its information dissemination platform, significantly enhancing the capacity of the website. Also, the structure of the GCS's website was redesigned and reconstructed to meet the growing demand for access, further enhance the information management system, strengthen internal network security protection, and reinforce the security framework of the government's news information platform.

In 2025, the GCS introduced three electronic services for the media sector: the "Macao One Account" platform for handling registration services for correspondents of news organisations; online media registration and on-site electronic check-in services for press events organised by public departments, along with an online media personnel information management platform; and photo-based facial recognition functions to enhance the management and retrieval efficiency of news images.

In 2025, the GCS drafted, released and assisted various departments in publishing a total of 17,706 news items (press releases, press invitations, important notices, and speeches) in Chinese, Portuguese and English, as well as 213 video clips and 649 sets of photographs. In all, 1,137 press releases were written, 648 press photos were taken, and 82 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 2025, there were 109 publications registered with the GCS, six of which were newly registered. Six 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.

Information Technology Science and Technology Committee

After the establishment of the MSAR Government, the Science and Technology Commission was established under By-law No. 16/2001. In 2023, the structure and functions of the Science and Technology Commission were re-established under By-law No. 14/2023. According to By-law No. 14/2023, the Science and Technology Commission is an advisory body to the MSAR Government, and its purpose is to advise the Government on the formulation of policies and plans to promote the development of technological innovation industries and scientific research.

The Committee is chaired by the Chief Executive and vice-chaired by the Secretary for Economy and Finance; the other members include:

- The Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture or his representative;
- The Director of the Economic and Technological Development Bureau;
- The Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Science and Technology Development Fund;
- The Chairman of the Administrative Management Committee of the Monetary Authority of Macao;
- The General Secretary of the Manpower Development Committee;
- The Director of the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau;
- The Rector of the University of Macau;
- The Rector of the Macao Polytechnic University;
- The Rector of the Macau University of Science and Technology,
- The President of the Board of Directors of the Macau Productivity and Technology Transfer Center (CPTTM), and
- A maximum of 25 experts, scholars and community members who have excelled in the fields of science, technology, innovation or related industries. The Economic and Technological Development Bureau is responsible for providing administrative and technical support for the Committee.

The Science and Technology Development Fund

In 2004, the MSAR Government promulgated By-law No. 14/2004 to establish the Science and Technology Development Fund, and in 2021, the Government amended this By-law through By-law No. 1/2021.

According to By-law No. 1/2021, the Science and Technology Development Fund is a public corporate institute with administrative and financial autonomy and with its own property. It is supervised by the Secretary for Economy and Finance.

The Science and Technology Development Fund (FDCT) aims at aligning its efforts with the MSAR's technological development policies, and providing funds to various projects that promote Macao's capacities and competitiveness in scientific research and innovation. In alignment with the FDCT's objectives, the following projects are sponsored:

1. Projects which help deepen and intensify technical knowledge;
2. Projects which help improve productivity of corporations and strengthen their competitiveness;
3. Projects which are beneficial to developing the research, promotion and innovation of Macao industries;
4. Projects which help motivate transformation of research outcomes;
5. Projects which help motivate external technological cooperation;
6. Technological transformation projects that prioritise socio-economic development; and
7. Patent applications.

FDCT is responsible for the related work on science and technological rewards in Macao SAR, and can recommend that research institutes and staff in the MSAR apply for relevant rewards in response to invitations issued by 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, Macao's postal service has complied with international conventions. On the day of its founding, 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. 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 supervision of 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, under the supervision of the Office of the Secretary for Transport and Public Works. It aims to provide postal public services, and regulate, monitor, promote and coordinate any activity related to the telecommunications industry in Macao.

Postal Services

To promote the development of e-commerce and enhance the customer experience, the self-service mailing machines in Nova Taipa Post Office have been renovated, and officially recommenced operations on 5 June, 2025. The post office features a self-service postal products vending machine, “e-Locker” self-service mail collection lockers, and “e-Posting” self-service mailing machines, providing 24-hour services. On the same day, the EMS (Express Mail Service) collection centre at Taipa Ferry Terminal was upgraded with an additional “e-Posting” self-service mailing machine.

In 2025, local mail volume decreased by two percent year-on-year. Regarding non-local mail: volumes of outbound surface mail and airmail fell by 16 percent and ten percent, respectively, compared with 2024, while inbound surface mail and airmail decreased by three percent and seven percent, respectively. The main destinations for outbound mail included the Chinese mainland, Hong Kong, Portugal, the Taiwan region, the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, Singapore, and Japan. The principal sources of inbound mail included Hong Kong, the Chinese mainland, Japan, Portugal, the Taiwan region, the United Kingdom, Singapore, the United States, the Netherlands, and Belgium.

Regarding registered mail: in 2025, the volume of local mail decreased by 11 percent compared to 2024. The volumes of outbound and inbound non-local airmail increased by two percent and decreased by five percent, respectively. The volumes of outbound and inbound international surface mail increased, by 20 percent and 24 percent, respectively.

EMS and Parcel Post

As eCommerce becomes increasingly popular, the demand for express mail service (EMS) and parcel post has significantly decreased. The volumes of EMS outbound and inbound mail in 2025 decreased by 14 percent and 11 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 the Chinese mainland, Japan, the Taiwan region, Hong Kong and Korea. Currently, the EMS covers about 200 countries and regions.

Regarding parcel post: in 2025, the volumes of outbound and inbound surface mail decreased by 26 percent and eight percent year-on-year, respectively; the volumes of outbound and inbound airmail also decreased, by 23 percent and nine percent, respectively, compared to 2024. The overall volumes of outbound and inbound postal parcels decreased by 25 percent and nine percent, respectively, compared to 2024.

The main destinations for outbound parcels were the Chinese mainland, the United States, Australia, Canada and the Taiwan region; 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 Box (SEPBox) has developed a solid platform for electronic deliveries. Services launched include provision of Postal Registered Electronic Mail, Postal Electronic Mail, e-bill services, and electronic versions of delivery advices of EMS mail or parcels via SEPBox. In response to the growing demand for convenient electronic services, users can now access their SEPBox through “Macao One Account” or “Business & Associations Platform”. Individual users can also authorise the CTT to register for the SEPBox 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 regular security updates of the Electronic Postal Certification Mark (EPCM) have been completed. This public service applies a trusted timestamp to electronic documents or files, ensuring data integrity and the accuracy of date and time records. Any subsequent alterations can be detected, and the mark serves as legally valid proof for preservation of records.

Philately

In 2025, the CTT issued 13 sets of stamps and one set of labels, with 13 themes. These themes covered traditional Chinese culture, major international events, and key social issues in Macao. Commemorative stamp products were issued for occasions such as the first-ever joint hosting of the National Games by Guangdong, Hong Kong, and Macao (with miniature sheetlets jointly released by China Post and Hongkong Post), the 80th anniversary of the victory of the Chinese People’s War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War, and the 20th anniversary of Macao’s successful World Heritage inscription.

In 2025, the zodiac-themed stamp series continued, with joint issuance by China Post and Hongkong Post featuring the theme “Year of the Yisi (Snake)”.

Regarding philatelic gifts, the CTT issued a gift set featuring a gaiwan (Chinese lidded bowl) marking the Year of the Snake.

To commemorate and celebrate special occasions, the CTT offered 15 commemorative postmarks in 2025.

Regarding philatelic exhibitions: the CTT participated in the PHILAKOREA 2025 to promote Macao stamps and enhance the image of Macao’s philatelic products in the international philatelic market. It also held a promotional reception for Macao 2026 Specialized World Stamp Exhibition, thereby enhancing international exchanges and cooperation in philately.

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 2025, CEP approved loans totalled nearly 197 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 2025, approximately 70,000 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, in 2025 the Caixa Economica Postal continued providing customers with convenient local interbank transfer services.

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 2025, the platform received approximately 86,000 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.

On 30 December 2025, eSignTrust launched the online Electronic Certificate Services (Government Affairs). Civil servants can use the "Government Affairs Platform" platform to renew their "eSignCloud" certificates, or use the "Macao One Account" system to revoke electronic certificates and check their status, with all procedures handled entirely online.

By the end of December, the total number of valid electronic signatures had increased by around nine percent year-on-year. In terms of the types of certificate services, the greatest year-on-year increase was "eSignCloud", up by around 20 percent; qualified certificates were up by around seven percent; followed by standardised certificates, which increased by around five percent. Encrypted certificates decreased year-one-year by around six percent.

Comparing by user category, the individual and institutional users of qualified certificates increased by 33 percent and two percent, respectively, mainly driven by legal compliance requirements. There were also significant increases in numbers of individual, institutional and government users of "eSignCloud", of about 28 percent, 13 percent and 21 percent, respectively, mainly driven by trademark registration applicants, applications for electronic customs declarations from external trade operators, and demand for e-government services.

eSignTrust continued approving internationally recognised WebTrust for Certification Authorities, and acquired the WebTrust Seal for seven consecutive years.

In 2025, the cumulative number of "eSignCloud" signings was approximately 527,700. There

were a total of 1,388 registrations and renewals for the electronic certification “eSignCloud” service (1,115 new applications and 273 renewals). The total usage of eSignTrust via “Macao One Account” was approximately 11,200 times, with personal “eSignCloud” certificates processed through “Macao One Account” accounting for 88.6 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, originally expired on 30 September 2025. 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 2027.

Fixed-line telephone services in Macao are provided by Companhia de Telecomunicacoes de Macau, S.A. At the end of 2025, there were 76,143 fixed-network lines in Macao, along with 428 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.

Fixed telecommunications services are provided by Companhia de Telecomunicacoes de Macau, S.A. and MTEL Telecommunication Company Limited. These include bandwidth provision for local and overseas telecommunications operators, as well as local and international leased lines. Macao’s external communications are connected to Hong Kong and the rest of the world via the Chinese mainland’s terrestrial optical cable systems. As of December 2025, the total external bandwidth of these terrestrial optical cables reached 630 Gbps. The 25-year-old Asia–Europe Submarine Cable 3 (SMW3) retired in 2024.

Public Mobile Telecommunications Services

In July 2022, in line with advances in communication technologies and market demand, the MSAR Government renewed the 3G licences for two years. These licences expired on 4 June, 2025, marking the official phase-out of 3G services. Meanwhile, the 4G licences were renewed for five years, extending their validity until 23 June 2028.

In response to the development trend of 5G and the need for integration within the Greater Bay Area, the MSAR Government issued 8-year 5G licences through a public tender in November 2022 to Companhia de Telecomunicacoes de Macau, S.A. and China Telecom (Macao) Company Limited. Both companies achieved 90 percent outdoor network coverage within one year. By the end of 2025, the 5G network had been upgraded to 5.5G and supports standalone architecture, with outdoor coverage reaching 98 percent, and network speed and performance significantly surpassing 4G.

Macao has three mobile telecommunications network operators: Companhia de Telecomunicacoes de Macau, S.A., China Telecom (Macao) Company Limited, and Hutchison Telephone (Macao)

Company Limited. All three provide 4G mobile telecommunications services, while the first two also offer 5G services.

By the end of 2025, the total number of mobile telecommunications subscribers in Macao reached 1,495,213, with a penetration rate of about 217 percent (Note 1). Registered subscribers accounted for 74 percent, while prepaid users made up 26 percent of the total. 5G has become the mainstream, accounting for 76 percent of all users. Among registered subscribers, 21 percent were 4G users, and among prepaid users, 34 percent used 4G; both proportions continued to decline.

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
2025	1,099,308	395,905

Internet and Broadband Services

Among Macao's 20 licensed internet service providers, access services are mainly provided by Companhia de Telecomunicacoes de Macau, S.A. and MTEL Telecommunication Company Limited. In the first half of 2025, 50G-PON coverage was achieved across the whole of Macao, and network upgrades were completed, marking full entry into the era of 10-gigabit fibre broadband.

At the end of 2025, there were 218,324 broadband subscribers, approximately 1.6 percent more than in 2024. Among them, 196,672 were residential broadband service subscribers, representing approximately 94.6 percent of all households (Note 2). Residential fibre broadband offers maximum upload/download speeds of up to 25 Gbps / 50 Gbps.

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 2025, there were 176 WiFi Go service spots, and over 559 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 2025, there were 586 locations providing the service.

Cybersecurity

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 2025, the CTT regulated 32 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.

Data Centre Services

To keep pace with the rapid development of information and communication technologies and meet the growing societal demand for data centre services, the MSAR Government enacted the Administrative Regulation on the Establishment and Operation of Data Centres in 2024. The regulation decouples the establishment and operation of data centre services from the licensing of fixed public telecommunications networks. It also eliminates the requirement to issue licences through public tender, instead adopting a system that permits qualified entities to establish and operate data centres.

As of December 2025, Companhia de Telecomunicacoes de Macau, S.A. and China Telecom (Macau) Company Limited have obtained permits to provide data centre services.

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 2027.

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

Law No. 21/2024 – Legal Regime of Radiocommunications and its ancillary regulations came into force on 1 January 2025, replacing the previous law. It streamlines administrative procedures, and expands the scope of equipment that is exempt from approval to include mobile phones and satellite smartphones, thereby accelerating the market launch of new mobile devices and promoting market development.

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.

The MSAR Government signed a supplementary contract with Companhia de Telecomunicacoes de Macau, S.A., extending the public telecommunications service concession contract until 30 September 2027. New provisions were added, to refine the regulations on sharing concession-related infrastructure, such as ducts, telecommunications buildings, and backhaul lines, with other qualified entities.

Note 1: The calculation was based on a figure of 688,900 from the 2025 population census as reported by the Statistics and Census Service.

Note 2: According to the results of the 2025 population census published by the Statistics and Census Service, there were 207,800 households at the end of the year.



AI Popularisation Education



洞悉國家 中國2025與

新質生產力

以創新為主導，擺脫傳統經濟增長方式，發展具有高科技、高效能、高質量的先進生產力。

成果轉化

將科研成果高效轉化為實際應用與經濟效益。

理解國家所需，是我們個





As artificial intelligence (AI) technology continues developing at high speed, and following the guideline of integrated development of “education, technology and talent”, the MSAR Government is actively advancing the development of “smart education” and vigorously promoting AI education. Meanwhile, systematic and multi-tiered AI popularisation education is being conducted, targeting various age groups and communities, so that while knowledge and its applications are being made more widely accessible, the cultivation of high-quality technology experts is prioritised.

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.

In 2025, the research team completed the first phase of work, including case analysis, process design and data collection methods. The second phase will involve the preparation of periodic reports on the Master Plan.

Three of the four major development projects proposed in the Policy Address – the Macao International Integrated Tourism and Culture Zone, the Macao Technology Research Industrial Park, and the Macao International Air Transport Hub on the West Bank of the Pearl River – fall within the scope of the Master Plan. To support major public works projects, facilitate the diversified development of the “1+4” industries, safeguard land use requirements, and align with higher level planning and relevant laws and regulations, in 2025 the Land and Urban Construction Bureau commenced a review of the Master Plan in accordance with Law No. 12/2013, Urban Planning Law.

Detailed Planning

Since the release of the Master Plan, the MSAR Government has commenced detailed planning 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. The Detailed Plan for Eastern District-2 has been completed and officially released.

Detailed plans for Outer Harbour District-1 and Outer Harbour District-2

The report on the second phase of the detailed plans for Outer Harbour District-1 and Outer Harbour District-2 was approved, and follow up work will proceed in light of the latest developments.

Detailed Plan for Northern District-1

The report on the second phase of the Detailed Plan for Northern District-1 was approved, and follow up work will proceed accordingly.

Detailed Plan for Taipa Central District-2

Upon receipt of the second phase deliverables of the Detailed Plan for Taipa Central District-2, the cross-department committee and relevant departments exchanged views in order to coordinate the proposal.

Project Plans

Heritage Impact Assessment and Urban Design of the Area Around Avenida do Dr Rodrigo Rodrigues

In accordance with the resolution passed by 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 report of the second phase study was completed and submitted to the UNESCO World Heritage Committee through the Cultural Affairs Bureau and the National Cultural Heritage Administration in September. In 2025, the main related work involved coordination with the Cultural Affairs Bureau while awaiting a response from the UNESCO World Heritage Committee.

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 2025, 67 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 2025, a total of 1,544 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, 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	42	--	42
	Inspection entities	3	--	3
	Temporary inspection entities	12	--	12
	Sub-total	57	--	57
In accordance with Law No. 14/2021 and By-law Regulation No. 38/2022 (urban construction)	Contractors (construction implementation)	9	147	156
	Individual business owners or companies (construction implementation)	158	949	1,107
	Sub-total	167	1,096	1,263
In accordance with Law No. 1/2015 and By-law No. 12/2015 (covering urban construction and urban planning)	Companies or individual business owners	15	157	172
	Fire protection	0	5	5
	Sub-total	15	162	177
In accordance with By-law No. 3/2003 (gas)	Companies	3	44	47
Total		242	1,302	1,544

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 2025, the numbers of valid registrations for elevator and escalator technicians, technicians in the fields of urban construction, and urban planning and engineers totalled 1,379, though as five people held two professional qualifications, the actual number of registered persons was 1,374. The details are as follows:

Category		New registration	Renewed registration	Total (persons)
Escalator and elevator equipment technicians		154	--	154
Technicians (construction and urban planning)	Architects	11	186	197
	Landscape Architects	0	1	1
	Civil Engineers	74	512	586
	Fire Engineers	0	6	6
	Electrical Engineers	8	98	106
	Electrical and Mechanical Engineers	19	179	198
	Mechanical Engineers	16	98	114
	Chemical Engineers	0	7	7
	Industrial Engineers	0	0	0
	Fuel Engineers	0	2	2
	Engineering Technicians	0	8	8
	Total	282	1,097	1,379

Infrastructure Projects

Private Construction Projects

Based on statistics from the Land and Urban Construction Bureau, in 2025 a total of 30 building projects were completed, providing 1,068 residential units with a total floor area of 58,958 square metres; 85 commercial units with a total floor area of 12,603 square metres; 452 private car parking spaces and 147 motorcycle parking spaces, with a total floor area of 17,895 square metres. No building projects involving office or industrial/warehouse units were implemented during the year.

During 2025, construction commenced of 13 private projects that would provide 669 residential

units with a total floor area of 56,497 square metres, and 71 commercial units with a total floor area of 5,422 square metres; 564 private car parking spaces and 124 motorcycle parking spaces, with a total floor area of 22,922 square metres. No construction projects involving office or industrial/warehouse units commenced during the year.

At the end of 2025, 1,817 units were under construction, of which 1,671 were residential units with a total floor area of 137,880 square metres, 140 were commercial units with a total floor area of 19,718 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 2024; as well as 1,393 parking spaces (1,134 for private cars and 259 for motorcycles) in car parks, with a total area of 39,475 square metres. During the year, 6,327 units were still in the design phase, of which 5,993 were residential units with a total floor area of 477,159 square metres, 244 were commercial units with a total floor area of 34,212 square metres, 84 were office units with a total floor area of 15,470 square metres, and six were industrial warehouses with a total floor area of 79,078 square metres; as well as 4,285 parking spaces (2,934 for private cars and 1,351 for motorcycles) in car parks, with a total area of 146,495 square metres.

In 2025, 14,343 applications were received for private construction projects, of which 3,060 were for simple projects in common parts of buildings, integrated construction projects for food and beverage establishments, and construction licences; 2,901 were for demolition/maintenance/renovation, and 452 were for construction and expansion projects. During the year, 13,957 applications from 2025 and the previous year were handled, most of which were in the above-mentioned three major categories: 3,043 applications for simple projects in common parts of buildings, integrated construction projects for food and beverage establishments, and construction licences; 2,917 applications for demolition, maintenance and renovation projects; and 493 applications for construction and expansion projects.

Construction Document Certification

In 2025, the Land and Urban Construction Bureau's general archive unit handled 5,885 applications for certification of construction-related 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 law on the Elevator and Escalator Safety Legal System has been in effect since 1 April 2024. As at the end of 2025, over 10,600 elevators and escalators had been registered across Macao. The industry submitted a total of 4,904 elevator and escalator applications through the online service platform of the Land and Urban Construction Bureau, including registrations, notifications of compliance with examinations, and notifications of maintenance contracts.

To ensure the safe use of elevators and escalators, in 2025 there were 388 inspections covering all elevators and escalators in operation in Macao. Also, other monitoring work was increased, including monitoring elevator and escalator maintenance and inspection practices, and ensuring that all declared elevators and escalators comply with the law and meet the conditions for safe operation.

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 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 2025, the Public Works Bureau actively promoted various public construction and livelihood projects, covering areas such as land reclamation, the road network in Area A, public housing, government buildings, public facilities and light rail construction. Among these, the Inner Harbour rainwater pumping station and drainage works were completed, thus reducing the threat of flooding in the southern Inner Harbour area. The construction of Phase 1 of the flyover at Avenida Marginal do Patane has been completed, connecting with the skywalk at Lam Mau. In coordination with move-ins at public housing estates in New Urban Zone Area A, roads within the zone were progressively opened to traffic, while Phase 2 (Ramp B) of the Rotunda da Amizade Flyover commenced operation, enhancing traffic circulation within the area and strengthening connections with the Macao peninsula.

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)

Two government office buildings – one with 12 storeys, the other with 21 storeys – and an underground car park are being constructed on Lot 12 of the Outer Harbour New Reclamation Area. The foundation and basement works have been completed, and superstructure works commenced in March 2025.

Government Office Buildings on Lot 25, Outer Harbour New Reclamation Area (Macao Government Office Building Block 2)

Two government office buildings – one with 12 storeys, the other with 17 storeys – and an underground car park are being constructed on Lot 25 of the Outer Harbour New Reclamation Area. The foundation and basement works have been completed, and superstructure works commenced in November 2024.

Public Office Building on Lot Q-1d in ZAPE

The foundation and basement construction of this public office building – comprising a 12-storey government office building and an underground car park – commenced in May 2024, on Lot Q-1d in the ZAPE.

Base Court Building on Lots C1 to C4 of Nam Van Lake

The eight-storey Base Court Building, together with an underground car park, on Lots C1 to C4 by Nam Van Lake will be connected to the existing Base Court on Lot C2. The foundations and basement have been completed, and superstructure works commenced in April 2025.

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 Building on Rua Central has been completed, and the superstructure work commenced in March 2024. The building has three floors and one basement. The old Court Building will be preserved, and some of its interior will be reorganised. Only the street-facing facade of the eastern wing of the former Judiciary Police Building will be preserved, while the rest of the building will be demolished.

Court of Appeal Building on Lots C12 and C14, Nam Van Lake

A new five-storey Court of Appeal Building with three basement levels located at Lots C12 and

C14 of Nam Van Lake is under construction, and will be connected to the existing court building. Construction commenced in April 2024.

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 is approximately 750 metres long, connecting New Urban Zone Area A to the Avenida do Nordeste and featuring a pedestrian walkway alongside. It was completed and opened to traffic in November 2025. The first phase, involving ramps A and C, was completed in November 2022, alleviating traffic congestion during peak hours.

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)

Bridge A3 will become the third vehicle flyover connecting the Macao peninsula and New Urban Zone Area A, with four ramps splitting on the Macao peninsula side, and 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 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.

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 6.6 kilometres, the common pipelines will form a circular layout around New Urban Zone Area A, supporting public facilities including power supplies, water supplies, reclaimed water supplies, and communication networks. Only the pipelines in Southern District are yet to be completed.

Taipa Grande Tunnel

The construction of the Taipa Grande Tunnel is one of the MSAR Government's key transport projects. It serves as an extension of the Macao Bridge on the outlying islands side, aiming to pass through the barrier posed by Taipa Grande to provide a direct link between the Macao Bridge and Cotai, thus providing a faster route and alleviating traffic congestion on sections such as Avenida

Wai Long, Estrada Pac On, Taipa Ferry Terminal and Macau International Airport.

The Taipa Grande Tunnel project comprises two sections: the first section consists of a 600-metre-long, dual-tube, four-lane tunnel through the hill, and a 400-metre-long southern link connecting to Avenida Wai Long and Avenida do Aeroporto, with the northern entrance/exit section extending approximately 160 metres to Avenida Son On; the second section is an approximately 890-metre-long, dual-carriageway flyover connecting the Macao Bridge to the northern entrance/exit of the tunnel. Construction of both sections commenced in June 2025.

Public Housing Projects

To meet the people's housing needs, the Government has continued building a number of public housing projects since 2007. More than 10 Home-Ownership Scheme Housing and public housing projects have been completed, including Edifício 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 Moraes Public Housing Estate and the Home-Ownership Scheme housing on Lots B4, B9 and B10 in New Urban Zone Area A were completed. At present, a further 10 Home-Ownership Scheme Housing projects and four public housing projects are under construction.

New Urban Reclamation

To increase land supply, in 2006 the Government reported its new urban reclamation plan to the Central Government. The land reclamation plan received approval from the Central 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 earthworks and embankment construction in Area D commenced in April 2025.

LRT Project

East Line

The LRT Taipa line commenced operation in 2019; the extension connecting the Taipa line and Barra Station on Macao peninsula became operational at the end of 2023, and the Seac Pai Van line and the Hengqin line commenced service in 2024. Construction of the LRT 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 west to Qingmao Checkpoint. The Government is currently pushing ahead with the redevelopment of the Police Tactical Unit in Border Gate, the refurbishment of the Border Gate Square bus terminal and coach parking area, and the construction of a connecting passageway to facilitate convenient links between the Border Gate

checkpoint and the light rail system.

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 2025, a cumulative total of 5,811 successful applicants had been selected for substantive vetting. There were 2,214 eligible applications, six eligible applications awaiting allocation, 189

applications undergoing legal procedures, 1,160 ineligible applications, 982 withdrawn applications, 272 applications with changed priority order, and 988 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 18 June 2025, the final priority list and the list of disqualified applications were released, with 5,128 applications accepted and 1,434 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 2025, after a review of the applications, 6,856 applications were accepted, with 3,965 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 2025, the bureau handled 3,584 cases of Home-Ownership Scheme management-related affairs, assisted 86 Home-Ownership Scheme housing management bodies that are already in place and operating effectively, handled 785 cases related to convening meetings of owners of strata-title buildings under the Home-Ownership Scheme and related work, and handled 3,264 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 2025, there were 237 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 2025 the bureau conducted 26 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 2025, 21 cases involving strata-title building management company owners resulted in penalties for breaking the law.

The Property Maintenance Fund

To encourage and help homeowners to perform their duties regarding maintenance of common building areas, in March 2007, the 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.

During 2025, 662 applications for the four schemes under the Property Maintenance Fund were approved, with subsidies totalling over 66 million patacas. A total of 7,253 applications had been approved since the establishment of the fund, with subsidies granted totalling 714 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 2025, 1,979 cases were filed for investigations; and there was follow up work regarding 2,817 cases, 2,082 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 2025, nine squatter dwellings were demolished. By the end of 2025, 385 squatter dwellings remained, of which 177 were on the Macao peninsula and 208 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 2025, the numbers of valid licences for real estate agents and brokers totalled 1,272 and 3,775, respectively.

Supervision

To facilitate the implementation of Real Estate Agency Law and various tasks, during 2025 about 2,796 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 2025, penalties were handed to 88 cases involving real estate agents and 14 cases involving real estate brokers.

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, 16 land concession contracts were completed and six orders for land exchanges were issued in 2025. These contracts were as follows:

- Lease concessions: five contracts, involving a total area of 25,988 square metres;
- Long-term leases: four contracts, all concerning modifications, involving a total floor area of 1,200 square metres;
- Special purpose concession: one contract, involving a newly granted area of 2,425 square metres;
- Gratuitous lease concessions: three contracts, involving a total floor area of 7,285 square metres, of which 4,085 square metres were newly granted;
- Gratuitous long-term lease concession: one contract, involving a total floor area of 1,694 square metres;
- Other: two contracts, both involving the transfer of land to the public domain, with a total land area of 61,186 square metres; and
- Returned land: six contracts, in three categories – contract expiry, abandonment and return, involving a total floor area of 10,497 square metres.

The land concessions granted in 2025 were mainly for residential, commercial, industrial, car parking and other development uses. No land was granted for office, hotel and social facility uses. In 2025, the revenue receivable from land premiums totalled 32,366,379 patacas and the total actual income from land concessions received was 45,879,630 patacas, of which the actual premium income totalled 37,037,330 patacas, concession fees totalled 61,780 patacas and exclusive grants totalled 8,888,520 patacas.

The Council of Architecture, Engineering and Urbanism

The Council of Architecture, Engineering and Urbanism (CAEU) has been established according to Law No.1/2015 – Qualification System for Urban Construction and Town Planning, in order to accredit and register holders of professional degrees in 13 subjects: 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 2025, 60 people were approved for professional registration; they were from five disciplines: civil engineering, architecture, electrical and mechanical engineering, electrical engineering and mechanical engineering. From the law coming into effect in 2015 until the end of 2025, accredited professionals in the 13 disciplines totalled 2,911, with the breakdown as follows:

Professions	Numbers of registered professionals (2025)	Numbers of registered professionals (2015-2025)
Civil Engineering	30	1,236
Architecture	8	441
Electrical and Mechanical Engineering	14	367
Electrical Engineering	3	327
Mechanical Engineering	5	298
Environmental Engineering	0	98
Urban Planning	0	62
Chemical Engineering	0	22
Traffic Engineering	0	19
Fire Engineering	0	19
Landscape architecture	0	17
Industrial Engineering	0	3
Fuel Engineering	0	2
Total	60	2,911

In 2025, 105 practitioners of various professional disciplines received council approval to join internships. As at the end of 2025, the number of practitioners since the law came into effect was 1,201, with details as follows:

Professional Discipline	Number of Interns (2025)	Number of Interns (2015-2025)
Civil Engineering	28	599
Architecture	16	172
Electrical and Mechanical Engineering	22	179
Electrical Engineering	22	128
Mechanical Engineering	12	86
Environmental Engineering	3	20
Urban Planning	1	10
Fire Engineering	0	3
Landscape architecture	1	4
Total	105	1,201

A total of 34 practitioners of various professional disciplines received council approval to register as internship instructors in their professional fields. As at the end of 2025, the number of instructors

since the law came into effect was 759, with details as follows:

Professional Discipline	Number of internship instructors (2025)	Number of internship instructors (2015-2025)
Civil Engineering	13	336
Architecture	3	118
Electrical and Mechanical Engineering	10	130
Electrical Engineering	6	81
Mechanical Engineering	2	63
Environmental Engineering	0	16
Urban Planning	0	5
Fire Engineering	0	6
Chemical Engineering	0	1
Landscape architecture	0	1
Fuel Engineering	0	2
Total	34	759

In 2025, 99 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 of such interns since the law came into effect was 736 from nine professional disciplines, with details as follows:

Professional Discipline	Number of practitioners eligible for qualifying examinations (2025)	Number of practitioners eligible for qualifying examinations (2015-2025)
Civil Engineering	57	401
Architecture	9	100
Electrical and Mechanical Engineering	11	93
Electrical Engineering	8	62
Mechanical Engineering	10	51
Urban Planning	1	6
Environmental Engineering	2	14
Fire Engineering	0	2
Landscape architecture	0	2
Chemical Engineering	1	5
Total	99	736

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 six qualifying examinations from 2019 to 2024, with 372 candidates passing the examination and obtaining professional qualifications. The 2025 qualifying examinations – written tests – were held at the end of the year and in early 2026; and were attended by 229 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 2025, the Urban Planning Committee followed up regarding and discussed the urban plans concerning 72 projects. It also discussed the Report on the Review and Analysis of the Master Plan for Macao SAR (2020-2040) at its regular plenary meetings, which were attended by representatives from the cross-department committee, who made several recommendations.

