

# Review of the Government's Work in the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China during the Fiscal Year 2019

During the past year, Macao was facing increased uncertainty due to internal and external circumstances. Despite the complex challenges and economic downturn, the Macao SAR continued upholding the principles of "One country, two systems", "Macao people governing Macao" and a high degree of autonomy. We faced the challenges head on, and adhered to the overall approach of making progress while ensuring stability, to realise our policy goals of maintaining a stable employment situation and overall environment. We successfully completed the fifth Chief Executive election, and are striving to ensure smooth organisation and arrangements for the new-term Government. We believe that the Macao SAR will move forward towards a new era and new milestones with full confidence.

## Improving Social Welfare

### All Macao residents

#### Individual accounts of the Central Provident Fund

Start-up fund of 10,000 patacas (for eligible residents)  
Additional fund injection of 7,000 patacas (for eligible residents)

#### Wealth Partaking Scheme

10,000 patacas (permanent residents)  
6,000 patacas (non-permanent residents)

#### Healthcare voucher

600 patacas per person (permanent residents)

#### Birth allowance

5,260 patacas (both parents may apply at the same time)

#### Electricity bill subsidy for residential units

200 patacas per month (each residential unit)

#### Tap water tariff subsidy

Ongoing

#### Bus fare concessions for members of the public

Ongoing (for the elderly, students, people with disabilities, etc.)

#### Real estate tax

Deduction of first 3,500 patacas of tax (Macao residents)

#### Waiver of real estate stamp duty

First three million patacas of a residential unit's value (Macao permanent residents purchasing residential property for the first time)

#### Incentive for the increase of supply in the real estate rental market

Reduction of the property tax rate for leased properties to eight percent

### People with disabilities

#### Disability gratuity

9,000 patacas per year (ordinary)  
18,000 patacas per year (special)

#### Subsidy for eligible employees with disabilities

Up to 5,000 patacas per month

#### Employers hiring people with disabilities

A tax deduction of up to 5,000 patacas on profit tax or personal income tax per employee with disabilities

#### Employment incentives

The personal income tax allowance for eligible employees with disabilities increases to 198,000 patacas

### Students

#### Non-tertiary education: Textbook allowance

3,400 patacas per school year (each secondary school student)  
2,900 patacas per school year (each primary school student)  
2,300 patacas per school year (each kindergarten pupil)

#### Students from families with financial difficulties

Tuition fee subsidies:  
9,000 patacas per school year (each senior secondary school student)

6,000 patacas per school year (each junior secondary school student)  
4,000 patacas per school year (each kindergarten pupil or primary school student)

Meal allowance: 3,800 patacas per school year

Stationery allowance:

3,250 patacas per school year (each secondary school student)  
2,500 patacas per school year (each kindergarten pupil or primary school student)

#### Tertiary education: Stationery allowance

3,300 patacas (Macao residents)

#### Tuition fee subsidies for Macao students studying in Guangdong

6,000 patacas per school year (each senior and junior secondary school student)  
8,000 patacas (each kindergarten pupil)

### Disadvantaged families

#### Minimum subsistence index

4,230 patacas per one-person household

#### Financial assistance

Disburse an additional month of financial assistance to eligible families

#### Special subsidy for three categories of disadvantaged families

Ongoing

#### Special living allowance under the Social Inclusion Scheme

Ongoing

#### Short-term Food Assistance Programme

Ongoing

#### Public housing tenants

Rent waiver

#### Temporary housing subsidies for eligible families on the waiting list for public housing

Ongoing

#### Subsidy for low-income, full-time employees

Already up to 5,000 patacas per month

#### Positive Life Programme and the Community Employment Assistance Scheme

Ongoing

### The elderly

#### Old age allowance

9,000 patacas per year

#### Pension

3,630 patacas per month

#### Incentive for employment

Increase the basic allowance for personal income tax to 198,000 patacas for elderly employees over 65 years of age

#### Overview of elderly benefits

Old age allowance: 9,000 patacas  
Pension: 3,630 patacas x 13 months  
Wealth Partaking Scheme: 10,000 patacas  
Additional fund injection to individual accounts of the Central Provident Fund: 7,000 patacas

Total benefits received per year: 73,190 patacas  
(Benefits received per month: approx 6,099 patacas)  
Healthcare voucher: 600 patacas

### Employed citizens / middle-income class

#### Personal income tax

Continue with the 30 percent reduction in personal income tax, with the basic allowance set at 144,000 patacas

#### Extra tax rebate

60 percent rebate of tax payable for 2019, subject to an increased ceiling of 14,000 patacas (the tax rebates will be disbursed in 2021)

### Business owners and related persons

Profit tax allowance remains at 600,000 patacas

Waivers of all business taxes, hawkler licence fees, wet market stall rents, inspection and quarantine fees for live food, stamp duty on life or non-life insurance, bank service charges and auction stamp duty

Waivers of signboard taxes for businesses (excluding tobacco advertisements) and exemption from tourism tax for restaurants

Waivers of stamp duty on entrance passes and tickets for cultural and arts performances, exhibitions and entertainment programmes

Extra tax deduction on R&D projects

Waivers of profit tax on investment income from local bonds issued by mainland China governments and state-owned enterprises, and exempt the stamp duty for issuing and acquiring the relevant bonds

Waivers of profit tax for local enterprises on revenue gained from Portuguese-speaking countries

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## Perfecting Livelihood-related Policies and Measures

### Urban planning

- We completed the land reclamation of New Urban Area Zone A and Zone E1.
- We established Macao Urban Renewal Limited, and commenced a public consultation on legal systems related to urban renewal.
- We carried out a registration process, in accordance with the law, for people who are eligible to apply for replacement housing.
- We strived to recover idle lands to increase the land reserve.



