

## On the Right Understanding of the “One Country, Two Systems” theory

Ieong Wan Chong

(pp. 1057)

*The paper proves the necessity and urgency of the thorough study of the “One Country, Two Systems” theory. The idea of “One Country, Two Systems” is an institutional innovation created by Mr. Deng Xiaoping and other Chinese leaders. It has already become one of the basic components of the socialist theoretical setup with Chinese characteristics. And the Macao SAR now becomes a good example of the examination of the “One Country, Two Systems” theory and thinking. Of course, the formulated during last 30 years the mentioned theoretical setup should be continued to develop in the practice in the SARs.*

*The “One Country, Two Systems” theory is subordinated to the basic topics of the modern constitutional science and modern political science. Actually, it has become a new type of mature scientific system, which consists of a lot of important principles including the SAR system. Therefore, it is important for the SAR government and the public to make a systematic and longtime investigation of the “One Country, Two Systems” theory, also the laws of evolution of its practice in the SARs.*

## The issue of administrative offences under the system of normative sources internal requirements established by the Basic Law and developed by Law n.º 13/2009

Paulo Cardinal, Zheng Wei

(pp. 1083)

*The issue of the administrative penalties within the system of the domestic Sources of law Establishes by the Basic Law and densities by Law 13/2009 is a paper in which the authors intend to analyze and discuss some problems as well as to propose some possible solutions to a few problems that do seem to subsist. After a first chapter of introduction presenting a historical narrative of the general issue, chapter 2 Explains the genesis of law 13/2009 providing ample paraphrasing of the competent legal opinion of the evaluated committee of the Legislative Assembly that analyzed the relevant proposal. In chapter 3 The author present the function and status of the above said law Considering it a law covering constitutional subject matter hence enjoying a special*

*parametric valor. Chapter 4 privies a panoramic view of the law 13/2009 touching some rather relevant principles such as the self-sufficiency of the laws. In chapter 5 The issue of the normative regulation of the administrative penalties is thoroughly addressed namely by resorting to doctrinarian sources but also the legal opinion previously mentioned as well as the plenary meeting debate. An important distinction, and its consequences, between the two types of administrative regulation is dully emphasized. Finally, in chapter 6 the authors present some conclusions but also some suggestions for the betterment and fair equilibrium of the Macau SAR domestic system of sources of law.*

### **“The Middle Aging of New Public Management: Into the Age of Paradox?”**

Yan Haina

(pp. 1111)

*In the past 30 years, the New Public Management dominated in both theory and practice of public administration. The NPM movement emerged during 1980s, rose to prominence in the 1990s, and remains viable today in the study and practices of public administration. With the NPM stepping into the middle age, scholars of this field began to rethink profoundly with the reform wave of the NPM and its potential paradoxes. This article mainly focus on the reflection of the NPM. And it tries to answer the three following questions, First, as a global government reform tide, can the NPM become a normative mode? To what extend can it be universal? Second, the NPM promotes decentralization, customer-focused service, and more discretion for managers, but does it really promote the development of substantial democracy? Third, the NPM emphasizes the economic indicators such as efficiency and production, however, will it weaken the accountability of the government to citizens and civil society?*

### **Review and outlook of Vocational Training Strategy in Macao**

Shuen Ka Hung , Hung Ling Bui

(pp. 1127)

*During the past decade, especially after the liberalization of gaming industry, Macao's economy appears years of sustainable growth. The rapid development and the change of economic structure generate thousand of job op-*

portunities, as a result huge amount of people with different talent are needed by the labor market. Apart from importing migrant workers to recover the shortage of the human resources, the government utilizes different vocational training strategies to upgrade the quality of human resources in the society.

