



PART II
ANTI-CORRUPTION

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I. Introduction

Since the outbreak of the Novel Coronavirus more than three years ago, Macao experienced the most rampant outbreak of the epidemic in 2022. The whole society of Macao came to a standstill due to the epidemic in the middle of the year. However, the CCAC's personnel remained steadfast in performing their duty. Without fear of obstacles caused by the epidemic and having made every effort to overcome the difficulties, they successfully completed the work plans related to the fight against corruption stated in the policy address. They also actively carried out various investigation work and took the opportunities to complete the investigation missions within a limited period of time.

The anti-corruption work in 2022 had the following characteristics:

The priority work of the CCAC in the fight against corruption in 2022 included the in-depth investigation of cases related to subsidies granted by the Government. Such cases involved the Sports Fund, the "Continuous Development and Improvement Programme", the former Education Development Fund and the former Cultural Industries Fund. In May 2022, the Commission of Audit released a performance audit report on the "Supervision of fund granting by the Cultural Industries Fund". After an inspection carried out on the subsequent supervision work performed by the former Cultural Industries Fund over subsidised companies, many doubts were raised about transactions with related parties and conflicts of interest. The CCAC therefore immediately started an investigation in accordance with the order of the Chief Executive. In 2022, the CCAC also detected a suspected case of fraud, where an employee of the former Education and Youth Affairs Bureau, who was responsible for analysing subsidy applications for activities of youth associations, allegedly controlled a youth association secretly and committed fraud in collusion in order to obtain subsidies from the authority.

There was an increase in the number of cases investigated by the CCAC related to illegitimate access to computer data by public servants. The CCAC discovered several cases where public servants, in an attempt to obtain advantages for third parties or to fulfil their own illicit intention, took advantage of their duties and illegally accessed computer data to which they had access, which violated the criminal law. In view of the existence of similar cases in the past, it is necessary for the Government to strengthen promotion and education and build systematic and technical firewalls in order to ensure the security of public data and personal information.

Although the elections for the 7th Legislative Assembly ended a long time ago, the investigation work for the relevant cases is still ongoing. In as late as December 2022, the CCAC detected an electoral bribery case involving more than 200 voters.

The CCAC also successfully detected a case of the crime of breach of secrecy involving a private company. Despite that there are difficulties in the investigation of crimes of corruption and related cases in the private sector due to various reasons, the CCAC spares no effort in following up on those cases dutifully. It was revealed in the case that a senior manager of a private company colluded with others and committed acts that harmed the company's interests. He violated not only professional duties of employees but also the fundamental values of commercial integrity.

In addition, in 2022, there were some negative trends in the aspects of complaints and reports against corruption. Firstly, a small number of complainants continuously made complaints against similar facts or certain targets. Several (sometimes even dozens) complaints were made in a short period of time. As the CCAC duly investigated and dealt with each complaint, those repetitive complaints unnecessarily increased the volume of investigation work and administrative formalities; secondly, some complainants resorted to the form of false accusation to vent their personal anger, which may lead to themselves being criminally responsible. The CCAC will continue to carry out publicity work to raise the quality and level of complaints from residents. It also takes this opportunity to urge the public to maintain a rational and responsible attitude when filing complaints or reports.

In 2022, there was a case of voluntary surrender by a suspect for the first time. It is believed that this may be attributed to the probity culture of Macao as well as the effectiveness of the CCAC's work to combat corruption and raise awareness over the years.

II. Criminal reports and cases filed for investigation

Among the complaints or reports in the anti-corruption area received by the CCAC in 2022, 103 were placed on file for investigation. Among these cases, 63 cases were related to the public sector, 29 were related to the private sector and 11 were mutual assistance cases. The statistical data on the cases in the anti-corruption area handled by the CCAC between 2020 and 2022 are shown in the following table:

Statistics on cases handled between 2020 and 2022

| Item | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|---|------|------|------|
| Cases in the anti-corruption area handled | 107 | 119 | 103 |
| Cases with investigations completed | 149 | 125 | 88 |

Among the cases in the anti-corruption area with investigations completed in 2022, 10 were referred to the Public Prosecutions Office and 78 were archived.

