

The Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region Report on Measures to Protect and Promote the Diversity of Cultural Expressions

Summary

Macao is a unique city with deep multi-cultural roots. It has for a long time served as a cultural crossroad and a bridge between different cultures. People of different races live harmoniously in this small city in accordance with their traditional cultural patterns of life, which has precipitated a unique cultural identity out of this cultural integration.

The protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions has always been one of the core cultural policies for the Macao SAR Government. To ensure its sustainable development, the Macao SAR Government, with strong support from the Central People's Government of The People's Republic of China, has implemented a series of related policies and measures in this field within the past four years. Through a strong combination of actions and resources, these policies and measures are used to encourage and promote individual and group participations so that there is sufficient space and freedom to express culture in many different forms, thereby ensuring its sustainable development.

The cultural heritage and cultural diversity of mankind is not only expressed, promoted and transmitted through a variety of rich cultural expressions, but also relies on various methods and techniques of artistic creation, production, dissemination, distribution and consumption. To this end, the Macao SAR Government has adopted a multi-angle, multi-level (ranging from vertical development to horizontal consolidation and from focus changing to extensive support) approach to the cultural undertakings in investing considerable resources, with the aim of creating a world of sustainable development in different cultural areas, allowing for projects to flourish from generation to generation.

Looking at all the cultural work carried out by the Macao SAR Government, be it the investment of resources that have been put in or the enforcement of specific measures, we can see there has been an annual rising trend. Even though there have been difficulties and challenges in carrying out these policies - for example the fact that legislation tends to lag behind, thus causing restrictions on policy implementation and insufficient human resources in the cultural sector - all problems were properly resolved in the end, after internal coordination, resource allocations, brainstorming and the

understanding of the public. Macao, as a unique multi-cultural city, and with the objective of improving residents' quality of life and increasing the overall cultural standards in the region, shall continue to implement the cultural strategies and measures as set out by the Government of the Macao SAR, thereby conserving both mainstream and minority cultural traditions within the region, protecting cultural heritage, encouraging innovation and devoting efforts to promote cultural and creative industries. This will allow for the sustainable development of Macao's cultural undertakings, allowing us to do our part to contribute to the region, China and even the world.

1. Policies and Measures

The Macao SAR Government, through the harmonization of old and modern, East and West, has managed to appeal to all layers of society. Combined international, regional and local cultural policies protect all forms of cultural expression, and have an ultimate goal of allowing the sustainable development of that cultural variety, and preparing diversified strategic transformations that follow Macao's economic development. This goal has existed since the transfer of Macao's sovereignty.

Implementation of these policies is under the responsibility of the Secretariat for Social Affairs and Culture and the Cultural Affairs Bureau's concrete policies. This implementation has two sides: one is government-led and comprises heritage conservation, arts and music festivals, orchestras and art schools, edification of libraries and the development of the cultural and creative industries (this includes the development of diverse cultural activities, promoted through first class performances and artistic showcases at the annual International Music Festival and Arts Festival, exhibition halls, and several performing arts venues); the second falls under the society's responsibility and it includes carrying out a multitude of cultural activities. Currently Macau has over five thousand civil organizations, including cultural and artistic associations, professional associations, educational organizations, associations based on hometown, religious communities, ethnic communities, the Macanese Association, etc. Under the security and guarantee of academic freedom, artistic freedom and freedom of expression, all organizations are highly active, the content and forms of cultural exchange are continuously improving and growing, turning these organizations into the main participants in cultural events. They help improve Macao's image in the world, promote and raise the level of cultural, artistic, educational and academic activities, daily increasing their importance. In order to fulfill these policies, the Government has put together a series of subsidies, giving out each year more than 100 million MOP.

During the implementation process, traditional forms of culture, such as Yueju Opera (Cantonese Opera), come across modern media and technological developments. The

Government has increased its efforts to support, publicize and promote these activities by organizing thematic exhibitions, performances and seminars, publishing special edition booklets, coordinating with non-governmental organizations and civil associations to pass on intangible heritage, train, introduce and promote it towards the public, increasing awareness and understanding of these projects. The Government has paid special attention to displaying the uniqueness and universal values of these intangible items, so that the public can fully understand the significance of their existence, and thus attract more people to their study. The Government has set up training courses for individual items, and it encourages the civil organizations as well as individuals to pass on these elements and teach about them, in order that the next generation can master these skills, or register these writings, sounds and images, and prevent traditional culture from disappearing. Audiences can be won by high-quality works.

