

Macao (China)

COUNTRY PROFILE

Historical profile

1513 The first group of Portuguese arrived at the entrance to the Pearl River, the area that is now Macao.

1557 The colony of Macao was founded by the Portuguese with the apparent approval of the Chinese authorities.

1845 After years of Chinese rule, the Portuguese expelled the Chinese and announced Macao a free port. The territory enlarged to include the islands of Taipa and Coloane.

1860 The Portuguese introduced gambling licences to the territory.

1887 Macao's status was recognised by the Treaty of Amity and Commerce, signed between Portugal and China.

1939–45 Macao remained neutral during the Second World War and its economy prospered.

1976 The Portuguese government declared Macao a special territory and granted it a high degree of independence.

1987 The Sino-Portuguese Joint Declaration on the Question of Macao was signed.

1999 China resumed control over the territory. Edmund Ho Hau Wah became the first chief executive, as Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

2001 The Associação de Novo Macau Democrático (ANMD) (New Democratic Macao Association), won two of the 10 directly elected seats in the legislature.

2002 As part of the move to liberalise the gambling sector, Macao issued three casino licences to private operators. This broke the monopoly of self-made billionaire and the world's most successful casino operator, Stanley Ho Hung San.

2004 Edmund Ho was re-elected chief executive. The American owned and operated Sands Macao Casino opened with more gaming tables than any other single casino in the world.

2005 The Banco Delta Asia had accounts of around US\$7 million linked to North Korea frozen by the US, after the bank was branded a 'primary money-laundering concern' as having dealt in counterfeit and illicitly earned money. For almost a year before the suspension over US\$49 million were transmitted through the bank

on behalf of North Korean Daedong Credit Bank.

2009 A new security law prohibiting acts of treason, secession, sedition and subversion against China's central government was enacted. It also banned foreign political organisations from activities in Macao as well as Macao political organisations from establishing links with overseas bodies. Fernando Chui Sai On was the overwhelming winner of the vote for chief executive with 282 votes out of 296. There were no changes in the distribution of seats in legislative assembly elections (the pro-business block five seats (out of 29), pro-democracy block four, Traditionalists block three and others 17 seats. Construction of a new six-lane bridge linking Hong Kong and Macao to China's mainland province of Guangdong began, to be completed by 2016; when completed it will be the longest sea-crossing bridge in the world (almost 50kms).

2010 Macao denied the Internet site Google permission to gather and photograph street views, while the Macao Office of Personal Data Protection investigated the legitimacy of Google's image collecting activities.

2011 In March Google launched its street views of Macao. Statistics released on 28 July showed Macao's fiscal surplus as US\$4.53 billion in the first half of the year, while its deficit reached US\$560 million by June. Merchandise imports in June were US\$77.9 million a year-on-year increase of 40 per cent. Exports in June fell year-on-year by 6.3 per cent to US\$425 million, of which re-exports declined by 10.4 per cent. Total visitor arrivals for the first half of the year were 13,246,656, recording a year-on-year increase of 8.3 per cent.

2012 A census was undertaken on 30 June; the preliminary result was 568,700 people recorded. On 19 October the US-casino operator, MGM Macao completed a land deal to build a new casino on the territory's Cotai Strip. The land, acquired for US\$56 million from the government, is the fastest growing gambling district of Macao. The Amendment to Electoral Law for the Legislative Assembly of the Macau (also known as the 2+2+100 law), increased the members of the Legislative Council from 29 to 33.

KEY FACTS

Official name: Macao Special Administrative Region of China (Macao SAR)

Head of State: State President of China Xi Jinping (in Beijing) (from 15 Nov 2012)

Head of government: Chief Executive (Fernando) Chui Sai On (from 20 Dec 2009)

Ruling party: An executive committee of technocrats, policymakers and business representatives provide a government cabinet.

