[Template:Pp-move-indef](/wiki/Template:Pp-move-indef" \o "Template:Pp-move-indef) [Template:Redirect](/wiki/Template:Redirect)

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[Template:Infobox country](/wiki/Template:Infobox_country) [Template:Chinese](/wiki/Template:Chinese) [Template:Stack end](/wiki/Template:Stack_end) [thumb|230px|Clockwise from top right:](/wiki/File:Macau_montage.png)[Ruins of St. Paul's](/wiki/Ruins_of_St._Paul's); [Casino Lisboa](/wiki/Casino_Lisboa,_Macau); [St. Joseph Seminary Church](/wiki/St._Joseph's_Seminary_and_Church); [Governor Nobre de Carvalho Bridge](/wiki/Ponte_Governador_Nobre_de_Carvalho); [A-Ma Temple](/wiki/A-Ma_Temple); [Guia Fortress](/wiki/Guia_Fortress); [Macau Tower](/wiki/Macau_Tower).

**Macau** ([Template:IPAc-en](/wiki/Template:IPAc-en); [Template:Zh](/wiki/Template:Zh)), also spelled **Macao**, officially the **Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China**, is a [Special Administrative Region](/wiki/Special_administrative_regions_of_China) on the western side of the [Pearl River Delta](/wiki/Pearl_River_Delta), [China](/wiki/People's_Republic_of_China). Macau is also bordered by the city of [Zhuhai](/wiki/Zhuhai) of [Guangdong](/wiki/Guangdong) Province, [Mainland China](/wiki/Mainland_China) to the North and the [Pearl River Estuary](/wiki/Pearl_River_Estuary) to the East and South. [Hong Kong](/wiki/Hong_Kong) lies about 64 kilometers to its East across the Delta.[[1]](#cite_note-1) With an estimated population of around 649,100 living in an area of 30.4 km2 (11.7 sq mi), it is the most [densely populated region](/wiki/List_of_countries_by_population_density) in the world.[Template:Efn](/wiki/Template:Efn)

Macau was administered by the [Portuguese Empire](/wiki/Portuguese_Empire) and its inheritor states from the mid-16th century until late 1999, when it was the last remaining European colony in Asia.[[2]](#cite_note-2)[[3]](#cite_note-3) Portuguese traders first settled in Macau in the 1550s. In 1557, Macau was rented to Portugal from [Ming China](/wiki/Ming_dynasty) as a trading port. The Portuguese Empire administered the city under Chinese authority and sovereignty until 1887, when Macau, through a mutual agreement between the two countries, became a colony. Sovereignty over Macau was [transferred to China on 20 December 1999](/wiki/Transfer_of_sovereignty_over_Macau). The [Joint Declaration on the Question of Macau](/wiki/Joint_Declaration_on_the_Question_of_Macau) and [Macau Basic Law](/wiki/Macau_Basic_Law) stipulate that Macau operate with a high degree of autonomy until at least 2049, fifty years after the transfer.<ref name=blm>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref>

Under the policy of [*One Country, Two Systems*](/wiki/One_Country,_Two_Systems), the [State Council of the People's Republic of China](/wiki/State_Council_of_the_People's_Republic_of_China) is responsible for [military defense](/wiki/People's_Liberation_Army_Macau_Garrison) and foreign affairs while Macau maintains its own [legal system](/wiki/Legal_system_of_Macau), the [public security force](/wiki/Public_Security_Police_Force_of_Macau), monetary system, customs policy, and [immigration policy](/wiki/Immigration_to_Macau). Macau participates in international organizations and events that do not require members to possess national sovereignty.[[4]](#cite_note-4)[[5]](#cite_note-5) Macau is among the world's richest regions, and [Template:As of](/wiki/Template:As_of) its [GDP per capita by purchasing power parity is higher](/wiki/List_of_countries_by_GDP_(PPP)_per_capita) than that of any country in the world, according to the [World Bank](/wiki/World_Bank).[[6]](#cite_note-6) It became the world's largest gambling centre in 2006,[[7]](#cite_note-7) with the economy heavily dependent on [gambling](/wiki/Gambling) and tourism, as well as manufacturing. According to [*The World Factbook*](/wiki/The_World_Factbook), Macau has the fourth highest [life expectancy](/wiki/List_of_countries_by_life_expectancy) in the world.<ref name=life/> Moreover, it is one of only a few regions in Asia with a "very high [Human Development Index](/wiki/Human_Development_Index)", ranking 18th [Template:As of](/wiki/Template:As_of).[[8]](#cite_note-8)

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## Etymology[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=1)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) Macau is otherwise known in Chinese as *Haojing* ([Template:Lang](/wiki/Template:Lang), literally "Oyster Mirror") or *Jinghai* ([Template:Lang](/wiki/Template:Lang), literally "Mirror Sea").[[9]](#cite_note-9) The name *Macau* is thought to be derived from the [*A-Ma Temple*](/wiki/A-Ma_Temple) ([Template:Zh](/wiki/Template:Zh)), a temple built in 1448 dedicated to [Mazu](/wiki/Mazu_(goddess)), the goddess of seafarers and fishermen.[[10]](#cite_note-10) It is said that when the Portuguese sailors landed at the coast just outside the temple and asked the name of the place, the natives replied "[Template:Lang](/wiki/Template:Lang)" ([Template:Zh](/wiki/Template:Zh)). The Portuguese then named the peninsula "Macau".[[11]](#cite_note-11) The present Chinese name ([Template:Zh](/wiki/Template:Zh)) means "Inlet Gates".

## History[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=2)]

[thumb|Portuguese coin (minted 1996) commemorating the arrival of the Portuguese in China in 1513](/wiki/File:200_Escudos_commémorant_l'arrivée_des_Portugais_en_Chine_en_1513,_pièce_frappée_en_1996.jpg) [Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) [thumb|right|](/wiki/File:Saopaulo_Chinnery.jpg)[Ruins of St. Paul's](/wiki/Ruins_of_St._Paul's), by [George Chinnery](/wiki/George_Chinnery) (1774–1852). The church was built in 1602 and destroyed by fire in 1835. Only the southern stone façade remains today. [thumb|right|Macau,](/wiki/File:1870Macao.jpg) [c.](/wiki/Circa) 1870.