1.1 Cultural Policies and Measures

The policy objectives of the Macao SAR Government in the last four years fully reflect its major concerns on cultural structures. The main policies and measures have been set out below:

1) Heritage Conservation

Policies for the preservation of cultural heritage start with their recovery, followed by preservation, participation of the community and putting them to good use. In order to promote the development of various forms of cultural expression, the Macao SAR Government is committed to establishing a highly efficient working system, that includes daily preservation, management and supervision, laws and regulations, education, academic research, appreciation of art, development of special subjects, etc.

The Historic Centre of Macao, with its dazzling range of Chinese-Western style structures, was included in UNESCO's prestigious World Heritage List in 2005. Besides strengthening the protection of these buildings, the Macao SAR Government also focused on creating favorable conditions for the protection of the Historic Centre, among which the most important was the amendment of the new law on heritage conservation. After years of research and reference to successful experiences both at home and abroad, this law is close to being enacted. In addition to the comprehensive conservation of heritage buildings and other types of tangible heritage, the new law will also contain several provisions providing substantial protection for intangible cultural heritage, thereby demonstrating the breadth of the Government's efforts in the field of heritage conservation, its extensive involvement in conservation work, as well as its pragmatic cultural protection policy.

2) Arts actividades

Macao's main policy for the arts includes aesthetic guidelines, encouragement of openness and plurality, inclusion in the community, emphasizing modern spirit, supporting local arts' development, promoting culture and high-quality creative works in order to improve its citizens.

The Macao SAR Government organizes the Macao Arts Festival and the Macao International Music Festival annually and managing these festivals well has been an important part in the Government's cultural works. Catering to artistic, modern, local, foreign, refined and popular tastes, these festivals not only add an intense breath of artistic flavor to this small city, but also provide an opportunity for local art lovers to enjoy high-quality performances. These festivals have become an important cultural trademark of Macao.

The Macao Orchestra and the Macao Chinese Orchestra are the backbones of music and arts in Macao. For the past few years, the Macao SAR Government has actively allocated resources and carefully developed these orchestras so that they can continue to grow and improve. Today, they have blossomed into orchestras with professional standards and high profile within the region. The Macao Conservatory is the training ground for dance, music and theatrical talents. Over the past few years, the Macao SAR Government has focused on nurturing local artistic talents, allowing young people who are interested in arts to have an appropriate environment in which to train their skills and prepare for a future career in performance arts.

3) Libraries and encouraging interest in reading

Policies are based on management and services improvement, resources reasonable allocation, resources sharing, and they are the key policies behind social services. Enhancing the quality of life and improving the cultural standards of its residents are core concepts of the policies of the Macao SAR Government. The social consensus is for residents to enhance their knowledge, refine their wisdom and purify their minds through reading. In order to fulfill these ideals, the Macao SAR Government has strived to establish a management system, from the libraries to museums, connecting bigger and smaller service centers, with more and less resources. There are two levels of service standards: one, to meet the local inhabitant's demands; and two, be on a par with the services' level of the world's most advanced cities. According to the inhabitants' demands, the Government has made the best use of many facilities, by exploring their potential and diverse nature.

