



**PART V**  
**EXCHANGE & TRAINING**



## PART V

### EXCHANGE & TRAINING

Since the outbreak of the novel coronavirus in early 2020, the CCAC has changed its former ways of exchanges and trainings outside Macao. Instead, it mostly participated in online meetings, seminars and trainings in order to continuously make joint efforts with the Chinese mainland, Hong Kong and international organisations to contribute to the building of integrity.

#### I. Receiving visitors

In order to tie in with the policies to fight the pandemic, in 2021, the CCAC did not receive any delegations outside Macao. Locally, due to the pandemic of Macao was relatively stable, the CCAC received delegations of Macau Anti-Money Laundering Specialists Association and those of the Financial Intelligence Office in February and March 2021 respectively, where the parties exchanged and discussed the cooperation of various plans.

#### II. Visits and regional and international meetings

Since the pandemic in the Chinese mainland and Macao was relatively stable, in January and February 2021, the CCAC went to the nine municipalities of the Guangdong province in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area twice to visit the Guangdong Provincial Commissions for Discipline Inspection and Supervision and other municipal Commissions for Discipline Inspection and Supervision. Also, it conducted a study tour at the education bases for anti-corruption and other enterprises which served as role models for



The Commissioner Against Corruption, Chan Tsz King (left) and Chen Bo, Deputy Secretary of Guangdong Provincial Commission for Discipline Inspection exchanging with each other

integrity in the nine municipalities of Guangdong province in order to continuously make efforts to establish a closer relationship with the counterparts of the Chinese mainland.



**Conducting a study tour at the education bases for anti-corruption in Guangdong province**

The CCAC persistently maintained a good partnership with the Independent Commission Against Corruption of Hong Kong (ICAC). On 18<sup>th</sup> February 2021, the leaders of the CCAC met the Commissioner of the ICAC, Simon Peh Yun-lu and other representatives by videoconferencing where they exchanged views on integrity building of Macao and Hong Kong. They also discussed and exchanged views on the cooperation of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and talked about deepening the cooperation between Hong Kong and Macao.



**The CCAC meeting with the Independent Commission Against Corruption of Hong Kong (ICAC) by videoconferencing**

On the front of international affairs, despite the raging pandemic all over the world, the international associations held online meetings which enabled the CCAC to persistently keep good communications with other countries and regions and proactively carry out the duties as a member of the international associations. In 2021, the CCAC participated in the following international or regional meetings by videoconferencing, including:



#### Participating in international or regional meetings by videoconferencing

- The Asian Regional Meeting of the International Ombudsman Institute (IOI) and the IOI General Assembly successively in May 2021.
- The Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG) Plenary Meeting in July 2021.
- The Election of Directors of Board of Directors of the Asian Region of the IOI in August 2021.
- The “1<sup>st</sup> Global Operational Network of Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Authorities (GlobE Network)” at the invitation of the National Supervisory Commission participated by the CCAC staff in November 2021.

### III. Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

Between 13<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> December 2021, at the invitation of the Office of the Commissioner of the Ministry of the Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of China in the Macao Special Administrative Region, the CCAC staff participated in the 9<sup>th</sup> session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption by videoconferencing. The meeting, which was held in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, registered 2,133 participants from 152 countries to take part in person or online.

At the meeting, eight resolutions and two decisions were adopted, involving the issues of prevention of corruption, functions of audit institutions, asset recovery, cooperation of law-enforcement authorities, building of political declaration of the United Nations General Assembly Special Session.

#### IV. Personnel training

Despite the raging pandemic all over the world, the CCAC could still participate in online trainings. In 2021, the CCAC staff participated in many seminars, workshops and trainings organised by international organisations in order to continuously strengthen the knowledge of the profession and enhance the level of work. Such associations included: IOI, International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA), World Bank, APG, Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

On the other hand, the CCAC proactively arranged internal trainings for its staff. In 2021, the seminar of “Knowledge of anti-money laundering” was held. The CCAC invited a local professional institution to carry out a training for its staff on the knowledge of anti-money laundering so as to grasp the trend and development of money laundering in the area of international finance in a timely manner and persistently enhance the level of enforcement of the staff and the capabilities to perform operations.

Due to the adjustment of the thresholds related to the public procurement procedures of the SAR Government, between May and June, the CCAC invited a professional instructor to give a course on the “Regime of Expenditure of Construction Works and Acquisition of Goods and Services (Public Procurement)”. Through detailed explanation and case analyses, the instructor enabled the staff to have a more comprehensive and deeper understanding of the regime of the public procurement currently in force in Macao so as to facilitate the staff to accurately apply and interpret the legal regime in order to achieve the purpose of acting and supervising according to the law.



Arranging internal trainings for staff members