

**PART II**  
**ANTI-CORRUPTION**





## PART II

### ANTI-CORRUPTION

#### I. Introduction

Marking the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> term Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region, the year 2020 was a very challenging year. The novel coronavirus pandemic has affected every aspect of society and life in Macao and led to the emergence of new characteristics in the corruption fighting work last year.

First of all, corruption cases related to securing job opportunities stood out compared to previous years. As the pandemic affected the economy, many private companies were forced to lay off employees in order to survive the hard time. Over the previous year, the CCAC handled many cases of corruption in the private sector in which active or passive bribery was used as the means for securing a job, contract renewal or promotion. Such cases mainly occurred in gaming, security and construction companies. The suspects included local and mainland Chinese workers as well as non-resident workers from some Southeast Asian countries. The CCAC is still following up and handling the cases in a proactive way.

Secondly, geographical isolation resulting from pandemic prevention policies has led to decrease of interaction and exchange of personnel, which obstructed mutual case assistance, part of which was even forced to suspend. The number of cases requiring mutual assistance decreased to 22 in 2020 compared with 29 in 2019. Despite the personnel of the law enforcement agencies in the Chinese mainland, Hong Kong and Macao endeavoured to overcome the difficulties, they could only completed the investigations of four mutual assistance cases. The remaining 18 cases are to be completed in 2021.

In addition, the anti-corruption work in 2020 also had the following features:

Firstly, more emphasis was put on specialisation and exclusivity. In 2020, the CCAC categorised a backlog of cases in order to speed up the investigation process and referred a small amount of them to the relevant law enforcement agencies for follow-up in accordance with the law.

Secondly, the policy of zero tolerance of corruption was maintained. Under this policy, we never neglected and gave up on every clue about illegality we had found. The CCAC carried out further investigation into the clues found in the cases of investment immigration fraud detected earlier and cracked down two cases of investment immigration through bogus purchase of property and one case of major investment immigration fraud in 2020. In addition, the CCAC also continued to follow up fraud cases related to application for subsidies from the Environmental Protection and Energy Conservation Fund and detected one such case in 2020.

Thirdly, there was still a large number of cases involving various kinds of civic associations or organisations defrauding the Government. Among the 18 cases referred to the Public Prosecutions Office in 2020, eight involved fraud over public funds or document forgery related to fraud.

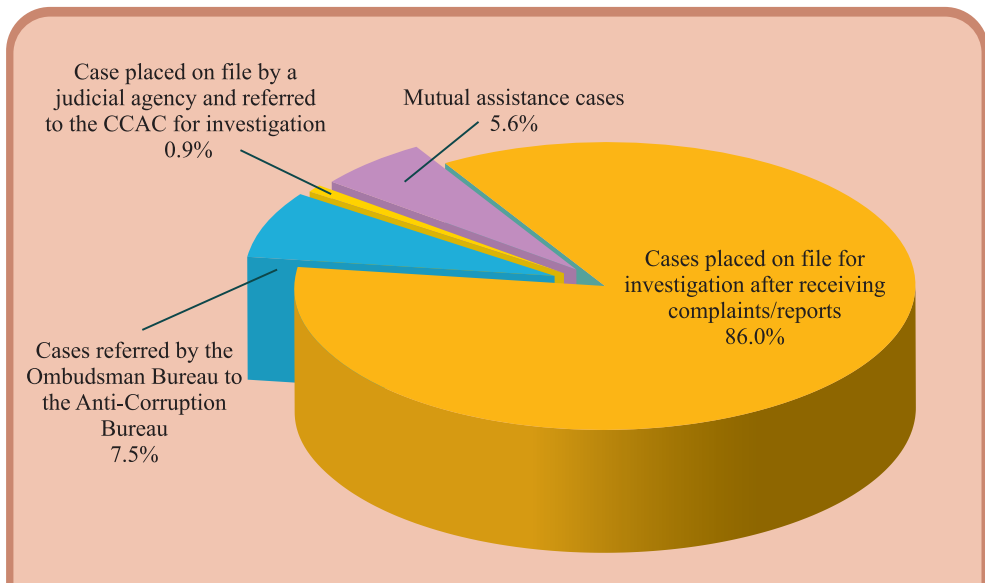
This kind of cases mainly involved applications for government subsidies made by various civic associations or organisations by fraudulent means, making “strengthening the supervision on government subsidies” a buzzword. Fortunately, following years of efforts, the relevant authorities are taking actions proactively. For example, the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau (now the Education and Youth Development Bureau) has adopted more supervisory measures targeting at the new series of continuing education courses, which promptly suppressed the fraudulent acts which had been rampant. The CCAC hopes that public departments and all kinds of public funds will take immediate action to promote the development of corruption prevention mechanism for government subsidies. They should develop

a dynamic and long-term corruption prevention mechanism which is all-round and comprehensive through prior estimation, inspection throughout the process and examination afterwards.

## II. Criminal reports and cases placed on file for investigation

In 2020, the CCAC received a total of 479 complaints and reports, of which 96 involved corruption (four of them were integrated into other case files being followed up), eight were referred by the Ombudsman Bureau to the Anti-Corruption Bureau, one was placed on file by a judicial agency and referred to the CCAC for investigation and six were mutual assistance cases. The Anti-Corruption Bureau followed up a total of 107 new cases throughout the year, registering a drop in the cases received in the year compared with 111 cases received in 2019.

