

Research on the "One Country, Two Systems" Principle and the Legal System of the Macao Special Administrative Region —From the Perspective of Legal Systematism Methodology

Liu Dexue

Since the effectiveness of the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region (Macao Basic Law) on December 20, 1999, it marked that the "Constitution of the People's Republic of China" (Chinese Constitution) and the Macao Basic Law formed the constitutional basis of the legal system of the Macao Special Administrative Region (Macao SAR), which is comprised of Chinese national laws and various international treaties and agreements applicable to the Macao SAR, local laws and regulations with different levels of legal force and different legal and regulatory sources.

At the time of the 20th anniversary of Macao's return to the motherland, it is necessary to conduct a comprehensive and scientific analysis and evaluation of the formation, evolution and development of the legal system of the Macao SAR, which shall research the systemic composition and specific content of the existing legal system of the Macao SAR from the perspective of systemic composition, analyze the function, status and role of the two legislative bodies in both central and local levels in promoting the establishment and improvement of the legal system of the Macao SAR from the source of the system and structural characteristics, evaluate how the existing legal system can effectively ensure the harmonious coexistence between the "two systems" and maximize the benefits of the "two systems" in order to better follow and serve the "one country" principle in terms of purpose and guidance under the fundamental principle of "one country" from the perspective of the function of the legal system. Such analysis and evaluation shall have very significant theoretical and practical significance.

The principle of "one country, two systems" and the legal system of the Macao SAR is a very large and complex theoretical topic. It involves many issues with respect to the relationship between constitutional laws and general laws, international treaties applicable to the Macao SAR, national laws and local laws within a high degree of autonomy. It involves "one country" and "two systems",

and the relationship between central governing power and a high degree of autonomy. It involves the legislation at the central level and at the level of local autonomy.

Public Administration Reform in Macao SAR: Progresses and Insufficiencies

Lou Shenghua

Since the reunification, the Macao SAR government has introduced various forms of public administration reform measures. Reorganized the government structure, simplified administrative procedures, standardized administrative behavior, improved service quality, improved the public service system, formulated governance plans, improved governance transparency, strengthened policy-making capabilities, crisis management capabilities and regional cooperation capabilities. However, there are some insufficiencies in public administration, and shows it principally in failure to systematically sort out government functions, excessive professionalization of administrative organizations, lack of enforcement mechanism of accountability system, lack of selection and training mechanism for governance talents, and lack of fundamental reform of Portuguese administrative system. Therefore, it is necessary to continue to promote new reforms on the basis of existing reforms.

A Study on Macao Talents Introduction Policy: A Horizontal Comparison Study Based on the Talents Policies of Cities in Greater Bay Area

Ho Fok Cheong Cheong Sio Pang Cheong Cheng Wa Chan Chi Fong

Since its return to the motherland, with the support from the Central Government and the leadership of the Macao SAR Government, Macao has achieved a great leap in social and economic development. However, in the course of this transition and development, some systemic and deeply-rooted

problems gradually emerged, especially industrial structure singleness, which has brought potential risk and unstableness to Macao society. Macao's sustainable development requires solid support of skilled talents, especially with the continuous efforts in building the Greater Bay Area, which has brought major development opportunities to Macao and other cities in Greater Bay Area, the importance of skilled talents was further highlighted. In this regard, introducing talents to Macao is one of critical ways to support the long-term development. To this end, this article first conducts a SWOT analysis of Macao's talents introduction policy, followed by an overview of the Talents Introduction Policies of other cities in Greater Bay Area, which includes a horizontal comparison from the evaluation mechanism, specific schemes, and supporting measures, serving as an important reference for Macao's potential Talents Introduction Policy making and reform. Finally, this article puts forward suggestions for Macao's potential Talents Introduction Policy in terms of guidelines, building of talents introduction system, and relevant supporting policies.

Functional transition and reconstruction of Macao's Think Tank

Yu Minghui Hao Yufan

In the past decades, Think Tanks have made kinds of contribution by mobilizing expertise and knowledge to influence the policy-making process. Most of them play as civil society actors in a traditional way, that is, policy consultation and knowledge dissemination. In a new world facing many pressing problems, researchers focusing on Think Tanks have noted actively seeking for the extension of functions as Think Tank diplomacy and international discourse power.

That is also true for Macao's Think Tanks. With a short history of 30 years, Macaos Think Tanks were rising dramatically and gradually formed three types: Governmentally created or sponsored Think Tanks, University affiliated Think Tanks and Social (often corporate affiliated) Think Tanks. They assisted Macao government in providing scientific decision-making solutions in areas such as moderate economic diversification and long-term social stability and prosperity,

and achieved certain results. Very recently, with the opportunity of the two national-level development strategies of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and the Belt and Road Initiative, the Macao Special Administrative Region has actively engaged in these regional and national comprehensive development planning. Facing great opportunities, the question arises, how do Macao's Think Tank successfully adapt this transitional period?

In this paper, we suggest that Macao's Think Tanks should accelerate their development and transformation speed, expand the two-way communication track between the academic community and the government, actively expand their think tank diplomatic functions, speed up the construction of a number of leading international summits of the Macao brand, and enhance Macao's international influence power.

A Study on the Development of Religious Tourism in Macao

Un Kin Chong Wong Ngan Hong

Religious tourism is one of the important types of tourism. Macao is abundant in religious tourism resources. At the same time, Macao has a long development history. Based on the literature research of religious tourism, the authors study the cultural characteristics of Macao's religious tourism systematically, and analyse its current situation and problems. Finally, the authors suggest measures and policies for its future developments, especially against the backdrop of the new era of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay.

The Supremacy of the Law of the Legislative Assembly of the MSAR in matters of Arbitration and Mediation

José Miguel Figueiredo

In this article, the author analyzes and discusses the possible existence of a reservation of Law of the Legislative Assembly (Parliament), of the Macao

Special Administrative Region (Macao SAR), regarding the regulation of the legal regimes of arbitration and mediation. In other words, the author intends to understand whether the legal regimes of arbitration and mediation in the MSAR can only be regulated by Law of the Legislative Assembly or, differently, if such legal regimes can be regulated by Administrative Order issued by the Government.