In addition, the committee participated in workshops on urban renewal and public consultation sessions on the Macao International Integrated Tourism and Culture Zone, to gain a better understanding of projects in the zone, including progress with them, and provide professional advice.

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.

In 2025, the newly appointed committee members established three specialised working groups: one to study temporary accommodation schemes; a second to study incentive measures; and a third to study conservation and street beautification. During the year, the committee focused on the scope of applications for temporary housing and replacement housing, and recommended studying incentives for voluntary urban renewal and selecting pilot sites for street beautification.

In addition, the committee participated in thematic workshops to hear proposals and measures for urban planning to promote urban renewal; the committee also organised visits to replacement housing and temporary housing projects, as well as visits to buildings in old districts, to understand the current situation and needs.

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.

During 2025, the cross-department committee undertook two tasks: received a report on data collection for the first phase of the Preparation of Periodic Reports on Aspects of the Master Plan, and prepared for the second phase; and received a report on the preliminary findings of the first phase of the Review of the Macao Master Plan and Follow-up Work, and provided feedback, whilst following up on subsequent work.

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 2025									
Type 									

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 2025, the Drainage Division received 3,176 complaints related to sewage systems, 45.7 percent more than in 2024. In addition, the division cleared and cleaned over 216,000 metres of public sewers and over 36,000 rainwater catch pits in various districts in 2025. The division conducted more than 1,200 inspections of grease traps in food premises, issued about 100 on-site records for places with malfunctioning grease traps, conducted over 660 inspections of construction site drainage, and prosecuted 18 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, during 2025 there were 293 slopes in Macao considered at risk of landslides. During the year, the Public Works Bureau conducted three 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	37	93	130
Taipa island	1	20	54	75
Coloane island	1	20	67	88
Total	2	77	214	293

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. The bureau is to be merged with the Land and Urban Construction Bureau on 1 June 2026.

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 2025, the website had received over 2.21 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 2025, the online map had received more than 9.72 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 various 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

In 2025, the MSAR Government completed the renewal of the electricity service concession, ensuring a stable power supply and supporting long-term carbon reduction targets. Regarding the optimisation of the local transmission and distribution network, the first substation in New Urban Zone Area A was fully completed; the main structure of the Barra Substation was completed, with operations expected to commence by the end of 2026; and preliminary work on the substation for the Ma Kau Seak Power Station commenced, with operations expected to commence in 2027.

Regarding electricity bill subsidies, the MSAR Government continued the temporary measure of providing a monthly subsidy of 200 patacas to each residential unit in 2025, to alleviate the burden of electricity bills on residents.

Natural Gas

Following the completion of the natural gas cross-harbour pipeline for the Macao Bridge and the valve chamber at the Taipa end, construction will now proceed on the valve chamber at the Macao Peninsula end of New Urban Zone Area A, which will form a circular gas supply network with the existing Macao-Taipa cross-harbour gas pipeline, thereby enhancing the stability and safety of gas supply. Currently, the main gas pipeline network on the Macao Peninsula has a coverage rate of 99 percent and is gradually being extended to key residential areas. By 2025, the number of natural gas users across Macao had exceeded 18,000.

Utility Tunnels

In 2025, the MSAR Government completed the renewal of the notarial concession contract for the management of utility tunnels and began formulating the relevant charging and management regulations.

Energy Efficiency and Conservation

To promote solar photovoltaic power generation, the MSAR Government has continued its policy of offering above-market feed-in tariffs in the private sector, and expanded the use of photovoltaic systems in public spaces. By 2025, photovoltaic systems were completed at the Praca do Porto de Pac On in Taipa, the Avenida Marginal do Lam Mau temporary sewage treatment plant, and public housing on Lots B4, B9 and B10 in New Urban Zone Area A; and the floating solar photovoltaic system at the Seac Pai Van Reservoir had been put out to tender. Currently, the total installed photovoltaic capacity is approximately six megawatts, of which approximately 4.14 megawatts is from the private sector and approximately 1.97 megawatts is from government projects.

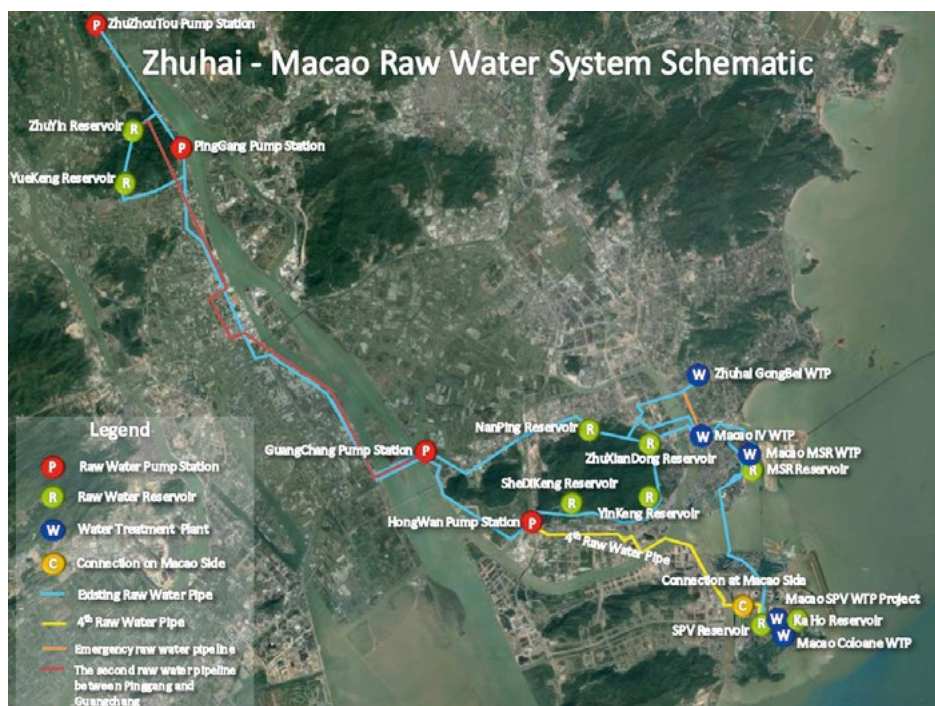
Drinking Water

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. In August 2025, a supplementary agreement was signed with the MSAR Government to extend the scope of services to include the supply of reclaimed water.

Raw Water Supply

Macao’s raw water supply from Zhuhai has two main components: the southern pumping station opened in 1988 and part of the Zhuyin Pumping Station opened in 2007. The two stations are connected by the Guangchang Pumping Station. The layout of the whole system is shown in the map below.



On the map, the red labels mark the locations of four major raw water booster pumping stations, for which Zhuzhoutou, Pinggang and Guangchang are the major water inlets. Some 95 percent or more of Macao's raw water comes from the Xi Jiang (West River). Starting from 2006, to mitigate salinity effects, the raw water intakes located at Modaomen, Zhuhai, have been moved over 20 kilometres upstream, which was extended to Pinggang pumping station. In 2011, it was extended to Zhuzhoutou pumping station. The second phase of the Pinggang pumping station commenced operations in August 2025, further enhancing water supply capacity and security.

The green labels identify reservoirs, including the Outer Harbour Reservoir, the Seac Pai Van Reservoir and Ka Ho Reservoir in Macao, and Zhuxiandong Reservoir, Nanping Reservoir, Shedikeng Reservoir in Zhuhai. To mitigate salinity effects, the Zhuyin Reservoir was built in Pinggang, with an effective volume of 40 million cubic metres, and became operational in autumn 2011.

The pipeline with yellow labels is the fourth raw water pipeline, which began supplying water to Macao in the fourth quarter of 2019. The pipeline is connected to two DN2000 bypass pipelines from Guangchang Pumping Station at the rear of Hongwan Pumping Station. After being pressurised at the Guangchang Pumping Station, the raw water is directly transmitted to the Seac Pai Van Reservoir.

The pipeline with red labels is the second Pinggang-Guangchang raw water pipeline which was jointly constructed by Guangdong and Macao, and began supplying water in October 2020. This enables the West to East Water Diversion Project in Zhuhai and Macao to achieve dual-line operation, with a daily water supply capacity of two million cubic metres, significantly enhancing

Macao's ability to ensure water supply security.

In 2025, Zhuhai supplied about 281,000 cubic metres of water to Macao each day, which totalled 102.57 million cubic metres of raw water during the year. The water quality was certified as Grade II, according to Chinese mainland'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. As of 2025, the total length of main pipelines was 707 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 101.81 million cubic metres of water were supplied in 2025, 1.1 percent lower than in 2024. The daily average volume supplied was around 279,000 cubic metres, with a maximum of 312,000 cubic metres recorded on 15 September. In 2025, the total capacity of water sales was 93.51 million cubic metres, with a daily average of 256,000 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 addition 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 2025, Macao Water had 279,678 customer water meters, in 245,426 households, 31,191 companies and 3,061 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 in accordance with the standards of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), leading to Macao Water being awarded the "Content index service" logo. Over the years, Macao Water has been honoured with various awards from the Hong Kong ESG Reporting Awards, 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; the Best GRI Report in 2021; the Community Engagement Excellence Award and Women Empowerment Leadership Award in 2023; and the Best Sustainability Report Award for Public Organisations/NGOs, Merit Award, and inclusion in the Greater Bay Area ESG Disclosure Excellence List in 2024.

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 2025, the Government and the CEM signed a 15-year extension to the Public Service Concession Contract for Power Supply, which came into effect on 1 January 2026; in the same month, the Public Service Concession Contract for Utility Tunnels Management was also renewed.

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 2025, CEM's capacity peaked at 1,126.2 megawatts on 18 July, a decrease of 0.3 percent compared with 2024.

The Macao electricity transmission network comprises 29 primary substations, eight high-voltage substations and 1,090 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 1,843 user transformer rooms and 48 user substations, connected by 2,868 kilometres of cables. The low-voltage transmission network comprises 1,083 kilometres of cables, while the street lighting network

comprises 719 kilometres of cables and 18,155 streetlights. CEM's power network almost entirely comprises underground cables.

Electricity Output and Consumption

CEM generated 582.9 gigawatt hours of electricity during 2025, representing an increase of 8.5 percent from 2024. The amount of electricity imported from the Chinese mainland was 5,463.7 gigawatt hours, representing a decrease of 0.7 percent over 2024, and accounting for 87.2 percent of total electricity consumption; and electricity purchased from the Macao Central Incineration Centre totalled 213.1 gigawatt hours. CEM's sales for 2025 totalled 6,103 gigawatt hours.

Customer Services

CEM established the CEM Customer Liaison Committee in 2000. With its members coming from 25 different community organisations and institutions alongside 10 representatives from CEM, the committee serves as a bridge for communication between CEM and its customers. At the end of 2025, CEM was providing services to 286,043 households. The Macao peninsula accounted for 80.04 percent of the total customer base; Taipa, 13.8 percent; Coloane, 6.09 percent; Cotai, 0.02 percent; and Hengqin, 0.05 percent.



**Integrated Government Services
Centre on Avenida de Venceslau
de Moraes**





On 6 October, the Integrated Government Services Centre on the ground floor of Mong Son Building on Avenida de Venceslau de Morais was inaugurated. The centre provides residents with more than 300 services offered by 24 public departments, and features a 24-hour self-service government services area and a dedicated cross-boundary self-service area, further enhancing convenience for residents and boosting the connectivity of cross-boundary services.

12

TRANSPORT



Transport

Roads and Bridges

Macao has 368.8 kilometres of roads and highways, including 191.3 kilometres on the Macao peninsula; 95.4 kilometres on Taipa Island and Cotai; 45.4 kilometres on Coloane; 12.4 kilometres in New Urban Zone Area A and the bridge connected with New Urban Zone Area A; 11.4 kilometres in the Zhuhai-Macao boundary 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 boundary 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 In-depth 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 499.8 kilometres of roads for motor vehicles. This figure includes 207.1 kilometres on the Macao peninsula; 158.0 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; 17.5 kilometres in New Urban Zone Area A and the bridge connected with New Urban Zone Area A; and 20.0 kilometres in the Zhuhai-Macao boundary 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 boundary 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 2025, there were 1,010 buses in service – 103 minibuses, 406 medium-sized

buses and 501 large buses, on 86 routes. In 2025, a total of 231 million passengers were served, representing an increase of 1.8 percent over the 2024 figure, covering a total distance of 55.45 million kilometres, representing an increase of 4.36 percent over the 2024 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 operating public bus services since the 1970s. TCM is one of the two bus companies approved by the MSAR Government. The company has obtained ISO9001 quality management qualification and has achieved Level 2 certification of the National Cybersecurity Classified Protection System.

TCM operates 54 of the MSAR Government's Section III public bus routes, accounting for about 60 percent of routes operated in Macao, with more than 330,000 passengers served per day and an average total distance of approximately 75,000 kilometres covered each day. In 2025, it served a total of 125 million passengers, reaching a historic high; and all 30 of TCM's newly purchased new energy buses were put into operation. Among these, 29 were extended-range electric buses, and one was a fully electric bus - the first to be introduced into Macao's public transport. The proportion of new energy vehicles in the company's fleet surpassed 95 percent.

TCM actively supports the MSAR Government's 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 1,130 employees and a fleet of over 400 buses that serve 44 bus routes including 32 regular routes, seven special routes, four seasonal routes and one free route, covering Macao, Taipa and Coloane islands. During 2025, about 107 million passengers were carried and

about 26,000,000 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. In 2025, Transmac introduced fully electric minibuses to test their adaptability to Macao's road environments, accumulating experience for future operational optimisations.

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 six 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 2025, the LRT provided a total of approximately 370,000 train services, carrying over 9.62 million passengers.

The LRT manages three car parks: the Covilha Road Car Park in Taipa reopened after rectification works in May 2025, providing 107 parking spaces for light vehicles and nine monthly-rental spaces for heavy vehicles, charging per half hour starting from May; the A-Ma Transport Interchange Heavy Vehicle Car Park provides 27 parking spaces for heavy vehicles and six temporary pick-up/drop-off bays; and the A-Ma Transport Interchange Car Park provides 201 parking spaces for light vehicles and 403 for motorcycles, charging per half hour starting from December.

Taxis

At the end of 2025, Macao had 1,458 licensed black taxis and 200 special taxis. There were 7,749 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 2025, there were 254,393 vehicles on Macao's roads, including 124,983 motorcycles, 122,596 light vehicles and 6,814 heavy vehicles. During the year, 11,116 new vehicles were registered, representing a decrease of 13.83 percent compared to 2024. Of these, 4,504 were motorcycles and 6,415 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 48 video cameras and 11 speed monitoring systems on and near the Friendship Bridge, 112 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 1,079 video cameras and 171 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, 104 video cameras have been installed.

According to the Public Security Police, during 2025 the monitoring systems identified 13,977 cases of speeding on roads, 1,886 cases of speeding over bridges, 5,803 cases of jumping red lights, and 14,621 cases of illegal parking.

Parking

As of 31 December 2025, Macao had 77 public car parks, which together provided 29,346 parking spaces for light vehicles, 773 spaces for heavy vehicles, and 21,212 spaces for motorcycles.

Public Car Parks in Macao

Name of car park	Available parking spaces
Pak Lane Car Park	507 light vehicles
Pak Tou Car Park	211 light vehicles
Pak Lai Car Park	355 light vehicles
Pak Lik Car Park	417 light vehicles
Pak Lok Car Park	411 light vehicles, 300 motorcycles
Pak Vai Car Park	515 light vehicles, 120 motorcycles
Pak Kai Car Park	208 light vehicles
Pak Wai Car Park	1,019 light vehicles
Pak Keng Car Park	161 light vehicles
Alameda Dr. Carlos d'Assumpcao Car Park	720 light vehicles
Nam Wan (Pak Wu) Car Park	644 light vehicles, 196 motorcycles
Pak Kong Car Park	287 light vehicles, 35 heavy vehicles
Sewage Treatment Plant Car Park	276 light vehicles, 452 heavy vehicles
Vasco da Gama Garden Car Park	250 light vehicles, 218 motorcycles
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

(Cont.)

Public Car Parks in Macao	
Name of car park	Available parking spaces
Mong Sin Block Car Park	133 light vehicles, 231 motorcycles
Almirante Sergio Road Car Park	155 light vehicles, 106 motorcycles
Fai Fu Building Car Park	215 light vehicles, 194 motorcycles
Flor de Lotus Road Car Park	416 light vehicles, 512 motorcycles
Tranquilidade Road Car Park	58 light vehicles, 93 motorcycles
Parque Central da Taipa Car Park	1,343 light vehicles, 1,371 motorcycles
The Taipa Temporary Ferry Terminal Car Park	742 light vehicles, 196 motorcycles
Edificio Mong In Car Park	143 light vehicles, 237 motorcycles
Edificio 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
Edificio Lok Kuan Public Car Park	359 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

(Cont.)

Public Car Parks in Macao	
Name of car park	Available parking spaces
Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Checkpoint Building (West) Car Park	3,089 light vehicles, 2,054 motorcycles
Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Checkpoint Building (East) Car Park	3,000 light vehicles
Patane Municipal Market Complex Car Park	116 light vehicles, 194 motorcycles
New Wholesale Market Car Park	230 light vehicles, 198 motorcycles
Cheng Tou Building Car Park	80 light vehicles, 83 motorcycles
Border Gate Sports Complex Car Park	788 light vehicles, 800 motorcycles
Bairro da Ilha Verde Building Car Park	1,427 light vehicles, 1,628 motorcycles
Joao Lecaros Car Park	46 light vehicles, 56 motorcycles
Qingmao Checkpoint Public Car Park	158 light vehicles, 207 motorcycles
Mong Tak Building Car Park	476 light vehicles, 280 motorcycles
Edificio Toi Fai Car Park	105 light vehicles, 119 motorcycles
Mong-Ha 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	107 light vehicles, 9 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	73 light vehicles, 5 heavy vehicles, 50 motorcycles
Macau Union Hospital Public Car Park	590 light vehicles, 480 motorcycles
Public Health Specialist Building Public Car Park	55 light vehicles, 75 motorcycles

(Cont.)

Public Car Parks in Macao	
Name of car park	Available parking spaces
Avenida do Nordeste Government Housing for Senior Citizens Public Car Park	345 light vehicles, 134 motorcycles
Edifício Mong Son Public Car Park	530 light vehicles, 338 motorcycles
Edifício Tong Seng Public Car Park	499 light vehicles, 558 motorcycles
Edifício Tong Chong Public Car Park	290 light vehicles, 305 motorcycles
Edifício Tong Kai Public Car Park	320 light vehicles, 296 motorcycles
Avenida de Artur Tamagnini Barbosa Public Car Park	27 light vehicles, 42 motorcycles
Rua da Cordoaria de Coloane Public Car Park	70 light vehicles, 46 motorcycles
Maritime Training School Public Car Park	97 light vehicles, 52 motorcycles

At the end of 2025, there were 7,333 parking meters for light vehicles, of which 197 were one-hour parking meters, 5,414 were two-hour parking meters and 1,722 were four-hour parking meters. There were 923 non-metered parking spaces. There were 2,887 parking meters for motorcycles, of which 1,618 were two-hour parking meters and 1,269 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, 14,638 traffic accidents occurred in Macao during 2025, resulting in 5,382 injuries and seven 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 aim to enhance road safety awareness among residents and jointly create a safe traffic environment.

In 2025, 128 events promoting traffic safety and knowledge were held for schools, community organisations, the transportation sector, and other institutions, with a total of 12,218 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 checkpoint), and the Macao boundary crossing area of Hengqin.

In 2025, the numbers of arrivals of Macao residents via the Border Gate, Qingmao checkpoint, Macao boundary crossing area of Hengqin checkpoint, Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge (Zhuhai-Macao checkpoint) and Zhuhai-Macao Cross-boundary Industrial Zone were 23,336,735, 9,568,894, 4,093,859, 3,509,138 and 73,059, respectively.

During 2025, there were 26,148,881 visitor arrivals by land, representing an increase of 24.6 percent from the previous year's figure. Of these visitors, 16,658,849 entered via the Border Gate; tourists from the Chinese mainland and Hong Kong represented 91.2 percent and 6.1 percent of the total, respectively.

There were 1,368,493 visitors who arrived via the Qingmao Checkpoint; tourists from the Chinese mainland and Hong Kong accounted for 88.6 percent and 11.4 percent of this total, respectively. The number of visitors who arrived via the Macao checkpoint of Hengqin Port was 5,856,198.

There were 2,252,424 visitors who arrived via Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge (Zhuhai-Macao checkpoint); tourists from the Chinese mainland and Hong Kong accounted for 88.2 percent and 6.4 percent of this total, respectively. There were 6,935,372 visitors who arrived via Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge (Hong Kong-Macao checkpoint); tourists from the Chinese mainland and Hong Kong accounted for 31.4 percent and 56.2 percent of this total, respectively, while 12,927 arrived via the Zhuhai-Macao Cross-boundary Industrial Zone.

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 Gestao de Embarcacoes (Macao), Limitada; Far East Hydrofoil Company; Hong Kong-Macau Hydrofoil Company; Yuet Tung Shipping Company; and Cotai Waterjets (Macao) 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, in Hong Kong, Fuyong and Shekou in Shenzhen, and sightseeing maritime routes in Macao.

Moreover, it also provides helicopter transportation services between Macao and Hong Kong, and between Macao and Shenzhen.

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, and Fuyong and Shekou, Shenzhen, 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 a berth. 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 2025, there were a total of 36,152 ferry sailings between Hong Kong and Macao, and 41,397 ferry sailings between the Chinese mainland and Macao.

During 2025, the numbers of arrivals of Macao residents via the Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal, Inner Harbour Ferry Terminal and Taipa Ferry Terminal were 184,795, 329,910 and 113,112, respectively. Regarding visitor arrivals, 3,937,548 passengers arrived in Macao by sea, representing a decrease of 3.9 percent compared with the 2024 figure. Of these, 1,349,313 entered Macao via the Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal, 297,433 via the Inner Harbour Ferry Terminal, and 2,290,802 via the Taipa Ferry Terminal.

In 2025, 79,985 containers, holding 120,205 TEUs (twenty-foot equivalent units) were shipped into and out of Macao by sea, representing decreases of 5.81 percent and 4.55 percent, respectively, from the 2024 figures.

Yuet Tung Shipping Company Limited commenced operating sightseeing maritime routes at the Inner Harbour Ferry Terminal in September 2018, added the Barra Pier for passenger embarkation and disembarkation in June 2021 and operated a new ferry route between the Taipa Ferry Terminal and Guishan Island in Zhuhai from July 2023 to March 2025.

Macao Cruise Development Company Limited commenced operating sightseeing maritime routes at the Inner Harbour Ferry Terminal in October 2019, and added the Barra Pier for passenger embarkation and disembarkation in November 2024.

Shun Tak China Travel Ship Management (Macao) Limited commenced operating Macao Aquatic Trek charter services at Taipa Ferry Terminal and Coloane Pier in December 2018; and from July

2021 began utilising Barra Pier, followed by operating Macao Aquatic Trek charter services at the Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal and Barra Pier from 30 May 2025.

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 2025, there were 1,794 Macao Aquatic Trek charter services, with a total of 7,846 passengers.

2025 Aquatic Trek services		
	No. of Sails	No. of Passengers
January 2025	127	439
February 2025	124	512
March 2025	135	195
April 2025	147	1,113
May 2025	133	697
June 2025	154	1,320
July 2025	165	952
August 2025	191	698
September 2025	131	624
October 2025	161	788
November 2025	172	254
December 2025	154	254

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 2025, Ka Ho Harbour handled 17,643 inbound TEUs (twenty-foot equivalent units) and 18,315 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 2025 totalled around 92.355 million patacas.

Maritime Area Management

Aiming to implement the 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 undertaking 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 Government and completed a public consultation. 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 will strengthen its supervision of maritime projects and strictly ensure they all comply with the marine functional zoning, to guarantee effective implementation of the Marine Zoning Based on Functions of the Macao Special Administrative Region; and monitor progress with implementation and review the contents of the plan, to ensure the rational management, protection, and utilisation of maritime areas.

The Marine and Water Bureau continues to strengthen the Smart Maritime System (Macao Edition), improves data connectivity and functional integration, 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.

Pursuant to the Arrangements for Cooperation in Nautical Chart Production, Exchanges and Publication, signed in October 2024 between the Maritime Safety Administration of the Ministry of Transport of the People's Republic of China and the Marine and Water Bureau of Macao, in 2025, the Marine and Water Bureau continued deepening cooperation with Chinese mainland maritime authorities regarding nautical chart production and updating, technical support, and personnel training for waters in and around the Pearl River Delta. Nautical publications, including jointly produced nautical publications, include the "Pearl River Delta PRD ENC" electronic navigational chart, the paper charts covering The Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge and Approaches and Guide to Navigation Rules for Vessels, as well as the Chinese Coast Tide Tables (Pearl River Estuary).

The tide gauge station was initially located at Ma Kau Seak and was later relocated to the Inner Harbour. The tide gauge in the Inner Harbour has been in operation since 1984, and an electronic sonar tide gauge was installed in 2003, enabling remote real-time monitoring; and helping to accumulate data spanning over a century. As the principal gauge, the Inner Harbour tidal gauge established the Macao mean sea level as the vertical datum for land elevation, providing a foundation for urban planning. It also provides real-time tide information that is vital to navigational safety, maritime engineering, marine activities and civil protection operations, and is available to the public free of charge.

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 242 registered vessels at the end of 2025.

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 77 registered vessels in this category at the end of 2025, 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 2025, 35 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 2025, the school held 27 training courses, for a total of 746 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 2025, the Government Dockyard carried out 359 vessel maintenance projects, 267 of which were completed. The shipyard carried out 1,882 projects concerning examination, maintenance and repair of 1,920 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 2025, Macao had initialled air services agreements with 50 nations and regions, 41 of which had been officially signed.

Signatories of Air Services Agreements with Macao	
Nation	Signing date
Brazil	15/07/1994
Finland	09/09/1994
Austria	04/11/1994
Belgium	16/11/1994
The Netherlands	16/11/1994
Luxembourg	14/12/1994
New Zealand	09/03/1995
Portugal	31/08/1995
Switzerland	05/09/1995
Singapore	27/10/1995
Malaysia	31/10/1995

(Cont.)

Signatories of Air Services Agreements with Macao	
Nation	Signing date
Thailand	01/11/1995
United States	03/07/1996
Vietnam	07/08/1996
Germany	05/09/1996
DPR Korea	08/12/1996
Denmark	11/12/1996
Sweden	11/12/1996
Norway	11/12/1996
South Korea	03/04/1997
The Philippines	18/07/1997
India	11/02/1998
Nepal	19/02/1998
South Africa	04/04/1998
Brunei	24/05/1998
United Arab Emirates	06/12/1998
Russia	21/01/1999
Myanmar	12/03/1999
Australia	24/08/1999
Poland	22/10/1999
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

(Cont.)

Signatories of Air Services Agreements with Macao	
Nation	Signing date
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 2025, 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 5 x Airbus A321neo	Beijing (capital), Shanghai (Pudong, Hongqiao), Hangzhou, Xiamen, Nanjing, Ningbo, Chengdu, Nanning, Chongqing, Tianjin, Changzhou, Qingdao, Fuzhou, Wenzhou, Guiyang, Jinan, Taipei, Taichung, Kaohsiung, Tokyo, Osaka, Hanoi, Da Nang, Singapore, Bangkok (Suvarnabhumi), 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 of 31 December 2025, were:

Airline	Number of licensed pilots
Air Macau Company Limited	197
Sky Shuttle	8
Total	205

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 7.52 million passengers during 2025, 1.6 percent less than in 2024. Its cargo volume was 109,292 tonnes, representing an increase of 1.1 percent. Over 58,196 flights took off or landed, representing a decrease of 2.9 percent.

The number of private and commercial air charters increased from 937 in 2024 to 1,121 in 2025, representing an increase of 19.6 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

Macao 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.

Macao International Airport Company

Macao 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.

琴澳跨境学生专车



详情请扫二维码



**Cross-Boundary Student Shuttle
Bus Service**





The Hengqin-Macao cross-boundary student shuttle bus service commenced trial operations on 1 September. The service is for primary-four to third-year senior secondary school students who go to school by commuting between Hengqin and Macao. It adopts a new model for facilitating cross-boundary student clearance — featuring on-board inspections and boundary crossing without requiring passengers to disembark, thus providing cross-boundary students with convenient and safe commuting, effectively easing the pressure involved in commuting for cross-boundary families. The service promotes livelihood integration between Hengqin and Macao, and has received widespread recognition and positive feedback from parents and students.

13

GEOGRAPHY, ENVIRONMENT AND POPULATION



Geography, Environment and Population

Location

The Macao Special Administrative Region (MSAR) is an integral part of the People's Republic of China. Situated at the mouth of the Pearl River Delta (PRD) and bordering Guangdong Province, Macao is 60 kilometres from Hong Kong, and the time is eight hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time. The MSAR comprises the Macao peninsula and two islands: Taipa and Coloane. Its origin point is located at latitude 22°22'40"N and longitude 113°32'22"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 113°31'41.4"E, to the east 113°37'48.5"E, to the south parallel 22°04'36.0"N, and to the north 22°13'01.33"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 33.4 square kilometres in 2025. The Macao peninsula accounts for 9.4 square kilometres (28.1 percent) of the current area; Taipa island for 7.9 square kilometres (23.6 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 boundary 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 24.3 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. 209/2025 dated 20 October 2025, the Macao Special Administrative Region Coastline Map was published to determine the coastline of the Macao SAR, with 1 May 2025 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 boundary 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 22.8°C. The coolest month is January, when it averages 15.2°C. Most years, Macao has a short cold weather period when temperatures fall below 5°C. The average monthly temperature exceeds 22°C 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 2025, Macao's average annual temperature was the fifth highest since 1952; relative humidity

was similar to the climate normal, and the total rainfall was lower than the climate normal, but within the normal range.

Fourteen tropical cyclones affected Macao in 2025:

1. Typhoon Wutip (11 June to 15 June);
2. A tropical depression (25 to 26 June);
3. Typhoon Danas (4 July to 6 July);
4. Typhoon Wipha (19 July to 21 July);
5. Severe Typhoon Podul (13 August and 14 August);
6. a tropical depression (16 August to 17 August);
7. Severe Typhoon Kajiki (23 August and 24 August);
8. Tropical Storm Nongfa (28 August and 29 August);
9. Severe Tropical Storm Tapah (6 September to 8 September);
10. Severe Tropical Storm Mitag (18 September to 20 September);
11. Super Typhoon Ragasa (22 September to 25 September);
12. Typhoon Matmo (3 October to 5 October);
13. Severe Tropical Storm Fengshen (20 October and 21 October); and
14. Super Typhoon Fung-wong (10 November and 11 November).

Regarding storm surge warnings, the effects of Wipha, Tapah, Ragasa and Matmo resulted in the issuance of one Red Storm Surge Warning, one Orange Storm Surge Warning, two Yellow Storm Surge Warnings and six Blue Storm Surge Warnings during 2025. Among these, Ragasa caused a maximum flooding depth of 1.51 metres in the Inner Harbour area on the morning of 24 September.

Summary of Severe Weather Warnings Issued in 2025			
Warning / Signal Type		Frequency	No. of Warning Reports Issued
Tropical Cyclone Warning	No. 1 Alert Signal	14	78
	No. 3 Strong Wind Signal	13	71
	No. 8 Northeast Gale Signal	2	15
	No. 8 Southeast Gale Signal	4	35
	No. 8 Southwest Gale Signal	0	0
	No. 8 Northwest Gale Signal	1	11
	No. 9 Increasing Gale Signal	2	3
	No. 10 Typhoon Signal	2	15

(Cont.)

