

Analysis Report: 21 years After Macao's Handover

- Political operations remain normal; however, tightened measures for strengthening national security raises concerns over restriction of people's freedom and rights.
- COVID-19 pandemic severely hits economic performance; stimulus measures have limited effect.
- Labor protections and municipal construction advanced; transportation and environmental protection still need to be improved
- The CCP continues to accelerate the deepening of mainland China-Macao integration under the framework of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.
- The international community affirms Macao's economic performance, but remains concerned over political participation and the freedoms of assembly and the press in Macao.
- Macao is more passive towards relations with Taiwan; Taiwan hopes that Macao will promote the positive development of relations between the two sides, keeping the well-being of the people in mind.

I. Overall review and analysis

Macao was handed over to mainland China on December 20, 1999. Premised on Macao maintaining its free economic system and autonomous status, the government of the Republic of China (ROC) treats Macao as a "special area," unique from the Mainland area, in order to maintain consistency and continuity in its Macao policy and the various direct interactions between the people of Taiwan and Macao. The government therefore annually reports on the overall developments in Macao and the status of Taiwan-Macao relations. This is the 21st in a

series of regular reports, covering the period from December 2019 to December 2020.

Overall, although political operations remained normal in Macao, the government of Macao passed the Judiciary Police Amendments and established national security-related law enforcement agencies. Macao government officials announced the bolstering of procedural rules for Macao's National Security Law. These moves were interpreted by related analyses as indications that Macao's National Security Law is no longer just idle chat. They also introduced new variables in the outlook for human rights and freedom of the residents of Macao.

Gaming and tourism are the mainstays of Macao's economy. Due to the severe impact of COVID-19 pandemic, economic growth plunged and the unemployment problem gradually emerged. However, the pandemic did not slow the integration of mainland China and Macao. In recent years, the Hengqin Port-Macao Frontier Post Zone and related extension and travel inspection areas were officially transferred to Macao. Macao officials frequently visited Beijing. The Macao government and mainland China continued to promote exchanges and cooperation in intellectual property, securities supervision, and other areas. However, public opinion was concerned that the acceleration and deepening of the integration of mainland China and Macao may gradually erode Macao's unique culture and space for freedom.

To synthesize findings of international reports on the situation in Macao, international organization rated Macao as a "mostly free" economy for 12 consecutive years. Macao's economic performance was affirmed and it was appointed as co-chair of the "Asia/Pacific Joint Group" under the "Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering." However, related reports noted that Macao's economic freedom is still

hindered by many factors, including insufficient protection for intellectual property rights and the lack of effective supervision and management reform. Major countries continued expressing concern over the people of Macao's political participation, freedom of assembly and the press, and other issues.

The personnel, economic, and trade exchanges between Taiwan and Macao cooled due to COVID-19 pandemic. The Macao government stated in its 2021 Policy Address that it would pragmatically develop and steadily promote cultural, tourism, economic, trade, and financial cooperation with Taiwan. However, it has been more passive in promoting relations between the two sides. Taiwan hopes that Macao can promote the positive development of Taiwan-Macao relations with protecting the rights and welfare of the people of both sides in mind.

The following is an analysis of the overall developments in Macao 21 years on from its handover, covering the period from December 2019 to December 2020:

1. Political operations remain normal; however, tightened measures for strengthening national security raises concerns over restriction of people's freedom and rights

The Macao government functioned normally over the past year. However, driven by the Chinese Communist Party's (CCP's) "holistic view of national security" and implementation of the "Hong Kong National Security Law", a "Civil Protection Legal Regime" and "Judiciary Police Amendment" were passed and enforced to further strengthen national security.

The Macao government implemented the “Civil Protection Legal Regime” on September 15 this year to reform the civil protection legislation following the devastation from Typhoon Hato in 2017. The draft law has stirred controversy over provisions mandating penalties for disinformation. After multiple revisions, the final version of Article 26 of the law mandated sentencing or fines for the “crime of disrupting public safety, order, and tranquility during public emergencies,” in which persons fabricate or disseminate disinformation related to the emergencies and responses to them with intent to cause public anxiety. Public opinion worried that the vague definitions under the provision would covertly limit freedom of speech and suspected that the law is deliberately intended to strengthen control over free speech in the society of Macao.

