

The Function of Macao in China's Outreach to the World

Wu Zhiliang

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The historical role of Macao as a platform to promote cultural exchanges between China and the West is unquestionable. The fundamental reason for this is that Macao provided a public space for cultural encounter and dialogue at that time. The multiple social identities possessed by Macao also promoted the mutual dialogue and understanding. For over 30 years since the opening and reform policy was adopted in China, her exchanges with the world have become large-scale and multi-layered, especially after the entry to the World Trade Organisation. However, the West still has little understanding about China, or has such understanding that stays at the stage before the opening and reform. Because of her multiple social identities, Macao continues to provide an ideal public space for mutual understanding and dialogue, playing a vital role in the process of China's outreach to the world.

Introduction to civil servant central recruitment system in Macao SAR government

Lao Ip Kin

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The economies of mainland China and Macao are further integrated after 1999 Handover. Due to rapid socio-economic development, demands from the people have become more diverse. They demanded a more transparent and efficient government. Therefore, in adapting to the changes in Macao's socio-economic environment and responding to public demands, the Macao government has been actively promoting civil service reform over the past decade.

The civil servant recruitment system inevitably is at the top of the priorities for reform. It is logically the most important building block for reforming the civil service. After having investigated the problems of Macao's civil service system and took the experiences of the reforms in other governments as references, the Macao government introduced the new central recruitment system and assigned the Direcção dos Serviços de Administração e Função Pública (SAFP) as the management organ of the newly introduced central recruitment system.

This article aims in giving out a preliminary analysis in the establishment and promotion of the newly introduced civil servant recruitment system

and using basic principles of a fair and effective civil servant system to see whether the this new system can meet those principles.

Singapore's Experience in the Civil Service Training and Its Enlightenment for Macao

Chen Jingyun

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Civil service training is the key to develop civil servants' talent, enhance civil servants' competitiveness and build a strong government. The experience of Singapore civil service training represents some common reform trends of civil service training system. When Macao's return to the motherland 13 years, the localization of civil servant has been basically completed, and the service spirit and service level of civil servant has been enhanced; but the civil service training system is still some problems, such as the curriculum design is superficial, the training method is simplistic and the specialized training is insufficient. In order to set up a excellent, incorruptible, efficient and responsible civil service system and enhance the governance capacity, Macao SAR government should reform and innovation in the ideas, strategies, methods and mechanisms, which based on the uniqueness of Macao as a micro economic entity and reasonable draw on the practical experience of Singapore civil service training.

On the Mutual Regulation and Coordination Relationship Between the Executive and Legislature of Macau SAR

Jiang Hua

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As a horizontal relationship within the powers of Macau Special Administrative Region (SAR), and at the same time as one of the most important relationships that should be probably dealt with by Macau SAR, the relationship between the executive and legislature has always been a hot research topic in the academic circle. The mainstream of the current academic opinion believes that the relationship between the executive and legislature of Macau SAR is one of mutual regulation and mutual coordination. And then what is the connotation of mutual regulation and mutual coordination? Does the mutual regulation mean that the executive authorities and legislative council should fight against each other or the mutual coordination mean that

they should cater for each other? How does the relationship between the executive and legislature reflect the requirements of Executive-led system? And how can we make the relationship between the executive and legislature smoother? This paper tries to figure out the answer.

A Preliminary Study of Civil Society and the Consciousness of Rule of Law in Macau: from the perspectives of Administrative Lawmaking and Enforcing of Laws

Chua Yee Hong

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The Macau SAR government still has incapable to solute the accumulated social problems since Macau reunited in 1999. However, the indivisible relationship between the civil society and the consciousness of rule of law that has reflects the essences of civilization. Scholars always explore the consciousness of rule of law that why human chooses the rule of law and how they acknowledge the real meanings of laws. Many problems on the imperfect social consciousness and insufficient for the consciousness of rule of law, have derives from the specific characteristically backgrounds in Macau. The concept of public-good and social cost would be applied in this article that demonstrates the relationship between the consciousness of rule of law and civil society by the social modes, population structure, laws education, the role of government and the current "rule of man" in Macau, in separately. The past development of clansmen association and the lag of education has stagnated the evolution of civil society in Macau. In addition, the group interests and the weak law-ruled society always override the public interests. The roles of Macau SAR government always have been highlighted with its significant functions in the evolving progress of civil society, particular to its administrative lawmaking and the efficiency of enforcing of law. Few case studies would be cited to explain the importance of the relationship between the consciousness of rule of law and the civil society in separately, and that implies the manners and role conflicts of Macau SAR government in the above progress.