*In this article, we reviewed different vocational training strategies and their results in the last decade. According to the government's policy address, Macao is going to be developed as a world class tourism and leisure center. Therefore the future approach of vocational training will be emphasized on core skill strengthening, international communication skills (English) enhancing, initiative training mode establishing and private enterprises participation encouraging. The article also considered the common consensus of three parties i.e. government, employer and employee is the key element for human resource contribution. The government must establish a skill evaluation system to allow people to test and prove themselves. The employer should properly award the employee earned accredited skills through vocational training. The employee should dedicate his/her effort to life-long learning.*

## **Macao: An Conception of the Upgrade from the Commercial Trading Platform between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries to the Economic Trading Platform between China and Latin Languages-speaking Countries**

Wang Hai

(pp. 1145)

*The success of Economic and Trade Cooperation Forum between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries which was held in Macau indicates that Macao has started to become an international commercial trading platform with languages as a medium, which has great prospects for development. There are only less than 10 countries using Portuguese in the world, while there are more than 70 countries and regions using the Latin languages such as Spanish and French which are similar to Portuguese. China's relations with these Latin-speaking countries are relatively weak, and urgently demand to be expanded and deepened. Macao is the only region where China and Latin languages-speaking countries have traditional economic and cultural ties and a good foundation of the commercial trading platform between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries, so Macao can be upgraded to an economic trading platform between China and Latin-speaking countries so as to fully expand the friendly exchanges between China and various South*

*European, Latin American and African countries, effectively guide the diversified development of Macao's economy and greatly enhance the international competitiveness, cultural soft power and global influence of China.*

## **The emergence of the sport in Macau, the transition from the nineteenth to the twentieth century**

Cândido do Carmo Azevedo

(pp. 1165)

*Modern sport has become a universal phenomenon valued by the crowd. Its value and effects on the development of the subject's personality has been widely recognized as well as it has functioned as bridges and connections between the people of different races and beliefs. It is not surprising that this phenomenon has been spread all over the world and universally acknowledged as an attractive and predominant culture.*

*In the beginning of the XIX century, this phenomenon was introduced into Macau by British, who implemented their way and habits of practising sport in Macau society. In 1870-1880, cricket, the derby, the lawn tennis and football were initially introduced into Macanese society, in which local people were charmed by the British way and habits of doing sports.*

*On the transition of the century, the norm of practising sports eventually emerged in Macau. It presented itself in a modern way with coded regulation; limited area and time; appropriate equipment as well with competitive and punctual calendar.*

*Since practising sports emerged in Macau in XIX century and subsequently in Portuguese communities of Hong Kong and Shanghai, its practice will facilitate the connection between Portuguese and Chinese, even the miscegenation. The first Portuguese institution provided its associates and family members with sport and recreational activity.*

## **Summary of “5th International Conference on Public Management in the 21st Century: Opportunities and Challenges”**

Lam Soi Kuong

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*The 5th International Conference on Public Management in the 21st Century: Opportunities and Challenges was held on October 12th and 13th,*

2012 and organized by the Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau MSAR (SAFP), the Center for Chinese Public Administration Research, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, China, the University of Macau and Macao Foundation. The conference intends to respond to the major issues in the sector of global public administration and organize spontaneous and informative conversations; to strengthen academic exchanges and collaborations both domestically and internationally and promote the development of public administration; to raise the profile of Macau as an international city and attract more public administration practitioner and researchers. The experts and scholars from 18 countries and region, and about 20 Macau academics and civil servants were participated in the conference. This conference continues the tradition of the pervious conference to open “Macau Forum”.

### **Summary of “2012 Cross-strait Academic Conference on Enhancement of Public Governance”**

Pang Xinxin

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*The 2012 Cross-strait Academic Conference on Enhancement of Public Governance” was held on June of 27, 2012 and organized by the Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau MSAR (SAFP), the University of Macau, Association of Inter-regional Public Administration Studies of Macao, Hunan City University of China, Fujian Provincial Bureau of Civil Services, China and National Taipei University of Taiwan.*

*More than 50 experts and scholars who come form China, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan. And more than hundred civil servants also was invited to share their views and experience of public governance. The topics about “Governance Improvement”, “Regional Cooperation”, “Strengthening Administrative Ethics” and “Human Resource Development in Public Administration” are crucial for the enhancement of governance capabilities of the SAR government will be discussed and this conference achieved fruitful results.*