Area: 29 square km (Macao peninsula, Taipa and Coloane islands)

Population: 552,503 (2011)* (568,700 census 2012)

Capital: Macao City

Official language: Chinese (Mandarin, Beijing dialect *de jure*; Cantonese *de facto*) and Portuguese

Currency: Pataca (Pa) = 100 avos

Exchange rate: Pa7.99 per US\$ (Jul 2013); (the pataca is pegged to the Hong Kong dollar at Pa1.03)

GDP per capita: US\$60,667 (2011)*

GDP real growth: 20.70% (2011)*

GDP: US\$36.40 billion (2011)*

Labour force: 357,000 (2012)*

Unemployment: 1.90% (2012)

Inflation: 5.31% (Aug 2013)*

Balance of trade: -US\$4.96 billion (2009)

* estimated figure

Nations of the World: A Political, Economic and Business Handbook

2013 Elections to the Legislative Assembly were held on 15 September. The results were a win for the pro-establishment bloc with 10 seats and 4 seats for the pro-democracy bloc.

Political structure

Constitution

The Basic Law, promulgated by the People's Republic of China (PRC) in 1993, effectively became Macao's Constitution after sovereignty of the former Portuguese Special Territory was handed over to PRC in December 1999. The Basic Law pledges to maintain Macao's economic, social and political distinctiveness for a period of 50 years after the handover to the PRC, under the principle of 'one country, two systems'.

Under the Basic Law, members of the executive and legislature must be permanent Macao residents. Private property, free speech and freedom of conscience are guaranteed.

Form of state

Special Administrative Region (SAR) of the People's Republic of China.

The executive

Under the terms of the Basic Law of Macao SAR (MSAR), executive power is vested in the chief executive, except in foreign affairs and defence, which are the responsibility of the People's Republic of China (PRC) government.

The chief executive, appointed by PRC after local consultation and who must have been a resident for at least 20 years, serves a five-year term, limited to two consecutive terms. An Executive Council of 10, appointed by the chief executive, consists of five MSAR departmental heads, three MSAR legislators and two other representatives.

National legislature

The Assembleia Legislativa da Região Administrativa Especial de Macau (Legislative Assembly to the Macao Special Administrative Region) has 33 members, of

which 14 are directly elected, 12 are indirectly elected by business associations and seven are appointed by the chief executive. All serve for a fixed four-year term. Among other responsibilities, the assembly may enact, amend, suspend or repeal laws, review and approve the budget, decide on taxes and review the conduct of the chief executive.

The chief executive has the power to remove members and dissolve the Legislative Council under conditions of political deadlock.

Last elections

28 September 2013 (Legislative Assembly); 26 July 2009 (chief executive)

Results: Legislative assembly: the pan-establishment bloc, led by the United Citizens Association of Macao won 10 (out of 14) geographical seats and the pro-democracy bloc (led by the Prosperous Democratic Macao Association) 4 seats. Chief Executive: Chui Sai On won 282 votes (out of 296) in the Assembly

Next elections

2017 (Legislative Assembly). 2014 (chief executive)

Political parties

There are no formal political parties. However, pro-Chinese associations control a majority of the Assembly's elective seats. A number of civic associations exist. The Associação de Novo Macao Democrático (ANMD) (New Democratic Macao Association) has a significant presence in the Assembly.

Ruling party

An executive committee of technocrats, policymakers and business representatives provide a government cabinet.

Main opposition party

Associação de Novo Macao Democrático (ANMD) (New Democrat Macao Association); Associação dos Cidadãos Unidos de Macao (ACUM) (United Citizens Association of Macao); União para o Desenvolvimento (UPD) (Union for

Development); União Promotora para o Progresso (UNIPRO) (Union for Promoting Progress).

Population

552,503 (2011)* (568,700 census 2012)

Most of the population lives in Macao City; the remainder on the islands of Taipa and Coloane. The northern area of the peninsula is considered to have the highest population density in the world, with 120,000 people per square km.

Last census: 19 August 2006: 502,113

Population density: Over 20,000 inhabitants per square km. Urban population: 99 per cent.