III. Summaries of some of the cases

Among the cases in the anti-corruption area concluded in 2022, some of the cases referred to the judicial bodies for follow-up were selected and are summarised as follows:

(I)

Following the suspected case of passive corruption committed by a former leader of the former Land, Public Works and Transport Bureau (DSSOPT), which was detected in the end of 2021, the CCAC detected another suspected case of passive corruption and money laundering committed by another former leader of the bureau in January 2022.

It was found in the investigation that the former leader allegedly received advantages including huge sums of money and immovable properties and abused his power during his tenure by committing illicit acts during the vetting and approval processes for the applications for construction projects made by the businesspersons involved. Knowing that some pending projects went against the administrative instructions issued by the authority or the relevant procedures, the former leader still abused his power by drastically changing the original street alignment plans and then issuing the revised ones, issuing the construction works licences by way of exception and granting approval for adjustment of the content of the works with special burden, so that the developers could maximise the profits they would gain from the projects.

Investigation showed that the former leader allegedly received advantages including huge sums of money and immovable properties from the businesspersons through his relatives and friends in an indirect way. The acts of the former leader allegedly constituted passive bribery to perform illicit acts and money laundering. The businesspersons involved and relevant individuals allegedly committed active bribery and money laundering respectively.

The former leader and the relevant relatives have hidden in places outside the Region for a long time in order to avoid investigation and have not come back to Macao thus far. Some of their immovable properties have been seized by the relevant body.

Given that the two cases involving the two former leaders of the then DSSOPT are highly relevant and that there were also similarities in the businesspersons and the illegal projects involved in these two cases, with the consent of the Prosecutor Coordinators in charge of the two cases, the two cases were combined as one and were followed up and investigated together. The Public Prosecutions Office brought charges in June 2022.

(II)

The CCAC received an online complaint claiming that a nurse from the Health Bureau (SS), during the exercise of her duties, had privately logged into the medical information system of the SS for several times in order to access the medical records of a colleague. She was therefore suspected to have abused her power and invaded personal privacy.

Investigation showed that a nurse at a health centre, in order to fulfil her personal interest, during the exercise of her duties between December 2019 and March 2021, abused the power inherent to her functions by logging into the medical information system of the SS several times through a computer of the health centre and improperly accessing the personal data and medical records of a colleague, in spite of her knowledge that such act had no legitimacy and that no work instruction had been given.

The aforesaid nurse was suspected to have committed the crime of power abuse provided for in the *Penal Code*, the crime of undue access provided for in Law no. 8/2005 (*Personal Data Protection Act*) and the crime of illegal acquisition, use or provision of computer data provided for in Law no. 11/2009 (*Law on Combatting Computer Crimes*). The case was referred to the Public Prosecutions Office for follow-up in January 2022.

(III)

The CCAC received a report claiming that an employee of the Cartography and Cadastre Bureau (DSCC) had illegally accessed the data of the internal system of the bureau and revealed the land information collected to a friend who engaged in real estate business, so as to facilitate land acquisition activities and make profits. In addition, the aforesaid employee allegedly operated a café without making declaration and without obtaining authorisation. It was also mentioned in the complaint that the employee, together with an employee of the Municipal Affairs Bureau (IAM), had committed fraud to obtain eviction compensation in the course of engaging in land acquisition activities.

Investigation showed that the employee of the DSCC illegally accessed land and property registration data of others without authorisation at least between 2015 and 2019, in order to obtain property information for facilitating his land transaction intermediary business and for satisfying other personal purposes.

It was found in the investigation that the aforesaid employee, in order to hide his identity as a public servant, allegedly established a company in the name of a family member through which he engaged in land transaction intermediary business and renovation business. He was also suspected to hide his identity and operate a café. None of the aforesaid activities was declared in accordance with Law no. 11/2003 (*Legal Regime of Declaration of Assets and Interests*).

It was also found in the investigation that the aforesaid public servant, together with an employee of the IAM, during a land transaction activity, falsely declared that they were the owners of a property and demanded eviction compensation payment from the buyer. They fraudulently obtained an amount of more than HKD1 million.

The aforesaid employee of the DSCC was suspected of committing several crimes, including the crime of power abuse provided for in the *Penal Code*, and the crime of illegal acquisition, use or provision of computer data provided for in Law no. 11/2009 (*Law on Combatting Computer Crimes*), the crime of inaccurate data provided for in Law no. 11/2003 (*Legal Regime of Declaration of Assets and Interests*). The employee of the DSCC and the aforesaid employee of the IAM were also suspected to have committed the crime of fraud provided for in the *Penal Code*. The case was referred to the Public Prosecutions Office for follow-up in February 2022.