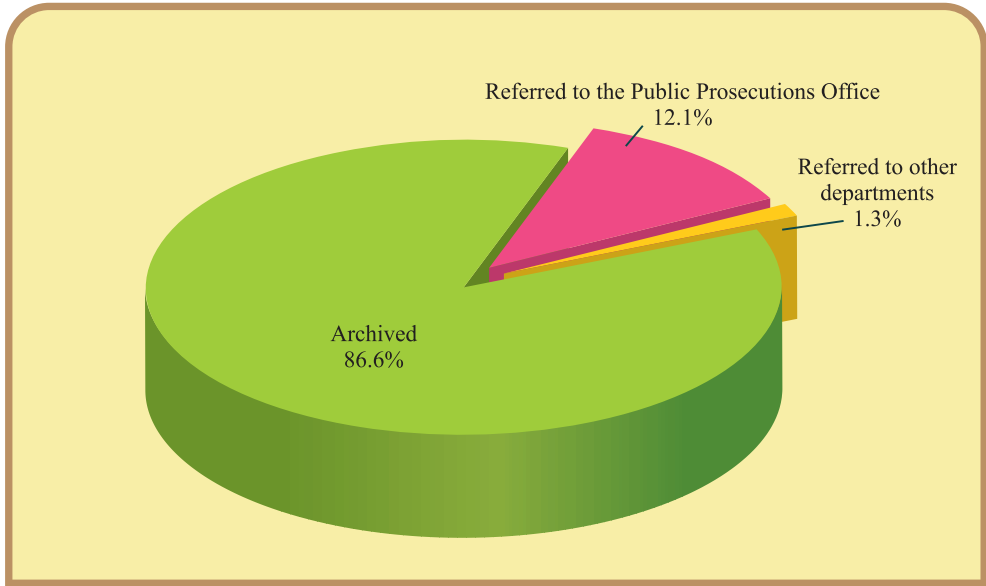
### Statistics on cases handled by Anti-Corruption Bureau in 2020



Among the 149 cases concluded by the Anti-Corruption Bureau in 2020, 18 were referred to the Public Prosecutions Office for criminal investigation, two were

referred to other departments and the remaining 129 cases were archived.

### Cases concluded by Anti-Corruption Bureau in 2020



### III. Case summaries

Among the corruption cases of which the investigations were completed in 2020, the CCAC has selected some cases deemed having sufficient evidence for referral to the Public Prosecutions Office for prosecution following investigation or cases referred to the competent authorities as they involved other crimes:

(I)

The CCAC received an in-person report from a member of a civic association indicating that the president of the association allegedly submitted a false receipt for meal expenses in a restaurant and a false activity report and overstated the number of tables in the banquet when applying for activity subsidies from the Labour Affairs Bureau.

The report was substantiated following an investigation. The president involved allegedly committed fraud and document forgery under the *Penal Code*. The case was referred to the Public Prosecutions Office upon completion of the investigation in March 2020.

## (II)

Between April and December 2020, the CCAC cracked down three cases related to application for immigration. Two of them involved investment immigration through purchase of property and one was related to major investment immigration involving around a dozen people.

It was found in the investigation that the owner of a property agency was suspected to falsely sell a property to an applicant for investment immigration so that the latter might make the application through purchase of the property. The duo were relatives. The property agency owner allegedly colluded with another relative to falsely sell two properties to the applicant successively as if the applicant had already made a real estate investment worth over MOP1 million in Macao so that he could apply for a residence permit in Macao. In fact, the two properties were used by the property agency owner and his relative. After the applicant obtained a Macao SAR Resident Identity Card, the property agency owner sold one of the properties and got all the proceeds of the sale, while another property was transferred to the relative.

The second case was similar. It was found in the investigation that a Macao resident had planned to purchase a property in his own name and had already signed a pre-sale contract with the seller. Later on, in order to assist his relative in obtaining a residence permit in Macao, the resident transferred the sum of money to be spent on the purchase to the bank account of his relative (i.e. the applicant for residence permit). Then the latter made the payment to the seller and thus became the “apparent owner” after he signed the purchase deed and registered

the property involved, giving a false impression that the applicant had purchased the property, through which he could apply for investment immigration to the Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute (IPIM). However, the property involved had been under the control of and used by the de facto owner since the purchase. After the applicant and his family members obtained Macao SAR Resident Identity Cards, the de facto owner sold it through the authorisation earlier signed by the applicant and took all of the proceeds of the sale.

The remaining case was about “major investment immigration” involving several people.

Following an investigation, it came to light that a local businessperson had assisted others in making at least 11 applications for temporary residence permits through “major investment immigration” to the IPIM. All of the applicants made the applications through acquiring the shares of the companies possessed or controlled by the businessperson. In fact, they submitted documents with false contents in order to meet the vetting and approval requirements set up by the authority. It was also found in the investigation that the businessperson submitted false data of employees to various government departments in collusion with his subordinates and business partners in order to make false statement of the size and operating conditions of his company based on the data.

The people involved in the aforesaid cases allegedly committed document forgery in accordance with Law no. 6/2004 (*Law on Illegal Immigration and Expulsion*). The cases have been referred to the Public Prosecutions Office upon completion of the investigation.



**(III)**

The CCAC received a report filed in person by a resident, claiming that an investigator of the Judiciary Police (PJ) had allegedly made illegal access to his and his female friend's immigration records with abuse of power.

After investigation, the CCAC found that in 2019, the investigator involved was suspected to have, for his personal purpose, accessed the immigration records of the aforesaid resident and his female friend several times through the information system of the PJ without authorisation from his superior and justification related to investigation.

The investigator was suspected to have committed abuse of power under the *Penal Code* and the crime of undue access provided for in Law no. 8/2005 (*Personal Data Protection Act*). The case was referred to the Public Prosecutions Office upon completion of the investigation in September 2020. The CCAC also reported the situation to the PJ.

**(IV)**

The CCAC uncovered a case where a few leaders of a civic association were suspected of defrauding the Social Welfare Bureau (IAS) of subsidies for a long time.

It was discovered in the investigation that the civic association had been deceiving the IAS into approving and granting subsidies for a long time through submission of untrue declaration documents. Evidence showed that the leaders colluded with the accountants of the association to cheat the IAS by means of document forgery, resulting in a serious loss of public fund involving over MOP2 million.

Their acts have allegedly constituted fraud and document forgery in accordance with the *Penal Code* and computer falsification in accordance with Law no. 11/2009 (*Law on Combat of Computer Crime*). The case was referred to the Public Prosecutions Office upon completion of the investigation in June 2020.

(V)

The CCAC cracked down a case where a local music education centre allegedly defrauded the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau (DSEJ) into granting subsidies under the Continuing Education Development Plan.