The history of Macau is traced back to the [Qin dynasty](/wiki/Qin_dynasty) (221–206 BCE), when the region now called Macau came under the jurisdiction of Panyu County, Nanhai Prefecture (modern [Guangdong](/wiki/Guangdong)).[[9]](#cite_note-9) The first recorded Chinese inhabitants of the area were people seeking refuge in Macau from invading [Mongols](/wiki/Mongols) during the [Southern Song](/wiki/Southern_Song).[[12]](#cite_note-12) Under the [Ming dynasty](/wiki/Ming_dynasty) (1368–1644), fishermen migrated to Macau from Guangdong and [Fujian](/wiki/Fujian). The Macau native people were [Tanka](/wiki/Tanka) boat people.

[thumb|right|Flag of the Government of Portuguese Macau (1976–1999).](/wiki/File:Flag_of_the_Government_of_Portuguese_Macau_(1976-1999).svg)

Macau did not develop as a major settlement until the Portuguese arrived in the 16th century.[[13]](#cite_note-13) In 1513, [Jorge Álvares](/wiki/Jorge_Álvares) became the first Portuguese to land in China. In 1535, Portuguese traders obtained the rights to anchor ships in Macau's harbours and to carry out trading activities, though not the right to stay onshore.[[14]](#cite_note-14) Around 1552–1553, they obtained temporary permission to erect storage sheds onshore, in order to dry out goods drenched by sea water;[[15]](#cite_note-15) they soon built rudimentary stone houses around the area now called Nam Van. In 1557, the Portuguese established a permanent settlement in Macau, paying an annual rent of 500 [taels](/wiki/Tael) (18.9 [kilograms](/wiki/Kilogram)[Template:\](/wiki/Template:\)41.6 [pounds](/wiki/Pound_(mass))) of silver.[[15]](#cite_note-15) The Portuguese continued to pay an annual tribute up to 1863 in order to stay in Macau.[[16]](#cite_note-16) By 1564, Portugal commanded western trade with [India](/wiki/India), [Japan](/wiki/Japan), and China. But their pride was shocked by the indifference with which the Chinese treated them. The senate of Macau once complained to the viceroy of [Goa](/wiki/Portuguese_India) of the contempt with which the Chinese authorities treated them, confessing however that "it was owing more to the Portuguese themselves than to the Chinese". In 1631 the Chinese restricted Portuguese commerce in China to the port of Macau.[[17]](#cite_note-17) During the 17th century, some 5,000 slaves lived in Macau, in addition to 2,000 Portuguese and 20,000 Chinese.[[18]](#cite_note-18)[[19]](#cite_note-19)[[20]](#cite_note-20) As more Portuguese settled in Macau to engage in trade, they made demands for self-administration; but this was not achieved until the 1840s.[[21]](#cite_note-21) In 1576, [Pope Gregory XIII](/wiki/Pope_Gregory_XIII) established the [Roman Catholic Diocese of Macau](/wiki/Roman_Catholic_Diocese_of_Macau).[[22]](#cite_note-22) In 1583, the Portuguese in Macau were permitted to form a Senate to handle various issues concerning their social and economic affairs under strict supervision of the Chinese authority,[[23]](#cite_note-23) but there was no transfer of sovereignty.[[12]](#cite_note-12) Macau prospered as a port but it was the target of repeated failed attempts[[24]](#cite_note-24) by the [Dutch](/wiki/Netherlands) to conquer it in the 17th century. On June 24, 1622, the Dutch attacked Macau in the [Battle of Macau](/wiki/Battle_of_Macau), in the hope of turning it into a Dutch possession. The Portuguese repulsed their attack and the Dutch never tried to conquer Macau again. The majority of the defenders were African slaves, with only a few Portuguese soldiers and priests. Captain [Kornelis Reyerszoon](/wiki/Kornelis_Reyerszoon) was commander of the 800-strong Dutch invasion force.[[25]](#cite_note-25)[[26]](#cite_note-26)[[27]](#cite_note-27)[[28]](#cite_note-28) The Dutch Governor Jan Coen said after the defeat that "The slaves of the Portuguese at Macau served them so well and faithfully, that it was they who defeated and drove away our people there last year", and "Our people saw very few Portuguese" during the battle.[[29]](#cite_note-29)[[30]](#cite_note-30)[[31]](#cite_note-31)[[32]](#cite_note-32) Following the [First Opium War](/wiki/First_Opium_War) (1839–42), Portugal occupied [Taipa](/wiki/Taipa) and [Coloane](/wiki/Coloane) in 1851 and 1864 respectively. On 1 December 1887, the [Qing](/wiki/Qing_dynasty) and Portuguese governments signed the [Sino-Portuguese Treaty of Peking](/wiki/Sino-Portuguese_Treaty_of_Peking), under which China ceded the right of "perpetual occupation and government of Macau by Portugal" in compliance with the statements of the Protocol of Lisbon. In return, Macau Government would cooperate with Hong Kong's smuggle of Indian opium and China would be able to increase profits through customs taxes. Portugal was also obliged "never to alienate Macau without previous agreement with China", therefore ensuring that negotiation between Portugal and France (regarding a possible exchange of Macau and [Portuguese Guinea](/wiki/Portuguese_Guinea) with the [French Congo](/wiki/French_Congo)) or with other countries would not go forward – so that the British commercial interests would be secured; Macau officially became a territory under Portuguese administration.[[12]](#cite_note-12) In 1928, after the Qing dynasty had been overthrown following the [Xinhai Revolution](/wiki/Xinhai_Revolution), the [Kuomintang](/wiki/Kuomintang) (KMT) government officially notified Portugal that it was abrogating the Treaty of Amity and Commerce;[[33]](#cite_note-33) the two powers signed a new Sino-Portuguese Friendship and Trade Treaty in place of the abrogated treaty. Making only a few provisions concerning tariff principles and matters relating to business affairs, the new treaty did not alter the sovereignty of Macau and Portuguese government of Macau remained unchanged.[[34]](#cite_note-34) During [World War II](/wiki/World_War_II), unlike [Portuguese Timor](/wiki/Portuguese_Timor), which was occupied by the Japanese in 1942 along with [Dutch Timor](/wiki/West_Timor), the Japanese respected Portuguese neutrality in Macau, but only up to a point. As such, Macau enjoyed a brief period of economic prosperity as the only neutral port in [South China](/wiki/South_China) after the Japanese had occupied Guangzhou and Hong Kong. In August 1943, Japanese troops seized the British steamer *Sian* in Macau and killed about 20 guards. The next month they demanded the installation of Japanese "advisors" under the alternative of military occupation. The result was that a virtual Japanese [protectorate](/wiki/Protectorate) was created over Macau.[[35]](#cite_note-35) When it was discovered that neutral Macau was planning to sell aviation fuel to Japan, aircraft from the [Template:USS](/wiki/Template:USS) bombed and strafed the hangar of the Naval Aviation Centre on 16 January 1945 to destroy the fuel. American air raids on targets in Macau were also made on 25 February and 11 June 1945. Following Portuguese government protest, in 1950 the United States paid US$20,255,952 to the government of Portugal.[[35]](#cite_note-35) Between the end of the [Pacific War](/wiki/Pacific_War) and the establishment of the People's Republic of China, Macau served as a safe haven for refugees of the [Chinese Civil War](/wiki/Chinese_Civil_War).[[36]](#cite_note-36) After the establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the Beijing government declared the Sino-Portuguese Treaty invalid as an "[unequal treaty](/wiki/Unequal_treaty)" imposed by foreigners on China. However, Beijing was not ready to settle the treaty question, leaving the maintenance of "the status quo" until a more appropriate time.[[37]](#cite_note-37) Influenced by the [Cultural Revolution](/wiki/Cultural_Revolution) in mainland China and by general dissatisfaction with Portuguese government, riots broke out in Macau in 1966. In the most serious, the so-called [12-3 incident](/wiki/12-3_incident), 6 people were killed and more than 200 people were injured.[[38]](#cite_note-38) On 28 January 1967, the Portuguese government issued a formal apology by means of an "admission of guilt".[[39]](#cite_note-39) Shortly after Portugal's 1974 [Carnation Revolution](/wiki/Carnation_Revolution), which overthrew the [Estado Novo dictatorship](/wiki/Estado_Novo_(Portugal)), the new government determined it would relinquish all its overseas possessions. In 1976, Lisbon redefined Macau as a "Chinese territory under Portuguese administration" and granted it a large measure of administrative, financial, and economic autonomy. Three years later, Portugal and China agreed to regard Macau as "a Chinese territory under (temporary) Portuguese administration".[[12]](#cite_note-12)[[40]](#cite_note-40) The Chinese and Portuguese governments commenced negotiations on the question of Macau in June 1986. The two signed a Sino-Portuguese Joint Declaration the next year, making Macau a special administrative region (SAR) of China.[[41]](#cite_note-41) The Chinese government assumed formal sovereignty over Macau on 20 December 1999.[[42]](#cite_note-42) The economy since then has continued to prosper with the sustained growth of tourism from [mainland China](/wiki/Mainland_China) and the construction of new [casinos](/wiki/Casino).[[43]](#cite_note-43)[[44]](#cite_note-44)[thumb|right|Macao filmed in 1937](/wiki/File:1937_Macao_VP8.webm)