(IV)

The CCAC received a report that a deputy sergeant of the Traffic Department of the Public Security Police Force allegedly received bribe. According to the report, the deputy sergeant leaked information about the police to a VIP gaming room owner of a casino, who offered accommodation in luxury hotel suites to the deputy sergeant and his wife in return.

Following an investigation, the CCAC found that the deputy sergeant was very close to some persons associated with VIP gaming rooms and visited the VIP gaming rooms many times in violation of law. During the visits, he allegedly leaked information about the police to the VIP gaming room owner and received advantages such as money and free hotel accommodation in return.

The CCAC took investigative action against the involved deputy sergeant and persons associated with the gaming rooms. A large quantity of cash as well as some communication equipment and documents were seized at the home of the deputy sergeant. Also, mobile phones, documents and computers related to the case were seized at the premises involved.

The deputy sergeant was suspected of committing abuse of power and passive bribery to perform illicit acts provided for in the *Penal Code*. The VIP gaming room owner was suspected of committing active bribery.

The case was transferred to the Public Prosecutions Office (MP) for follow-up in March 2022. Following the suggestion of the MP, the judge of the Court of Criminal Instruction approved that coercive measures would be adopted against the aforesaid persons, including provision of guarantee and periodic presentation.

(V)

The CCAC received a report indicating that a worker of the former Education and Youth Affairs Bureau (the former DSEJ) who was responsible for analysing the subsidy applications for activities of youth associations allegedly controlled a youth association and defrauded over subsidies from the authority in a secret way.

Following an investigation, it was discovered that the officer of the former DSEJ controlled a youth association through his wife and friends and defrauded over subsidies for activities from the former DSEJ through false reports and documentary proofs. The worker also added late subsidy applications for the activities of the youth association through operating the back-end of the computer system and suggested his superior approve the relevant subsidy applications. Moreover, in the course of the vetting and approval

of the report concerning the use of subsidy for the activities, he still suggested his superior settle and pay the subsidies despite he knew that the report and documentary proofs did not match the facts. In addition, upon knowing the former DSEJ would conduct an internal review of the concerned activities, he privately accessed the intranet and sent the relevant internal assessment documents externally.

The worker of the former DSEJ involving in the case allegedly committed fraud, document forgery, forgery committed by public servant, unlawful economic advantage and power abuse stipulated in the *Penal Code*, as well as illegal acquisition, use or provision of computer data and computer forgery provided for in Law no. 11/2009 (*Law on Combatting Computer Crimes*). The case was referred to the Public Prosecutions Office in August 2022 for follow-up.

(VI)

The CCAC received a case about bribery in the private sector referred by the Public Prosecutions Office and a report about bribery in the private sector at the same time. The details of the two cases were completely the same and an investigation was therefore carried out.

It was found in the investigation that before his retirement, a former senior management member of a consultancy firm secretly prepared for the opening of a construction consultancy firm running the same business on the day after his last day of work and headhunted some workers of the company. He also revealed his willingness to the customers whom he was responsible for in the company that he would charge lower than the prices charged by the company. As a result, he managed to win the businesses and construction projects that the company was supposed to get. The company claimed that it had recorded a loss of over MOP1 million.

It was also found in the investigation that a secretary of the former senior management member involved in the case knew well in advance that the latter would start his own business after leaving the company. Nevertheless, she still followed his instructions and repeatedly provided him with some documents and information containing trade secrets of the company through a company email account and mobile phone applications. She also published recruitment advertisements for the new company in private. Her acts aimed to help the former senior management member to compete for businesses with the company through means of unfair competition.

The CCAC believed that the conspiracy act committed by the two parties not only violated the inherent duties of employees at their work, but was also against the important values of business integrity. The two parties, as accomplices, allegedly violated the offences of breach of secrecy as stipulated in the *Penal Code* and illegal acquisition, use or provision of computer data as provided for in the *Law on Combatting Computer Crimes*. The case was referred to the Public Prosecutions Office in October 2022.

(VII)

The CCAC received a case of electoral bribery related to the Legislative Assembly Elections in 2021 referred by the Public Prosecutions Office and subsequently commenced an inquiry.