### Housing

- We completed amendments to the Legal System for Public Housing and established a mechanism for public housing applications on a regular basis.
- Applications for Home-Ownership Scheme housing will soon commence.
- Design of the first four Home-Ownership Scheme housing projects and one public housing project in Zone A has commenced.
- We resumed construction of the Mong Ha Public Housing project.
- We completed the feasibility study on the Wai Long Public Housing project.



### Education and youth

- We secured the 15-year compulsory education system and continued increasing education funding.
- We enhanced popular science education and fostered innovative concepts among students.
- We completed the third phase of the Continuing Education Programme.
- We optimised the subsidy scheme of the Tertiary Education Foundation, through leveraging the functions of the Tertiary Education Council.
- We organised "Unity and Companionship" visits for young people, to deepen their experiences of loyalty to the country.
- We launched youth programmes related to knowledge of national affairs, and voluntary poverty alleviation services for young volunteers.



### Healthcare and sports

- We established the Macao Academy of Medical Specialists.
- The Ka Ho Rehabilitation Hospital commenced operation.
- There was good progress with construction of the health centres at Rua da Praia do Manduco and Seac Pai Van.
- We launched a pilot denture service scheme for the elderly.
- The Athletes Training Centre will soon commence operation.



## Good Progress with Urban Development

### Safe city

- We established the Safeguarding State Security Committee, and again held an exhibition on national security education.
- The Cyber Security Law and the Civil Protection Law have passed the first reading at the Legislative Assembly.
- We announced and implemented the Ten-year Plan for Disaster Prevention and Mitigation of the Macao SAR (2019-2028).
- We set up 17 emergency shelters and four emergency assembly points.
- We commenced the public display of the first phase environmental assessment of the feasibility study for the overall planning of constructing sluices at the Inner Harbour.
- We strived to construct the third circuit of the Macao-Zhuhai electric power transmission channel.
- The fourth raw water pipeline from Zhuhai to Macao commenced operation.

### Technology and smart city

- We established a special task force for innovation, science and technology and smart city development.
- The launch programme of Macao's first scientific satellite commenced.
- We supported the development of four state key laboratories.
- We strived to promote mobile payment.



### Transport

- We increased the number of taxis, which will reach 1,800 during this year.
- We formulated the Law of the Light Rail Transport System, and established the Macao Light Rapid Transit Corporation Limited.
- The Taipa Line of the Light Rail Transport System will soon commence operation.
- We completed construction of the skywalk connecting Rotunda do Estádio and the LTR Stadium Station in Taipa.

### Environmental protection

- We enhanced conservation of mangroves, and expanded the coastal green belt.
- We facilitated the use of environmentally friendly electric vehicles.
- Restrictions on the Supply of Plastic Bags law will soon come into effect.
- We planned the construction of a centralised food waste processing facility.
- We began transferring used and abandoned vehicles to Guangdong province for a recycling and re-use process, as a pilot operation.



### Culture

- We launched the cultural event - "Art Macao".
- We completed construction of the Seac Pai Van Library and the Xian Xinghai Memorial Centre.
- We promoted the integration of culture and creativity into the community.



## Strengthening Public Administration Capacity

### Legal system building

- We amended laws on respecting and protecting the national flag, the national emblem and the national anthem.
- We prioritised legislation for people's well-being and livelihoods.



### Public Services

- We established the Municipal Affairs Bureau.
- We established the Islands District Integrated Government Services Centre.
- We introduced the "one-window" counter services.
- We established an activity centre for civil servants.





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## Promoting stable economic development

### Gaming and tourism

- We approved the extension of the casino concession or sub-concession contracts of two gaming concessionaires for two years, so that all casino concession contracts will expire by 2022.
- We continued encouraging gaming operators to develop more non-gaming elements.
- We developed new ferry routes and launched the "Macao Cruise" service.
- We enhanced development of the "Creative City of Gastronomy".

### Diversifying industries

- We attracted more quality conventions and exhibitions to be held in Macao.
- The Traditional Chinese Medicine Science and Technology Industrial Park of Cooperation Between Guangdong and Macao (GMTCM Park) has established an incubation base with research and development, headquartering and trading functions; 159 companies have registered as members and 76 companies have signed contracts for moving into the park.
- We recently launched the "Community Cultural and Creative Production Subsidy Scheme".
- We expedited development of a Renminbi clearing centre for economic and trade cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking countries.
- We facilitated construction of a platform for cooperation in financial services between China and Portuguese-speaking countries.

### Small- and medium-sized enterprises

- We optimised the existing licensing system.
- We continued the "Scheme to Assist the Re-branding of Time-honoured Local Shops".
- We launched a property insurance product for SMEs to cover catastrophes, a financial assistance scheme for property insurance for SMEs to cover catastrophes, and an export credit insurance scheme.
- We conducted a new round of business invitation exercises for the Guangdong-Macao Cooperation Industrial Park in Hengqin.

### Securing employment

- We upheld the promise to prohibit non-local workers from undertaking gaming dealer posts.
- We expedited revision of the Labour Relations Law, proposed paternity leave for male employees, increased maternity leave payment, and introduced a method to solve the issue of overlapping weekly leave and mandatory holidays.
- The bill on the Minimum Wage of Employees passed its first reading by the Legislative Assembly.
- We strengthened vocational training, to enhance Macao people's competitiveness.

