

**MACAU SAR RESPONSES
TO THE
LIST OF QUESTIONS BY THE COUNTRY RAPPORTEUR IN CONNECTION
WITH THE CONSIDERATION OF THE TENTH TO THIRTEENTH PERIODIC
REPORTS OF
CHINA (INCLUDING HONG KONG AND MACAU)**

General information and institutional framework

Question 1: As requested in the Committee's previous concluding observations (A/56/18, para. 250), please provide disaggregated socio-economic data regarding the minority populations living within the jurisdiction of the State party, including refugees and non-citizens (Core document, para. 7, Annex to State report).

There are no ethnic minorities in the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China (MSAR); therefore, the data is disaggregated by nationality.

According to the 2006 By-Census, distribution of the MSAR resident population was as follows: 94.3% Chinese, 0.8% Chinese & Portuguese, 0.1% Chinese, Portuguese & others, 0.3% Chinese & non-Portuguese, 0.6% Portuguese, 0.1% Portuguese & non-Chinese and 3.8% others.

MSAR Population by gender and nationality

	Chinese	Portuguese	Filipino	Thai	American/ Canadian	British	Other Europ.	Other Asian	Others
Total	471,263	8,593	10,286	757	1,479	682	816	6,073	2,164
M	231,814	4,579	3,293	163	842	477	417	2,379	1,203
F	239,449	4,014	6,993	594	637	205	399	3,694	961

Source: 2006 By-Census

MSAR Population aged 14 and above by nationality and activity status

Activity/ nationality	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Student	Homemaker	Retired	Others
Chinese	406,625	268,833	12,707	45,042	29,874	27,485	22,684
Portuguese	7,068	4,628	123	860	312	928	217
Filipino	9,274	8,261	290	154	297	33	239
Thai	726	412	18	18	203	13	62
American/ Canadian	1,094	744	19	116	71	78	66
British	508	385	11	9	68	16	14
Other Europ.	702	535	17	42	78	10	20
Other Asian	5,923	5,345	19	52	222	57	228
Others	1,717	1,173	32	102	187	47	176

Source: 2006 By-Census

MSAR Employed population by nationality and occupation (*)

Occupat./ nationality	Chinese	Portuguese	Filipino	Thai	American/ Canadian	British	Other Europ.	Other Asian	Others
Total	268,833	4,628	8,621	405	744	385	474	5,345	1,173
(A)	16,334	582	317	6	252	180	174	446	354
(B)	8,767	910	131	-	153	83	-	80	103
(C)	27,517	1,049	625	13	224	70	200	346	217
(D)	64,076	1,490	527	25	45	14	28	316	103
(E)	53,538	302	1,510	280	51	6	56	1,473	110
(F)	2,448	11	46	-	-	6	6	24	23
(G)	30,150	67	157	-	7	26	-	116	106
(H)	22,987	111	32	6	-	-	-	27	48
(I)	43,016	106	4,916	75	12	-	10	2,517	109

Source: 2006 By-Census

* (A) Legislators, senior officials, directors and company' managers, (B) Skilled professionals (C) Technicians and associate professionals, (D) Clerks, (E) Service and sales workers, (F) Skilled agricultural and fishery workers, (G) Craftsmen and similar workers, (H) Plant and machine operators, drivers and assemblers and (I) Unskilled workers.

MSAR Employed population by nationality and industry (*)

Industry/ nationality	Chinese	Portuguese	Filipino	Thai	American/ Canadian	British	Other Europ.	Other Asian	Others
Total	268,833	4,628	8,261	412	744	381	522	5,345	1,118
(A)(B)(C)	2,333	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
(D)	28,436	84	38	-	27	-	17	81	-
(E)	1,042	90	-	-	6	-	12	-	-
(F)	33,752	146	170	-	39	144	39	98	234
(G)	38,757	182	179	26	80	45	51	89	121
(H)	34,464	288	1,024	173	22	8	136	841	75
(I)	15,190	228	240	24	48	48	58	58	111
(J)	7,554	175	17	-	50	-	-	7	26
(K)	17,002	446	990	-	68	18	10	395	134
(L)	18,084	1,702	13	-	-	12	8	102	19
(M)	10,472	352	143	-	166	27	27	79	67
(N)	5,954	187	106	6	19	-	-	29	-
(O)	53,485	692	1,225	130	213	79	154	1,242	272
(P)	1,964	16	4,110	53	-	-	10	2,234	59
(Q)	344	34	-	-	6	-	-	-	-

Source: 2006 By-Census

* (A) Agriculture, farming of animals, hunting and forestry, (B) Fishing, (C) Mining and quarrying, (D) Manufacturing, (E) Electricity, gas and water supply, (F) Construction, (G) Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods, (H) Hotels, restaurants and similar activities, (I) Transport, storage and communications, (J) Financial intermediation, (K) Real estate, renting and business activities, (L) Public administration, defense, compulsory social security, (M) Education, (N) Health and social welfare, (O) Other community, social and personal services, (P) Households with employed persons and (Q) international and extra-territorial organizations and bodies.

Data on refugees

In the MSAR, requests for recognition of refugee status are assessed according to Law 1/2004, of 23 February, that establishes the Legal Framework on the Recognition and Loss of Refugee Status. Since 2001, there have been 13 refugee applications: 2 of the requests were considered inadmissible, 6 were denied since they did not meet the necessary legal requisites

for the status of refugee to be granted, and the remaining 5 are pending under analysis. None of the said decisions was appealed. Repatriation expenses were supported by the MSAR in 5 of those cases.