Following the investigation, it was discovered that during the nomination period, the trustee of the nomination committee of a candidate group co-organised with a tour guide a half-day tour, where they provided meals and gifts such as laundry detergent and umbrellas on which the slogan for soliciting votes for the candidate group was printed. All the expenses involved were paid by the trustee, who managed to tempt over 200 voters into signing and leaving their personal identification data on the nomination form of the group. In the course of the investigation, many people confessed that they learned from social media on mobile phone or by word of mouth that they could join the tour with meals for free if they signed on the form. Before they set off, they were even invited to take photos in front of the Public Administration Building.

The trustee involved allegedly offered free tour, meals and gifts to over 200 Macao residents in order to collect enough voters' signatures on the candidate group nomination form submitted to the Legislative Assembly Elections Affairs Management Committee. The trustee, the tour guide and over 200 voters involved have allegedly committed electoral bribery in accordance with the *Electoral Law of the Legislative Assembly*. The case was referred to the Public Prosecutions Office for follow-up in December 2022.

(VIII)

In March 2022, the person-in-charge of a sports association surrendered to the CCAC, claiming that he had embezzled the funds of the association.

Following an investigation, the CCAC found that the then leader of the sports association allegedly submitted receipts and expenditure reports mentioning overstated amounts of costs of activities for application for subsidies to the Sports Bureau and the Sports Fund in an attempt to defraud extra funds for the payment of operation expenses of the association, involving over MOP1.1 million. The acts have caused losses of public funds.

In addition, it was also found in the investigation that the leader of the sports association allegedly misappropriated the funds deposited in the bank account of the association managed and controlled by him without permission during his tenure in order to satisfy his own financial needs, involving at least over MOP2.4 million.

After that, the leader of the sports association took the initiative to give an account of the course of the incidents to the CCAC and admitted liability.

The leader of the sports association involved has allegedly committed fraud, document forgery and abuse of trust in accordance with the *Penal Code*. The case was referred to the Public Prosecutions Office for follow-up in December 2022.

IV. Mutual case assistance in cross-border investigation

In 2022, the CCAC followed up a total of 29 mutual assistance cases, including 20 cases at the requests for case assistance received from counterparts outside the Region, of which 12 were made by the agencies of the Chinese mainland and eight by the Independent Commission against Corruption (ICAC) of Hong Kong. The CCAC made nine requests for case assistance to counterparts outside the Region, of which four were made to the agencies of the Chinese mainland, three to the ICAC of Hong Kong and two to both the agencies of the Chinese mainland and the ICAC of Hong Kong. Among the 29 mutual assistance cases, 16 were concluded and 13 are still being followed up (see the following table).

| Item | Case assistance requests made by agencies outside the Region to the CCAC | | Total | Case assistance requests made by the CCAC | | Total |
|---|--|------------------|-------|--|------------------|-------|
| | Hong Kong | Chinese mainland | | Hong Kong | Chinese mainland | |
| Place requesting case assistance | | | | | | |
| Cases placed on file for investigation in 2022 | 3 | 8 | 20 | 0 | 2 | 9 |
| Cases in 2022 including those carried forward to 2022 | 5 | 4 | | 3 | 2 | |
| | | | | 2 case assistance requests made to both Hong Kong and the Chinese mainland | | |
| Cases being followed up | 5 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| | | | | 2 case assistance requests made to both Hong Kong and the Chinese mainland | | |
| Cases archived (case assistance completed) | 3 | 10 | 13 | 3 | 0 | 3 |

In March 2022, at the request of the National Supervisory Commission, the CCAC assisted in an investigation carried out by the Guangdong Provincial Supervisory Committee. Satisfactory results were achieved.

In May 2022, the ICAC of Hong Kong successfully laid charges against two members of an air-conditioning system supplier in Hong Kong, who were suspected to have offered bribes to an employee of a gaming company in Macao in order to secure awards of works and services contracts. The CCAC of Macao and the ICAC of Hong Kong conducted a joint operation. In the process of investigating the case, the CCAC of Macao and the ICAC of Hong Kong had smooth cooperation in intelligence exchange, criminal investigation and the joint operation as well as demonstrated high level of professionalism. The case was regarded as another successful cross-jurisdictional effort in jointly fighting corruption.