Summary of Severe Weather Warnings Issued in 2025			
Warning / Signal Type		Frequency	No. of Warning Reports Issued
Strong Monsoon Warning (Black Ball)		17	55
Rainstorm Warnings	Yellow Rainstorm Warning Signal	40	65
	Red Rainstorm Warning Signal	8	11
	Black Rainstorm Warning Signal	2	6
Thunderstorm Warning		87	138
Storm Surge Alert		0	0
Storm Surge Warning	Blue Storm Surge Warning	6	14
	Yellow Storm Surge Warning	2	6
	Orange Storm Surge Warning	1	2
	Red Storm Surge Warning	1	8
	Black Storm Surge Warning	0	0

A total of 37 rainstorm warnings were issued in Macao in 2025, including the Red Rainstorm Warning Signal in the early morning of 29 May, in the morning of 17 June, at midday on 18 July and in the morning of 2 August. Two Black Rainstorm Warnings were issued during the year, on the morning of 5 August and on the afternoon of 14 August.

Temperatures

Macao had an average annual temperature of 23.2°C during 2025, which was 0.4°C higher than the climate normal, marking the fifth hottest year since 1952. The highest and the lowest average temperatures were 28.7°C in July, and 16.2°C in January, respectively. The hottest day was 5 July, when the temperature rose to 35.3°C; whereas the coldest day was 27 January, when the temperature fell to 9.4°C.

Relative Humidity

The average relative humidity during 2025 was 79 percent, similar to the climate normal. August saw the highest monthly average relative humidity, at 86 percent; whereas the lowest was 62 percent in January.

Rainfall

Total rainfall during 2025 was at a normal level of 1,891 millimetres. The highest monthly rainfall

was 605.8 millimetres, recorded in August, which was about 80 percent higher than the climate average for that month; the highest daily rainfall was 265.4 millimetres, on 14 August, making it the second-highest figure for that month since 1952.

Evaporation

The total evaporation level in 2025 was 866 millimetres, which was 11.1 millimetres more than the climate average. The monthly evaporation levels from May to October and December were each lower than the climate normal for the same months, while the monthly evaporation levels from January to April and November were higher than the climate normal.

Sunshine

During 2025, Macao had 2,573.8 hours of sunshine. The most hours of sunshine were recorded in September, totalling 271.6 hours, which was 93.3 hours above the climate normal for that month. The least hours of sunshine were recorded in November, amounting to 153 hours, which was 5.1 hours fewer than the climate normal for that month.

Wind

During 2025, Macao was subject to predominantly northerly winds in February, March, November and December; easterly winds in August and September; southerly winds in April and May; north-northeasterly winds in January and October; south-southeasterly winds in June; and south-westerly winds in July. Wind speeds averaged 11.5 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 make advance preparations.

The SMG continued to enhance its meteorological services, launching a new “Weather Outlook” service on 20 November 2025. This service provides a concise overview of weather system changes and tropical cyclone information along the Guangdong coast for the coming week, helping the public to gain a clearer understanding of weather conditions and the key potential areas of concern.

On 10 December 2025, the SMG launched the “Temperature Drop Alert” and “Apparent Temperature” services. The former forewarns the public of sudden, short-term drops in temperature, enabling them to prepare accordingly; the latter provides real-time meteorological information that better reflects how the weather feels to the human body. Also, the icons for cold and warm weather alerts have been optimised, to make the information clearer and more intuitive.

In 2022, the SMG formulated the “Tsunami Warning System” (effective from 1 January 2023) and conducted a tsunami disaster risk assessment, to provide technical support for civil defence contingency plans.

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 2025, the system typically operated at 100 percent efficiency.

The SMG promotes meteorological science through its Instagram account SMG Macau, which was launched in 2023, and its WeChat video channel SMG Macau, which was launched in 2025, and collaborates with the Zhuhai Meteorological Bureau to produce educational videos for broadcasting at the Zhuhai–Macao Port.

The SMG received group visits and invited members of civil protection authorities and different social organisations on field exchanges. During the year, there were 93 visits and two exchange sessions, with a total of about 2,476 visitors. In addition, the SMG organised a wide range of activities, including the “Weather Fun Day” and parent-child activities, which attracted 905 participants; various competitions, including the “Little Weather Reporter Competition” Macao region trial and the Cloud Art Drawing Contest; and 20 drama performances in schools, with an accumulated total of 2,419 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, which are in conspicuous locales at over 21 entrances and exits of public car parks operated by the Transport Bureau, outside the entrances of over 52 social service facilities operated by the Social Welfare Bureau, and the water level monitoring stations of the SMG.

Monitoring Network

Regarding weather monitoring, in 2025 the SMG added a new weather monitoring station at Lotus Bridge, bringing the total to 20 weather monitoring stations, 17 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 Chinese FY-2 and FY-4 satellite information and Japanese Himawari 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. In addition, the SMG is actively applying technologies such as artificial intelligence and big data analysis to optimise its forecasting systems and improve its ability to issue warnings for high-impact weather events.

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. Following the addition of the Caminho das Hortas Water Level Monitoring Station in 2025, the SMG operates a total of 21 land water level monitoring stations at flooding black spots in various districts of Macao (with 19 of these stations providing real-time flooding information to the public), and two tide monitoring stations 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, including an automatic monitoring system at the Taipa Grande Station for measuring 57 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.

During 2025, the SMG hosted the ESCAP/WMO Typhoon Committee 20th Integrated Workshop/ High Level Forum, and actively participated in domestic and international meteorological conferences and exchange activities. Domestic activities included the Seminar on Meteorological Science and Technology and the Meeting on Cooperation in Meteorological Operations, which are held on a rotating basis by Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao. International activities included the United Nations Climate Change Conference, the World Meteorological Congress, SERCOM Ext 2025, the Typhoon Committee Session, the ICAO Meteorological Working Group Meeting, the Forum on Regional Climate Monitoring, Assessment and Prediction for Asia, the Asia Oceania Meteorological Satellite Users' Conference, and the China ASEAN Meteorological Cooperation Forum.

The SMG actively participates in technical conferences related to geophysics and air quality, including the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Air Quality Monitoring Network, the Earthquake Trend Consultation Meeting, and the Earthquake Science and Technology Seminar. In 2025, the SMG and the Guangdong Provincial Earthquake Bureau jointly established an earthquake monitoring station in the Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone.

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.

Name changes for air quality monitoring stations	
New names	Original names
Conselheiro Ferreira de Almeida	Macao peninsula roadside
Bairro de Tamagnini Barbosa	High-density residential area of Macao peninsula
Baixa da Taipa	High-density residential area of Taipa island
Taipa Grande	Taipa ambient
Seac Pai Van	Coloane ambient
Ka-Ho	Ka Ho roadside

Percentage Distribution of Air Quality Levels by Air Quality Monitoring Station in 2025

Monitoring Station	Good	Acceptable	Poor (days)	(Very poor) (days)	Severe (days)
Conselheiro Ferreira de Almeida (Roadside)	61.4%	33.2%	4.7% (17 days)	0.5% (2 days)	0.0% (0 days)
Bairro de Tamagnini Barbosa (High Density Residential Area)	51.0%	45.5%	2.7% (10 days)	0.5% (2 days)	0.0% (0 days)
Baixa da Taipa (High Density Residential Area)	58.1%	37.8%	3.6% (13 days)	0.3% (1 day)	0.3% (1 day)
Taipa Grande (Ambient)	44.7%	51.0%	3.6% (13 days)	0.5% (2 days)	0.3% (1 day)
Seac Pai Van (Ambient)	50.4%	46.8%	2.2% (8 days)	0.3% (1 day)	0.3% (1 day)
Ka-Ho (Roadside)	37.0%	56.2%	6.0% (22 days)	0.5% (2 days)	0.3% (1 day)

Note: Due to missing data for certain dates, and rounding, the total percentage may not add up to exactly 100 percent.

In 2025, the main pollutants affecting Macao's air quality were fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}), ozone (O₃) and inhalable particulate matter (PM₁₀). In April, Macao was affected by a rare dusty weather event, resulting in very poor and severe air quality. In December 2025, there were eight days when at all stations the 24-hour average concentration of fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) exceeded the reference limit, making it the month with the most days with poor or worse air quality during the year. The Ká Ho roadside monitoring station recorded the most days with the concentration of air pollutants exceeding the reference limit, totalling 25 days and representing 6.8 percent of the year. Overall, the air quality standards ("good" to "acceptable") were met on over 90 percent of days (330 days) across various districts in 2025.

Average Pollutant Concentrations in 2025

Monitoring Station	Respirable suspended particulates (µg/ m³)	Fine suspended particulates* (µg/ m³)	Sulphur dioxide (µg/ m³)	Nitrogen dioxide (µg/ m³)	Ozone (µg/ m³)	Carbon monoxide (mg/m³)
Conselheiro Ferreira de Almeida (Roadside)	37.3	19.1	4.4	42.0	37.2	0.9
Bairro de Tamagnini Barbosa (High Density Residential Area)	40.7	16.7	3.3	41.1	51.0	0.6
Baixa da Taipa (High Density Residential Area)	36.2	18.9	5.4	26.0	47.5	0.7
Taipa Grande (Ambient)	32.0	16.3	4.6	22.2	66.5	0.5
Seac Pai Van (Ambient)	32.3	15.8	4.2	22.5	59.1	0.4
Ka-Ho (Roadside)	37.8	16.9	4.8	22.4	72.6	0.6

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)						

Environment

Environmental Protection Bureau

The Environmental Protection Bureau (DSPA) is a public department in charge of studying, planning, executing, coordinating and promoting environmental and energy-related 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

The noise pollution in Macao mainly stems from urban characteristics – such as population density and busy traffic, narrow streets and the large number of high-rise buildings. The DSPA has continued promoting Environmental Noise Prevention and Control regulations, and has co-organised legal briefings with the Public Security Police Force to raise public awareness of compliance with the law.

Environmental Noise Complaints received by the DSPA and CPSP		
	No. of cases	Year-on-year change
Environmental Protection Bureau	1,704	-10.3%
Public Security Police Force	8,478	-2.0%
Total	10,182	-3.5%

Complaint category	No. of cases	Percentage
Public places	3,763	37.0%
Activities of daily life and domestic pets in residential buildings	3,302	32.4%
Industrial, commercial and service sectors	1,642	16.1%

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 2024 Annual Report on Data Collected by Environmental Noise Monitoring Stations of Macao was published in May 2025.

In addition, preliminary work on an environmental noise survey commenced in 2025.

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.

Water Quality Monitoring Network

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.

In 2025, 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 2024 Annual Report on Data Collected by Automatic Water Quality Monitoring Stations of Macao was published in May 2025. 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 2025, a total of 3,277 samples and 50,169 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 2025, upgrading works for the Coloane Sewage Treatment Plant commenced, while the design and construction work for the Sewage Treatment Plant on the Artificial Island were also launched.

In 2025, the Macao Peninsula Sewage Treatment Plant handled 61,656,308 cubic metres of sewage; Taipa and Macau International Airport Sewage Treatment Plants handled 8,476,880 cubic metres; Coloane Sewage Treatment Plant handled 19,871,129 cubic metres; the Cross-boundary Industrial Zone Sewage Treatment Plant handled 955,341 cubic metres; the temporary sewage treatment plant near the Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal handled 3,676,986 cubic metres; the temporary Avenida Marginal do Lam Mau Sewage Treatment Plant handled 2,218,683 cubic metres.

To improve coastal water quality, the temporary sewage treatment plant near the Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal and the temporary sewage treatment plant at Avenida Marginal do Lam Mau have commenced operations.

Waste Management

Companhia de Sistemas de Resíduos, 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 2025, the CSR collected about 237,453 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 and waste recycling".

In terms of plastic reduction, in addition to the ongoing implementation of 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 Schools 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. In addition, Chief Executive Order No. 163/2025, which prohibits the import of single-use plastic cotton buds, balloon sticks and inflatable sticks, has come into effect from 1 January 2026.

In terms of waste recycling, the Environmental Protection Bureau has established over 4,000 recycling points across Macao, 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, and the “Recycling in Buildings is Easy” programme, to provide more accessible recycling channels. In recent years, sorted recycling bins have been placed in suitable public housing estates, providing recycling services for paper, plastic, metal, food waste, electrical appliances, batteries, glass and used clothing. After pre-treatment, the recyclables are transported to neighbouring regions for recycling and are not sent to incineration centres for burning.

Food waste from government departments, schools, hotels, supermarkets, banks, hospitals, associations and institutions was 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. Household food waste was collected through the Environmental Protection Fun corners, mobile recycling vehicles, Environmental Protection Fun clean collection spots and smart recycling machines installed in two housing estates. By the end of 2025, more than 181 tonnes of household food waste had been collected. The construction of the Organic Waste Recycling Centre also continued.

A total of 52 fixed collection points and mobile recycling points have been set up under the Electronic and Electrical Equipment Recycling Programme, and free appointment-based pick-up services are provided by the Environmental Protection Bureau. By the end of 2025, a total of about 1,170,000 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, while the remainder has been temporarily stored at the contractors’ premises.

Over 1,300 collection points for the Used Battery Collection Scheme have been set up in various districts of Macao. By the end of 2025, over 454 tonnes of used batteries and their components had been collected through the scheme. Of these, over 229 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 17 tonnes of battery components have been reused as resources, while the remainder have been temporarily stored at the contractors’ premises.

Over 900 collection points for the “Disposing Used Lamps is Easy” scheme have been set up by the Environmental Protection Bureau in various districts of Macao. By the end of 2025, more

than 115 tonnes of used lamps and their components had been collected through the scheme. Of these, about 41 tonnes of pre-treated 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, while the remainder have been temporarily stored at the contractors' premises.

Programmes such as the “Recycling in Buildings is Easy”, “Recycling Glass Bottle is Easy”, “Recycling Used Clothes is Easy”, “Recycling Red Packets is Easy” and “Recycling Moon Cake Boxes is Easy”, together with facilities such as smart recycling machines and mobile recycling vehicles, promoted the recovery and reutilisation of waste resources across the community.

Macao Waste Incineration Centre

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 2025, the centre processed 614,528 tonnes of solid waste, including 532,077 tonnes of municipal solid waste. 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 2025, the incineration centre supplied 213,134 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, slaughterhouse waste, medical waste, and other special and hazardous wastes. In 2025, the waste treatment centre processed a total of 3,983 tonnes of waste (including medical waste).

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 2025, about 1.36 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 for the Construction Waste Management System, and adopted measures including controlling the increase in volume, minimising the waste and reusing as much as possible. In June 2025, the MSAR Government signed a cooperation agreement with the Ministry of Ecology and Environment to dispose of inert construction and demolition materials (including shield tunnel spoil and soft soil) that comply with national regulations in Chinese mainland waters, while materials that do not meet the requirements must still be disposed of in Macao.

Legislation and Pollution Control

Legislation enacted in 2025 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. 101/2025)
2	Prohibition of the Import, Export and Transit of Certain Mercury-Containing Products Listed in the Minamata Convention on Mercury and Related Amendments (Executive Order No. 109/2025)
3	Prohibition of the Import of Single-Use Plastic Cotton Swabs, Stick Balloons and Inflatable Pumps into the Macao Special Administrative Region (Executive Order No. 163/2025)
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. 101/2024 (Executive Order No. 178/2025)
5	Substitution of Annex to By-law No. 30/2016 - Rules Concerning Unleaded Petrol and Light Diesel for Vehicles (Executive Order No. 210/2025)
6	Plan for Granting Financial for the Scrapping of Gasoline-powered Motorcycles and Their Replacement with New Electric Motorcycles (Order No. 39/2025 of the Secretary for Transport and Public Works)
7	Plan for Granting Financial Support for the Scrapping of Old Diesel-Powered Vehicles (Phase III) (Order No. 51/2025 of the Secretary for Transport and Public Works)

International Treaties

Newly applicable international treaty in 2025:	
1	Amendment to the Minamata Convention on Mercury (Chief Executive Notice No. 7/2025)

Environmental Protection and Energy Conservation Fund

The Government established the Environmental Protection and Energy Conservation Fund through By-law No. 21/2011, and on 26 July 2021, By-law No. 25/2021, amending Administrative Regulation No. 21/2011, was promulgated to improve the operation and management of the Environment and Energy Conservation Fund.

In 2025, the Environmental Protection and Energy Conservation Fund continued processing the disbursement of grants under the Recycling Industry Equipment and Vehicle Incentive Scheme, and carrying out the related monitoring work.

To improve Macao air quality and support the dual carbon goals of the country, in 2022 and 2023 the Environmental and Energy Conservation Fund launched 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.

To improve Macao air quality and support the country's dual carbon goals, in 2022 and 2023 the Environmental and Energy Conservation Fund implemented the Plan for Granting Financial Incentives for the Scrapping of Obsolete Motorcycles and Their Replacement with New Electric Motorcycles in two phases. The second period for applications in the second phase closed on 31 May 2025, with a total of 1,989 applications received. The vetting process was completed in June, involving a total of approximately 6.9 million patacas. By the end of 2025, 1,960 old motorcycles had been phased out, and 1,945 new electric motorcycles had been registered.

In 2025, the Environmental and Energy Conservation Fund implemented a new phase of the Plan for Granting Financial Incentives for the Scrapping of Petrol-powered Motorcycles and Their Replacement with New Electric Motorcycles, with applications accepted from 15 October. The scope of the scheme was expanded to cover all petrol-powered motorcycles in Macao. By the end of 2025, 962 applications had been received, of which 745 had been approved, involving a total amount of approximately 2.6 million patacas, with 428 petrol-powered motorcycles phased out and 248 new electric motorcycles registered.

The Environmental and Energy Conservation Fund launched the Plan for Granting Financial Support for the Scrapping of Old Diesel-Powered Vehicles in two phases during 2022 and 2023. The second period for applications during the second phase closed on 31 May 2025, with a total of 230 applications received. The vetting process was completed in June, and involved approximately 14 million patacas. By the end of 2025, 211 old diesel-powered vehicles had been phased out. Building on this success, the third phase of the plan was launched in 2025, and opened for applications on 5 January 2026. The scope of eligible vehicles has been further expanded, to encourage the scrapping of older diesel-powered vehicles with higher pollution levels.

Promotion of Environmental Protection Education

With the theme “Building a Low Carbon Macao and Embracing a Green Life”, the Environmental Protection Bureau organised 433 diverse events during 2025, attended by 575,355 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 actively establish a platform to encourage merchant to donate the plastic bag charge to environmental and social welfare organisations.

In order to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury, the MSAR Government restricted the import and export of relevant products in 2025. To this end, the Environmental Protection Bureau organised two briefing sessions to inform the industry and the public about the scope of the regulations.

Since its launch, the Environmental Fun Bonus Points Scheme has gained popular support from the public. By the end of 2025, 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 2025, the Environmental Protection Bureau set up two additional Environmental Protection Fun corners, at Avenida Marginal do Lam Mau and Avenida de Venceslau de Moraes, increasing the total number of Environmental Protection Fun corners to ten, alongside 62 community recycling stations and 67 Smart Recycling Machines across Macao. The Environmental Protection Fun corners regularly organise guided tours for the public, performing an environmental education function.

The Environmental Protection Bureau organised a series of environmental education events and the Green School Award Project through the Green School Project. In 2025, 58 schools participated in the Green School Awards Project, with 43 schools receiving awards.

The 2024 Macau Green Hotel Awards were awarded to 17 award-winning hotels, bringing the total number to 58 (the awards are valid for three years). About 60 percent of green hotels have conducted carbon audits, with an accumulated energy saving of 370 million kilowatt-hours, equivalent to a reduction of 220 million kilogrammes of carbon emissions. Nearly 540 electric vehicle charging bays were installed, representing an increase of over 80 percent compared to the previous year. All green hotels have implemented resource recycling, with an accumulated recycled amount of over 82,000 tonnes; and over 60 percent of the green hotels have implemented food waste recycling.

The Environmental Protection Bureau held the Scheme for Recognition of Eco-Supermarkets 2024 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 37 supermarkets receiving awards, resulting in one gold award, 18 silver awards and 13 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.

The Environmental Protection Bureau also encourages all sectors of society to implement waste reduction at source through campaigns such as “Cherishing Food is Easy”, “Reducing Plastic is Easy” and “Bringing Your Own Reusable Water Bottle is Easy”.

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 2025 - Environmental Protection Fans Award Ceremony and “Recycling Red Packets is Easy” launch ceremony on 18 January 2025 at Cotai Nature Reserve.

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, government departments and enterprises turned off unnecessary lights for one hour at 8:30pm on 22 March 2025, in line with the country’s dual carbon target.

In celebration of Earth Day on 22 April, 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 on 12 April 2025, with about 20 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, 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 2025 Activity Series. Activities included “2025 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 30th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Azerbaijan, in November 2025; the 20th session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement; and the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Minamata Convention on Mercury (COP 6) – participating together with the national delegation.

To strengthen exchanges and cooperation on environmental protection between the Chinese mainland and Macao, in January 2025, the Secretary for Transport and Public Works led a delegation to visit the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and held the third 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 2025 (2025MIECF) 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. With the theme “Innovation and Green Development – Solutions to Build Beautiful Cities”, three “Green Forums” were held, inviting over 30 local and international experts to discuss green transformations, technological innovation and Pan-Pearl River Delta cooperation.

The exhibition featured five major exhibition zones and introduced, for the first time, the Debut Economy Projects Zone and the Green Future Industry Zone. The Green Public Day was also held, to promote low carbon lifestyles.

In terms of environmental protection exchanges and cooperation between Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, on 11 April 2025, representatives from the Environmental Protection Bureau attended the “Meeting on Advancing the Construction of the Beautiful China Pilot Zones in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area” held in Guangzhou and chaired by the Ministry

of Ecology and Environment. Environmental protection departments from Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao exchanged views on jointly advancing the construction of the Beautiful China Pilot Zones in the Greater Bay Area.

In November 2025, Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao jointly announced the 2024 Report of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Pearl River Delta Regional Air Quality Monitoring Network, which showed that with the exception of ozone, levels of various air pollutants continued to decline significantly. In December 2025, the three regions signed the “Cooperation Agreement on the Data Management and Release Platform for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Pearl River Delta Regional Air Monitoring Network (2025–2027)”, to promote joint prevention and control of air pollution in the region.

Under the Guangdong-Macao Environmental Protection Cooperation Agreement, the two parties continued to cooperate in various areas, including joint prevention and control of ambient air pollution, management of aquatic environments, recycling scrapped vehicles and waste paper, environmental industries, publicity and education.

Regarding Hong Kong-Macao environmental cooperation, the 17th Meeting on Environmental Protection Cooperation between Hong Kong and Macao was convened in Macao in August 2025. The parties exchanged views on green transformations of buses and taxis, air quality, carbon reduction and the popularisation of electric vehicles, and discussed plans for future cooperation. In addition, in October 2025, the Environmental Protection Bureau sent a delegation to attend the Eco Expo Asia 2025, in Hong Kong.

Under the framework of the Zhuhai-Macao Environmental Protection Cooperation Agreement, the Zhuhai-Macao Environmental Cooperation Working Group Meeting 2025 was held in Zhuhai in October 2025. The two parties reviewed the cooperation projects in the past year, and exchanged views on marine pollution governance, atmospheric environment quality, communication on environmental emergencies, the environmental protection industry, environmental protection education and ecology. There were also discussions on plans for cooperation in the coming year. In addition, in June 2025, the Environmental Protection Bureau sent a delegation to attend the World Environment Day Activities 2025, held in Zhuhai.

In terms of environmental exchanges and cooperation between Hengqin and Macao, in November 2025, the Environmental Protection Bureau sent a delegation to attend the opening ceremony of the Third Hengqin Birdwatching Invitational Tournament, and continued exchanges between Hengqin and Macao regarding other environmental fields.

Environmental Protection Planning in Macao

The Environmental Protection Bureau has made progress with the various tasks involved in the Implementation of the Environmental Protection Plan of Macao (2021-2025), and in 2025 launched the next phase of planning studies to assess the current situation and prepare for the Implementation of the Environmental Protection Plan of Macao (2026-2030).

To implement the Long-term Decarbonisation Strategy of Macao, in 2025 the Environmental Protection Bureau formulated the Guidelines for Decarbonisation of Large-Scale Activities, providing recommendations on decarbonisation to event organisers and participants, and assisting

all sectors in jointly participating in decarbonisation efforts, in line with the country's dual carbon targets.

Promotion of Electric Vehicles

The Environmental Protection Bureau and relevant departments continued implementing measures to promote environmentally friendly vehicles, including the Macao Electric Vehicle Promotion Plan.

The MSAR Government has continued to improve electric vehicle charging facilities, including by upgrading all electric motorcycle charging points to dual-standard sockets compatible with both Chinese and British standards. By the end of 2025, a total of over 3,000 charging points had been installed, including 2,493 charging points for light vehicles (1,533 of which are in operation, located in 69 public car parks and six roadside locations) and 946 charging points for electric motorcycles (918 of which are in operation, located in 57 public car parks).

Regarding battery-swapping facilities, battery-swapping cabinets have been installed in public car parks, and a two-year pilot scheme for neighbourhood battery-swapping cabinets has been launched in four locations, to enhance the convenience of travel by electric motorcycle. In 2025, a new phase of the Plan for Granting Financial for the Scrapping of Petrol-powered Motorcycles and Their Replacement with New Electric Motorcycles was introduced, and the Labour Affairs Bureau and other departments jointly organised numerous training courses on the maintenance and safety of electric motorcycles and electric vehicles to support the development of the industry.

Environmental Data

In June 2025, the Environmental Protection Bureau published the Report on the State of the Environment of Macao 2024, 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 2025:

Category	Number of cases
Noise	1,556
Air pollution	451
Noise and air	64
Noise and other	84
Air and other	61
Environmental hygiene	75
Other	122
Total	2,413

Technical advice provided at the request of other departments in 2025:

Department	Premises and projects	Numbers of cases
Tourism Office	Premises including karaoke bars, bars, hotels, restaurants, sauna and massage establishments, dance halls and health clubs	501
	Inspections before issuance or renewal of licences	169
	Technical advice	3
Economic and Technological Development Bureau	Technical advice	1
	Inspection of industrial sites	22
	Technical advice on import applications for HCFCs as “Controlled Substances” under Decree-Law No. 62/95/M	21
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	223
	Maps of urban conditions	96
	Technical advice	128
Municipal Affairs Bureau	Technical advice on licensed premises	552
	Site inspections	159
	Project plans	6
	Technical advice	35
Marine and Water Bureau	Technical advice	12
Public Works Bureau	Project plans	427
	Technical advice	85
Meteorological and Geophysics Bureau	Technical advice	16
Cultural Affairs Bureau	Technical advice	39
Customs	Inspection	172
Other departments	Technical advice	49

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 (*Raphiolepis indica*) and Linear Forked Fern (*Dicranopteris*). The most common species of cultivated plants are the Chinese Hibiscus (*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*), Giant Crape-myrtle (*Lagerstroemia speciosa*), Golden Penda (*xanthostemon chrysanthus*) and Golden Trumpet Tree. 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 macclurei* 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 Blackberry Lily (*Belamcanda chinensis*), Britton's Wild Petunia (*Ruellia brittoniana* Leonard), Golden Thryallis (*Galphimia glauca*), Yellow Allamanda (*Allamanda cathartica*), Purple Allamanda (*Allamanda blanchetii*), Indian Canna (*Canna indica*), Chinese violet (*asystasia gangetica*) and Chinese fountain grass (*Pennisetum alopecuroides*) 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 Academy, 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:

- 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;
- 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. 279/2025 – List of Protected Old and Valuable Trees, promulgated on 5 January 2026, provides effective protection for the listed trees.

- 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;
- General Regulations Governing Public Places (By-law No. 28/2004) enacted on 28 July 2004, which established general principles for behaviour to be observed when using and enjoying public places; and
- 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 transshipments 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.
- 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.
- 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 1 of the reserve, which provides different bird species (including the rare Black-faced Spoonbill) with suitable habitats.

As at the end of 2025, 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 421 species of flowering plants. Regarding animal species, 143 plankton species, 176 zoobenthos species, six species of spiders, 683 species of insects, 119 species of fish, six 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 areas and two outdoor yards with a total area of approximately 600 square metres. 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 371,000 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 with an area of approximately 81.8 hectares. 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. 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 688,900 at the end of 2025, representing a slight increase of 600, or 0.1 percent, over the previous year. An estimated 46.1 percent of Macao's population were males, and 53.9 percent were females. The number of households at the end of the year was 207,800, representing an increase of 2,800 over the previous year.

The local population was 567,100 at the end of the year, representing a decrease of 1,600, or 0.2 percent, from the previous year.

Natural factors are among the reasons for the increase in population. In 2025, there were 2,870 new-born babies, 21 percent fewer than in 2024, and 2,424 deaths, 2.2 percent fewer than in 2024. The natural population growth rate decreased by 0.9 percentage points to 0.07 percent. The median age of mothers giving birth to their first child was 31.5 years old, representing a year-on-year increase of 0.2 years.

On top of this increase, there was a change in immigration, another factor influencing population. The net number of immigrants was 100 in 2025, largely attributed to more foreign employees residing in Macao.

Regarding the population distribution by statistical district, most residents lived in Baixa da Taipa, with 75,000 residents, comprising 10.9 percent of the total population, followed by Areia Preta New Reclamation Zone (10.5 percent) and Areia Preta and Iao Hon Districts (9.7 percent). Compared with 2024, the largest population increases were recorded in Mong Ha and Reservatorio (+2,200 people), followed by the Areia Preta New Reclamation Zone (+1,400 people).

Birth and Death

There were 2,870 newborns in 2025, representing a decrease of 737 from the previous year. The number of deaths in 2025 was 2,424, 53 less than in the previous year.

Population Ageing

Macao's population is ageing because of the increasing life expectancy. Senior citizens (aged 65 years or above) made up 15.3 percent of the population, 0.7 percentage points more than the previous year; the number of other adults (aged 15-64 years) increased by 0.1 percentage points, representing 73.1 percent of the population; the population of young children decreased by 0.8 percentage to 11.7 percent; the aging index rose to 131.0 percent. The ageing in the population of Macao people is more obvious, with 18.6 percent represented by senior citizens (aged 65 years or above), representing an increase of 1.0 percent; and a decrease of 0.1 percentage points to 67.2 percent in other adult population (aged 15 years to 64 years).

The elderly dependency ratio of the population of Macao people was 20.9 percent, representing an increase of 0.9 percent, which means there was one senior citizen for every 3.8 adults.

Identification Services Bureau

Under the Basic Law of the Macao SAR, the Macao Special Administrative Region Government is authorised by the central government to issue MSAR Passports to Chinese citizens who hold MSAR Permanent Resident ID cards, and to issue other types of MSAR travel permits to other legal residents of Macao. MSAR Passports and travel permits are valid for worldwide travel, and entitle their holders to return to Macao.

The Identification Services Bureau is under the administration of the Secretariat for Administration and Justice, and is responsible for the overall planning and work relating to the civil and criminal identification of Macao residents. It issues ID cards and certificates of criminal record, certificates to substantiate the facts stated in official record, MSAR Passports, and other travel permits to Macao residents. It also responsible for handling nationality applications from MSAR residents, receiving and handling applications for Certificate of Entitlement to Right of Abode and issuing the related certificates, arranging the registration of associations and syndicates qualified as juridical persons and issuing the related certificates, as well as other duties as vested by law.