### Continued deepening regional cooperation

- We further aligned with the Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and included the construction of the Greater Bay Area in Macao's Five-Year Development Plan.
- The governments of Guangdong province, the Hong Kong SAR, and the Macao SAR jointly organised the Symposium on Outline Development Plan for the Greater Bay Area and the Symposium on the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area in Macao, Hong Kong and Japan.
- Macao exercised jurisdiction of the Macao border crossing area and related extended areas of the Hengqin border checkpoint.
- We participated in the second "Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation" and the second China International Import Expo in Shanghai.
- We held the 2019 Summit on Chinese Central SOEs Supporting Macao as a Cooperation Platform between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries.
- The China-PSCs Commercial and Trade Service Platform Complex will soon commence operation.

## GENERAL INTEGRATED BUDGET OF PUBLIC EXPENDITURE FOR 2020

REVENUE ITEMS	Proposed budget for 2020	REVENUE ITEMS	Proposed budget for 2020
<b>RECURRING REVENUE</b>	<b>116,812,231,700.00</b>	Contribution to Social Security System	79,542,600.00
Direct tax	9,236,952,800.00	Other recurring revenue	56,796,100.00
Indirect tax	4,976,004,700.00	<b>CAPITAL REVENUE</b>	<b>5,885,053,800.00</b>
Fees, fine and other monetary penalties	1,589,175,200.00	Sale of facilities and equipment	173,777,600.00
Asset revenue	706,623,900.00	Financial assets	757,420,300.00
Franchise and concession revenue	98,626,363,500.00	Sale of stocks and other equities	202,000.00
Financial revenue	409,541,500.00	Other capital revenue	4,953,653,900.00
Sale of items and labour	878,906,300.00		
Transfer	252,325,100.00	<b>General integrated budget of revenue</b>	<b>122,697,285,500.00</b>

EXPENSES ITEMS	Proposed budget for 2020	EXPENSES ITEMS	Proposed budget for 2020
Macao SAR Government	21,957,900.00	Macao Economic and Trade Office to the World Trade Organization	12,847,900.00
Office of the Chief Executive	349,105,400.00	Macao Economic and Cultural Office in Taiwan	18,141,500.00
Executive Council	29,907,600.00	Tertiary Education Services Office	118,632,300.00
Office of the Secretary for Administration and Justice	49,004,700.00	Investments and Development Expenses of the Administration	11,971,033,500.00
Office of the Secretary for Economy and Finance	52,027,300.00	Pension and retirement compensation	7,570,400.00
Office of the Secretary for Security	41,510,800.00	General expenses	21,758,866,500.00
Office of the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture	73,789,500.00	Designated appropriations, shared allocations and transfer budget	6,871,130,200.00
Office of the Secretary for Transport and Public Works	29,700,500.00	Health Bureau	9,069,752,200.00
Judiciary Police	1,173,144,900.00	Social Welfare Bureau	3,939,355,600.00
Finance Services Bureau	623,794,500.00	Government Printing Bureau	102,062,700.00
Macao Economic Services Bureau	255,046,400.00	Housing Bureau	527,484,000.00
Identification Bureau	312,343,900.00	Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute	759,117,100.00
Statistics and Census Service	210,044,700.00	Civil Aviation Authority	98,059,700.00
Cartography and Cadastre Bureau	94,644,400.00	Macao Polytechnic Institute	929,890,400.00
Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau	307,224,700.00	University of Macau	2,851,491,800.00
Macao Government Tourism Office	374,360,100.00	Coffer of Legal Affairs	221,674,000.00
Labour Affairs Bureau	496,077,100.00	Consumer Council	53,071,700.00
Lands, Public Works and Transport Bureau	517,210,500.00	Macao Institute for Tourism Studies	459,240,000.00
Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau	494,330,400.00	Public Security Police Force Welfare Association	60,733,600.00
Government Information Bureau	170,537,400.00	Fire Services Welfare Association	9,214,700.00
Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau	177,853,900.00	Commission of Audit	179,889,000.00
Judicial Council	217,400.00	Office of the Public Prosecutor General	485,780,700.00
Legal Affairs Bureau	308,030,400.00	Office of the President of the Court of Final Appeal	711,991,100.00
Unitary Police Service	55,139,500.00	Commission Against Corruption	384,427,200.00
Transport Bureau	3,052,576,400.00	Legislative Assembly	203,706,300.00
Environmental Protection Bureau	1,016,480,700.00	Customs Welfare Association	3,976,100.00
Talents Development Committee	16,383,700.00	Marine and Water Bureau Welfare Association	2,342,800.00
Medical Incident Assessment Committee	8,951,900.00	Judiciary Police Welfare Association	7,341,100.00
Medical Dispute Arbitration Centre	3,245,200.00	Municipal Affairs Bureau	3,350,674,700.00
Policy Research and Regional Development Bureau	81,990,000.00	Industrial and Commercial Development Fund	2,235,056,700.00
Infrastructure Development Office	71,672,300.00	Housing Loan Fund	2,095,800.00
The Supporting Office to the Permanent Secretariat to the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries	231,714,700.00	Student Welfare Fund	386,754,900.00
Office for Development of the Energy Sector	40,815,700.00	Sports Fund	947,929,600.00
Financial Intelligence Office	39,922,100.00	Culture Fund	444,374,100.00
Office for Personal Data Protection	54,921,500.00	Tourism Fund	884,702,500.00
Protocol, Public Relations and External Affairs Office	74,569,400.00	Macao Public Administration Welfare Fund	50,927,500.00
Cultural Affairs Bureau	1,123,206,500.00	Correctional Fund	7,050,200.00
Sports Bureau	246,883,700.00	Science and Technology Development Fund	448,387,000.00
Macao Economic and Trade Office in Lisbon	12,617,300.00	Education Development Fund	803,663,900.00
Public Security Forces Affairs Bureau	5,985,857,200.00	Fisheries Development and Support Fund	11,722,000.00
Education and Youth Affairs Bureau	7,582,453,100.00	Property Maintenance Fund	49,140,300.00
Marine and Water Bureau	1,050,079,500.00	Giant Panda Foundation	3,696,300.00
Macao Economic and Trade Office to the European Union in Brussels	4,867,900.00	Environmental Protection and Energy Conservation Fund	13,930,900.00
Correctional Service Bureau	702,960,600.00	Cultural Industry Fund	244,799,100.00
Office of the Macao SAR in Beijing	27,226,000.00	Labour Creditor's Rights Protection Fund	26,263,800.00
Macao Customs Service	1,074,318,600.00	Tertiary Education Foundation	238,575,300.00
		<b>General integrated budget of public expenditure</b>	<b>100,689,286,600.00</b>

