



PART II

ANTI-CORRUPTION

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I. Introduction

The year 2023 marked the first year during which Macao's socio-economic life fully resumed normality after three years of the epidemic. With the epidemic receding, the fight against corruption of the CCAC was also gradually back on track and the number of mutual assistance cases also reached a new high in recent years.

The anti-corruption work in 2023 had the following characteristics:

Compared with the period before the epidemic, the year 2023 recorded a relatively low number of reports and complaints in the area of anti-corruption. During the coronavirus epidemic, Macao's socio-economic activities slowed down significantly and even stagnated at times. Given that complaints or reports usually appear later than socio-economic activities, in the beginning of the post-epidemic period, the number of cases placed on files and the number of cases referred to other bodies also remained relatively low.

Among the cases investigated and handled by the CCAC, some involved different security services companies, which made up a relatively high percentage. They involved crimes such as fraud, document forgery to obtain quotas on non-resident workers, corruption in internal management in the private sector, as well as problems related to tendering and bidding. Taking into account the high demand for workers of security and cleaning service industries as well as the management chaos arising from the inconvenient clearance during the epidemic, the CCAC hoped to straighten out the irregularities in the aforesaid sectors through the handling of these cases.

The CCAC also looked into and handled some cases involving untruthful clocking in and out of work by public servants, which shows that there were still public servants taking risks and not being upright, self-disciplined and law-abiding. It is therefore necessary to enhance education and promote morality and law-abidingness among public servants. All public departments must draw lessons from these cases and nip the problems in the bud.

The number of various types of cases of defrauding government subsidies dropped to a record low in 2023. In the past, the number of cases of defrauding government subsidies by civic associations and organisations remained high. In response, in-depth investigation of such cases has been listed as one of the key work priorities of the CCAC. With the unremitting efforts over the years and under the strategies of encompassing vigorous crackdowns, system building, promotion and education, the growth of such types

of cases was temporarily suppressed in 2023 and there were intermediate achievements in the crackdown efforts. With regard to the revision of the *Organic Law of the Commission Against Corruption of the Macao Special Administrative Region* proposed by the CCAC in 2023, it was highlighted in its mission and scope of activity that the CCAC may carry out investigation into economic and financial crimes. The overhaul of the relevant system building will facilitate the CCAC to better perform its duties and to effectively prevent and combat various types of illicit acts that fall within the scope of the anti-corruption work, including the aforesaid situations.

There were also some cases related to schools, education institutions or training centres, involving issues such as enrollment, procurement, active bribery and management. The CCAC investigated and handled each case in a serious manner so as to avoid the formation of vicious cycles. There were some cases occurring occasionally in the public sector, which however did not show apparent characteristics that lead to the conclusion that they became a trend.

II. Criminal reports and cases filed for investigation

Among the complaints or reports in the anti-corruption area received by the CCAC in 2023, 102 were placed on file for follow-up. Among these cases, 60 cases were related to the public sector and 42 were related to the private sector. Among the 71 cases in the anti-corruption area with investigations completed in the year, nine were referred to the Public Prosecutions Office and 62 were archived. There were 24 mutual assistance cases placed on file in the year and the follow-up work of 16 mutual assistance cases was completed.

III. Summaries of some of the cases

Among the cases in the anti-corruption area concluded in 2023, some of the cases referred to the judicial bodies for follow-up and those with investigation completed and archived have been selected and summarised as follows:

(I)

In February and November 2023, the CCAC detected two cases of fraud against the Government committed in collusion by workers of a security services company in Macao.

Between October 2021 and November 2022, the CCAC received about a dozen anonymous reports claiming that a manager and some chiefs of a security services company, which was responsible for providing

security services at the boundary control points of Macao, during the period of providing security services for the Public Security Police Force (CPSP), the Macao Customs Service and the Health Bureau (SS), instructed their subordinate security guards to sign in at different public departments during the same on-duty periods so as to deceive the public departments by creating an illusion that they had deployed adequate security guards at these departments.

According to the investigation of the first case, a main chief of the aforesaid security services company colluded with some chiefs by instructing the subordinate security guards who were on duty at a boundary control point to sign in and sign out at two or even three departments during the same or following on-duty periods. In fact, the security guards provided service to only one department at one on-duty period or even did not perform any over-time work. The main chief and some chiefs also made false attendance records on the attendance sheets of the CPSP and the SS in the name of security guards who were on leave, already ceased employment or were on-duty at other boundary control points. They used the aforesaid method to create an illusion that the number of security guards deployed was sufficient and complied with the contracts signed with the departments. As a result, the CPSP and the SS suffered a loss of more than MOP3.09 million.

