

## **A brief analysis of the present juridical regime regarding the promised-contract**

Chu Lam Lam (pp.1317)

*The promised-contract consists of “the convention by which someone is obliged to to mate a certain contract” (article 404, no.1). Those, whose fulfilment is aimed at, are called promised or definitive contracts (e.g. Definitive contract of buying and selling, of formation of society, leasing, etc.).*

*The writer of this article analyses questions referring to: in the regime of substance and form of the promised-contract, the principle of equalization is applied which is expressed in the application of the promised-contract of the disciplinarian rules of the contract promised (article 404, no.1); its term of execution; attribution of actual efficacy; transmission of the rights and obligations of the parties; omission in the promised-contract, scope and requisites of application of the right of retention.*

## **The sanctionary regime in force regarding drugs and the urgency of its revision**

Fong Man Chong (pp.1335)

*The valid sanctionary regime which regulates the psychotropic medicines — or drugs —, is found sanctioned mainly in the Decree-Law no. 5/91/M, dated 28 January.*

*Under the terms of Decree-Law no. 5/91/M, dated 28 January, the following legal types of crime were established:*

- a) traffic and illegal activities (commonly known as “drug trafficking crimes”), under article no. 8;*
- b) traffic of diminutive quantities (article no. 9);*
- c) traffic exclusively aimed at personal use (article no. 11);*
- d) undue possession of pipes and other utensils (article no. 12);*

- e) undue release or delivery of medicines (article no. 14);
- f) consumption of drugs in public or meeting places (article no. 17);
- g) consumption of drugs (article no. 23).

*On the grounds that the above-mentioned Decree-Law considers not only substantive norms but also penal process rules, we have divided our approach in the analysis of the substantive norms and of the problems which arise in the process of application of the law.*

### **A look at the “status quo” of the alimentary legislation from the food safety point of view**

Tang Chi Ho, Fong Ut Wa (pp.1359)

*On this basis, the writers begin from the food safety angle, bringing into focus the “status quo” of the alimentary legal documents in Macao. From a scientific point of view, food constitutes a need on which humanity survives and develops itself. From the very beginning, in order to guarantee the health of the consumers of foodstuff, the Law of Alimentary Hygiene of the People’s Republic of China, highlights: The food must be harmless, innocuous and with the proper nutrients and should have sensorial forms of colour, aroma and taste. However, food safety relates to a very complex process of production, transport, warehousing, handling, packaging and material for packaging, with regard to perceptions, dedication and different practices by the Government, manufacturers, and consumers in terms of food safety. For this reason, the systems of management of food safety vary from country (Territory) to country (Territory) concerning concrete measures. The betterment of the legal system for food constitutes a very important guarantee for food safety. It is to be believed that through sufficient consultation of experiences and lessons learn from other countries and Territories, regarding food safety, as well as through criteria proposed and approved by Codex Alimentarius Commission and combining reality with necessity of the food safety in the Territory.*

### **Study regarding the efficiency of the public servants in Macao**

Chang Heng Pan (pp.1379)

*In this article, the writer affirms that, as it is inevitable to confront a large number of problems, challenges, difficulties and vicissitudes in the day*

*to day work, for this reason it becomes more important to deepen the understanding of the mechanisms referring to the psychology of the people who have to adapt themselves and treat the various problems which will arise over the course of their life time.*

*The Government of the Special Administrative Region of Macao has only been in existence for a few years, and because of this finds itself obliged to confront a complicated problem; how to distribute and make good use of existing human resources in an efficient way, in order to reach the determined objectives along the lines of governmental action, and to serve the population in a reasonable manner. The practice of a series of measures of reform of the administration regime and of the civil servants will be a strong guarantee of realisation of foreseen policies on the lines of governmental action. In order that a government is able to raise its level of efficiency with a view to its well-functioning, or an enterprise to satisfy the clientele by means of a better rendering of services, they have to base their behaviour on ability and in competition.*

## **The Culture of the Associations and the Public Policies in Macao**

Ku Lai Ha

(pp.1395)

*It is not very easy for any foreigner to understand the fact that, Macao being a small city made up of only 476,000 residents, with a cross-section of Sino-western cultures, and a total area of 27.3 square kilometres, now has 2,700 Associations, — that is, one Association for each 180 persons. In order to reach the objective of converting a small city into a well-developed international centre, the government and the various branches of society will have to strive for joint efforts. As a result of the union of all the efforts of society, from the beginning the social organizations have made very relevant contributions in the building up of the Territory of Macao. Provided the Government and the Associations confirm that the social management is the ultimate objective of the public administration, both parts will be able to be partners in cooperation with a common objective, and constitute positive force in the building up of Macao, beginning from the spirit of participation, mutual support, cooperation and service, and having the society and the harmony as preliminary requisites of development.*

## The continuation and the development of the Chinese culture in Macao

Wu Zhiliang

(pp.1411)

*In the first fortnight of July this year, I took part in a delegation of a cultural visit, organized by the Friendship Society of the Chinese Culture, of the Ministry of Culture, which allowed me to travel along the Silk Road until Dunhuang.*

*During the journey, I was deeply conscious of the splendour of the Chinese culture, and became surprised and impressed with the huge capacity for survival and the enormous spirit of tolerance and openness of the Chinese culture. It should be emphasized that in Macao was found the interface of civilizational interchange, communication and interlacing with the outside world. In today's world, where conflicts and continual violence reign as a result of economic interest, values or different beliefs, Macao constitutes an example for peaceful coexistence, pluralistic development and common progress between ethnics, cultures, religions and different beliefs. These experiences, models, values and examples have transcendental meanings for the reunification of our Mother Country, the revival of the Chinese nation, the creation of a harmonious society, the integration of the Chinese culture in the international community, and its peaceful resurgence, facing the waves of globalization, and for the development of the civilization of Humanity.*

## Contributions towards the history of the Health in Macao

José da Conceição Afonso

(pp.1423)

*This article is made up of a collection and thematic and chronological organisation of data regarding the main problems and policies of health in Macao, over the period relating to the end of the XIX century and the beginning of the XX century. The documents were transcribed in the old Portuguese of that era. During the period, which runs from the end of the XIX century to the first two decades of the XX century, the creation and regulation of a network of equipment and health services in Macao are placed in the first line of the policies followed at that time in the fight against illness, together, and in perfect articulation, with other policies, such as forestation, urban hygiene, those considered to be the most efficient preventative methods of eradicating the outbreak of epidemics.*

## **Brazil - China: Commercial interchange, investment opportunities and the big delta of the Pearl River.**

Flávio F.T. Padilha

(pp.1463)

*The region of the Big Delta of the Pearl River (BDPR), which is made up of nine main cities in the Province of Guangdong, as well as Hong Kong and Macao, is one of the most dynamic regions in China.*

*Hong Kong and Macao are well positioned to offer services that add value to these activities, and should benefit themselves with the strengthening of commercial interchange between Brazil and China. Because of their ties with the culture, and the Portuguese language, Macao offers additional advantage to be explored. The recent growth of Brazilian commerce with China fits into this context and has strengthened with the efforts of the Brazilian and Chinese Governments in order to support the deepening and increase of bi-lateral commercial relations. Recent studies point towards the need for the diversification of commercial tariffs and a large potential of expansion of this interchange.*

