

Inheritance and Innovation: The Summary and Outlook of the Educational Policy of the 3rd Government of Macao Special Administrative Region

Guo XiaoMing

(pp. 157)

Based on the achievement of the ten years non-tertiary education development after the return of sovereignty to China, the 3rd Government of Macao Special Administrative Region made efforts to react to the needs of social development and educational reforms accordingly. Alongside increasing educational inputs and perfecting the free education policy, the "Ten Year Plan for the Development of Non-tertiary Education (2011-2020)" was launched to establish a long-term mechanism of educational development to encourage students to purchase schooling, there were breakthroughs in building a professional teaching team and school curriculum reforms, two phases of the "Continuing Education Development Plan" was launched smoothly, and cooperation with the public and international was strengthened. In the future, the Government needs to study carefully the relationship with private schools for non-tertiary education, to exert the full function of the reserve of the "Education Development Fund", to improve special education and vocational education, and to implement curriculum reform in all schools.

National "Thousand Talent Program" and Its Implication for Macao's Talent Management Policy

Ao Io Weng, Yu Suyang

(pp. 187)

Based on the concept and strategy of talent management in the age of globalization, this article reviews the background, effectiveness, and challenges of National "Thousand Talent Program" and discusses its policy implications for Macao's talent management. Finally it provides several policy suggestions, including appropriately planning the demand of talent and attracting the oversea Macao's talents to return; strengthening the influence of cultural values in attracting oversea talents; supporting local institutions to utilize and retain talents; establishing the cooperation mechanism between local talents and returning talents and facilitating regional talent mobility; enhancing the process-based evaluation regarding talent management policy; and assisting returning talents to adapt to local living and working environment.

Motivation and Training: the Importance of the Transfer of Learning

Isabel Pereira Loi, Lurdes Escalera, Tânia Marques (pp. 213)

We start from the assumption that people are a fundamental element for the success of organizations, both public and private, being the investment in training an organizational policy of the utmost importance. For organizations, the decision to invest in training is complex, because the return is difficult to quantify and not easily visible, hence the need to study the motivations that lead workers to attend vocational training and, what is even more crucial, to identify the motivations that preside over the actual transfer of learning to the workplace. The application of theories and models and the acceptance by the organization of the need to implement training policies underlie challenges of tailor-made training and development of learning motivation skills, and, later on, the ability to apply the learning in the workplace.

This article is therefore intended to present a theoretical reflection on the reason for the transfer of learning acquired in vocational training to the workplace, contextualizing the reality of the Public Administration in Macao Special Administrative Region. This study aims to contribute to the hierarchies and organizations, allowing those responsible for training to have theoretical approaches that allow them to improve the training offer, adjust it and adapt it to the needs of the organization and the expectations of workers.

The contracts and the credit of gambling in Macao SAR: the resolution of repudiation and the negative pledge in the U.S. and the acceptance of the equity lien system

Hugo Luz dos Santos (pp. 235)

The main aim of the present scientific article is the emphasis and analysis of the credit for gaming legal framework introduced in Macau, Special Administrative Region of People's Republic of China (SARPRC), by the Law n.º 5/2004, of 14 st of June, mainly as far as the (very discussed) question of a legal Phenomenon frequently occurred in Macau's Casino's named "walking", is concerned. On the economy of the current scholarship paper we intend to point out a few guidelines that will hopefully make way for some lines of resolution regarding that specific question (walking).

Moreover, the current scholarship paper preconize, as far as the credit for gaming legal framework is concerned, the mobilization of some north-american scholarship categories, named negative pledge, *da equitable security*, *da floating charge* and just compensation (*compensability*) for impairment of the right of access.

Likewise, the scope of the present scholarship paper is to scrutinize the gaming and betting contracts, which are aleatory contracts, and, inherently, its legal framework enshrined on the article 1171.º, of the Macau's Civil Code of 1999.

In order to analyze that (gaming and betting contracts) this scientific article preconizes, furthermore, the mobilization of some north american scholarship categories, named element material test, predominance test and gambling instinct test.

Additionally, the German and Helvetian Scholarship is also pointed out for the above mentioned purpose.

Right of petition in Macau: some notes

Paulo Cardinal

(pp. 267)

The paper addresses the topic of the fundamental right of petition starting with a brief contextualization revolving on its history, concept, functions and geography. It traces the remote origins of the right to petition both in Western legal systems, namely the Magna Carta, and Asian legal systems, namely the institutions in force in Imperial China. It also shows that, in our days, this fundamental right is a constant in constitutional sources and is intersecting diverse continents and legal families. It establishes that the right to petition serves basically two purposes: it is a right that serves to guarantee other fundamental rights; and it is also a right of political participation. In Macau this fundamental right has already a long tradition, including in the constitutional layer, and was boosted by Law 5/94/M, August, 1, that specifically regulated it. The Basic Law expressly addresses it and presupposes its continuity and nature as well as purposes. Next, the paper analyses the legal regime in force in Macau outlining its main characteristics, such as modalities, subjects, procedures, especially relating to petitions presented to the Legislative Assembly. The paper presents abundantly official reports from Legislative Assembly Committees that allows to a better understanding of the practical realization of this fundamental right in the last decades.

The Plague Produce and Social Development in Hong Kong and Macao (1894-1895)

Wong Ngan Hong

(pp. 299)

The late 19th century is a significant period in Macao with the speedy social development. During this period the two well-known Chinese charitable organization, Kiang Wu Hospital Charitable Association (founded in 1871) and Tung Sin Tong (founded in 1892) had been set up, to take the heavy responsibility for the Chinese social assistance in Macau. This paper tries to figure up the corresponding measures to deal with plague in 1894, to discuss the mobilization ability of Chinese charitable organization in Hong Kong and Macao, and to analysis the role of those Chinese charities in public health incidents, as well as to explore how the civil societies in Macao to gain their power of discourse in social affairs on the background of Portuguese colonial rule.

A digest of the book “Public Administration Reform: A Comparative Analysis”

Duarte Manuel Forjaz Pacheco Trigueiros

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This article offers a digest of the book “Public Administration Reform: a Comparative Analysis” authored by Christopher Pollitt and Geert Bouckaert, now in its third edition (2011). The book performs a comparative analysis which puts in prospective reform movements such as the NPM (New Public Management), the rise of governance in the public service or what the authors call the “Neo-Weberian State” in 12 countries. Pollitt and Bouckaert establish the salient points of subjects such as the key debates, trajectories of reform, politics and management and others, while providing clues to the future. Students of public administration as well as professionals who want to acquire a better understanding of the public sector, its reform effort, theories that support this effort as well as its strengths and weaknesses, need look no further than to this book - or to its digest here.