Question 2: Please indicate if, and if applicable how, non-governmental organizations have been consulted in the preparation of the State party's tenth to thirteenth periodic reports to the Committee.

The MSAR Government in cooperation with other entities and institutions prepared the MSAR part of China's report. Information was primarily provided by different governmental bodies and independent Commissions, which work closely with local NGOs. A consultation process to certain institutions, such as Courts, Universities, the Macao Lawyers Association, etc., was also conducted.

Human Rights reports, as well as the Concluding Observations of different Human Rights Treaty-Bodies, are disseminated through the Government website for information and comments.

Question 3: Does the State party intend to establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (General Assembly resolution 48/134, annex)?

Although there is no local human rights institution, it should be noted that the Commission against Corruption (CCAC), which is an independent public body, has the role of *Ombudsman*. Its functions are, *inter alia*, to promote the protection of rights and freedoms and to safeguard the legally protected interests of individuals, and to ensure that the exercise of public powers abides by the criteria of justice, legality and efficiency.

In addition, special notice should also be taken of a number of monitoring mechanisms that have been created in order to promote and safeguard human rights, wherein the subject of racial discrimination and anti-bias is addressed, such as the *Commission for the Protection of Victims of Violent Crimes* (1998), the *Refugees Commission* (2004), the *Consultative Commission for Women's Affairs* (2005), the *Commission for Disciplinary Control of the Security Forces and Services of Macao* (2005), the *Commission on the Fight against AIDS* (2005), the *Mental Health Commission* (2005), the *Data Protection Commission* (2007), the *Commission to Follow Up the Implementation of Dissuasive Measures against Trafficking in Persons* (2007), the *Commission for Senior's Citizens Affairs* (2007), the *Commission on the Fight Against Drugs* (2008) and the *Commission for the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons* (2008).

Most of these Commissions are composed of representatives of the Government Departments and NGOs, as well as prominent members of the civil society.

Article 5

Question 21: With regard to Hong Kong and Macau, please provide information on the effectiveness of the measures taken to provide Chinese language training to persons who are not ethnically Chinese (State report, CERD/C/HKG/13, para. 177; State report, CERD/C/MAC/13, para. 15).

The mother tongue of the majority of the MSAR population is Chinese, spoken in the language (or dialect, according to some classifications) known as Standard Cantonese (*Yue*).

Other languages (or dialects) of spoken Chinese are also spoken in the MSAR, although by smaller numbers and not as widely as Standard Cantonese. A reasonable proportion of the Chinese population, particularly younger people and those who came to the MSAR since the 1980's, speaks Mandarin or Putonghua.

According to the 2006 By-Census, among the resident population aged 3 and above, 85.7% spoke mostly Cantonese at home, 3.2% spoke Mandarin, 6.7% spoke other Chinese languages (or dialects), 0.6% spoke Portuguese, 1.5% spoke English and 2.3% spoke other languages.

As regards the promotion of Chinese language courses to non-Chinese speakers, the Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau (SAFP) organizes such courses regularly.

Chinese courses

Courses/participants/Years		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Cantonese course	Number of courses	9	7	9	7	4
	Number of participants	162	105	121	76	47
Mandarin Course	Number of courses	10	7	6	10	6
	Number of participants	141	115	97	128	88

Source: Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau

The Education and Youth Affairs Bureau has also been providing Chinese courses to non-Chinese speakers since 2003. These courses consist of 3 levels with 45 hours respectively. There were 18 participants in 2003, 41 in 2004, 79 in 2005 and 78 in 2006. Meanwhile, Chinese chatting course (Cantonese) which carries 15 hours is provided for those who have finished the advanced level. This chatting course started in 2007 with 13 participants.

As regards the promotion of Mandarin in schools where the medium of instruction is not Chinese, the data is as follows:

English and Portuguese schools that have Mandarin (spoken) in their curricula

Item/School year		2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
English	School unit	9	10	14	13	13	14	14
	Student	6,684	6,830	7,420	7,590	7,664	9,036	9,320
Portuguese	School unit	5	5	5	5	5	5	6
	Student	999	953	859	792	730	702	657

Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau

Article 6

Question 22: With reference to the previous concluding observations of the Committee (A/56/18, para. 249), please indicate whether judicial cases relating to the provisions of the Convention have been brought in the Courts of the State party (Core document, HRI/CORE/1/Add.21/Rev.2, para. 244; State report, CERD/C/HKG/13, para. 61; State report, CERD/C/MAC/13, para. 22).

Until the present date and according to information provided by the Courts, there are no records of court cases directly or indirectly related to racial discrimination, neither claims nor actions filed based on such reasons.

Article 7

Question 28: Please provide more information on measures taken in the field of education to improve inter-ethnic relations in the State party and to combat prejudices which could lead to racial discrimination.

Tolerance and respect for cultural differences constitutes a cornerstone of the Macao SAR lifestyle. The Macao SAR Government continues to make a great effort on education in order to promote anti-bias both through the school curricula and via school activities and extra-curricular activities. Many of these activities involved different Government Departments (eg. Legal Affairs Bureau and the Institute for Civic and Municipal Affairs) and the civil society.