

The Reflexion about the Reform and Development Strategy of the Macao Law under the Principle of “One Country, Two System

Liu Dexue

(pp. 997)

This article addresses some strategic problems which have to be tackled in the process of reforming and developing the legal system of Macau, aiming to explore the reasons why the legal system cannot satisfy the social needs effectively and completely and find out possible solutions to be taken in the future.

First of all, and as a starting point, the first part of the article makes some critical analyses about the thesis that the legal system of Macau lags behind the social realities, proving that the correct point of view which should be adopted is to verify whether the legal system can adapt itself to social realities and furthermore to promote the social development. Subsequently, it also points out the multiple root causes which have led to the phenomenon of so-called lagging behind of the legal system, including the transition of constitutional foundation, the rapid social development, the historic reasons, etc.

The second part consists of an approach to ascertain the possible solutions, which can be used to resolve those urgent problems under the framework of Macau's existing legislative system. According to the author's opinion, improving the quality and enhancing the efficiency of the legislation is the key to helping the Macau legal system to walk away from the difficult situations.

A study on the Values of Macau's Citizens towards Administrative Ethics

Chen Hui Dan

(pp. 1027)

After handover, based on the principle of “one country, two systems” and “Macao people governing Macau”, Macau SAR government has endeavored to enhance the administrative ethics and value construction. Adopting a quantitative method, this paper tried to explore the essential values and identity of Macau's citizens towards administrative ethics. The result found that Macau's citizens highly identify with different administrative ethics values (average points are generally higher than 3 points in 5-point scale). The top 10 most identified values include integrity, legality, responsibility, equality, honesty, confidentiality, transparency, justice, no private interests, serving people, which are similar with the core values of western countries. Moreover, result also indicated that age, income and educational background are related

to the identity of administrative ethics value (e.g. national loyalty, justice, citizen participation). Therefore, this paper made some suggestions including: first, increasing the young people's understanding and sense of belonging towards country by enhancing the national education and promoting the basic law; second, fostering the interaction and mutual understanding between civil servants and citizen and improving the policy making and implementation by enhancing the citizens' participation (especially lower social class) in policy process.

The development of Macao SAR's administrative ethics construction

Lam Soi Kuong

(pp. 1051)

The Macao SAR government has promoted many public administration reforms, which are closely related to the construction of administrative ethics and are influential to public servants' values. Both the 2001 and 2002 Policy Address have the concept of public servants serving the public has yet to be enhanced. The Macao SAR government encourage civil servants to pursue the principle of "Putting the people's interests first" and has put forward higher requirements to the ethics of civil servants. Moreover, the SAR government has used the experiences of international administrative reform for reference, to carry out reform measures to focus on the organizational operation in the fields of organization structure. People want the Macau society build up a development pattern that focus on economic and social justice. The public administrative reform is said to build up a fairness and justice society.

This article shows how those reform measures reflected the changing of administrative ethical values and practices for the Macau government. As well as showing that the new public service policies have already become an important administration ethics in the public administration reform.

Consideration in the relationship between the supervision of government procurement and the administrative efficiency derived from the government procurement-related empowerment

Tang, Tat Weng

(pp. 1059)

A government that can achieve effective governance relies on how to utilize and deploy correctly and appropriately its human, material and financial

resources. The Administration implements the legal competences and promotes the sustainable development of society, economy and culture, which have an inseparable relationship with the jobs related to government procurement.

The entities, which are in the position to authorize the jobs related to government procurement, are based on the legal provisions and the administrative decisions. The competences are granted hierarchically from top to bottom in the governmental structure, enabling the officials in different levels to share and exercise together the approval of government procurement within the extent of the entrusted degrees and the granted competences. All this in expectation of the relevantly formed system of good governance, implementing jobs according to the government procurement provisions, including the publication, by law, of government procurement-related information such as: the tendering projects, the expenses of procuring projects, etc.