### General integrated budget balance

Central budget balance	20,788,333,300.00	<b>General integrated budget balance</b>	<b>22,007,998,900.00</b>
Autonomous institution executive budget balance	1,219,665,600.00	<b>General integrated budget of public expenditure and budget balance</b>	<b>122,697,285,500.00</b>

## SUMMARISED BUDGET AND INVESTMENT BUDGET OF SPECIAL ORGANISATIONS FOR 2020

REVENUE ITEMS	Proposed budget for 2020	REVENUE ITEMS	Proposed budget for 2020
<b>RECURRING REVENUE</b>	<b>20,708,789,200.00</b>	Sale of items and labour services	557,773,800.00
Fees, fine and other monetary penalties	664,320,200.00	Transfer	6,875,601,200.00
Asset revenue	90,297,000.00	Contributions to Social Security System	1,888,869,200.00
Franchise and concession revenue	3,131,424,000.00	Other recurring revenue	13,179,000.00
Financial revenue	7,487,324,800.00	<b>Summarised budget revenue of special organisations</b>	<b>20,708,789,200.00</b>

EXPENSES ITEMS	Proposed budget for 2020	EXPENSES ITEMS	Proposed budget for 2020
Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau	628,149,300.00	Macao Foundation	3,016,734,300.00
Postal Savings Office	70,861,900.00	Deposit Protection Fund	3,387,100.00
Macao Pension Fund	2,887,045,900.00	<b>Summarised budget expenditure of special organisations</b>	<b>15,259,866,400.00</b>
Monetary Authority of Macao	3,104,719,800.00	Net operational profit/loss of special organisations	5,448,922,800.00
Social Security Fund	5,540,033,200.00	<b>Summarised budget expenditure and net operational profit/loss of special organisations</b>	<b>20,708,789,200.00</b>
Automobile and Maritime Security Fund	8,934,900.00		

### Investment budget of special organisations

Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau	112,738,000.00	Automobile and Maritime Security Fund	-
Postal Savings Office	-	Macao Foundation	668,927,900.00
Macao Pension Fund	930,000.00	Deposit Protection Fund	-
Monetary Authority of Macao	142,524,600.00	<b>Summarised investment budget expenditure of special organisations</b>	<b>950,180,500.00</b>
Social Security Fund	25,060,000.00		



# Major Policies on Various Areas

## Administration and Justice

The administration and justice system upholds the administrative principles of “Putting people first” and “Scientific decision-making”, follows the development positioning of “One Centre, One Platform, and One Base”, focuses on public administration and legal system reform, puts enhancement of people’s livelihoods at the core, diligently implements the MSAR’s Five-year Development Plan, and lays a solid foundation for realising our policy objectives of expediting economic development and improving people’s livelihoods.

### Public Administration

- 33 departments and entities have been restructured in phases, during which seven departments and entities were abolished. In compliance with Annex One of the Basic Law of Macao, the Municipal Affairs Bureau was established on 1 January 2019;
- 15 consultative bodies have been restructured, three have been abolished and two have been established. The numbers of members of all consultative bodies and the maximum terms of office in consulting organisations have been standardised;
- The Master Plan for MSAR e-Government 2015-2019 has been completed. 160 public services have achieved different levels of digitisation;
- We have promulgated the by-law on e-services, and launched the “One-stop Public Services Account” and its mobile phone app;
- We continued to push ahead with civil service reform; comprehensively reviewed the accountability system for government officials; aimed at public convenience, high efficiency, integrity and standardisation; and enhanced cognisance of larger interests, integrity and law-abidance – to improve the overall quality of the civil service;
- The pilot cloud computing centre has been completed. A cloud platform, a big data platform, and a data sharing and open platform have been developed. By the end of 2019, the basic facilities of the official production cloud computer centre will be completed;
- With the Central People’s Government’s support, a total of 144 countries and regions have agreed to grant visa-free access or visas on arrival to holders of Macao SAR Passports. The Macao SAR Passport is ranked among the top 40 passports in the world; and
- Election laws have been amended, and the sixth Legislative Assembly Election and the fifth Chief Executive election were successfully completed.



New App “IAM Connect”

### Legal affairs

- We actively promoted coordination of legislation, formulated and implemented guidelines for the internal workflows of a centralised and coordinated legislative mechanism, and rules on the forms of legislative techniques to be observed when formulating laws;
- From 2015 to 2019, 84 bills were submitted to the Legislative Assembly for deliberation, and 163 by-laws were formulated;
- We implemented legislation supporting the Basic Law of Macao, and formulated or amended laws, such as the Law of Use and Protection of the National Flag, National Emblem and National Anthem, Maritime Area Management Framework Law and Judicial Organisation Framework Law; reviewed and optimised various laws to improve people’s livelihoods; conducted timely reviews and amendments of various major codes; and achieved interim success in rectifying and adapting laws;
- We have formulated a five-year law promotion programme; uphold the work principles of “Government motivation and public participation”, and continue to work on promotion of the constitution law, Basic Law of Macao and other laws, based on characteristics of different age groups and sectors;
- We formulated plans in accordance with the needs of the operations of the two judicial organs, and began training judicial officers and judicial clerks;
- We exchanged views on judicial mutual assistance agreements with other countries and regions, especially with Portuguese-speaking countries and countries along the “Belt and Road”; and
- We continued promoting regional cooperation on legal affairs, and explored opportunities for establishing a legal information exchange system and mutual legal promotion mechanism in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area in accordance with the development strategies of the “Belt and Road” initiative.