V. Court verdicts

According to the statistics published by the court, a total of 25 criminal cases processed by the CCAC were tried in 2022 and 69 suspects were involved. Final judgements have been rendered on 11 cases and some of the charges of one case, while the remaining cases are still at the appeal stages.

After analysis and consolidation of the 11 cases with final judgements, the CCAC made allegations of document forgery, fraud, fraud involving a high value, active bribery, passive bribery to perform illicit acts, power abuse, breach of secrecy, forgery committed by a public servant, inaccurate data in declaration of assets and interests and computer forgery against the suspects involved. Among these 11 criminal cases, eight were handed down the sentences by the Court of First Instance for the same convictions.

Also, there were three cases on which final judgements had yet to be rendered and they were appealed to the Court of Second Instance. Afterwards, in one case, after the sentences were handed down by the Court of First Instance against several suspects for the convictions including high-value fraud and document forgery, the Court of the Second Instance held that all the grounds of the appeals of the appellants could not be substantiated and the original judgements of the convictions were upheld. In another case, after the sentences were handed down by the Court of First Instance against two suspects for the convictions including fraud, power abuse, abuse of trust and inaccurate data, the Court of the Second Instance held that all the grounds of the appeals of the appellants could not be substantiated and the original judgements of the convictions were upheld. In the last case, after the sentences were handed down by the Court of First Instance against some suspects for the convictions including fraud and document forgery, the Court of Second Instance granted suspension of execution of the sentence to only one of the suspects, while the original judgements of the remaining convictions were upheld.

VI. Declaration of assets and interests

Years of practice has demonstrated that the mechanism for declaring assets and interests is an effective instrument for combatting corruption and raising awareness of integrity in Macao. The declaration of assets and interests makes it possible to strengthen both the supervision of public servants and the promotion of anti-corruption work, so as to improve and consolidate the Government's probity image and to perfect the work on integrity building of the SAR Government.

The legal regime of Declaration of Assets and Interests has been published and implemented since 1998. Over the past 24 years, the CCAC has been fulfilling its duties according to law, effectively carrying out the work related to the declaration of assets and interests and continuously developing and perfecting the relevant system, so as to ensure that the work related to declaration of assets and interests may be carried out smoothly. With the arrival of the 25th year of the implementation of the legal regime of Declaration of Assets and Interests, it is expected that there will be a considerable number of public servants who are obliged to renew their declarations every five years according to the provisions of the aforesaid law. In view of the 5th "large-scale five-year update", the CCAC will arrange and promote the relevant preparatory work in an appropriate and orderly manner to deal with the increase of workload and to ensure the effective implementation of the relevant governance measures.

In 2022, with the cooperation of public departments and declarants, the work related to declaration of assets and interests was carried out smoothly. The vast majority of the declarants fulfilled their duties according to law, while an extremely small minority of declarants were investigated or convicted due to illegalities in their declarations. In 2022, the CCAC investigated and handled one case involving the crime of inaccurate data in declaration of assets and interests. In addition, among the cases judged by the court in 2022, there were three individuals who were convicted of the crime of inaccurate data in declaration of assets and interests.

In 2022, the CCAC recorded a total of 11,610 submissions of declaration forms (see Table I) and sent a total of 195 overdue notices to those who failed to submit the declaration within a statutory period (including declarants and their spouses and cohabiting partners) (see Tables II and III). The relevant data are shown in the following tables:

Table I
Statistics of submission of declaration of assets and interests in 2022

| Reason for submitting declaration | Total number of submissions |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Appointment | 995 |
| Change of position | 3,398 |
| Termination of office | 1,312 |
| Renewal every five years | 3,887 |
| Renewal with that of spouse | 478 |
| Pursuit of data-provision duty | 1,269 |
| Voluntary renewal | 271 |
| Total | 11,610 |

