

Constructing Sunshine Policy Making System: Hong Kong SAR and Singapore's Experience and its implications for Macao SAR

Yang Aiping, Luo Xinwu

(pp.143)

Government in Sunshine is the core philosophy of the current Macao SAR. With the same traditional culture, Singapore and Hong Kong's experience in building sunshine policy making system is useful for Macao. This paper uses comparative approach in the study. Firstly, the paper uses three goals of sunshine decision making to evaluate Singapore and Hong Kong's experience, namely public participation, procedure and prediction. Then, the paper assesses Macao's performance according to the three criteria. The paper then offers policy recommendations for Macao to improve its policy making system.

An Analysis On the Viability of Application of Accountability System of Senior Officials in Hongkong to Macao

Deng Mujia

(pp. 163)

The accountability system aims to enable the senior officials accountable to the general public, and assuming personal responsibility for the success or failure of their policies. The stability and continuity of the Civil Service should be guaranteed after the introduction of this system. There are constantly call for senior officials to be accountable for policy failures. In order to improve the performance of government, there is great need to strengthen relevant researches.

This paper looks into the foundation and progress of accountability system of senior officials in Hongkong and argues that the smooth operation of the system requires senior officials to have a clear understanding of their responsibility, strengthen solidarity, build a consensus on their mission and enhance internal relationship.

The Research of Citizen Participation in the Civil Servant Performance Appraisal of Macao

Yan Haina

(pp.191)

Since the middle of 1990s, there have been two major movements in public administration--one is the movement toward citizen governance and

reinventing government, the other performance measurement. The current performance measurement system of civil service in Macao focuses on the standardizing of administrative process and strengthening of supervision. With the development of civil society and civil participation, the citizen demands more transparency and responsiveness of government, which requires a change in the performance measurement system. This article reviews the development of civil service performance measurement system, and discusses how the measurement system should be changed in order to meet the demands of citizen's participation.

Qualitative Stakeholder Analysis for the Development of Macao Long Term Care Policy

Chen Huidan, Chen Jianxin

(pp. 217)

Similar to most developed cities, Macao has devoted tremendous attentions and efforts to long term care services for elderly recently. However, many local scholars and citizens criticize the long term care system, for example, the long waiting list for nursing home services and under-developed home care services.

This article explores the feasibility of long term care system in Macao, with special focus on care management model, cash and counseling, etc. The development of long term care policy can be seen as a compromising among various stakeholders. This paper adopts the policy formulation model by Mayor (1985), and interviews 7 different stakeholders. The interviewed persons all stated that the core concept of long term care policy is the elderly-centered and community based services, emphasizing prevention rather than cure. The partnership between government and NGO offers advantages for government to develop long term care policy. However, problems such as the lacking of personnel, unequal distribution of services and facilities, the difficulty in coordinating health and social service delivery system, inadequate financing, etc, all severely hinders the adoption and development of long term care system.

The paper proposed that in order to develop the care system, it is necessary to establish a specific organization to coordinate fragmented service delivery system, launch a comprehensive assessment, utilize social organizations and train professional staffs.

A Study on Proper Allocation of Public Finance surplus

Zheng Weiqiang

(pp.241)

Public finance surplus involves two parts, firstly, whether the public revenue is stable; secondly, whether the public expenditure is cost-effective. A large proportion of the direct taxes of gambling goes to public revenue in Macao. The principle of public budgeting is living within our means, and expenditure should be based on the GDP growth rate. This study tries to find out how can we properly allocate public finance surplus.

According to the empirical results: 1. The public revenue has been expanding, the Government is also expanding the range of functions. 2. The economic functions of public expenditure continued to expand, but the Government did not have more investment plan, only mainly maintained the government's administrative operations to ensure the implementation of government functions. 3. The fiscal reserves of the Fund total accumulated 1,000 billion patacas and laying a solid financial basis for the future development of Macao SAR. 4. The allocation on public expenditure should be focus on priority sectors: payroll and current transfers, followed by re-considering the financial activities of capital expenditure, capital transfers. Public investment expenditure should take into account the stage of economic development. 5. A relatively rapid growth on the capital expenditure compared with the recurrent expenditure, which may pose a threat public financial budget for the contribution of the overall economy. 6. Projects for education and general public services on the public finance have significant positive earnings, and projects for public order and safety significantly reduced the growth of earnings. 7. The allocation on public surplus should give priority in housing and community facilities, followed by recommendations for the response to more emphasis on social protection projects, projects for public order and safety should review the effectiveness and efficiency of regional development.

Research on the Improvement of Compensation Systems of Macao

Zhao Linlin

(pp. 269)

The state compensation system is different from the common civil compensation system. It is responsibility not only resulting from the illegal con-

duct, but also caused by the latent risk in the course of executing public power, And it is the responsibility of fair recovery for the harmful consequence, by the legal conduct. As far as Macao SAR is concerned, this compensation responsibility becomes SAR compensation responsibility. This system is very important to safeguarding the human rights and supervising the government to execute the public power, in a legal way. However, the present SAR compensation systems are very poor and cannot meet the needs of the society, so it is urgent to make some improvement. This paper discusses the principle responsibility, the compensation scope, the compensation way, the measure of indemnity, the compensation procedure, the additional compensation, the consummation proposal and so on. They are based on the comparison and the reality of Macao. What is more, the government has mentioned to improve the compensation systems in its annual administrative report. Such research will promote the related legislative work of Macao.

The Criminal Limits of the Moral Laws—a Study on Article 194 of Macao Penal Code

Li Hanlin

(pp.289)

One of the basic principles of criminal law is to distinguish the immoral act and illegal act, which does not necessarily mean that the two are independent of each other. On the one hand, criminal legal norms usually contain moral rules. On the other hand, when considering the criminal law, it is necessary to distinguish the two. This paper studies article 194 of the Macao Penal Code, and demonstrates how we can deal with this issue.

Macau Cultural and Creative Industries

Teresa J.C.L. Silva

(pp.307)

Over the last five years increased efforts have been made to develop the potential of Macao as a “City of Culture”. How to implement an alternative economic model is one of the biggest challenges of the present Government, in which the expected achievements of Cultural tourism are viewed alongside with the recent developments in the MICE Industry and the organization of official international events.

Cultural policies need to be based in accurate definitions of concepts and areas, a complete inventory of all the organizations and respective roles in the Culture Sector, as well as the proper use of the available instruments for the measurement of both social and economic aspects of Culture. Inspired in the Study “2009 UNESCO Framework for Cultural Statistics, by UNESCO Institute for Statistics, a preliminary framework proposal is presented, in order to stimulate the investigation, the process of data collection and the choice of indicators, aiming for the future compilation of Macau Cultural Statistics.

