

# PART V

# OTHERS





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#### I. Declaration of incomes and properties

Since 2013, the new measures introduced in the *Legal Regime of Declaration of Assets and Interests* have entered into force.

The *Legal Regime of Declaration of Incomes and Properties* in Macao, which has been effective since 1998, was stipulated by Law no. 3/98/M of 29<sup>th</sup> June and was amended by Law no. 11/2003 of 28<sup>th</sup> July after five years. The Law no. 11/2003 (*Declaration of Incomes and Properties*) has already entered into force for over nine years. In order to further perfect the regime, increase the transparency and probity in public administration, enhance relevant monitoring mechanism and meanwhile fulfill its obligation to comply with the *United Nations Convention against Corruption*, the Macao SAR Government submitted to the Legislative Assembly a bill to revise Law no. 11/2003 in 2012. Approved by the Legislative Assembly on 3<sup>rd</sup> January 2013 and renamed as *Legal Regime of Declaration of Assets and Interests* (Law no. 1/2013 of 21<sup>st</sup> January), the new law becomes effective on 22<sup>nd</sup> April 2013.

The CCAC established the Declaration of Assets and Interests Division on 19<sup>th</sup> March 2013 to accord with Administrative Regulation no. 3/2013 and relevant work. Since 1998, the work of declaration of incomes and properties has already entered into force for 15 years. Thanks to active communication and coordination with the government departments, all public servants and their spouses/cohabiting partners have strictly observed the law, so far no case was found on declarants and those who are only obliged to fulfill the obligation of providing information for any legal responsibilities due to arrears of declaration form or improper submission of declaration. Relevant work on declaration of assets and interests was conducted orderly.

In 2013, the CCAC collected declaration forms from a total of 11,500 public servants. Details are listed below:

STATISTICS OF DECLARATION OF ASSETS AND INTERESTS IN 2013

Appointment	2,279
Alternation of position	3,867
Termination of position	1,426
5-year renewal	2,202
Voluntary renewal with that of spouse	443
Pursuit of data-provision duty	934
Voluntary renewal	349
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,500</b>

In terms of promotion and communication, in 2013, the CCAC continued to hold “briefing sessions on declaration of assets and interests” for a number of public departments, so that the new recruits can understand the significance and importance of the *Legal Regime of Declaration of Assets and Interests* and the correct ways to fill in the declaration forms.

In addition, the “Platform for delivery and receipt of electronic notification”, which is a programme for delivery and receipt of notification by electronic means developed by the CCAC in 2012, started running in January 2013. The newly developed “Platform for delivery and receipt of electronic notification” is currently used by 49 departments/bodies. Ten other departments/bodies, which are in the course of testing, will soon become users. Such development further streamlines administrative procedure and improves administrative efficiency.

Judging from the fact that the total number of departments/bodies which are in use of or in the course of testing the programme has already exceeded half of those which used to have correspondence with the Declaration of Assets and Interests Division, the electronic programme is recognised by a majority of departments/bodies. Not only does it facilitate the delivery and receipt of notification between departments/bodies and depositary entities by electronic means, it also reduces administrative cost, enhances efficiency and prevents delay or loss. It is believed that a growing number of departments/bodies will be in use of the programme in the future.

## II. Training and exchange programmes

### 1. Professional training for personnel

- The delegates of the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC) paid a visit to the CCAC in early December 2013. During the visit, the Deputy Commissioner of anti-corruption in private sector Norazlan Mohd Razali, the Senior Superintendent of Inspection and Consultancy Division Halimah Md Shariff and the Director of Public Sector Governance Division Junipah Wandi held a seminar to introduce the functions of MACC to the CCAC's personnel.

Razali, who has engaged in graft-fighting work for many years, gave a presentation on the functions and operations of the MACC. He said that the Malaysian government actively promoted corruption prevention to enhance the integrity of the country.