Personal Identity Cards

Only Chinese citizens who are permanent residents in Macao with a Macao Resident ID card are eligible to apply for an MSAR Passport. A Chinese citizen who is a Macao Resident ID cardholder, but not a permanent resident of Macao and not eligible for other travel permits, may apply for an MSAR travel permit.

By 31 December 2025, the Identification Services Bureau had issued 1,047,036 MSAR Passports and 69,229 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 470,145 such permits as at 31 December 2025.

The Identification Services Bureau is also responsible for issuing Macao SAR Resident ID cards. As at 31 December 2025, there were 759,051 Macao SAR Resident ID card cardholders. Between 1 January and 31 December 2025, 8,460 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 2025, 1,602 applications for naturalisation were approved; 586 people restored their Chinese nationality; 142 renounced their Chinese nationality; 4,307 successfully applied to adopt Chinese nationality; 198 opted for Portuguese nationality; and there were 12 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 2025, the Identification Services Bureau issued 87,933 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 2025, the bureau issued a total of 77,122 Criminal Record Certificates. Of these, 61,747 were in response to public applications, and 15,375 were for agency applications. Among the 152 certificates of special record for minors that were issued, nine were to public bodies, and 143 were to minors applying through agencies.

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 2025, citizens of 87 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 2025, the number of new immigrants from the Chinese mainland holding one-way permits increased by 105 from the previous year, to 3,451, with the number of new immigrants from Guangdong province increasing by 130 to 2,173, of whom, 64 percent were female and 36 percent were male. Among new immigrants, 25.4 percent were aged below 30 years, representing a drop of two percentage points.

Overstaying and Illegal Entry

In 2025, 14,246 overstayers were repatriated. They comprised 13,651 Chinese mainland citizens, 52 Taiwan region citizens, 26 Hong Kong citizens, 517 foreign nationals, and 12,678 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 2,899 registered births during 2025.

Marriage Registration

The Civil Registry is responsible for handling applications for marriages, approving marriage registrations, hosting ceremonies for the signing of marriage certificates and registering marriages. A total of 2,949 marriages were registered during 2025.

Death Registration

Family dependents or other relatives of a deceased person may register his or her death with the Civil Registry. There were 2,503 deaths registered during 2025.

Divorce by Mutual Consent

The Civil Registry has the authority to process divorce by mutual consent. Couples applying for divorce who have been married for over one year, with one of them resident in Macao, and who have reached agreement on maintenance payments and ownership of their residences, may submit applications to the Civil Registry. In cases in which the spouses have minor children born of the marriage, they must also reach an agreement on the exercise of parental responsibilities. There were 933 divorce applications during 2025.



Cotai Ecological Zone

The Cotai Ecological Zone is near the Lotus Bridge in Cotai and covers approximately 55 hectares, with two main zones. Ecological Zone One has two birdwatching hides, allowing the public to more closely observe the rich flora and fauna in the area. Ecological Zone Two has three artificial islets, a viewing walkway, and mangrove plants distributed across the tidal flats. The overall ecological zone is home to a diverse range of flora and fauna; its abundant food resources attract nearly 200 species of birds to forage and roost here, including the rare black-faced spoonbill. Each year during the off season for migratory birds, the MSAR Government carries out tidal flat optimisation work in Ecological Zone One, to continuously improve the living environment for waterbirds, benthic animals and fish.





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 Catholic Diocese of Macao 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 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 Diocese is limited to the MSAR 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 Diocese, Macao had 17,590 Catholic residents at the end of 2025. 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 Diocese include one diocesan bishop, one bishop emeritus, 17 priests and six contributing priests. In addition, one priest from the Macao Catholic Diocese currently works in other dioceses.

There are also 71 priests and 25 brothers in male religious congregations that serve the community in Macao. In addition, there are 131 sisters and 165 dedicated voluntary workers.

Statistics from the Macao Diocese show that, in the 2024-2025 school year, it managed and maintained 28 educational institutions with 29,791 students, 1,360 of whom were in tertiary education, 11,511 in secondary schools, 12,715 in primary schools and 4,205 in kindergartens.

The Catholic Church also operates 24 social service agencies: six child-care centres, nine 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 ethnic 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 or the Spring Festival, Qing Ming Festival, Buddha's Birthday, the Mid-Autumn Festival and Winter Solstice; while Easter, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception and Christmas are important local festivals derived from Western traditions.

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 lunar calendar. 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.



Belief and Customs of Na Tcha



The beliefs and customs of Na Tcha in Macao have been passed down for over 300 years. Each year, on the 18th day of the fifth lunar month — the Birthday of Na Tcha — the Na Tcha Temple at Calçada das Verdades and the Na Tcha Temple next to the Ruins of St. Paul's hold celebrations, including the ceremonial opening of the official seal, a jiao ritual for blessings, the procession of the deity's image, opera performances dedicated to the deity, and the seeking of Na Tcha seal charms — all to pray for warding off plague, the safety of the community, and social harmony. This folk belief unites the community and promotes traditional culture. It holds significant cultural value and local character, and was inscribed on the National Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in 2014.



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.



**The 20th Anniversary of the
Inscription of the Historic Centre of
Macao on the World Heritage List**



On 15 July 2005, the “Historic Centre of Macao” was successfully inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List, becoming China’s 31st World Heritage site. The “Historic Centre of Macao” comprises eight squares, 22 buildings, and the streets connecting the various squares and historic buildings. It preserves traditional buildings and streetscapes in both Chinese and Portuguese styles, fully demonstrating Macao’s character of blending Chinese and Western cultures and of harmonious coexistence between varied religious beliefs, customs and traditions.



APPENDICES



Appendix 1

Principal Officials of the 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	Ng Wai Han
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 Sixth Term Executive Council of the Macao SAR

The Executive Council is presided over by the Chief Executive.

Secretary for Administration and Justice: Wong Sio Chak

Spokesperson: Wong Sio Chak

Members of the Legislative Assembly:

- 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

Appendix 3

Members of the 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 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 First Session of the Eighth Term Legislative Assembly

(From 16 October 2025 to 15 October 2026)

Executive Board

President:	Cheong Weng Chon
Vice-President:	Ho Ion Sang
First Secretary:	Si Ka Lon
Second Secretary:	Lei Cheng I

Committee on Rules and Statutes

President:	Chui Sai Peng
Secretary:	Iau Teng Pio
Members:	Leong On Kei

Wong Kit Cheng
Song Pek Kei
Ip Sio Kai
Lei Wun Kong

First Standing Committee

President: Wong Kit Cheng
Secretary: Lei Leong Wong
Members: Lei Cheng I
Chui Sai Peng
Che Sai Wang
Lao Chi Ngai
Lei Wun Kong
Lam Fat Iam
Ho King Lun
Wong Chon Kit

Second Standing Committee

President: Ip Sio Kai
Secretary: Lam Lon Wai
Members: Song Pek Kei
Ngan Iek Hang
Vong Hou Piu
Chan Hao Weng
Lee Koi Ian
Chao Ka Chon
Wong Ka Lon
Kou Ngon Seng

Third Standing Committee

President:	Leong Sun Iok
Secretary:	Leong Hong Sai
Members:	Si Ka Lon
	Jose Maria Pereira Coutinho
	Leong On Kei
	Ma Chi Seng
	Iau Teng Pio
	Kou Kam Fai
	Leong Pou U
	Loi I Weng
	Chan Lai Kei

Follow-up Committee for Land and Public Concession Affairs

President:	Lei Cheng I
Secretary:	Lao Chi Ngai
Members:	Chui Sai Peng
	Wong Kit Cheng
	Che Sai Wang
	Lei Leong Wong
	Lei Wun Kong
	Lam Fat Iam
	Ho King Lun
	Wong Chon Kit

Follow-up Committee for Public Finance Affairs

President:	Song Pek Kei
Secretary:	Ngan Iek Hang
Members:	Ip Sio Kai

Lam Lon Wai
Vong Hou Piu
Chan Hao Weng
Lee Koi Ian
Chao Ka Chon
Wong Ka Lon
Kou Ngon Seng

Follow-up Committee for Public Administration Affairs

President: Ma Chi Seng
Secretary: Kou Kam Fai
Members: Si Ka Lon
Jose Maria Pereira Coutinho
Leong On Kei
Iau Teng Pio
Leong Sun Iok
Leong Hong Sai
Leong Pou U
Loi I Weng
Chan Lai Kei

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:	Ho Wai Neng
	Choi Mou Pan

Court of Appeal

President:	Seng Ioi Man
Judges:	Fong Man Chong
	Tam Hio Wa
	Chao Im Peng
	Kan Cheng Ha
	Lou Ieng Ha
	Jeronimo Alberto Goncalves Santos
	Cheong Un Me
	Leong Sio Kun

Court of First Instance

President:	Io Weng San
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Base Court

Presidents of the Collegial Panels:	Lam Peng Fai
	Leong Fong Meng
	Cheong Weng Tong
	Chiang I Man
	Chan Chi Weng
	Io Weng San
	Rong Qi
	Tang Chi Lai
	Chong Chi Wai

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
	Lao Choi San
	Lei Wai Seng
	Ho Chong In
	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 Vitor
	Chan Cheok Kei
	Lam Sok Cheng
	Wong Weng Han
	Sio Wai Fong
	Filipa Vaz da Fonseca
	Ricardo Luís Ramos de Matos Botica Quintas

Administrative Court

Judge:	Wang Huating
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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 with effect from 16 October 2025.
- (2) Assistant Prosecutor Chan Tsz King was appointed as Secretary for Security with effect from 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: <https://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^o andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2872 6886

Fax: (853) 2872 6582

Website: <http://www.gsaj.gov.mo>

Office of the Secretary for Economy and Finance

Chief of Office: Lo Chi Fai

Address: Avenida Dr Mario Soares, Nos. 307-323, Edf. Banco da China, 23^o andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2878 7350

Fax: (853) 2872 6302

Website: <http://www.gsef.gov.mo>

Office of the Secretary for Security

Chief of Office: Lam In Sang

Address: Calçada 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. Lourenço, No. 28, Headquarters of the Macao SAR Government, 2^o andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2872 6886

Fax: (853) 2872 7594

Website: <http://www.gsasc.gov.mo>

Office of the Secretary for Transport and Public Works

Chief of Office: Un In Lin

Address: Avenida Dr Mario Soares, Nos. 307-323, Edf. Banco da China, 26^o andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2878 6919

Fax: (853) 2872 7714

Website: <http://www.gstop.gov.mo>

Executive Council

Secretary-General: Chan Kak

Address: Headquarters of the Macao SAR Government, Avenida da Praia Grande, 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: Lam Chi Long

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: 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: <https://www.court.gov.mo>

Court of Appeal

President: Seng Ioi Man

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, No. 43-53A, Edf. The Macau Square, 12º 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, 21º andar A-C, Macao

Tel: (853) 8398 8444

Fax: (853) 2871 5825

Office of the Labour Court at the Base Court

Address: Avenida do Infante D. Henrique, Nos. 43-53A, Edf. The Macau Square, 17º 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, 17º 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, 2º-3º andares, Macao

Tel: (853) 8597 0278

Fax: (853) 2897 3013

Office of the Administrative Court

Address: Avenida da Praia Grande, No. 517, Edf. Comercial Nam Tung, 22° andar B-C, Macao

Tel: (853) 2835 6060

Fax: (853) 2835 5593

Office of the Examining Magistracy

Address: Avenida do Dr Rodrigo Rodrigues, No. 683, Edf. do Ministerio Público, 4° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 8796 6527

Fax: (853) 2872 8275

Public Prosecutions Office

Prosecutor General: 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, 7ºA-B e 16º andares, Macao

Tel: (853) 2871 2999 / 8798 7510

Fax: (853) 2871 3101

Website: <https://www.spu.gov.mo>

E-mail: info@spu.gov.mo

Macao Customs Service

Director-General: Adriano Marques Ho

Deputy Director-General: Lei Iok Fai

Assistant Director-General: Ip Wa Chio

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

Secretariat of the Committee for Safeguarding National Security of the Macao Special Administrative Region

Secretary-General: Chan Tsz King

Deputy Secretary-General: Sit Chong Meng

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

Director: Lei Wai Nong

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

Director: Wong Lok I

Deputy Director: Jeong 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

Acting Director: Lio Chi Hon

Address: Avenida da Amizade, No. 918, Edf. World Trade Centre Macau, 4^o 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

Acting Director: Han Jing

Address: 16th Floor, Macau Center, No. 8 Wangfujing East St., Dongcheng District, Beijing, China
(Zip Code: 100006)

Tel: (86) 10 5813 8010

Fax: (86) 10 5813 8020

Website: <http://www.draemp.gov.mo>

E-mail: info@draemp.gov.mo

Macao Economic and Cultural Office in Taiwan

Director: ---

Address: (The Office suspended operations from 19 June 2021. Please see the notices on the website of the Office for the arrangement of services.)

Tel: ---

Fax: ---

Website: <http://www.decm.gov.mo>

E-mail: ---

Macao Economic and Trade Office in Lisbon

Director: Lucia Abrantes dos Santos

Address: Avenida 5 de Outubro, 115, 4º andar, 1069-204 Lisboa, Portugal

Tel: (351) 217 818 820

Fax: (351) 217 979 328

Website: <https://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, Blue Tower, 6e étage, 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: 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: Ng Chi Kin

Deputy Director: Lou Soi Cheong

Deputy Director: Iao Hin Chit

Address: Rua do Campo, No. 162, Edf. Administracao Publica, 15°-20° andares, Macao

Tel: (853) 2856 4225

Fax: (853) 2871 0445

Website: <https://www.dsaj.gov.mo>

E-mail: info@dsaj.gov.mo

Civil Affairs Registry

Registrars: 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: <https://www.dsaj.gov.mo>

E-mail: crc@dsaj.gov.mo

Commerce and Movable Property Registry

Registrars: Wong Un Ieng, 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: <https://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: <https://www.dsaj.gov.mo>

E-mail: crp@dsaj.gov.mo

First Public Notary Office

Notary Public: Chan Keng Hei

Address: Avenida de Venceslau de Morais, No. 222, r/c, Centro de Servicos da RAEM, Macao

Tel: (853) 2857 4258

Fax: (853) 2835 5205

Website: <https://www.dsaj.gov.mo>

E-mail: 1cn@dsaj.gov.mo

Second Public Notary Office

Notary Public: 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: <https://www.dsaj.gov.mo>

E-mail: 2cn@dsaj.gov.mo

Islands Public Notary Office

Notary Public: Ho Ka Wai

Address: Rua da Coimbra, No. 225, Edf. Nova Park, 3° andar, Centro de Servicos da RAEM das Ilhas, Taipa, Macao

Tel: (853) 2882 7504

Fax: (853) 2882 5071 / 2883 7891

Website: <https://www.dsaj.gov.mo>

E-mail: cni@dsaj.gov.mo

Identification Services Bureau

Director: Chan Hoi Fan

Deputy Director: Chan Un Lai

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: <https://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: Tam Wai Fong

Address: Avenida de Almeida Ribeiro, No. 163, IAM Building, 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: <http://www.iam.gov.mo>

E-mail: webmaster@iam.gov.mo

Pension Fund

President of Administrative Committee: Diana Maria Vital Costa

Vice President of Administrative Committee: Ho Chi Leong

Administrator (Full-time) of Administrative Committee: Lo Kan U

Address: Avenida da Amizade, Nos. 1101A-1115, Edf. de Escritorios do Governo (ZAPE), r/c-3º andares, Macao

Tel: (853) 2835 6556

Fax: (853) 2859 4391

Website: <https://www.fp.gov.mo>

E-mail: fp@fp.gov.mo

Legal and Judicial Training Centre

Director: Lo Pin Heng

Deputy Director: Cheng Wai Yan

Address: Rua Dr Pedro Jose Lobo, Nos. 1-3, Edf. Luso Internacional, 18º andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2871 3843

Fax: (853) 2871 3766

Website: <https://www.cfjj.gov.mo>

E-mail: cfjj@cfjj.gov.mo

Under the Supervision of the Secretary for Economy and Finance

Economic and Technological Development Bureau

Director: Yau Yun Wah

Deputy Director: U U Sang

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

Director: Ho In Mui

Deputy Director: Kuok Iat Hoi

Deputy Director: Tam Lai Ha

Address: Avenida da Praia Grande, Nos. 575, 579 e 585, Edf. Financas, Macao

Tel: (853) 2833 6366

Fax: (853) 2830 0133

Tax enquiry hotline: (853) 2833 6886

Website: <https://www.dsf.gov.mo>

E-mail: dsfinfo@dsf.gov.mo

Macao Government Tourism Office

Director: Maria Helena de Senna Fernandes

Deputy Director: Cheng Wai Tong

Deputy Director: 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: <https://www.dst.gov.mo>

E-mail: mgto@macaotourism.gov.mo

Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau

Acting Director: Lio Chi Chong

Deputy Director: Lei Seak Chio

Acting Deputy Director: Wong Long Peng

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

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Vong Sin Man

Members of the Board of Directors: Lau Hang Kun, Chan Kuan I

Address: Calçada 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

Statistics and Census Service

Acting 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

Under the Supervision of the Secretary for Security

Public Security Police Force

Commissioner: Ng Sou Peng

Acting Deputy Commissioner: Kong Wai Chon

Acting Deputy Commissioner: Wong Kim Hong

Acting Deputy Commissioner: Chan Pou Tong

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) 2831 2780

Website: <http://www.pj.gov.mo>

E-mail: nar@pj.gov.mo

Fire Services Bureau

Commissioner: Wong Kin

Deputy Commissioner: Cheong Chi Wang

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

Acting Director: Lei Chong Man

Acting Deputy Director: Loi Kam Wan

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: <https://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: Calçada 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: Mok Chi Hang

Vice President: Choi Kin Long

Address: Praca do Tap Siac, Edf. do Instituto Cultural, Macao

Tel: (853) 2836 6866

Fax: (853) 2836 6899

Website: <http://www.icm.gov.mo>

E-mail: webmaster@icm.gov.mo

Sports Bureau

Acting President: Lei Si Leng

Vice President: Cheang Kai Meng

Acting Vice President: Fu Si Na

Address: Avenida do Dr Rodrigo Rodrigues, No. 818, Macao

Tel: (853) 2858 0762

Fax: (853) 2834 3708

Website: <http://www.sport.gov.mo>

E-mail: info@sport.gov.mo

Health Bureau

Director: Lo Iek Long

Deputy Director: Cheang Seng Ip

Deputy Director: Chan Weng Wa

Deputy Director: Tai Wa Hou

Address: Rua Nova a Guia, No. 335, Edf. do Administracao dos Servicos de Saude, Macao

Tel: (853) 2831 3731

Fax: (853) 2871 3105

Website: <http://www.ssm.gov.mo>

E-mail: info@ssm.gov.mo

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) 2883 1919

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 Zhengyin

Deputy Director: Lao Hio Fai

Deputy Director: Hu Bingshui

Deputy Director: Sun Guoqiang

Position equivalent to Deputy Director: Chio Weng

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: <http://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: Luís Gomes

Address: Alameda Dr Carlos d'Assumpcao, Nos. 249-263, Edif. 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: Leong Wai Man

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: <http://www.um.edu.mo>

E-mail: info@um.edu.mo

Macao Polytechnic University

Rector: Zhou Zhongrong

Vice Rector: Diamantina Luiza do Rosario Sa Coimbra

Acting Secretary-General: Ian Ka Ieng

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

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: Luis Manuel Madeira de Carvalho

Deputy Director: Sam Weng Chon

Address: Avenida do Dr Rodrigo Rodrigues, Edf. Nam Kwong, 10º 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: Calçada da Barra, Edif. da Direcção dos Serviços de Assuntos Marítimos e de Água, 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 Leong

Deputy Director: Hoi Chi Leong

Address: Estrada de D. Maria II, Nos. 32-36, Edif. CEM, 1º 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: Mok Soi Tou

Acting Deputy Director: Vicente Luis Gracias

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, 18º 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

Acting Director: Lao Lan Wa

Deputy Director: Ip Chong Wa

Acting Deputy Director: Tam Van Iu

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

Acting Vice President: Cheang Sek Lam

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

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

Tel: (852) 2838 8680

Fax: (852) 2838 8032

E-mail: mgto@macaotourism.com.hk

South Korea

Glocom Korea Inc.

Address: #526, 16 Namdaemun-ro 7-gil, Jung-gu, Seoul, South Korea

Tel: (82) 2 778 4402

E-mail: korea@macaotourism.kr

Thailand

Branded The Agency Co., Ltd.

Address: No. 188, Spring Tower, 19th Floor, Room No. 9-10, Phaya Thai Road, Thung Phaya Thai Sub-district, Ratchathewi District, Bangkok 10400 Thailand

Tel: (669) 5254 4464

E-mail: infos@macaotourism.in.th

Appendix 8

Countries Exercising Consular Jurisdiction in the Macao SAR

By the end of February 2026, 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. Sixty consulates-general accredited to Hong Kong have also covered the Macao SAR, including several that may execute consular duties in the Macao SAR. In alphabetical order, they are:

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, 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, Türkiye, United Kingdom, the United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam and Zimbabwe.

** China has reached agreement on the establishment of the Consulates-General of Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Denmark, Greece and Samoa 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:

Cape Verde, Estonia, Peru, Tanzania and United Kingdom.

4. Seventeen countries with honorary consuls in Hong Kong cover or extend services to the Macao SAR. In alphabetical order, they are:

Cyprus, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Iceland, Kenya, Lithuania, Maldives, Morocco, Namibia, Norway, Rwanda, San Marino, Seychelles, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, and Sudan.

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 ^{1)p)}	90 days ^{1)p)}
Azerbaijan	30 days ^{1)a)}	---
Bahrain	2 weeks to 90 days ^{1)2)b)}	---
Bhutan	--- ^{2)v)}	---
Brunei	14 days ¹⁾	---
Cambodia	30 days ^{1)2)c)}	---
Georgia	30 days ¹⁾	---
India	--- ^{2)w)}	---
Indonesia	--- ^{2)x)}	---
Iran	21 days ¹⁾	---
Iraq	--- ^{2)y)}	---
Israel	3 months ^{1)d)}	---
Japan	90 days ^{1)3)e)}	---
Jordan	--- ^{1)2)f)}	---
Kazakhstan	14 days ^{1)p)}	---
Kyrgyzstan	30 days ^{1)g)}	---
Laos	30 days ^{1)2)h)}	---
Lebanon	1 month ¹⁾ⁱ⁾	---
Malaysia	30 days ^{1)3)j)}	14 days ¹⁾
Maldives	30 days ¹⁾	30 days ¹⁾
Mongolia	90 days ^{1)p)}	---
Myanmar	30 days ^{1)2)k)}	---
Nepal	--- ^{1)2)l)}	---
Oman	14 days ^{1)m)}	---
Pakistan	--- ^{2)z)}	---
Philippines	14 days ¹⁾	---
Qatar	30 days ¹⁾²⁾ⁿ⁾	---

Asia

(Cont.)

Country	Macao SAR Passport Maximum Period of Stay	Macao SAR Travel Permit Maximum Period of Stay
Saudi Arabia	90 days ^{1)2)j)}	---
Singapore	30 days ^{1)3)p)}	---
South Korea	90 days ^{1)3)q)}	---
Sri Lanka	30 days ^{1)r)}	---
Tajikistan	--- ^{2)aa)}	---
Thailand	60 days ^{1*)}	---
Timor-Leste	30 days ^{1)s)}	---
Türkiye	30 days ¹⁾	---
United Arab Emirates	30 days ^{1)t)}	---
Uzbekistan	10 days ^{1)u)}	10 days ^{1)u)}
Vietnam	--- ^{2)ab)}	---

Europe

Country	Macao SAR Passport Maximum Period of Stay	Macao SAR Travel Permit Maximum Period of Stay
Albania	90 days ¹⁾	---
Andorra	90 days ¹⁾	---
Austria	90 days ^{1)ac)}	---
Belarus	30 days ^{1*)}	30 days ^{1*)}
Belgium	90 days ^{1)ac)}	---
Bosnia and Herzegovina	90 days ¹⁾	---
Bulgaria	90 days ^{1*)}	---
Croatia	90 days ¹⁾	---
Cyprus	3 months ¹⁾	---
Czechia	90 days ¹⁾	---
Denmark	90 days ^{1)ac)}	---
Estonia	90 days ^{1*)}	---
Faroe Islands	3 months ¹⁾	---
Finland	90 days ^{1)ac)}	---
France	90 days ^{1)ac)}	---
Germany	90 days ^{1)ac)}	---
Gibraltar	--- ¹⁾	---
Greece	90 days ^{1)ac)}	---
Greenland	3 months ¹⁾	---

Europe

(Cont.)

Country	Macao SAR Passport Maximum Period of Stay	Macao SAR Travel Permit Maximum Period of Stay
Hungary	90 days ^{1)*}	---
Iceland	90 days ^{1)ac)}	---
Ireland	90 days ¹⁾	---
Italy	90 days ^{1)ac)ad)}	---
Kosovo Area	90 days ¹⁾	---
Latvia	90 days ^{1)*}	---
Liechtenstein	90 days ^{1)*}	---
Lithuania	90 days ^{1)*}	---
Luxembourg	90 days ^{1)ac)}	---
Malta	90 days ¹⁾	---
Moldova	90 days ¹⁾	---
Monaco	90 days ^{1)ac)}	---
Montenegro	90 days ¹⁾	---
North Macedonia	90 days ¹⁾	---
Norway	90 days ^{1)ac)}	---
Poland	90 days ^{1)*}	---
Portugal	90 days ^{1)ac)}	---
Romania	90 days ¹⁾	---
Russia	30 days ^{1)*}	---
San Marino	20 days ¹⁾	---
Serbia	90 days ^{1)*}	---
Slovakia	90 days ^{1)*}	---
Slovenia	90 days ¹⁾	---
Spain	90 days ^{1)ac)}	---
Sweden	90 days ^{1)ac)}	---
Switzerland	90 days ^{1)*}	---
The Netherlands	90 days ^{1)ac)}	---
Ukraine	--- ^{2)af)}	---
United Kingdom	6 months ^{1)3)ae)}	---

Africa

Country	Macao SAR Passport Maximum Period of Stay	Macao SAR Travel Permit Maximum Period of Stay
Angola	--- ^{2)ar)}	---
Benin	--- ^{2)as)}	---
Burkina Faso	--- ^{2)at)}	---

Africa

(Cont.)

Country	Macao SAR Passport Maximum Period of Stay	Macao SAR Travel Permit Maximum Period of Stay
Burundi	--- ^{1)3)ag)}	---
Cameroon	--- ^{2)au)}	---
Cape Verde	90 days ¹⁾	90 days ¹⁾
Comoros	45 days ¹⁾	---
Djibouti	--- ^{2)av)}	---
Egypt	90 days ¹⁾	---
Ethiopia	30 days ^{1)2)ah)}	---
French Southern Hemisphere and Antarctic Lands	3 months ^{1)ai)}	---
Gabon	--- ^{2)aw)}	---
Guinea	--- ^{2)ax)}	---
Guinea-Bissau	90 days ^{1)aj)}	---
Kenya	90 days ^{1)ak)}	---
Madagascar	90 days ¹⁾	---
Malawi	--- ^{2)ay)}	---
Mali	90 days ^{1)*)}	90 days ^{1)*)}
Mauritania	--- ^{2)az)}	---
Mauritius	90 days ¹⁾	---
Mayotte	3 months ^{1)ai)}	---
Morocco	90 days ^{1)*)al)}	---
Mozambique	30 days ^{1)2)am)}	---
Namibia	30 days ^{1)*)}	30 days ^{1)*)}
Reunion	3 months ^{1)ai)}	---
Rwanda	30 days ^{1)2)an)}	---
Sao Tome and Principe	--- ^{2)ba)}	---
Seychelles	30 days ^{1)ao)}	30 days ^{1)ao)}
South Africa	30 days ^{1)ap)}	---
South Sudan	--- ^{2)bb)}	---
St. Helena	4-9 days ¹⁾	---
Tanzania	90 days ¹⁾	---
Togo	--- ^{2)bc)}	---
Tunisia	30 days ^{1)aq)}	---
Uganda	--- ^{2)bd)}	---
Zambia	--- ^{2)be)}	---
Zimbabwe	30 days to 3 months ¹⁾	---

Oceania

Country	Macao SAR Passport Maximum Period of Stay	Macao SAR Travel Permit Maximum Period of Stay
Australia	--- ^{2)3)bg)}	---
Cooks Islands	31 days ¹⁾	---
Fiji	4 months ¹⁾	---
French Polynesia	3 months ^{1)ai)}	---
Kiribati	30 days ¹⁾	---
Micronesia	30 days ¹⁾	---
New Caledonia	3 months ¹⁾	---
New Zealand	3 months ^{1)3)bf)}	---
Niue	30 days ¹⁾	---
Palau	30 days ¹⁾	30 days ¹⁾
Papua New Guinea	--- ^{2)bh)}	---
Samoa	30 days ^{1)*)}	30 days ^{1)*)}
Tonga	31 days ¹⁾	---
Vanuatu	30 days ¹⁾	---
Wallis and Futuna	3 months ^{1)ai)}	---

America

Country	Macao SAR Passport Maximum Period of Stay	Macao SAR Travel Permit Maximum Period of Stay
Anguilla	3 months ¹⁾	---
Antigua and Barbuda	30 days ¹⁾	---
Argentina	30 days ^{1)*)}	---
Aruba	3 months ¹⁾	---
Bahamas	--- ^{2)bl)}	---
Barbados	30 days ¹⁾	---
Bermuda	90 days ^{1)bi)}	---
Bolivia	90 days ^{1)bj)}	---
Brazil	90 days ¹⁾	---
British Virgin Islands	6 months ¹⁾	---
Caribbean Netherlands	90 days ¹⁾	---
Chile	30 days ¹⁾	30 days ¹⁾
Colombia	--- ^{2)bm)}	---
Curacao	3 months ¹⁾	---
Dominica	90 days ^{1)*)}	90 days ^{1)*)}
Dominican Republic	30 days ¹⁾	---
Ecuador	90 days ^{a)}	---

America

(Cont.)

Country	Macao SAR Passport Maximum Period of Stay	Macao SAR Travel Permit Maximum Period of Stay
El Salvador	--- ^{2)bn)}	---
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	--- ¹⁾	---
French Guiana	3 months ^{1)ai)}	---
Greenland	3 months	---
Grenada	90 days ^{1)*)}	90 days ^{1)*)}
Guadeloupe	3 months ^{1)ai)}	---
Guyana	30 days ^{1)2)bk)}	---
Haiti	3 months ¹⁾	---
Jamaica	30 days ¹⁾	---
Martinique	3 months ^{1)ai)}	---
Mexico	90 days ^{1)*)}	---
Montserrat	6 months ¹⁾	---
St. Kitts and Nevis	1 month ¹⁾	---
Saint Lucia	--- ¹⁾	---
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	1 month ¹⁾	---
Saint-Barthelemy	3 months ¹⁾	---
Saint-Martin (French Overseas Territories)	3 months ¹⁾	---
Saint-Pierre and Miquelon	3 months ^{1)ai)}	---
St. Maarten (Caribbean parts of the Netherlands)	3 months ¹⁾	---
Suriname	--- ^{2)bo)}	---
Uruguay	90 days ¹⁾	90 days ¹⁾

Notes:

- 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.
- 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.
- Some countries require passports or travel permits to be valid for 6 months beyond the date of entry into such a country.

Remarks:

- *) Visa-Waiver Program between Macao SAR Government and related countries or regions.

