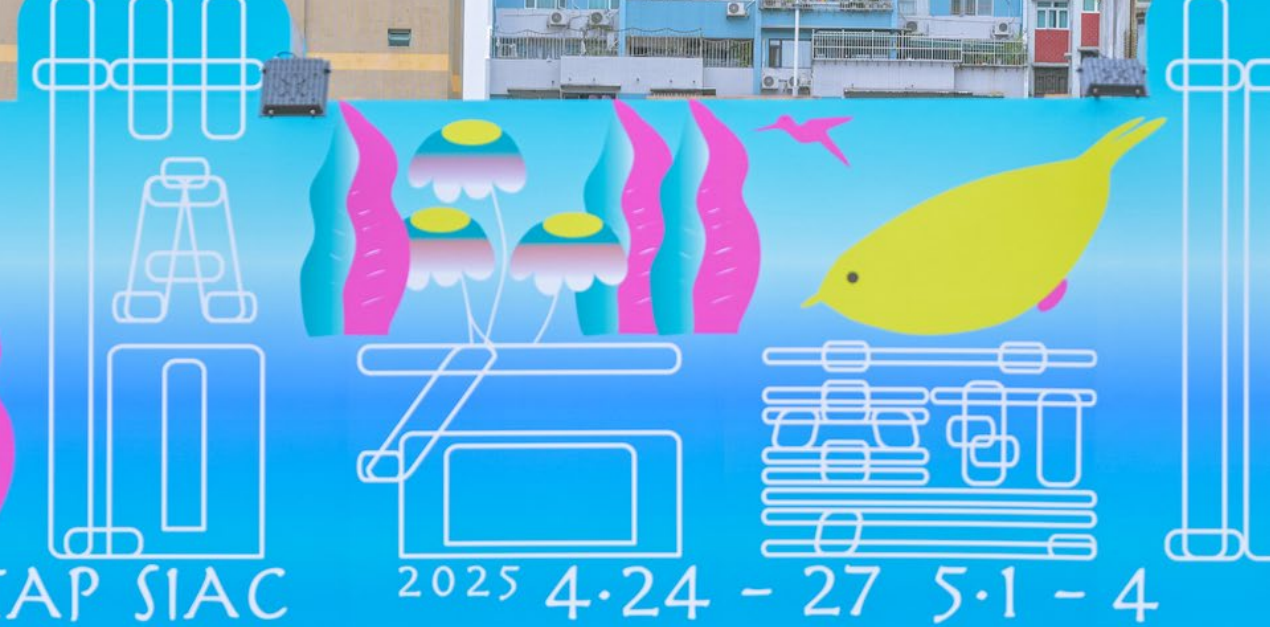


OVERVIEW OF THE MACAO SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION IN 2025



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.