

On the Adjustment of Interregional Administrative Law Conflict Adjustment in Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area : Obstacle, Value and Direction

Feng Zehua

After 2017, as a national strategic project, the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area has been fully implemented. The process of comprehensive and mutually beneficial cooperation between Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao has been officially launched, and the generating factors of each other are about to move towards high-speed flow. Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao have gradually reached close cooperation agreements in the fields of customs, environmental governance, taxation and economic activities, and the effectiveness of their different administrative laws will be applied to these agreements at the same time, resulting in inter-regional administrative legal conflicts. There are many important values in adjusting the conflict of administrative laws in Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. From the academic point of view, this great value can be abstracted as the level of theory and practice. On the one hand, in terms of theoretical value, the adjustment of inter-regional administrative conflict of laws helps to break through the traditional theory of inter-regional conflict of laws, broaden the research horizon of “one country, two systems” theory and clarify some misunderstandings of regional rule of law theory. On the other hand, in terms of practical value, the adjustment of inter-regional administrative law conflicts will help promote the mutually beneficial cooperation between the Mainland and Hong Kong and Macao, reconstruct the integrated constitutional order between the Mainland and Hong Kong and Macao, and promote China to better promote the Construction of Human destiny community.

A Research on Successful Practice of Central Diplomatic Power in Macao Special Administrative Region

Ip Kuai Peng Xiao Mingyu

After the return to Chinese sovereignty, within the framework of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong and Macao have established the rank and power relations of the SAR under the Chinese constitutional system, that is, the relationship between the SAR and the national level is the relationship between the local and the central in a sovereign country. At the same time, as an extraordinary local administrative region, the SAR can obtain more authorization from the central government, so it has made great achievements on external relations and created a new situation for China as a unitary state of local autonomy. It is worthwhile to explore in more detail the ways to make full use of Hong Kong and Macao's institutional strengths on "One country, Two systems" and "High Degree of Autonomy" in order to ensure their prosperity and stability, and contribute to China's diplomacy. Based on the "One Country, Two Systems" principle and the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region, this article combines the relevant theories and analyzes the model of external relations under the central government's authority, in an effort to explore more new paths for Macao's future development of external relations to contribute to the country's overall diplomacy.

Continuing Education of Non-tertiary Education in Macao : Historical Context and Realistic Meaning

Kou Seng Man

Law No.9/2006 - "Basic law of the Non-tertiary education system" divides the types of Macao's education into formal education and continuing education, it provides relevant concepts and practical directions for the future development

of non-tertiary education in Macao. In recent years, with the rapid social and economic development of Macao, continuing education has received more and more attention. Based on this, this paper systematically sorts out the historical context of continuing education by non-tertiary in Macao, depth study of its development status and deep meaning.

The Progress, Experience and Reflection of Education of Patriotic love of China and Macao in the last 2 decades after reunification

Guo Xiaoming

Since the reunification to the motherland, China, the Macao SAR Government has started with institutional guarantee, teacher training, curriculum and teaching materials development, national flag and national anthem education, and with the aids of organizing a series of youth activities in coordination with all parties for a long time, it has systematically strengthened the education of national identity and patriotic love for China and Macao with good results. Its basic experience is to strengthen the leading role of the government, reinforce the system construction, keep the two key links of the school curriculum and teaching materials, and teachers under control, and implement "inclusive" national identity education in Macao according to the actual context. Facing the requirements of the new era, we should further seek institutional breakthroughs in the future, pay attention to the implementation of the moral and civic education of religious schools, the impact of Hong Kong and Taiwan on Macao students, reinforce the relevant work and the linkage with the mainland, and strengthen students' understanding of the country's political economy.

On the Jurisprudential Basis and Improvement Paths of the Framework for Delegation of Powers

Chen Defeng

According to the principle of "One Country, Two Systems", the Basic Law of Macao sets a top-level framework for the executive powers of the SAR and its exercise, which is significant to the regional legal system of Macao. The framework for delegation of powers in Macao is affected by the administrative law of Portugal, even was completed legal localization before the hand-over. Is the framework for delegation of powers suitable for the rapidly developed Macao and its administrative governance? Is the legal basis of delegation of powers considerable clear? Questions like those sustained attention by all walks of life. In order to sort out and review the framework for delegation of powers, it is necessary to clarify the meaning and function of delegation of powers, as well as its basis and boundaries. Then undertake retrospective analysis historical development and the jurisprudential basis of the current practice of delegation of powers and its main characteristics. Aiming at adjustment of drawbacks of administrative governance, it should start from the legislation, specifically the organizational norms, to make the subject of delegation more definitive. Therefore it is necessary to determine administrative powers and clarify the rules of powers in accordance with the law, so as to improve and promote the reform and optimization of the framework for delegation of powers, which is also conducive to correcting many doubts about accountability in the society.

The Interpreter-translator as an Intercultural Mediator

Rui Rocha

The author reflects on the act of translation as a specific type of intercultural communication since translating, like communicating interculturally, essentially involves transferring the meaning of a linguistic-cultural text, as a cultureme (a cultural information-bearing unit) from a source language, to a cultureme related

to a target language. Recent research works on the science of translation have changed the idea of the translator as a mediator purely from the perspective of the language of mediation to that of a cultural mediator. In doing so, there is a recognition that the creation of meaning is not simply a linguistic act, but that culture is a constituent element in the creation and reception of meanings. The author concludes that both for teachers who teach in a multicultural context and for the translator who translates cultures, the acquisition of intercultural communicative skills is a professional request in terms of specific skills, knowledge and attitudes.