On the other hand, during the execution of procurement activities, certain jobs are subject to the examinations by law, specifically to monitoring, to supervision and to vigilance. These examinations are principally the *ex ante* mechanisms, avoiding the conclusion of the contract illegally and illegitimately. Nevertheless, these mechanisms of examination have insufficiencies - in law or in terms of their execution, for certain reasons -causing the examinations, *per se*, unable to be completely exerted.

This article discusses the executions of the aforementioned issues and finds out where the problems which should be resolved; facilitating, in the future, the legal revision and reform in relation to the government procurement.

“Exploring The Market Development Model of The Guangdong-Macao Chinese Medical Science and Technology Industrial Park under the “One-Country Two-Systems”

Pan Wei, Pang Xin Xin

(pp. 1083)

This article aims to explore the strategic pathway, developing model and overall structure of the Chinese medicine science park co-established by Guangdong and Macau in Hengqin. We conduct a three-dimensional analysis of the public policies and laws, health product launches and intellectual property rights service to further raise innovative and efficient developing plans on the industrial part.

The Development of International Industrial Heritage Tourism and Its Implications for Macau

Denise, Wong Ngan Hong

(pp. 1097)

This paper examines the UK, Germany, France, Taiwan and other renowned industrial heritage tourism destinations around the world, to analysis the development of those destinations, summed up their successful experience, and with these experiences as a model to inspire Macau's industrial heritage tourism development. Through the research on Macau's industrial and cultural connotations, this paper is also presenting more aspects of Macau's urban culture and bring forward a new tactics of industrial heritage tourism development.

Labor market of Chinese-Portuguese translation, in Macau

Lurdes Escalera

(pp. 1115)

Addressing the language issue in the context of the labor market is based on the finding, now widely accepted, that schools and the labor market agents must develop a close cooperation, so that graduates have the skills and abilities required for success in the labor market.

We believe that the labor market agents may provide answers to a whole range of questions. Therefore, we inquire translators from and trained in Macau into issues related to the labor market of Chinese-Portuguese translation. The main issues addressed were: labor market current situation; areas where there is a considerable need for translators; impact of the growth of the political, economic and cultural relationships between PRC, Macau and the Portuguese Speaking Countries; career opportunities and forecast for the next five years. We also had the opportunity to listen to the opinion of current and potential employers for identifying the needs of translators and the abilities they must acquire throughout their studies.

Results indicate that the labor market lacks Chinese-Portuguese translators in spite of cases of unemployment due to two important factors: Employers' requirements, which the candidates are not able to fulfill, and selectivity of the graduates who hardly accept jobs outside the civil service.

While there are a few constraints to overcome, this study allows us to conclude that a larger number of students are attracted to learning Portuguese

and translation and there is currently a strong investment in training bilingual (Chinese-Portuguese) staffs.

Macau em 1910

António Aresta

(pp. 1137)

Macau was the main topic of the “Alma Nacional” Magazine, published in Lisbon in September 1910, a month before the birth of the republican regime. It’s a testimony about policies regarding public works and economical development, without disregarding diplomatic relations with China. What is presented here is the republican view about Macau, with a new ethic and a new conception of how to exercise the political power.

Summary of the “2013 Cross-strait and Four-places Symposium on Enhancing the Capacities of the Public Governance”

Pang Xinxin

(pp. 1145)

The “2013 Cross-strait and Four-places Symposium on Enhancing the Capacities of the Public Governance” symposium was held on 9th October 2013 and organized by the Administrative Civil Service Bureau of the Macau SAR Government, University of Macau, Macau Regional Institute of Public Administration Research, Civil Service Bureau of Fujian Province and Taiwan Shih Hsin University. More than 50 experts and scholars come from Mainland China, Hong Kong and Taiwan. And more than 100 local servants were also invited to share their views and experience of public governance. Participants discusses several topics including “Regional Cooperation”, “Macau Governance”, “Public Governance” and “Performance Evaluation”, which are crucial for the enhancement of governance capabilities of the SAR government. This symposium was successfully held and achieved fruitful results.