Table II
Statistics on overdue notices sent in 2022
(Recipients: Declarants)

| No. | Department/entity in which the declarant works | No. of overdue notices sent |
|-----|--|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Civil Aviation Authority | 1 |
| 2 | Monetary Authority of Macao | 1 |
| 3 | Fire Services Bureau | 6 |
| 4 | Public Security Police Force | 21 |
| 5 | Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau | 2 |
| 6 | Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau | 5 |
| 7 | Labour Affairs Bureau | 1 |
| 8 | Marine and Water Bureau | 2 |
| 9 | Transport Bureau | 2 |
| 10 | Correctional Services Bureau | 5 |
| 11 | Statistics and Census Service | 1 |
| 12 | Education and Youth Development Bureau | 12 |

| No. | Department/entity in which the declarant works | No. of overdue notices sent |
|--------------|--|-----------------------------|
| 13 | Economic and Technological Development Bureau | 1 |
| 14 | Financial Services Bureau | 1 |
| 15 | Public Security Forces Affairs Bureau of Macau | 5 |
| 16 | Identification Services Bureau | 1 |
| 17 | Public Works Bureau | 1 |
| 18 | Land and Urban Construction Bureau | 2 |
| 19 | Macao Foundation | 1 |
| 20 | Social Security Fund | 1 |
| 21 | Government Information Bureau | 1 |
| 22 | Office of the Prosecutor General | 1 |
| 23 | Office of the President of the Court of Final Appeal | 2 |
| 24 | Municipal Affairs Bureau | 22 |
| 25 | Cultural Affairs Bureau | 12 |
| 26 | Sports Bureau | 3 |
| 27 | Macao Institute for Tourism Studies | 1 |
| 28 | Public Security Police Force Welfare Association | 2 |
| 29 | Judiciary Police | 7 |
| 30 | Customs of the Macao Special Administrative Region | 7 |
| 31 | Supporting Office to the Legislative Assembly | 1 |
| 32 | Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau | 3 |
| 33 | Unitary Police Service | 1 |
| 34 | Health Bureau | 43 |
| 35 | University of Macau | 8 |
| 36 | Macao Polytechnic University | 7 |
| Total | | 193 |

Table III
Statistics on overdue notices sent in 2022
 (Recipients: Spouses or cohabiting partners of declarants)

| Recipient | No. of overdue notices sent |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Spouses or cohabiting partners of declarants | 2 |

The promotion of e-governance to increase the efficiency of public administration is one of the governance objectives of the SAR Government. Therefore, the CCAC has also been promoting the application of e-governance by actively developing some systems for the convenience of residents and striving to improve the work related to the declaration of assets and interests. The launch of the “notification processing system for declaration of assets and interests” by the CCAC in 2013, which has helped to significantly reduce the paperwork of public departments, and the launch of the online appointment system for the declaration of assets and interests in 2021, which has made it easier for declarants to schedule time for submitting their declarations, have achieved the objectives of saving resources and providing convenient services to residents. Furthermore, with regard to the simplification of data transmission formalities, the CCAC and the Office of the President of the Court of Final Appeal (the other depository entity for declarations of assets and interests) engaged in the preparatory work for the creation of a platform for sharing information on the declaration of assets and interests. They carried out their own system development work so as to jointly propel the creation process of the aforesaid platform. In 2022, the information sharing platform developed by the CCAC began to take shape and entered a testing stage. It is believed that the exchange of information through the aforesaid system will be conducive to the improvement of work effectiveness of the two depository entities.

With regard to the use of the electronic system, according to statistical data, in 2022, a total of 1,367 persons made appointments for submitting the declaration of assets and interests through the online appointment system. The online appointment mechanism not only provides convenience for declarants but also helps the CCAC to carry out its public functions more efficiently. The “notification processing system of declaration of assets and interests” has been launched for nine years and the usage rate has continuously increased. The results have been satisfactory. In order to make more public administrative departments or entities, autonomous services, autonomous funds, public legal persons or public corporations, corporations public funded and concessionaires of public property (hereinafter referred to as “departments/entities”) to get to know and adopt the “notification processing system of declaration of assets and interests”, the CCAC, in 2022, successively promoted the aforesaid system among the departments/entities that had yet to use it, especially the newly established ones, and invited them to make applications and become users. Up to 31st December 2022, there were 67 departments/entities using the “notification processing system

of declaration of assets and interests” developed by the CCAC (see Table IV), including five departments/entities that applied for a system account in 2022. In 2022, the CCAC received a total of 3,517 letters/notification letters from the departments/entities, of which 3,389 notification letters were uploaded through the aforesaid system, representing more than 90% of the total number of letters/notification letters received (see Table V). The CCAC urges the departments/entities that have yet to use the aforesaid system to apply for the use of it as soon as possible so as to better fulfil the duty of notification and achieve the objective of increasing work efficiency.

