

Application of the Program Assessment Rating Tool in Financial Performance Appraisal of the United States Federal Government: Background, Content and its Implication for Macau

Yan Haina, Yang Xuejuan

(pp. 861)

This paper elaborates the application of the Program Assessment Rating Tool(PART) in financial appraisal of the United States Federal Government, which includes its background, main content, characteristics and its implementation effect. We found that PART has played an important role in the performance budgeting and project program during Bush Administration. Basing on the above researches, we discuss what implications Macao Government can get from American experiences for its fiscal expenditure evaluation. In conclusion, in order to improve the using efficiency of financial fund and strengthen the connection between the budget allocation and project performance level, Macao SAR Government should learn from the institutional wisdom and operating experience of PART to put forward its performance management system and gradually set up financial performance appraisal system.

Discussion on the Reasonable Prices at the Principle of Value for Money in Government Procurement

Tang, Tat Weng

(pp. 889)

In the modern concept of awarding contracts for government procurement, the procuring project is selected based on the principle of “best value for money” instead of the principle of “bidder of lowest price”. However, this concept is not stipulated explicitly in the provisions in relation to the government procurement and public expenses of Macao Special Administrative Region. In order to obtain a procuring project based on the best value for money, it relies on a good design of assessment criteria, but the relevant legislations only set out general and guiding provisions for establishing those criteria. Therefore this article explores what proportions of the assessment factors of different natures should be accounted in the assessment criteria, as well as discussing two types of consideration for designing the assessment criteria. These are consideration on design in form and consideration on design in content, to ensure procurement

personnel cater for different procuring projects, designing effective and correct assessment criteria that are compatible with the objective of procurement.

An Analysis of New Zealand Problem Gambling Policy

Huang Guihai

(pp. 917)

Many types of gambling activities are regulated and allowed in New Zealand, such as gaming machines in pubs and clubs, casinos, lotteries, and betting on races. Gambling Act 2003 discarded market-driven policies and introduced an integrated problem gambling strategy focused on public health. Following the Act, Department of Internal Affairs regulates, audit and investigate all casino and non-casino gambling to make sure responsible supply of gambling products and problem gambling information is in place. Ministry of Health coordinates the prevention, treatment, research and evaluation of problem gambling. It proposes the preventing and minimizing gambling harm six-year strategic plans and three-year service plans periodically. Such service is funded by the problem gambling levy and provided by many non-government organizations under government purchase contracts. New Zealand is a pioneering country in problem gambling policies. Although gaming industry in Macao is quite different from that in New Zealand and cultures and legal systems are also different, the common challenge both Macao and New Zealand face is to minimize gambling harm. It is not sensible for Macao to copy the New Zealand model but Macao may improve its problem gambling policy and responsible gambling measures by learning from New Zealand.

Discuss about the Residence Search and Prohibited Methods of Proof in Macau SAR

Hugo Luz dos Santos

(pp. 943)

The aim of this research is scientific study of the legal regulation of the "house" search warrants in Macau, Special Administrative Region (SAR). Hence, there is unified and specific legislation in Macau SAR, which regulate, in certain way, doctrinal taxonomy named "police house entry" in order to avoid or prevent serious and imminent harm to several persons. Thus, it is necessary to examine a vast range of issues that are arisen from other legal sys-

tems, such as German, American, in order to provide Macau SAR an effective legal framework that would allow police officers to act broadly and hopefully, widely, with the ultimate purpose to increase citizens safety and inherently, to ensure citizens intrinsic confidence in the legal system as a whole.

In addition, this scientific study has, likewise, the goal to emphasize that, despite some restrictions of a variety of fundamental rights, “police house entry” is an excellent legal framework in order to defend other Macau’s SAR citizens fundamental rights, such as welfare, health life.

Last but not least, this research analyses the United States Supreme’s Court(US) recent decisions about “police house entry”, and equally, the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR); the German Law is also pointed.

The Analysis of Fifteen Years’ Administrative Reform Effectiveness from Macao SAR

Pang Xinxin

(pp. 971)

Over the last five years, Macao SAR Government’s economic and social landscape has great changes with the return of Macao: economic development from the crowd to the remarkable; social security from panic to live; people’s livelihood and social welfare from self-reliance to affluence; region international competitiveness from the border town to an international city. Needless to say, these achievements are closely related to the effective reform on public administration from Macao SAR Government. Since 1999 Macao’s return, successive Macao SAR Government attaches great importance to the reform of public administration and development.

However, every coin has two sides. On one hand, we have to fully affirm the significant progress on public administration in the past fifteen years. On the other hand, we need to address that the development problems still exist, deepen reform should be continued.

Summary of “6th International Conference on Public Management in the 21st Century: Opportunities and Challenges”

Lam Soi Kuong

(pp. 989)

The 6th International Conference on Public Management in the 21st Century: Opportunities and Challenges was held on October 16th and 17th, 2014 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 13 countries and region and about 10 Macau academics and civil servants were participated in the conference.