Although the Macao National Security Law was drafted in 2009 to safeguard national security, the Macao government did not establish corresponding law enforcement agencies at that time. Under the Judiciary Police Amendment, enacted on October 12 this year, the Judiciary Police framework was restructured to put the Judiciary Police in charge of crime related to national security and cyber security. It also added a Security Department and six national security agencies (the National Security Intelligence Division, National Security Crime Investigation Division, National Security Action Support Division, National Security Affairs Integrated Service Division, Terrorism Crimes Early Warning and Investigation Division, and Cyber Security Division) to coordinate with each other and safeguard national security. The amendment exempted the Macao government from publishing the names of national security law enforcement officers and allowed hiring non-Macao residents as law enforcement officers. These moves

prompted public associations with and controversy over a “secret police.”

In addition to the government's reorganization of the Judiciary Police and establishment of national security law enforcement agencies, Chief Executive of Macao Ho Iat-seng and Macao government officials announced consecutively that procedural rules for Macao's National Security Law would be strengthened and proposed supporting measures for executive agencies. Related analysis indicated that Macao's National Security Law is no longer simply intended for possible future use. It will be worth watching whether the law will further restrict the participation of the pro-democracy camp in Macao's seventh Legislative Assembly election in 2021 and affect human rights and freedom in the city.

Moreover, this was the first year in three decades that private organizations in Macao could not hold exhibitions and commemorative activities for the “'89 Democracy Movement” as planned. The “World Press Photo Exhibition,” originally scheduled to be held in Macao from September 25 to October 18 this year, ended early without warning. It is suspected that the early termination was related to the exhibition of photos of the anti-“extradition (to China)” bill movement in Hong Kong.

In the area of justice and the rule of law, Chief Executive of Macao Ho Iat-seng stated at the opening ceremony of the Judicial Year on October 14 that the Macao government would firmly safeguard the judicial independence. According to media statistics, the ratio of Portuguese judges in Macao has fallen, with only four such judges now serving. Some members of the legal profession believe that the appointment of foreign judges underscores “one country, two systems” and the principle of the rule of law. They also believe that related

developments are important indicators for observers of Macao's implementation of "one country, two systems" from different sectors.

2. COVID-19 pandemic severely hits economic performance; stimulus measures have limited effect

COVID-19 pandemic affected Macao's economy in 2020, dragging down economic growth (GDP) in the first three quarters of the year to -48.7%, -67.8%, and -63.8%, respectively. The Macao government allocated more than MOP\$50 billion for economic support, introduced subsidies for consumption, utilities and tourism and provided special assistance for small and medium-sized enterprises. However, the overall situation limited the impact of the stimulus measures on Macao's economy, leading the Macao government to forecast little improvement in economic performance for the year.

The tourism and gaming industries are important pillars of Macao's economy, traditionally accounting for about 50% of the city's GDP. However, gaming revenue plummeted by 80.5% year-on-year (YoY) in the first 11 months of this year due to COVID-19 pandemic. The decline has been difficult to reverse, despite mainland China's decision on August 12 to resume processing visa applications for tourist visits to Macao. The resultant substantial fall in gaming and tourism revenue increased Macao's unemployment rate to 4.1% in the third quarter of 2020.

The lack of industry diversification and over-reliance on gambling and tourism have long been the weakness of Macao's economy. COVID-19 pandemic exposed the fatal impact of this. Chief Executive of Macao Ho Iat-seng stated in his policy address on April 20 this year that the

government would promote appropriate economic diversification. In a subsequent policy address on November 16, he reiterated this goal and the government's intention to help companies transform and upgrade, accelerate the development of modern financial industry, and cultivate the cross-border e-commerce industry, etc. Commentators interpreted this as ineffective for the implementation of the policies Ho promoted in the six months since taking office. In another noteworthy development, the government recently reported that it would encourage the development of "Made in Macao."

