



CHAPTER II
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2.1 Constitution

Following the founding on 20 December 1999 of the Macao Special Administrative Region (Macao SAR), and in accordance with Article 59 of the Basic Law of the Macao SAR, the CCAC was established, functioning independently with the Commissioner being accountable to the Chief Executive.

The Commissioner of the CCAC is nominated by the Chief Executive and appointed by the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China (PRC).

The CCAC is not a constituent part of the administrative system. It is an independent public institution responsible for the prevention of and crackdown on corruption and for the handling of administrative complaints in accordance with the law.

2.2 Functions and Organization Structure

In August 2000, the Legislative Assembly of the Macao SAR approved the Organizational Law of the CCAC (Law no. 10/2000), vesting the CCAC with more powers, including detention, searches, seizures and use of weapons. Investigators are also granted the status of criminal investigation police, reflecting the determination of the Macao SAR government to stamp out corruption and exercise clean administration.

According to the Organizational Law, the main functions of the CCAC are:

- Taking actions to prevent acts of corruption or fraud;
- Carrying out investigations and inquiries into acts of corruption and fraud committed by public servants;

- Carrying out investigations and inquiries into acts of corruption and fraud relating to electoral registration and elections;
- Protecting the rights, freedom and legitimate interests of individuals and safeguarding the justice, legality and efficiency of public administration.

The Administrative Regulation of the CCAC, i.e., “The Organization and Operation of the CCAC” (no.31/2000) promulgated on 21 August 2000 provides the CCAC with an improved organization structure and increased manpower. The CCAC consists of the Cabinet of the Commissioner, the Anti-Corruption Bureau, and the Ombudsman Bureau, with functional, administrative and financial autonomy. The two investigation departments of the Anti-Corruption Bureau are responsible for the investigation of acts of corruption and fraud within the powers of the CCAC while the Technical Support Department provides support for combating corruption and accepts complaints and reports of corruption. The Ombudsman Bureau, consisting of Investigation Department III and the Inspection Department, is responsible for taking complaints, rectifying illegal or unfair administrative acts and conducting studies on the improvement of administrative processes and operations of public departments. The Cabinet of the Commissioner consists of the General Affairs Department, Community Relations Department and the Information Centre. These are respectively responsible for the management of finance and personnel, promotion and education, and for the use of information and communication facilities to improve the overall operations of the CCAC.

The Organization Structure of the CCAC

