

The Successful Application of “One Country, Two Systems” in Hong Kong and Macao And Its Implications

Wu Zhiliang

(pp. 119)

The Reunification of Hong Kong and Macao with the People's Republic of China is not only a great historical event of the Chinese nation, but also symbolises a great victory for the cause of peace and justice of humankind. This article reviews the progress and achievements Hong Kong and Macao has made in terms of the economy, education, sports, culture, social welfare, infrastructure and constitutional development, and argues that the successful application of “One Country, Two Systems” in the two territories are due to the full support of the central government, and the strong sense of national identity among the residents. The key to such successful application is to mutually respect to each other's systems, to learn from each other's experience, to uphold the authority of the Constitution and the Basic Law, to uphold the power of supervision of the central government over the Special Administrative Regions, and to uphold the governance of the two territories by local patriots. The fundamental interests of the nation and the overall and long-term interests of Hong Kong and Macao should both be accounted for. It is hoped that the successful application of “One Country, Two Systems” could eventually lead to a peaceful solution of the question of Taiwan, and could promote a community of shared future for mankind.

The Culture Support of Successful Practice of “One Country, Two Systems” in Macao

Lou Shenghua

(pp. 137)

Since the reunification, Macao has experienced economic growth, improvement of people's livelihood and social stability. The system of "One country, two systems" has achieved success in Macao. The achievement of “One country, two systems” is closely related to Macao's profound Chinese cultural foundation. The political concept of “great unity” of Chinese culture enables Macao residents to support the return of Macao to the motherland according to the principle of “One country, Two systems” and consciously safeguard national security. The cultural concepts of multi-tolerance and harmony in diversity of Chinese culture are favorable to building Macao into a cultural base with Chinese culture as the mainstream and multiculturalism. The value of harmony of Chinese culture is conducive to promoting social stability in Macao.

Curriculum Reform in Macao two decades after the Reunification

Guo Xiao Ming

(pp. 155)

Curriculum reform is an important component of Macao's Non-Tertiary Education reform in the past 20 years. After efforts of nearly two decades, it has successfully established a new curriculum leadership system, reformed the curriculum structure at all stages of non-tertiary education, introduced curriculum benchmarks in various fields and disciplines, and made important progress in the construction of local teaching materials. The new curriculum will cover all grades of 15 years free education in Macao. Macao curriculum reform pays attention to the core literacy of students, the combination of internationalization and local needs, with pilot as the guiding stones, and the emphasis of professional training of teachers. In the future, we should continue to focus the construction of textbook system, enhance the school curriculum leadership and development ability, and grasp the strength of the government-mediated school curriculum.

“Teacher Evaluation System” Learning for Experiences of the Singapore and Implications for Macao

Cheng Cheuk Kee

(pp. 179)

This study focuses on the development, the evaluation design, the evaluation method, the evaluation contents, the application results of the evaluation results and evolution of the teacher evaluation system in Singapore and Macao. Based on the results of the comparison, draw specific conclusions and propose strategic recommendations. It is expected to provide suggestions for the implementation of teacher evaluation for teachers in Macao. The following conclusions are summarized:

1. *There are many commonalities between the education policies and the aspirations in Macao and Singapore.*
2. *Singapore's primary and secondary school teachers have the identity and positioning of civil servants. In Macao, the new teacher induction is more rigorous and diversified requirements, but the vocational training system is less standardized.*
3. *The development background of teacher evaluation, there are obvious differences between Macao and Singapore.*
4. *Singapore's teacher evaluation development orientation has both summative assessment and formative assessment. The orientation of teacher evalu-*

ation in Macao is nominally formative assessment, but in reality it is more biased towards summative assessment.

5. The content of the teacher's professional ability, work and teaching performance are the main evaluation scopes. Singapore has placed more emphasis on the personality characteristic and training performance.

6. The application of the concept of differentiated teacher assessment in Singapore. Therefore, they establish teaching track, school leadership and senior specialist track three ways to cultivate the professional ability teachers.

A study on the factors developing Macao as a financial centre

Lin Deqin Leung Chung Sing (pp. 219)

Since the opening-up of Macao's gaming market, the significant growth in gaming business made it as the dominant industry in Macao's economy; this unique gaming-dominated scenario presented hindrance to Macao's stable economic growth. Under the recently unveiled Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area economic development plan, the respective nine municipalities plus the two special administrative regions each has her specific positioning to facilitate sustainable development of the Greater Bay Area. The vision for Macao, other than further exploring the tourism sector for a world-class tourism and leisure centre, is to leverage her economic and trading platform between China and Portuguese-speaking countries to develop for the specialized financial services initiatives. As consequence, studies on Macao's development for her financial centre have attracted attention from scholars and other stakeholders ever since. This paper carried out a comparative study and analysis on Macao's financial sector in the aspects of social, political and economic. The study concluded that, there were insufficient supply of financial professionals, the deficiency of regulatory framework in the financial sector and the crowding out effect caused by the gaming market dominance. These findings emphasized those areas that called for immediate attention for Macao's to develop into a financial centre.

Discussion on the Regional Scope Applicable to Government Procurement of the MSAR in the Context of the Construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area

Tang Tat Weng (pp. 245)

In June 2017, the Government of Macao Special Administrative Region (MSAR) issued the "Dossier: Planning and Construction of Metropolitan

Region of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area”. One of the focal points is “Priority areas for the participation of Macao in the development of the Greater Bay” which is to “promote proper diversification of the economy through multilateral cooperation”. Subsequently, on July 1, 2017, the Chairman of the National Development and Reform Commissions and the Chief Executives of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and of the Macao Special Administrative Region, and the Governor of the Province of Guangdong signed jointly the “Framework Agreement on Deepening Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Cooperation in the Development of the Greater Bay Area”. This Agreement was signed in order to set objectives and principles for the construction of the Greater Bay Area (GBA), as well as to determine the major areas of cooperation. As a result, the Government of MSAR can look for development opportunities and promote the sustainable development of socio-economy.

The Government of MSAR is currently engaged in a series of works for the elaboration of the new Public Procurement Law, in particular of the Final Report of the Public Consultation for the Public Procurement Law which was published in July 2019, entering then the drafting phase of the new Law. Consequently, it is appropriate to add contents relating to the construction of the GBA in the new Public Procurement Law. To this end, this text presents three suggestions to promote the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao GBA and the diversified development of the economy, namely: redefining the regional scope of government procurement, establishing a database of suppliers for government procurement in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao GBA, and developing an electronic platform of government procurement for the MSAR. These initiatives will help achieve the promotion of participation of enterprises in the cities of the GBA in the activities of government procurement of MSAR and expand the choices of procuring projects by all public agencies of MSAR, as well as enabling more business opportunities to enterprises in the GBA, enhancing the development of economic activities of each party.