

A modulation on the function of the Macao SAR Government from a sustainable development perspective

Chiang Wa Fong

(pp. 563)

After the success of China's 30th year reform and opening-up policy, the Macao Special Administrative Region (SAR) government will soon take a further step to mark her "first 10-year" successful handover to Chinese sovereignty. Standing at this new historical standpoint, facing with internal challenges of social soft power, external challenges of the changing environment and the international challenges brought along by globalization, Macao must therefore speed-up her realization of moderate economic diversification to ensure sustainable development. Under new circumstances and challenges, the needs for the Macao SAR Government to abreast with reforms and commitment for economic and social transformation are inevitable. Whilst taking sustainable development strategy into consideration, in accordance with the historical course of Macao's politics, economics and social development during the pre-handover period, this article dissects scientifically the government orientation, government function, institutional innovation, as well as the necessity of a talent strategy. The author put forward six suggestions on modulating the new government functions, hoping to work towards a "small and strong" government, and to form a sound theoretical foundation for the administrative reform and the successful realization of the "one country two system" for the Macao SAR.

European Union Experiences and Institutional Innovation of Regional Integration of Pearl River Delta

Chen Ruilian

(pp. 593)

In Jan 8, 2008, the Reform and Development Plan for the Pearl River Delta Area drafted by National Development and Reform Commission suggested (hereinafter to be referred as The Plan): to promote regional economic integration of the Pearl River Delta; to realize infrastructure integration fundamentally by 2012, and to bring about regional economic integration; to realize regional economic integration and fundamental public service equalization by 2020. The Plan also mentioned: a closer cooperation among the Pearl River Delta, Hong Kong and Macau should be pursued, to improve important infrastructure connection, to enforce industry cooperation, to build high quality living environment together and innovate the cooperation way. At the time of Reform and Opening up for 30 years in China, the issue and

implementation of The Plan means that the strategic position of the Pearl River Delta is much more prominent in the magnificent blueprint of the socialist modernization of our country. The problem of regional integration of Pearl River Delta becomes a national issue of public policy. This article draws lessons from regional integration of European Union and explores the elementary route of advancing regional economic integration in Pearl River Delta from an institution aspect.

Regional Collaboration and Development between Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao in the Perspective of Regional Governance

Chun Sung Liao

(pp. 617)

The Guangdong Pearl River Delta area, with its good utilization of the development opportunity of international industrial transformation and essential production element redeployment since the beginning of economic reform in 1979, has become not only one of the most mature market system but also the powerful engine to promote further economic and social development in Mainland China. Hong Kong and Macao can also take their advantages of finance, physical distribution, business information, tourist resources, and so on, respectively to create a new wave of growth and prosperity in the 21st century. However, It is found that the differences between politics, legal system, economic institution, and public administration have made the regional collaboration and development between Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao very difficult. This study therefore proposes that the three governments shall concentrate on the works of economy and governance so as to find an appropriate mechanism to integrate economic benefits and harmonize administrative coordination between Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao in the short-term; and then seek to build up an unified "Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao special administrative zone" in the medium-term, as a preparation for the unity of social and cultural environment as well as the political system in the long-run.

A Research on How to Develop Macau SAR's Governance Abilities under the Multi-dimensional Intergovernmental Relations

Yang Aiping

(pp. 629)

The Macao SAR's intergovernmental relations have changed historically under the political ecology of "one country two systems", which transforms

from the unidirectional foreign relations affiliated to Portugal Government times, to the multi-dimensional intergovernmental relations: First, a longitudinally central-local governmental relations; second, a crosswisely local-local governmental relations; third, an interlockly governmental relations between the Macao SAR government, the Chinese central government and Portuguese countries. Therefore, it needs the Macao SAR government to develop three kinds of new governace abilities, which include selectively implementing Central policy's ability, trans-border cooperation ability and the co-opetition ability.

Institutional Learning: a New View of Improving the Cooperation between Guangdong and Hong Kong

Zhang Jingen

(pp. 651)

The cooperation between Guangdong and Hong Kong has achieved great success since 1978. The results show: the growing up of economy and industrialization in Guangdong, the transformation from a manufacturing industry center to a center of international finance and commercial services, the economical zone between Guangdong and Hong Kong has become an interdependent entirety. However, with the reduced disparity of economy development, the cooperation between Guangdong and Hong Kong begins to be faced with the severe challenges because of the disparity of institutions. Therefore, advancing Guangdong institutional learning from Hong Kong should be a new view of improving the cooperation between Guangdong and Hong Kong.