4) Development of Cultural and Creative Industries

Policies provide guidance, support, coordination and service. The Macao SAR Government attaches great importance to the development of cultural industries. It has set a scientific orientation derived from Macao's situation (including its characteristics, advantages, etc) and development needs, providing guidelines for the development of local cultural and creative industries and combining them with the diversified development orientation of the territory's economy. Due to Macao's culture and creative industries' late start, mild strength and the non-existence of industry clusters, this market is still taking its first steps and needs to be developed. According to the world economy, at this stage the government should greatly support these industries by promoting them and putting policies in practice, allocating resources, training personnel, creating venues, financing, creating an industry platform, etc. In order to promote the development of the cultural and creative industries, the Government has actively coordinated all different administrative departments to combine efforts, integrate resources, prevent the waste of human and material resources, and resolve problems and difficulties between departments. At the same time, it has harmonized and decreased the distance between the cultural and creative industries and individuals, therefore facilitating mutual cooperation and improving interactions within the industry. While performing these tasks, the Government has acted as a service provider. In that capacity, in 2010, the Macao SAR Government created the Department for the Promotion of Cultural and Creative Industries and placed it under the supervision of the Cultural Affairs Bureau and set up a broadly representative Committee of Cultural Industries in the same year. The Government has, through the parallel operation of these two departments, actively and pragmatically promoted the development of Macao's cultural and creative industries. The preliminary draft of the Macao Cultural and Creative Industries Development Policy Framework has been determined. It is mainly divided into five areas, including: industry promotion, industry funding, creative talent cultivation, administrative and legal support, as well as industrial research. This framework sets short, medium and long-term strategies and corresponding measures for Macao's cultural and creative industries.

1.2 International and Regional Cooperation

The Macao SAR Government constantly encourages and promotes cultural exchanges and co-operation between local organizations, groups, individuals and institutions outside of the region via cooperation between Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, in the Pan-Pearl River Delta Region, as well as extensive co-operation between Portuguese-speaking countries. In the past few years, there have been numerous regional and international co-operations of various kinds with different levels of cultural context between government institutions and communities or individuals. These are in line with Macao's unique characteristics as a city with deep cultural roots. All these partnerships

were created with the active encouragement of the Macao SAR Government, and details of the key cooperation projects have been provided below.

1) Cooperation in the Pearl River Delta Region

The Macao SAR Government has established channels of communication with surrounding regions to ensure the diversity of cultural expressions, in addition to the mechanisms established in the “Greater Pearl River Delta Cultural Cooperation Meeting” in 2003. Specific cooperation projects include: 1. exchanges between performing arts personnel, 2. Cooperation and exchange of cultural information, 3. Cultural cooperation in museum affairs, 4. Exchanges and cooperation in library affairs, 5. Cooperation in matters of intangible cultural heritage, 6. Cooperation in cultural (creative) industries. These six cooperation projects provide a strong impetus to cultural cooperation in these three areas. The recently signed “Framework Agreement on Hong Kong/Guangdong Cooperation” and the “Framework Agreement on Macao/Guangdong Cooperation” foretell that, under the support and attention bestowed by the relevant government departments, the cultural exchanges and integration of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao will be increased to a higher level, expanded to new areas, and benefit more people. Moreover, it opens up more opportunities for regional cultural exchanges and cooperation, while maintaining the cultural diversity in these three areas.

The prosperous development of cultural undertakings in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao has much to do with the cultural benefits and welfare of residents in the three regions, the further transformation of the modes of economic development, promotion of cultural soft power and enhancement of regional competitiveness, as well as the coordinated, scientific and innovative development of economy, society and sciences in the Pearl River Delta. This cooperative mechanism also offers a more convenient and efficient platform for the cultural development of the three regions, actively improves the resource integration, talent exchange of the three regions to complement each other with respective advantages, and promotes the development of diverse cultural expressions of the regions. The cultural cooperative system of Macao, Guangdong and HK has facilitated the joint efforts in the application of “Yueju Opera” and “Production Techniques of Chinese Herb Tea” to the National List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in 2006. “Yueju Opera” was inscribed on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanities in 2009.

2) Cooperation in Pan-Pearl River Delta Region

The Pan-Pearl River Delta Region has, since 2004, included nine provinces (Fujian, Jiangxi, Hunan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan) and two

Special Administrative Regions: Hong Kong and Macao. The promotion of cooperation and development in the Pan-Pearl River Delta Region will also provide complementary benefits and help the coordinated development of economies in the Eastern, Central and Western regions; enhance the prosperous economic and social development in Hong Kong and Macao; optimize the allocation of resources and increase the overall strengths and competitiveness of the region; enhance the standard of opening up to outside world and promote cooperation in the China – ASEAN Free Trade Areas and in Asia-Pacific Regions. Presently, it is already in place the implementation of the opening and sharing of technological resources; development of the exchange of information in the field of performing arts, exchanges in the field of digital libraries, digital museums, and cultural and scientific research, exchanges of artistic talents, cultural tourism, projects regarding the investment of cultural industries, ticket services for the performances, protection of tangible and intangible cultural heritage; the further strengthening of exchanges and cooperation in cultural areas, between different provinces and regions.