According to the investigation of the second case, it was found that, during the provision of services to the SS by the aforesaid company at another boundary control point, the management staff and some chiefs of the company caused the SS to suffer a loss of more than MOP2.3 million with a *modus operandi* similar to that of the first case.

The aforesaid persons allegedly committed fraud and document forgery provided for in the *Penal Code* and computer forgery provided for in the *Law on Combatting Computer Crimes*. The two cases were referred to the Public Prosecutions Office for handling.

(II)

The CCAC received a report claiming that a staff member of the Sports Bureau (ID) allegedly submitted falsified receipts to his department in the course of procuring supplies for his department and claimed back the exaggerated expenses of some supplies purchased from an online shopping platform of the Chinese mainland. He was also suspected to sell the parts of some air conditioners for profit without authorisation after removing them from the building of the Tennis Academy.

Investigation showed that, in the course of procuring supplies for his department, the staff member had violated internal regulations for several times by purchasing the relevant supplies from an online shopping platform of the Chinese mainland and submitting several falsified receipts with untrue content to the

department, from which he obtained more than MOP4,000 fraudulently. The worker allegedly committed fraud and document forgery provided for in the *Penal Code*. The case was referred to the Public Prosecutions Office for handling in March 2023.

During the investigation, the CCAC also discovered that the worker had allegedly failed to dispose of the parts of the removed air conditioners according to the instructions of his superior. Instead, he sold the parts and gained a profit of more than MOP7,000. Afterwards, the worker did not report to his superior about his act of selling the parts. He allegedly violated the duties of impartiality and obedience provided for in the *Statute of Personnel of the Public Administration of Macao*. The CCAC notified the ID of the aforesaid situation for follow-up actions.

(III)

In the process of investigating a case involving application for immovable investment residency with untrue information, the CCAC found that the illegalities involved in the case had been subject to criminal investigation by the Public Prosecutions Office and it was filed in the end. After in-depth investigation, the CCAC discovered that there was another case covered up by the aforesaid case. An assistant prosecutor general in charge of the case allegedly formed a syndicate with two Macao businesspersons and a Macao lawyer that provided illicit assistance to persons subject to investigations in criminal cases for a prolonged period of time, including receiving illicit money from persons subject to criminal investigations and in return archiving criminal cases, returning seized objects and providing case updates for them.

The CCAC seized a large quantity of evidence at the residences and work places of the aforesaid persons. Judging from the evidence collected, the syndicate headed by the assistant prosecutor general had been involved in the relevant illicit activities for a long time and the tasks were divided among the members. Internally, the assistant prosecutor general capitalised on the opportunities of being in charge of the cases to identify, in the course of interrogation and statement taking, those who were subject to investigation and were willing to make illicit payments to settle their criminal cases and then secretly instructed those subject to investigation to contact the syndicate members or lawyers to handle the cases. He would also instruct the syndicate members to secretly get in touch with those subject to investigation and lure them to make illicit payments to settle the cases under investigation. Externally, the syndicate members, as businesspersons, were responsible for identifying those who were subject to investigation and needed to settle criminal cases or enquire status of criminal cases, particularly those active in casinos, and receiving illicit money offered by them. The assistant prosecutor general, by taking advantage of his identity as the prosecutor in charge of the cases or as an assistant prosecutor general, performed the illegal acts of filing cases or accessing information illegally. Investigation showed that the syndicate had involved in at least 30 cases.

Investigation also revealed that the assistant prosecutor general possessed assets that abnormally exceeded his legitimate incomes between 2010 and 2022.

The assistant prosecutor general allegedly committed the crime of promoting or establishing a criminal syndicate, passive bribery to perform illicit acts, dereliction of duty, personal favoritism practised by a public servant, forgery committed by a public servant, abuse of power, breach of secrecy, breach of judicial secrecy, undue access, illegal acquisition, use or provision of computer data, inaccurate data and unexplained wealth.