It was found in the investigation that the three partners of the centre recruited “fake students” in person or through intermediaries who received kickbacks in return. They lured citizens who had never used or had not yet used up the subsidies under the Continuing Education Development Plan to register for the fake courses of the centre in exchange for cash rebate. In return, the citizens received cash with an amount ranging from MOP2,000 to MOP2,500 or consumption quota with a value ranging from MOP2,000 to MOP3,000 from the centre without attending the courses.

The three partners instructed their staff to ask the fake students to sign the attendance sheets in advance without showing up in the courses during the registration processes. In addition, the three partners accessed the online “course system” on their own or through their staff to complete the registration for the confirmation of running the courses and falsely declared those persons’ attendance to all or a majority of the courses. Subsequently, they requested the DSEJ to grant the subsidies by using the records and data in the “course system”. As a result, the DSEJ has granted subsidies with an amount totalling more than MOP1 million for the courses involved. Moreover, it was also discovered that the centre let other persons attend its courses under the names of 24 students who had registered for the

courses in order to defraud over subsidies. There were 24 students who actually attended the courses but made their registrations under other people's names and thus received the subsidies.

Eventually, it was found that there were 196 people who had allegedly participated in the fraud, including three proprietors, one instructor, five intermediaries who received kickbacks, 186 fake students and one person who made fraudulent registration by using someone else's identification document.

The said persons allegedly committed fraud, document forgery and use of someone else's identification document in accordance with the *Penal Code* and computer falsification in accordance with Law no. 11/2009 (*Law on Combat of Computer Crime*). The case was referred to the Public Prosecutions Office upon completion of the investigation in September 2020.

## (VI)

In the course of investigating into the case related to the Subsidy Scheme for Acquiring Eco-friendly and Energy-Saving Products and Equipment, the CCAC found that, between 2012 and 2015, an energy-saving equipment supplier had, on behalf of several merchants, dealt with the procedures to the Environmental Protection and Energy Conservation Fund (FPACE), where the supplier submitted inflated quotations and invoices of energy-saving lamps when submitting the applications in order to scam subsidies from the FPACE. The supplier also allegedly made untrue quotations and invoices by falsely claiming equipment which was already put into use as new equipment to be acquired by the merchants in order to apply for subsidies for them, causing the FPACE to grant subsidies which were originally beyond the scope of granting to the merchants.

The supplier involved allegedly committed fraud and document forgery under the *Penal Code*. The case was referred to the Public Prosecutions Office upon completion of the investigation in December 2020.

(VII)

The CCAC received a report claiming that a police officer of the Public Security Police Force (CPSP) introduced a man for illegal lending in a company where the police officer acted as a witness to the signing of the IOU and the obtaining of the cheque from the person in charge of the company by the victim in the company. Subsequently, the police officer intentionally accompanied the victim to cash the cheque at the bank and solicited MOP4,000 as “referral fee” from the victim.

After investigation, it was found that the aforesaid police officer and the person in charge of the company allegedly committed usury under the *Penal Code*. As the handling of this issue was beyond the competence of the CCAC, the CCAC referred the case to the Judiciary Police for handling. As for the acts of the aforesaid police officer who allegedly involved in the loan-sharking activities and received “referral fee”, which constituted the liability for disciplinary offences, the CCAC had already reported the situation to the CPSP according to the law for follow-up action.

#### **IV. Mutual case assistance in cross-border investigation**

For mutual case assistance in cross-border investigation, due to the pandemic, part of the work was suspended in 2020. Therefore, there was a decrease in the requests made to the CCAC as well as those made by the Anti-Corruption Bureau to the counterparts outside the Region compared with the previous year.

##### **1. Requests for case assistance to the CCAC from law enforcement agencies outside the Region**

In 2020, the Anti-Corruption Bureau placed six cases on file for investigation at the requests for case assistance received from counterparts outside the Region. Along with the cases carried forward from 2019, the Anti-Corruption Bureau handled a total of 11 requests for case assistance made to the CCAC, including

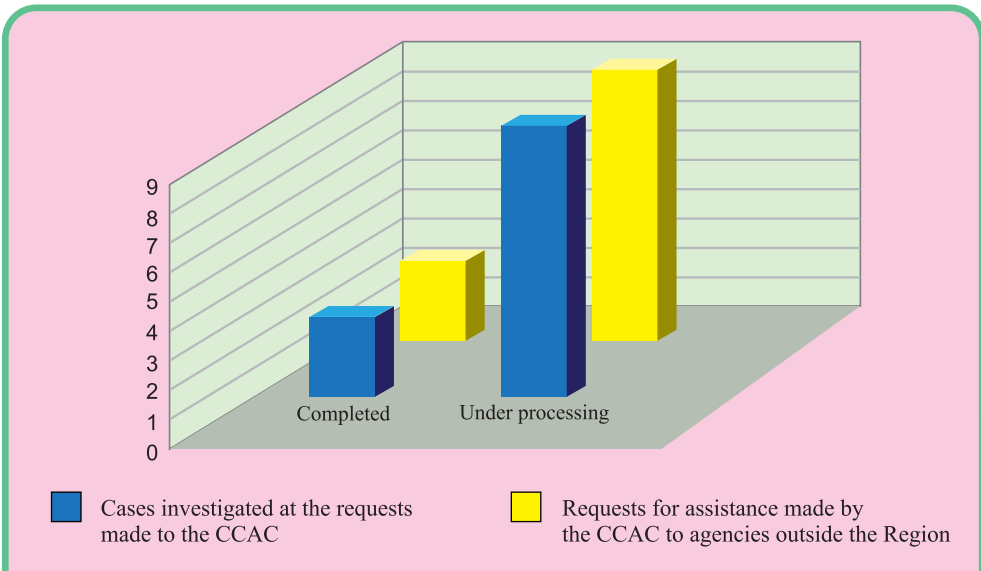
four by agencies of the Chinese mainland and seven by the Independent Commission against Corruption (ICAC) of Hong Kong. Up to the end of 2020, two were completed while the remaining nine are still under processing.

**2. The CCAC’s requests for case assistance to agencies outside the Region**

In 2020, the CCAC made 11 requests for case assistance to counterparts outside the Region, including six to agencies of the Chinese mainland, three to the ICAC of Hong Kong and two made to both. By the end of 2020, two of the requests have been completed and replied while the remaining nine are still under processing.

