

Play the role of the civil servant communities Support policy of Special administrative region by law

Chan Kai Meng

(pp.127)

In the future, the civil servants and civil servant communities more persist in implementing policy of "one country, two systems" and basic law. The civil servants and civil servant communities should make basic law as guild rational think and actively participate. The civil servant communities must focus on positive interaction between civil servants and S.A.R. The communities must cooperate government to keep the enthusiasm from civil servant. After Macau returned, the civil servant communities do many attempts on healthy community operation, promoting innovation and training of talents. The civil servant communities improve service mode of right, and adapt the change of civil servant structure. Meanwhile the communities should listen to the appeal from civil servant.

An Observation of the Development of Civil Society in Macao

Leung Kai Chun

(pp.133)

Macao has always been recognized as an association-based society. Thousands of NGOs and interest groups play a key role in different social sections. However, the large number of organizations does not mean that Macao has a mature civil society. Most of the residents are not keen to participate in social activities and the government is mostly concerned with the opinions of elites when they are making policies.

After Handover, especially by the opening of the gambling right in 2002, it brings profound changes in Macao's economics, politics, social structure and the value of the citizens. Under this new environment, more and more people concern the public affairs and participate in social activities.

This essay will briefly introduce Schmitter's theory of corporatism and explore the reasons why corporatism has taken root in Macao. Moreover, it will concentrate on the problems of nowadays-civil society of Macao. Furthermore, the essay will also attempt to reflect the transformation of old and new participants of civil society in Macao structurally, culturally and mentally and show the vibrancy of Macao's associational life in this period.

The Comparative Analysis of Hong Kong and Macao SAR Annual Policy Statements (2000-2010)

Wu Shianghau, Wen Yayun

(pp.155)

Due to regional and institutional factors, there are some differences in governance between Hong Kong and Macao. In order to comprehend the difference in governance, the study attempted to use the text mining method to analyze the annual policy statements of Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions (SAR) from 2000 to 2010 in order to explore the difference of governance by the comparison of keywords. The study offered some insights according to the results.

Bilingual Drafting and Translation of Legislation

Chan Chi Bui

(pp.167)

The usage of Chinese and Portuguese in our bilingual drafting and translation of Macao legislation is a legal issue affecting government and all parties in litigation. In this thesis, the author tries to identify, first, the differences between bilingual drafting and translation; and second, the difficulties in this area. The discussions are not only limited to Chinese-Portuguese or Portuguese-Chinese but also Chinese-English or English-Chinese drafting and translation as the overseas experience is worth for us to beware. "The usage of Chinese to draft our legislation and to prepare for a pleading in civil, criminal and administrative litigation is dangerous because the usage of Chinese is never stable than the usage of Portuguese in Macao legal system" is one of the most serious criticisms in our legal field. In order to promote the usage of concise Chinese language in our legislation and litigation, the author suggests the publication of a legal dictionary, including both the Chinese and Portuguese legal terms and definitions to replace the current legal dictionary which only containing the Chinese and Portuguese legal terms. Such an arrangement is to reduce the doubt and to unify the usage of Chinese language in our legislation and litigation so that most of the Macao public will be benefit.

How to Perfect Mutual Agreement Procedure In Bilateral Tax Agreements Involved Macao

Yi Zaicheng

(pp.181)

As main way to settle the disputes in bilateral tax agreement, Macao's Mutual Agreement Procedure (MAP) appears imperfect. How to improve Macao's MAP? Firstly, taxpayer's obligations and rights in the procedure of MAP should be made clearly; secondly, the relationship between domestic tax disputes' settlement and international tax disputes' settlement should be made clearly? Finally, founding an arbitrary procedure in MAP is important safeguard to MAP.