The other syndicate members in the case allegedly committed the crime of taking part in or supporting a crime syndicate, passive bribery to perform illicit acts, dereliction of duty, personal favoritism practised by a public servant, abuse of power, breach of secrecy, breach of judicial secrecy, undue access and illegal acquisition, use or provision of computer data.

The case was referred to the Public Prosecutions Office in the end of June 2023 and was tried in the Court of Second Instance starting from mid-October 2023.

(IV)

In April 2023, the CCAC received a real-name complaint from a professor of a university in Macao by phone, claiming that a PhD student who was under his supervision had inserted a red envelope containing a pile of MOP1,000 notes between the pages of a book (the amount being unknown to the complainant due to not having been counted by him) and placed it in the personal mailbox of the complainant in the morning of 11th April 2023. Afterwards, the student admitted in person that the money was offered to thank the complainant for his supervision.

After investigation, it was found that since the thesis proposal submitted by the PhD student did not meet the requirements, he attempted to ask the professor to violate his functional duties and lower the evaluation standard for his thesis by offering an advantage of cash of at least MOP8,000 to the professor. The student allegedly committed active bribery provided for in the *Penal Code*. The case was referred to the Public Prosecutions Office for handling in June 2023.

(V)

The CCAC received a report in August 2022, claiming that a chief of a customs station of the Macao Customs Service (SA) had arranged for the office's staff to clock in on his behalf for arriving at work with a copy of a work pass. They allegedly fabricated attendance records.

After in-depth investigation, it was verified that two chiefs of the customs stations and five other customs officers of the office of a customs station, who had copies of work passes of the SA made secretly, had reached an agreement to work in collusion constantly and collectively to fabricate attendance records. The one who arrived at the customs stations the earliest clocked in on behalf of the others by using the copies which were kept in the office, or one of them, when he left his work, used the copies to clock out on behalf of those who had already left the customs stations in advance in order to create an illusion of normal attendance records of the relevant individuals in the electronic attendance system of the SA. However, the fact was that relevant customs officers had not yet arrived at or had already left the stations in advance. In addition, they took advantages of having the competences to take charge of producing and reviewing attendance records to, not only, allegedly harbour the irregular acts of relevant individuals who arrived late or left early for work, among others, resulting in a violation against the duty of assiduity and punctuality, but also intentionally submit to relevant subunits the attendance registration information which contained false attendance records showing an illusion of normal attendance, which resulted in affecting the calculation of the monthly salaries of the involved personnel by the subunits. During the period when the offences were allegedly committed, they successfully defrauded the Government over supplementary remuneration amounting to over MOP130,000.

The case involved a customs superintendent and a customs inspector who were chiefs of two customs stations respectively and five other customs officers, one of whom being the chief of the office of a customs station. The seven said individuals allegedly committed the offences of forgery committed by public servants and fraud involving a high value provided for in the *Penal Code*.

The CCAC referred the case to the Public Prosecutions Office upon completion of investigation in July 2023. The SA was notified of the situation so that it could carry out appropriate measures for follow-up actions and improve its attendance management and supervisory mechanism in order to plug the loopholes.

(VI)

The CCAC received a report alleging that a number of local cleaning management companies and security companies submitted untrue data about employment of several hundreds of Macao residents to the Social Security Fund (FSS) and made their distributions to the FSS in order to obtain more quotas for

importing non-resident workers. At the same time, they also claimed that they were carrying out some projects, which actually had been contracted out, in an attempt to justify their needs for applying for quotas for non-resident workers.

It was discovered in the investigation that the number of local employees that the companies involved had reported did not reach several hundreds. Also, the lists of local employees were not seemed to be obviously untrue although there were some local part-time employees.

During the investigation, it was discovered that in the application for renewal of employment of non-resident workers, some companies never met the "requirement of minimum number of local workers employed" specified in the notifications of employment authorisation orders issued by the Labour Affairs Bureau (DSAL) for five years. Although the number of local workers they employed did not reach the required number specified in the authorisation orders, the DSAL still approved the renewals. Taking into account that the requirements and duties indicated in the authorisation orders were scientific-based and their existence was necessary and that the relevant employment authorisation orders were also stringent, in principle, the applicants should effectively comply with those duties unless there were special reasons that are justifiable, otherwise the DSAL would end up conniving at non-compliance with the law.