## Government and politics[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=3)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main)

The Sino-Portuguese Joint Declaration and Macau Basic Law, Macau's constitution, promulgated by China's [National People's Congress](/wiki/National_People's_Congress) in 1993, specify that Macau's social and economic system, lifestyle, rights, and freedoms are to remain unchanged for at least 50 years after the transfer of sovereignty to China in 1999.<ref name=blm/> Under the principle of "one country, two systems", Macau enjoys a high degree of autonomy in all areas except defence and foreign affairs.<ref name=blm/> Macau officials, rather than PRC officials, run Macau through the exercise of separate executive, [legislative](/wiki/Legislative), and [judicial](/wiki/Judicial) powers, as well as the right to final adjudication.[[45]](#cite_note-45) Macau maintains its own currency (the [Macanese pataca](/wiki/Macanese_pataca)), customs territory, immigration and border controls and police force.[[46]](#cite_note-46)[[47]](#cite_note-47)

### Executive[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=4)]

The government in Macau is headed by the [Chief Executive of Macau](/wiki/Chief_Executive_of_Macau), who is appointed by the central government upon the recommendation of an election committee, whose three hundred members are nominated by corporate and community bodies. The recommendation is made by an election within the committee.[[48]](#cite_note-48) The chief executive's cabinet is made up of five policy secretaries and is advised by the [Executive Council of Macau](/wiki/Executive_Council_of_Macau), which has between seven and eleven members.[[49]](#cite_note-49) [Edmund Ho](/wiki/Edmund_Ho), a community leader and former banker, was the first chief executive of the Macau SAR, replacing [General Vasco Rocha Vieira](/wiki/Vasco_Joaquim_Rocha_Vieira) at midnight on 20 December 1999. [Fernando Chui](/wiki/Fernando_Chui) is the current Chief Executive.[[50]](#cite_note-50) The chief executive and the cabinet have their offices in the [Macau Government Headquarters](/wiki/Macau_Government_Headquarters), located in the area of [São Lourenço](/wiki/São_Lourenço,_Macau).

### Legislature[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=5)]

The legislative organ of the territory is the [Legislative Assembly](/wiki/Legislative_Assembly_of_Macau), a 33-member body comprising 14 directly elected members, 12 indirectly elected members representing [functional constituencies](/wiki/Functional_constituency_(Macau)) and seven members appointed by the chief executive.[[51]](#cite_note-51) Any permanent residents at or over 18 years of age are eligible to vote in direct elections.[[52]](#cite_note-52) Indirect election is limited to organizations registered as "corporate voters" and a 300-member election committee drawn from broad regional groupings, municipal organizations, and central government bodies.[[53]](#cite_note-53)

### Judiciary[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=6)]

The original framework of the legal system, based largely on the [Law of Portugal](/wiki/Law_of_Portugal), the Portuguese civil law system, was preserved after 1999. The territory has its own independent judicial system with a [High Court](/wiki/High_Court). Judges are selected by a committee and appointed by the chief executive. Foreign judges may serve on the courts.[[54]](#cite_note-54) Macau has a three-tier court system: the Court of the First Instance, the Court of the Second Instance and the [Court of Final Appeal](/wiki/Court_of_Final_Appeal_(Macau)).[[55]](#cite_note-55) In February 2009, the Legislative Assembly passed the [Macau national security law](/wiki/Macau_national_security_law) based on [a withdrawn security legislation](/wiki/Hong_Kong_Basic_Law_Article_23) previously introduced in Hong Kong.[[56]](#cite_note-56) Democracy advocates feared that the bill's excessively broad scope could lead to abuses, a concern which has been heightened after a number of prominent supporters of democracy in Hong Kong [were denied entry](/wiki/Hong_Kong_Macau_cultural_exchange) into Macau in the run-up to the bill's passage.[[57]](#cite_note-57)