Amendment of the Macao Arbitration System

Lai Kin Kuok

(pp.199)

As Macao expects more of judicial efficiency, arbitration is highly valued because of its prominent advantages. Compared with the fast development of its counterpart in Hong Kong, Macao's arbitration system is still in a rather 'confused' stage. This paper seeks to establish a general orientation for the amendment of the arbitration system in Macao by analyzing in detail how the Macao arbitration Law and the Code of Civil Procedure can be applied for optimized efficiency; looking at common misunderstandings of the Constitution, arbitration justice, as well as the limitation of local languages; discussing secret issues and the support of judges around the advantages of arbitration. Ultimately this paper will, by drawing on the experiences of amendment in the United Kingdom and Hong Kong, make rational proposals regarding the amendment of Macao's arbitration system in view of local realities.

Some Insights into the Development of Culture and Museum Undertakings in Macao: a Case of Museum Policies

Tang Juan

(pp.227)

Culture and Museum undertakings are now embracing a promising future under the current favorable support from Macau government. As one

of the important sector, museums are playing an increasingly significant part in terms of cultural and economic area such as Tourism Industry. There are many high quality museums scattered in Macao, which are rich in cultural taste and attractive as potential tourism product. This paper aims to offer constructive suggestions for Macao's museums from a perspective of policies to bring the function of museums into full play. It first explores the development background from four leading orientation in a global environment, then followed by a focused investigation of the types and contents of current policies related to Macao's museums. Scarcity of targeted and specified policies aiming to regulate museum operation in level of law or regulation were found, which is now a great barrier to a better development for Macao. As a conclusion, some insights into development policies are put forward which are composed of four aspects: strengthening the leverage of policy, focusing on the fairness of coverage in different types of museums, establishing effective communication and coordination mechanism, as well as encouraging outward cooperation with museums and related sectors in other areas and districts.

About Macao's toponymy cultural significance

Kuan Chon Hong

(pp.243)

In each city the space and buildings are connected by the streets, it makes the city as a whole. As a public space, there are many people in the city left their traces and put the city's cultural characteristic into the streets. Actually, the name of streets is the reflection of the government's policy and the city's cultural traits.

When the Portuguese colonial administration of Macao decided the name of streets, they especially paid attention to the political factors. Through a large number of Portuguese politicians, especially the officials in Macao, the message is conveyed clearly; Macao is ruled by Portugal, this city is the colony. Also, we can recognize that some major historical events in Portugal were remembered by the name of streets, in order to showing off the glory of Portugal.

On the other hand, there is an interesting Phenomenon in the name of Macao's streets, some of them have different meaning between the Portuguese and Chinese name. It reflects the spirit of tolerance and peace in the culture of Macao's streets name. Last but not least, people can find some new words in the name of streets, neither Chinese or Western cultures, this is the new creation, the characteristic of Macao.

Portuguese Missionaries and Russian Missionaries in Beijing in 19th Century

Liu Ruomei

(pp.259)

During the second half of the nineteenth century, the Catholic Church of Europe lost much of its glory after the suppression of the Jesuits of 18th century as well as the implementation of the religion-banning policy during the Yongzheng ruling period of Qing dynasty. In 1840s, of all the Catholic missionaries in Beijing, only four people were still working on the Astronomy Board: Portuguese Caetano Pires, José Ribeiro Nunes, Verissimo Monteiro de Serra, and Domingos Joaquim Ferreira. Later, Domingos Joaquim Ferreira died in 1824; Verissimo Monteiro de Serra returned to his homeland in 1826, and José Ribeiro Nunes died in the same year. Up to then, Caetano Pires, who was already in his sixties, was the only European missionary staying in Beijing. Caetano Pires was afraid that the property of Nant'ang would be confiscated if he passed away, so he entrusted all the land contract and documents to a Russian missionary, whose Chinese last name is Wei (魏). This clue helps make connections between the Beijing mission of Russian Orthodox and the legacy left by European missionaries in Beijing. Based on the original documents of Legacy left in Beijing by Portuguese Missionary, which are kept in Russian National History Archives, as well as the records left by the Russian Orthodox missionaries, this paper here is to clarify this connection.