The sustainable exploitation of the regional cooperation between Macao and Zhuhai: the case of the expoition of the island of henqin

Li Hong

(pp. 669)

This paper reviews the theoretical exploration of the regional cooperation between Macao and Zhuhai, Guangdong province. Through the case of long discussion on the Hengqin Island exploitation during the last two decades, the paper puts the Macao-Zhuhai relation under the background of the cross-border cooperation of the Greater Pearl River Delta, and summarizes four viewpoints on the models of cross-border development: the share hold system, the land lease system, the incorporation system and the joint development system by multi-parties. The author argues that a theoretical innovation of cross-border development is needed. Especially to solve the conflicts of various

academic disciplines such as international economics and regional economics, and to find the common pivot of cross-border parties by industrial cooperation and co-management basing on the border resources and cross-border agglomeration forces.

Policy Consultation and Institutional Framework for Teaching Staffs in Private Schools

Ho Chiew Siang, Bryan e Choi Ka Lam (pp. 689)

As the consultation process for Institutional Framework for Teaching Staffs in Private Schools (Hereinafter to be referred as Institutional Framework) has finished, this consultation paper became the focus of educational circles in 2008 and 2009. All kinds of people who cared about the education of Macau participated in this process, not only educational groups, teachers' representatives and all associations submitted the proposal, the scholars and experts addressed their suggestions, the newspapers and meida also gave the details, which created a good atmosphere for public participation, and contributed to revision of education policy and layed a solid foudation for effective implementation This article explores the postions of teachers, schools, associations, public and government in this consultation process for Institutional Framework for Teaching Staffs in Private Schools, tries to understand the balance of their interests and purposes. In addition, the authors refered the experiences of America and Taiwan as the examples for better analysis of the formulation process of rules for teachers' ranks.

The study of the development of social policy of SARM

Kou Peng Kuan (pp. 705)

Development and poverty is a pair of mutual construction in concept. The rapid economic development of MSAR has led to many social problems; however, other similar social issues would be produced under the stage of stagnation in contrast, while the difference is just in a different form of it. The world is under continuous development, since MSAR is an integral part of the world, its only reaction to that is to plan in advance for possible problems and takes the necessary preventive measures to be ready to remedy the situation, rather than respond to the problems passively. The second-term of the SAR government is moving in this direction to promote social policy reforms, and it gradually builds up a model of Social Policy for Development that integrates with the social structure, human capacity development and their in-

teractions. It proposes to the government a more complete framework of social policy reform, and a full set of responsive measures. In the future, the SAR government needs to determine on its own, by integrating its social, cultural and environmental changes, to further deepen the contents so as to facilitate the social policy reform.

The Management System and Industrial Optimization of Macau Construction Industry

Mak Soi Qan

(pp. 723)

With the opening of China's preferential policy "CEPA", Hong Kong and Macau get a lot of benefits in many industries including construction industry. But Macau and Hong Kong's construction contractors fail to develop their market in China. The main reason is the difference of management system between China, Macau and Hong Kong, which forms an industry barrier.

However, China and Hong Kong contractors entered Macau's market with a success along with its rapid expansion of economy. Then, why the industry barrier failed to play the role of barrier, and even became an obstacle to the local traditional construction contractors in some sense?

The differences of management systems of construction industry in three places provide an explanation. The construction management system in China and Hong Kong includes not only the registration system, but also the qualification management system, which is an intensive type management. In Macau, there is only the registration management system in existence, which is an extensive type.

This essay will analyze both advantages and disadvantages of construction industry systems in China, Hong Kong and Macau. Apart from that, it makes further discussion on the reasons of all the differences. Based on the analyses, it makes suggestions on the optimization of current construction system, with a purpose of finding the way to break through the bottlenecks of Macau's construction industry. These suggestions are considered to help pushing the sustainable development of the local traditional construction contractors, as well as leading them to the international stage, while maintaining the free economy of our society.