Macao has six gaming operators, including SJM Holdings, Galaxy, Wynn, MGM, the Venetian, and Melco Resorts. SJM and MGM's gambling licenses expired on March 31 this year and were renewed to June 26, 2020, when the other four gaming licenses expire. Chief Executive of Macao Ho Iat-seng stated on August 12 that economic recovery is the focus at this stage and that new gambling license bids would be temporarily delayed. In mid-November, Ho stated that the government would improve the legal system for the gaming industry, but failed to respond specifically on the matter of license renewals. The way forward on the following policy and the issue focused by the public of whether US invested operators Wynn and the Venetian will be successful in their renewal bid remain to be seen.

3. Labor protections and municipal construction advanced; transportation and environmental protection still need to be improved

The Macao government this year approved the "employee minimum wage" and amended the "Labor Relations Act" to strengthen labor protections. It estimated that about 3,100 local employees in Macao would benefit from the minimum wage (MOP\$32 per hour and

MOP\$6,656 per month). However, not long before the law came into force, four travel agencies purportedly laid off about 200 employees and industry insiders expected the number of layoffs to increase. The effectiveness of the law has been temporarily limited due to the severe economic impact of COVID-19 pandemic. Its influence on the future labor relations in Macao remains to be seen.

On September 3, the Macao government published the “Draft of Urban Master Plan for Macao Special Administrative Region (SAR) 2020-2040” to optimize the use of urban space in Macao. The plan proposes preliminary ideas on land use, traffic and transportation, utilities, infrastructure, cultural heritage, urban landscape, urban renewal, disaster prevention, and environmental protection, etc. Public consultations on these topics were also conducted. However, public opinion believes that the plan does not offer an effective solution to the traffic problem widely criticized by the public, and provides insufficient environmental protections and ecological planning. Overall, the plan was deemed to place “development over conservation” and fall short of achieving the goal of creating a livable city.

In the area of public security, a total of 7,092 crimes were investigated in Macao in the first three quarters of 2020, down 33.1% from the same period last year. Crimes such as false imprisonment and loan sharking plunged by nearly 90%, while violence and drug trafficking fell by 67.7% and 43.6%, respectively. However, the number of online fraud cases soared by 42.6% YoY. General analysis attributed the change to COVID-19 pandemic.

A study announced by the Macao Association for Internet Research on April 30 this year found that over 90% of Macao residents have internet access and that the ratio is 100% for residents aged 18

to 40. The average time spent online increased YoY due to COVID-19 pandemic. WeChat was the most popular social platform. However, YouTube, Facebook, and Instagram were the important channels in terms of Internet volume and expression of public opinion.

4. The CCP continues to accelerate the deepening of mainland China-Macao integration under the framework of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area

Over the past year, Macao and Mainland China continued to deepen integration under the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (GBA) framework, focusing on cooperative development in the Hengqin area. The Hengqin Port-Macao Frontier Post Zone and related extension and travel inspection areas were transferred to Macao on March 18 this year, placing it under the legal jurisdiction of the SAR. Macao's customs authority, Public Security Police Force, and other agencies have stationed staff in the area. The new travel inspection area at Hengqin Port officially opened on August 18. The port adopted a "joint inspection and one-time release" model, replacing the "two locations, two inspections" Guangdong-Macao customs clearance approach with the "one location, two inspections" approach. On April 9, Macao and Zhuhai held a signing ceremony for the "Macao New Neighborhood" project in Hengqin. Upon completion of the project, operations will be handed over to a Macao-government-appointed agency to promote the integration of societies and public life of the two places.

In addition, Macao and mainland China continued to advance exchanges and cooperation in intellectual property, securities supervision, and other fields. Macao signed an "Arrangement for Deepening Exchanges and Cooperation on Intellectual Property" with

mainland China's State Intellectual Property Office and a memorandum of cooperation on cross-border finance with the China Securities Regulatory Commission.

Over the past year, Chief Executive of Macao Ho Iat-seng visited CCP central ministries in August. He also attended the 2020 Pan-Pearl River Delta Regional Co-operation Chief Executive Joint Conference in Hainan in September. Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture Ao Ieong-u, Secretary for Security Wong Sio-chak, and Secretary for Administration and Justice Cheong Weng-chon visited Beijing. A delegation from the Macao Disciplinary Service led by Wong Sio-chak met with Han Zheng, the leader of the CCP Central Leading Group on Hong Kong and Macao Affairs. The group also visited the Ministry of Emergency Management, the General Administration of Customs, and the Bureau of Exit and Entry Administration to discuss related training and joint exercises.