- 1) *Visa-free access or visa-on-arrival*
- 2) *E-visa*
- 3) *Automated immigration clearance service*
- a) *From 2 February 2026 to 2 February 2027, 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.*
- b) *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); and (iii). 1-year multi-entry visa (e-visa only) (maximum 90 days). E-visa: <http://www.evisa.gov.bh>.*
- c) *From 15 June 2026 to 15 October 2026, Macao SAR Passport holders shall be granted visa-free access when entering Cambodia for a maximum stay of 14 days per single entry, provided that they complete the E-Arrival Card prior to entry. For details, please refer to the website of the Ministry of Tourism of Cambodia: <https://tourism.gov.kh/2026/01/announcement-11>. E-visa: <https://www.evisa.gov.kh>.*
- d) *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.*
- e) *Automated immigration clearance service: https://www.moj.go.jp/isa/immigration/procedures/ttp2_index.html.*
- f) *E-visa: <https://eservices.moi.gov.jo>.*
- g) *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.*
- h) *Applicants have to provide 2 photos and pay for the visa fee. E-visa: <https://www.laoevisa.gov.la>.*
- i) *Visitors should apply visa upon arrival at the Beirut International Airport.*
- j) *Automated immigration clearance service: https://www.kln.gov.my/web/chn_hong-kong/requirement_foreigner.*
- k) *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 until 20 October 2026. 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. For more information, please refer to the website of Consulate General of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar in Hong Kong: <https://www.myanmarconsulatehk.org/index.php/visa/announcement/147-notifying-that-tourist-visa-on-arrival-is-granted-on-21-10-2025-to-the-nationals-of-macao-special-administrative-region-of-the-people-s-republic-of-china-japan-and-republic-of-korea>. E-visa: <https://evisa.moip.gov.mm>.*
- l) *Visa granted upon arrival and 2 recent photos are required. E-visa: <https://nepaliport.immigration.gov.np>.*
- m) *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.*
- n) *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. E-visa: <https://hayya.qa>.*
- o) *E-visa: <https://www.visitsaudi.com/en/plan-your-trip/visa-regulations>.*
- p) *Automated immigration clearance service: <https://www.ica.gov.sg/enter-depart/for-visitors/ACI>.*
- q) *According to the latest announcement from the Republic of Korea government, eligible visa-free holders of Macao SAR Passport will remain exempt from Korea Electronic Travel Authorization (K-ETA) application*

from now until 31 December 2026. Please refer to <https://www.k-eta.go.kr/portal/board/viewboarddetail.do?bbsSn=299707&esntlPnotiMtYn=Y>. Automated immigration clearance service: <https://www.hikorea.go.kr/ses/sesapc/ApcApplInfoR.pt>.

- r) Effective from 15 October 2025, all travellers (including Macao SAR Passport holders) entering Sri Lanka for tourism or business purposes are required to obtain a valid Electronic Travel Authorization (ETA) prior to their arrival to Sri Lanka. Please refer to <https://eta.gov.lk/slvisa/> for details. Macao SAR passport holders can enter Sri Lanka visa-free for up to 30 days by selecting Chinese as their nationality when applying for the ETA. For more information, please refer to the website of Sri Lanka Department of Immigration and Emigration: https://www.immigration.gov.lk/pages_e.php?id=14.
- s) Visitors can obtain visa upon arrival at Dili Presidente Nicolau Lobato International Airport. Visa can extend to a maximum of 90 days.
- t) This country does not issue visa to holders of Macao SAR Travel Permits.
- u) Holders of Macao SAR passports travelling to Uzbekistan for tourism or business purposes are eligible for visa-free entry for a stay of up to 10 days. This visa-free entry only applies to those entering and leaving Uzbekistan by air, and upon arrival, they are required to present a return ticket or onward ticket to a third country within 10 days.
- v) E-visa: <https://immi.gov.bt>.
- w) Business visa only. E-visa: <https://indianvisaonline.gov.in/visa/tvoa.html>.
- x) When applying for electronic visa, please select Macao SAR Passport and visa category C1. E-visa: <https://evisa.imigrasi.go.id>.
- y) E-visa: <https://evisa.iq>.
- z) E-visa: <https://visa.nadra.gov.pk/e-visa/>.
- aa) E-visa: <https://www.evisa.tj>.
- ab) E-visa: <https://evisa.gov.vn>.
- ac) According to the Regulation of the Council of the European Union no. 539/2001 of 15 March 2001, published in the Gazette of European Union of 21 March 2001, the above European countries have granted visa-free access to Macao SAR Passport holders. This privilege is only applicable within the local territories in Europe.
- ad) The immigration regulations of Italy are applicable to Vatican City, so it is visa-free to enter Vatican City.
- ae) 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/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. Automated immigration clearance service: <https://www.gov.uk/registered-traveller/>.
- af) E-visa: <https://mfa.gov.ua/en/consular-affairs/entry-and-stay-foreigners-ukraine/e-visa>.
- ag) Visitors should be holding a return/onward ticket to apply for a visa on arrival at the International Bujumbura Airport. E-visa: <https://migration.gov.bi>.
- ah) 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 the nearly embassy or consulates before departure. Also, it is recommended to obtain the necessary visa depending on individual situation. Applicants have to provide 2 photos and pay for the visa fee. E-visa: <https://www.evisa.gov.et>
- ai) 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, Reunion), Mayotte, Saint-Pierre and Miquelon, French Polynesia, Wallis and Futuna Islands as well as French Southern Hemisphere and Antarctic Lands.

- aj) Visitors can obtain visa upon arrival at Osvaldo International Airport.
- ak) All travellers (including Macao SAR passport holders) entering Kenya for tourism or business purposes are required to obtain a valid Electronic Travel Authorisation (eTA) through the official website (<https://etakenya.go.ke/>) prior to entry.
- al) This country does not issue visa to holders of Macao SAR Travel Permits.
- am) E-visa: <https://www.evisa.gov.mz>.
- an) Effective from 1 January 2018, visitors can obtain visa upon arrival at Kigali International Airport and all land ports. E-visa: https://irembo.gov.rw/home/citizen/all_services.
- ao) All travellers (including holders of Macao SAR Passport and Macao SAR Travel Permit) entering Seychelles are required to obtain a valid Electronic Travel Authorization (ETA) via <https://seychelles.govtas.com/> or mobile application (Seychelles E-Border) prior to their arrival to Seychelles.
- ap) 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.
- aq) Visa exempted for tourist group of 5 people or above, and possess valid travel documents as well as coupon voucher (prepaid hotel accommodation and round trip air tickets).
- ar) E-visa: <https://www.smevisa.gov.ao>.
- as) E-visa: <https://evisa.bj>.
- at) E-visa: <https://www.visaburkina.bf>.
- au) E-visa: <https://www.evisacam.cm>.
- av) E-visa: <https://www.evisa.gouv.dj>.
- aw) E-visa: <https://evisa.dgdi.ga>.
- ax) E-visa: <https://www.paf.gov.gn/visa>.
- ay) E-visa: <https://www.evisa.gov.mw>.
- az) E-visa: <https://anrpts.gov.mr/visa/requestvisa>.
- ba) E-visa: <http://www.smf.st/evisa/index.php>.
- bb) E-visa: <https://www.evisa.gov.ss>.
- bc) E-visa: <https://voyage.gouv.tg>.
- bd) E-visa: <https://visas.immigration.go.ug>.
- be) E-visa: <https://eservices.zambiaimmigration.gov.zm/>.
- bf) 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>. Automated immigration clearance service: <https://www.customs.govt.nz/personal/travel-to-and-from-new-zealand/travelling-to-new-zealand/egate>.
- bg) E-visa: <https://immi.homeaffairs.gov.au/visas>. Automated immigration clearance service: <https://www.abf.gov.au/entering-and-leaving-australia/smartgates>.
- bh) E-visa: <https://evisa.ica.gov.pg/evisa/account/Apply>.
- bi) 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 the nearby embassy or consulates before departure. Also, it is recommended to obtain the necessary visa depending on individual situation. 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.
- bj) 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.

bk) 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. E-visa: <https://eservices.iss.gov.gy>.

bl) E-visa: [tps://mofa.gov.bs/evisa-online-services](https://mofa.gov.bs/evisa-online-services).

bm) E-visa: <https://www.cancilleria.gov.co>.

Automated immigration clearance service: <https://www.abf.gov.au/entering-and-leaving-australia/smartgates>.

bn) E-visa: <https://elsalvadorpei.migracion.gob.sv/en>.

bo) E-visa: <https://surinameappuat.vfsevisa.com/suriname/home/home/index>.

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
Bahrain	30 days
Brunei	14 days
India	30 days
Indonesia	30 days
Israel	3 months
Japan	90 days
Kazakhstan	14 days
Kuwait	30 days
Lebanon	3 months
Malaysmalta	30 days
Mongolia	90 days
Oman	30 days
Philippines	30 days
Qatar	30 days
Saudi Arabia	30 days
Singapore	30 days
South Korea	90 days
Thailand	30 days
Turkey	30 days
United Arab Emirates	30 days

Europe

Country	Maximum Period of Stay
Albania	90 days
Andorra	90 days
Austria	90 days
Belarus	30 days
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
North Macedonia	90 days
Malta	90 days
Moldova	90 days
Monaco	30 days

Europe

(Cont.)

Country	Maximum Period of Stay
Montenegro	90 days
Norway	90 days
Poland	90 days
Portugal	90 days
Romania	90 days
Russia	30 days
San Marino	30 days
Serbia	90 days
Slovakia	90 days
Slovenia	90 days
Spain	90 days
Sweden	90 days
Switzerland	90 days
The Netherlands	90 days
United Kingdom	6 months

America

Country	Maximum Period of Stay
Argentina	30 days
Brazil	90 days
Canada	30 days
Chile	30 days
Dominica	90 days
Ecuador	30 days
Grenada	90 days
Mexico	90 days
The United States of America	30 days
Uruguay	90 days

Africa

Country	Maximum Period of Stay
Cape Verde	90 days
Egypt	90 days
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

Appendix 11

List of Multilateral Treaties Applicable to the Macao SAR (by Subject – last updated on 31 December 2025)

I – Civil Aviation

1. Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to International Carriage by Air, 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, at The Hague, on 28 September 1955 (Hague Protocol)
3. Convention on International Civil Aviation, 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), 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), at Montreal, on 14 June 1954
6. Protocol relating to an Amendment to the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Article 48(a)), at Rome, on 15 September 1962
7. Protocol relating to an Amendment to the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Article 50(a)), at New York, on 12 March 1971
8. Protocol on the Authentic Quadrilingual Text of the Convention on International Civil Aviation, at Montreal, on 30 September 1977
9. Protocol relating to an Amendment to the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Article 83-bis), at Montreal, on 6 October 1980
10. Protocol relating to an Amendment to the Convention on International Civil Aviation (new Article 3-bis), at Montreal, on 10 May 1984
11. Protocol relating to an Amendment to the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Article 56), at Montreal, on 6 October 1989
12. Protocol relating to an Amendment to the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Article 50 (a)), at Montreal, on 26 October 1990
13. International Air Services Transit Agreement, at Chicago, on 7 December 1944
14. Convention on the International Recognition of Rights in Aircraft, at Geneva, on 19 June 1948
15. Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules for International Carriage by Air, at Montreal, on 28 May 1999

II – Customs

16. Convention relating to International Exhibitions, at Paris, on 22 November 1928, amended and supplemented by the Protocols of 10 May 1948, of 16 November 1966 and of 30 November 1972 and the Amendments of 24 June 1982 and of 31 May 1988
17. Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring, 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, 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, at Brussels, on 8 June 1961
20. Customs Convention on the A.T.A. Carnet for the Temporary Admission of Goods, at Brussels, on 6 December 1961
21. Amendments to the Annex to the Customs Convention on the A.T.A. Carnet for the Temporary Admission of Goods (New Model of A.T.A. Carnet), at Brussels, on 18 June 2002
22. Customs Convention concerning Welfare Material for Seafarers, at Brussels, on 1 December 1964
23. Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Scientific Equipment, at Brussels, on 11 June 1968
24. International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, at Brussels, on 14 June 1983 (4th Edition of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, approved by the resolution of the World Customs Organization of 26 June 2004) (2007 Amendments to the HS)
25. Protocol of Amendment to the International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, at Brussels, on 24 June 1986

III – Drugs

26. Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, at New York, on 30 March 1961
27. Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, at Geneva, on 25 March 1972
28. Decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs regarding the revision to the Schedules of the 1961 Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, at Vienna, on 18 March 2016
29. Decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs regarding the revision to the Schedules of the 1961 Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, at Vienna, on 16 March 2017
30. Decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs regarding the revision to the Schedules of the 1961 Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, at Vienna, on 14 March 2018
31. Decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs regarding the revision to the Schedules of the 1961 Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, at Vienna, on 19 March 2019

32. Decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs regarding the revision to the Schedules of the 1961 Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, at Vienna, on 4 March 2020
33. Decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs regarding the revision to the Schedules of the 1961 Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, at Vienna, on 14 April 2021
34. Decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs regarding the revision to the Schedules of the 1961 Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, at Vienna, on 16 March 2022
35. Decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs regarding the revision to the Schedules of the 1961 Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, at Vienna, on 15 March 2023
36. Decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs regarding the revision to the Schedules of the 1961 Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, at Vienna, on 19 March 2024
37. Decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs regarding the revision to the Schedules of the 1961 Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, at Vienna, on 12 March 2025
38. Convention on Psychotropic Substances, at Vienna, on 21 February 1971
39. Decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs regarding the revision to the Schedules of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, at Vienna, on 18 March 2016
40. Decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs regarding the revision to the Schedules of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, at Vienna, on 16 March 2017
41. Decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs regarding the revision to the Schedules of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, at Vienna, on 14 March 2018
42. Decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs regarding the revision to the Schedules of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, at Vienna, on 19 March 2019
43. Decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs regarding the revision to the Schedules of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, at Vienna, on 4 March 2020
44. Decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs regarding the revision to the Schedules of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, at Vienna, on 14 April 2021
45. Decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs regarding the revision to the Schedules of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, at Vienna, on 16 March 2022
46. Decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs regarding the revision to the Schedules of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, at Vienna, on 15 March 2023
47. Decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs regarding the revision to the Schedules of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, at Vienna, on 19 March 2024
48. Decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs regarding the revision to the Schedules of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, at Vienna, on 12 March 2025
49. United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, at Vienna, on 20 December 1988
50. Updated tables of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs

and Psychotropic Substances, at Vienna, on 6 October 2014

51. Decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs regarding the revision to the tables of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, at Vienna, on 16 March 2017
52. Decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs regarding the revision to the tables of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, at Vienna, on 19 March 2019
53. Decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs regarding the revision to the tables of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, at Vienna, on 4 March 2020
54. Decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs regarding the revision to the tables of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, at Vienna, on 16 March 2022
55. Decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs regarding the revision to the tables of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, at Vienna, on 19 March 2024
56. Decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs regarding the revision to the tables of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, at Vienna, on 12 March 2025

IV – Economics and Finance

57. Convention providing a Uniform Law for Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (with Annexes and Protocol), at Geneva, on 7 June 1930
58. Convention for the Settlement of Certain Conflicts of Laws in connection with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (and Protocol), at Geneva, on 7 June 1930
59. Convention on the Stamp Laws in connection with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (and Protocol), at Geneva, on 7 June 1930
60. Convention providing a Uniform Law for Cheques (with Annexes and Protocol), at Geneva, on 19 March 1931
61. Convention for the Settlement of Certain Conflicts of Laws in connection with Cheques (and Protocol), at Geneva, on 19 March 1931
62. Convention on the Stamp Laws in connection with Cheques (and Protocol), at Geneva, on 19 March 1931
63. Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, at Washington, on 18 March 1965
64. Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters, as amended by the 2010 Protocol, at Strasbourg, on 25 January 1988

V – Education, Science and Technology, Culture and Sport

65. Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, in triplicate, at London, Moscow and Washington, on 27 January 1967
66. Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space, in triplicate, at London, Moscow and Washington, on 22 April 1968
67. Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, at Paris, on 23 November 1972
68. Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, at Paris, on 17 October 2003
69. International Convention against Doping in Sport, at Paris, on 19 October 2005
70. Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, at Paris, on 20 October 2005
71. Intergovernmental Educational Cooperation Agreement of Shanghai Cooperation Organization Member States, at Shanghai, on 15 June 2006
72. Asia-Pacific Regional Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications in Higher Education, at Tokyo, on 26 November 2011
73. Agreement on Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the Governments of the Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, at Bishkek, on 13 September 2013
74. Convention establishing the Square Kilometre Array Observatory, at Rome, on 12 March 2019

VI – Environment and Conservation

75. International Plant Protection Convention, 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)
76. Plant Protection Agreement for the Asia and Pacific Region, at Rome, on 27 February 1956, as amended in 1967, 1979 and 1983
77. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, at Washington, on 3 March 1973 (CITES)
78. Amendment to Article XI of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Bonn Amendment), adopted at Bonn by the Conference of the Parties, on 22 June 1979
79. Amendment to Article XXI of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Gaborone Amendment), adopted at Gaborone by the Conference of the Parties, on 30 April 1983

80. Updated versions of Appendices I, II and III of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), entered into force on 2 January 1917
81. Updated versions of Appendices I, II and III of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), entered into force on 26 November 2019
82. Updated versions of Appendices I, II and III of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), entered into force on 23 February 2023
83. Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (with Annex), at Canberra, on 20 May 1980
84. Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, at Vienna, on 22 March 1985
85. Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, at Montreal, on 16 September 1987
86. Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, at London, on 29 June 1990 (London Amendment)
87. Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, at Copenhagen, on 25 November 1992 (Copenhagen Amendment)
88. Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, at Montreal, on 17 September 1997 (Montreal Amendment)
89. Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, at Beijing, on 3 December 1999 (Beijing Amendment)
90. Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, at Kigali, on 15 October 2016 (Kigali Amendment)
91. Adjustments to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer relating to the controlled substances in Annex C, Group I, adopted at the 30th Meeting of the Parties to the Protocol held in Kyoto, from 5 to 9 November 2018
92. Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, at Basel, on 22 March 1989 (Basel Convention)
93. 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 at its 4th meeting, at Malaysia, from 23 to 27 February 1998
94. 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 at its 6th meeting, at Geneva, from 9 to 13 December 2002
95. 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 at its 7th meeting, at Geneva, from 25 to 29 October 2004
96. 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 at its 11th meeting, at Geneva, from 28 April to 10 May 2013
97. 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 at its 14th meeting, at Geneva, from 29 April to 10 May 2019
 98. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, at New York, on 9 May 1992
 99. Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, at Kyoto, on 11 December 1997
 100. Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol, at Doha, Qatar, on 8 December 2012
 101. Convention on Biological Diversity, at Nairobi, on 22 May 1992
 102. Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, at Rotterdam, on 10 September 1998 (Rotterdam Convention)
 103. 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
 104. Amendment to Annex III to the Rotterdam Convention, approved by the Conference of the Parties at its fourth meeting, held in Rome, from 27 to 31 October 2008
 105. 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
 106. Amendment to Annex III to the Rotterdam Convention, approved by the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting, held in Geneva, from 28 April to 10 May 2013
 107. 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
 108. 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
 109. 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
 110. Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, at Stockholm, on 22 May 2001 (Stockholm Convention)
 111. Amendments to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its fourth meeting, at Geneva, on 8 May 2009
 112. Amendments to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its fifth meeting, at Geneva, on 29 April 2011
 113. Amendments to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting, at Geneva, on 13 May 2013
 114. Amendments to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, adopted by the

- Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting, at Geneva, on 15 May 2015
115. Amendments to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting, at Geneva, on 5 May 2017
 116. Paris Agreement, at Paris, on 12 December 2015
 117. Minamata Convention on Mercury, at Kumamoto, Japan, on 10 October 2013
 118. Annex A to the Minamata Convention on Mercury, as amended by the Conference of the Parties at its fourth meeting, at Bali, on 25 March 2022 (entered into force on 3 November 2024)
 119. Southern Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement, at Rome, on 7 July 2006
 120. Convention on the Conservation and Management of High Seas Fishery Resources in the South Pacific Ocean, at Auckland, on 14 November 2009
 121. Agreement to Prevent Unregulated High Seas Fisheries in the Central Arctic Ocean, at Ilulissat, on 3 October 2018
 122. International Tropical Timber Agreement, 2006, at Geneva, on 27 January 2006
 123. Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, approved by the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, at Rome, on 22 November 2009

VII – Foreign Affairs and Defence

124. Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, at The Hague, on 29 July 1899
125. Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, at The Hague, on 18 October 1907
126. Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, at Geneva, on 17 June 1925
127. Protocol regarding the Immunities of the Bank for International Settlements, at Brussels, on 30 July 1936
128. Charter of the United Nations, at San Francisco, on 26 June 1945; as amended on 20 December 1971
129. Statute of the International Court of Justice, at San Francisco, on 26 June 1945
130. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, at London, on 13 February 1946
131. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations, at New York, on 21 November 1947
132. Geneva Convention (I) for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field, at Geneva, on 12 August 1949

133. Geneva Convention (II) for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea, at Geneva, on 12 August 1949
134. Geneva Convention (III) relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, at Geneva, on 12 August 1949
135. Geneva Convention (IV) relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, at Geneva, on 12 August 1949
136. Additional Protocol to the Four Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 on the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (First Protocol), at Geneva, on 8 June 1977
137. Additional Protocol to the Four Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 on the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Second Protocol), at Geneva, on 8 June 1977
138. Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (and Regulations for Its Execution), at The Hague, on 14 May 1954
139. Protocol to the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, at The Hague, on 14 May 1954 (First Protocol)
140. Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Atomic Energy Agency, at Vienna, on 1 July 1959
141. Antarctic Treaty, at Washington, on 1 December 1959
142. Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty (and Annexes I, II, III, IV and V), at Madrid, on 4 October 1991
143. Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, at Vienna, on 18 April 1961
144. Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, at Vienna, on 24 April 1963
145. Additional Protocol II to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and Caribbean, at Mexico City, on 14 February 1967
146. Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in triplicate, at London, Moscow and Washington, on 1 July 1968
147. Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, at Vienna, on 23 May 1969
148. 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, in triplicate, at London, Moscow and Washington, on 11 February 1971
149. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, in triplicate, at London, Moscow and Washington, on 10 April 1972
150. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, at New York, on 14 December 1973
151. Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (with Annex), at New York, on 10 December 1976

152. Protocol on International Telecommunications Satellite Organization Privileges, Exemptions and Immunities, at Washington, on 19 May 1978
153. 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, at Geneva, on 10 October 1980
154. Amendment to Article 1 of 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, at Geneva, on 21 December 2001
155. Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments, at Geneva, on 10 October 1980 (Protocol I)
156. Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices, at Geneva, on 10 October 1980 and as amended on 3 May 1996 (Protocol II)
157. Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons, at Geneva, on 10 October 1980 (Protocol III)
158. 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, at Vienna, on 13 October 1995 (Protocol IV on Blinding Laser Weapons)
159. Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War, at Geneva, on 28 November 2003 (Protocol V)
160. Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Maritime Satellite Organization, at London, on 1 December 1981
161. United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, at Montego Bay, Jamaica, on 10 December 1982
162. Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, at New York, on 28 July 1994
163. Additional Protocols II and III to the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty, at Suva, on 8 August 1986
164. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, opened for signature at Paris, on 13 January 1993 and as amended in 1999
165. 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
166. Changes 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
167. Convention on the Safety of the United Nations and Associated Personnel, at New York, on 9 December 1994
168. Protocols I and II to the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty, at Cairo, on 11 April 1996

(Protocols I and II to the Pelindaba Treaty)

169. Agreement on Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure between the Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, at St. Petersburg, on 7 June 2002
170. Protocol on Amendments to the Agreement on Regional Anti-Terrorism Structure between the Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, at Tashkent, on 5 September 2003
171. Protocol on Amendments to the Agreement on Regional Anti-Terrorism Structure between the Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, at Bishkek, on 16 August 2007
172. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, at the city of Tashkent, on 17 June 2004
173. Agreement on the Procedure for Organizing and Conducting Joint Anti-Terrorist Exercises in the Territories of Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, at Shanghai, on 15 June 2006
174. Agreement on Cooperation in Identifying and Blocking the Channels of Entry into the Territory of the Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization of the Persons Involved in Terrorist, Separatist and Extremist Activities, at Shanghai, on 15 June 2006
175. Agreement among the Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization on Conducting Joint Military Exercises, at Bishkek, on 27 June 2007
176. Treaty among the Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization on Long-term Good-neighborliness, Friendship and Cooperation, at Bishkek, on 16 August 2007
177. Agreement on the Procedure for Organizing and Conducting Joint Anti-Terrorist Exercises by Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, at Dushanbe, on 28 August 2008
178. Agreement on Cooperation in Combating Illicit Trafficking in Arms, Ammunition and Explosives between the Governments of the Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, at Dushanbe, on 28 August 2008
179. Agreement among the Governments of the Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization on Inter-governmental Co-operation in the Field of Ensuring International Information Security, at Yekaterinburg, on 16 June 2009
180. Agreement on the Training of Personnel for Antiterrorist Units of the Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, at Yekaterinburg, on 16 June 2009
181. Agreement on Cooperation and Interaction of the Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization on Border Issues, at the city of Ufa, on 10 July 2015
182. Memorandum of Obligations on the Entry of the Republic of India to the SCO, at Tashkent, on 24 June 2016
183. Memorandum of Obligations on the Entry of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the SCO, at Tashkent, on 24 June 2016
184. Framework Agreement for International Collaboration on Research and Development of Generation IV Nuclear Energy Systems, at Washington, on 28 February 2005

185. Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the ITER International Fusion Energy Organization for the Joint Implementation of the ITER Project, at Paris, on 21 November 2006
186. ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve Agreement, at Jakarta, on 7 October 2011
187. Protocol to the Central Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free-Zone (CANWFZ) Treaty, at New York, on 6 May 2014
188. Arms Trade Treaty, adopted by the UN Assembly, at New York, on 2 April 2013
189. Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, at Denpasar, Bali, on 24 February 1976
190. Protocol amending the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, at Manila, on 15 December 1987
191. Second Protocol amending the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, at Manila, on 25 July 1998
192. 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, at New York, on 31 May 2001

VIII – Health

193. World Health Organization Regulations regarding Nomenclature (including the Compilation and Publication of Statistics) with respect to Diseases and Causes of Death, at Geneva, on 22 May 1967
194. International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, (ICD-9), at Geneva, on 1 May 1976
195. International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision, (ICD-10), at Geneva, on 17 May 1990
196. International Health Regulations, 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
197. Amendments to the International Health Regulations (2005), revised by the Fifty-Eighth World Health Assembly, at Geneva, on 23 May 2005 (IHR (2005))
198. WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, at Geneva, on 21 May 2003

IX – Human Rights

199. 1926 Slavery Convention, at Geneva, on 25 September 1926
200. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, at Paris, on 9 December 1948
201. Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of others, at Lake Success, New York, on 2 December 1949
202. Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, at Geneva, on 28 July 1951

203. Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, at New York, 31 January 1967
204. Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, at Geneva, on 7 September 1956
205. Convention against Discrimination in Education, at Paris, on 14 December 1960
206. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, at New York, on 21 December 1965
207. Amendment to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, at New York, on 15 January 1992
208. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, at New York, on 16 December 1966
209. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, at New York, on 16 December 1966
210. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, at New York, on 18 December 1979
211. 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
212. Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, at New York, on 10 December 1984
213. Amendments to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, at New York, on 8 September 1992
214. Convention on the Rights of the Child, at New York, on 20 November 1989
215. Amendment to Article 43(2) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, at New York, on 12 December 1995
216. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, at New York, on 25 May 2000
217. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, at New York, on 25 May 2000
218. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, at New York, on 13 December 2006

X – Intellectual Property

219. Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, at Paris, on 20 March 1883, as revised at Stockholm, on 14 July 1967 and as amended on 2 October 1979 (Paris Convention)
220. Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, at Berne, on 9 September 1886, as revised at Paris, on 24 July 1971 and as amended on 28 September 1979 (Berne Convention)

221. Universal Copyright Convention, at Geneva, on 6 September 1952 and as revised at Paris, on 24 July 1971
222. Nice Agreement concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks, 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)
223. International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks, Eighth Edition, at Geneva, in October 2000
224. 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 from 2 to 10 October 2003 and from 10 to 14 October 2005)
225. WIPO Copyright Treaty, at Geneva, on 20 December 1996
226. WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty, at Geneva, on 20 December 1996
227. Beijing Treaty on Audiovisual Performances, adopted by the Diplomatic Conference on the Protection of Audiovisual Performances in Beijing, on 24 June 2012

XI – International Crime

228. Convention on Offences and Certain other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, at Tokyo, on 14 September 1963 (Tokyo Convention)
229. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, at The Hague, on 16 December 1970 (Hague Convention)
230. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, at Montreal, on 23 September 1971 (Montreal Convention)
231. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, at Montreal, on 24 February 1988
232. International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, at New York, on 17 December 1979
233. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, at New York, on 15 December 1997
234. International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, at New York, on 9 December 1999
235. United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, at New York, on 15 November 2000 (Palermo Convention)
236. Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, at New York, on 15 November 2000

- 237. Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism, at Shanghai, on 15 June 2001
- 238. United Nations Convention against Corruption, at New York, on 31 October 2003
- 239. Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia, at Tokyo, on 11 November 2004
- 240. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, at Vienna, on 26 October 1979
- 241. Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, at Vienna, on 8 July 2005
- 242. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, at Rome, on 10 March 1988
- 243. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, at Rome, on 10 March 1988

XII – International Trade

- 244. Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft, at Geneva, on 12 April 1979
- 255. Agreement on Trade Facilitation, adopted at the Ninth Ministerial Conference in Geneva in December 2013

XIII – Labour

- 246. 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, at Washington, on 29 October 1919 (ILO Convention No. 1)
- 247. Convention concerning the Night Work of Young Persons Employed in Industry, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, at Washington, on 29 October 1919 (ILO Convention No. 6)
- 248. Convention concerning the Application of the Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, at Geneva, on 25 October 1921 (ILO Convention No. 14)
- 249. Convention concerning Workmen's Compensation for Accidents, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, at Geneva, on 10 June 1925 (ILO Convention No. 17)
- 250. Convention concerning Workmen's Compensation for Occupational Diseases, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, at Geneva, on 10 June 1925 (ILO Convention No. 18)
- 251. 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, at Geneva, on 5 June 1925 (ILO Convention No. 19)

252. Convention concerning Seamen's Articles of Agreement, 1926, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, at Geneva, on 24 June 1926 (ILO Convention No. 22)
253. Convention concerning the Repatriation of Seamen, 1926, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, at Geneva, on 23 June 1926 (ILO Convention No. 23)
254. Convention concerning the Creation of Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, at Geneva, on 16 June 1928 (ILO Convention No. 26)
255. Convention concerning the Marking of the Weight on Heavy Packages Transported by Vessels, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, at Geneva, on 21 June 1929 (ILO Convention No. 27)
256. Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, at Geneva, on 28 June 1930 (ILO Convention No. 29)
257. Convention concerning Food and Catering for Crews on Board Ship, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, at Seattle, on 27 June 1946 (ILO Convention No. 68)
258. Convention concerning the Certification of Ships' Cooks, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, at Seattle, on 27 June 1946 (ILO Convention No. 69)
259. Final Articles Revision Convention, at Montreal, on 9 October 1946 (ILO Convention No. 80)
260. Convention concerning Labour Inspection in Industry and Commerce, at Geneva, on 11 July 1947 (ILO Convention No. 81)
261. Convention concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise, at San Francisco, on 9 July 1948 (ILO Convention No. 87)
262. Convention concerning the Organisation of the Employment Service, at San Francisco, on 9 July 1948 (ILO Convention No. 88)
263. Convention concerning Crew Accommodation on Board Ship (Revised 1949), at Geneva, on 18 June 1949 (ILO Convention No. 92)
264. Convention concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively, at Geneva, on 1 July 1949 (ILO Convention No. 98)
265. Convention concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value, at Geneva, on 29 June 1951 (ILO Convention No. 100)
266. Convention concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour, at Geneva, on 25 June 1957 (ILO Convention No. 105)
267. Convention concerning Weekly Rest in Commerce and Offices, at Geneva, on 26 June 1957 (ILO Convention No. 106)
268. Convention concerning Seafarers' National Identity Documents, at Geneva, on 13 May 1958 (ILO Convention No. 108)
269. Convention concerning Discrimination in respect of Employment and Occupation, at Geneva,