### Municipal Affairs

- We continued expanding the community services network, optimised construction of municipal facilities, established the Islands District Integrated Government Services Centre, and implemented “one-window” municipal services;
- We strengthened supervision of municipal services and established the “Connect” instant feedback platform;
- We refined food safety standards, and gathered an average of 8,000 food samples every year, with a pass rate of over 99 percent;
- We continued improving roadside environments, restructured urban drainage systems, implemented urban greening, and strengthened nature conservation, to build a healthy city that is ideal for living and travel; and
- We promoted community spirit, courtesy, and harmonious development of the community.

## Economy and Finance

Adhering to our founding mission, we are boosting the economy, improving people’s livelihoods, and fostering adequate economic diversification and sustainable development of Macao.

Over the past five years, policy implementation on the economy and finance has focused on leveraging Macao’s positioning as “One Centre, One Platform” to serve the country’s needs, and seizing the great opportunities arising from the “Belt and Road” initiative and the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. Through strengthening its capabilities and the “two-pronged approach” strategy for regional cooperation, Macao aims to build a modern industrial system with international competitiveness by leveraging its advantages and enhancing economic resilience, to foster quality economic development.

### Initial yields of adequate economic diversification boosted by steady economic growth:

- Further diversification of industrial structure;
- Revenues from major non-gaming industries increased by almost 30 percent;
- The total added value of nascent industries saw 20 percent growth;
- Non-gaming business growth has been recorded in gaming enterprises and facilities;
- Optimisation of the employment structure enhanced people’s incomes; and
- Unemployment rate remained at a low level.

### Integrating into the overall national development plan and expediting the establishment of “One Centre, One Platform”:

- Actively participated in construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area;
- Achieved considerable progress in the development of the Guangdong-Macao Cooperation Industrial Park in Hengqin;
- The Mainland and Macao Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA) has been fully upgraded;
- Continued establishing the trade and economic cooperation services platform between China and Portuguese-speaking countries and its “Three Centres”, to leverage Macao’s bridging role;
- Successfully held the fifth Ministerial Conference of the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries, and expedited construction of the China-PSCs Commercial and Trade Service Platform Complex; and
- Actively supported “Belt and Road” development with our fiscal reserves.

### Focused on fostering nascent industries and optimising the industrial structure:

- Improved policies and measures to promote quality enhancement of the convention and exhibition industry, with conventions as the priority;
- Fully expedited the establishment of the Traditional Chinese Medicine Science and Technology Industrial Park of Cooperation Between Guangdong and Macao (GMTCM Park); and facilitated Traditional Chinese Medicine standardisation, industrialisation and internationalisation; and
- Promoted development of specialised financial services and built a platform for cooperation in financial services between China and Portuguese-speaking countries.

### Strengthening regulation and enhancing legal systems to promote orderly development of the gaming industry:

- Completed the gaming industry interim review and proceeded with the follow-up work and related issues;
- Strictly controlled the scope of the gaming industry and continued optimising legal systems and promoting lawful gaming operations; and
- Promoted development of both gaming and non-gaming segments, to facilitate stable growth of the gaming industry.

### Multiple measures to promote innovation and quality enhancement of SMEs:

- Further optimised various measures to support SMEs;
- Encouraged SMEs to adopt electronic payment, to expand their client base and enhance operating cost effectiveness;
- Re-branded local time-honoured shops and pursued innovation;
- Introduced “Services on the Doorstep” to provide more convenient services to SMEs; and
- Introduced tax incentives to encourage enterprises to participate in innovative research and development.

### Strengthening communication and exchanges to provide employment, entrepreneurship and innovation opportunities for young people:

- Continued optimising and effectively implementing the Young Entrepreneurs Aid Scheme;
- Established the Young Entrepreneur Incubation Centre, to provide more comprehensive support services;
- Optimised the China-Portuguese-speaking Countries Young Entrepreneur and Innovation Exchange Programme, and leveraged the functions of the China-Portuguese-speaking Countries Young Entrepreneur and Innovation Exchange Centre;
- Continued deepening regional cooperation between young entrepreneurs, to provide more diverse entrepreneurship support to young people; and
- Continued optimising employment counselling services and vocational training, to help boost the competitiveness of young people.

### Enriching the industrial talent pool, improving people’s vocational skills, and promoting vertical and horizontal mobility

### Strengthening occupational health and safety promotion, education and supervision

### Optimising public finance and taxation management, to ensure stability of the financial system

### Perfecting the statistical benchmark system to keep pace with the times

### Improving service quality for the convenience of the public and the business sector

### Expediting system establishment and enhancing anti-corruption awareness

## Public Security

During the fourth-term government of the Macao SAR, public security was enforced under the guidance of the new policing concept. The Government was determined to reform and improve, in order to build a more solid and comprehensive safety network, to ensure the sustainable, stable development of society.

### Safeguarding state security

- Assisted in developing and participated in the State Security Committee, deployed law enforcement in accordance with the law, and effectively responded to national security challenges; and
- Received overwhelming responses in holding national security exhibitions, launched the Network Security Law, and achieved breakthroughs in promotion, education and legislation.