Mutual case assistance	Completed	Under processing	Total
Cases investigated at the requests made to CCAC	2	9	11
Requests for assistance made by CCAC to agencies outside the Region	2	9	11

**Statistics of mutual case assistance in 2020**



## V. Court verdicts

In 2020, a total of 17 criminal cases processed by the CCAC were tried, where 61 suspects were involved. Final judgments have been rendered on 11 cases while some cases are still at the appeal stage.

The following cases went to trial upon completion of investigation by the CCAC and referral to the Public Prosecutions Office and final judgments were rendered on them in 2020. The data is as follow:

No.	Charge proposed by CCAC	Charge filed by Public Prosecutions Office	Competent court	Judgment
1	Cheang XX: 2 counts of embezzlement, 4 counts of power abuse.	1 count of embezzlement.	Court of First Instance  Court of Second Instance	2-year-and-6-month imprisonment for 1 count of embezzlement with the execution of the sentence suspended for 2 years on condition that he shall donate MOP30,000 to the Macao SAR.  The appeal was rejected by the Court of Second Instance.
2	Ieong XX: 35 counts of document forgery, 8 counts of fraud.  Chao XX: 7 counts of document forgery, 8 counts of fraud.  Lou XX: 24 counts of document forgery.	Ieong XX: 4 counts of document forgery.  Ieong XX and Chao XX: 1 count of document forgery, 1 count of fraud.  Lou XX: 2 counts of document forgery.	Court of First Instance	Ieong XX: 2-year-and-9-month imprisonment for 5 counts of document forgery and 1 count of fraud with the execution of the sentence suspended for 3 years on condition that he shall donate MOP30,000 to the Macao SAR.

2			Court of First Instance	<p>Chao XX: 1-year imprisonment for 1 count of document forgery and 1 count of fraud with the execution of the sentence suspended for 2 years.</p> <p>In addition, Ieong XX and Chao XX should pay to the Financial Services Bureau, jointly and severally, a compensation amounting to MOP75,640 plus prejudgment interest.</p> <p>Lou XX: 1-year-and-2-month imprisonment for 2 counts of document forgery with the execution of the sentence suspended for 2 years on condition that he shall donate MOP15,000 to the Macao SAR.</p>
3	<p>Ng XX: 3 counts of passive bribery to perform illicit acts, 1 count of money laundering.</p> <p>Lei X: 1 count of money laundering.</p> <p>Lei XX: 3 counts of active bribery.</p>	<p>Lei XX: 1 count of active bribery.</p> <p>Ng XX: 3 counts of passive bribery to perform illicit acts.</p>	<p>Court of First Instance</p> <p>Court of Second Instance</p>	<p>Ng XX: 3-year imprisonment for 1 count of passive bribery to perform illicit acts.</p> <p>Lei XX: 1-year imprisonment for 1 count of active bribery.</p> <p>The appeal was rejected by the Court of Second Instance.</p>

<p>4</p>	<p>Chan XX and Chan XX: 1 count of document forgery.</p> <p>Chan XX: 2 counts of inaccurate data in declaration of assets and interests.</p>	<p>Chan XX and Chan XX: 1 count of document forgery.</p> <p>Chan XX: 2 counts of inaccurate data in declaration of assets and interests.</p>	<p>Court of First Instance</p>	<p>Chan XX: 93-day fine at MOP3,000 per day, totalling MOP279,000, for 2 counts of inaccurate data in declaration of assets and interests. If the fine is not paid, a 62-day imprisonment should be imposed.</p>
<p>5</p>	<p>Si XX and Tam XX: 1 count of passive bribery to perform illicit acts, 1 count of forgery committed by public servant.</p> <p>Tai XX: 1 count of active bribery, 1 count of forgery committed by public servant.</p> <p>Mak XX: 1 count of forgery committed by public servant.</p>	<p>Tam XX, Si XX and Mak XX: 30 counts of forgery committed by public servant.</p> <p>Tai XX: 10 counts of forgery committed by public servant, 10 counts of document forgery.</p> <p>Mak XX: 1 count of active bribery.</p> <p>Tam XX and Si XX: 1 count of passive bribery to perform illicit acts.</p>	<p>Court of First Instance</p>	<p>Tam XX and Si XX: 1-year imprisonment for 3 counts of forgery with the execution of the sentence suspended for 2 years.</p> <p>Mak XX: 10-month imprisonment for 2 counts of document forgery with the execution of the sentence suspended for 2 years.</p> <p>Tai XX: 1-year-and-3-month imprisonment for 3 counts of document forgery with the execution of the sentence suspended for 2 years.</p>



6	Lei XX: 1 count of forgery committed by public servant, 1 count of fraud over high value.	Lei XX: 1 count of document forgery, 1 count of fraud over high value.	Court of First Instance	2-year-and-3-month imprisonment for 1 count of document forgery and 1 count of fraud with the execution of the sentence suspended for 2 years on condition that he shall donate MOP30,000 to the Macao SAR. In addition, he should pay to the Macao SAR a compensation amounting to MOP58,019 plus prejudgment interest.
7	Si XX and Kuok XX: 1 count of document forgery, 1 count of fraud over considerably high value, 2 counts of false statement or declaration in declaration of assets and interests.	Si XX: 1 count of document forgery, 1 count of inaccurate data in declaration of assets and interests.  Kuok XX: 1 count of document forgery, 1 count of inaccurate data in declaration of assets and interests.	Court of First Instance  Court of Second Instance	Si XX and Kuok XX: 8-month imprisonment for 1 count of document forgery and 1 count of inaccurate data in declaration of assets and interests with the execution of the sentence suspended for 1 year.  The appeal was rejected by the Court of Second Instance.
8	Tong XX: 45 counts of document forgery.	Tong XX: 45 counts of document forgery.	Court of First Instance	Tong XX: 3-year imprisonment for 43 counts of document forgery with the execution of the sentence suspended for 4 years.