- on 25 June 1958 (ILO Convention No. 111)
270. Convention concerning the Protection of Workers against Ionising Radiations, at Geneva, on 22 June 1960 (ILO Convention No. 115)
271. Convention concerning Hygiene in Commerce and Offices, at Geneva, on 8 July 1964 (ILO Convention No. 120)
272. Convention concerning Employment Policy, at Geneva, on 9 July 1964 (ILO Convention No. 122)
273. Convention concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment, at Geneva, on 26 June 1973 (ILO Convention No. 138)
274. Convention concerning Tripartite Consultations to promote the Implementation of International Labour Standards, at Geneva, on 21 June 1976 (ILO Convention No. 144)
275. Convention concerning the Protection of Workers against Occupational Hazards in the Working Environment due to Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration, at Geneva, on 20 June 1977 (ILO Convention No. 148)
276. Convention concerning Labour Administration: Role, Functions and Organisation, at Geneva, on 26 June 1978 (ILO Convention No. 150)
277. Convention concerning Occupational Safety and Health and the Working Environment, at Geneva, on 22 June 1981 (ILO Convention No. 155)
278. Convention concerning Safety and Health in Construction, at Geneva, on 20 June 1988 (ILO Convention No. 167)
279. Convention concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, at Geneva, on 17 June 1999 (ILO Convention No. 182)

XIV – Maritime

280. International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law with respect to Collisions between Vessels, at Brussels, on 23 September 1910
281. Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law relating to Assistance and Salvage at Sea, at Brussels, on 23 September 1910
282. International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law relating to Bills of Lading, at Brussels, on 25 August 1924
283. International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules concerning Civil Jurisdiction in Matters of Collision, at Brussels, on 10 May 1952
284. International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to Penal Jurisdiction in Matters of Collision or Other Incidents of Navigation, at Brussels, on 10 May 1952
285. International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to the Arrest of Sea-Going Ships, at Brussels, on 10 May 1952

286. International Convention relating to the Limitation of the Liability of Owners of Sea-Going Ships, at Brussels, on 10 October 1957
287. Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965 (FAL 1965), at London, on 9 April 1965 and as amended on 17 September 1987, 3 May 1990, 1 May 1992, 29 April 1993, 11 January 1996, 9 September 1999 and 10 January 2002
288. 2005 Amendments to the Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965, at London, on 7 July 2005 – FAL.8(32)
289. 2009 Amendments to the Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965, at London, on 16 January 2009 – FAL.10(35)
290. International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, at London, on 5 April 1966 (LL 1966)
291. 2005 Amendments to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, at London, on 1 December 2005 – A.972(24)
292. 2013 Amendments (ANNEX II) to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, at London, on 4 December 2013 – A.1082(28)
293. 2013 Amendments (ANNEXES I and IV) to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, at London, on 4 December 2013 – A.1083(28)
294. Protocol of 1988 relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, at London, on 11 November 1988
295. 2003 Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, at London, on 5 June 2003 – MSC.143(77)
296. 2004 Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, at London, on 9 December 2004 – MSC.172(79)
297. 2006 Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, at London, on 8 December 2006 – MSC.223(82)
298. 2008 Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, at London, on 4 December 2008 – MSC.270(85)
299. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, as amended, at London, on 24 May 2012 – MSC.329(90)
300. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, as amended, at London, on 30 November 2012 – MSC.345(91)
301. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, as amended, at London, on 21 June 2013 – MSC.356(92)
302. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, as amended, at London, on 22 May 2014 – MSC.375(93)
303. International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969, at London, on 23 June 1969 (TONNAGE 1969)

304. Amendments to the International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969, at London, on 4 December 2013 – A.1084(28)
305. International Convention relating to Intervention on the High Seas in cases of Oil Pollution Casualties, 1969, at Brussels, on 29 November 1969 (INTERVENTION 1969)
306. Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, as amended, at London, on 20 October 1972 (COLREG 1972)
307. Amendments to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, at London, on 19 November 1981 – A.464(XII)
308. Amendments to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, at London, on 19 November of 1987 – A.626(15)
309. Amendments to Rule 10 of the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, at London, on 19 October 1989 – A.678(16)
310. Amendments to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, at London, on 4 November 1993 – A.736(18)
311. Amendments to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, at London, on 29 November 2001 – A.910(22)
312. Amendments to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, at London, on 29 November 2007 – A.1004(25)
313. Amendments to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, at London, on 4 December 2013 – A.1085(28)
314. International Convention for Safe Containers, 1972 (CSC 1972), at Geneva, on 2 December 1972, as amended on 2 April 1981, 13 June 1983 and 17 May 1991
315. Amendments to the International Convention for Safe Containers, 1972, at London, on 3 December 2010 – MSC.310(88)
316. 2013 Amendments to the International Convention for Safe Containers, 1972, at London, on 21 June 2013 – MSC.355(92)
317. Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, in quadruplicate, at London, Mexico City, Moscow and Washington, on 29 December 1972 (LC 1972)
318. 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, at London, on 12 October 1978 (1978 (Incineration) Amendments)
319. 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 amendments to the lists of substances contained in Annexes I and II to the Convention) of

- the Fifth Consultative Meeting of the Contracting Parties, at London, on 24 September 1980 (1980 Amendments (List of Substances))
320. 1973 Protocol relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances other than Oil, as amended, at London, on 2 November 1973 (INTERVENTION PROT 1973)
 321. International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, at London, on 1 November 1974 (SOLAS 1974)
 322. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, at London, on 20 November 1981 – MSC.1(XLV)
 323. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, at London, on 17 June 1983 – MSC.6(48)
 324. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, at London, on 21 April 1988 – MSC.11(55)
 325. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, at London, on 28 October 1988 – MSC.12(56)
 326. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974 concerning Radiocommunications for the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System, at London, on 9 November 1988 – CCG to SOLAS Res.1
 327. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, at London, on 11 April 1989 – MSC.13(57)
 328. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, at London, on 25 May 1990 – MSC.19(58)
 329. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, at London, on 23 May 1991 – MSC.22(59)
 330. Amendments to Chapter II-2 of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, at London, on 10 April 1992 – MSC.24(60)
 331. Amendments to Chapter II-1 of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, at London, on 10 April 1992 – MSC.26(60)
 332. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, at London, on 11 December 1992 – MSC.27(61)
 333. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, at London, on 23 May 1994 – MSC.31(63)
 334. Amendments to the Annex to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, at London, on 24 May 1994 – CCG to SOLAS Res.1
 335. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, at London, on 9 December 1994 – MSC.42(64)
 336. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, at London,

- on 16 May 1995 – MSC.46(65)
337. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, at London, on 29 November 1995 – CCG to SOLAS Res.1
338. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, at London, on 4 June 1996 – MSC.47(66)
339. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, at London, on 5 December 1996 – MSC.57(67)
340. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, at London, on 4 June 1997 – MSC.65(68)
341. Amendments to the Annex to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, at London, on 27 November 1997 – CCG to SOLAS Res.1
342. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, at London, on 18 May 1998 – MSC.69(69)
343. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, at London, on 27 May 1999 – MSC.87(71)
344. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, at London, on 26 May 2000 – MSC.91(72)
345. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, at London, on 5 December 2000 – MSC.99(73)
346. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, at London, on 6 June 2001 – MSC.117(74)
347. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, at London, on 24 May 2002 – MSC.123(75)
348. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, at London, on 12 December 2002 – CCG to SOLAS Res.1
349. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, at London, on 12 December 2002 – MSC.134(76)
350. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, at London, on 5 June 2003 – MSC.142(77)
351. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, at London, on 20 May 2004 – MSC.151(78)
352. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, at London, on 20 May 2004 – MSC.152(78)
353. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, at London, on 20 May 2004 – MSC.153(78)
354. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended,

- at London, on 9 December 2004 – MSC.170(79)
355. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, at London, on 20 May 2005 – MSC.194(80), Annex 1
356. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, at London, on 20 May 2005 – MSC.194(80), Annex 2
357. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, at London, on 18 May 2006 – MSC.201(81)
358. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, at London, on 19 May 2006 – MSC.202(81)
359. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, at London, on 8 December 2006 – MSC.216(82), Annex 1
360. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, at London, on 8 December 2006 – MSC.216(82), Annex 2
361. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, at London on 8 December 2006 – MSC.216(82), Annex 3
362. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, at London, on 12 October 2007 – MSC.239(83)
363. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, at London, on 16 May 2008 – MSC.256(84)
364. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, at London, on 16 May 2008 – MSC.257(84)
365. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, at London, on 4 December 2008 – MSC.269(85), Annex 1
366. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, at London, on 4 December 2008 – MSC.269(85), Annex 2
367. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, at London, on 5 June 2009 – MSC.282(86)
368. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, at London, on 21 May 2010 – MSC.290(87)
369. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, at London, on 21 May 2010 – MSC.291(87)
370. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, at London, on 3 December 2010 – MSC.308(88)
371. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, at London, on 20 May 2011 – MSC.317(89)
372. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended,

- at London, on 24 May 2012 – MSC.325(90)
373. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, at London, on 30 November 2012 – MSC.338(91)
374. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, at London, on 21 June 2013 – MSC.350(92)
375. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, at London, on 22 May 2014 – MSC.365(93)
376. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, at London, on 22 May 2014 – MSC.366(93)
377. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, at London, on 21 November 2014 – MSC.380(94)
378. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, at London, on 21 November 2014 – MSC.386(94)
379. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, at London, on 11 June 2015 – MSC.392(95)
380. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, adopted on 19 May 2016 – MSC.404(96)
381. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, at London, on 26 November 2016 – MSC.409(97)
382. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, at London, on 15 June 2017 – MSC.421(98)
383. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, at London, on 24 May 2018 – MSC.436(99)
384. International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), at London, on 17 June 1983 – MSC.4(48)
385. Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), at London, on 29 April 1987 – MSC.10(54)
386. Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), at London, on 11 April 1989 – MSC.14(57)
387. Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), at London, on 24 May 1990 – MSC.16(58)
388. Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), at London, on 11 December 1992 – MSC.28(61)
389. Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), at London, on 4 June 1996 – MSC.50(66)
390. Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying

- Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), at London, on 5 December 1996 – MSC.58(67)
391. Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), at London, on 5 December 2000 – MSC.102(73)
392. Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), at London, on 10 December 2004 – MSC.176(79)
393. Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), at London, on 8 December 2006 – MSC.219(82)
394. Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), at London, on 30 November 2012 – MSC.340(91)
395. Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), at London, on 22 May 2014 – MSC.369(93)
396. Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), at London, on 24 May 2018 – MSC.440(99)
397. Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), at London, on 13 June 2019 – MSC.460(101)
398. Amendments to the Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk (GC Code), at London, on 22 May 2014 – MSC.377(93)
399. International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk (IGC Code), at London, on 17 June 1983 – MSC.5(48)
400. Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk (IGC Code), at London, on 24 May 1990 – MSC.17(58)
401. Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk (IGC Code), at London, on 11 December 1992 – MSC.30(61)
402. Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk (IGC Code), at London, on 23 May 1994 – MSC.32(63)
403. Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk (IGC Code), at London, on 5 December 1996 – MSC.59(67)
404. Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk (IGC Code), at London, on 5 December 2000 – MSC.103(73)
405. Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk (IGC Code), at London, on 10 December 2004 – MSC.177(79)
406. Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk (IGC Code), at London, on 8 December 2006 – MSC.220(82)
407. Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk (IGC Code), at London, on 22 May 2014 – MSC.370(93)
408. Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying

- Liquefied Gases in Bulk (IGC Code), at London, on 25 November 2016 – MSC.411(97)
409. Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk (IGC Code), at London, on 24 May 2018 – MSC.441(99)
410. Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (BCH Code), at London, on 12 October 1971 – A.212(VII)
411. Amendments to the Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (BCH Code), at London, on 22 May 2014 – MSC.376(93)
412. International Code for the Safe Carriage of Grain in Bulk (Grain Code), at London, on 23 May 1991 – MSC.23(59)
413. Code of Safe Practice for Cargo Stowage and Securing (CSS Code), at London, on 6 November 1991 – A.714(17)
414. Guidelines for the Authorization of Organizations Acting on Behalf of the Administration, at London, on 4 November 1993 – A.739(18)
415. Amendments to the Guidelines for the Authorization of Organizations Acting on Behalf of the Administration, at London, on 18 May 2006 – MSC.208(81)
416. International Management Code for the Safe Operation of Ships and for Pollution Prevention (International Safety Management (ISM) Code), at London, on 4 November 1993 – A.741(18)
417. Amendments to the International Safety Management (ISM) Code, at London, on 5 December 2000 – MSC.104(73)
418. Amendments to the International Safety Management (ISM) Code, at London, on 10 December 2004 – MSC.179(79)
419. Amendments to the International Safety Management (ISM) Code, at London, on 20 May 2005 – MSC.195(80)
420. Amendments to the International Safety Management (ISM) Code, at London, on 4 December 2008 – MSC.273(85)
421. Amendments to the International Safety Management (ISM) Code, at London, on 21 June 2013 – MSC.353(92)
422. Guidelines on the Enhanced Programme of Inspections during Surveys of Bulk Carriers and Oil Tankers, at London, on 4 November 1993 – A.744(18)
423. Amendments to the Guidelines on the Enhanced Programme of Inspections during Surveys of Bulk Carriers and Oil Tankers, at London, on 4 June 1996 – MSC.49(66)
424. Amendments to the Guidelines on the Enhanced Programme of Inspections during Surveys of Bulk Carriers and Oil Tankers, at London, on 27 November 1997 – CCG to SOLAS Res.2
425. Amendments to the Guidelines on the Enhanced Programme of Inspections during Surveys of Bulk Carriers and Oil Tankers, at London, on 5 December 2000 – MSC.105(73)
426. Amendments to the Guidelines on the Enhanced Programme of Inspections during Surveys

- of Bulk Carriers and Oil Tankers, at London, on 24 May 2002 – MSC.125(75)
427. Amendments to the Guidelines on the Enhanced Programme of Inspections during Surveys of Bulk Carriers and Oil Tankers, at London, on 5 June 2003 – MSC.144(77)
428. Amendments to the Guidelines on the Enhanced Programme of Inspections during Surveys of Bulk Carriers and Oil Tankers, at London, on 20 May 2005 – MSC.197(80)
429. Amendments to the Guidelines on the Enhanced Programme of Inspections during Surveys of Bulk Carriers and Oil Tankers, at London, on 16 May 2008 – MSC.261(84)
430. International Code of Safety for High-Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), at London, on 20 May 1994 – MSC.36(63)
431. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High-Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), at London, on 6 June 2001 – MSC.119(74)
432. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), at London, on 10 December 2004 – MSC.174(79)
433. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High-Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), at London, on 8 December 2006 – MSC.221(82)
434. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High-Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), at London, on 16 May 2008 – MSC.259(84)
435. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High-Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), at London on 21 June 2013 – MSC.351(92)
436. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High-Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), at London, on 15 June 2017 – MSC.423(98)
437. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High-Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), at London, on 24 May 2018 – MSC.438(99)
438. International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, at London, on 4 June 1996 – MSC.48(66)
439. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, at London, on 18 May 2006 – MSC.207(81)
440. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, at London, on 8 December 2006 – MSC.218(82)
441. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, at London, on 4 December 2008 – MSC.272(85)
442. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, at London, on 21 May 2010 – MSC.293(87)
443. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, at London, on 20 May 2011 – MSC.320(89)
444. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, at London, on 22 May 2014 – MSC.368(93)

445. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, at London, on 15 June 2017 – MSC.425(98)
446. International Code for Application of Fire Test Procedures (FTP Code), at London, on 5 December 1996 – MSC.61(67)
447. Amendments to the International Code for Application of Fire Test Procedures (FTP Code), at London, on 5 December 2000 – MSC.101(73)
448. Amendments to the International Code for Application of Fire Test Procedures (FTP Code), at London, on 10 December 2004 – MSC.173(79)
449. International Code for the Safe Carriage of Packaged Irradiated Nuclear Fuel, Plutonium and High-Level Radioactive Wastes on Board Ships (INF Code), at London, on 25 May 1999 – MSC.88(71)
450. 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), at London, on 6 June 2001 – MSC.118(74)
451. 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), at London, on 12 December 2002 – MSC.135(76)
452. 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), at London, on 10 December 2004 – MSC.178(79)
453. 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), at London, on 12 October 2007 – MSC.241(83)
454. International Code of Safety for High-Speed Craft, 2000 (2000 HSC Code), at London, on 5 December 2000 – MSC.97(73)
455. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High-Speed Craft, 2000 (2000 HSC Code), at London, on 10 December 2004 – MSC.175(79)
456. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High-Speed Craft, 2000 (2000 HSC Code), at London, on 8 December 2006 – MSC.222(82)
457. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High-Speed Craft, 2000 (2000 HSC Code), at London, on 16 May 2008 – MSC.260(84)
458. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High-Speed Craft, 2000 (2000 HSC Code), at London, on 4 December 2008 – MSC.271(85)
459. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High-Speed Craft, 2000 (2000 HSC Code), at London, on 24 May 2012 – MSC.326(90)
460. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High-Speed Craft, 2000 (2000 HSC Code), at London, on 21 June 2013 – MSC.352(92)

461. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High-Speed Craft, 2000 (2000 HSC Code), at London, on 15 June 2017 – MSC.424(98)
462. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High-Speed Craft, 2000 (2000 HSC Code), at London, on 24 May 2018 – MSC.439(99)
463. International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), at London, on 5 December 2000 – MSC.98(73)
464. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), at London, on 18 May 2006 – MSC.206(81)
465. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), at London, on 8 December 2006 – MSC.217(82), Annex 1
466. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), at London, on 8 December 2006 – MSC.217(82), Annex 2
467. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), at London, on 21 May 2010 – MSC.292(87)
468. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), at London, on 3 December 2010 – MSC.311(88)
469. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), at London, on 25 May 2012 – MSC.327(90)
470. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), at London, on 30 November 2012 – MSC.339(91)
471. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), at London, on 22 May 2014 – MSC.367(93)
472. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), at London, on 19 May 2016 – MSC.403(96)
473. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), at London, on 25 November 2016 – MSC.410(97)
474. International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code, at London, on 24 May 2002 – MSC.122(75)
475. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code, at London, on 20 May 2004 – MSC.157(78)
476. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code, at London, on 18 May 2006 – MSC.205(81)
477. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code, at London, on 16 May 2008 – MSC.262(84)
478. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code, at London, on 21 May 2010 – MSC.294(87)

- 479. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code, at London, on 24 May 2012 – MSC.328(90)
- 480. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code, at London, on 22 May 2014 – MSC.372(93)
- 481. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code, at London, on 19 May 2016 – MSC.406(96)
- 482. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code, at London, on 24 May 2018 – MSC.442(99)
- 483. International Code for the Security of Ships and of Port Facilities (ISPS Code), at London, on 12 December 2002 – CCG to SOLAS Res.2
- 484. Amendments to the International Code for the Security of Ships and of Port Facilities (ISPS Code), at London, on 20 May 2005 – MSC.196(80)
- 485. Technical Provisions for Means of Access for Inspections, at London, on 12 December 2002 – MSC.133(76)
- 486. Amendments to the Technical Provisions for Means of Access for Inspections, at London, on 20 May 2004 – MSC.158(78)
- 487. Standards and Criteria for Side Structures of Bulk Carriers of Single-Side Skin Construction, at London, on 9 December 2004 – MSC.168(79)
- 488. Standards for Owners' Inspection and Maintenance of Bulk Carrier Hatch Covers, at London, on 9 December 2004 – MSC.169(79)
- 489. Performance Standard for Protective Coatings for Dedicated Seawater Ballast Tanks in All Types of Ships and Double-Side Skin Spaces of Bulk Carriers, at London, on 8 December 2006 – MSC.215(82)
- 490. 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, at London, on 30 November 2012 – MSC.341(91)
- 491. Code of the International Standards and Recommended Practices for a Safety Investigation into a Marine Casualty or Marine Incident (Casualty Investigation Code), at London, on 16 May 2008 – MSC.255(84)
- 492. International Code on Intact Stability, 2008 (2008 IS Code), at London, on 4 December 2008 – MSC.267(85)
- 493. Amendments to the International Code on Intact Stability, 2008 (2008 IS Code), at London, on 25 November 2016 – MSC.413(97)
- 494. Amendments to the International Code on Intact Stability, 2008 (2008 IS Code), at London, on 25 November 2016 – MSC.414(97)
- 495. Amendments to the International Code on Intact Stability, 2008 (2008 IS Code), at London, on 24 May 2018 – MSC.443(99)

496. Amendments to the International Code on Intact Stability, 2008 (2008 IS Code), at London, on 24 May 2018 – MSC.444(99)
497. International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes (IMSBC) Code, at London, on 4 December 2008 – MSC.268(85)
498. Amendments to the International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes (IMSBC) Code, at London, on 20 May 2011 – MSC.318(89)
499. Amendments to the International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes (IMSBC) Code, at London, on 21 June 2013 – MSC.354(92)
500. Amendments to the International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes (IMSBC) Code, at London, on 11 June 2015 – MSC.393(95)
501. Amendments to the International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes (IMSBC) Code, at London, on 13 June 2019 – MSC.462(101)
502. International Goal-Based Ship Construction Standards for Bulk Carriers and Oil Tankers, at London, on 20 May 2010 – MSC.287(87)
503. Performance Standard for Protective Coatings for Cargo Oil Tanks of Crude Oil Tankers, 2010, at London, on 14 May 2010 – MSC.288(87)
504. Amendments to the Performance Standard for Protective Coatings for Cargo Oil Tanks of Crude Oil Tankers, at London, on 30 November 2012 – MSC.342(91)
505. Performance Standard for Alternative Means of Corrosion Protection for Cargo Oil Tanks of Crude Oil Tankers, at London, on 14 May 2010 – MSC.289(87)
506. International Code for Application of Fire Test Procedures, 2010 (2010 FTP Code), at London, on 3 December 2010 – MSC.307(88)
507. Amendments to the International Code for Application of Fire Test Procedures, 2010 (2010 FTP Code), at London, on 24 May 2018 – MSC.437(99)
508. International Code on the Enhanced Programme of Inspections during Surveys of Bulk Carriers and Oil Tankers, 2011 (2011 ESP CODE), at London, on 30 November 2011 A. 1049(27)
509. Amendments to the International Code on the Enhanced Programme of Inspections during Surveys of Bulk Carriers and Oil Tankers, 2011 (2011 ESP CODE), at London, on 22 May 2014 – MSC.371(93)
510. Amendments to the International Code on the Enhanced Programme of Inspections during Surveys of Bulk Carriers and Oil Tankers, 2011 (2011 ESP CODE), at London, on 21 November 2014 – MSC.381(94)
511. Amendments to the International Code on the Enhanced Programme of Inspections during Surveys of Bulk Carriers and Oil Tankers, 2011 (2011 ESP CODE), at London, on 19 May 2016 – MSC.405(96)
512. Amendments to the International Code on the Enhanced Programme of Inspections during Surveys of Bulk Carriers and Oil Tankers, 2011 (2011 ESP CODE), at London, on 13 June

2019 – MSC.461(101)

- 513. Code on Noise Levels on Board Ships, at London, on 30 November 2012 –MSC.337(91)
- 514. Code for Recognized Organizations (RO Code), at London, on 21 June 2013 –MSC.349(92)
- 515. IMO Instruments Implementation Code (III Code), at London, on 4 December 2013 A.1070(28)
- 516. International Code for Ships Operating in Polar Waters (Polar Code), at London, on 21 November 2014 MSC.385(94)
- 517. International Code of Safety for Ships Using Gases or Other Low-flashpoint Fuels (IGF CODE), at London, on 11 June 2015 – MSC.391(95)
- 518. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for Ships Using Gases or Other Low-flashpoint Fuels (IGF Code), at London, on 15 June 2017 - MSC.422(98)
- 519. Requirements for Maintenance, Thorough Examination, Operational Testing, Overhaul and Repair of Lifeboats and Rescue Boats, Launching Appliances and Release Gear, at London, on 19 May 2016 – MSC.402(96)
- 520. Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, at London, on 17 February 1978 (SOLAS PROT 1978),
- 521. Amendments to the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, at London, 20 November 1981 – MSC.2(XLV)
- 522. Amendments to the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, concerning Radiocommunications for the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System, at London, on 10 November 1988
- 523. Amendments to the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, at London, on 30 November 2012 – MSC.343(91)
- 524. Amendments to the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, at London, on 11 June 2015 – MSC.394(95)
- 525. Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, at London, on 11 November 1988 (SOLAS PROT 1988)
- 526. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, at London, on 26 May 2000 – MSC.92(72)
- 527. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, at London, on 5 December 2000 – MSC.100(73)
- 528. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, at London, on 24 May 2002 – MSC.124(75)
- 529. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, at London, on 20 May 2004 – MSC.154(78)
- 530. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, at London, on 9 December 2004 – MSC.171(79)

531. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, at London, on 8 December 2006 – MSC.227(82)
532. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, at London, on 12 October 2007 – MSC.240(83)
533. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, at London, on 16 May 2008 – MSC.258(84)
534. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, at London, on 5 June 2009 – MSC.283(86)
535. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, at London, on 3 December 2010 – MSC.309(88)
536. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, at London, on 30 November 2012 – MSC.344(91)
537. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, at London, on 11 June 2015 - MSC. 395(95)
538. International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, at London, on 2 November 1973
539. Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, at London, on 17 February 1978 (MARPOL 73/78)
540. 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), at London, on 17 February 1978
541. 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), at London, on 17 February 1978
542. 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 Form, or in Freight Containers, Portable Tanks or Road and Rail Tank Wagons), at London, on 17 February 1978
543. 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), at London, on 17 February 1978
544. 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), at London, on 17 February 1978 (Annex of the Protocol of 1978)
545. 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), at London, on 7 September 1984 – MEPC.14(20)

546. 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), at London, on 5 December 1985 – MEPC.16(22)
547. 1985 Amendments to the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, at London, on 5 December 1985 – MEPC.21(22)
548. 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), at London, on 1 December 1987 – MEPC.29(25)
549. 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), at London, on 17 March 1989 – MEPC.34(27)
550. 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), at London, on 17 October 1989 – MEPC.36(28)
551. 1990 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), at London, on 16 March 1990 – MEPC.39(29)
552. 1990 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 V), at London, on 16 November 1990 – MEPC.42(30)
553. 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), at London, on 4 July 1991 – MEPC.47(31)
554. 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), at London, on 4 July 1991 – MEPC.48(31)
555. 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), at London, on 6 March 1992 – MEPC.51(32)
556. 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), at London, on 6 March 1992 – MEPC.52(32)
557. 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), at London, on 30 October 1992 – MEPC.57(33)
558. 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), at London, on 30 October 1992 – MEPC.58(33)

559. 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), at London, on 2 November 1994
560. 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), at London, on 14 September 1995 – MEPC.65(37)
561. 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), at London, on 10 July 1996 – MEPC.68(38)
562. 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), at London, on 25 September 1997 – MEPC.75(40)
563. 1999 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), at London, on 1 July 1999 – MEPC.78(43)
564. 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), at London, on 13 March 2000 – MEPC.84(44)
565. 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), at London, on 5 October 2000 – MEPC.89(45)
566. 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), at London, on 27 April 2001 – MEPC.95(46)
567. 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), at London, on 4 December 2003 – MEPC.111(50)
568. 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), at London, on 1 April 2004 – MEPC.115(51)
569. 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), at London, on 1 April 2004 – MEPC.116(51)
570. 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), at London, on 15 October 2004 – MEPC.117(52)
571. 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), at London, on 15 October 2004

- MEPC.118(52)
- 572. 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), at London, on 24 March 2006 – MEPC.141(54)
- 573. 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), at London, on 24 March 2006 – MEPC.143(54)
- 574. 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), at London, on 13 October 2006 – MEPC.154(55)
- 575. 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), at London, on 13 October 2006 – MEPC.156(55)
- 576. 2007 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 IV), at London, on 13 July 2007 – MEPC.164(56)
- 577. 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), at London, on 17 July 2009 – MEPC.186(59)
- 578. 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), at London, on 17 July 2009 – MEPC.187(59)
- 579. 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), at London, on 26 March 2010 – MEPC.189(60)
- 580. 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), at London, on 1 October 2010 – MEPC.193(61)
- 581. 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), at London, on 15 July 2011 – MEPC.200(62)
- 582. 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), at London, on 15 July 2011 – MEPC.201(62)
- 583. 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), at London, on 2 March 2012 – MEPC.216(63)
- 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 I), at London, on 17 May 2013 – MEPC.235(65)
585. 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), at London, on 17 May 2013 – MEPC.238(65)
586. 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), at London, on 4 April 2014 – MEPC.246(66)
587. 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), at London, on 4 April 2014 – MEPC.248(66)
588. 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), at London, on 17 October 2014 – MEPC.256(67)
589. 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), at London, on 17 October 2014 – MEPC.257(67)
590. 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), at London, on 15 May 2015 – MEPC.265(68)
591. 2015 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 (Annex I), at London, on 15 May 2015 – MEPC.266(68)
592. 2016 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 (Annex II), at London, on 22 April 2016 – MEPC.270(69)
593. 2016 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 (Annex IV), at London, on 22 April 2016 – MEPC.274(69)
594. 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 (Annex I), at London, on 28 October 2016 – MEPC.276(70)
595. 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 (Annex V), at London, on 28 October 2016 – MEPC.277(70)
596. 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 (Annexes I, II and V), at London, on 17 May 2019 – MEPC. 314(74)

597. 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 (Annex II), at London, on 17 May 2019 – MEPC.315(74)
598. 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), at London, on 26 September 1997
599. Protocol of 1997 of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 (Annex VI - Regulations for the Prevention of Air Pollution from Ships), as amended, at London, on 26 September 1997
600. 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 (Annex VI and the NOx Technical Code), at London, on 22 July 2005 – MEPC.132(53)
601. 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), at London, on 10 October 2008 – MEPC.176(58)
602. 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), at London, on 10 October 2008 – MEPC.177(58)
603. 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, at London, on 26 March 2010 – MEPC.190(60)
604. 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, at London, on 1 October 2010 – MEPC.194(61)
605. 2011 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), at London, on 15 July 2011 – MEPC.202(62)
606. 2011 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), at London, on 15 July 2011 – MEPC.203(62)
607. 2012 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 and the NOx Technical Code 2008), at London, on 6 March 2012 – MEPC.217(63)
608. 2014 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, at London, on 4 April 2014 – MEPC.247(66)
609. 2014 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, at London, on 4 April 2014 – MEPC.251(66)
610. 2014 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), at London, on 17 October 2014 – MEPC.258(67)
 611. 2016 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), at London, on 22 April 2016 – MEPC.271(69)
 612. 2016 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 the NOx Technical Code 2008), at London, on 22 April 2016 – MEPC.272(69)
 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 (Annex VI), at London, on 28 October 2016 – MEPC.278(70)
 614. 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), at London, on 7 July 2017 – MEPC.286(71)
 615. 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), at London, on 13 April 2018 – MEPC.301(72)
 616. 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), at London, on 26 October 2018 – MEPC.305(73)
 617. 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), at London, on 17 May 2019 – MEPC.316(74)
 618. 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 the NOx Technical Code 2008), at London, on 17 May 2019 – MEPC.317(74)
 619. International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), at London, on 5 December 1985 – MEPC.19(22)
 620. 1989 Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), at London, on 17 March 1989 – MEPC.32(27)
 621. 1990 Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), at London, on 16 March 1990 – MEPC.40(29)