The CCP Central Committee adopted recommendations on the "14th Five-Year Plan" and "Vision 2035" at the "Fifth Plenary Session of the 19th CCP Central Committee." Section related to Hong Kong and Macao mentioned safeguarding national sovereignty, security, development interests, and the overall social stability of the two SARs. The section also urged firmly preventing and curbing the intervention of foreign forces, and improving policies and measures to make the development of Hong Kong and Macao residents in mainland China more complete and convenient. The relevant guiding principles will be Macao government's policy direction for continuing to promote the relationship between mainland China and Macao. However, the public was concerned that the acceleration and deepening of the integration of mainland China and Macao may lead to gradual loss of Macao's unique culture and free space.

5. The international community affirms Macao's economic performance, but remains concerned over political participation and the freedoms of assembly and the press in Macao

The international community generally affirmed the overall economic performance of Macao in the past year. The Heritage Foundation designated Macao as a “mostly free” economy for the 12th consecutive year in its 2020 “Index of Economic Freedom” report published in March this year. The report gave Macao 70.3 points for overall economic freedom, down 0.7 points from 2019. Macao ranked 35th globally and 9th in the Asia-Pacific, down one place and unchanged from last year, respectively. Additionally, the “International Association Meetings Market Report,” released by the International Congress and Convention Association (ICCA) in May, ranked Macao 48th globally, up 23 places from the previous year. However, related reports also noted that numerous factors hindered economic freedom in Macao, including insufficient protection of intellectual property rights, insufficient labor market flexibility, and lack of effective supervision reforms, etc.

The Macao government continued to promote international participation over the year. Director of the Macao government's Financial Intelligence Office was unanimously appointed by all members of the “Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering” as the co-chair of its affiliated “Asia/Pacific Joint Group.” The Macao government stated that this signifies the international organization recognized Macao's efforts to fight money laundering and terrorist financing, and is a boost to the image of Macao's international involvement.

However, to synthesize the reports by the US and European Union on the situation and human rights in Macao, it is concluded that the

Macao government is focused on maintaining stability and dedicated to preventing democratic forces that could challenge the governance of the CCP Central government. They also found that the power of the political opposition in Macao remains limited and that civil society is not committed to speaking out. The Macao government is tightening the release of negative news, and the media and academia often conduct self-censorship. Related reports encouraged the Macao government to strengthen public participation in the chief executive and Legislative Assembly elections, and to set a timetable for the chief executive and Legislative Assembly general elections. In addition, the Macao government banned many Hong Kong demonstrators from entering Macao last year on the grounds of threatening internal security. The Macao police also banned protests against the Hong Kong police, restricting people's freedom of peaceful assembly.

In August, the United Nations Human Rights Committee asked the Macao government to respond on multiple human rights issues, including the prohibition of public assemblies for the "Tiananmen Square Incident" and an increasing number of cases of denying entry for foreign journalists. The committee also questioned why cases related to violation of the Macao's National Security Law can only be tried by Chinese judges and whether Macao will establish an independent human rights organization. This indicated the ongoing international concern over political participation and freedoms of assembly and the press in Macao.

II. Macao is more passive towards relations with Taiwan; Taiwan hopes that Macao will promote the positive development of relations between the two sides, keeping the well-being of the people in mind

Personnel, economic and trade exchanges between Taiwan and Macao over the past year cooled under the impact of COVID-19 pandemic and other factors. Trade between the two sides in the first 10 months of 2020 fell 10% YoY to US\$77 million. Approximately 93,000 Taiwanese people visited Macao, down 89.6% YoY, while the number of Macao residents visiting Taiwan fell 88% to about 15,000. A total of 823 Macao students applied to study in Taiwan for the 2020 academic year, down 17.4% YoY. Although Macao students were temporarily prevented from entering Taiwan due to border controls, the ban was progressively lifted after June as the pandemic abated in Taiwan.

