

Challenge and Reform: An Analysis of the Sustainable Development of Macau Associations

Lou Shenghua

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In social and political sense, Macau can be referred to as “an associational society”. Since its handover to China, Macau has witnessed a rapid growth in the quantity and density of well-structured and multi-function associations. Unlike general non-profit organizations, associations in Macau are indispensable components of the society. However, the development of associations in Macau is facing increasing challenges due to drastic changes in Macau’s political, economic and social environment. In order to develop in a sustainable way in the future, Macau associations need to reform in the following aspects: repositioning and improving service to a professional standard, reinforcing their internal democratic management and institution building, attracting and cultivating more talents, strengthening self-discipline, and enhancing transparency and credibility.

A Review of the Implementation and Planning of Macau Public Finance in Recent Years

Chua Yee Hong

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Macau’s rapidly growth rate in this decade has attracted great attention of other Asian countries. Its per capita GDP has arisen from \$15,987 in 2002 to \$66,311 dollars in 2011. As a highly opening-capitalism economy, Macau is facing several limitations due to the regional economic conditions and the volatility of international raw material price. Meanwhile Macau’s relationship with Hong Kong and Mainland China is even closer, with closer exchange rate policy and monetary policy toward Hong Kong and economic policy toward Mainland China. Macau’s fiscal record showed continuously surplus in recent years, which should be primary attributed to the high direct taxes from gambling. However, there are two issues attracting public’s attention: how to use the budget efficiently and how to plan the government’s finance. And there are reasonable concerns over the related measures by the government against inflation and the cash scheme plan. This article attempts to clarify the causality between monetary policy and inflation, dig out the problems in Macau’s practice and tries to furthering the coordination and perpetuity fiscal policy of Macau SAR.

Government Procurement in the Economic Development of Macau: Retrospect and Prospect

Tang Tat Weng

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Stepping into the 21st Century, the economy of Macau SAR experienced a chemical change and rapid development in the first decade, following the opening up of the gambling and related industries. This enabled the GDP to continue to rise and reach tremendous increments. During this period, in line with the sustainable development of the region and providing it development opportunities, the government has provided proactively residents with more and better services and infrastructure projects in Macau society. On one hand this is to meet the needs of residents and to achieve the well-being of living; on the other hand this fosters the industrial and regional developments in the region. As a result, it witnessed the increasing financial participation in relation to government procurement being one of the major reasons why the GDP is pushed up. Under the ongoing rise in the aforementioned areas, the resulting scale of government procurement market is stable.

In scrutinizing the objectives of the launched government procurement projects during this period, its functions can be summarized as to implement regional development strategies, public policies, and duties of public departments and agencies. It seems obvious that the factors of government procurement are driven by regional development policies and public policies, which harmonize with administrative developments of the government, in direct promotion of regional economic and sectorial development.

Promotion of Rights and Living Quality for Disabled People – the Portuguese Case

Rui Daniel Rosário

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In recent years special emphasis has been given by the developed countries, and especially by the member states of European Union, to problems related to people with disabilities or impairments. Portugal was among the first countries to sign and ratify the convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities at the UN General Assembly and has in place a national plan designed to implement initiatives that improve the living conditions of these people and their families.

This article attempts to summarize the state of the art of public policies in Portugal, which aimed at promoting a more inclusive society. In this society,

people with disabilities would be parts of a project and enjoying more and better rights and living quality.

Macau: for an Intercultural Dialogue in School System

Rui Rocha

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The author discusses the topic of brand new commitment of democratic societies, which is the construction of intercultural education school in multicultural context, the "dilemma" of pluralistic education, as the appointed Bullivant. When putting the educational systems of people from different nations all together, under the great scientific issue, the dilemma is how to celebrate the cultural pluralism, coordinate migratory flows between borders and internationalize of business, while maintain the unity and social cohesion. Therefore, the author raised the model of education to devise, which directed at both the diversity and unity. The issue of training of teachers with intercultural communicative competence is perhaps the fundamental starting point for building of an intercultural education project, but it is a subsystem of the design of an intercultural teaching-learning competence. Anyone works without good curriculum arrangement, teaching materials and the sense of interculturality, even for a qualified teacher, would behave ineffective during the teaching process, and vice-versa.

According to the author, the intercultural communicative competence is an essential and inescapable requirement of citizenship in the twenty-first century. After all, that is a matter of national and global citizenship, which aims to raise awareness of each citizen of their limitation and prejudice, allows us to respect and tolerate different culture, facilitate greater flexibility to understand the world and empower them to think and communicate more innovatively.

Macau Forum – Development of Action Plans for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese Speaking Countries; Perspectives and Objectives for the 4th Ministerial Conference

José Miguel Encarnação

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The article shows the evolution between the conference plans approved during the meetings between the Portuguese Speaking Countries Ministers,

organized by the China-Portuguese Speaking Countries Forum (Macau) in the years 2003, 2006 and 2010 in Macau.

The article ends with a brief expectation of the goals that the ministers could approve in the 2013 conference planned to be held at the end of this year.

Comparative Study on New Civil Procedural Preservation System between Macau SAR and Mainland China

Lai Kin Kuok

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Both Macau SAR and Mainland China belong to continental law system. Once appealed to the court, the relevant procedures of civil and commercial disputes will be ruled by Civil Procedure Law. The Preservation System, set for preserving the procedural effects, is running well in Macau. As Mainland China's New Law coming into force on January 1st 2013, there are some new values of the relative systems that can be communicated between these two areas. By the study of comparative law, rethinking and deepening the understanding of existing system is valuable for promoting the legal study of Mainland, Macau, and even Hong Kong and Taiwan. This paper seeks to give a comparative analysis on the existing Civil Procedural Preservation System's meaning, due processes, applicable conditions, application and approval procedures, and judicial remedy, etc.

A good person may not be a good official, a good official must be a good person

Zhou Wenzhang

(pp. 517)

Being an official should fulfill their responsibilities and most of these responsibilities are closely related to both life and work. To be a official and to do good things one must become a good person first in order to have the right motivation. Moreover, the moral quality is the basic prerequisite for human beings, which includes loyalty, responsibility, honesty and so on.

The work of Civil servants includes not only the utilization of the authorities, but also not to abuse public power for personal use since it is immoral, illegal and insecure. Administration should be based on the principle

of justice, which should also be regarded as the goal, value and mission. Furthermore, one should match his words with his action in order to win the trust of the people and serve the people. Self-respect and self-vigilant are the necessary elements for being a good official. Besides, civil servants should not only be cautious but also be careful in things seems trivial. Last but not least, develop a good learning habit.

This paper aims to discuss the eight main rules about the morality of being an official and suggested recommendations on how to be a moral civil servant.

Rule 1: one should focus on getting things done and taking care of their behaviors.

Rule 2: Chiefs should have good morale

Rule 3: Chiefs should never use authority for personal purposes

Rule 4: Government administration should be impartial and righteous

Rule 5: Words and deeds should be the same

Rule 6: Chiefs should always be self-respect and self-disciplined

Rule 7: Chiefs should be disciplined all the time even when ones are alone

Rule 8: Chiefs should make learning a habit