622. 1992 Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), at London, on 30 October 1992 – MEPC.55(33)
623. 1996 Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), at London, on 10 July 1996 – MEPC.69(38)
624. 1997 Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), at London, on 10 March 1997 – MEPC.73(39)
625. 1999 Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), at London, on 1 July 1999 – MEPC.79(43)
626. 2000 Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), at London, on 5 October 2000 – MEPC.90(45)
627. 2004 Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), at London, on 15 October 2004 – MEPC.119(52)
628. 2007 Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), at London, on 13 July 2007 – MEPC.166(56)
629. 2012 Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), at London, on 5 October 2012 – MEPC.225(64)
630. 2014 Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), at London, on 4 April 2014 – MEPC.250(66)
631. 2018 Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), at London, on 13 April 2018 – MEPC.302(72)
632. 2019 Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), at London, on 17 May 2019 – MEPC.318(74)
633. Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (BCH Code), at London, on 5 December 1985 – MEPC.20(22)
634. 1989 Amendments to the Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (BCH Code), at London, on 17 March 1989 – MEPC.33(27)
635. 1990 Amendments to the Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (BCH Code), at London, on 16 March 1990 – MEPC.41(29)
636. 1992 Amendments to the Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying

- Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (BCH Code), at London, on 30 October 1992 – MEPC.56(33)
637. 1996 Amendments to the Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (BCH Code), at London, on 10 July 1996 – MEPC.70(38)
638. 1999 Amendments to the Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (BCH Code), at London, on 1 July 1999 – MEPC.80(43)
639. 2000 Amendments to the Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (BCH Code), at London, on 5 October 2000 – MEPC.91(45)
640. 2006 Amendments to the Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (BCH Code), at London, on 24 March 2006 – MEPC.144(54)
641. 2014 Amendments to the Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (BCH Code), at London, on 4 April 2014 – MEPC.249(66)
642. 2018 Amendments to the Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (BCH Code), at London, on 13 April 2018 – MEPC.303(72)
643. 2019 Amendments to the Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (BCH Code), at London, on 17 May 2019 – MEPC.319(74)
644. Condition Assessment Scheme (CAS), as provided for in Annex I of the MARPOL 73/78, at London, on 27 April 2001 – MEPC.94(46)
645. 2002 Amendments to the Condition Assessment Scheme (CAS), at London, on 11 October 2002 – MEPC.99(48)
646. 2003 Amendments to the Condition Assessment Scheme (CAS), at London, on 4 December 2003 – MEPC.112(50)
647. 2005 Amendments to the Condition Assessment Scheme (CAS), at London, on 22 July 2005 – MEPC.131(53)
648. 2006 Amendments to the Condition Assessment Scheme (CAS), at London, on 13 October 2006 – MEPC.155(55)
649. 2013 Amendments to the Condition Assessment Scheme (CAS), at London, on 17 May 2013 – MEPC.236(65)
650. Code for Recognized Organizations (RO Code), as provided for in Annexes I and II of the MARPOL 73/78, at London, on 17 May 2013 – MEPC.237(65) (see also MSC.349(92))
651. International Code for Ships Operating in Polar Waters (Polar Code), at London, on 15 May 2015 – MEPC.264(68) (see also MSC.385(94))
652. International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, at London, on 7 July 1978 (STCW 1978)
653. 1991 Amendments to the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, at London, on 22 May 1991 – MSC.21(59)
654. 1994 Amendments to the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and

- Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, at London, on 23 May 1994 – MSC.33(63)
655. 1995 Amendments to the Annex to the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, at London, on 7 July 1995 – CCG to SOLAS Res.1
656. 1997 Amendments to the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, at London, on 4 June 1997 – MSC.66(68)
657. The Manila Amendments to the Annex to the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, at Manila, on 25 June 2010
658. 2014 Amendments to the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, at London, on 22 May 2014 – MSC.373(93)
659. 2015 Amendments to the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, at London, on 11 June 2015 – MSC.396(95)
660. 2016 Amendments to the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, at London, on 25 November 2016 – MSC.416(97)
661. Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code , at London, on 7 July 1995 – CCG to SOLAS Res.2
662. 1997 Amendments to the Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code, at London, on 4 June 1997 – MSC.67(68)
663. 1998 Amendments to the Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code, at London, on 9 December 1998 – MSC.78(70)
664. The Manila Amendments to the Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code, at Manila, on 25 June 2010
665. Amendments to the Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code, at London, on 22 May 2014 – MSC.374(93)
666. Amendments to the Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code (Part A), at London, on 11 June 2015 – MSC.397(95)
667. Amendments to the Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code (Part A), at London, on 25 November 2016 – MSC.417(97)
668. Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, 1974, at Athens, on 13 December 1974 (PAL CONVENTION 1974)
669. 1976 Protocol to the Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, 1974, at Athens, on 19 November 1976
670. International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, 1979, at Hamburg, on 27 April 1979 (SAR 1979)
671. 1998 Amendments to the International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, 1979, at London, on 18 May 1998

672. International Convention on Salvage, 1989, at London, on 28 April 1989 (SALVAGE 1989)
673. International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation (with Annex), at London, on 30 November 1990 (OPRC 1990)
674. Protocol of 1992 to amend the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969, at London, on 27 November 1992 (1992 CLC PROT)
675. Amendments of the Limitation Amounts in the Protocol of 1992 to amend the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969 (1992 CLC PROT), at London, on 18 October 2000
676. Protocol on Preparedness, Response and Co-operation to Pollution Incidents by Hazardous and Noxious Substances, 2000, at London, on 15 March 2000
677. International Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage, 2001, at London, on 23 March 2001
678. International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-fouling Systems on Ships, 2001, at London, on 5 October 2001
679. International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments, 2004 (BWM 2004), at London, on 13 February 2004
680. Amendments to the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments, 2004 (BWM 2004), at London, on 13 April 2018 – MEPC.296(72)
681. Amendments to the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments, 2004 (BWM 2004), at London, on 13 April 2018 – MEPC.297(72)
682. Amendments to the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments, 2004 (BWM 2004), at London, on 13 April 2018 – MEPC.299(72)

XV – Private International Law

683. Convention relating to Civil Procedure, at The Hague, on 1 March 1954
684. Convention on the Law Applicable to Maintenance Obligations towards Children, at The Hague, on 24 October 1956
685. Convention concerning the Recognition and Enforcement of Decisions relating to Maintenance Obligations towards Children, at The Hague, on 15 April 1958
686. Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, at New York, on 10 June 1958
687. Convention concerning the Powers of Authorities and the Law Applicable in respect of the Protection of Minors, at The Hague, on 5 October 1961
688. Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents, at

The Hague, on 5 October 1961

- 689. Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters, at The Hague, on 15 November 1965
- 690. Convention on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters, at The Hague, on 18 March 1970
- 691. Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, at The Hague, on 25 October 1980
- 692. Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Intercountry Adoption, at The Hague, on 29 May 1993

XVI – Road Traffic

- 693. Convention on Road Traffic, at Geneva, on 19 September 1949
- 694. 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, at Geneva, on 25 June 1998
- 695. Intergovernmental Agreement on the Trans-Asian Railway Network, at Jakarta, on 12 April 2006
- 696. Intergovernmental Agreement on Dry Ports, opened for signature at Bangkok, on 7 and 8 November 2013
- 697. Agreement between the Governments of the Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization on Creating Favorable Conditions for International Road Transportation, at the city of Dushanbe, on 12 September 2014

XVII – Telecommunications and Postal

- 698. Convention for the Protection of Submarine Telegraph Cables, at Paris, on 14 March 1884, as amended by the Declaration of 1 December 1886 and the Final Protocol of 7 July 1887
- 699. Operating Agreement relating to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization, at Washington, on 20 August 1971
- 700. Radio Regulations and Final Protocol, as incorporated in the Final Acts of the World Administrative Radio Conference, at Geneva, on 6 December 1979 and as revised on 4 July 2003 (WRC-03)
- 701. International Agreement on the Use of INMARSAT Ship Earth Stations within the Territorial Sea and Ports, at London, on 16 October 1985
- 702. International Telecommunication Regulations, at Melbourne, on 9 December 1988 (WATTC-88)
- 703. Universal Postal Union General Regulations, at Beijing, on 15 September 1999 and revised in Bucharest on 5 October 2004

704. Universal Postal Union General Regulations, at Doha, on 11 October 2012 (recast and adopted by the 2012 Doha Congress)
705. First Additional Protocol to the Universal Postal Union General Regulations, at Geneva, 12 August 2008
706. Universal Postal Convention and its Final Protocol, at Beijing, on 15 September 1999 and revised in Bucharest on 5 October 2004
707. Universal Postal Convention, at Doha, on 11 October 2012
708. Postal Payment Services Agreement, at Beijing, on 15 September 1999 and revised in Bucharest on 5 October 2004
709. Postal Payment Services Agreement, at Doha, on 11 October 2012
710. Additional Protocol to the General Regulations of the Asian-Pacific Postal Union, at Tehran, 12 September 1995

XVIII - Treaties Establishing International Organisations

711. (ILO) Constitution of the International Labour Organisation, as amended, at Versailles, on 29 June 1919
712. (IMF) Agreement of the International Monetary Fund, as amended (Annex A to the Final Act of the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference), at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, on 22 July 1944
713. (IBRD) Agreement of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, as amended (Annex B to the Final Act of the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference), at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, on 22 July 1944
714. (UNESCO) Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as amended, at London, on 16 November 1945
715. (WHO) Constitution of the World Health Organization, as amended, at New York, on 22 July 1946
716. Amendment to Article 74 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization, at Geneva, 18 May 1978
717. (WMO) Convention of the World Meteorological Organization, (with Annexes and Protocol concerning Spain), as amended, at Washington, on 11 October 1947
718. (IMO) Convention on the International Maritime Organization, as amended, at Geneva, on 6 March 1948
719. (CCC/WCO) Convention Establishing a Customs Co-operation Council, at Brussels, on 15 December 1950
720. (HCCH/HAGUE CONFERENCE) Statue of The Hague Conference on Private International Law, at The Hague, on 31 October 1951

- 721. Amendments to the Statue of The Hague Conference on Private International Law, at The Hague, on 30 June 2005
- 722. (INTERPOL) Constitution and General Regulations of the International Criminal Police Organization, as amended, at Vienna, on 13 June 1956
- 723. Agreement Establishing the Inter-American Development Bank, at the city of Washington, District of Columbia, United States of America, on 8 April 1959
- 724. (UPU) Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, at Vienna, on 10 July 1964
- 725. First Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, at Tokyo, on 14 November 1969
- 726. Second Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, at Lausanne, on 5 July 1974
- 727. Third Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, at Hamburg, on 27 July 1984
- 728. Fourth Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, at Washington, on 14 December 1989
- 729. Fifth Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, at Seoul, on 14 September 1994
- 730. Sixth Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, at Beijing, on 15 September 1999
- 731. Seventh Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, at Bucharest, on 5 October 2004
- 732. Eighth Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, at Geneva, on 12 August 2008
- 733. (WIPO) Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization, as amended, at Stockholm, on 14 July 1967
- 734. (WTO) Statutes of the World Tourism Organization (with Annex), as amended, at Mexico City, on 27 September 1970
- 735. Amendments to Article 38 of the Statutes of the World Tourism Organization, at Cartagena, Colombia, on 29 November 2007
- 736. General Rules Governing Admission of Non-regional Countries to Membership in the Bank, at Washington, on 1 July 1976
- 737. (Former INTELSAT, ITSO at present) Agreement relating to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization, as amended, at Washington, on 20 August 1971
- 738. (APT) Constitution of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity, as amended, at Bangkok, on 27 March 1976
- 739. (Former INMARSAT, IMSO at present) Convention on the International Mobile Satellite

- Organization, at London, on 3 September 1976
740. 1985 Amendments to the Convention on the International Mobile Satellite Organization, at London, on 16 October 1985
741. 1989 Amendments to the Convention on the International Mobile Satellite Organization, at London, on 19 January 1989
742. 1998 Amendments to the Convention on the International Mobile Satellite Organization, at London, on 24 April 1998
743. (AIBD) Agreement Establishing the Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development, at Kuala Lumpur, on 12 August 1977, as amended on 21 July 1999
744. (APDC) Charter of the Asian and Pacific Development Centre, as amended, at Bangkok, on 1 April 1982 and opened for signature from 1 September 1982 to 30 April 1983
745. (ICGEB) Statutes of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, at Madrid, on 13 September 1983
746. Protocol to the Statutes of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology on the Seat of the Centre, at Trieste, on 24 October 2007
747. (ITCB) Arrangement Establishing the International Textiles and Clothing Bureau, at Geneva, on 21 May 1984
748. Agreement Establishing the Inter-American Investment Corporation, at the city of Washington, District of Columbia, United States of America, on 19 November 1984
749. (APPU) Constitution and Convention of the Asia-Pacific Postal Union and Final Protocol, as amended, at Bangkok, on 4 December 1985
750. Second Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Asian-Pacific Postal Union, at Tehran, on 18 September 2000
751. Agreement Establishing the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, at Paris, on 29 May 1990, as revised on 15 October 2006, 22 August 2012 and 12 September 2013
752. (ITU) Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union, as amended, at Geneva, on 22 December 1992
753. (SCO) Charter of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, at St. Petersburg, on 7 June 2002
754. Protocol on Amendments to the Charter of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, at the city of Tashkent, on 5 September 2003
755. Protocol on Amendments to the Charter of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, at Shanghai, on 15 June 2006
756. (WTO) Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization and Final Act, at Marrakesh, on 15 April 1994
757. Protocol amending the TRIPS Agreement, at Geneva, on 6 December 2005

- 758. Protocol amending the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization, which contains the Agreement on Trade Facilitation , at Geneva, on 27 November 2014
- 759. Protocol Amending the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization, which contains the Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies, at Geneva, on 17 June 2022
- 760. (APSCO) Convention of the Asia-Pacific Space Cooperation Organization, at Beijing, on 28 October 2005
- 761. (ITER) Agreement on the Establishment of the ITER International Fusion Energy Organization for the Joint Implementation of the ITER Project, at Paris, on 21 November 2006
- 762. Agreement for the Establishment of the International Anti-Corruption Academy as an International Organization, at Vienna, on 2 September 2010
- 763. Agreement on the New Development Bank, at Fortaleza, Brazil, on 15 July 2014
- 764. Agreement Establishing ASEAN+3 Macroeconomic Research Office, at Washington, United States of America, on 10 October 2014
- 765. Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, at Beijing, on 29 June 2015
- 766. Agreement Establishing the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Institute, at Islamabad, Pakistan, on 26 October 2016
- 767. Convention on the Establishment of the international Organization for Mediation, at the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, on 30 May 2025

Appendix 12

Decorations, Medals and Certificates of Merit Conferred by the Macao SAR in 2025

The Macao SAR Government held the “2025 Decorations, Medals and Certificates of Merit Awards Ceremony of the Macao SAR of the People’s Republic of China” on 30 January 2026. Chief Executive Sam Hou Fai conferred a number of decorations, medals and certificates of merit on 28 individuals and entities in recognition of their outstanding achievements, contributions and distinguished services rendered to the Macao SAR.

Decoration of Honour – Grand Lotus

Ho Iat Seng

Kou Hoi In

Decoration of Honour – Golden Lotus

Raimundo Arrais do Rosario

Ho Veng On

Vong Man Chong

Decoration of Honour – Silver Lotus

The Macau Association of Banks

Medal of Merit

Medal of Merit – Professions

Chan Iok Lin

Medal of Merit – Industry and Commerce

Nam Kwong Logistics Co. Ltd

Li Amber Jian Ming

Medal of Merit – Tourism

“House of Dancing Water” team – Melco Resorts & Entertainment

Medal of Merit – Education

Macau University of Science and Technology

Keang Peng School

Kao Yip School

Medal of Merit – Culture

Chinese Opera Association of Terrestrial and Maritime Dwellers of Barra, Macau

Lam Fat Iam

Chan Iu Pui

Medal of Merit – Philanthropy

China International Medical Emergency Team (Macao)

Medal for Sports

Karate team of the Macao Special Administrative Region sports delegation participating in the 15th National Games

Zhu Yu Ling

Medal for Distinguished Service

Medal for Dedication

Tai Kam Un

Medal for Community Service

Peng On Tung Tele-Assistance Service

Certificate of Merit

Honorific Title – Merit

The participating team from Instituto Salesiano, with the project “A bio-inspired, flexible, and retractable robotic tail exoskeleton”

The participating team from Pui Ching Middle School, with the project “Fast-charging phosphorus-based electrode lithium-ion battery”

The participating team from Lou Hau High School, with the project “AI · Undersea and aerospace communications research”

The participating team for the “Asian Elite Dance Competition (AEDC) 2024–2025 Season”

Macao female secondary school students’ representative team for the “2nd Asian Secondary School 3X3 Basketball Championship”

Macao representative team for the “2025 International Bowling Federation World Cup”

Li In Iat

Appendix 13

The Macao SAR General Integrated Budget for 2026

Revenue Items	Proposed Budget for 2026	Expenses Items	Proposed Budget for 2026
General integrated budget of revenue	\$118,796,713,800.00	General integrated budget of expenditure	\$113,484,428,900.00
		General integrated budget balance	\$5,312,284,900.0
Total	\$118,796,713,800.00	General integrated budget expenditure and balance	\$118,796,713,800.00

Appendix 14

Summarised Budget and Investment Budget of Special Organisations for 2026

Revenue Items	Proposed Budget for 2026	Expenses Items	Proposed Budget for 2026
Summarised budget revenue of special organisations	\$30,944,578,200.00	Summarised budget expenditure of special organisations	\$20,806,533,400.00
		Summarised investment budget of special organisations	\$462,845,100.00

For details, please refer to the following link:

https://www.gov.mo/zh-hant/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2025/11/2026_policy_cn.pdf

https://www.gov.mo/pt/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2025/11/2026_policy_pt.pdf

(Information available in Chinese and Portuguese only)

Appendix 15

External Trade Statistics

MOP thousand

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Imports	153 876 917	139 809 504	141 444 958	128 667 488	124 785 844
Exports	12 964 296	13 520 454	13 338 767	13 487 499	13 922 144
Balance of trade (Exp.-Imp.)	-140 912 621	-126 289 050	-128 106 191	-115 179 989	-110 863 701
Coverage rate (%)	8	10	9	10	11
Temporary exports	926 707	540 841	1 025 339	804 906	2 222 779
Re-imports	1 051 499	991 692	1 086 234	1 005 246	2 260 184
Direct transshipment	23 062 328	43 633 668	39 735 208	23 777 072	28 354 347

Appendix 16

Imports from Major Countries and Territories

MOP thousand

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total	153 876 917	139 809 504	141 444 958	128 667 488	124 785 844
European Union	49 804 976	45 854 615	44 612 919	37 613 803	35 839 568
of which: France	28 020 269	26 095 824	22 732 875	16 745 844	17 682 030
Italy	16 961 891	15 282 702	16 777 881	15 317 810	12 826 569
Germany	1 750 455	1 667 766	1 700 943	1 742 259	1 676 243
The Netherlands	615 748	444 846	563 994	832 706	822 787
Spain	533 913	525 441	657 805	597 635	523 036
Ireland	401 145	358 319	445 626	513 519	449 483
Portugal	278 155	277 755	311 722	301 410	290 735
Belgium	225 824	187 242	221 786	244 415	256 763
EFTA	12 227 891	10 100 924	9 744 138	7 513 098	6 505 268
Other European countries	3 178 684	2 780 431	2 795 944	2 321 439	1 823 196
of which: United Kingdom	2 764 376	2 519 508	2 495 380	2 005 113	1 589 019
Africa	189 716	581 348	1 030 730	606 657	557 967
America	11 727 612	11 489 198	10 973 973	10 245 184	10 054 339
of which: USA	10 514 999	9 590 156	8 418 593	7 518 618	6 315 440
Brazil	445 500	776 542	1 107 119	1 063 964	1 172 079
Canada	344 108	343 497	416 545	475 117	600 874
Asia	75 340 912	66 594 489	68 620 751	67 242 068	68 044 565
of which: The mainland	48 515 369	42 453 247	40 505 329	39 466 326	39 646 397
Hong Kong	5 689 080	5 092 826	7 194 988	6 445 732	7 076 465
Taiwan	1 288 893	1 452 569	1 548 970	1 398 683	1 565 548
Japan	13 155 508	9 019 161	8 584 063	9 116 548	9 090 723
Malaysia	741 338	998 900	846 276	2 248 286	2 848 071
Vietnam	657 278	1 182 168	2 887 130	2 236 790	1 751 734
Indonesia	416 110	1 761 695	1 866 790	1 888 859	1 636 534
South Korea	1 661 687	1 436 971	1 441 490	1 057 541	1 276 000
Thailand	1 430 581	1 429 035	1 552 182	1 358 022	1 272 908
Oceania and other	1 407 126	2 408 500	3 344 075	2 826 517	1 960 283
of which: Australia	1 044 620	2 106 383	2 978 151	2 431 100	1 547 070

EFTA: European Free Trade Association

Appendix 17

Exports to Major Countries and Territories

MOP thousand

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total	12 964 296	13 520 454	13 338 767	13 487 499	13 922 144
European Union	188 406	165 635	151 052	215 924	201 722
of which: Italy	6 577	19 467	19 295	43 807	57 999
France	44 358	52 424	41 964	51 099	47 563
Germany	23 994	24 949	17 531	43 092	43 059
The Netherlands	96 328	53 052	53 793	54 056	25 260
Belgium	9 470	6 883	10 585	11 202	13 109
Portugal	2 060	831	176	2 370	2 663
Finland	238	378	1 233	611	2 489
Hungary	2 438	6 085	5 776	8 003	1 333
EFTA	5 949	7 585	3 203	3 483	4 278
Other European countries	6 438	4 105	14 893	28 895	7 140
of which: United Kingdom	5 794	3 658	7 695	1 807	4 347
Russia	463	345	1 028	27 088	464
Africa	14 727	14 486	13 736	16 752	16 797
America	729 986	638 960	468 632	341 657	295 685
of which: USA	681 004	609 680	438 420	302 056	274 782
Canada	28 625	20 556	19 470	17 599	9 750
Asia	11 440 214	12 277 266	11 409 774	11 044 454	11 578 547
of which: The mainland	1 814 814	1 308 488	974 691	747 654	1 177 911
Hong Kong	9 155 675	10 301 888	9 534 220	9 599 584	9 955 494
Taiwan	42 641	45 481	78 042	23 068	22 794
Philippines	11 946	28 005	50 038	63 331	84 002
India	61 761	72 996	79 699	84 485	83 480
Singapore	104 496	258 446	151 685	72 693	69 921
Vietnam	115 026	116 248	134 374	72 002	63 532
Japan	86 946	64 732	10 420	14 746	26 704
UAE	1 389	1 267	327 601	307 654	228
Oceania and other territories	5 621	7 113	13 357	7 169	8 601
of which: Australia	5 446	6 930	13 302	6 984	8 500

EFTA: European Free Trade Association

Appendix 18

Domestic Exports to Major Countries and Territories

MOP thousand

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total	2 002 450	2 016 248	1 548 403	1 486 917	1 460 194
European Union	174 463	148 076	133 912	179 390	166 852
of which: Italy	2 572	13 812	15 333	40 645	48 587
Germany	23 117	24 068	17 356	42 152	41 644
France	35 656	43 513	33 718	34 059	29 695
The Netherlands	96 033	52 953	50 198	41 506	23 579
Belgium	9 470	6 824	10 585	11 105	12 948
Portugal	2 060	24	87	2 014	2 645
Finland	238	378	1 233	611	2 489
Hungary	2 438	5 982	4 859	7 293	-
EFTA	1 105	-	-	-	-
Other European countries	4 942	1 677	1 069	725	-
of which: United Kingdom	4 842	1 478	739	725	-
Africa	12 497	13 506	13 179	16 712	15 833
America	707 717	613 532	446 512	315 140	262 119
of which: USA	662 799	586 474	421 461	288 500	243 993
Canada	27 804	20 240	18 022	17 581	8 449
Asia	1 097 174	1 233 994	941 334	972 623	1 009 001
of which: The mainland	304 784	323 441	232 600	256 578	308 150
Hong Kong	530 351	525 717	477 765	512 153	477 556
Taiwan	10 617	7 783	2 103	3 035	96
India	60 696	72 567	79 517	82 681	83 356
Vietnam	93 221	77 287	94 817	51 693	51 327
Israel	4 020	8 589	11 212	13 998	37 408
Singapore	45 705	133 434	27 588	32 389	36 083
Philippines	261	825	890	1 290	2 596
Cambodia	490	34 582	1 588	2 951	2 295
Oceania and other territories	4 552	5 462	12 397	2 328	6 389
of which: Australia	4 429	5 351	12 343	2 152	6 306

- Absolute value equals zero

EFTA: European Free Trade Association

Appendix 19

Tourism

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Visitor arrivals	7 705 943	5 700 339	28 213 003	34 928 650	40 069 360
By sea	200 821	166 045	3 699 014	4 094 585	3 935 435
By land	7 003 735	5 293 108	22 383 614	27 769 490	33 084 253
By air	501 387	241 186	2 130 375	3 064 575	3 049 672
Visitor departures	7 686 444	5 690 066	28 069 499	34 942 384	39 996 017
By sea	175 525	150 416	3 425 124	3 741 999	3 504 813
By land	7 010 508	5 263 187	22 498 396	28 081 919	33 438 926
By air	500 411	276 463	2 145 979	3 118 466	3 052 278
Average length of stay of visitors (day)	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1
Visitors on Package Tours	40 195	35 855	1 487 116	2 341 919	2 093 187
Outbound Residents on Package Tours	49 934	12	114 831	219 139	166 010
Occupancy Rate of Hotel Establishments (%)	50.05	38.36	81.49	86.31	89.42
5-star hotels	47.71	34.21	82.46	88.49	92.87
4-star hotels	55.59	43.42	79.21	82.05	83.81
3-star hotels	56.68	45.65	80.79	83.76	84.94
2-star hotels	43.01	48.79	85.04	89.65	89.40
Economical accommodation establishment	..	44.17	73.83	78.35	82.70
Guesthouses	39.34	..	..	..	..
Guest Rooms at Year End	38 737	37 698	46 664	43 044	45 150
Guests of Hotel Establishments	6 624 621	5 114 733	13 567 760	14 422 351	14 559 784
Average Length of Stay of Guests (Night)	1.80	1.85	1.69	1.71	1.73
Total Non-Gaming Spending of Visitors (Million MOP)	24 453	18 165	71 245	75 358	80 122
Per-Capita Non-Gaming Spending of Visitors (MOP)	3 173	3 187	2 525	2 157	2 000
Overnight visitors	5 767	6 004	4 230	3 884	3 827
Same-day visitors	782	1 011	791	691	715

.. 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

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total	7 705 943	5 700 339	28 213 003	34 928 650	40 069 360
The mainland	7 045 058	5 105 935	19 049 147	24 491 424	29 017 164
Hong Kong SAR	589 014	513 447	7 195 801	7 179 722	7 300 582
Taiwan region	70 950	67 303	508 489	834 411	996 140
Philippines	27	162	314 161	493 399	540 284
India	2	115	58 806	103 817	114 040
Indonesia	9	65	142 944	183 062	208 043
Japan	64	1 681	75 155	126 424	159 455
Malaysia	40	855	99 851	181 941	188 977
South Korea	22	1 749	204 604	492 184	547 638
Singapore	38	644	91 863	119 201	117 165
Thailand	7	119	102 163	134 658	185 963
Vietnam	5	31	1 818	2 453	3 265
Other Asian countries	30	245	37 785	52 228	63 648
Brazil	26	226	5 625	9 658	12 258
Canada	125	1 200	40 763	59 939	67 416
USA	171	1 777	93 814	147 941	162 460
Other American countries	95	375	12 213	19 657	22 998
Germany	21	422	11 400	20 173	23 687
Spain	2	102	4 517	7 749	9 986
Russia	12	339	13 937	31 664	39 584
France	38	330	17 006	25 120	28 061
The Netherlands	4	108	7 158	10 522	11 103
Italy	14	141	5 997	10 647	13 568
Portugal	9	203	6 013	9 985	14 331
United Kingdom	27	662	28 987	38 848	42 211
Switzerland	3	25	2 560	4 259	5 030
Other European countries	26	628	20 702	40 393	55 355
Australia	72	946	39 638	61 247	73 421
New Zealand	8	165	6 990	11 051	13 964
Other Oceanian countries	10	10	764	1 128	1 488
South Africa	4	162	2 903	3 932	4 697
Others	10	167	9 429	19 813	25 378

Appendix 21

Restaurants, Hotels and Guesthouses, Travel Agencies and Service Sector Establishments

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Restaurants and similar establishments	2 559	2 575	2 588	2 519	2 548
Restaurants	280	285	346	343	388
Eating places	2 073	2 072	2 015	1 981	1 981
Drinking places	206	218	227	195	179
Hotels	90	100	103	108	105
5-star hotels	37	38	40	42	40
4-star hotels	20	20	20	21	20
3-star hotels	17	19	19	20	20
2-star hotels	16	23	24	25	25
Economical accommodation establishments	..	40	45	45	45
Guesthouses	44	..	..	..	..
Travel agencies	242	213	213	221	220
Advertising businesses	957	987	945	940	854
Conference and exhibition organising services	292	303	280	291	214
Real estate agencies	1 898	1 903	1 874	1 804	1 768
Real estate management	345	348	349	353	341

.. 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)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
CPI (Composite)	98.15	99.17	100.10	100.84	101.18
Foodstuffs and non-alcoholic beverages	95.14	96.81	99.24	100.33	100.96
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	97.81	99.63	100.45	100.85	101.92
Clothing and footwear	94.03	94.46	98.13	99.80	97.93
Housing and fuels	103.45	102.30	100.82	101.28	101.53
Household goods and furnishings	87.02	96.79	99.37	99.08	98.92
Health	94.62	95.59	97.82	100.12	100.88
Transport	99.81	105.64	103.49	100.12	98.97
Communications	113.48	102.82	100.51	100.31	97.48
Recreation and culture	94.98	94.75	99.37	101.50	103.55
Education	88.52	92.32	99.93	103.45	104.82
Other goods and services	97.16	97.73	99.63	102.18	104.08
CPI - (A)^a	98.66	99.38	100.10	100.80	101.08
CPI - (B)^b	97.45	98.89	100.09	100.88	101.26
Inflation rate					
CPI (Composite)	0.03	1.04	0.94	0.74	0.33
CPI (A) ^a	-0.05	0.72	0.73	0.70	0.28
CPI (B) ^b	0.12	1.47	1.21	0.79	0.37

^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

	2021	2022	2023	2024 ^r	2025 ^p
Money supply					
M1	75 874.2	72 759.2	70 371.6	73 460.2	73 780.4
MOP	49 180.0	49 938.3	47 773.0	46 793.4	47 127.5
HKD	24 713.7	20 669.5	21 080.2	24 757.6	24 977.2
RMB	38.5	43.5	56.6	51.6	111.3
USD	1 403.5	1 629.1	964.0	1 504.9	1 105.2
Other currencies	538.5	478.8	497.8	352.6	459.2
M2	687 540.1	717 710.7	725 579.6	782 436.6	841 149.7
MOP	243 396.8	276 930.7	246 765.0	257 321.4	269 404.9
HKD	344 175.7	298 862.3	330 169.1	356 377.6	372 421.8
RMB	41 007.0	58 824.0	56 688.5	48 017.8	52 696.2
USD	47 452.9	71 199.6	78 968.6	110 286.0	127 834.8
Other currencies	11 507.6	11 894.1	12 988.4	10 433.8	18 792.0
Resident deposits					
Total	667 651.8	697 278.7	705 242.5	761 759.1	819 582.7
Time deposits	383 028.9	429 921.7	459 777.5	497 731.2	534 504.8
MOP	87 732.9	117 284.0	106 953.9	119 000.7	123 030.2
HKD	228 161.2	205 639.9	239 315.1	249 771.6	258 547.3
RMB	33 308.2	47 010.6	42 813.3	35 920.2	37 920.6
USD	29 687.2	55 336.6	63 934.3	88 957.7	102 641.5
Other currencies	4 139.3	4 650.7	6 760.9	4 081.1	12 365.1
Non-resident deposits	354 320.2	321 713.6	323 658.6	297 679.3	333 253.3

Monetary and Finance

MOP million (Cont.)