### Military[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=7)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) Under Portuguese rule, Macau often served as an expeditionary base to [Japan](/wiki/Japan) and other regions of East Asia from the 16th century onwards, while maintaining a strong garrison mainly to repel Dutch and mainland Chinese attacks. However, since the [allied](/wiki/Anglo-Portuguese_Alliance) [British](/wiki/United_Kingdom) settled Hong Kong, the need for a strong military presence in Macau dimmed and it became limited before ceasing in 1974. However, despite having no Portuguese garrison left on the territory, a small security force managed by the local [PSP](/wiki/Polícia_de_Segurança_Pública) was kept, which proved useful with the escalating [triad](/wiki/Triad_(underground_society)) warfare tensions towards the last decades of Portuguese administration. Also the [Capitania dos Portos](/wiki/Captain_of_the_Port) kept operating a coast guard and the [Portuguese airforce](/wiki/Portuguese_Armed_Forces) kept airfields active until the opening of [Macau International Airport](/wiki/Macau_International_Airport) in the mid-1990s. In 1999, upon handover to the PRC, a substantial [garrison of the People's Liberation Army](/wiki/People's_Liberation_Army_Macau_Garrison) was established in the city helping deliver the last blow to the violence perpetrated by the triads, who were weakened by police action and arrests prior to the [handover](/wiki/Handover_of_Macau_to_China). The garrison remains, with a large portion of the forces stationed in neighbouring [Zhuhai](/wiki/Zhuhai) as well.

<gallery widths="200px" heights="200px"> File:Macau Government Headquarters 01.JPG|Headquarters of the Government of Macau, previously the Governor's House until 1999. File:Assembleia Legislativa.jpg|Office building of the [Legislative Assembly of Macau](/wiki/Legislative_Assembly_of_Macau). </gallery>

## Geography[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=8)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main)

<gallery mode=packed heights="230"> File:Macau skyline 2013 (panorama).JPG|Macau Skyline </gallery> Macau is situated [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) southwest of Hong Kong and [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) from [Guangzhou](/wiki/Guangzhou) of [Mainland China](/wiki/Mainland_China). It also has [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) of coastline, yet only [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) of land border with [Guangdong](/wiki/Guangdong) of [Mainland China](/wiki/Mainland_China).[[1]](#cite_note-1)<ref name=Asiarooms>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> It consists of the [Macau Peninsula](/wiki/Macau_Peninsula) itself and the islands of [Taipa](/wiki/Taipa) and [Coloane](/wiki/Coloane), which are now connected by landfill forming [Cotai](/wiki/Cotai). The peninsula is formed by the [Zhu Jiang](/wiki/Zhu_Jiang) (Pearl River) [estuary](/wiki/Estuary) on the east and the [Xi Jiang](/wiki/Xi_Jiang) (West River) on the west.<ref name=Asiarooms/> It borders the [Zhuhai](/wiki/Zhuhai) [Special Economic Zone](/wiki/Special_Economic_Zone) in mainland China. The main border crossing between Macau and China is known as the [Portas do Cerco](/wiki/Portas_do_Cerco) (Barrier Gate) on the Macau side, and the [Gongbei Port of Entry](/wiki/Gongbei_Port_of_Entry) on the Zhuhai side.[[58]](#cite_note-58) Macau Peninsula was originally an island, but a connecting [sandbar](/wiki/Sandbar) gradually turned into a narrow [isthmus](/wiki/Isthmus), thus changing Macau into a peninsula. Land reclamation in the 17th century transformed Macau into a peninsula with generally flat terrain, though numerous steep hills still mark the original land mass.<ref name=Asiarooms/> Alto de Coloane is the highest point in Macau, with an altitude of [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert).[[1]](#cite_note-1) With a dense [urban environment](/wiki/Urbanisation), Macau has no arable land, pastures, forest, or woodland.

<gallery widths="200px" heights="200px"> File:THE MAP OF THE MACAO SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA 2015.jpg|The map of Macau, showing [Macau Peninsula](/wiki/Macau_Peninsula), [Cotai](/wiki/Cotai), [Taipa](/wiki/Taipa) and [Coloane](/wiki/Coloane). File:Macau peninsula.jpg|Macau Peninsula. File:Macau Penha Hill.jpg|Landscape of Penha Hill in Macau. File:Vista\_de\_Taipa,\_Macao,\_2013-08-08,\_DD\_01.jpg|Macau, in 2013 File:Museu de Macau (2052750102).jpg|[Museum of Macau](/wiki/Museum_of_Macau) File:Coloane Village.JPG|Coloane Village with the artistic [Portuguese pavement](/wiki/Portuguese_pavement) Vistas de Macao, 2013-08-08, DD 02.jpg|View of the old city in Macau with tenement housing in the foreground </gallery>

### Climate[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=9)]

Macau has a [humid subtropical climate](/wiki/Humid_subtropical_climate) ([Köppen](/wiki/Köppen_climate_classification) *Cwa*), with average relative humidity between 75% and 90%.<ref name=aaa>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> Similar to much of South China, seasonal climate is greatly influenced by the [monsoons](/wiki/Monsoon), and differences in temperature and humidity between summer and winter are noticeable, though not as great as in mainland China. The average annual temperature of Macau is [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert).[[59]](#cite_note-59) July is the warmest month, the average temperature being [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert). The coolest month is January, with a mean temperature of [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert).<ref name=aaa/>

Located on China's southern coast, Macau has ample rainfall, with average annual [precipitation](/wiki/Precipitation_(meteorology)) being [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert). However, winter is mostly dry due to the influence of the vast [Siberian High](/wiki/Siberian_High) affecting much of East Asia. Autumn in Macau, from October to November, is sunny and still pleasantly warm with lower humidity. Winter (December to early March) is generally mild with temperatures above [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) most of the time, although it can drop below [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) at times. Humidity starts to increase from late March. Summer is very warm to hot (often rising above [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) during the day). The hot weather is often followed by heavy rain, thunderstorms and occasional typhoons.<ref name=aaa/> [Template:Clear](/wiki/Template:Clear)

[Template:Macau weatherbox](/wiki/Template:Macau_weatherbox)