Wandi also introduced the role of MACC to offer advisory services to organisations in both public and private sector on procedures and systems. The MACC would give recommendations to rectify existing practices to eradicate the root causes of corruption and malpractices of public servants.

- In February 2013, the CCAC organised an internal training entitled "Public Procurement" for the purpose to deepen the knowledge of public procurement of its staff. The staff members had a discussion of practical problems with the lecturer in an attempt to broaden the knowledge on procurement and enhance efficiency and skills.
- In mid-December 2013, the CCAC continued to dispatch 17 investigators to Beijing to participate in the 13<sup>th</sup> training course held in the Chinese People's Public Security University for the purpose to broaden their knowledge in China's internal affairs, supervisory mechanisms, investigation and police affairs. The Commissioner Fong Man Chong, who attended the closing ceremony of the training course, addressed to the staff members to apply what they have learned to their work, make the most of the team spirit, enhance efficiency and contribute for integrity building of Macao.

## **2. Recruitment of investigators in ombudsmanship area**

For the purpose to enhance capacity of the Ombudsman Bureau and improve efficiency, the CCAC launched a recruitment drive to look for investigators in ombudsmanship area in late May 2013, attracting over a hundred candidates who possessed bachelor degree of law and experience in law.

After the strict screening process that includes written examinations, home visit and interview, ten candidates were selected to be the trainees of the 10<sup>th</sup> investigation training programme (ombudsmanship). They immediately received the three-month professional knowledge training on such areas as legal knowledge, investigation techniques, complaint handling techniques and team spirit etc. Those who pass both the training programme and the examinations will officially enlist in the investigation team of the CCAC.

## **3. IOI Regional Training Programme**

For the purpose of enhancing the level of expertise of the members of the International Ombudsman Institute (IOI), IOI organised the IOI Training Workshop in Bangkok, Thailand in early April 2013. The Commissioner led a delegation of the CCAC to attend the workshop and exchanged ideas and shared experiences with ombudsman agencies and supervisory bodies from different countries and regions.

The training workshop discussed about the similarities and differences in the role and functions of ombudsman agencies from different countries along with the current development and challenges faced by the agencies. The trainees could then seek appropriate pattern of work to cater to the current circumstances of their countries and regions.

Not only did the instructors give lectures on theories, they also inspired the participants through case analysis and exchanges to improve their professional knowledge. Moreover, the instructor conducted interactive discussion with the participants by means of case study so that participants could carry out practice on investigation planning, analysis, evidence and exhibits assessment on ombudsman cases. Problems faced during investigation were also resolved. By conducting interviews, the instructor also talked about the ways to communicate with complainants and deal with their inappropriate behaviour.

Participants gained professional knowledge in different aspects, which helped boosting their efficiency at work in the future.

The instructors that conduct the training workshop include: Eric Drake, former Deputy Ombudsman of the Scottish Public Services Ombudsman, Kerry Barker, expert in handling public complaints of the Scottish Public Services Ombudsman, Chris Gill, professor in administrative justice and George Hunter, investigator of the Scottish Public Services Ombudsman.

### **III. Meeting for the implementation review affairs coordination unit of the *United Nations Convention Against Corruption***

In late May 2013, the CCAC sent its representatives, with the status of Macao SAR experts and delegation members of China, to Austria to participate in the meeting for the review of implementation of the *United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC)* of the People's Republic of China (including the Macao and Hong Kong SAR) that started in 2013. Two countries were drawn in the meeting to review China on its implementation of the *Convention*.

Due to the demand of work, Chen Peijie, Deputy Director-General of the Department of Treaty and Law of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Deputy-Director of Office of Affairs on Implementation of Convention, brought together experts and representatives from the three places in a work meeting in Beijing in late June to implement and follow up the arrangement and progress of relevant work.

Under the mechanism for the review of the *Convention*, State Parties are reviewed regularly. Bahamas and Vietnam were drawn to review China since 2013, with Hong Kong and Macao also being reviewed.

