

The Constitution and the Basic Law is the Constitutional basis of the Special Administrative Region

Lok Wai Kin

(pp. 383)

The article demonstrates that the Constitution and the Basic Law is the constitutional basis of Macau SAR. First, Macau SAR as well as its institutions is founded on the basis of the Constitution. Second, Constitution is the legislative basis of the Basic Law, according to which the government administers Macau SAR. Third, the constitution and the basic law is the legal basis to govern Macau SAR. On one hand, the principle of “One country” in the Constitution should be applied in Macau SAR. The content and form of Central government’s authorization to Macau SAR is regularized by the Constitution. The power of the Central Government to lead and supervise Macau SAR is also based on the Constitution. On the other hand, the principle of “Two system” in Article 31 of the Constitution should also be applied in Macau SAR and made concrete through the Basic Law. The social system and policy of Macau SAR is based on the Basic Law. Any law, decision, administrative regulation and other regulatory document should not be against the Basic Law. In summary, the Constitution and the Basic Law constitute the common constitutional basis of Macau SAR and therefore should be the guide to realize “One Country Two System” and high degree of autonomy.

In the interest of fundamental rights in Macau - The Ombudsman of the CCAC and other institutions that promote the rights human

Cristina Ferreira

(pp. 397)

This article is a brief reflection about the local organism of Macao Special Administrative Region, which aim a promotion and defend human rights, including CCAC, in part of the Ombudsman (Ombudsman). For this purpose, we will consider the nature, mandate and jurisdiction under the criteria of “Principles of Paris”, while international instrument laying down the principles and criteria that should guide the establishment and operation of independent local institutions for the promotion of human rights, propose, is necessary some solution.

This is a contemporary theme, which has the great universal recognition given the key role these institutions play in the domestic (“watchdog”) regarding the implementation of policies concerning the rights, freedoms and guarantees of obligations arising from the application of treaties on human rights.

Comparative Study on the Hawker Management between Macao, Hong Kong and Singapore

Lui Kwok Man

(pp. 435)

Hawker refers to a small scaled, high mobile on-street retailer in public space. In many countries hawker is an important means of living for low-income class. It is also a vital means of living and consuming pattern for the unemployed as well as the low-income class, especially during economic downturn. For economically developing countries, hawker is a common occupation. However, the existence of hawkers increase social costs since it threatens public health threat, pollutes environment and creates road congestion, etc. The aim of this research is to provide suggestion on how to improve government's regulation on hawkers in Macao with reference to the experience of Hong Kong and Singapore.

Macao Food Safety Emergency Response: Experience and Recommendations

Tong Ka Io, Sio Hao Leng

(pp. 455)

During 2000 and 2008, a total of 66 food borne disease outbreaks, that caused 1267 persons to become ill, were reported. Twelve of the outbreaks, which involved 30 or more patients and/or important social events, were classified as events of public health emergency. The frequent occurrence of food borne disease outbreaks indicates deficiencies in food control of the government, food safety management of the industry, as well as personal hygiene behavior of the consumers.

Major defects in legislation, coordination, resources and capacities can be identified in Macao food control system. These defects present as multiple problems in the specific scope of food safety emergency response.

Aiming at these defects and problems, it is recommended that, for strengthening the food control system in Macao, legislative system, mechanisms and capacities should serve as the triggers for reform.

A number of Recommendations to Improving the Macao Food Management System

Fong Ut Wa, Tang Chi Hou

(pp. 471)

The regulation of "Food Safety" in different regions depends on the region's own culture, values, historical and political realities, as well as its own

characteristics to establish and optimize its food safety management system. According to the “Assuring food safety and quality: guidelines for strengthening national food control systems” published by FAO/WHO in 2003, there are three types of organizational arrangements that may be appropriate at the national level under the wide scope of food safety control. These are: (1) A system based on multiple agencies responsible for food control – Multiple Agency System; (2) A system based on a single, unified agency for food control – Single Agency System; (3) A system based on a national integrated approach – Integrated System.

Macao’s food safety control system belongs to Multiple Agency System since it involves a number of government departments, which are under different Secretaries and are responsible on different food safety matter in according to their competence and their scope of work. However, the fragmentation of responsibilities under the multiple agency system makes it the worse management system compared with the single agency system or the integrated system. An improvement is needed in order to protect the consumer.

Taking into account the realities of food safety management system in Macao and the policy of Macao SAR, an integrated system is recommended. That means developing the “Center for Food Safety” as an independent and constant technical unit to enhance the risk assessment/risk communication of food safety and as a coordinated unit among the government departments. As to the current food safety system, setting up the Center for Food Safety under the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau is feasible.

The Important Events and Heritage for Macau

António R. J. Monteiro

(pp. 495)

Macau is a tourist destination that aims to capture tourist motivation for his visit. Organizing events will allow to improve all levels in Macau, namely in infrastructures, it will defy the capacity of organization of the local community, emphasize the international projection, with promotion, and increase business relations with different countries, all together will bring development for the economy. Macau, a vision to the future, cultural identity is still alive, where heritage shows great importance for tourism and also brings impact, with a philosophy where past remains in the present and certainly in a near future. The Ruins of St. Paul’s example, the facade is still recognized as a symbol of Macau, continuing to highlight itself as a tourist attraction fully of animations for all tourists, it is also now considered one of the seven wonders of Portuguese origins in the world.

The Judicial Policy of Macao's Portuguese Authority for the Chinese Charity Associations

Wong Ngan Hong

(pp. 507)

This article examined the juridical policy of Macao's Portuguese authority for the Chinese charity associations, and suggested that initially these measures were rather loosely implemented, later became more and more strictly. By the 30's of 20th century, Macanese authority has proposed the relevant Act for Associations to supervise Macao's Chinese civil organizations on a legal basis, thus the juridical measures for the Chinese charity associations has been completed.

Macaology as Built from an Indigenous Knowledge System

Wu Zhiliang

(pp. 525)

The article summarises the development of Macaology in the past decades, and proposes that Macaology should be built from an indigenous knowledge system. A sufficient understanding of indigenous knowledge can help the people of Macao recognise precisely key questions such as their origins, their present situation and the direction that their future should head towards. Thus the principle of "One Country, Two Systems" can be implemented more rationally and correctly. The article also argues that as studies about Macau have remained amateur and marginalised for a long period of time, nor have they been bonded organically with social science subjects, the main objective to advocate Macaology is not to let it become a dominated scientific theory, but to build an indigenous knowledge system and to search for its inner pattern of development, to encourage members of the society to create with their own efforts, as well as to provide epistemological and methodological approaches for a reasonable explanation of Macao's cultural diversity.