### Developing new policing practices

- Brought forth new approaches for cooperation between the police and the public, and strengthened support from the community, resulting in a substantial decrease in the numbers of crimes that affect people’s livelihoods; and
- Launched the TV programme - “Police and Citizens in a common mission”, to break through traditional interactions, establishing a closer relationship between the police and the public.

### Ensuring social stability

- Maintained zero to low rates of serious crimes, achieved overall stability in public order, and remarkable results in financial intelligence work; and
- Raided illegal foreign exchange gangs, cracked down on loan profiteering, and continued keeping gambling crimes under control.

### Reforming civil protection

- Implemented various reforms, effectively tackled the impacts of Typhoon Mangkhut, and continued improving the civil protection laws and legal system; and
- Established an emergency command system, and applied it in practice, to improve emergency management efficiency.

### Strengthening the police force through technology

- “Eye in the Sky” cameras commenced operation in phases, and successfully assisted in solving crimes, while a test on improving their functionality is imminent; and
- Forensic technology continued improving, to assist in effective investigations and commence smart policing.

### Ensuring border security

- Effectively combatted illegal immigration, and established a quick reaction force, to effectively maintain order and safety at sea; and
- Implemented a new border-crossing model, expedited construction of border checkpoints, and enhanced border-crossing safety and efficiency.

### Preventing and controlling security risks

- Carried out large scale drills on a regular basis and maintained vigilance to enhance risk management ability; and
- Gradually optimised dangerous goods management, collected information about movements of goods, while new supervisory regulations are currently being drafted.

### Building a modern police force

- Maintained consistent alertness regarding disciplinary management, upheld law and discipline, while ensuring police personnel system keeps pace with the times.
- Cared for the physical and mental development of members of the police force, cultivated a study and learning atmosphere to foster a modern police culture.

### Perfecting legal protection

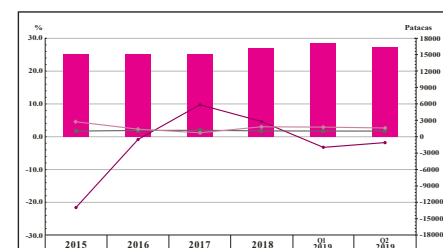
- Fire Services Bureau also supervised fuel safety and the police established a new financial intelligence function. Laws were amended to enable relevant departments to assume their new functions; and
- In response to changes in crime trends, various laws have been amended to enhance crime prevention in a timely manner.

### Improving prison administration

- As the prisons also take on correctional and rehabilitation functions, the legal system was revised to ensure independent operations of both functions; and
- Strengthened prison security, improved prison administration; the soft management approach has proven effective.

### Deepening youth development work

- Supported the government’s youth policy, optimised cultivation programmes, and continued improving effectiveness of youth cultivation; and
- Established a regular communication mechanism, to understand the thoughts and needs of young people and engage in sincere dialogues with them.



Growth rate, inflation rate, unemployment rate and median monthly income (2015-2019 Q2)



The Unitary Police Service, Customs Bureau, Public Security Police Force and Judiciary Police jointly organise a crime prevention drill “Thunderbolt 19”



# Major Policies on Various Areas

## Social Affairs and Culture

The Government has been actively realising its policy goals regarding social affairs and culture, according to Macao's Five-year Development Plan. Results are evident in the social security, medical and healthcare, education, tourism, culture and sports sectors.

### Achieving great progress in medical and healthcare

- Focused on enhancing people's physical and mental health. In 2018, the average life expectancy of Macao's people reached 83.7 years, which was among the highest in the world;
- Extended the opening hours of specialist outpatient clinics and health centres. In 2018, the numbers of patients served by Conde S. Januario Hospital and Health Centres were between five and 25 percent higher than in 2015;
- Fully implemented smoking control, optimised mechanisms for prevention and control of infectious diseases and responding to emergencies, and expanded the coverage of cancer screenings to include more types and groups of people;
- Set up geriatric wards, dementia treatment and support centre, Children's Comprehensive Assessment Centre, and Rehabilitation Services and Treatment Centre, thus significantly shortening the waiting times for early assessment and treatment; and
- In 2019, the Macao Academy of Medical Specialists was established, to keep the local medical system in line with international practices.



Inauguration of the "Art Macao" festival

### Expediting education and talent cultivation work

- Introduced a new law on the Tertiary Education System and related regulations, established the Tertiary Education Fund, and implemented the quality assessment system for tertiary institutions; also, four state laboratories were established with results evident regarding research in science and technology;
- There were new achievements regarding patriotic education. In 2018, all schools complied with the rules on displaying or hoisting the national flag; nearly 80 percent of schools selected local history teaching materials; and about 30.9 percent of secondary school graduates from the 2018/2019 academic year pursued further studies in mainland China;
- The Continuing Education Programme was launched. As of 2019, an accumulated one million participants had enrolled in three phases of the programme; and
- The "Blue Sky Project" (relocation of schools originally run on podium floors of buildings) has solved the fundamental problems of schools established on podiums. The average area per student in school was increased from 11.55 square metres in 2013 to 12.4 square metres in 2018.

### Caring for the underprivileged and perfecting livelihood security

- Launched Professional Accreditation and Licensing for Social Workers, to promote professional development of social services;
- Continued enhancing retirement benefits for Macao residents. In 2016, an additional 37 billion patacas was injected into the Social Security Fund; and in 2018, a two-tier social security system was established;
- The amount of pensions for elderly and disabilities has been increased three times between 2015 and 2019, while the special living allowances for three categories of disadvantaged families were raised by between 20 percent and 50 percent; and
- Improved the environment of child-care centres and homes for elderly. In 2019, the quota of child-care centres was approximately 30 percent higher than in 2015, while the quota for homes for the elderly was increased by about 42 percent.