Since no criminal offence was found, the CCAC archived the case. Meanwhile, the matters of the companies' non-compliance with the requirements indicated in the authorisation orders were referred to the DSAL for follow-up.

(VII)

The CCAC received a report indicating that the president of a local workers' association in the construction sector leased a plot of land that was awarded by the Government to the association for its members' storage of construction materials to non-members for storage of other construction materials without authorisation. Then the president received the rents every year as personal gains. In addition, some staff of the former Land, Public Works and Transport Bureau (DSSOPT) even concealed the matters.

It was discovered in the investigation that a few members of the workers' association had leased the plot of land which was awarded by the Government for their use to other people without authorisation and received rents. The acts violated the terms of use specified in the occupation permit issued by the Land Committee to the association. It was also found that some staff of the DSSOPT, taking account into the convenience for the inspections, informed the president of the dates and time of the inspections in advance so that the association could remove the materials which were not permitted to be stored in advance and thus prevent the inspectors from discovering the said irregularities.

Since it was discovered that some people had acted in violation of the terms provided for in the occupation licence, the CCAC reported the situation to the DSSOPT for follow-up and told the bureau that informing the inspection target of the date and time of the inspection in advance might not make the inspection effective. Since no criminal offence was found in the investigation, the CCAC archived the case and the DSSOPT commenced the procedure of repealing the occupation permit.

(VIII)

The CCAC received a report indicating that the principal of a public school under the Education and Youth Development Bureau (DSEDJ) requested the class teachers of all classes to draw up the minutes of the education evaluation meetings for the second term although the meetings did not actually take place and that the principal also fabricated the time of online meetings and requested signatures from the relevant staff of the classes.

It was discovered in the investigation that in June 2022, the principal of the public school requested the teaching staff to hold the student evaluation meetings for the second term of the 2021/2022 academic year in mid-July 2022. Coincidentally, the epidemic situation was severe at that time. In line with the epidemic prevention measures and taking account into the fact that the teaching staff needed to provide assistance at the nucleic acid testing stations, the class teachers held the meetings by phone or communication apps on phone instead. In fact, the DSEDJ did not regulate the form of evaluation meetings. Coordination regarding the relevant arrangements was carried out with the authority and the approval was obtained. At the same time, the law also does not regulate the form of the meetings. Therefore, the non-face-to-face methods adopted by the school did not violate the law.

It was also found in the investigation that there was no situation of fabricating minutes without holding the meetings as mentioned in the report. Although the relevant minutes had defects due to lack of detailed and accurate record of meeting times and the attendees' names, correction was made in the final version.

Since no criminal offence was found in the investigation, the CCAC archived the case.

IV. Mutual case assistance in cross-border investigation

The CCAC has been maintaining good cooperation relationships and sound liaison mechanisms with the National Supervisory Commission and the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) of Hong Kong. In 2023, in addition to handling the mutual case assistance work that could not be carried out previously due to the epidemic, the CCAC also continued to follow up new mutual assistance cases. The number of mutual assistance cases in 2023 was a record high in three years.

In 2023, the CCAC followed up a total of 41 mutual assistance cases, including 31 cases at the requests for case assistance received from counterparts outside the region, of which 23 were made by agencies of the Chinese mainland and eight by the ICAC of Hong Kong. The CCAC made ten requests for case assistance to counterparts outside the region, of which six were made to agencies of the Chinese mainland, one to the ICAC of Hong Kong and three to both agencies of the Chinese mainland and the ICAC of Hong Kong. Among the 31 cases followed up by the CCAC at the requests for case assistance received from counterparts outside the region, the CCAC concluded 16 mutual assistance cases and 15 were 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
Place requesting case assistance	Hong Kong	Chinese mainland		Hong Kong	Chinese mainland	
Cases placed on file for investigation in 2023	3	21	31	1	3	10
Cases in 2023 including those carried forward to 2023	5	2		0	3	
				3 case assistance requests made to both Hong Kong and the Chinese mainland		
Cases being followed up	7	8	15	1	6	10
				3 case assistance requests made to both Hong Kong and the Chinese mainland		
Cases archived (Case assistance completed)	1	15	16	0	0	0

V. Court verdicts

According to the statistics provided by the courts, a total of 74 criminal cases processed by the CCAC were tried in 2023 and 144 suspects were involved. Final judgements have been rendered on 47 cases and some of the charges of two cases.