## Economy[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=10)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main)

|  |
| --- |
| **colspan=3|Employed population by occupation 2007**[**[60]**](#cite_note-60) |
| Occupation | no. ('000) |
| Senior officials/managers | 14.6 |
| Professionals | 9.9 |
| Technicians | 28.1 |
| Clerks | 83.7 |
| Service & sale workers | 63.2 |
| Workers in agriculture/fishery | 0.8 |
| Craft & similar workers | 33.7 |

Macau's economy is based largely on tourism. Other chief economic activities in Macau are export-geared textile and garment manufacturing, banking and other financial services.[[61]](#cite_note-61) The clothing industry has provided about three quarters of export earnings, and the gaming, tourism and hospitality industry is estimated to contribute more than 50% of Macau's GDP, and 70% of Macau government revenue.[[49]](#cite_note-49) Macau is a founding member of the [WTO](/wiki/WTO) and has maintained sound economic and trade relations with more than 120 countries and regions, with [European Union](/wiki/European_Union) and [Portuguese-speaking countries](/wiki/Community_of_Portuguese_Language_Countries) in particular; Macau is also a member of the [IMF](/wiki/IMF).[[62]](#cite_note-62) The [World Bank](/wiki/World_Bank) classifies Macau as a high income economy[[63]](#cite_note-63) and the GDP per capita of the region in 2006 was US$28,436. After the [Handover](/wiki/Transfer_of_the_sovereignty_of_Macau) in 1999, there has been a rapid rise in the number of mainland visitors due to China's easing of travel restrictions. Together with the liberalization of Macau's gaming industry in 2001 that induces significant investment inflows, the average [growth rate](/wiki/Economic_growth) of the economy between 2001 and 2006 was approximately 13.1% annually.[[64]](#cite_note-64) In a [World Tourism Organization](/wiki/World_Tourism_Organization) report of international tourism for 2006, Macau ranked 21st in the number of tourists and 24th in terms of tourism receipts.[[65]](#cite_note-65) From 9.1 million visitors in 2000, arrivals to Macau has grown to 18.7 million visitors in 2005 and 22 million visitors in 2006, with over 50% of the arrivals coming from mainland China and another 30% from Hong Kong.[[66]](#cite_note-66) Starting in 1962, the gambling industry had been operated under a government-issued monopoly license by [Stanley Ho's](/wiki/Stanley_Ho) [Sociedade de Turismo e Diversões de Macau](/wiki/Sociedade_de_Turismo_e_Diversões_de_Macau). The monopoly ended in 2002 and several casino owners from [Las Vegas](/wiki/Las_Vegas_Valley) attempted to enter the market. With the opening of the [Sands Macao](/wiki/Sands_Macao),<ref name=sands>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web) [Template:Dead link](/wiki/Template:Dead_link)</ref> in 2004 and [Wynn Macau](/wiki/Wynn_Macau) in 2006,[[67]](#cite_note-67) gambling revenues from Macau's casinos were greatly prosperous.[[68]](#cite_note-68)[[69]](#cite_note-69)[[70]](#cite_note-70) In 2007, [Venetian Macau](/wiki/Venetian_Macau), at the time the second (now seventh) [largest building in the world](/wiki/List_of_largest_buildings_in_the_world) by floor space, opened its doors to the public, followed by [MGM Grand Macau](/wiki/MGM_Grand_Macau). Numerous other hotel casinos, including [Galaxy Cotai Megaresort](/wiki/Galaxy_Macau), opened in 2011,[[71]](#cite_note-71) and plans for a $3.9 billion complex that will be known as Lisboa Palace is expected to be completed by 2017.[[72]](#cite_note-72)In February 2015, the gambling revenue in Macau fell by 48.6 percent from a year earlier to 19.5 billion [patacas](/wiki/Patacas) ($2.4 billion), the biggest monthly decline that has ever been recorded. Reasons for this fall of revenue are related to the slowdown that the Chinese economy is having officials pursue a corruption crackdown that's confined in lavish spending.[[73]](#cite_note-73) In 2002, the Macau government ended the monopoly system and six casino operating concessions and subconcessions are granted to Sociedade de Turismo e Diversões de Macau, [Wynn Resorts](/wiki/Wynn_Resorts), [Las Vegas Sands](/wiki/Las_Vegas_Sands), [Galaxy Entertainment Group](/wiki/Galaxy_entertainment), the partnership of [MGM Mirage](/wiki/MGM_Mirage) and Pansy Ho (daughter of Stanley Ho), and the partnership of Melco and [Publishing and Broadcasting Limited](/wiki/Publishing_and_Broadcasting_Limited) (PBL). Today, there are 16 casinos operated by the STDM, and they are still crucial in the casino industry in Macau, but in 2004, the opening of the [Sands Macau](/wiki/Sands_Macau) ushered in the new era.[[74]](#cite_note-74)[[75]](#cite_note-75)[[76]](#cite_note-76) Gambling revenue has made Macau the world's [top casino market](/wiki/Casino#Markets), surpassing Las Vegas.[[77]](#cite_note-77) The amount of performances performed in Macau has also shown an increasing trend since the early 2010s, including the show *House of Dancing Water*,[[78]](#cite_note-78) concerts, industry trade shows and international art crossovers.[[79]](#cite_note-79) Macau is an [offshore financial centre](/wiki/Offshore_financial_centre), a [tax haven](/wiki/Tax_haven), and a [free port](/wiki/Free_port) with no foreign exchange control regimes.[[80]](#cite_note-80)[[81]](#cite_note-81)[[82]](#cite_note-82) The [Monetary Authority of Macau](/wiki/Monetary_Authority_of_Macau) regulates offshore finance,[[83]](#cite_note-83) while the Macau Trade and Investment Promotion Institute provides services for investment in Macau.[[84]](#cite_note-84) In 2007, [Moody's Investors Service](/wiki/Moody's_Investors_Service) upgraded Macau's foreign and local currency government issuer ratings to 'Aa3' from 'A1', citing its government's solid finances as a large net creditor. The rating agency also upgraded Macau's foreign currency bank deposit ceiling to 'Aa3' from 'A1'.[[85]](#cite_note-85) As prescribed by the [Macau Basic Law](/wiki/Macau_Basic_Law), the [government](/wiki/Government_of_Macau) follows the principle of keeping expenditure within the limits of revenues in drawing up its budget, and strives to achieve a [fiscal balance](/wiki/Fiscal_adjustment), avoid [deficits](/wiki/Government_budget_balance) and keep the budget commensurate with the growth rate of its gross domestic product. All financial [revenue](/wiki/Revenue) of the Macau Special Administrative Region shall be managed and controlled by the region itself and shall not be handed over to the [Central People's Government](/wiki/Government_of_the_People's_Republic_of_China). The Central People's Government shall not levy any taxes in the Macau Special Administrative Region.<ref name=BLM>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref>