For the following cases, final judgments have not yet been rendered after the judgments of first instance were made in 2020:

No.	Charge proposed by CCAC	Charge filed by Public Prosecutions Office	Competent court	Judgment
1	<p>Choi XX: 142 counts of unlawful economic advantage, 1 count of power abuse, 5 counts of inaccurate data in declaration of assets and interests.</p> <p>Mak XX: 142 counts of unlawful economic advantage.</p> <p>Kou XX: 142 counts of unlawful economic advantage, 1 count of inaccurate data in declaration of assets and interests.</p> <p>Sou XX: 2 counts of inaccurate data in declaration of assets and interests.</p>	<p>Choi XX, Mak XX and Kou XX: 142 counts of unlawful economic advantage.</p> <p>Choi XX: 1 count of power abuse, 1 count of misappropriation, 1 count of false statement or declaration in declaration of assets and interests.</p> <p>Kou XX: 1 count of false statement or declaration in declaration of assets and interests.</p> <p>Sou XX: 1 count of false statement or declaration in declaration of assets and interests.</p>	Court of First Instance	<p>Choi XX: 4-year imprisonment for 2 counts of power abuse and 1 count of false statement or declaration in declaration of assets and interests.</p> <p>Mak XX: 2-year imprisonment for 1 count of power abuse.</p> <p>Kou XX: 2-year-and-3-month imprisonment for 1 count of power abuse and 1 count of false statement or declaration in declaration of assets and interests.</p> <p>Sou XX: 120-day fine at MOP1,800 per day, totalling MOP216,000, for 1 count of false statement or declaration in declaration of assets and interests. If the fine is not paid, a 80-day imprisonment should be imposed.</p>

In addition, according to the open website of the competent courts, the following cases went to trial following completion of investigation by the CCAC and referral to the Public Prosecutions Office and judgments were made in 2020. The data is as follow:

No.	Charge proposed by CCAC	Charge filed by Public Prosecutions Office	Competent court	Judgment
1	<p>Ng XX: 1 count of criminal association, 266 counts of document forgery*, 33 counts of document forgery**, 7 counts of active bribery.</p> <p>Ng XX: 1 count of criminal association, 248 counts of document forgery*, 18 counts of document forgery**.</p> <p>U XX: 1 count of criminal association, 184 counts of document forgery*, 9 counts of use of forged document, 18 counts of document forgery**.</p> <p>* Paragraph 2, Article 18, Law no. 6/2004</p> <p>** Article 244, <i>Penal Code</i></p> <p>Ieong XX: 1 count of criminal association, 74 counts of document forgery, 7 counts of use of forged document.</p>	<p>Ng XX and Ng XX: 1 count of criminal association.</p> <p>Cheong XX, Ian XX, U XX and Ieong XX: 1 count of criminal association.</p> <p>Cheong XX: 4 counts of passive bribery to perform illicit acts, 1 count of breach of secrecy, 3 counts of power abuse.</p> <p>Ng XX: 4 counts of active bribery.</p> <p>Ng XX, Cheong XX and Ip XX: 1 count of money laundering.</p> <p>Ng XX, Cheong XX and Cheong XX: 1 count of money laundering.</p> <p>Ng XX, Cheong XX and Cheong XX: 1 count of money laundering.</p>	Court of First Instance	<p>Cheong XX: 2-year imprisonment for 4 counts of breach of secrecy and 3 counts of inaccurate data in declaration of assets and interests.</p> <p>Ian XX: 4-year imprisonment for 7 counts of document forgery.</p> <p>Ng XX: 1-year-and-9-month imprisonment for 1 count of power abuse and 2 counts of breach of secrecy.</p>

