

## **Esclarecimento analítico sobre o relacionamento entre o poder governativo global das Autoridades Centrais e a autonomia de alto grau das regiões administrativas especiais**

Leng Tiexun

(pp. 119)

*China's resumption of the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong is to resume the exercise of complete sovereignty including the power of jurisdiction. The Central Authorities of China have comprehensive jurisdiction over the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR). The high degree of autonomy of the Hong Kong SAR is authorized by the National People's Congress through the Basic Law. The comprehensive jurisdiction of the Central Authorities and the high degree of autonomy of the SAR are two different powers. Regarding the nature of the power, the former is the power for governing the national affairs and the latter is the power for governing the local affairs; regarding the source of the power, the former is an inherent power and the latter is an authorized power; regarding the sequence of the power, the former is a fundamental power and the latter is a derivative power.*

## **O Desenvolvimento económico e social e a acção da assistência e da caridade em Macau na segunda metade do Século XX**

Lou Shenghua

(pp. 133)

*Charity is closely related with socioeconomic development. In the second half of the twentieth century, Macao economy adjusted herself to changing of the uncertain international environment. Meanwhile, refugees streaming and natural disasters such as typhoon and fire brought Macao a great deal of relief work. Then Macao charity activities include establishing association to relief each other, providing disaster relief, medical and health services, basic education and professional social service such as geriatric care, disability rehabilitation service, community service, domestic service, youth Service and volunteer work.*

## **O Sistema de assistência social multi-abrangente e com múltiplos suportes de Macau**

Yin YiFen

(pp. 177)

*Macao social assistance system can be divided into three categories that include social assistance to poor family, to low-income families and to specific vulnerable groups. Social assistance to poor family covers financial assistance, community employment assistance program, a positive life service program.*

*Among them, there are general economic aid assistance, special assistance and sporadic aid assistance in financial assistance; Social assistance to low-income families covers three disadvantaged families living allowance, special subsidies for short-term food; Social assistance specific vulnerable groups covers disability services, elderly services, individual and family counseling services and disaster service. In order to cope with the operation of the multiple social assistance model, Macao has formed a cooperation model between the government and the civil society, providing a better social safety net for the public.*

## **O Português Na China – Um Caso de Sucesso**

Carlos Ascenso André

(pp. 197)

*The last week of July 2017, Macau received one of the most important academic meetings of lusophone studies, on a multidisciplinary level (Portuguese language and cultures, literatures, history, sociology, theatre, cinema and so on of Portuguese speaking countries). More than 150 university professors and researchers from 80 universities and 18 countries came to Macau for the XII Congresso da Associação Internacional de Lusitanistas, that happens each three years. This is a good pretext to have a look over the Portuguese in China: the last 10 years Portuguese had a fantastic boom - from 6 universities ten years ago, Portuguese is now present in 35 universities, 23 of them as maior; in those universities more than 2,000 students learn the language; and this is just the beginning; soon this number can touch maybe 3,000. In this process, Macau has an important mission – it is a legacy of History and it is also a strategic decision of political authorities. And IPM assumed that mission in several ways.*

*This article shows how the study of Portuguese language grew up in mainland China in recent years, the perspectives for the next future, the mission of Macau in that process and the challenges to be faced by universities of mainland and of Macau.*

## **Algumas Notas de Iure Condendo Sobre a Distribuição Dinâmica do Ônus da Prova no Direito Probatório Material da Região Administrativa Especial de Macau**

Hugo Luz dos Santos / Wang Wei

(pp. 203)

*The present article intend to, in light of Macau Legal Framework and comparative law of Portugal, Brazil, Spain, Argentine, Germany, France,*

*shed light about the prominence of dynamic distribution of burden of proof theory especially within the scope of medical tort law.*

*We further assert in this article that dynamic distribution of burden of proof theory is duly needed in order to deepen the legal protection of the patient in the ambit of medical tort law.*

### **Conservação, divulgação e sucessão de “Patua” para o seu desenvolvimento contínuo em Macau do ponto de vista de utentes de “Patua”**

Luís Miguel dos Santos

(pp. 235)

*Macau is a well-known city where the east met the west. In mid-2005, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has announced that The Historic Center of Macau has become one of the World Cultural Heritage locations in China. Further in 2013, after a large number of discussions with different organizations and parties in the Macau community, the Macau SAR government established the “Cultural Heritage Protection Law” to protect and promote the importance of both tangible and intangible cultural heritage in Macau. As for the intangible cultural heritage of Macau, “Macanese Patua Drama” is listed as one of the intangible cultural heritage items. According to the Atlas of the World’s Languages in Danger published in 2010, only 50 Macanese Patua language speakers are alive in the current global society.*

*The purpose of this research is to understand how to protect, promote and pass down the traditional Macanese Patua language for sustainable development from the perspective of Macanese Patua language speakers in Macau. The research discovered three main themes, which are: 1) Difficult to attract a high level of Patua language teachers; 2) Young residents do not have the interests to learn Patua language; 3) The Portuguese-Macau government and the Macau SAR government do not focus on the development of Patua language. The result of this research tends to provide sustainable recommendations to the government, educational institutions, NGOs, and NPOs to protect, promote and pass down the traditional Macanese Patua language for sustainable development.*

