

## Overall review of Macau policy in the past ten years

Lei Peng Si

(pp. 901)

*Today, Macao is gradually developed into a participatory and responsible government. In the ten years development process of SAR, it has experience the challenges of economic downturn, rapid economic and social transformation, corruption and the international financial crisis. And Macao government and the community collaborate to cope with these challenges. Driven by the gaming industry, traditional tourism industry is innovated, this promote the development and restructure of other industries. Thus, optimize Macau market conditions and make a basis for the sustainable long-term development of Macao's economy.*

## The review and prediction of Macau SAR: in the aspect of economy and policy

Wu Zhiliang, Lin Yuan

(pp. 911)

*The year 2009 is the tenth anniversary of the establishment of Macao Special Administrative Region (SAR). During the first decade, Macao SAR, from a tiny city to a well-known tourism and leisure centre, has been achieved various degrees of sustainable development in many aspects, such as economic, political, social, cultural and educational progress. Based on the economic and political aspects, this paper review and analyze the characteristics and achievements of the overall development of the SAR. At last, the paper tried to draw some lessons and strategies for the economic diversification and the gradual development of democracy.*

## The exploration of the connote of Macao's "one country, two system" mode — to commemorate the decennial anniversary of Macao's return

Zhuang Jinfeng

(pp. 941)

*This article firstly expatiated the 6 basic experiences gathered for the "Macao Mode" of "one country, two systems". During nearly 10 years of becoming Chief Executive of Macao, He Houhua has made full use of basic law to initiate the new page of Macao's history. Then this paper pointed out the concept of the Macao Mode, that is, according to the great idea of "one country. Two systems", headed by He Houhua, supported by the central government, the people of Macao Special Administrative Region concluded the*

*successful experience of carrying out the policy according to law as well as created the scientific conclusion featured by the Macao's characteristic during the historic process of implementing of basic law.*

## **Gradual development and the revolution of Macau electoral system**

Lou Sheng Hua

(pp. 989)

*Since Macao handover, chief executive electoral system has been changed from establishment to revision. Meanwhile legislative electoral system has been undergoing adaptation and amendment. The characteristics of Macao electoral system development are connection and evolutionary. On the one hand, MSAR electoral system locks into its former version in two aspects of content and time. MSAR electoral laws are institutionalized together with Basic Law and The Sino-Portuguese Joint Declaration. On the other hand, MSAR electoral system gradually develops under the guidance of principles of consolidating democracy and improving election quality. Amending Macao election system avoids social disintegration and keeps social stability.*

## **The Formation of “Strong Corporatism” Mode: the Development of Macau Association System and the Enhancement of Its “Political Participation” Function**

Pan Guanjin

(pp. 1005)

*This paper describes the development of Macau association system after the Handover. Macau association system presented a kind of “Strong Corporatism” mode at this stage as its “political participation” function became more and more important after the institution building in politics. However, the new founded SAR government gradually competed with the association system in public-goods supply and this made Macau association system's self-governance function became weaker. At the same time, the change of Macau social structure can't make the association system operate its representation function well at the same time. All of these lead to the weaken of Macau association system.*

## **Exalt achievement with times**

Chen Yonghao

(pp. 1023)

*Macao civil servants have made an outstanding contribution for the management and construction of Macao Special Administrative Region, and*

*they are important force for promoting Macao's social development. According to the modern administrative theory, public administration bodies should play four kinds of functions in social public affairs, namely: control functions, service functions, maintenance functions and support functions. Macao's development needs the joint efforts of all sectors of society, it needs the civil servants' efforts for improving the government's policies.*

## **Review of Macau government personnel system reform since handover**

Jose Chu (pp. 1029)

*In accordance to the social environment of the early stage since handover, Macao government changes the public service spirit of the entire workforce of public servants gradually, so as to create a stable and effective governance team. Macao government is deploying to perfect the original public legal system. Through the continuous implementation of training measures, as well as the implementation of assessment and retirement system, the conditions for the innovation of comprehensive personnel management system is more mature.*