The Macao government stated in its 2021 Policy Address that it would pragmatically develop and steadily promote cultural, travel, economic, trade, and financial cooperation with Taiwan. However, Chief Executive of Macao Ho Iat-seng indicated in November that Taiwan could no longer be viewed as a low-risk area for COVID-19 pandemic, showing that relations between Taiwan and Macao had become more passive. In recent years, Taiwan has maintained an attitude of goodwill, reciprocity, and pragmatism in promoting the development of relations with Macao. It hopes that Macao will show goodwill to safeguard the rights, interests, and welfare of the people on both sides.

III. Appendix

1. Taiwan-Macao Exchanges in 2020

Date	Event
2020.1.1	The MAC's Representative Office in Macao holds New Year's Day activities at the Sun Yat-sen Memorial House in Macao.
2020.8.10 -2020.8.14	The MAC holds the "2020 Day Camp for Hong Kong and Macao Students in Taiwan."
2020.8.31 -2020.9.5	The MAC holds the "2020 Kinmen Experience Camp."
2020.10.10	The MAC's Representative Office in Macao holds a National Day celebration event.
2020.11.11 -2020.12.31	The MAC holds the "2020 Care Train for Hong Kong and Macao Students in Taiwan."
2020.11.17 -2020.12.19	The MAC holds the "2020 Taiwan-Hong Kong-Macao Youth Innovation and Entrepreneurship Forum."

2. Controversial Events since Macao's Handover

One controversial case occurred from December 2019 to mid-December 2020. There were 36 cumulative cases from December 1999 to mid-December 2020.

Date	Event	Source
2020.5.13	Macao bans activities commemorating the "Tiananmen Square Incident" for the first time in 30 years: The Joint Committee of Democratic Development of Macao (JCDDM) originally planned to hold the "1989 Democracy Movement Photo Exhibitions," with approval from the Municipal Affairs Bureau, but the event was later canceled. JCDDM and New Democratic Macao Association applied to hold a commemorative rally for the "Tiananmen Square Incident." The event was banned for the first time in 30 years by the Macao Public Security Police Force on the grounds of epidemic prevention.	World Journal, 2020.5.13 BBC Chinese Network, 2020.6.4

3. Major Events in Macao on the 21st Anniversary of the Handover

Date	Event	Source
2020.1.13	Secretary for Economy and Finance of Macao Lei Wai-nong attends a signing ceremony for a cooperation memorandum of understanding between the Chongwa (Macao) Financial Asset Exchange Co., Ltd. and the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.	Macao government press release, 2020.1.13
2020.1.14	1. Macao and mainland China's Supreme People's Court sign a revised version of the Arrangement on Mutual Entrustment in Service of Judicial Documents in Civil and Commercial Matters. 2. Chief Executive of Macao Ho Iat-seng meets with a delegation led by Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade Péter Szijjártó. The two sides exchanged views on strengthening cooperation in economy, trade, culture, education, and sports.	Macao government press release, 2020.1.14
2020.1.21	The Macao government establishes the Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre.	Macao government press release, 2020.1.21
2020.2.4	Chief Executive Ho Iat-seng announces the operational suspension of Macao's gaming industry.	Macao government press release, 2020.2.4
2020.2.19	Macao's Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau update the list of juridical-person voters.	Macao government press release, 2020.2.19

2020.3.14	Guangdong and Macao hold the Hengqin Intensive Cooperation Zone Work Conference. The two sides exchange views on promoting construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao GBA and accelerate implementation of the "Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin."	Macao government press release, 2020.3.14
2020.3.18	Macao and Zhuhai hold the Hengqin Port-Macao Frontier Post Zone handover ceremony at midnight.	Macao government press release, 2020.3.18
2020.4.9	Macao and Zhuhai hold a signing ceremony for the "Hengqin Macao New Neighborhood" project.	Macao government press release, 2020.4.9
2020.4.20	Chief Executive Ho Iat-seng presents the 2020 Financial Policy Address.	Macao government press release, 2020.4.20
2020.4.29	Macao promulgates the "Meteorological Development Plan for Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (2020-2035)."	Macao government press release, 2020.4.29
2020.5.18	1. Macao Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture Ao Ieong-u participates in a video conference of the 73rd World Health Assembly. 2. Chief Executive Ho Iat-seng attends a session of the "National People's Congress" in Beijing.	Macao government press release, 2020.5.18
2020.6.3	Chief Executive Ho Iat-seng meets with Secretary of the Guangdong Provincial Party Committee Li Xi and	Macao government

