

## A Summary of Studies on Improving the Governance Capacity of Macau SAR Government

Lou Shenghua

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*The governance capacity of the MSAR government is generally qualified. Among them, the ability of promising government is the best, and the capacity of transparent government and responsible government needs to be improved. The current comprehensive governance capacity of the SAR government is still not strong. The capacity of social governance, economic adjustment, crisis response and inter-regional collaboration is weak. Further improving the governance capacity of the MSAR government can start from three aspects: the government's external capabilities, internal capabilities, and the factors that affect its capacity. It should be said that the study on improving the governance capacity of the MSAR government has achieved, and there are also some shortcomings. In the future, it is necessary to strengthen research in disadvantaged areas, enhance research targeting, integrate academic resources, and improve research effectiveness.*

## The current research status, key issues, and research team building of the moderate diversification of Macao's economy

Sheng Li

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*The diversification of Macao's economy is not only the consensus of the central government, the SAR government, experts and scholars, but also the inevitable choice for Macao to develop and integrate into the construction of the Greater Bay Area. Since the reunification, Macao has gone through nearly 20 years of economic diversification development. However, compared with practice, academic research on this issue has lagged behind. This paper analyzes the current research status, key issues and research team building of the economic diversification of Macao and hopes to provide some inspiration and reference for future policy formulation and academic research. First of all, there are not many Chinese publications on the economic diversification of Macao. And these studies are usually not that thorough. At the same time, these researches are usually led by the government, and scholars are not motivated to initiate research. And it is worth noting that some English literature of economic diversification of Macao begun to publish in the top international journals. Although the number of publications is smaller compared with Chinese literature, their academic quality is very high. Secondly,*

*the current research on Macao's economic diversification involves six key issues: the necessity of developing moderately diversified economy in Macau; the limits of development of Macao's economic diversification; the breakthrough of Macao's economic diversification; the bottleneck of developing moderately diversified economy in Macau; the weigh between vertical diversification and horizontal diversification; the interaction between the development of moderately diversified economy of Macau and the construction of the Greater Bay Area. These issues are all very important and deserve our attention. Finally, although there are quite a lot government-organized and project-driven studies, the specialized research teams of economic diversification of Macau have not yet been built, and future research work still has a long way to go.*

## **The Opportunities and Innovation Cooperation for Non-tertiary Education in Greater Bay Area**

Cheng Cheuk Kee

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*Since the opening of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, the residents of the three places must be more frequent. According to the planning of the Greater Bay Area of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, the country's positioning for Macao is to build an international tourism and leisure center. The core of the international tourism and leisure center is culture. Therefore, the cultivation of culture should start from education. The author analyzes the characteristics and advantages of Macao in the Greater Bay Area from the different attitudes of Macao's population, economic structure and teaching language, and finally makes some opinions on Non-tertiary Education. In the future education planning, it should be 1) exploring the unique educational resources of Greater Bay Area and creating more opportunities for sustainable development; 2) continuing the language policy and continuing the reputation of Macau's world tourism city; 3) inspiring teaching innovation ideas and helping Students integrate into the future; 4) Deeping the communication and exchange of Non-tertiary Education, and build a platform for teachers and young people to win together. At present, there are more than 6,000 teachers in Non-tertiary Education in Macao, all of which belong to special micro-group. It is obvious that their motivation is the key to the success of future education. At the time of the rapid advancement of the national economy, education reform is already started. The education of Macao strives to nurture diverse talents in the future. Teachers must learn more actively and change the traditional teaching attitude. In creative teaching, they can coop-*

erate with the characteristics and development of the Greater Bay Area to promote the spirit of Chinese. We can enhance the professional status of Macao teaching staff and stimulate students' creative potential, let Macao to become the "City of Creative Teaching".

### **Promotion of Rule of Law in the Construction of Data Platform in Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Greater Bay Area's Smart Bay Area**

Feng Zehua Xu Zhengmin

(pp. 173)

*Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Greater Bay Area makes use of the "wisdom" technology to construct the platform of wisdom government and wisdom life, which is helpful to deepen the cooperation of the bay area, advance the construction of the rule of law in the region, and provide experience for the construction of the smart city-region of other bay areas at home and abroad. However, there are some rule of law obstacles hindering the construction of the data platform of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Greater Bay Area's Smart Bay Area. The main manifestations are the lack of solid foundation of rule of law and clear authorization of cross-border network cooperation, the restriction of administrative division and government individualism, and the Internet segregation in the mainland to safeguard national security. Therefore, under the authorization of the central government, Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Greater Bay Area should explore the way of coordinated legislation to connect Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao government affairs network, and promote the soft law governance of the data platform government affairs network security construction. In the area of Interregional administrative disputes, Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Greater Bay Area can actively reach an agreement on mutual trust in administrative and judicial matters. In civil and commercial disputes, Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Greater Bay Area can establish ADR model and constantly improve the mediation system to deal with disputes arising from the data platform.*

### **Comparison of the Human Capital Status of Public Entities in Macao—Analysis based on Age and Education**

Ao Io Weng

(pp. 199)

*Effective management based on understanding the human capital status of public entities is the key to improve government's governance capacity. To*

*this end, this paper analyzes the human capital status of most public entities in Macao with two indicators: (1) the proportion of middle-aged and older public employees; (2) the proportion of public employees with overqualified degree. The result shows that the age structure of public employees is generally reasonable but some public entities are under the risk of imbalanced age structure, which may obstruct internal innovation or experience inheritance. Moreover, the proportion of public employees with overqualified degree is generally not high, however the difference among public entities is huge and becomes polarized, which indicates that the human capital of those public entities with extreme proportion may be underutilized or underinvested. To solve these problems, the paper provides some suggestions for government's human capital management, including: strengthening the generational management based on the characteristic of employees' age structure; maintaining a balanced age structure through recruitment and allocation; enhancing the recognition of higher degree and its utilization in workplace; classifying four types of employees based on two human capital dimensions (middle-aged or not, over-educated or not), and strengthening their human capital management with different emphases.*

### **Education operated by expatriates in Macau during the late 19th and early 20th century**

Cheng Chun Wai George

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*This paper intends to examine the educational development in Macau in the late 19th century and the early 20th century. First-hand materials in Portuguese that appeared in old gazettes and the 3-volume Documentos para a História da Educação em Macau, including school regulations, systems, curricula, reports, examination results, statistics, opening speech and some other education-related pieces, were extensively used. The author reviews Macau's basic education offered by missionaries, Macaenses and the local authorities during the time. At that time, schools were established for each gender, though the scale was small. Apart from those children of Portuguese origin, some schools also provided education for children of Chinese origin. Orphans and underprivileged children were not ignored. During 1870 and 1910, Jesuits were expelled twice by the government and the consequences to some extent were detrimental to the education for Macaenses and local Chinese. After all, it is evident that the Portuguese government had attached importance to public education reform by the end of 1910.*