Annual growth rate: 1 per cent (2003)

Ethnic make-up

Approximately 96 per cent of the territory's inhabitants are Chinese (mostly Cantonese from Guangdong province); the remainder are Mavanese (mixed Portuguese and Chinese).

Religions

Chinese Buddhism (45 per cent), Christianity (Roman Catholicism) (15 per cent).

Education

Primary education begins at age six and lasts until age 12. There are three stages of secondary schooling, beginning with junior, lasting for three years, then senior for two years and finally a pre-university one-year course. The first 10 years of education are free of charge.

Teaching may be given in Chinese, English or Portuguese.

Some 25 per cent of Macao's inhabitants attend any of 83 primary schools, 40 secondary schools, nine vocational technical colleges or nine institutes of higher education. The University of Macao has approximately 3,500 students in 80 undergraduate and post-graduate degree subjects.

Literacy rate: 94.3 per cent total, 91.7 per cent female, adult rates (World Bank).

Enrolment rate: 84.1 per cent net primary enrolment; 62.3 per cent net secondary enrolment (government statistics, 2005).

Pupils per teacher: 21.2 in primary/secondary schools; 9.3 in higher education.

Health

Macao's population is young, with around 60 per cent between the ages of 15 and 50. Approximately 9 per cent of the government budget is allocated to healthcare.

Life expectancy: 79.3 years (estimate 2003)

Fertility rate/Maternal mortality rate: 1.2 births per per woman (World Bank)

Child (under 5 years) mortality rate (per 1,000): Six per 1,000 live births (World Bank).

KEY INDICATORS

Macao (China)

	Unit	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Population	m	0.45	*0.54	*0.54	*0.60	0.55
Gross domestic minus gold	US\$bn	20.70	21.30	27.80	*36.40	-0
GDP per capita	US\$	39,056	39,455	51,411	*60,667	0
GDP real growth	%	3.4	1.6	27.1	*20.7	-
Inflation	%	8.7	1.1	2.8	*5.8	-
Current account	US\$m	5,755.0	7,828.0	*12,233.0	-	-
Total reserves minus gold	US\$m	15,930.0	18,350.0	23,726.0	-	16,600.0
Foreign exchange	US\$m	15,930.0	18,350.0	23,726.0	-	16,600.0
Exchange rate	per US\$	8.02	7.98	8.00	8.00	7.98

* estimated figure

Welfare

Unemployment benefits, old age pensions and invalid benefits are administered by the Social Security Fund, which is financed through employer and employee contributions as well as government subsidies. Public assistance centres are co-ordinated by the Macao Social Welfare Institute in conjunction with the Church and other civilian organisations.

Main cities

Macao City (capital, estimated population 433,337 in 2012).

Languages spoken

Only 1.8 per cent of the population speak Portuguese. English is widely spoken and used in business and tourist circles.

Official language/s

Chinese (Mandarin, Beijing dialect *de jure*; Cantonese *de facto*) and Portuguese

Media

Freedom of the press is guaranteed under the law and the government respects this. China's official Xinhua state news agency operates as the Liaison Offices of the Central People's Government for Macau and regulates broadcasting media.

Press

Dailies: In Portuguese, publications include *Hoje Macau* (www.hojemacau.com), *Jornal Tribuna de Macau* (www.ijtm.com.mo) and *Ponto Final*. In Chinese, publications include *Macao Daily News* (www.macaodaily.com), with the highest circulation, the privately owned *Va Kio* (www.vakiodaily.com) and *Jornal Va Kio, Ou Mun, Si Man, Tai Chung Pou* and *Seng Pou*. The *Macao Post Daily* (www.macaupostdaily.com) is the oldest English language newspaper.

Weeklies: There are several magazines catering for all interests.

Business: In English, *Macao Business* (www.macaubusiness.com) is a monthly publication with sections dedicated to specific business interests such as banking, gaming and property. In Chinese *Business Intelligence* (www.bizintelligenceonline.com).

