

The Full Construction of the Theoretical System of “One Country, Two Systems”

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It is the current task of the Hong Kong-Macao Studies community to fully construct the theoretical system of “One Country, Two Systems”. The successful implementation of the principle of “One Country, Two Systems” is an important component to achieve the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. It is necessary to begin with tracing the ideological source of the “One Country, Two Systems” principle in order to construct its theoretical system, thereby demonstrating the core content of the theory. When implementing the “One Country, Two Systems” principle, endless exploration is necessary in terms of political consciousness, cognition in power of government and legal system, mutual supplement in economic construction, orientation in culture and education, and the development of the community and livelihood of the population, so that theoretical advancement could be achieved. The “One Country, Two Systems” theory should at least be able to explain the feasibility of implementing capitalist system in certain territories in China where socialist system is at mainstream, the Special Administrative Regions can play a more important role in the course of great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, and can facilitate an orderly integration between the socialist and capitalist systems.

Macao Smart Elderly Care: Necessity, Practical Characteristics and Development Direction

Lou Shiyan Liu Hong

Under the background of rapid population aging in Macao SAR, traditional family care, home-based care and community care are facing unprecedented challenges. The increase in the number of elderly people, the extension of average life expectancy, and shrinking family size have resulted in a lack of caregivers and an increasing demand not only for public health care and long-term care but also

for elderly care services and public welfare. Although the current elderly-care mechanism in Macao is relatively well-designed, the public sector is under great pressure in terms of human and financial resources. Smart elderly care can help reduce care pressure and lessen the related public financial burden, and thus is an important way to tackle elderly care problems in the future. Under the government's leadership, Macao has made progress in hardware support, service platform construction, social environment optimization, as well as in helping the elderly to bridge the digital divide, by which Macao has entered the initial stage of smart elderly care. Macao should continue to examine how smart elderly care can articulate with smart city construction, building a business development model of smart elderly care and exploring new directions for smart community elderly care services.

The Social Dialogue Mechanism of Industrial Relations Governance: A Study of the Standing Committee for the Coordination of Social Affairs in Macao

Tang Chunlin Lou Shenghua

Social Dialogue is an important principle and method to study industrial relations governance. In the 1980s, Macao established the Standing Committee for the Coordination of Social Affairs in order to strengthen social dialogue in the field of labour and management. This article reviews the history and effectiveness of the Standing Committee for the Coordination of Social Affairs, analyzes the new social situation, identifies problems existing in the Standing Committee's operation and puts forward corresponding countermeasures.

Status and Prospect of E-Government Development in Macao SAR

Yu Yuanyuan Hoi Sai Yu

The outbreak of COVID-19 revealed the urgent need for e-government in Macao SAR. There is, at present, a social consensus and a legal basis. Within the

government, electronization and office automation are basically completed, and works are being undertaken for a gradual shift to online collaborative office. Electronic services are steadily improving. When compared internationally, however, Macao is still held back because of a number of issues, such as an imperfect legal and institutional environment, an absence of performance management, and disconcerted administration. E-government law should be positioned in the centre of a newly-adapted legal and institutional environment. The creation of a performance evaluation system is vital. The quality of electronic services must be consistently improved so as to be able to meet public demands.

A Brief Discussion of the Reform of Special Career System for Civil Servant of Macao SAR Government

Chan Ka Ip Li Fanbo

In response to social development and changing public services, the Macao SAR government has decided to comprehensively reform the Civil Service Career System and simplify the Special Career System. At present, the Special Career System regulates areas such as healthcare, education and justice, and affects civil servants' promotion, remuneration, training, etc. Although the system has undergone several reforms, there are problems, e.g., a large number of careers, a lack of calculation standard for setting wage point, and vague post setting requirements, which may cause inequity at work and system abuse, and may hinder the establishment of an internal career transfer mechanism. This article refers to relevant public sector experiences, in Mainland China and Hong Kong, and proposes to formulate a unified Special Career Law and establish a classification mechanism in future reforms aimed at reducing administrative costs and improving human resources management.

Observations and Reflections on Macao's Geographical Names as Cultural Heritage

Kuan Chon Hong

Macao has a history of 400 years of Chinese and foreign cultural exchanges. Many toponyms exemplify the intersections of Chinese and Western cultures. Meanwhile, toponyms are closely related to people's daily lives and embody a sense of belonging and identity of the general public to this land, showing irreplaceable cultural value.

Resolution 4 of the 9th United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names states that "toponyms are indeed part of the intangible cultural heritage", the safeguard of which is a joint initiative of the United Nations and international experts. This paper reviews how the international community has approached the cultural value of toponyms and gradually incorporated toponym protection into the system of cultural heritage preservation, as well as describes the remarkable progress made in the issues and practices related to toponym protection in China. This paper also points out that it is necessary to incorporate toponym protection in Macao's cultural heritage preservation and cultural construction. With an orderly implemented survey on Macao's geographical names, inventory preparation, and inscription on the List of Intangible Cultural Heritage according to the Cultural Heritage Protection Law, it is time to establish a long-term mechanism for the perpetuation of Macao's valuable toponym culture and local history.