

The Development of Macao's Emergency Management System in Public Health in the past ten years after handover

Tong Ka Io

(pp. 319)

By the end of the 20th century, Macao's public health system was characterized by great achievements in healthcare. As to the emergency management system in public health, there were obvious vulnerabilities due to various factors such as population, environment, behavior and health system.

Since the beginning of the 21st century, Macao SAR has successively survived three severe public health threats, i.e., the outbreak of dengue fever, the emergency of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) and the threat of avian and pandemic influenza. Macao emergency response capacity has been continuously and markedly enhanced in the process of these three threats. Especially important milestones of development have been achieved in six key aspects, namely policy, law, organization, capacity, community and networking. Core capacity building in public health should be the key task in the development of Macao healthcare system. Three frameworks should be adopted for the public health emergency response capacity building: the International Health Regulations (2005) and the World Health Organization Asia Pacific Strategy for Emerging Diseases (APSED) as a direction guide; the Chinese "PLOM framework" – Preparedness plan, Legal system, Organizational system, Mechanisms of operation – which has led to great success in mainland China as a strategy guide; the methodology of risk management as a technical and procedural guide.

The Construction of New Labor Order under the New "Labor Relation Act" in Macau: A thought on doing private business via internet during working hours

Ye Zaixing

(pp. 335)

With permeating of computer and internet in our work life, the problem of doing personal business via internet in working time becomes a common occurrence. The labor law has established a series of legal system to guarantee the initiative role of employers in the employment relation and tries to keep a balance between the employees and employer. The present legal prescriptions have roughly achieved the legislative goal, but the resulting product is not so

satisfactory. The article views the problems through doing private business via internet during working hours and tries to analyze the flaws of the new “Labor Relation Act”, and offers constructive criticism based on the analysis.

The Nature of Pretrial Custody in Portuguese Code of Criminal Procedure

Ho Chi Un

(pp. 355)

This paper discusses the nature of pretrial custody in the Portuguese criminal justice system. From the birth of the first Portuguese democratic constitution, the retention measure was set as an exceptional coercive measure, which means that when the use of coercive measures against the suspect is deemed to be necessary, the first choice should be the one resulted in least damage to the suspect's rights and freedoms. In addition, the rash detention measures should not be taken against the suspect without considering the circumstances of specific cases, and the principle of proportionality should be strictly abided even if it is justified to support the measures.

The Dilemmas of Whistle-Blowing

Li Jianhua & Niu Lei

(pp. 363)

Whistle-Blowing is an institutional arrangement in administrative supervision system. The legitimacy of Whistle-blowing roots deeply in the political theory of natural law and social contract. From the moral aspects, the moral dilemma of whistle-blowing arises from the conflict between subject responsibility and object responsibility. The author argues that dilemmas of whistle-blowing came from the lack of public spirit, the insufficient safeguard and incentive system as well as the monopoly of public officials on “legitimate violence”. The author raises three way out of the dilemma, namely, regarding public officials as “complex man”; realizing the evil nature of the power; and getting “incentives” right.

The Transition of Science and Technology and the Policy Reform: on how the regulators should respond to the media convergence

Lei Sao Iok

(pp. 397)

One of the challenges confronting policymakers in the 21st century is the rapid technological change. Very often a new technology will bring about new

socio-economic implications, which policymakers are supposed to tackle if they do not want the relevant public policies to become obsolete. This paper intends to use the media industry, which has been transformed dramatically by the advent of digitization over the past decade, as a reference point to look at the impact of technological changes on government regulation. Specifically, it will analyze the policy implications posed by media convergence and propose some reform options that regulators can adopt in the face of a changing media environment. By doing so, it aims to shed some light on the relationship between technological change and policy reform.

The Tourist Market of Macau in the past ten years

António R. J. Monteiro

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In 1999, Macau was handed over by the Portuguese government to Chinese Government. Now under the system of “One Country, Two Systems”, Macau is a Special Administrative Region of People’s Republic of China. With the liberalization of lottery industry in 2002, as well as the massive entry to Macau by mainland Chinese, tourism has witnessed vigorous growth. With the booming tourism and economic development, numerous luxurious hotels and infrastructures has been constructed, Macau is not only considered as the “Eastern Las Vegas”, but also a diversified tourist resort. Macau is now playing a crucial role in the opening of China to the outside world and acting as a bridge between the West and East.

Is Macau the Model for a Multi-Cultural Society?

Francisco Antunes

(pp. 423)

With the globalization of trade, communication and culture, diversification has become a hot topic. The current world is regarded as a world which is not harmonious, people are required to grasp more complex knowledge and accept diversified sense of the world. The diversified political, legislative and linguistic nature as well as the exchange of knowledge, trade and culture has created the personality of Macau. The marginalization of Macau makes the society ready to accept difference and creates its own sense of identity.