<p>1</p>	<p>Ian XX: 1 count of criminal association, 28 counts of document forgery, 1 count of arrogation.</p> <p>Cheong XX: 7 counts of passive bribery to perform illicit acts, 1 count of breach of secrecy, 2 counts of document forgery, 3 counts of inaccurate data in declaration of assets and interests.</p> <p>Ip XX: 3 counts of inaccurate data in declaration of assets and interests.</p> <p>Tong XX: 87 counts of document forgery, 3 counts of use of forged document.</p> <p>Leong XX: 62 counts of document forgery, 10 counts of use of forged document.</p> <p>Ao Ieong XX: 35 counts of document forgery, 12 counts of use of forged document.</p>	<p>Ng XX, Cheong XX and Chang XX: 1 count of money laundering.</p> <p>Ng XX, Cheong XX and Chan XX: 2 counts of money laundering.</p> <p>Cheong XX and Ip XX: 3 counts of inaccurate data in declaration of assets and interests.</p> <p>Ng XX: 2 counts of power abuse, 2 counts of breach of secrecy.</p> <p>Ng XX, U XX, Ieong XX, Ian XX, Seng XX, Lei XX and Kuong XX: 2 counts of document forgery.</p> <p>Ng XX, U XX, Ieong XX, Ian XX and Seng XX: 4 counts of document forgery.</p> <p>Ng XX, U XX, Ieong XX and Seng XX: 1 count of document forgery.</p> <p>Ng XX, Ng XX, U XX, Ian XX and Tong XX: 2 counts of document forgery.</p>	<p>Court of First Instance</p>	<p>Ng XX: 15-year imprisonment for 1 count of criminal association and 23 counts of document forgery. In addition to the 5-year-and-3-month imprisonment for fraud over high value in another case, he was sentenced to a single sentence of 18-year imprisonment.</p> <p>Ng XX: 12-year imprisonment for 1 count of criminal association and 19 counts of document forgery.</p> <p>U XX: 8-year-and-6-month imprisonment for 1 count of criminal association and 23 counts of document forgery.</p> <p>Ieong XX: 7-year-and-6-month imprisonment for 1 count of criminal association and 21 counts of document forgery.</p>
----------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<p>1</p>	<p>Wong XX: 41 counts of document forgery, 7 counts of use of forged document.</p> <p>Lam XX: 2 counts of document forgery, 2 counts of use of forged document.</p> <p>Io XX: 7 counts of document forgery, 2 counts of use of forged document.</p> <p>Wong XX: 35 counts of document forgery, 21 counts of use of forged document.</p> <p>Seng XX: 3 counts of document forgery.</p> <p>Tong XX: 2 counts of document forgery, 1 count of use of forged document.</p> <p>Ngai XX: 3 counts of document forgery, 2 counts of use of forged document.</p> <p>Lao XX: 3 counts of document forgery, 2 counts of use of forged document.</p>	<p>Ng XX, Ng XX, Ian XX and Tong XX: 2 counts of document forgery.</p> <p>Ng XX, Ng XX, U XX and Lam XX: 2 counts of document forgery.</p> <p>Ng XX, Ng XX, U XX and Io XX: 2 counts of document forgery.</p> <p>Ng XX, Ng XX and U XX: 2 counts of document forgery.</p> <p>Io XX: 4 counts of document forgery.</p> <p>Ng XX, Ng XX, U XX, Ieong XX, Ian XX and Leong XX: 1 count of document forgery.</p> <p>Ng XX, Ng XX, U XX, Ieong XX and Ian XX: 3 counts of document forgery.</p> <p>Ng XX, Ng XX, U XX, Ian XX and Leong XX: 1 count of document forgery.</p>	<p>Court of First Instance</p>	<p>Seng XX: 3-year-and-6-month imprisonment for 2 counts of document forgery.</p> <p>Leong XX: 3-year-and-9-month imprisonment for 3 counts of document forgery.</p> <p>Tong XX: 5-year imprisonment for 7 counts of document forgery.</p> <p>Wong XX and Ao Ieong XX: 2-year-and-9-month imprisonment for 1 count of document forgery.</p> <p>Wong XX: 3-year-and-6-month imprisonment for 4 counts of document forgery.</p> <p>Tong XX: 2-year-and-9-month imprisonment for 1 count of document forgery.</p>
----------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<p>1</p>	<p>Ng XX: 6 counts of power abuse, 4 counts of breach of secrecy.</p>	<p>Ng XX, Ng XX, U XX and Ian XX: 1 count of document forgery.</p> <p>Ng XX, Ng XX, U XX, Ieong XX and Leong XX: 10 counts of document forgery.</p> <p>Ng XX, Ng XX, U XX and Leong XX: 2 counts of document forgery.</p> <p>Ng XX, Ng XX, U XX and Ieong XX: 8 counts of document forgery.</p> <p>Ng XX, Ng XX, U XX and Ieong XX: 2 counts of document forgery.</p> <p>Ng XX, Ng XX and U XX: 1 count of document forgery.</p> <p>Ng XX, Ng XX, U XX, Tong XX and Ng XX: 1 count of document forgery.</p> <p>Ng XX, Ng XX, Tong XX and Ng XX: 1 count of document forgery.</p> <p>Ng XX, Ng XX, U XX, Ieong XX and Tong XX: 6 counts of document forgery.</p>	<p>Court of First Instance</p>	<p>Ngai XX and Lao XX: 3-year-and-6-month imprisonment for 4 counts of document forgery.</p> <p>Kuong XX and Lei XX: 3-year imprisonment for 2 counts of document forgery with the execution of the sentence suspended for 3 years on condition that they shall donate MOP20,000 to the Macao SAR.</p> <p>Ng XX: 2-year-and-6-month imprisonment for 1 count of document forgery with the execution of the sentence suspended for 3 years on condition that he shall donate MOP20,000 to the Macao SAR.</p>
----------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

1		<p>Ng XX, Ng XX, U XX, Ieong XX and Tong XX: 2 counts of document forgery.</p> <p>Ng XX, Ng XX, U XX and Tong XX: 1 count of document forgery.</p> <p>Ng XX, Ng XX and Tong XX: 1 count of document forgery.</p> <p>Ng XX, Ng XX, U XX and Ieong XX: 2 counts of document forgery.</p> <p>Ng XX, Ng XX, U XX, Ieong XX, Wong XX, Tong XX and Ng XX: 2 counts of document forgery.</p> <p>Ng XX, Ng XX, U XX, Ieong XX and Wong XX: 5 counts of document forgery.</p> <p>Ng XX, Ng XX, U XX and Wong XX: 1 count of document forgery.</p> <p>Ng XX, Ng XX, U XX and Ieong XX: 3 counts of document forgery.</p>	Court of First Instance	
---	--	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------	--

1		<p>Ng XX, Ng XX and Ieong XX: 1 count of document forgery.</p> <p>Ng XX, Ng XX, U XX, Ieong XX and Ao Ieong XX: 5 counts of document forgery.</p> <p>Ng XX, Ng XX, U XX and Ao Ieong XX: 3 counts of document forgery.</p> <p>Ng XX, Ng XX, U XX and Ieong XX: 6 counts of document forgery.</p> <p>Ng XX, Ng XX and U XX: 3 counts of document forgery.</p> <p>Ng XX, Ng XX and Ieong XX: 1 count of document forgery.</p> <p>Ng XX, Ng XX, U XX, Ieong XX, Wong XX and Tong XX: 2 counts of document forgery.</p> <p>Ng XX, Ng XX, U XX, Wong XX and Tong XX: 1 count of document forgery.</p>	Court of First Instance	
---	--	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------	--



1		<p>Ng XX, Ng XX, U XX, Ieong XX and Wong XX: 6 counts of document forgery.</p> <p>Ng XX, Ng XX, U XX, Ieong XX and Tong XX: 2 counts of document forgery.</p> <p>Ng XX, Ng XX, U XX and Wong XX: 2 counts of document forgery.</p> <p>Ng XX, Ng XX, U XX and Ieong XX: 2 counts of document forgery.</p> <p>Ng XX, Ng XX, U XX and Ieong XX: 1 count of document forgery.</p> <p>Ng XX, Ng XX and U XX: 3 counts of document forgery.</p> <p>Ng XX, Ng XX and U XX: 1 count of document forgery.</p> <p>Ng XX, Ng XX, U XX, Ieong XX and Tong XX: 2 counts of document forgery.</p>	Court of First Instance	
---	--	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------	--

