

Poverty Alleviation and Inclusive Development: Implementation in Macao

Wu Zhiliang

The concept of “inclusive development” means realisation of a harmonious and synergic relationship between human beings, the community and nature, with human beings being placed at the centre. The community with a shared future for mankind proposed by China clarifies the logics within the concept of inclusive development, thereby achieving a higher value and has become one of the important contents for new modern civilisation. Since the establishment of the Macao Special Administrative Region (SAR), poverty alleviation and inclusive development has been achieved with positive results through economic development. Economic development has significantly improved public finances, thus providing the Government with resources and capacity to improve the livelihood of the population. Far-reaching progress and development has been achieved in education, social security and housing. Universal basic education has been implemented with its quality in continuous improvement, while competitiveness in research and development in higher education has been reinforced. The ever-improving social security system has augmented the quality of life of the population, and housing supply has transited from overall solution to targeted improvement. Looking ahead, the SAR Government will seize the opportunity provided by the Hengqin-Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone to promote moderate economic diversification, and to make full use of the current transitional period to guide the population to equip themselves so that they are fully prepared for the next stage of new development.

Study of Macao’s COVID-19 Prevention Policy: Based on Data Analysis of the “June 18” Epidemic

Tong Chi Man Cheong Pui Man Kou Seng Man

This study investigates whether the Macao SAR government’s anti-epidemic policies are effective or not and reviews the relevant measures. The study analyzes

official data on the COVID-19 epidemic in Macao from June 19 to August 1, 2022. The statistical results show that: 1) Epidemic prevention policies at different stages: “number of daily new positive females”, “number of daily new positive males”, “number of daily new positive”, “number of daily new symptomatic”, “number of daily new asymptomatic”, “number of daily community discovery”, and “number of daily management and control discoveries” were significant differences ($p < 0.001$). The policies of “mid-epidemic prevention period”, “epidemic prevention relatively static period”, and “epidemic prevention consolidation period” have achieved remarkable results, and the “epidemic prevention initial stage” needs to be improved; 2) “number of daily new symptomatic” and “number of daily new asymptomatic” were significantly correlated with “number of daily community discovery” and “number of daily management and control discoveries” ($p < 0.01$). “Daily number of community discoveries” has excellent explanatory power on “daily new asymptomatic number”, with an explanatory power of 85.2% ($p < 0.001$). Finally, based on the research results, this study puts forward suggestions for improving the epidemic prevention policy of the Macao SAR government, identifying the areas that need to be addressed in epidemic prevention.

“European” and “Chinese” Administrations: The Separation and Merger of Local Administration Structures in Macao during the Early Period of Colonial Rule

Chan Chan U

During the establishment of colonial rule in Macao in the 1840s, the Portuguese attempted to establish two separate local administrations to exercise authority for two ethnic communities – Europeans and Chinese, respectively. On the one hand, they borrowed the Administrative Code from the Mainland as the base to incrementally establish “European” local administration. The latter also served as a means to enhance the power of the Governor, as a representative of Lisbon’s central government, to supervise and control, and, ultimately, to recall the political power of the Senate (Senado). After a long series of seesaw between

the Governor and the Senate, the Macao Municipality Administration (Administração do Concelho de Macau, ACM) finally came into being in 1871. On the other hand, to claim its “full sovereignty” over Macao, the Portuguese sought to exercise authority over the Chinese population by displacing the Senate’s traditional Attorney for Chinese Affairs (Procurador). The resulting Office of the Attorney for Chinese Affairs (Procuratura dos Negócios Sínicos, PNS) combined administrative and judicial functions. Following the remodelling of PNS, it became so similar to the ACM that the overlap in division of labour and the waste of resources became serious issues. The PNS and the ACM finally merged to become the latter in 1919, marking the end of colonial exclusion of the Chinese from Macao’s Portuguese political and “European” government administrative structure.

Exploring Legal Issues of Autonomous Vehicles in Macao

Wang Zhong Chen Yahan

Emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence have greatly promoted the development of autonomous vehicles. The intervention of the automatic driving system has brought a range of convenience to human production and life and has also changed the traditional driving mode. However, how to regulate the sector at the legal level and clarify the legal responsibilities of each subject has become an urgent problem to be solved. Based on the current laws and regulations related to traffic and vehicles in Macao, this paper conducts a multi-faceted analysis of the challenges of developing autonomous vehicles in Macao, laying a legal foundation for building an intelligent transportation system in the region. Research shows that Macao has not yet perfected the relevant laws and regulations for autonomous vehicles. Potential solutions can be optimized by clarifying autonomous vehicles’ legal rights by grading, optimizing the driving test, providing a vehicle remote supervisor system, installing a ‘black box’ accident recorder, strengthening network and data protection, and improving autonomous vehicles insurance services.

“The China Bee” Weekly: Literature Review and Discussions

Jin Guoping

200 years ago, on 12 September 1822, a weekly newspaper was born in Macao, a focal point for cultural, economic and commercial exchange between the East and the West. “The China Bee” was the first modern weekly newspaper in a foreign language published in China. It was considered a political weekly. From its establishment in 1822 until its closure in 1823, i.e., after 177 years, research-quality articles appeared. Before that, there were only sporadic references in certain specialist books on journalism, and in encyclopaedias. According to available information, to date, Chinese studies on “The China Bee” only began in the 1990s. Lusophone Wu Zhiliang was a pioneer in this subject, publishing as early as 1994. The most recent work was “Studies on the Media in Macao”, of Li Chun, 2020. In this text, we suggest a new Chinese translation of the title of “The China Bee” as “Huafeng Zhoubao” (China Bee Weekly). It was documented that “Huafeng Zhoubao” was the first periodical publication in Macao. Regarding its impact on Chinese society in Macao, we concluded that being an official bulletin, even though most Chinese could not read it, its intervention in their lives of Macao, especially in legal and commercial matters, was always present and omnipresent. There are not many contemporary studies on “Huafeng Zhoubao”, but they are relatively good in terms of quality.

Analysis and Suggestions on Annual Work Reports Published by Macao Government Departments

Wong Kwok Keung

In order to summarize past work or plan future development, local government departments often publish annual reports and plans as guidelines for their implementation. This article mainly discusses the importance and functions of annual reports from the statistics of relevant books and periodicals published by Macao government departments. The article then introduces the collection and use of this type of materials, and discusses the problems encountered by the Macao

government departments in publishing such books. Additionally, based on the publishing unit, the year of publication, the language of publication and the type of publication, the article offers suggestions of improvement to Macao government departments. Finally, the bibliography of the first published annual report is listed for reference.