The aforesaid 47 cases with final judgements rendered involved crimes such as embezzlement, embezzlement of use, breach of secrecy, abuse of power, illicit recordings and photographs, document forgery, fraud, fraud involving a high value and fraud involving a considerably high value.

VI. Declaration of assets and interests

The mechanism for declaring assets and interests in Macao, with the dual function of preventing and punishing corruption, is one of the important measures to fight corruption and promote integrity. It has been making a significant contribution to the fight against corruption and to the building of “sunshine government” that upholds probity and efficiency in Macao. Since the implementation of the regime of declaration of assets and interests in 1998, asset declaration has been closely linked to public service workers. The CCAC hopes that the asset declaration regime will contribute to the prevention and suppression of corrupt acts in the public service. In order to strengthen the probity and transparency of the asset declaration for public servants, the CCAC has been performing its duties in accordance with law by perfecting the asset declaration mechanism and the management system in a timely manner. To tie in with social development, the electronic systems and services related to asset declaration have also been successively implemented so as to reduce administrative costs and bring convenience to the public. The CCAC also attaches equal importance to promotion and education on asset declaration by making continuous improvement and adopting a multi-pronged approach. It promotes asset declaration through different avenues and methods in order to make all declarants better understand, pay regard to and facilitate the implementation of the asset declaration regime.

The year 2023 marked the 25th year of the implementation of the legal regime of declaration of assets and interests and the 5th “large-scale five-year update”. The CCAC was, as always, committed to the implementation of the work related to declaration of assets and interests. With the cooperation of public departments or entities and declarants, the work related to asset declaration was carried out in a smooth and orderly manner. In 2023, there was not any case where a declarant was held liable due to failure to submit the declaration without any justification or irregularities in formalities, while there were a few declarants who were investigated or convicted due to violation of the law in asset declaration. In 2023, the CCAC investigated and handled two cases involving the crime of inaccurate data and one case involving the crime of unexplained wealth in asset declaration. In addition, among the cases judged by the courts in 2023, there was one individual who was convicted of the crime of inaccurate data in asset declaration.

In 2023, the CCAC recorded a total of 11,866 submissions of declaration forms (see Table I). There was a small number of people who failed to submit the declaration within a statutory period and the CCAC had to send overdue notices to them (see Tables II and III). After the overdue notices were issued, all the recipients were able to resubmit the declaration in time and provide reasonable explanations. Therefore, the overall execution of the asset declaration regime was satisfactory.

Table I
Statistics of submission of declaration of assets and interests in 2023

Reason for submitting declaration	Total number of submissions
Appointment	1,078
Change of position	3,944
Termination of office	1,269
Renewal every five years	3,474
Renewal with that of spouse	512
Pursuit of data-provision	1,299
Voluntary renewal	290
Total	11,866

Table II
Statistics on overdue notices sent in 2023
(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	2
3	Fire Services Bureau	6
4	Public Security Police Force	30
5	Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau	1
6	Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau	4
7	Legal Affairs Bureau	2
8	Labour Affairs Bureau	1

No.	Department/entity in which the declarant works	No. of overdue notices sent
9	Transport Bureau	4
10	Correctional Affairs Bureau	4
11	Education and Youth Development Bureau	6
12	Financial Services Bureau	1
13	Public Security Forces Affairs Bureau of Macao	1
14	Identification Services Bureau	2
15	Land and Urban Construction Bureau	1
16	Academy of Public Security Forces of Macao	3
17	Pension Fund	1
18	Social Security Fund	1
19	Supporting Office to the Permanent Secretariat of the Forum for Economic and Trade Co-operation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries	1
20	Office of the Prosecutor General	1
21	Office of the President of the Court of Final Appeal	1
22	Municipal Affairs Bureau	7
23	Social Welfare Bureau	4
24	Cultural Affairs Bureau	9
25	Sports Bureau	1
26	Macao Institute for Tourism Studies	1
27	Housing Bureau	2
28	Printing Bureau	1
29	Judiciary Police	2
30	Customs of the Macao Special Administrative Region	1
31	Supporting Office to the Legislative Assembly	1
32	Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau	2
33	Health Bureau	27
34	University of Macau	20
35	Macao Polytechnic University	5
Total		157

Table III
Statistics on overdue notices sent in 2023

(Recipients: *Spouses or cohabiting partners of declarants*)