1		<p>Ng XX, Ng XX, U XX and Tong XX: 3 counts of document forgery.</p> <p>Ng XX, Ng XX and U XX: 1 count of document forgery.</p> <p>Ng XX, Ng XX and Ieong XX: 1 count of document forgery.</p> <p>Ng XX, Ng XX, U XX, Ieong XX, Ngai XX and Lao XX: 2 counts of document forgery.</p> <p>Ng XX, Ng XX, U XX, Ieong XX and Ngai XX: 3 counts of document forgery.</p> <p>Ng XX, Ng XX, U XX, Ieong XX and Lao XX: 2 counts of document forgery.</p> <p>Ng XX, Ng XX, Ngai XX and Lao XX: 1 count of document forgery.</p> <p>Ng XX, Ng XX and Ieong XX: 2 counts of document forgery.</p>	Court of First Instance	
---	--	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------	--

2	<p>Ng XX: 5 counts of document forgery, 1 count of fraud over high value.</p> <p>Tam XX: 1 count of document forgery, 1 count of inaccurate data in declaration of assets and interests.</p>	<p>Ng XX: 3 counts of document forgery, 1 count of fraud over high value.</p> <p>Tam XX: 1 count of document forgery, 1 count of inaccurate data in declaration of assets and interests.</p>	Court of First Instance	<p>Ng XX: 300-day fine at MOP90 per day, totalling MOP27,000, for 3 counts of document forgery and 1 count of fraud over high value. If the fine is not paid, a 200-day imprisonment should be imposed.</p>
3	<p>Chan XX: 8 counts of fraud, 8 counts of document forgery, 3 counts of power abuse.</p> <p>Leong XX: 2 counts of fraud, 2 counts of document forgery.</p> <p>Ngan XX: 5 counts of fraud, 5 counts of document forgery.</p> <p>Chan XX: 6 counts of power abuse.</p> <p>Chan X: 2 counts of power abuse.</p> <p>Iao XX: 2 counts of power abuse.</p>	<p>Chan XX: 17 counts of document forgery, 10 counts of fraud, 3 counts of power abuse.</p> <p>Leong XX: 4 counts of document forgery, 2 counts of fraud.</p> <p>Ngan XX: 10 counts of document forgery, 5 counts of fraud.</p> <p>Chan XX: 5 counts of power abuse.</p> <p>Chan XX and Chan XX: 1 count of power abuse.</p> <p>Chan X: 2 counts of power abuse.</p> <p>Iao XX: 2 counts of power abuse.</p>	Court of First Instance	<p>Chan XX: 3-year-and-6-month imprisonment for 10 counts of document forgery, 10 counts of fraud and 4 counts of power abuse. Together with the previous sentence, he was sentenced to a 7-year imprisonment and should pay a compensation amounting to MOP40,000 to Transport Bureau (DSAT).</p> <p>Leong XX: 1-year-and-3-month imprisonment for 2 counts of document forgery and 2 counts of fraud. He should pay a compensation amounting to MOP6,346 to DSAT.</p>

3			<p style="text-align: center;">Court of First Instance</p>	<p>Chan XX: 1-year-and-6-month imprisonment for 6 counts of power abuse with the execution of the sentence suspended for 2 years. He should pay a compensation amounting to MOP40,000 to DSAT.</p> <p>Chan XX: 9-month imprisonment for 2 counts of power abuse with the execution of the sentence suspended for 2 years. He should pay a compensation amounting to MOP20,000 to DSAT.</p> <p>Ngan XX: 2-year-and-3-month imprisonment for 5 counts of document forgery and 5 counts of fraud with the execution of the sentence suspended for 2 years. He should pay a compensation amounting to MOP50,000 to DSAT.</p>
---	--	--	--------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

4	Ip XX: 1 count of active bribery.	Ip XX: 1 count of active bribery.	Court of First Instance	Ip XX: 7-month imprisonment for 1 count of active bribery with the execution of the sentence suspended for 1 year and 6 months on condition that he shall donate MOP20,000 to the Macao SAR.
---	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

## VI. Declaration of assets and interests

The regime of declaration of assets and interests serves as an important measure aiming to suppress corruption through inspection of the situations of public servants' incomes and properties. Since its implementation in 1998, the regime has been in force for 22 years. In order to fulfil the duties prescribed in the law, the CCAC is responsible for processing the declarations of assets and interests of a majority of public servants. Through declaration of assets and interests as a means of supervision, a corruption-free and disciplined culture of public servants is developed, which will facilitate the enhancement of credibility of a transparent government.

Looking back on the work carried out previously, the CCAC has been maintaining good cooperation with declarants. So far, there is no declarant or declarant's spouse or cohabiting partner who is held legally responsible for failure to submit the declaration. In addition, while enforcing the law strictly, the CCAC takes the initiative to follow up the situations by sending overdue notice to those who have failed to submit the declaration in order to remind them of their statutory obligation. When they submit their belated declarations, they are required to submit justification in written form so that they can be exempted from the relevant penalties provided by law. For this reason, the work related to declaration of assets and interests has basically achieved the intended effect.

Last year the CCAC detected a few cases involving inaccurate data in declaration of assets and interests in accordance with the *Legal Regime of Declaration of Assets and Interests*. The cases have already been referred to the Public Prosecutions Office. In addition, in 2020, the court rendered sentences for inaccurate data on four cases and false statement in declaration of assets and interests on two cases. The increase in the cases related to declaration of assets and interests reminds public servants that they shall provide true data about their assets and interests so that the regime of declaration of assets and interests will become one important “firewall” of corruption prevention mechanism.