### Synergy of culture, tourism and sports

- Actively developed Macao as a world tourism and leisure centre. In 2017, Macao was recognised as a UNESCO Creative City of Gastronomy;
- Hosted the Macao Light Festival, the International Film Festival and the International Travel (Industry) Expo, to continue boosting Macao's international recognition;
- Promoted "Art Macao", a large-scale art and cultural event, and organised Arts and Cultural Festival Between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries, to build a new cultural image for Macao;
- The collection of Chapas Sinicas was inscribed on the Memory of the World Register of the UNESCO and the Memory of the World Regional Register for Asia/Pacific; and
- Macao athletes achieved great success in the Jakarta Palembang 2018 Asian Games. The area of sports venues per capita reached 1.34 square metres in 2018, and there were great improvements in the overall physical fitness of Macao residents.

## Transport and Public Works

It is the positioning strategy of the Macao Special Administrative Region Government to develop Macao into a world tourism and leisure centre. All administrative policies related to transport and public works are implemented according to this strategy, to improve Macao's urban environment and people's livelihoods.

### Urban Planning

- Commenced compilation of Macao's urban development master plan;
- Implemented construction of the fourth Macao-Taipa cross-harbour bridge, and commenced the study of the fifth Macao-Taipa cross harbour route;
- Facilitated urban renewal work; and
- Executed land management duties in accordance with the Land Law.



Several large-scale infrastructure projects have been completed during the tenure of the fourth administration of the MSAR Government

### Public Works

- Expedited reclamation work at the New Urban Area;
- Completed construction of the Macao border crossing area of Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, and commenced operation in tandem with the main structure of the bridge;
- Expedited construction of the LRT system, and completed and commenced operation of the LRT Taipa line;
- Expedited construction of public housing units, and commenced the design of the Home-Ownership Scheme housing site in New Urban Zone Area A;
- Expedited construction of the new Guangdong-Macao border crossing; and
- Commenced preliminary design of sluices at the Inner Harbour.

### Transport

- In 2016, took advance measures to control the annual vehicle growth rate at a level of 3.5 percent;
- Continued optimising bus services;
- The Legal System Governing Taxi Services and three associated by-laws came into effect;
- Continued constructing the walking route network to encourage green commuting;
- Completed the Master Development Plan of Macau International Airport, and implemented it step by step; and
- Commenced operation of Taipa Ferry Terminal.

### Housing

- Announced the Legal System for Public Housing, to establish the mechanism for applying for public housing on a regular basis, and an exit mechanism for well-off public housing tenants;
- Submitted the bill of the Home-Ownership Scheme Housing Law to the Legislative Assembly;
- Completed the study on Macao's public housing demand; and
- Expedited the title deed process for Home-Ownership Scheme housing.

### Environmental Protection

- The Restrictions on the Supply of Plastic Bags law came into effect;
- Transferred used and abandoned motorcycles and light vehicles to mainland China for recycling treatment, as a pilot operation;
- Implemented screening of inert construction and demolition materials for use in reclamation work for New Urban Area Zone D;
- Launched recycling programmes for food waste, and electronics and electrical waste; and
- Improved air quality through legal and regulatory enforcement to control emissions of various air pollutants.

## Commission Against Corruption

In 2019, the Commission Against Corruption continued implementing the strategy emphasising both anti-corruption and corruption prevention, stringently monitored the operations of public departments, and launched comprehensive integrity education and promotion activities.

### Anti-corruption

- With determination, the CCAC continued combating all kinds of corruption in accordance with the law, and defended justice in a rigorous but low profile manner;
- We strengthened law enforcement, and improved essential equipment, to achieve anticipated policy goals and results regarding anti-corruption;
- The investigation of alleged corruption by leading officials of the Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute (IPIM) was completed, helping to close loopholes in the immigration system and refining the policy for importing talented people;
- We combatted crimes that damage the public interest, such as fraudulently benefiting from public assets and abuse of administrative power; and closely monitored potential risks of corruption or fraudulent activities, in order to advocate governance with integrity and healthy development of the private sector; and
- We monitored the fifth Chief Executive Election in accordance with the law, to ensure a corruption-free, fair and just election.

### Complaints to the Ombudsman

- We executed our function of handling complaints and reports to the ombudsman in accordance with the law, and initiated investigations in a rigorous manner. When irregularities were found in any administrative procedure, immediate action was taken to investigate the cause of the issue, and recommend improvements;
- We closely monitored areas of special concern to society, such as land grants and civil servant recruitment, and urged the Government to pay more attention to related issues;
- We conducted in-depth analyses and reviews of criminal laws and civil servant disciplines, in response to society's demands regarding reinforcing corruption-free governance; and
- We joined forces with other functional departments in drafting a self-assessment checklist for implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption by the Macao SAR; we will follow up with related work in the coming year.

### Publicity, Education and Community Relations

- We continued implementing integrity education amongst civil servants, employees in business firms, members of the public, teenagers, primary and secondary school students, and kindergarten pupils; and
- We provided convenient channels for receiving complaints, reports and enquiries from the public through CCAC branch offices, and formed anti-corruption volunteer teams to participate in community activities and boost support for corruption-free governance.

## Commission of Audit

In 2019, the Commission of Audit worked steadfastly in accordance with policy objectives, fulfilling its audit supervision duties according to the law. The audit reports on various projects and related follow-up work enabled public departments to improve their work, optimise their services and conserve resources.

### Audit

The Commissioner of Audit's Report 2018 was completed on time, in accordance with the law. With the promulgation and enforcement of the Budget Framework Law, the Commission of Audit also updated the Order of Commissioner of Audit in accordance with the new system, to effectively collect audited accounts and financial information.

