

## Analysis on the Transformation of Relationship between the Central Government and the Special Administrative Region after the Nineteenth National Congress by the theory of Separation of Powers and Delegation

Cheong Sio Pang

(pp. 145)

*After the Nineteenth Congress Report, the overall right of governance was highly integrated with the high degree of autonomy of the SAR. The relationship between the Central Government and the SAR was closer. This paper uses both the theory of separation of powers and theory delegation to analyze the characteristics of the relationship between the Central Government and the Special Administrative Region by examining the content of one country, two systems and the content of the “Basic Law” of Macao. The study found that the relationship between the Central Government and the Special Administrative Region in between of both the theory of separation of powers and theory of delegation, and has a higher degree of autonomy than the local governments. In terms of theoretical contributions, it complements the applicability of theory of delegation in the Chinese mainland and is more consistent with the understanding under the framework of one country, two systems.*

## Analysis and Evaluation on the Promotion System of Macao Civil Service

Yin Yifen

(pp. 161)

*Macao civil service promotion system is a compound of career system, appraisal system, training system and promotion examination system. The career system is the derivation of promotion system. The appraisal system, training system and examination system is the prerequisite of the promotion system. All the five systems mutually influence and penetrate, inextricably involved. If one of them runs well, it will promote the effective operation of other systems. On the contrary, if a system has problems, it will also have a negative and harmful effect on the operation of other systems. For example, the reform of the central recruitment system has made some negative effects such as the substitution of the originally recruited senior technicians by technicians, and the impossibility of cross carrer promotion. Therefore, the reform of the public service system in Macao needs to be considered as a whole. The failure of the past civil service system reform largely ignored the interaction between the various systems.*

*In a word, the research and analysis of civil servants promotion system can not be seperated with the carrer system, appraisal system, promotion and training system. In order to sort the problems and the direction of reform for the promotion system of Macao civil servants ,it is necessary not only to clarify the rules of the promotion system itself, but also to look back upon the career system, the appraisal system, the training system and promotion test system.*

### **The Contribution of the Jurisprudence to the Interpretation and/or the Standardization of the Meaning of the Laws**

João António Valente Torrão

(pp. 183)

*Laws often cause problems of interpretation. If these are applied by the courts, it's normal that resulting conflicting decisions because of difference of judges' interpretation. Therefore, appeal from judicial decision constitutes a form of standardisation of the interpretation of laws by higher court. Likewise, in this case, the judgements are consistent with jurisprudence which is enforced to comply by inferior court. In the present work, we propose to make some consideration about this matter, also indicate concrete examples of these cases in which the law determine the amendment of jurisprudence and the cases in which the jurisprudence influence the amendment of law.*

### **The Studies on the Secondary Students' Uses of Libraries in Macau**

Un Kam Sok

(pp. 237)

*This studies is focus on the situation and the problems of Macau secondary students' uses of libraries. It also concerns the students' reading and further analyses the difficulties for teachers to promote reading. It offers positive suggestions to the authority, lets the secondary students make good use of the libraries, promotes their reading habits and interests, creates a better atmosphere of reading.*

### **The Retrospective and Prospective Study of Public Archeology in Macao**

Kuan Chon Hong

(pp. 265)

*Archaeological resources are public resources. Archeologists, take the place of the public, use scientific methods for archaeological excavation and re-*

*search. Therefore, archeologists are not only academically responsible, but also socially responsible for the public. Due to more than 40 years' archaeological work in Macao, certain archeological resources have been accumulated and public-oriented archaeological propaganda, promotion, and education also have been carried out for many years. This paper suggests that archeologists should make good use of local existing archaeological resources and detect the danger that the subsequent archaeological resources could be destroyed in urban construction. Therefore, archaeologists shall comply with the good opportunity that the present society's increasing awareness of cultural heritage protection and help improve local public archaeology, systematization and normalization, so as to raise the society's awareness of archaeological resource protection and share archaeological results.*

### **How to Promote, Protect and Inherit the Procession of the Passion of Our Lord the God Jesus Worship Activity in Macau: The Intangible Culture Heritage Project**

Luís Miguel dos Santos

(pp. 289)

*Due to the historical issues and colonial leadership from the Portuguese government, Macau has developed a series of behaviors and activities that combine with eastern and western cultures. Roman Catholic is one of the most popular religions of the former sovereign Portuguese leadership, a large number of Catholic religious behaviors and beliefs had transferred to Macau through the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean and Malacca Channel. As a city where the east met the west, Macau contains a number of unique cultures and rituals. This study takes the "Procession of the Passion of Our Lord the God Jesus" activity as the tool to explore how to promote, protect, and inherit the intangible culture heritage projects in Macau to the next generation.*

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