In 2020, the CCAC collected the declaration forms from a total of 12,711 people (see Table I) and sent a total of 186 overdue notices to those who failed to submit the declaration within the statutory period (including declarants and their spouses and cohabiting partners) (see Tables II and III). The followings are the tables showing the relevant data:

**Table I**  
**Statistics of individuals who submitted declaration of assets and interests in 2020**

Reasons for submitting declaration	Total
Appointment	1,998
Change of position	3,730
Termination of office	1,577
5-year renewal	3,412
Renewal with that of spouse	460
Pursuit of data-provision duty	1,263
Voluntary renewal	271
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,711</b>

**Table II**  
**Statistics on overdue notices sent in 2020**  
 (Recipients: declarants)

No.	Entity/service in which the declarant works	No. of overdue notices sent
1	Health Bureau	43
2	Public Security Police Force	17
3	Cultural Affairs Bureau	16
4	University of Macau	15
5	Municipal Affairs Bureau	11
6	Education and Youth Affairs Bureau	9
7	Correctional Services Bureau	8
8	Welfare Association of Public Security Police Force	5
9	Government Head Office Auxiliary Bureau	5
10	Macao Customs Service	5
11	Public Security Forces Affairs Bureau of Macau	5
12	Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau	4
13	Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau	3
14	Social Welfare Bureau	3
15	Social Security Fund	3
16	Fire Services Bureau	3
17	Financial Services Bureau	3
18	Macao Polytechnic Institute	3
19	Sports Bureau	3
20	Legal Affairs Bureau	2
21	Marine and Water Bureau	2
22	Office of the President of the Court of Final Appeal	2

No.	Entity/service in which the declarant works	No. of overdue notices sent
23	Statistics and Census Service	2
24	Judiciary Police	1
25	Secretariat of the Legislative Assembly	1
26	Transport Bureau	1
27	Housing Bureau	1
28	Pension Fund	1
29	Higher Education Bureau	1
30	Labour Affairs Bureau	1
31	Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau	1
32	Macao Foundation	1
33	Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute	1
34	Environmental Protection Bureau	1
35	Protocol, Public Relations and External Affairs Office	1
36	Unitary Police Service	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>

**Table III**  
**Statistics on overdue notices sent in 2020**  
 (Recipient: declarant's spouse or cohabiting partner)

Recipient	No. of overdue notices sent
Declarant's spouse or cohabiting partner	1



Under the SAR Government’s measure to continuously promote the development of electronic governance and convenient service, the CCAC has developed new systems and upgraded the respective applications promptly. In 2020, the CCAC kept up with the times by optimising the “notification processing system of declaration of assets and interests”, which had been in operation for eight years, in order to carry out the works related to declaration of assets and interests in a smoother and more orderly way. In fact, the optimisation of the system has boosted the document processing efficiency of public departments and thus enhanced the quality of work. Since its launch in 2013, over 24,000 notification letters have been received through the system. Among the 4,041 official letters/notification letters of declaration of assets and interests received by the CCAC in 2020, over 3,500 were received through the system. In addition, the public departments that keep up frequent correspondence with the CCAC have become users of the system one after another, which made up over 60% of all public departments, reflecting the effective result it has achieved.

Up to the end of 2020, 61 public administrative services or entities, autonomous services, autonomous funds, public legal persons or public corporations, wholly or mainly public funded corporations and concessionaires for the exploitation of property of the public domain that had the duty to notify the declarants of the obligation to submit the declaration had already activated the “notification processing system of declaration of assets and interests” provided by the CCAC. 57 of them are using the system (see Table IV) while the remaining four never used the system, of which two were merged subsequently.

**Table IV**  
**List of users of “notification processing system of  
 declaration of assets and interests” in 2020**

No.	Entity/Service
1	Civil Aviation Authority
2	Monetary Authority of Macao
3	Commission of Audit
4	Fire Services Bureau
5	Consumer Council
6	Commission Against Corruption
7	Legal and Judicial Training Centre
8	Public Security Police Force
9	Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau
10	Macao Economic and Cultural Office in Taiwan
11	Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau
12	Legal Affairs Bureau
13	Labour Affairs Bureau
14	Marine and Water Bureau
15	Transport Bureau
16	Cartography and Cadastre Bureau
17	Correctional Services Bureau
18	Macao Economic Services
19	Statistics and Census Service
20	Education and Youth Affairs Bureau
21	Financial Services Bureau
22	Public Security Forces Affairs Bureau of Macao

No.	Entity/Service
23	Identification Services Bureau
24	Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau
25	Environmental Protection Bureau
26	Land, Public Works and Transport Bureau
27	Macao Government Tourism Office
28	Science and Technology Development Fund
29	Cultural Industries Fund
30	Macao Foundation
31	Pension Fund
32	Social Security Fund
33	Supporting Office to the Permanent Secretariat of the Forum for Economic and Trade Co-operation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries
34	Government Information Bureau
35	Infrastructure Development Office
36	Office for the Development of the Energy Sector
37	Financial Intelligence Office
38	Office of the Prosecutor General
39	Office for Personal Data Protection
40	Office of the President of the Court of Final Appeal
41	Municipal Affairs Bureau
42	Social Welfare Bureau
43	Cultural Affairs Bureau
44	Sports Bureau

No.	Entity/Service
45	Macao Institute for Tourism Studies
46	Housing Bureau
47	Printing Bureau
48	Macao Polytechnic Institute
49	Macao Light Rapid Transit Corporation, Limited
50	Judiciary Police
51	Secretariat of the Legislative Assembly
52	Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau
53	Government Head Office Auxiliary Bureau
54	Secretariat of the Executive Council
55	Unitary Police Service
56	Health Bureau
57	University of Macau

In addition, 13 public administrative services or entities, autonomous services, autonomous funds, public legal persons or public corporations, wholly or mainly public funded corporations and concessionaires for the exploitation of property of the public domain have already been informed and contacted by the CCAC, but they still have not yet activated the aforesaid “notification processing system of declaration of assets and interests” provided by the CCAC, reflecting that some departments or corporations still need to make an effort to make appropriate adjustments as soon as possible in order to fully implement Law no. 11/2003 (*Legal Regime of Declaration of Assets and Interests*) republished by Law no. 1/2013.

In 2020, the CCAC, based on the continuation of the promotional actions carried out in the previous year, took advantage of the growing popularity of social networks to actively explore new channels for promotion. Currently, apart from launching the special website of declaration of assets and interests, providing the guidelines on filling in the declaration form in both paper and electronic versions and giving talks and seminars, the CCAC also makes public the information related to the *Legal Regime of Declaration of Assets and Interests* on its WeChat official account with an aim to keep on promoting the law to public servants and citizens and popularise the relevant contents of the law through various channels so that more citizens will better understand the meaning of declaration of assets and interests.