Periodicals: In Portuguese *Revista Macau* (www.revistamacau.com) is a quarterly magazine covering cultural matters. *Inside Asian Gaming* (www.asgam.com) is a monthly publication concerned with industry development.

Broadcasting

Teledifusão de Macau (TDM) (www.tdm.com.mo) is the public broadcaster.

Radio: TDM (www.tdm.com.mo) operates Radio Macau in Cantonese and Portuguese. Radio Villa Verde (www.am738.com) is an independent station.

Overseas radio stations from China and Hong Kong are available.

Television: TDM (www.tdm.com.mo) operates two channels, broadcasting in Cantonese and Portuguese. There are several private TV stations broadcasting, via digital cables or satellite, which provide international programmes, including Macao Cable (www.macaucabletv.com) and Villa Verde Ltd.

Economy

Macao has an economy heavily dependent on tourism, principally based around gambling. Emphasis on the tourist sector remains at the heart of all future plans for development by the governments of SAR Macao and China. As part of the Pearl River Delta Region of southern China, which includes the cities of Guangzhou, Shenzhen and Zhuhai, with a combined population of over 25 million, Macao is planning to diversify its economy.

There is potential for greater scope in development into fields of not only existing enterprises such as textile manufacturing (despite lower operating costs in Zhuhai), but particularly in labour-intensive processes. A number of enterprises, particularly textile manufacturers, have shifted to Zhuhai, but new hi-tech manufacturing such as telecommunications and more sophisticated, capital-intensive processes have tended to remain in Macao. Shipping facilities were upgraded following the construction of the Ka Ho port with its container terminal and an oil terminal. Macao has physically grown – by 2.9sq km of reclaimed land in 2006, joining with the island of Coloane to become one landmass, thereby increasing Macao's area by 18 per cent. The Cotai Strip is a large development of hotels and casinos, with some of the world's largest casino operators building state-of-the-art gambling facilities. The American owned and operated Sands Macao Casino is the largest casino in the world with more gaming tables than any other single casino. Casino operators must pay 35 per cent of gross revenue, as a special gaming tax, and a premium for their gaming concession. They also pay 1.6 per cent of their gross revenue to the Macao Foundation (a social fund to promote cultural activities). Over 70 per cent of the SAR government's total revenue is garnered from gaming taxes.

Macao offers tax and other incentives for investment in tourism and hotels, the electronics manufacturing industry, fishing industry and property development. It has certain competitive advantages over Hong Kong, for example, wage costs, factory rentals, office space and residential accommodation cost about half – in some cases a third – of Hong Kong equivalents.

Macao's GDP in 2008 had fallen, from 14.4 per cent in 2007 to 3.4 per cent and fell further to 1.6 per cent in 2009. However in 2010 as global trade picked-up, GDP growth jumped to 27.1 per cent and remained high at an estimated 20.7 per cent in 2011. The inflation rate was 8.7 per cent in 2008, which fell to 1.1 per cent in 2009 as domestic consumption declined; it rose again in 2010, to 2.8 per cent, before climbing to an estimated 5.8 per cent in 2011. Data released in July 2011 showed Macao's fiscal surplus as US\$4.53 billion in the first half of the year, while its deficit reached US\$560 million by June. Merchandise imports in June were US\$77.9 million, a year-on-year increase of 40 per cent. Exports in June fell year-on-year by 6.3 per cent to US\$425 million, of which re-exports declined by 10.4 per cent. The Beijing government limits trips by Chinese citizens to Macao, the only Chinese territory with legal gambling.

External trade

Under the Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA), Macau has a trade alliance with China's nine southernmost provinces and Hong Kong through the pan-Pearl River Delta (PRD) trade bloc.

Imports

Principle imports include raw materials and semi-manufactured goods, foodstuffs, tobacco, capital goods, mineral fuels and oils and alcohol.

Main sources: China (26.7 per cent of total in 2011), Hong Kong (11.8 per cent), France (9.5 per cent).

Exports

Principal exports include clothing, textiles, footwear, toys, electronics, machinery and parts and textile yarns.