### Computer-assisted Audit

A memorandum of cooperation was signed with the Computer Technology Centre of the National Audit Office, regarding upgrading and modifying the "Auditor Office (Macao version)". This was in response to the computer-aided tool developed as part of the new public accounting system, which has been created for use by various government departments.

### Performance Audit and Special Audit

Through performance audits and special audits, the Commission of Audit conducted in-depth investigations of the performances of public departments implementing MSAR Government policies. The evidence revealed outstanding issues, and by proposing feasible audit opinions and recommendations to tackle negative aspects of working processes, the Commission of Audit urged relevant departments to make improvements and eliminate the drawbacks.

### Staff Training

The Commission of Audit provided auditors with advanced technology, updated their knowledge through training, and developed training courses that helped them keep up to date with auditing technology on a regular basis.

### Professional Communications

We maintained close contact and strengthened professional exchanges with the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI), the Asian Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (ASOSAI), China National Audit Office (CNAO), Supreme Audit Institutions of the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (OISC/CPLP), and the Audit Office of Guangdong Province (AOGP).

### Audit Culture

We continued introducing the importance of auditing and supervision to newly recruited civil servants, tertiary students, major community organisations, and non-government think tanks, in addition to raising awareness of the need for proper use of public resources.

### Public Opinion

A mechanism was established for assisting members of the public with filing complaints and expressing views to government departments. The complaints and views on issues involving improper behaviour by government personnel or waste of resources were promptly handled and followed up.

# Major Benchmarks of Macao's Economic and Social Development (2009-2018)

## ECONOMY AND SOCIETY

Growth rate per annum in 2018 as compared to 2009

↑ 63.3%   
GDP

↑ 33.1%   
Per capita GDP

↑ 88.2%   
Overall median monthly income

↑ 25.1%   
Total population

↑ 407.6%   
Fiscal reserve<sup>1</sup>

↑ 11.6%   
Foreign exchange reserves

Indicators	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GDP (million patacas)	260,152	325,877	396,503	433,128	481,639	475,854	373,096	369,895	405,790	424,895
Per capita GDP (patacas)	483,401	606,938	722,264	760,297	809,818	765,224	581,599	572,726	625,254	643,537
Overall Unemployment rate (%)	3.5	2.8	2.6	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8
Overall median monthly income (patacas)	8,500	9,000	10,000	11,300	12,000	13,300	15,000	15,000	15,000	16,000
Inflation rate (%)	1.17	2.81	5.81	6.11	5.50	6.05	4.56	2.37	1.23	3.01
Total population ('0000)	53.33	54.06	55.74	58.20	60.75	63.62	64.68	64.49	65.31	66.74
Fiscal reserve ('00 million patacas)	—	—	—	1,002.4	1,689	2,463.4	3,450.5	4,386.6	4,900.4	5,088
Foreign exchange reserves ('00 million patacas)	1,465.8	1,901.9	2,723.7	1,325.4 <sup>2</sup>	1,289.5	1,313.9	1,508.1	1,556.7	1,623.1	1,636


Note 1: Growth rate per annum in 2018 as compared to 2012.

Note 2: In accordance with the Legal System for Fiscal Reserve that came into force on 1 January 2012, fiscal reserve and foreign exchange reserves must be separately managed, and allocated into a newly established independent account. The related assets were officially transferred in February 2012.

## EDUCATION

Growth rate per annum in 2018 as compared to 2009

↑ 166%   
Government expenditure on education

↑ 15.8%   
Senior secondary school gross enrolment rate

↑ 17.8%   
Ratio of employed tertiary graduates to total employed population

Indicators	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Government expenditure on education (million patacas)	4,372	5,776	7,955	11,360	8,023.7	8,580	9,515	10,101	10,509	11,630
Senior secondary school gross enrolment rate (%)	76.7	78.5	81.7	87.4	88.4	92.5	94.7	93.9	93.9	92.5
Ratio of employed tertiary graduates to total employed population (%)	20.3	20.9	23.2	26.2	29.5	31.2	34.1	34.3	36.5	38.1

## HEALTHCARE

Growth rate per annum in 2018 as compared to 2009

↑ 159.7%   
Government expenditure on healthcare

↑ 1.5   
Average life expectancy<sup>3</sup>

↑ 0.2   
Physicians per 1000 population<sup>3</sup>

↑ 0.9   
Nurses per 1000 population<sup>3</sup>


↑ 0.6   
Hospital beds per 1000 population<sup>3</sup>

Indicators	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Government expenditure on healthcare (million patacas)	2,844	3,119	3,935	4,228	4,447.8	5,299	6,572	6,989	7,362	7,385
Average life expectancy (years)	82.2	82.3	82.4	82.6	82.6	82.9	83.2	83.3	83.4	83.7
Physicians per 1000 population	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6
Nurses per 1000 population	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7
Hospital beds per 1000 population	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1

Note 3: Accumulated growth figures from 2009 to 2018.

## SOCIAL SECURITY

Growth rate per annum in 2018 as compared to 2009

↑ 212.2%   
Government expenditure on social security

Indicators	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Government expenditure on social security (million patacas)	5,781	9,449	9,946	10,790	8,292.7	14,443	15,681	17,078	18,299	18,050

## HOUSING

Growth rate per annum in 2018 as compared to 2009

↑ 135%   
Public housing

↑ 52%   
Home-Ownership Scheme housing

Indicators	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Public housing (units)	5,954	7,214	7,571	7,917	12,589	12,589	13,326	14,020	14,020	14,020
Home-Ownership Scheme housing (units)	24,558	24,558	25,438	28,141	32,984	32,984	32,984	33,754	34,042	37,212