<gallery widths="200px" heights="200px"> File:Casinos, Macao, 2013-08-08, DD 01.jpg|[Grand Lisboa](/wiki/Grand_Lisboa) and [Casino Lisboa](/wiki/Casino_Lisboa) File:Nightview of mtower.jpg|[Macau Tower](/wiki/Macau_Tower) File:Bnu-tower01.jpg|[BNU tower](/wiki/Banco_Nacional_Ultramarino) File:Restos de la Catedral de San Pablo, Macao, 2013-08-08, DD 05.jpg|[Ruins of St. Paul's](/wiki/Ruins_of_St._Paul's), façade originally built in 1602. File:Catedral de la Natividad de Nuestra Señora, Macao, 2013-08-08, DD 01.jpg|[Macau Cathedral](/wiki/Igreja_da_Sé_(Macau)) File:MGM Grand, Macao, 2013-08-08, DD 14.jpg|Casino Resort MGM Grand, Macau File:Santa Casa de Misericordia, Macao, 2013-08-08, DD 02.jpg|[Senado Square](/wiki/Senado_Square), Macau Fisherman's Wharf, Macao, 2013-08-08, DD 01.jpg|Fisherman's Wharf </gallery>

## Monetary system[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=11)]

In Macau, the unit of currency is the [pataca](/wiki/Macanese_pataca), which is currently pegged to the [Hong Kong dollar](/wiki/Hong_Kong_dollar) at a rate of HK$1 = MOP1.03.[[86]](#cite_note-86) The name pataca is a Portuguese word which was applied to the [Mexican dollars](/wiki/Mexican_dollar) that were the main circulating coin in the wider region in the second half of the 19th century. In 1894, the pataca was introduced in both Macau and [Portuguese Timor](/wiki/Portuguese_Timor) as a unit of account for the [Mexican dollar](/wiki/Mexican_dollar) and the other silver dollar coins in circulation. However, the pataca was not the official currency when it was first enacted.[[86]](#cite_note-86) In 1901, it was decided to grant the [Banco Nacional Ultramarino](/wiki/Banco_Nacional_Ultramarino) the exclusive rights to issue banknotes denominated in patacas, and in the year 1906, all foreign coins were outlawed.[[86]](#cite_note-86) However, the Chinese were suspicious of these paper patacas, being so accustomed to using silver for barter, and as such, the paper patacas circulated at a discount in relation to the silver dollar coins. [Template:CnIn](/wiki/Template:Cn) 1935, when [China](/wiki/China) and [Hong Kong](/wiki/Hong_Kong) abandoned the silver standard, the [Hong Kong dollar](/wiki/Hong_Kong_dollar) was pegged to sterling at the fixed rate of 1 shilling and 3 pence, whereas the pataca was pegged to the Portuguese escudo at a sterling equivalent rate of only 1 shilling. From 1945 to 1951, fractional coins of the pataca were minted for issue in Portuguese Timor; and, in 1952, similar issues were minted for Macau including an actual pataca coin for the first time. [Template:Cn](/wiki/Template:Cn)

## Demographics[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=12)]

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[Template:Bar box](/wiki/Template:Bar_box)

Macau is the [most densely populated](/wiki/List_of_countries_by_population_density) region in the world, with a population density of 20,497 persons per square kilometre in 2013[[87]](#cite_note-87) (18,428 persons/km2 in a 2004 projection 47,728/sq mi).[[88]](#cite_note-88) 95% of Macau's population is [Chinese](/wiki/Han_Chinese); another 2% is of [Portuguese](/wiki/Portuguese_people) and/or mixed Chinese/Portuguese descent, an ethnic group often referred to as [Macanese](/wiki/Macanese_people).[[89]](#cite_note-89) According to the 2006 by-census, 47% of the residents were born in mainland China, of whom 74.1% were born in [Guangdong](/wiki/Guangdong) and 15.2% in [Fujian](/wiki/Fujian). Meanwhile, 42.5% of the residents were born in Macau, and those born in Hong Kong, the Philippines and Portugal shared 3.7%, 2.0% and 0.3% respectively.[[89]](#cite_note-89) The growth of population in Macau mainly relies on immigrants from mainland China and the influx of overseas workers since its birth rate is one of the lowest in the world.[[90]](#cite_note-90) According to [*The World Factbook*](/wiki/The_World_Factbook), Macau has the fourth highest [life expectancy](/wiki/List_of_countries_by_life_expectancy) in the world,<ref name=life>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> while its [infant mortality rate](/wiki/List_of_countries_by_infant_mortality_rate) ranks among the lowest in the world.[[91]](#cite_note-91) Macau's official languages are [Chinese](/wiki/Chinese_language) ([Cantonese](/wiki/Cantonese)) and [Portuguese](/wiki/Portuguese_language).[[92]](#cite_note-92)[[93]](#cite_note-93)Macau still retains its own dialect of Portuguese, called [Macanese Portuguese](/wiki/Macanese_Portuguese). Other languages such as [Mandarin](/wiki/Mandarin_Chinese), [English](/wiki/English_language), and [Hokkien](/wiki/Min_Nan) are spoken by local communities.<ref name=MO>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> The [Macanese language](/wiki/Macanese_language), a distinctive [creole](/wiki/Creole_language) generally known as *Patuá*, is still spoken by several dozen Macanese.[[94]](#cite_note-94) Since Macau has an economy driven by tourism, 14.6% of the workforce is employed in restaurants and hotels, and 10.3% in the gambling industry.<ref name=MO/> With the opening of several casino resorts and other major constructions underway, many sectors reportedly experience a shortage of labor, and the government seeks to import labor from neighboring regions.