Exploring in the Community Services of Macao in the Future

Yiu Ying Chee

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The community services must be interacted with the development of the society services. With systematic and organized community services of Macao

is more than 30 year. It has been promoted from the stage of leading by the government and collaborating with social service agencies to the resident-participation and organizing residential group trainings.

The focus of community services should be different during the development stage of the society, it should closely adhere with the life of the people. In recent years, the defective condition of old buildings has come into the notice of the public. The government has launched series of resolutions for the maintenance of buildings, such as building safety funding for assistance and facilitate the satisfactory completion of the improvement works of old buildings and. Due to the economy blossom in recent years, the values of buildings of Macao have increased dramatically. In pursuing a comprehensive building management and maintenance for better living environment through the help of social agencies is the expectation of building owners and owners' corporations.

Facing the defective of old building and the expectations of building owners and owners' corporations, social services agencies should react with and focus to fulfill the needs of the community. Most of social service agencies funded by the government, it is therefore the responsibilities of the government and the agencies both to initiate policies and joint enforcement and be prepared to meet the needs.

This paper aims to have recommendations on how social service agencies to provide needed services for solving problems aroused by defective old buildings and the structural population change of Macao.

The Decree-Law no. 31/99/M and compulsory treatment of people with mental disorder in the Macao Special Administrative Region

Carlos Duarte

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This work reviews the regulation by Decree-Law no. 31/99/M of compulsory treatment of people with mental disorders in the Macao Special Administrative Region. According to this Decree-Law, compulsory treatment is only intended for people who present with a serious mental disorder together with a) a situation of danger and refusal of treatment; and/or b) a need for treatment, but lacks the competence to consent to it. Compulsory treatment is a therapeutic alternative of last resort that is only possible after a psychiatric assessment that justifies it and a legal authorization. Treatment may only be

gin after compulsory hospitalization is legally authorized. Compulsory hospitalization can start with an emergency admission, and hospitalization can be replaced by compulsory outpatient treatment. The court reviews the situation of the person undergoing compulsory hospitalization or compulsory outpatient treatment every two months or when justified. A minimum or maximum length of compulsory treatment is not defined. The regulation of compulsory treatment by Decree-Law no. 31/99/M presents limitations but, thirteen years after the passing of this law, this regulation remains up to date and in line with most international standards for this therapeutic alternative.

Monsignor Manuel Teixeira - In the footsteps of a historian of Macao

Celina Veiga de Oliveira

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In 2012 we celebrated the first centenary of the birth of Macao historian, Monsignor Manuel Teixeira.

Born in Freixo de Espada à Cinta, he arrived in Macau in 1924 where he attended St. Joseph Seminary and was ordained priest in 1934.

*With a huge taste for history, he wrote more than 100 books on History and History of Macao Catholic Missionary Work in the East. Among his most important works, the emphasis is placed in Macao and its Diocese, in 16 tomes, one of which, *The Mission of China*, is the subject of this study, because it explains the links between Macao and the Chinese authorities for the arrival of the Gospel and the permanence of missionaries in the Chinese empire.*

«Monsignor Manuel Teixeira - In the footsteps of a historian of Macao» analyzes the difficulties of the first Catholic missionaries in their attempt to enter China. The Jesuit Miguel Ruggieri was commissioned by his superior the Italian Jesuit Alexandre Valignano to study the Chinese language.

This study led to a new chapter of universal culture: sinology.