## **IV. Contacts and exchanges**

### **1. Receiving visitors**

In mid-September 2013, the CCAC received the delegation of the Standing Committee of Guangdong Provincial People's Congress. The Commissioner conducted a seminar with the delegation and hoped that the two parties could establish a platform for exchange in order to strengthen cooperation and development of integrity building in the two places.

The Commissioner Fong Man Chong introduced the organisation, duties of each subsidiary unit and the operation of the CCAC as well as the declaration system of incomes and properties for public servants. The two parties had a thorough discussion over the work on administrative complaints and ombudsman system of Macao.

Meanwhile, the CCAC also received Corruption Prevention Bureau of Department of Supervision of Guangdong, Guangzhou Municipal Commission for Discipline Inspection, Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, the People's Government of Guangdong Province, China Anti-Corruption Research Center, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Anti-Corruption Bureau of Shantou Municipality, Koyuan Law School of Shanghai Jiaotong University, Office of the Ombudsman, Hong Kong, Department of Social Sciences, the Hong Kong Institute of Education, Office of the Ombudsman, Thailand, Casino Regulatory Authority of Singapore, European Office to Hong Kong and Macao, Office of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights of Hungary, Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission as well as delegation of Investigation Bureau and Agency Against Corruption of Ministry of Justice of Taiwan.

## 2. Visits and meetings abroad

In 2013, the CCAC made the following visits abroad:

- Visiting Zhuhai to sign the *Letter of Intent of Integrity Building* with the Guangdong Provincial Department of Supervision to further strengthen the cooperation and exchange of integrity building between the two places.
- The CCAC delegation attended the IOI Regional Training Programme in Bangkok, Thailand. The training programme was held to enhance the level of expertise of supervisory bodies of Asia.
- Visiting the Ministry of Supervision of China in Beijing and met with Huang Shuxian, Deputy Secretary of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection of the Communist Party of China, Minister of Supervision of the People's Republic of China and Director of the National Bureau of Corruption Prevention of China. Huang affirmed the achievement the Macao SAR had made in the areas of integrity building, investigation work and integrity education.



- The 5<sup>th</sup> Seminar of International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA) in Jinan, Shangdong. At the seminar, representatives from different countries and regions, who had thorough discussion and exchange over the topic of *UNCAC Chapter VI – Technical Assistance and Information Exchange*, are of the opinions to strengthen communication in the areas of anti-corruption legislation, collection, analysis and use of corruption information as well as to enhance international cooperation to seek consensus on anti-corruption. They also agreed to respond to the technical need of developing countries in order to implement the obligation of technical assistance.
- The 16<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of Asia Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG) in Shanghai to broaden CCAC's personnel's knowledge in anti-money laundering by learning from the experience and techniques of international anti-money laundering organisations.
- The 18<sup>th</sup> Steering Group Meeting of the ADB/OECD Anti-Corruption Initiative for Asia and the Pacific and the 12<sup>th</sup> Regional Seminar in East Timor. At the seminar, Luís Rôlo, legal advisor of the CCAC delivered a speech on behalf of the CCAC. He said that the CCAC actively engaged in anti-corruption promotion and education work and meanwhile perfected the legislation in order to build a clean community.
- APG Typologies Workshop in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.
- The 13<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Asian Ombudsman Association in Tehran, Iran to fulfill the duties of being a board member.
- The CCAC, with the status of a member of the delegation of China, followed the delegation of the People's Republic of China to Geneva, Switzerland, to undergo Universal Periodic Review by Human Rights Council of the United Nations to provide assistance concerning the issues of Macao.
- The 7<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference & General Meeting of the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA) in Panama. The CCAC delegation exchanged ideas and shared experiences with representatives from different countries on the topic of *Rule of Law and Anti-Corruption: Challenge and Opportunity*. As delegates of the IAACA, the CCAC's representatives also attended the 5<sup>th</sup> Conference of the State Parties to the *UNCAC*.