The number of imported workers stood at a record high of 98,505 in the second quarter of 2008, representing more than 25% of the labor force in Macau.[[95]](#cite_note-95) Some local workers complain about the lack of jobs due to the influx of cheap imported labor. Some also claim that the problem of illegal labor is severe.[[96]](#cite_note-96) Another concern is the widening of income inequality in the region. Macau's [Gini coefficient](/wiki/Gini_coefficient), a popular measure of income inequality where a low value indicates a more equal income distribution, rose from 0.43 in 1998 to 0.48 in 2006. It is higher than those of neighboring regions, such as [mainland China](/wiki/Mainland_China) (0.447), [South Korea](/wiki/South_Korea) (0.316) and [Singapore](/wiki/Singapore) (0.425).[[97]](#cite_note-97)

### Religion[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=13)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main)

Most Chinese in Macau are profoundly influenced by their own tradition and culture, of which most take part in [Chinese folk religion](/wiki/Chinese_folk_religion), in which [Taoism](/wiki/Taoism) and [Confucianism](/wiki/Confucianism) are comprehended.[[49]](#cite_note-49) According to a survey conducted between 2005, 2007 and 2009, 30% of the population follows folk faiths, 10% are adherents of Buddhism or Taoism, 5% are Christians, and the remaining part do not declare religious affiliation.[[98]](#cite_note-98)[[99]](#cite_note-99)

## Education[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=14)]

[thumb|right|The administrative building of the](/wiki/File:UM_Admin_Building.jpg) [University of Macau](/wiki/University_of_Macau), the first modern university in the region. [thumb|](/wiki/File:Centro_de_Ciencia,_Macao,_2013-08-08,_DD_09.jpg)[Macao Science Center](/wiki/Macao_Science_Center) [Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main)

A fifteen-year free education is currently being offered to residents, that includes a three-year kindergarten, followed by a six-year primary education and a six-year secondary education. The [literacy rate](/wiki/Literacy_rate) of the territory is 93.5%. The illiterates are mainly among the senior residents aged 65 or above; the younger generation, for example the population aged 15–29, has a literacy rate of above 99%.[[89]](#cite_note-89) Currently, there is only one school in Macau where Portuguese is the medium of instruction.

Macau does not have its own region-wide education system; non-tertiary schools follow either the British, the Chinese, or the Portuguese education system. There are currently 10 tertiary educational institutions in the region, four of them being public.[[49]](#cite_note-49) In 2006, the [Programme for International Student Assessment](/wiki/Programme_for_International_Student_Assessment), a worldwide test of 15-year-old schoolchildren's scholastic performance coordinated by [OECD](/wiki/OECD), ranked Macau as the fifth and sixth in science and problem solving respectively.[[100]](#cite_note-100) Nevertheless, education levels in Macau are low among high income regions. According to the 2006 by-census, among the resident population aged 14 and above, only 51.8% has a secondary education and 12.6% has a tertiary education.[[89]](#cite_note-89) As prescribed by the [Basic Law of Macau](/wiki/Macau_Basic_Law) Chapter VI Article 121, the [Government of Macau](/wiki/Government_of_Macau) shall, on its own, formulate policies on education, including policies regarding the educational system and its administration, the language of instruction, the allocation of funds, the [examination](/wiki/Test_(assessment)) system, the recognition of educational qualifications, and the system of academic awards so as to promote educational development. The government shall also in accordance with law, gradually institute a [compulsory education](/wiki/Compulsory_education) system. Community organizations and individuals may, in accordance with law, run educational undertakings of various kinds.<ref name=BLM/>

## Healthcare[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=15)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main)

Macau is served by one major public hospital, the [Hospital Conde S. Januário](/wiki/Hospital_Conde_S._Januário), and one major private hospital, the [Hospital Kiang Wu](/wiki/Hospital_Kiang_Wu), both located in Macau Peninsula, as well as a university associated hospital called [Macau University of Science and Technology Hospital](/wiki/Macau_University_of_Science_and_Technology_Hospital) in [Cotai](/wiki/Cotai). In addition to hospitals, Macau also has numerous health centres providing free basic medical care to residents. Consultation in [traditional Chinese medicine](/wiki/Traditional_Chinese_medicine) is also available.[[101]](#cite_note-101) None of the Macau hospitals are independently assessed through [international healthcare accreditation](/wiki/International_healthcare_accreditation). There are no western-style medical schools in Macau, and thus all aspiring physicians in Macau have to obtain their education and qualification elsewhere.[[49]](#cite_note-49) Local nurses are trained at the Macau Polytechnic Institute and the Kiang Wu [Nursing](/wiki/Nursing) College.[[102]](#cite_note-102)[[103]](#cite_note-103) Currently there are no training courses in [midwifery](/wiki/Midwifery) in Macau.

The *Macau Corps of Firefighters* (Portuguese:*Corpo de Bombeiros de Macau*) is responsible for ambulance service (Ambulância de Macau). The [Macau Red Cross](/wiki/Macau_Red_Cross) also operates ambulances ([Toyota HiAce](/wiki/Toyota_HiAce) vans) for emergency and non-emergencies to local hospitals with volunteer staff. The organization has a total of 739 uniformed firefighters and paramedics serving from 7 stations in Macau.[[104]](#cite_note-104) The Pou Tai Un Temple in Taipa is the place for the Feast of Tou Tei, the Earth god, in February. The Procession of the Passion of Our Lord is a well-known Roman Catholic rite and journey, which travels from Saint Austin's Church to the Cathedral, also taking place in February.<ref name=Asiarooms/>

A-Ma Temple, which honours the Goddess [Matsu](/wiki/Mazu_(goddess)), is in full swing in April with many worshippers celebrating the A-Ma festival. In May it is common to see dancing dragons at the Feast of the Drunken Dragon and twinkling-clean Buddhas at the Feast of the Bathing of Lord Buddha. In [Coloane Village](/wiki/Coloane_Village), the [Taoist](/wiki/Taoist) god [Tam Kong](/wiki/Tam_Kong) is also honoured on the same day.<ref name=Asiarooms/> [Dragon Boat festival](/wiki/Dragon_Boat_Festival) is brought into play on Nam Van Lake in June and Hungry Ghosts' festival, in late August and/or early September every year. All events and festivities of the year end with [Winter Solstice](/wiki/Dongzhi_Festival) in December.