Main destinations: Hong Kong (16.6 per cent of total in 2011), China (4.9 per cent), US (3.7 per cent).

Agriculture

The agriculture and fishing sectors typically account for 0.1 per cent of GDP and 0.2 per cent of the workforce.

Soils are generally meagre and there is little agricultural production. Macao imports its food and water requirements, mainly from China.

Fish, prawns and other sea foods are trawled for local consumption and export.

Industry and manufacturing

The textile and garment industries provide the bulk of Macao's exports, although they are subject to limitations such as EU quotas and some producers have been moving to Zhuhai. Other main products include toys, printing and packaging, leather products, electronics and opticals, food and beverages, furniture, woodware and ceramics.

Tourism

Macao has become a premier destination for all lovers of gaming and gambling in the new state of the art casinos that have been built since 2002. It is also home to the Macao Formula Three Grand Prix (held annually in November) and is the only street circuit racing event for both cars (including touring cars) and motorcycles. The historic centre of Macao, with a fusion of Chinese and Portuguese architecture, has been placed on the UN list of World Heritage Sites. The statue of the Buddhist Goddess, Kun Lam, is described as 'dainty but gigantic' it is a carving representing the mother goddess and is an attraction for many practicing Buddhists and other tourists.

Travel and tourism are vital components of GDP, constituting over 80 per cent since 2006, it also provides a similar share of total employment. In 2010, revenue from visitors amounted to US\$18 billion, of which almost US\$2 billion was spent on business. Total visitor arrivals for the first half of 2011 were 13,246,656, recording an year-on-year increase of 8.3 per cent.

There are no known hydrocarbons reserves. Consumption of oil was 16,000 barrels per day in 2008, all of which was imported.

Any imports of coal are commercially insignificant.

Energy

Total installed generating capacity was 488MW in 2007, producing over 1.59 billion kilowatt hours. The private utility company Companhia de Electricidade de Macao (Cem) (Macao Electricity Company) remains the energy monopoly in Macao, responsible for generating, transmitting, distributing and selling electricity. It operates two thermal power stations on Coloane Island, which meet about 80 per cent of the total requirements; the remainder is imported from neighbouring Zhuhai City in China.

Banking and insurance

Since China took control of Macao in 1999, new banking laws intended to attract more foreign banks and allow a full range of offshore banking services have been enacted to ensure participation in financing the development of southern China. Macao enjoys some of the most liberal financial systems in the world.

Central bank

There is no central bank. The Monetary Authority of Macao (known as Autoridade Monetária e Cambial de Macao until 2000) is the monetary and foreign exchange authority of the territory.

Main financial centre

Macao City

Time

GMT plus eight hours

Geography

Macao comprises the peninsula of Macao and two nearby islands: Taipa, linked to the mainland by a bridge, and Coloane, which is connected to Taipa by a causeway. The territory lies opposite Hong Kong on the western side of the mouth of the Xijiang (Sikiang) river.

Hemisphere

Northern

Climate

Subtropical and monsoonal. Winter (November–April) is cool and dry, with an average temperature of 14–23 degrees Celsius (C). Summer (May–September) is hot, humid and rainy, with an average temperature of 27 degrees C. October and November are somewhat less humid. Average annual rainfall ranges from 1,000–2,000mm; monsoon rains from May–October.

Entry requirements

Passport and visa regulations are liable to change at short notice.

Passports

Valid passport required by all except holders of a Hong Kong Identity Card (HKIC) and nationals of China with a China Identity Card.

Visa

Required by all, except citizens of many European and Asian countries, North America and Australasia, arriving as tourists. Requirements for business visas should be obtained from the nearest Chinese consulate, well in advance of a business visit.

Currency advice/regulations

There are no restrictions on the import and export of local and foreign currencies.

Customs

Personal effects are allowed duty-free. Macao is a free port and there are no import duties, except on electrical appliances and equipment, which are subject to a 5 per cent *ad valorem* duty. Registration is required for all imports and an import licence for goods subject to consumption tax, such as beverages, coffee, rice, salt, sugar, wheat, matches, tobacco, bricks, cement and mineral oils, gases, vehicles. There are no export duties on articles purchased in Macao.