## **The development of the law in Macao Special Administrative Region — rule according to law and the improvement of law**

Lok Wai Kui (pp. 1045)

*The reform of law in Macao has achievements, challenges, and room for improvement. It is needed to understand the legal basis of Macao for correct evaluation of the development of law in Macao SAR over the past ten years. Also, it is needed to have a rational view of the status quo of the law for a correct understanding of the development of law in Macao SAR over the past ten years. Macao's law development needs to establish confidence, summarize experience, and steadily push forward.*

## **The basic quality that Macao Special Administrative Region civil servants should have**

Kuck Sok Wa, Association of Chinese Civil Serant of Macao (pp. 1059)

*It is suggested to improve the quality of the Macao Special Administrative Region civil servants in three aspects: (i) SAR government (ii) civil servant association (iii) civil servants. In the aspect of SAR government, it should further strengthen the role and function of public administration observation.*

*And in the aspect of civil servant association, it should be the active practitioners and promoter of “one country two systems, Macao citizens governing Macao”, and act as a communication channel between civil servants and society. In the aspect of civil servant, they should continue to learn and be diligent.*

## **Macao Special Administrative Region governance belief and quality enhancement in the past ten years**

Lam Wan Nei, Association of Female Civil Servant of Macao (pp. 1067)

*Under the guidance of “people-oriented” concept, SAR Government has launched of a series of convenient measures. The form of public services transfers from passive to initiative so as to provide more detailed personal services. And at the same time, SAR Government has paid great attention to the quality of service enhancement. Macao SAR government still has a lot of room for improvement in many works. But the decades of progress and achievements are indeed obvious, and it is undeniable.*

## **Considerations about strengthening administration supervision, rehabilitation the pre-monitoring mechanism**

Wai Cheng Long, Association of Bacharel of Public Administration (pp. 1071)

*The administration supervision plays the following major roles: pre-monitoring, control and remedial. The author suggests to establishing a pre-monitoring mechanism for administrative acts, public projects and contracts; and consider to assigning the pre-monitoring function to the relevant institution within the administrative structure for implementation. The pre-monitoring is an important part of a perfect administration supervision mechanism.*

## **Macau Special Administrative Region government’s public administration human resource training**

Wong Weng I Association of the Promotion of Law of Macao (pp. 1077)

*The principles of public servant training are the needs for training, study for the things that can be apply in working and emphasis on effectiveness and quality. And the methods of training are pre-employment training, on-job training, specialized job training and literacy training. Lastly, it is recommen-*

*ded to set up consultation mechanism, follow up the effectiveness of training, and fully develop the strength of community organizations.*

### **Considerations about Macao SAR Government's comprehensive governance ability**

Lam Soi Kong, Macao Inter-Regional Public Administration  
Study Association (pp. 1089)

*Since Macao's handover, SAR government's macro-governance environment has undergone historical changes; the governance mode has changed from "weak government — strong society" during the Portugal-Macao government to "strong government — strong social under high degree of autonomy. The system change of governance mode requires Macao SAR Government to develop and enhance its comprehensive governance, including government governance capacity, community governance capacity, economic adjustment capacity, inter-regional collaboration capacity and the selective agent capability for central policy. In this article, it has made a comprehensive assessment on the status quo and problems of Macau government's comprehensive governance capacity, and made some suggestion on how to enhance the comprehensive governance capacity on this basis.*

### **Deal with the new situation, use the vision of development to discuss the implementation of the Basic Law**

Li Lina, Macao Ex-student of Public Administration  
Association (pp. 1109)

*Relative to the situation when the Basic Law was promulgated, the domestic and international situation as well as the Macao's own situation occur a great change. Macao's society emerges some new problems, resulting in a number of new conflicts. This article talks about the principle of "executive-led" should be compatible with supervision, and safeguarding the people's fundamental rights and freedoms is the ultimate goal of the Basic Law.*