Macau preserves many historical properties in the urban area. The [Historic Centre of Macau](/wiki/Historic_Centre_of_Macau), which includes some twenty-five historic locations, was officially listed as a [World Heritage Site](/wiki/World_Heritage_Site) UNESCO on 15 July 2005 during the 29th session of the [World Heritage Committee](/wiki/World_Heritage_Committee), held in [Durban](/wiki/Durban), South Africa.[[113]](#cite_note-113)

### Cuisine[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=18)]

Local cooking in Macau consists of a blend of [Cantonese](/wiki/Cantonese_cuisine) and [Portuguese](/wiki/Portuguese_cuisine) cuisines. Many unique dishes resulted from the spice blends that the wives of Portuguese sailors used in an attempt to replicate European dishes. Its ingredients and seasonings include those from Europe, South America, Africa, India, and Southeast Asia, as well as local Chinese ingredients.[[114]](#cite_note-114) Typically, Macanese food is seasoned with various spices and flavours including [turmeric](/wiki/Turmeric), [coconut milk](/wiki/Coconut_milk), [cinnamon](/wiki/Cinnamon) and [bacalhau](/wiki/Bacalhau), giving special aromas and tastes.[[115]](#cite_note-115) Famous dishes include minchi, capella, [galinha à Portuguesa](/wiki/Galinha_à_Portuguesa), galinha à Africana (African chicken), [bacalhau](/wiki/Bacalhau), Macanese chili shrimps and [stir-fry](/wiki/Stir-fry) curry crab. [Pork chop bun](/wiki/Pork_chop_bun), [ginger milk](/wiki/Ginger_milk) and [Portuguese-style egg tart](/wiki/Egg_tart) are also very popular in Macau.[[116]](#cite_note-116)

## Notable people[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=19)]

* [Stanley Ho](/wiki/Stanley_Ho), Business magnate, father of Macau gambling industry
* [Xian Xinghai](/wiki/Xian_Xinghai) (spelt as *Hsien Hsing-hai* during his era), 冼星海 musician and composer during Sino-Japanese War, known work included [Yellow River Cantata](/wiki/Yellow_River_Cantata)
* [Michelle Reis](/wiki/Michelle_Reis), Hong Kong actress and former Miss Hong Kong
* [Edmund Ho](/wiki/Edmund_Ho), business leader, chief executive of Macau SAR
* [Jenny Tseng](/wiki/Jenny_Tseng), 甄妮 Cantonese pop singer and actress in the 70s and 80s
* [Ming-Na Wen](/wiki/Ming-Na_Wen), 温明娜 TV and movie actress, one of the first Chinese-American actresses with a contract role

## Sports[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=20)]

Macau has its own professional football league, the [Campeonato da 1ª Divisão do Futebol](/wiki/Campeonato_da_1ª_Divisão_do_Futebol), where the [*Big Three*](/wiki/Big_Three_(Portugal)) professional football clubs of [Portugal](/wiki/Portugal) have their own branches: [S.L. Benfica de Macau](/wiki/S.L._Benfica_de_Macau), [Sporting Clube de Macau](/wiki/Sporting_Clube_de_Macau) and [F.C. Porto de Macau](/wiki/F.C._Porto_de_Macau). In general, [football (soccer)](/wiki/Association_football) has the greatest popularity in Macau, which has a representative international side, [Macau national football team](/wiki/Macau_national_football_team). Another common sport is [Rink Hockey](/wiki/Rink_Hockey), which is often practiced by the Portuguese. Macau always participates in the [Rink Hockey World Championship](/wiki/Rink_Hockey_World_Championship) in B category. The national team of Macau is the most powerful of Asia and has many [Rink Hockey Asian Championship](/wiki/Rink_Hockey_Asian_Championship) titles. The last Championship was won in [Dalian](/wiki/Dalian), [China](/wiki/China), at the [2010 Asian Roller Hockey Championship](/wiki/2010_Asian_Roller_Hockey_Championship). Macau also has a [basketball team](/wiki/Macau_national_basketball_team), which qualified for the [Asian Basketball Championship](/wiki/Asian_Basketball_Championship) twice.

The automobile racing event [Macau Grand Prix](/wiki/Macau_Grand_Prix) is arguably the most important international sporting event in Macau, mainly with [Formula 3](/wiki/Formula_3), [motorcycle road racing](/wiki/Motorcycle_racing) and [touring car](/wiki/Touring_car_racing) races.

Since 1989, Macau owns a [thoroughbred horse racing](/wiki/Thoroughbred_horse_racing) track called Taipa Racecourse operated by the [Macau Jockey Club](/wiki/Macau_Jockey_Club). The racecourse has a 15,000 seater [grandstand](/wiki/Grandstand).

## See also[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=21)]

[Template:Portal](/wiki/Template:Portal)

* [Foreign relations of Macau](/wiki/Foreign_relations_of_Macau)
* [Index of Macau-related articles](/wiki/Index_of_Macau-related_articles)
* [List of bridges and tunnels in Macau](/wiki/List_of_bridges_and_tunnels_in_Macau)
* [Macao Science Center](/wiki/Macao_Science_Center)
* [Outline of Macau](/wiki/Outline_of_Macau)
* [Visa policy of Macau](/wiki/Visa_policy_of_Macau)
* [Visa requirements for Chinese citizens of Macau](/wiki/Visa_requirements_for_Chinese_citizens_of_Macau)

## Notes[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=22)]

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Books

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## Further reading[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=26)]

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## External links[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=27)]

[Template:Sister project links](/wiki/Template:Sister_project_links) [Template:Commons](/wiki/Template:Commons)

Government

* [Portal of the government of Macau](http://www.gov.mo/)
* [Government Information Bureau](http://www.gcs.gov.mo/)
* [Macau Yearbook](http://yearbook.gcs.gov.mo/)
* [Cultural Affairs Bureau](http://www.icm.gov.mo/)
* [Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau](http://www.dicj.gov.mo/)

General information

* [Template:CIA World Factbook link](/wiki/Template:CIA_World_Factbook_link)
* [Macau](http://ucblibraries.colorado.edu/govpubs/for/macau.htm) from *UCB Libraries GovPubs*
* [Template:Dmoz](/wiki/Template:Dmoz)
* [Macau profile](http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-pacific-16599919) from the [BBC News](/wiki/BBC_News)
* [Template:Wikiatlas](/wiki/Template:Wikiatlas)
* [Country Study: Macau](http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/motoc.html) from the United States [Library of Congress](/wiki/Library_of_Congress) (August, 2000)
* [Dr Howard M Scott "Macau"](http://www.howardscott.net/4/Macao_A_Colonial_Heritage/index.html)

Travel

* [Macau Government Tourist Office](http://www.macautourism.gov.mo/)
* [Macau City Guide](http://www.cityguide.gov.mo/)

Special education and child development

* [Macau Child Development Association](http://www.macaukids.org/)

Sports

* [Rink Hockey in Macau](http://www.macauhockey.blogspot.com/)

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[Template:Navboxes](/wiki/Template:Navboxes)

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