As inward and outward travel is generally through Hong Kong, export/import regulations of Hong Kong must be observed.

Health (for visitors)

Mandatory precautions

No compulsory vaccinations are required.

Advisable precautions

Vaccinations for diphtheria, tuberculosis, hepatitis A and B, Japanese B

encephalitis, polio, tetanus and typhoid. Rabies is a risk.

Hotels

There are around 9,000 hotels rooms. A 10 per cent service charge and 5 per cent tax are added to the bill. It is customary to leave a small tip.

Credit cards

Most major credit cards are widely accepted.

Public holidays (national)

Fixed dates

1 Jan (New Year's Day), 5 Apr (Qing Ming Festival), 1 May (Labour Day), 1 Oct (National Day of China), 2 Nov (All Souls' Day), 8 Dec (Immaculate Conception), 20 Dec (Macao Special Administrative Region Establishment Day), 22 Dec (Winter Solstice), 24–25 Dec (Christmas).

Variable dates

Chinese New Year (Jan/Feb), Easter, Birth of Buddha (Apr/May), Dragon Boat Festival (May/Jun), Mid-Autumn Festival (Sep/Oct), Chung Yeung Festival (Oct).

Working hours

Banking

Mon–Fri: 0930–1600; Sat: 0930–1230.

Business

Mon–Fri: 0900–1300, 1500–1730; Sat: 0900–1230.

Government

Mon–Fri: 0930–1800.

Shops

Mon–Sat: 1000–1900.

Electricity supply

220V AC, 50Hz in new buildings and 110V AC for most domestic supply, with various types of plug fittings.

Weights and measures

Metric system

Social customs/useful tips

It is customary to shake hands on meeting and taking leave.

Getting there

Air

National airline: Air Macau

International airport/s: Macao International (MFM), on Taipa Island, seven km south of the city.

The airport is linked to Macao via a four-lane motorway and to mainland China via a dual-lane highway. Estimated travelling time into central Macao is 10 minutes and 20 minutes to the Chinese border.

Airport tax: Pa90, paid in local currency.

Surface

Road: Macao is connected to mainland China by a short causeway. Two bridges, the Friendship and Lotus, the latter carrying a six-lane highway, link the island of Taipa with the Zhuhai Special Economic Zone.

Water: Most visitors enter via Hong Kong. There are over 100 scheduled sailings both ways during the day, and jetfoils operate round the clock (journey time 55 minutes). It is advisable to book in advance.

Main port/s: Macao harbour.

Getting about

National transport

Buses: Bus services operate 0700–2400, with services between the ferry pier and the city centre and the islands.

Rail: The proposed light rail system will connect all major ports and tourist attractions along the coast of the Macao Peninsula and the new town, Cotai, terminating at Macao International Airport. The light rail system will also connect to the inter-city express railway transport system proposed by mainland China.

City transport

Central Macao is tiny and easily walkable. It is possible to hire two-passenger *tricycles* (pedal rickshaws), although they are unsuitable for climbing the hills. It is advisable to agree the fare before starting the journey.

Taxis: Taxis are inexpensive and readily available. Licensed, metered taxis are mostly painted black with cream-coloured tops. Radio taxis are painted yellow.

Buses, trams & metro: Good local bus services. Transmac AP1 service runs from airport to city centre every 30 minutes, journey time 30 minutes; STCM service 21 runs every 20 minutes, journey time 30 minutes.

Car hire

Car hire is available. Driving is on the left. An international driving permit is required. The minimum driving age is 21.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

The addresses listed below are a selection only. While World of Information makes every endeavour to check these addresses, we cannot guarantee that changes have not been made, especially to telephone numbers and area codes. We would welcome any corrections.

Telephone area codes

The international direct dialling code (IDD) for Macao is +853, followed by subscriber's number.