Recipient	No. of overdue notices sent
<i>Spouses or cohabiting partners of declarants</i>	2

Given the needs of social development and to tie in with the development of e-governance of the SAR Government mentioned in the Policy Address, in addition to handling regular work relating to asset declaration, the CCAC has been committed to establishing and actively optimising the electronic systems and services related to asset declaration. With the entry into force of Law no. 11/2003 (*Legal Regime of Declaration of Assets and Interests*) amended and republished by Law no. 1/2013, the electronic systems relating to asset declaration were created by the CCAC successively, including the “notification processing system of declaration of assets and interests” (hereinafter referred to as “electronic notification platform”) for receiving and processing electronic notifications in 2013 and the “online appointment system for the declaration of assets and interests” launched in 2021. It also implemented the cooperation with the Office of the President of the Court of Final Appeal in 2022 to jointly create the “information sharing platform on the declaration of assets and interests”. This series of measures aims to make good use of the characteristics and advantages of electronisation so as to provide more convenient services to the public, reduce administrative costs and, most importantly, increase the efficiency of work relating to asset declaration.

The electronic notification platform for asset declaration has come into operation for almost ten years and the number of users has increased annually. In 2023, the CCAC took the initiative to contact the departments/entities that had yet to use the electronic notification platform. Among them, six departments/entities applied for becoming users of the aforesaid platform. Therefore, there are a total of 73 departments/entities using the aforesaid platform at present (see Table IV). In 2023, the CCAC received a total of 4,026 letters/notification letters, of which 3,907 notification letters were uploaded through the aforesaid platform, representing 97% of the total number of letters/notification letters received (see Table V). The electronic notification platform has almost entirely replaced the traditional form of document delivery, which not only reduces administrative and human resources costs but also increases work efficiency. Therefore, the operation of the platform has been yielding obviously effective results. In the future, the CCAC will continue to successively promote the aforesaid platform among Public Administration services that have yet to become users, especially those newly established departments/entities. It will urge them to support the work of the CCAC and to become users of the electronic notification platform.

Table IV
**List of users of the “notification processing system of
 declaration of assets and interests” in 2023**

No.	Department/Entity	No.	Department/Entity
1	Civil Aviation Authority	35	Cultural Development Fund
2	Monetary Authority of Macao	36	Science and Technology Development Fund
3	Commission of Audit	37	Macao Foundation
4	Fire Services Bureau	38	Pension Fund
5	Consumer Council	39	Social Security Fund
6	Commission Against Corruption	40	Government Information Bureau
7	Legal and Judicial Training Centre	41	Financial Intelligence Office
8	Judiciary Magistrates Council	42	Office of the Prosecutor General
9	Medical Litigation Mediation Centre	43	Office for Personal Data Protection
10	Public Security Police Force	44	Office of the President of the Court of Final Appeal
11	Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau	45	Municipal Affairs Bureau
12	Macao Economic and Cultural Office in Taiwan	46	Social Welfare Bureau
13	Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau	47	Cultural Affairs Bureau
14	Legal Affairs Bureau	48	Sports Bureau
15	Labour Affairs Bureau	49	Macao Institute for Tourism Studies
16	Marine and Water Bureau	50	Housing Bureau
17	Government Headquarters Affairs Bureau	51	Printing Bureau
18	Transport Bureau	52	Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Bureau
19	Cartography and Cadastre Bureau	53	Macao Light Rapid Transit Corporation, Limited
20	Correctional Services Bureau	54	Macao Slaughter House Ltd.
21	Statistics and Census Service	55	Macao Science Center Limited

No.	Department/Entity	No.	Department/Entity
22	Education and Youth Development Bureau	56	Public Security Police Force Welfare Association
23	Economic and Technological Development Bureau	57	Judiciary Police
24	Policy Research and Regional Development Bureau	58	Customs of the Macao Special Administrative Region
25	Financial Services Bureau	59	Supporting Office to the Legislative Assembly
26	Public Security Forces Affairs Bureau of Macau	60	Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau
27	Identification Services Bureau	61	Talents Development Committee
28	Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau	62	Secretariat of the Executive Council
29	Public Works Bureau	63	Unitary Police Service
30	Environmental Protection Bureau	64	Health Bureau
31	Land and Urban Construction Bureau	65	University of Macau
32	Macao Government Tourism Office	66	Macao Polytechnic University
33	Supporting Office to the Permanent Secretariat of the Forum for Economic and Trade Co-operation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries	67	Public Assets Supervision Planning Office of the Macao Special Administrative Region
34	Academy of Public Security Forces of Macao		