	2021	2022	2023	2024 ^r	2025 ^p
Credit by domestic companies and individuals					
Total	578 202.5	585 835.6	552 241.4	530 187.0	503 561.3
Loans and advances	560 711.8	570 125.3	535 636.9	511 159.4	489 803.9
MOP	199 333.4	208 649.0	210 712.4	213 648.8	209 535.7
HKD	327 430.5	341 408.7	309 017.7	279 680.3	264 910.8
RMB	9 911.9	8 756.8	9 755.0	11 953.1	10 599.2
USD	23 100.7	10 318.8	4 864.1	4 536.2	3 517.2
Other currencies	935.3	992.0	1 287.6	1 340.9	1 241.0
Distribution of domestic credit (MOP thousand)	563 495 523	572 171 745	538 257 310	516 426 459	491 572 645
of which:					
Manufacturing industry	6 992 883	4 880 548	2 762 613	3 377 463	3 104 045
Electricity, gas and water	2 323 962	1 981 145	1 779 634	1 394 857	1 318 233
Construction and public works	75 013 583	66 187 415	65 797 254	58 173 130	53 088 673
Trade (wholesale and retail)	35 155 734	28 727 807	23 372 002	21 706 030	18 589 883
Hotels and restaurants	34 535 267	42 322 589	32 278 999	36 662 245	46 211 523
Transport, warehousing and communications	1 519 000	2 566 125	1 897 998	2 287 839	1 763 223
Personal housing loans	200 033 733	197 204 499	193 500 187	191 555 826	184 269 882

End-year figures^r *Revised figures*^p *Provisional figures*

Appendix 24

Gross Domestic Product and Main Expenditure Components

<i>At Current Prices - MOP Million</i>					
	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023 ^r	2024 ^r	2025
Gross domestic product	245 241.5	201 060.4	367 904.1	397 559.8	418 039.7
Growth rate (%)	21.4	-18.0	83.0	8.1	5.2
Private consumption expenditure	105 592.8	100 746.1	117 271.3	123 887.2	125 903.6
Government final consumption expenditure	52 446.1	55 235.8	51 018.7	49 509.9	50 997.4
Gross fixed capital formation	55 245.8	45 069.9	53 801.3	54 642.2	49 901.7
Changes in inventories	1 365.8	1 586.0	2 479.0	1 352.7	1 314.2
Exports of goods and services	225 363.9	170 482.4	340 006.3	366 509.4	385 793.3
Imports of goods and services (-)	194 772.9	172 059.8	196 672.4	198 341.7	195 870.4
<i>Chain volume measures of GDP at chained (2023) dollars - MOP Million</i>					
	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023 ^r	2024 ^r	2025
Gross domestic product	258 950.4	209 860.9	367 904.1	396 782.6	415 316.8
Growth rate (%)	22.5	-19.0	75.3	7.8	4.7
Private consumption expenditure	106 059.9	100 750.6	117 271.3	123 889.5	125 537.4
Government final consumption expenditure	53 176.3	55 454.8	51 018.7	48 545.0	50 010.7
Gross fixed capital formation	56 277.9	44 985.3	53 801.3	55 492.7	51 153.1
Changes in inventories	1 396.9	1 611.0	2 479.0	1 324.2	1 254.2
Exports of goods and services	239 724.2	179 865.0	340 006.3	363 164.3	377 684.0
Imports of goods and services (-)	198 367.1	174 232.2	196 672.4	195 633.1	190 584.0
	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023 ^r	2024 ^r	2025
GDP per capita (MOP – current prices)	358 986	296 549	542 431	579 533	607 263
GDP per capita (USD – current prices)	44 841	36 765	67 268	72 110	75 617

^r Revised figures

Appendix 25

Public Finances

MOP million

	2021	2022	2023	2024 ^r	2025 ^p
Total public revenue	94 810.6	109 139.9	100 445.2	116 063.1	118 292.9
of which: direct taxes	8 918.9	11 111.2	11 504.2	12 137.7	11 476.6
indirect taxes	3 729.7	2 607.8	3 558.5	4 041.6	3 738.1
Total public expenditure	89 153.1	102 149.7	90 571.6	97 949.9	98 409.0

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

		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023 ^r	2024
Total	Stock	302 148	346 456	367 529	378 219	395 359
	Flow	- 50 373	41 555	31 050	8 882	13 758
	Income	- 16 911	14 802	- 10 217	52 919	53 921
Industrial manufacturing	Stock	5 937	6 257	6 592	7 249	7 413
	Flow	132	320	330	75	114
	Income	882	934	1 190	916	1 072
Construction	Stock	11 990	13 301	11 890	12 430	11 900
	Flow	845	1 435	- 796	723	- 526
	Income	1 942	2 204	1 339	1 449	1 370
Wholesale and retail	Stock	27 625	32 234	37 246	42 133	41 837
	Flow	- 3 722	4 857	4 997	5 854	2 909
	Income	2 717	11 043	7 772	11 524	7 946
Hotels and restaurants	Stock	1 523	1 144	459	1 286	1 666
	Flow	- 571	- 374	- 711	397	364
	Income	- 868	- 623	- 747	608	- 282
Transport, storage and communications	Stock	4 283	4 328	4 663	3 188	6 862
	Flow	- 1 217	26	290	- 1 493	2 688
	Income	- 738	92	- 36	1 155	799

Stock, Flows and Income of Inward Direct Investment by Industry

MOP million (Cont.)

		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023 ^r	2024
Gaming	Stock	126 771	145 755	143 410	142 474	142 351
	Flow	- 55 065	18 110	3 346	- 2 474	- 476
	Income	- 32 195	- 19 669	- 35 182	20 126	30 827
Banks & Other Financial Activities	Stock	74 631	79 041	95 451	97 554	102 642
	Flow	5 016	5 367	15 571	746	3 261
	Income	13 028	12 274	9 365	5 763	4 164
Insurance	Stock	11 946	24 582	26 695	33 427	40 362
	Flow	- 2 388	9 528	6 656	7 079	6 891
	Income	- 4 869	3 895	5 403	8 280	4 001
Real estate development, leasing and sale activities	Stock	24 057	27 277	24 988	22 721	23 962
	Flow	3 269	3 220	- 2 275	- 1 931	1 363
	Income	2 502	4 170	434	1 930	2 119
Other services	Stock	13 386	12 537	16 135	15 757	16 364
	Flow	3 328	- 934	3 644	- 94	- 2 831
	Income	688	483	246	1 167	1 905

^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		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023 ^r	2024
Total	Stock	302 148	346 456	367 529	378 219	395 359
	Flow	- 50 373	41 555	31 050	8 882	13 758
	Income	- 16 911	14 802	- 10 217	52 919	53 921
The mainland	Stock	58 678	67 390	85 073	87 580	95 947
	Flow	- 855	10 355	20 724	3 113	6 297
	Income	11 436	14 610	11 638	7 482	7 584
Hong Kong SAR	Stock	85 726	98 165	95 271	100 911	108 579
	Flow	- 3 170	5 809	- 1 820	6 703	6 184
	Income	- 854	6 859	- 1 169	12 933	12 545
British Virgin Islands	Stock	48 254	68 071	71 972	79 903	79 126
	Flow	- 43 192	19 545	5 806	6 454	- 936
	Income	- 2 738	2 474	- 3 545	10 824	12 334
Cayman Islands	Stock	69 741	59 842	57 511	50 539	53 482
	Flow	- 10 934	- 10 345	600	- 7 866	2 971
	Income	- 19 287	- 13 734	- 19 941	9 362	14 210
Portugal	Stock	9 738	10 083	10 561	11 026	10 288
	Flow	- 25	324	450	385	- 895
	Income	839	912	883	1 059	855
USA	Stock	16 788	19 913	22 379	19 659	10 033
	Flow	14 056	15 279	2 907	- 2 698	- 9 477
	Income	78	204	916	1 414	897

Stock, Flows and Income of Inward Direct Investment by Usual Residence of Direct Investors

MOP million (Cont.)

Usual residence of direct investors		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023 ^r	2024
United Kingdom	Stock	1 620	5 080	3 450	4 395	6 548
	Flow	- 4 827	- 1 913	- 1 606	725	1 967
	Income	- 3 101	- 1 733	- 2 288	1 169	1 898
Others	Stock	11 604	17 913	21 311	24 206	31 356
	Flow	- 1 425	2 502	3 990	2 066	7 645
	Income	- 3 284	5 210	3 288	8 674	3 599

^r Revised figures

Appendix 28

Demography

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Estimate of population (at year-end)	683 200	672 800	683 700	688 300	688 900
Male	321 000	315 100	318 900	318 700	317 600
Female	362 200	357 700	364 800	369 600	371 300
Growth Rate (%)	0[#]	-1.5	1.6	0.7	0.1
Age Structure					
0-14	99 400	94 700	90 100	85 900	80 300
15-64	500 600	488 700	498 000	502 200	503 400
65 and over	83 200	89 400	95 600	100 200	105 200
Live-births	5 026	4 344	3 712	3 607	2 870
Male	2 666	2 314	1 905	1 927	1 464
Female	2 360	2 030	1 807	1 680	1 406
Deaths	2 320	3 004	2 981	2 477	2 424
Male	1 307	1 689	1 732	1 430	1 406
Female	1 013	1 315	1 249	1 047	1 018
Marriage (cases)	3 277	2 727	3 168	3 187	2 948
Divorce (cases)	1 315	1 106	1 299	1 361	1 436
Individuals newly granted right of abode	468	557	878	1 074	1 352
New arrivals from the Chinese mainland with one-way permit	2 627	2 303	3 417	3 678^r	3 768

[#] Less than half of the unit employed

^r Revised figures

Appendix 29

Law and Order

No.

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Crimes registered	11 376	9 799	13 487	14 298	13 458
Property infringements	5 732	5 152	8 373	8 778	7 853
Personal violations	2 318	2 157	2 262	2 303	2 454
Against the Macao SAR	599	346	454	398	487
Social disturbance	644	454	642	633	515
Others	2 083	1 690	1 756	2 186	2 149
Prisoners (at year-end)	1 520	1 323	1 355	1 326	1 230
Male	1 306	1 130	1 133	1 094	1 022
Female	214	193	222	232	208

Appendix 30

Labour Force

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Labour force participation rate (%)	69.0	68.6	67.9	67.8	66.8
Male	72.7	72.2	71.2	71.0	70.1
Female	65.7	65.6	65.2	65.1	64.0
Unemployment rate (%)	2.9	3.7	2.7	1.8	1.9
Male	3.4	4.0	2.9	1.9	2.1
Female	2.5	3.3	2.4	1.7	1.7
Underemployment rate (%)	4.1	6.9	1.7	1.4	1.5
Active population ('000)	389.9	378.6	375.2	383.3	381.9
Male	188.6	182.8	180.4	183.7	180.4
Female	201.3	195.8	194.7	199.6	201.5
By age group and gender					
16-24	19.1	16.4	15.5	15.8	15.3
Male	9.6	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.8
Female	9.6	8.8	7.7	8.1	7.4
25-34	104.3	104.9	100.7	97.1	91.0
Male	52.7	50.6	48.2	47.1	43.9
Female	51.5	54.3	52.6	50.0	47.1
35-44	106.0	105.0	109.6	117.4	120.9
Male	50.1	50.9	52.9	56.3	57.5
Female	56.0	54.1	56.7	61.0	63.4
45-54	84.0	81.0	81.4	85.7	85.2
Male	35.4	35.3	36.5	39.5	38.0
Female	48.6	45.7	44.9	46.2	47.3
55-64	63.6	57.7	55.5	54.0	56.0
Male	32.8	29.6	27.6	24.8	25.0
Female	30.8	28.2	27.9	29.2	31.0
65 and over	12.9	13.6	12.4	13.3	13.6
Male	8.1	8.9	7.5	8.3	8.2
Female	4.8	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.4

Labour Force

(Cont.)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Employed population ('000)	378.4	364.7	365.2	376.3	374.7
Male	182.2	175.5	175.2	180.2	176.6
Female	196.2	189.2	190.0	196.2	198.1
By age group and gender					
16-24	17.4	14.8	14.3	14.8	14.1
Male	8.6	6.7	7.1	7.1	7.2
Female	8.7	8.1	7.2	7.7	6.8
25-34	101.0	100.4	97.6	95.1	88.6
Male	50.9	48.2	46.6	46.1	42.6
Female	50.1	52.2	51.0	49.0	46.0
35-44	104.0	102.2	107.9	115.7	119.3
Male	49.2	49.6	52.1	55.6	56.9
Female	54.8	52.6	55.9	60.2	62.5
45-54	82.0	78.8	79.6	84.4	84.1
Male	34.4	34.3	35.5	38.8	37.3
Female	47.6	44.5	44.0	45.6	46.8
55-64	61.3	55.4	53.7	53.1	55.0
Male	31.1	28.2	26.6	24.4	24.4
Female	30.2	27.2	27.0	28.7	30.6
65 and over	12.8	13.1	12.2	13.2	13.5
Male	8.0	8.4	7.3	8.1	8.1
Female	4.8	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.4
Unemployed population ('000)	11.5	13.9	10.0	7.0	7.2
Male	6.4	7.4	5.2	3.6	3.8
Female	5.1	6.5	4.7	3.4	3.5
By age group and gender					
16-24	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.2
Male	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
Female	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6
25-34	3.2	4.5	3.1	2.0	2.3
Male	1.8	2.5	1.6	1.0	1.3
Female	1.2	2.1	1.6	1.0	1.0

Labour Force

(Cont.)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
35-44	2.0	2.8	1.7	1.6	1.5
Male	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.6
Female	1.2	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.0
45-54	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.2	1.1
Male	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6
Female	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.5
55-64	2.3	2.4	1.8	0.9	0.9
Male	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.5
Female	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.4
65 and over	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
Male	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Female	0 [#]	0.1	0.1	0 [#]	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

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Manufacturing	984	984	974	977	997
Textiles	17	16	13	13	9
Garments	115	109	104	100	93
Foods and beverages	450	457	448	447	475
Construction	4 764	4 475	4 470	4 583	4 923
Site preparation	43	26	37	22	21
Construction of buildings (whole or part) and civil engineering	386	331	325	262	268
Special installation	1 275	1 263	1 170	1 321	1 343
Completion of buildings	3 050	2 850	2 929	2 973	3 288
Hiring of construction and demolition equipment with operator	10	5	9	5	3
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	20 778	22 332	23 116	23 430	23 834
Sales, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; retail sales of automotive fuel	1 251	1 304	1 347	1 343	1 363
Wholesale trade	7 881	8 355	8 619	8 808	8 983
Retail trade	11 646	12 673	13 150	13 279	13 488
Transport, warehousing and communications	3 821	3 830	3 658	3 338	3 202
Transport and warehousing	3 740	3 749	3 588	3 273	3 140
Land transport	2 498	2 453	2 289	1 978	1 808
Sea transport	24	24	24	24	22
Air transport	23	23	21	19	19
Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	1 195	1 249	1 254	1 252	1 291
Communications	81	81	70	65	62
Financial activities					
Total number of banks	31	33	33	33	32
Number of branches	206	213	211	211	219
Total number of insurance companies	26	27	28	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)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total	378.4	364.7	365.2	376.3	374.7
Manufacturing	6.6	5.9	6.1	6.5	6.6
Electricity, gas and water	0.9	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.1
Construction	32.6	30.2	27.8	26.0	23.3
Wholesale and retail trade	43.4	46.3	46.6	44.1	44.4
Hotels, restaurants and similar establishments	50.3	45.2	46.0	51.3	50.2
Transport, warehousing and communications	17.6	18.0	19.2	19.8	20.7
Financial activities	13.6	12.3	13.6	15.1	13.7
Real estate and business services	32.8	32.9	32.3	31.8	34.2
Public administration and compulsory social security	28.6	28.4	29.2	30.7	31.6
Education	19.2	21.0	20.6	23.0	22.6
Health and social work	14.3	16.7	16.1	14.7	14.7
Recreational, cultural, gaming and other services	89.1	80.6	79.9	82.9	81.7
Private households with employed persons (domestic servants)	28.5	25.1	24.9	27.6	28.8
Others and unknown	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.0

Due to rounding, total may not correspond to the sum of partial figures.

Appendix 33

Health

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Doctor per 1,000 population	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0
Nurse per 1,000 population	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4
Hospital bed per 1,000 population	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.7
Clinics					
Medical clinic	109	103	99	94	85
Chinese medicine clinic	89	83	79	70	65
Dental clinic	44	42	40	33	30
Comprehensive clinic	427	449	464	472	490
Registered health personnel¹					
Doctors	1 888	1 965	1 980	2 030	2 055
Doctors of Chinese medicine/Chinese medicine practitioners	709	724	728	732	707
Dentists/Odontologists	307	306	306	304	288
Nurses	2 742	2 863	2 980	3 058	3 039
Medical laboratory technicians	292	295	293	306	296
Physiotherapists	211	237	245	266	278
Occupational therapists	123	164	156	174	177
Speech therapists	53	63	75	91	109
Psychotherapists	84	86	86	89	85
Pharmacists	820	831	827	846	712
Pharmacist assistants	313	346	339	346	311
Main causes of death (%)					
Neoplasms	38.1	32.8	29.6	38.1	41.3
Diseases of the circulatory system	23.9	29.3	27.4	24.0	26.5
Diseases of the respiratory system	14.2	13.8	16.8	15.0	6.7
Diseases of the digestive system	3.0	2.4	2.5	2.7	1.9
Diseases of the genitourinary system	4.1	4.4	4.4	3.2	3.0
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	3.0	4.6	5.5	3.5	5.9

¹ 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”.

Appendix 34

Education

	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026
Students per 1,000 inhabitants	189	202	209	217	224
Establishments					
Tertiary education	10	10	10	10	10
Kindergarten	5	4	4	4	4
Primary education	2	2	2	2	2
Secondary education	5	3	3	4	4
Kindergarten and primary	19	17	18	17	15
Secondary and kindergarten	-	1	-	-	-
Secondary and primary	7	7	7	7	7
Secondary, primary and kindergarten	33	34	35	36	38
Special education	3	4	4	4	4
Recurrent education	7	7	7	6	6
Students enrolled					
Tertiary education	44 052	49 594	55 611	62 463	67 332
Secondary education	28 961	30 274	31 617	33 734	35 048
Primary education	36 791	37 854	38 349	37 403	37 273
Pre-primary education	18 109	17 108	16 188	15 052	13 756
Special education	910	948	973	970	987
Recurrent education	1 012	1 000	966	976	1 070
Teachers					
Tertiary education	2 784	2 813	3 008	3 718	3 685
Secondary education	2 769	2 848	2 938	3 094	3 204
Primary education	2 752	2 836	2 896	2 940	2 954
Pre-primary education	1 375	1 341	1 323	1 291	1 228
Special education	143	165	167	170	175
Recurrent education	129	123	114	101	96
Students per teacher					
Tertiary education	15.8	17.6	18.5	16.8	18.3
Secondary education	10.5	10.6	10.8	10.9	10.9
Primary education	13.4	13.4	13.2	12.7	12.6
Pre-primary education	13.2	12.8	12.2	11.7	11.2
Special education	6.4	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.6

- Absolute value = zero

Appendix 35

Construction

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Buildings with licence of use issued (completion of buildings) in private sector					
Buildings	103	52	58	28	42
Units	2 545	569	254	711	1 167
Gross floor area (m ²)	953 667	373 226	373 735	122 716	639 116
No. of parking spaces for cars	2 610	1 168	1 173	325	1 550
No. of parking spaces for motorcycles	737	500	494	165	525
Buildings with construction permit issued (construction of new buildings) in private sector					
Buildings	35	31	19	18	14
Units	1 407	458	464	136	419
Gross floor area (m ²)	556 595	66 755	48 508	12 288	40 059
No. of parking spaces for cars	1 318	209	157	1	256
No. of parking spaces for motorcycles	281	82	32	-	46
Building units and parking spaces transacted as per record of stamp duty	8 802	4 544	4 416	5 197	5 567
Residential	6 001	2 809	2 879	3 380	3 245
Commercial and office	538	457	319	475	459
Industrial	67	50	39	65	46
Parking spaces	2 176	1 215	1 148	1 257	1 788
Others	20	13	31	20	29
Value of building units and parking spaces transacted as per record of stamp duty (MOP million)	49 772	24 692	23 230	28 037	21 348
Residential	40 800	17 972	18 301	20 333	15 329
Commercial and office	5 090	4 487	2 952	5 457	3 227
Industrial	989	690	540	818	474
Parking spaces	2 584	1 363	1 170	1 086	1 269
Others	309	181	267	344	1 050

- Absolute value = zero

“Licence of use issued” refers to projects that were issued the licence of use (also known as occupation permit) during the reference period.

“Construction permit issued” refers to projects that were issued the construction permit to start construction, expansion and superstructure works during the reference period.

Appendix 36

Transport

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Vehicles in circulation (No.)					
Cars	120 334	121 313	123 254	126 457	129 345
Industrial vehicle	72	72	71	69	65
Motorcycles	127 197	128 196	128 542	126 656	124 983
Density of vehicles in circulation					
No. of vehicles per km	260	259	262	258	259
No. of motorbikes per km	275	273	273	259	250
Traffic accidents					
No. of accidents	12 776	11 169	13 563	15 510	14 638
Persons injured and/or dead	4 379	3 991	4 737	5 346	5 389
Total cross-border vehicle traffic (No.)					
In	2 025 381	1 892 389	3 650 491	4 597 446	5 564 581
Out	2 028 112	1 894 060	3 657 748	4 597 540	5 569 407
Vehicle traffic through the Border Gate (No.)					
In	699 537	564 132	1 293 050	1 530 520	1 575 128
Out	667 865	514 992	1 280 889	1 539 570	1 572 432
Vehicles traffic through the checkpoint of Macao Port Area at Hengqin Port^a (No.)					
In	530 394	612 041	962 222	1 193 918	1 745 856
Out	541 246	640 208	983 115	1 204 689	1 745 570

Transport

(Cont.)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Vehicles traffic through the checkpoint of Zhuhai-Macao Crossborder Industrial Zone (No.)					
In	14 834	12 349	16 662	18 323	19 164
Out	52 333	47 191	46 821	47 010	32 407
Vehicles traffic through the checkpoint of Macao Port Administration Area of Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Checkpoint (No.)					
In	780 616	703 867	1 378 557	1 854 685	2 224 433
Out	766 668	691 669	1 346 923	1 806 271	2 218 998
Ferry trips (No.)					
In	12 337	10 569	33 864	39 798	38 775
Out	12 338	10 568	33 863	39 801	38 774
Commercial flights at the Macau International Airport (No.)					
Arrival	6 961	5 097	19 589	28 295	27 787
Departure	7 005	5 109	19 596	28 300	27 789
Container flow by sea^a (No.)					
In	55 555	49 321	49 377	45 447	44 151
Out	29 534	36 700	47 405	39 468	35 834
Transit	282	169	192	135	27
Seaborne containerised cargo (tonne)					
Import	121 735	117 481	157 381	151 941	144 636
Export	30 994	32 517	36 327	42 024	42 252
Transit	5 967	6 451	3 385	875	202

Transport

(Cont.)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Seaborne containerised throughput (TEU)					
Import	82 695	73 954	74 393	68 133	66 533
Export	40 840	53 514	69 587	57 604	53 625
Transit	540	318	345	195	47
Container flow by land^a (No.)					
Import	1 375	1 169	4 703	2 154	1 620
Export	6 255	5 316	6 771	3 627	2 173
Transit	1 599	1 133	1 057	1 585	1 462
Gross weight of containerised land cargo (Tonne)					
Import	10 492	16 543	14 369	23 508	25 171
Export	2 082	2 591	981	1 174	1 384
Transit	18 650	30 225	27 122	45 694	47 650
Gross weight of cargo at the Macau International Airport (Tonne)					
Import	4 863	4 796	5 269	5 304	5 033
Export	43 457	45 949	56 866	97 683	98 439
Transit	221	652	1 674	5 015	5 820

^a Refers to the total number of laden and empty container trips entering and exiting Macao.

TEU - Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit

Appendix 37

Communications

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Telephone lines at year-end	99 989	92 875	87 520	81 696	76 571
Mobile telephone users at year-end (Prepaid cards included)	1 274 747	1 213 216	1 374 126	1 448 713	1 495 213
Telephone fixed lines per 1 000 inhabitants	146	138	128	119	111
Mobile telephone users per 1 000 inhabitants	1 866	1 803	2 010	2 105	2 170
Internet subscribers	671 821	700 582	721 539	774 678	785 000
Hours of Internet usage ('000 hours)	1 661 016	1 686 507	1 702 414	1 769 965	1 748 142
Postal services ('000 units)					
Ordinary mail	22 158	18 255	18 368	15 873	15 743
Registered mail	951	876	843	857	788

'000 thousand

Appendix 38

Consumption of Energy and Construction Materials, and Liquid and Gas Fuel

Consumption of Energy and Construction Materials

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Water ('000 m³)	86 308	83 254	89 164	94 123	93 514
Electricity (million kwh)	5 687.8	5 482.7	5 980.7	6 277.9	6 310.4
L.P. gas (tonnes)	34 051	31 187	31 108	29 959	28 847
Natural gas ('000 m³)	85 884	120 336	121 747	161 022	174 348
Liquid fuel ('000 litres) *	205 436	186 430	205 801	198 463	174 843
Cement (tonnes)	478 593	532 801	612 727	521 592	502 936

Liquid and Gaseous Fuel Statistics

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Petrol ('000 litres)					
Imports	103 298	90 818	98 147	82 467	76 749
Consumption	101 969	90 806	96 622	86 408	77 568
Kerosene ('000 litres)					
Imports	1 440	1 228	1 258	1 178	1 015
Consumption	1 431	1 229	1 271	1 151	1 028
Gas oil and diesel ('000 litres)					
Imports	98 817	92 836	113 902	141 962	129 473
Consumption	93 891	88 848	93 943	100 438	89 738

Liquid and Gas Fuel Statistics

(Cont.)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Fuel oil ('000 litres)					
Imports	-	3 960	12 000	10 800	4 800
Consumption	8 146	5 547	13 965	10 466	6 509
L.P. gas (tonnes)					
Imports	33 431	30 524	31 101	29 517	27 123
Consumption	34 051	31 187	31 108	29 959	28 847
Natural gas ('000 m³)					
Imports	85 325	117 084	121 716	160 284	173 218
Consumption	85 884	120 336	121 747	161 022	174 348

* The amount of aviation kerosene is not included.

- Absolute value equals zero



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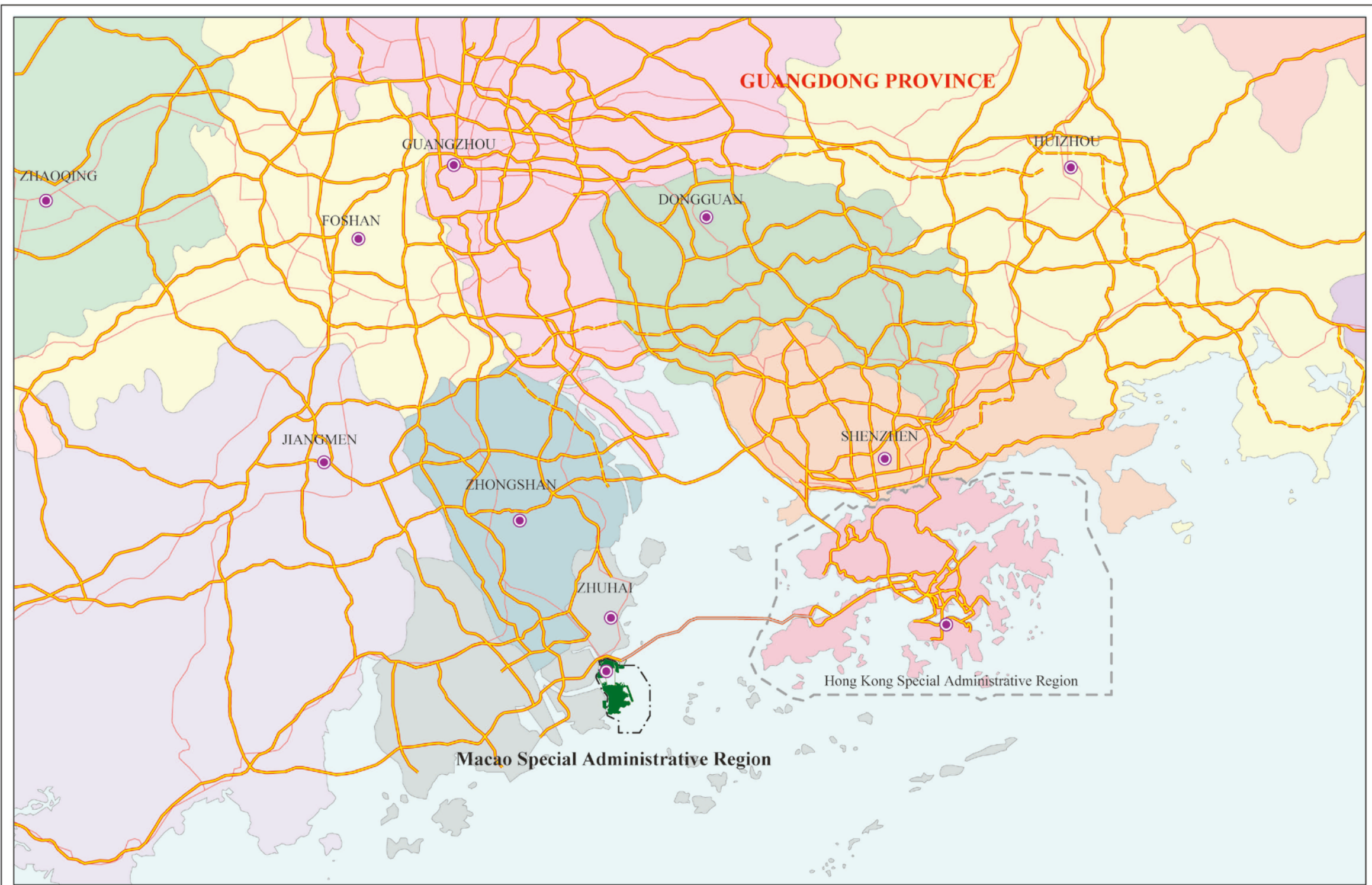
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