Useful telephone numbers

Medical emergencies: 999

Police tourist hotline: 112

Fire: 999

Chambers of Commerce

Macao Chamber of Commerce, Edifício ACM, 175 Rua de Xangai, Macao (tel: 576-833; fax: 594-513; e-mail: acm@macauweb.com).

Banking

Banco Comercial de Macau SA, Rua da Praia Grande No 22, PO Box 545, Macao (tel: 569-622; fax: 580-967).

Banco Delta Asia SARL, 79 Avenida Conselheiro Ferreira de Almeida, Macao (tel: 559-898; fax: 570-068).

Banco Weng Hang SARL, 241 Avenida de Almeida Ribeiro, Macao (tel: 335-678; fax: 576-527).

Luso International Banking Ltd, 47 Avenida Dr Mário Soares, Macao (tel: 378-977; fax: 578-517).

Tai Fung Bank Ltd, Tai Fung Bank Headquarters Building, 418 Alameda Dr Carlos d'Assumpção, Macao (tel: 322-323; fax: 570-737).

Central bank

Monetary Authority of Macao, Calçada do Gaio 24-26, Macao City (tel: 568-288; fax: 325-432; e-mail: general@amcm.gov.mo).

Travel information

Administração de Aeroportos (tel: 711-808; fax: 711-803).

Air Macao (tel: 396-5555; fax: 396-6866).

East Asia Airlines (tel: 790-7040).

Far East Jetfoils (tel: 790-7093).

Flight information (24 hours) (tel: 2886 1111).

Macao International Airport, R Dr Pedro Jose Lobo, 1—3, Edif Luso Internacional, 26 o andar, Macao (tel: 511-213; fax: 338-089; e-mail: aacm@aacm.gov.mo; www.macao-airport.com/en).

Sociedade de Turismo e Diversões de Macao, 9 Largo do Senado, Macao (tel: 315-566; fax: 510-104).

National tourist organisation offices

Macao Government Tourist Office, PO Box 3006, 9 Edifício Largo do Leal Senado (tel: 375-156, 561-167, 555-424, fax: 510-104; internet: www.macoutourism.gov.mo).

Other useful addresses

Coastal International Exhibition Co Ltd, Room 3808, China Resources Building, 26 Harbour Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong (tel: (+852) 2827-6766; fax: + 852 2827-6870; e-mail: general@coastal.com.hk).

Macao Business Support Centre (tel: 728-212; fax: 727-123, 728-213; e-mail: mbsc@ipim.gov.mo).

Macao Commercial Association (Associação Comercial de Macão), Edifício ACM, Rua da Xangai, 5th Floor (tel: 576-833; fax: 594-513).

Macao Export Promotions Department, 1-3 Rua Pedro José Lobo, International Building (tel: 78-221).

Macao Importers and Exporters' Association, Av do Infante D Henrique No 60-62, 30 o andar, Centro Comercial Central, Macao (tel: 553-187, 375-859; fax: 512-174; e-mail: aeim@macau.ctm.net).

Macao Industrial Association, PO Box 70, Travessa da Praia Grande No. 56 (tel: 574-125; fax: 578-305).

Macao Statistics Department, PO Box 3022, Ground Floor, Rua Inácio Baptista, 4D-6, Seaview Garden (tel: 550-935; fax: 307-825; internet site: <http://www.dsec.gov.mo>).

Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute, 1—3 Rua Dr Pedro Jose Lobo (7th/8th Floor) (e-mail: ipim@ipim.gov.mo); Investment Promotion (tel: 340-090, 712-660; fax: 712-659; internet site: <http://www.ipim.gov.mo>); Trade Promotion: (tel: 378-221, 710-528; fax: 590-309).

Internet sites

Customs formalities: www.customs.gov.mo

Immigration formalities: www.fsm.gov.mo

Macao Environment Council: www.ambiente.gov.mo

Macao government: www.macao.gov.mo

Macao Tower Convention and Entertainment Centre: www.gaming-exhibition.com