In recent years, the Macao SAR Government has organized numerous potential cultural brands and institutions to promote “Macao & Creativity” under the “Macao Creative Pavilion” as a marketing strategy. The “Macao Creative Pavilion” has participated in various promotional activities in cultural fairs and exhibitions within and outside of the region, including in the “China (Shenzhen) International Cultural Industries Fair”, the “Cross-Strait (Xiamen) Cultural Industries Fair”, the China (Hangzhou) Cultural Creative Industry Expo, the “Macao International Trade & Investment Fair”, the “China Beijing International Culture & Creative Industry Expo”, the “Dynamic Macao Business and Trade Fair” held in Nanjing in Jiangsu Province, and the “Tianjin –Macao Week” held in Tianjin.

3) International Cooperation

The Macao SAR government has launched diversified cultural cooperation initiatives with the international community, particularly with East-Asian countries, EU members, and Portuguese speaking countries, down to various levels and aspects. The Government encourages collaboration among governmental agencies and individuals, and also within the international arena, initiated by local associations. The means of collaboration varies, and include reciprocal visits, training initiatives, technical exchanges, performances, collective innovation, and resource sharing. In particular, the officials who are drafting the new heritage preservation law and renovating Macao’s heritage have carried out visits and learnt from foreign counterparts on how to optimally preserve the existing monuments in Macao. The Government has also invited foreign musicians to integrate the government funded local orchestras which work closely with internationally renowned orchestras or musicians and opportunities are created to enhance the quality and

techniques of the local orchestras. The Government has also organized interlibrary exchanges between local and foreign libraries and held book exchanges via various cooperation projects. In addition to this, governmental grants have been conceded to encourage international researchers to study the history and culture of Macao; books in Chinese or foreign languages have been published with foreign publishers; and artistic talents have been subsidized to study abroad; foreign official and non-governmental institutes have been invited to host performances. Moreover, connections with various international associations were established through consulate generals, including the Office of the European Union to Hong Kong and Macao, the Alliance Française, the British Council, art colleges in Asia, and international art groups. The Government has been actively cultivating relations with Asian countries, such as Korea, Japan and Taiwan, and encouraging local artists and art associations to participate in cultural activities in Asian countries, in order to promote development of Asian culture and art through reciprocal visits, shows, and performances.

The Macao SAR Government actively participates in international events to promote the culture of Macao and establish an international interchange network. Through participation, the Government aims to broaden the horizon of local participants and enhance the standard of diversity of our own cultural expression. On one hand, the Government has coordinated projects relating to the promotion of Macao culture and showcasing it to the international community, such as the upcoming 2012 The Historic Centre of Macao – European Exhibition Tour, and on the other hand, it has introduced high-quality cultural projects from overseas so as to introduce different cultures to the citizens of Macao, thereby ultimately increasing the overall cultural level in Macao.

1.3 Culture as part of the Sustainable Development Policy

The Macao SAR understands that cultural excellence has to be supported in order to nurture innovation, strengthen conservation, promote development and ensure transmission in order to sustainably develop cultural undertakings. To this end, the Government has been keeping an eye on the development of various cultural projects, and provided appropriate aid to create an optimal environment for them.

1) Training

The Government completely acknowledges that the nurturing of talent is fundamental to the development of an industry. This also applies to the cultural industries. Citizens can apply for vocational training through government departments or non-governmental institutions to improve their skills. Those pursuing an art career can also receive professional training in certain areas in order to systematically develop themselves. The

Macao Conservatory is a typical example, as an institution which nurtures musical, dance and drama talents. The Government is also preoccupied with providing suitable talent for the cultural sector in all areas, and has, to this end, been nurturing qualified personnel in areas such as orchestras, art group management, art industry and operation, management of cultural and creative industries, library management, heritage restoration and event management, in order to create the conditions for the development of diverse forms of cultural expression.