List of departments that activated and started to use the “notification processing system of declaration of assets and interests” in 2023

No.	Department/Entity
68	Committee of Medical Error Expertise
69	Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau
70	Macao Investment and Development Limited
71	Macao Urban Renewal Limited
72	Macao Industrial Parks Development Co., Ltd.
73	Fisheries Development and Support Fund

Table V
Use of the “notification processing system of declaration of assets and interests” in 2023

Number of notification letters received through the “notification processing system of declaration of assets and interests” in 2023	3,907
Total number of notification letters of declaration of assets and interests received in 2023	4,026
Percentage of notification letters received through the “notification processing system of declaration of assets and interests” in 2023	97%

The CCAC launched the “online appointment system for the declaration of assets and interests” in the end of 2021. The service not only allows declarants to effectively manage their time but also helps the CCAC to plan and handle the actual work related to asset declaration efficaciously, which fully reflects the necessity of the appointment system. According to the statistics, in 2023, a total of 1,508 persons used the online appointment system of the CCAC, of which 1,141 turned up as scheduled, representing 9.6% of the total number of persons (11,866) who submitted the declaration in the year (see Table VI). This means that there is still room for increasing the proportion of appointments. 86 people cancelled their appointment and 281 people did not turn up as scheduled, representing 5.7% and 18.6% of the total number of users of the online appointment system respectively (see Table VII). Given this situation, while the CCAC suggests that declarants use the online appointment service, it also urges them to turn up according to the scheduled time for submitting their asset declarations. Those who are unable to turn up on time should use the system’s functions to change the scheduled dates or to cancel the appointments in advance, so that the CCAC may access the actual data on appointments and carry out the relevant management work more effectively.

Table VI
Situation of declaration submission with an appointment and without an appointment in 2023