Table IV
List of users of the “notification processing system of declaration of assets and interests” in 2022

| No. | Department/Entity | No. | Department/Entity |
|-----|--|-----|---|
| 1 | Civil Aviation Authority | 32 | Science and Technology Development Fund |
| 2 | Monetary Authority of Macao | 33 | Macao Foundation |
| 3 | Commission of Audit | 34 | Pension Fund |
| 4 | Fire Services Bureau | 35 | Social Security Fund |
| 5 | Public Assets Supervision Planning Office of the Macao Special Administrative Region | 36 | Supporting Office to the Permanent Secretariat of the Forum for Economic and Trade Co-operation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries |
| 6 | Commission Against Corruption | 37 | Government Information Bureau |
| 7 | Legal and Judicial Training Centre | 38 | Financial Intelligence Office |
| 8 | Judiciary Magistrates Council | 39 | Office of the Prosecutor General |
| 9 | Public Security Police Force | 40 | Office for Personal Data Protection |
| 10 | Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau | 41 | Consumer Council |
| 11 | Macao Economic and Cultural Office in Taiwan | 42 | Office of the President of the Court of Final Appeal |
| 12 | Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau | 43 | Municipal Affairs Bureau |
| 13 | Legal Affairs Bureau | 44 | Social Welfare Bureau |
| 14 | Labour Affairs Bureau | 45 | Cultural Affairs Bureau |
| 15 | Marine and Water Bureau | 46 | Sports Bureau |

| No. | Department/Entity | No. | Department/Entity |
|-----|--|-----|--|
| 16 | Government Headquarters Affairs Bureau | 47 | Macao Institute for Tourism Studies |
| 17 | Transport Bureau | 48 | Housing Bureau |
| 18 | Cartography and Cadastre Bureau | 49 | Printing Bureau |
| 19 | Correctional Services Bureau | 50 | Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Bureau |
| 20 | Statistics and Census Service | 51 | Macao Light Rapid Transit Corporation, Limited |
| 21 | Education and Youth Development Bureau | 52 | Macau Slaughter House Ltd. |
| 22 | Economic and Technological Development Bureau | 53 | Judiciary Police |
| 23 | Financial Services Bureau | 54 | Supporting Office to the Legislative Assembly |
| 24 | Public Security Forces Affairs Bureau of Macau | 55 | Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau |
| 25 | Identification Services Bureau | 56 | Talents Development Committee |
| 26 | Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau | 57 | Secretariat of the Executive Council |
| 27 | Public Works Bureau | 58 | Unitary Police Service |
| 28 | Environmental Protection Bureau | 59 | Health Bureau |
| 29 | Land and Urban Construction Bureau | 60 | University of Macau |
| 30 | Macao Government Tourism Office | 61 | Macao Polytechnic University |
| 31 | Cultural Development Fund | 62 | Customs of the Macao Special Administrative Region |

List of departments that activated and started to use the “notification processing system of declaration of assets and interests” in 2022

| | |
|----|--|
| 63 | Academy of Public Security Forces |
| 64 | Policy Research and Regional Development Bureau |
| 65 | Public Security Police Force Welfare Association |
| 66 | Medical Litigation Mediation Centre |
| 67 | Macao Science Center Limited |

Table V
Use of the “notification processing system of declaration of assets and interests” in 2022

| | |
|--|-------|
| Number of notification letters received through the “notification processing system of declaration of assets and interests” in 2022 | 3,389 |
| Total number of notification letters of declaration of assets and interests received in 2022 | 3,517 |
| Percentage of notification letters received through the “notification processing system for declaration of assets and interests” in 2022 | 96% |

The CCAC has been committed to promoting the works related to the legal regime of the Declaration of Assets and Interests in order to make declarants attach more importance to the obligation of declaring assets and interests and filling in the details of their assets accurately. To this end, the CCAC has been continuously, through both online and offline methods, carrying out promotion and education about declaration of assets and interests among those obliged to make declaration, including provision of themed seminars, elaboration of guidelines and examples for filling in the declarations and release of the relevant information by electronic means. On the other hand, the CCAC intends to strengthen online promotion. Through the launch of a promotional video on the Internet, the complete process of filling in the declaration will be demonstrated with an aim to deliver the important information regarding declaration of assets and interests to the declarants and deepen their knowledge about the declaration of assets and interests.