2) Cultural and Creativity Industries

Complying with the 12th five-year plan of the Central Government, the Macao SAR Government has focused on diversifying the economic sectors of Macao, with a particular focus on cultural and creative industries. As its name implies, the cultural and creative industries, combines cultural and creative values with economic development, making them more efficient. The Government, in order to facilitate the development of cultural and creative industries, has invested in the past two years and plans to invest in the next few years a great deal of resources to foster culture and creativity and make these industries profitable. The creation of the Cultural and Creative Industries Promotion Department under the supervision of the Cultural Affairs Bureau and Cultural Industry Committee one year ago was essential to the promotion of cultural and creative industries in Macao. The preliminary draft of the “Framework of Development of Cultural and Creative Industries in Macao” covers 5 major aspects, including industry promotion, industry funding, creative talent cultivation, administrative and legal support, and industrial research. The Framework aims to set up short-term, medium-term and long-term strategies and measures for local cultural and creative industries. A cultural industry zone will be set up in Henqin Island with the support of the Central Government, in order to bring the development of cultural industries up to a new level. In recent years, the government has been recruiting local industries to participate in overseas cultural fairs and exhibition. It is expected that these industries in the coming years will contribute to the local economy, and therefore lay the necessary foundations to achieve economic diversification.

1.4 Measures to preserve endangered cultural expressions

The Macao SAR Government’s policies focus first on rescuing endangered cultural expression, then protecting them, involving the community and exploring their use. It has listing the endangered cultural expressions; determined their passage through generations; put forward protection plans; protected sites, instruments, objects and handmade products related to those endangered expressions; and provided the necessary manpower and material support. Up until now there are six local cultural

expression listed in the People's Republic of China's Intangible Cultural Heritage List: Yueju Opera (Cantonese Opera), Herbal Tea Making Techniques, Woodwork in particular Macao's Religious Figure Carving, Cantonese Naamyam (narrative songs), Macao's Taoist Ritual Music and the Feast of the Drunken Dragon. To promote the values of Intangible Cultural Heritage, and raise the awareness of the public, the Government invited ICH performers from Mainland China to present their skills in Macao. ICH elements from Hebei, Guangdong, Zhejiang, Anhui, Jiangsu, and Shandong have visited Macao since 2006 and the feedback has been positive. In addition, courses launched to disseminate ICH have successfully attracted young applicants, for example, the Young Drunken Dragon Team of the Macao Fresh Fish Traders' Association, the Taoist band of the Macao Taoist Association, as well as woodwork courses.

The Macao SAR Government has taken precautions to preserve endangered cultural expressions mainly through the following aspects: 1. the preservation of minority cultural traditions; 2. the conservation of ancient books. Several ethnic groups live together harmoniously in Macao, a small city with little more than 20 square kilometers and this has precipitated into a unique local culture. However, as most of the citizens are Chinese, the traditional cultures of ethnic minorities will inevitably become increasingly diluted. In view of this, the Government has reacted to this situation by providing support to help protect these cultural traditions, allowing them to continue to spread. Moreover, the Government has shown its concern regarding the endangered ICH and valuable ancient books, with some of these measures being included in the cultural aspect of governmental policy. This clearly reveals the Government's zeal in protecting these threatened cultural expressions.

1) Preservation of minority traditions

Many people from various backgrounds live together in Macao, a multi-cultural society. These cultures nurture the uniqueness of this city, for example, the Macanese people. Currently, around 10,000 Macanese live in Macao, and they are an ethnic minority among the local population of half a million. However, they play a very important role in local culture. Patuá, a language which mixes Portuguese, Malay, Cantonese, and English, was widely spoken among this ethnic group. In the past, it was the common dialect of the Macanese; however, with the passing of the years, Cantonese and standard Portuguese have replaced this dialect and many young Macanese nowadays don't even know the existence of this dialect. The Government awarded the cultural achievement medal in 2008 to the only Macanese band in Macao, rewarding them for the unique local songs they have written in order to encourage the development of this dialect. The Government also assists this band in releasing albums and in searching for local and international

opportunities to perform and promote local culture in the international arena.