	Governor Ma Xing-rui in Guangzhou to exchange views on promoting development of the GBA, accelerating implementation of "Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin," and promoting cooperation between the two sides on epidemic prevention.	press release, 2020.6.3
2020.6.19	Chief Executive Ho Iat-seng meets Hong Kong Secretary for Security John Lee to discuss the legislation experience of Macao's National Security Law.	Radio Television Hong Kong website, 2020.6.19
2020.6.29	The People's Bank of China, Hong Kong Monetary Authority, and Monetary Authority of Macao jointly announce the launch of a "Cross-border Financial Link" business pilot in the GBA.	Macao government press release, 2020.6.29
2020.7.9	Chief Executive Ho Iat-seng presides the 2020 Plenary Meeting of the Economic Development Committee.	Macao government press release, 2020.7.9
2020.8.12-17	Chief Executive Ho Iat-seng leads a Macao SAR government delegation to Beijing to meet and exchange views with relevant ministries and committees of mainland China on promoting the Guangdong-Macao (Hengqin) Intensive Cooperation Zone, preventing and fighting the pandemic, and other work.	Macao government press release, 2020.8.11
2020.8.18	The new travel inspection area at Hengqin Port officially opens.	Macao government

		press release, 2020.8.18
2020.8.22	Guangdong, Hong Kong, and Macao sign a maritime cooperation agreement.	Macao government press release, 2020.8.22
2020.8.26	The Macao government and mainland China sign an arrangement to deepen intellectual property exchanges and cooperation.	Macao government press release, 2020.8.26
2020.9.3	The Macao government promulgates the "Draft of Urban Master Plan for Macao SAR (2020-2040)."	Macao government press release, 2020.9.3
2020.9.6-9	Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture of the Macao government Ao Ieong-u visits Beijing.	Macao government press release, 2020.9.10
2020.9.14-18	Secretary for Security of the Macao government Wong Sio-chak visits Beijing.	Macao government press release, 2020.9.18
2020.9.16-18	Chief Executive of Macao Ho Iat-seng attends the 2020 Pan-Pearl River Delta Regional Co-operation Chief Executive Joint Conference in Hainan.	Macao government press release, 2020.9.14
2020.9.15	The Civil Protection Legal Regime is officially implemented.	Macao government

		press release, 2020.8.21
2020.9.24	Chief Executive Ho Iat-seng presides over a meeting of the National Security Committee.	Macao government press release, 2020.9.24
2020.9.25	Secretary for Administration and Justice of the Macao government Cheong Weng-chon visits Beijing.	Macao government press release, 2020.9.25
2020.9.26	Director of the Macao Economic and Cultural Office in Taiwan Ho Weng-wai resigns for personal reasons. His position is filled by first-class technician Leung Kit-chi as acting director.	Macao government press release, 2020.9.23
2020.10.12	The "Judiciary Police Amendment" comes into effect.	Macao government press release, 2020.10.6
2020.10.21	The 15th regular meeting of the Permanent Secretariat of the Forum for Economic and Trade Co-operation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries is held in Macao. The meeting publishes a report on "Third-Party Evaluation of the Results and Prospects of the Forum for Economic and Trade Co-operation between China and Portuguese-Speaking Countries on its 15th Anniversary."	Macao government press release, 2020.10.21
2020.10.22	Macao holds the "25th Macao International Trade and Investment Fair," "Macao Franchise Expo 2020," and	Macao government

	"2020 Portuguese-speaking Countries Products and Services Exhibition (Macao)."	press release, 2020.10.22
2020.11.10	Macao holds the first general assembly of the International Science, Technology and Innovation Forum under the Boao Forum for Asia.	Macao government press release, 2020.11.10
2020.11.16	Chief Executive Ho Iat-seng presents the 2021 Financial Policy Address.	Macao government press release, 2020.11.16
2020.12.3	Secretary for Administration and Justice of the Macao government Cheong Weng-chon visits Beijing to participate in annual consultations on the legal work of Macao-related diplomatic treaties.	Macao government press release, 2020.12.3
2020.12.20	21st anniversary of the handover of Macao	