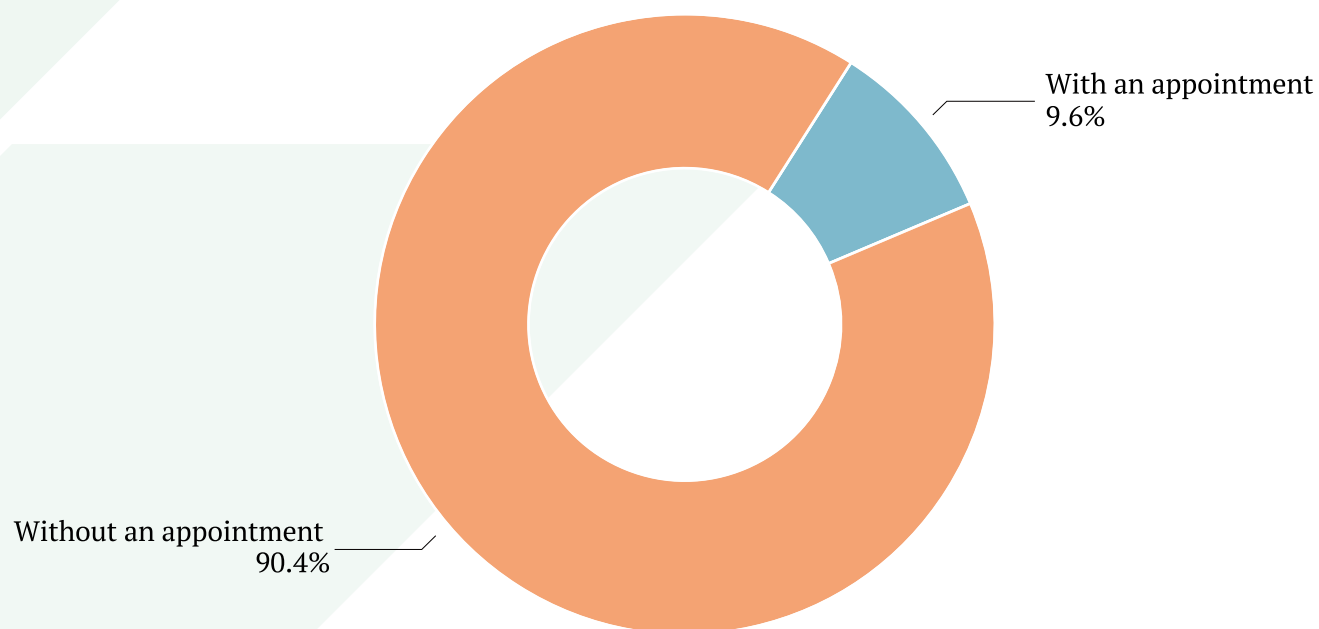
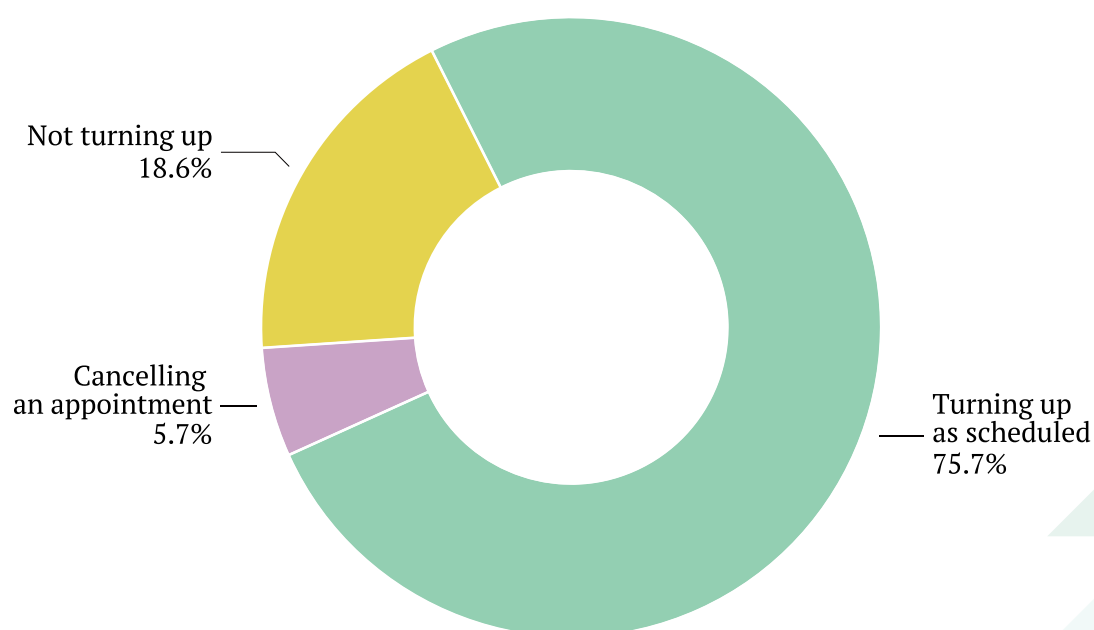


Table VII
Use of the online appointment system for the declaration of assets and interests in 2023



To strengthen the exchange and cooperation between the two depository entities of declarations of assets and interests, following the holding of several meetings and exchange of opinions on the lawful execution of the work relating to asset declaration between the CCAC and the Office of the President of the Court of Final Appeal, both parties reached a consensus on the creation of an information sharing platform that corresponds to the needs of the actual work of both parties, which aims to simplify the data transmission formalities and to allow them to have access to real-time information on asset declaration, thus increasing work efficiency. In 2023, the CCAC's system development work was underway according to the plan. The information testing phase has been completed and good progress has been made. The CCAC and the Office of the President of the Court of Final Appeal have been maintaining close communication and have been actively promoting the work regarding the official launch of the information sharing platform, seeking to put it into use in 2024.

The continuous development of promotion and education work regarding asset declaration is conducive to management in this area. Therefore, in addition to meticulously preparing the guidelines and samples for filling in the declaration, the CCAC also created a dedicated webpage on the declaration of assets and interests to facilitate declarants to obtain information related to asset declaration. Moreover, the CCAC also held face-to-face publicity and promotion seminars for declarants. In 2023, at the invitation of the Academy of Public Security Forces of Macao, the CCAC held clarification sessions on asset declaration for 130 recruits, so that declarants could have clearer knowledge about the declaration through the themed lectures and know the correct way to fill in the declaration and the relevant legal responsibilities, in order to establish the concept of integrity that public service workers must have.