2) Conservation of valuable ancient books

From 2006 to 2008, 485 ancient books in the library were indexed and filed and 8132 ancient books were verified and rearranged in order to preserve local ancient books, to enhance awareness of valuable cultural heritage and ancient books, to promote the academic value of antiquities; and to provide researchers with more material for investigation. The Government has also organized the “Exhibition of Macao Central Library Antiquities Collection” and exhibitions and seminars related to the “Outline of Siku Complete Works”, which has been listed in the Catalogue of National Rare Books in China. Furthermore, valuable ancient books from Macao are preserved in 2 ways: converting them into micro-images and republishing them, thereby preserving them and allowing them to reach a larger reader base. At the same time, the exhibitions and seminars related to the ancient books have caught the attention of the public, and provide a channel for the public and experts to play a further role in their preservation and investigation.

3. Society’s awareness and participation

Macau’s cultural atmosphere comes not only from its historical buildings scattered around various neighbourhoods, but also from the various cultural activities that happen every year. The Macao Arts Festival, the International Music Festival, art performances, art exhibitions, arts and crafts displays, etc, follow one after the other. Under this environment, the people will unconsciously increase their cultural understanding and participation. Statistics indicate that participation in cultural events has been increasing every year, thus revealing Macao’s cultural progress and the greater use people have been making of cultural services and facilities. This reflects the close relationship between a varied cultural lifestyle and the continuous increase in living standards.

3.1 Enhance cultural quality to establish a broad popular base, that include culturally aware and participative citizens

One of the governmental policies’ key concepts is to enhance the citizen’s quality of life and their cultural level. It has become a social consensus that by encouraging reading we are allowing the citizens to improve their knowledge, sharpen and purify the mind. While encouraging reading habits, the Macao SAR Government is also investing more resources to increase the library’s collections and improve its services and facilities, as well as allocating resources to open more libraries, so that it can provide for outstanding reading environments and convenient services. After negotiating with various online

publications' suppliers, in 2010 it launched the "Online Reading Platform" which allowed all citizens to read books, periodicals and academic papers online and totally free of charge. In order to encourage the public to actively use the online platform, the Government also held courses in basic computer knowledge and Chinese characters input method, allowing them to quickly master these techniques and start enjoying the modern way of reading. Local civil associations have started a "Community Library" plan that offers book exchange, magazines and newspapers and other services, promoting reading, life-long learning, and encouraging citizens to enrich their lives in their spare time. Because of the continuous improvement of living standards, awareness and participation of Macao's society in the Convention has become a more conscious behaviour.

3.2 Strongly encourage citizens' cultural participation to implement the Convention's spirit

After Macao's return of sovereignty, the Government has allocated a great deal of human and material resources in order to encourage the public to participate in a variety of cultural events. Every year there are over 300 cultural activities that receive cultural funding and reach thousands of people, who have experienced the benefits of cultural diversity and have become increasingly aware of the Convention. This awareness, in turn, leads to the protection of all these diverse cultural forms of expression, giving Macao a strong and diverse cultural atmosphere, fulfilling different aspects and level of cultural needs and implementing the spirit of the Convention.

Following people's cultural growth, the Government continues to encourage and expand the citizens' participation level in policy making. It has asked for the opinions of different counselling organizations and committees, which include representatives from the community. While drafting heritage conservation legislation, it has also consulted with the entire population of Macau, in order to ascertain the residents' views, but also to encourage them to participate and promote public opinion, thus showing the public that their participation matters and has tangible results. This also shows that local cultural participation is no longer confined to certain segments, but that is now reaches all aspects of cultural development.

4. The Convention's implementation: achievements and challenges

Chief Executive of Macao SAR issued the No. 1/2008 Chief Executive Announcement on December 28, 2007, which states as follows: in view of the deposit of the instrument of ratification by PRC to the DG of UNESCO on January 30, 2007 for the Convention on the

Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions adopted on October 20, 2005 in Paris; recognizing that PRC issued a notice on the same day of deposit announcing that the Convention shall be applicable to Macao SAR; in accordance with Article 29 of the Convention which stipulates that the Convention shall enter into force in China as well as in Macao since April 30, 2007; and according to Paragraph 1 of Article 6 of No. 3/1999 Law of Macao SAR, the Chief Executive orders the following documents to be available to the public: the English text of the instrument of ratification and its Chinese and Portuguese versions relating to the application to Macao SAR, the official text of the Convention in Chinese and its Portuguese version based on all official versions of the Convention. In the past four years, Macao SAR has been carrying forward and continuously promoting its cultural undertakings, encouraging wider involvement of local residents and raising public awareness of various cultural programs. Achievements have thus been made in following major aspects:

4.1 Formulation of the “Cultural Heritage Protection Law”

Following five years of repeated amendments, Macao’s “Cultural Heritage Protection Law” has been completed and has formally entered the legislative process. This new law allowed culture heritage protection to determine its basis and its formulation has been determined by a conjugation of several factors: the world’s most progressive cultural protection principles, similar national and universal laws, the opinion and suggestions of the population, as well as cultural heritage protection’s importance, value, significance, protection principles and specific protection policies.

In 2005, Macau’s historical centre was inscribed in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization’s “World Heritage List”. The historical centre includes a superb mix of Eastern and Western-style buildings. The Macao SAR Government is not only dedicated to protecting and safeguarding these constructions, but also to creating adequate conditions for the protection of the historical centre, the most important of which is drafting cultural heritage protection legislation. After many years of research and study of successful examples, national and abroad, the new cultural heritage protection law is finally in the legislative stage. This new law, apart from fully protecting historical buildings and other historical elements, it also safeguards ICH, revealing the full scope of the Government’s conservation concerns, the participation of the whole population and the wisdom behind protection policies.

4.2 Building an effective system of conservation

Conservation is done in order to protect the value of heritage relics, development must always bear in mind their protection; their use, research and integration must be

harmonized with conservation, allowing development to lead to an even more comprehensive and extensive protection. Therefore, a cultural heritage protection system includes several aspects: daily preservation, management and supervision, laws and regulations, education, academic research, aesthetics and development of special subjects.

4.3 Create Trademarks in the Arts

The Macao International Music Festival and the Macao International Arts Festival are two cultural trademarks that exist thanks to the citizens' efforts; they have not only become an important part of Macao's cultural scene but are also an important platform for local and international exchange. The festivals pursue high quality and diverse performances, local artists' participation, varied artistic styles and forms, rich local flavours. They have reached thousands of spectators, broadened their artistic horizons, promoted the development of local arts and spread Macao's name all over the world.

4.4 Establishment of specialized and high-level groups

The Macao Orchestra and the Macao Chinese Orchestra have been consolidated and improved: the Macao Orchestra has perfected the performances of its concerts seasons and the Macao Chinese Orchestra has elevated the level of their symphonic folk music concerts. They have tried to combine improvement with popularization by presenting the public with outstanding performances and have helped to further strengthen musical education and training. They have overall improved the level of artistic achievements and performances and encouraged their own growth and development, acting as representatives of Macao towards the Mainland and the World.

4.5 Foster local artistic talents

After years of development, the Macao Conservatory's Dance and Music Schools have become specialized branches, whereas the Drama School is still under renewal. The Dance School has already earned prizes in competitions all over the country, whereas many of the Music School's students have been accepted to national and foreign institutes of higher education to pursue their studies. At the same time, endangered styles and forms of expression have been protected, such as the Dóci Papiaçám di Macau Drama Group, which has already organized and performed several plays.

4.6 Formation by civil organizations of protection mechanisms for a myriad of cultural activities

The Macao SAR Government, through the support and financing of organizations, holds a variety of cultural activities and has built social protection mechanisms for cultural diversity. By protecting and encouraging these activities and engaging the whole community, displaying cultural variety in the different social events, it allows the population to share in the various art forms, thus effectively protecting them.

The cultural field follows the Government's principle of "foster innovation to achieve harmony." Cultural projects have become new standards in the territory's development. It has increased support for cultural organizations, held a variety of cultural activities, improved Macao's cultural activity and enriched the citizens' lives.

The Government, while promoting the region's culture, came across difficulties and challenges. Macao is a small-scale city with little population and, as such, it has limited resources and technological resources. Owing to the help and support of the People's Republic of China's central government, Macao was able to, whenever it encountered an obstacle, to surpass it. In the near future, Macao will continue its routine work, strive to complete key projects and carry on cultural development. To harmonize the Cultural Heritage Protection Law, the Government will continue to disseminate it through different channels, promote it and raise public support. It will strongly support quality measures in order to, through outstanding performances, creative works and programmes, raise the level of both orchestras and festivals. Through good management of the Conservatory, it can discover and develop local artistic talents. While promoting culture's sustainable development, it will use various means and channels, and foster the development of the cultural and creative industries. The Government will also strengthen regional and international cooperation and consolidate its results. It will further improve services and facilities and management in order to provide the public with high quality and efficient cultural services. It will strive to successfully implement the Convention in Macao.

附錄：補充數據和信息

Appendix: additional data and information

1. 人口結構(根據統計年鑑二零一零)

Population structure (Based on the data extracted from “Year Book of Statistics 2010”)

人口指標 Demographic Indicators

指標 Indicator	單位 Unit	2000	2005	2008	2009	2010
人口估計(期末) Population estimate(end-year)	(千人) ('000)	437.9	488.1	549.2	542.2	552.3
外地僱員(期末) Non-resident workers(end-year)	男女 MF	27221	39411	92161	74905	75813
獲准居留人士 Individuals authorized to reside in Macao	男女 MF	1127	11395	7917	9489	4455
持“單程證”的中國大陸移民 Immigrants from Mainland China with “One-way”	男女 MF	2919	3335	2280	3121	9056

按歲組統計之年底人口估計 End-year population estimate by gender group (千人'000)

歲組 Age group	性別 Gender	2000	2005	2008	2009	2010
總數 Total	男女 MF	437.9	488.1	549.2	542.2	552.3
0-4	男女 MF	23.8	17.0	19.7	21.4	23.2
5-9	男女 MF	33.6	23.7	19.5	18.3	17.3
10-14	男女 MF	40.9	35.7	31.3	29.4	26.9
15-19	男女 MF	35.1	44.7	42.4	39.8	38.2
20-24	男女 MF	29.2	37.8	54.5	51.4	48.9
25-29	男女 MF	34.2	32.6	44.5	43.9	47.0
30-34	男女 MF	36.3	38.3	43.2	40.1	41.7
35-39	男女 MF	42.5	40.8	49.2	46.4	46.5
40-44	男女 MF	45.7	50.6	48.7	46.8	48.3
45-49	男女 MF	35.6	49.9	55.4	55.2	55.5
50-54	男女 MF	23.7	37.8	49.1	50.4	51.8
55-59	男女 MF	12.7	25.5	31.9	34.4	37.6
60-64	男女 MF	9.8	13.4	20.4	22.9	25.2
65-69	男女 MF	9.6	10.6	10.7	11.9	13.5
70-74	男女 MF	9.5	10.2	9.3	9.3	9.3
≥75	男女 MF	15.8	19.5	19.5	20.5	21.4

2. 澳門現時只有三間戲院。

At present Macao only has 3 cinemas.

3. 圖書資料 Book data

	2008	2009	2010	2011(截至 10 月) 2011(until October)	總計 Total
已出版書目數量 Published titles	498 本	492 本	556 本	570 本	2,116 本
出版商數量(按	86 家	100 家	110 家	121 家	121 家

ISBN 中心申請過資料) Publishers(according to applications at the ISBN centre)				
書店數量 Bookstores	約 16 間 (estimate)		約 16 間 (estimate)	約 16 間 (estimate)

4.通訊 Statistics

	2008	2009	2010	2011 至第二季 2011(until the second quarter)
1. 固網電話用戶 (千) Landline Subscribers(in thousands)	175.9	171.4	168.4	-
2. 流動電話用戶 (千) Mobile Phone Users(in thousands)	932.6	1037.4	1122.3	-
3. 傳呼機用戶 (千) Pager Users(in thousands)	3.0	3.1	3.2	-
4. 互聯網用戶 (千) Internet Users(in thousands)	128.5	143.4	170.5	-
5. 寄出郵件 (千) Postal Services Users(in thousands)	30346.2	30694.9	31367.6	15943.3