

PART II

ANTI-CORRUPTION

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I. Introduction

The year 2024 marked a milestone in the history of the development of the CCAC. In this year, the newly amended law and administrative regulation of the CCAC entered into force, which have clarified the mission and scope of activity of the CCAC, highlighted economic and financial crimes, optimised the powers of the CCAC by introducing the power of cooperation in order to promote the integrity operation and management model in the public and private sectors, updated the investigators' regime by introducing the premium for long-term service, and improved the organisation structure by establishing the Investigation Department 4 of the Anti-Corruption Bureau. The said amendment of the law and the administrative regulation constitutes a legal guarantee for the long-term development of the CCAC in harmony with the development of the times.

Meanwhile, some suggestions made by the CCAC were adopted in the newly amended *Electoral Law of the Legislative Assembly*, which entered into force in April 2024, as part of its amendment, which will contribute to a smoother supervision on the 8th Legislative Assembly Elections.

At the Decorations, Medals and Certificates of Merit Awards Ceremony held in January 2024, the Special Investigation Group (Group L) of the Anti-Corruption Bureau of the CCAC was awarded the Medal for Bravery by the SAR Government. This was the second time that the CCAC received this medal ever since its establishment, which has significantly uplifted CCAC workers' morale.

The anti-corruption work in 2024 had the following characteristics:

Firstly, among the cases placed on file for investigation by the CCAC over the last three years, there was an increase in proportion of those referred to the Public Prosecutions Office (MP) for follow-up. Those ratios of the cases placed on file to that referred to the MP over the last three years were 103:10 in 2022 (accounting for 9.7%), 102:9 in 2023 (accounting for 8.8%) and 113:19 in 2024

(accounting for 16.8%).

Secondly, the proportion of cases in the private sector increased year by year. In 2024, the CCAC concluded two cases of bribery occurred in the private sector and referred them to the MP for follow-up. Such situation was rarely seen over the years. According to the statistics of the cases of corruption occurred in the public and private sectors that the CCAC placed on file over recent years, it was found that the number of cases of corruption in the private sector increased year by year, while the proportion of cases of corruption in the public sector decreased gradually. At the same time, there was also a bigger change in society's attitude towards the handling of corruption cases in the private sector. For example, in 2024, there were, for the first time, cases where several integrated resort enterprises took the initiative to file complaints about suspected cases of corruption in the private sector committed by their employees, which was undoubtedly a very good start of the combat of corruption in the private sector.

As to the public sector cases, there were some involving attendance record fraud committed by public servants. In recent years, there has been a significant decrease in typical corruption cases in the public sector where public servants take advantage of their powers and functions to accept bribes. Nevertheless, some public servants have continued to take chances in fulfilling their general duties such as the duties of assiduity, punctuality and not engaging in incompatible activities.

Following the CCAC's suppression over the years, there was a significant drop in the cases of defrauding the Government, but the CCAC still remained highly cautious and spared no effort to take action once a new sign was found. In 2024, the CCAC took the initiative to investigate the doubts revealed in the audit report on a public fund made by the Commission of Audit. Although no crime was found, some administrative problems and loopholes of supervision were detected in the investigation. The CCAC then requested the fund to improve the relevant subsidising procedures and supervisory means. At the same time, in 2024, the CCAC looked into and handled two cases involving some associations

that allegedly defrauded the Science and Technology Development Fund and the Social Welfare Bureau, which demonstrated that the fight against corruption is an ongoing process.

In addition, the CCAC, imbued with the spirit of perseverance, continued to investigate the illegalities found in the cases last year and probed deeply into the cases of fraud against the Government committed by security companies and fraudulent investment residency. The CCAC will never give up on these investigations.

II. Criminal reports and cases filed for investigation

In 2024, the CCAC placed 113 cases on file for investigation, including 68 related to the public sector and 45 related to the private sector. Among the 91 cases with investigations completed in the year, 60 were related to the public sector and 31 related to the private sector. Among the 91 corruption cases with investigations completed, 19 were referred to the Public Prosecutions Office and 72 were archived.

Meanwhile, there were 33 mutual assistance cases placed on file in 2024 and a total of 62 mutual assistance cases were handled in the year, reaching a historical high.

III. Summaries of some of the cases

Among the cases in the anti-corruption area concluded in 2024, some of the cases were referred to the judicial bodies for follow-up have been selected and summarised as follows:

(I)

In 2024, the CCAC solved two cases of fraudulent application for investment residency.

In the first case, it was discovered in the investigation that three approved applicants for residency of household through real estate investment were suspected of making false statements that they had jointly purchased two

immovable properties. However, in fact, the properties were owned by one of their relatives. At the same time, the trio also falsely claimed that they possessed high school qualification in order to meet the requirement of academic background for application for residency through real estate investment. One of them even allegedly submitted false proof of kinship.

It was discovered in the investigation that the original owner of the properties involved (the applicants' relative) received the money of the purchase from the three applicants and then transferred it back to them in a circuitous manner, while the two properties involved were inhabited by the original owner all along. It was not until the applicants and their family members obtained permanent residency that they returned the properties to the original owner through simulated transaction. Eventually, the three applicants and their family members, totalling 15 people, were granted the residency and got Macao permanent resident identification cards.

In the second case, it was found in the investigation that a local businessperson, in the name of investing in a company under his corporation, allegedly assisted his relatives and his employees' relatives so that they falsely acquired the shares of the company in an attempt to apply for major investment residency with the then Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute (IPIM). As a result, their applications were approved. Subsequently, when they applied for renewal, the businessperson, on the one hand, played the same old trick by simulating an increase of his shares in the company under his corporation and, on the other hand, colluded with a businessperson of another company to assist the applicants once again in applying for renewal of major investment residency with the then IPIM based on the simulated increase of shares.

The applicants and businesspersons involved in the two cases allegedly committed document forgery provided for and punishable by the *Law of Illegal Immigration and Deportation*. The two cases were referred to the Public Prosecutions Office for follow-up.

(II)

The CCAC received some reports indicating that a police officer from a police station of the Public Security Police Force (CPSP) took advantage of his position and frequently left his duty and even the territory when he was on duty. Then he requested his fellow officers from the same station to clock in and out on his behalf in order to fraudulently obtain salary.

Following an investigation, it came to light that between 2018 and 2024, the police officer involved, on several occasions, requested his fellow officers from the same station to clock in and out on his behalf to falsify his attendance records in order to conceal his situations of failing to clock in on time for the reason that he left the territory or leaving work early and thus escape the consequences and sanctions that might result from the unjustified absence. It was also found that the police officer, taking advantage of the loophole of not requiring workers in some positions to sign any documents to record their attendance, left his duty without approval and left Macao, which caused the mistakes made by the CPSP in the verification and payment of the salary and supplementary remuneration to the police officer involved, resulting in losses to the SAR Government.

The police officer involved and the police officers who assisted him in clocking in and out allegedly committed several counts of fraud and forgery committed by a public servant provided for and punishable by the *Penal Code*. The case was referred to the Public Prosecutions Office for follow-up in February 2024. In addition, the CCAC reported the disciplinary offences allegedly committed by the relevant officers to the CPSP for follow-up.

(III)

Following in-depth investigations, the CCAC successively detected three suspected cases of undue and prolonged absence due to illness by the personnel of the Macao Customs Service (SA) with the connivance of doctors.

During the investigation, it was found that three former customs officers and one in-service customs officer had, from 2016 onwards, sought medical consultations on the grounds of lower back problems or leg pain, thus obtaining

medical certificates to justify their absences due to illness. However, the aforesaid four personnel frequently travelled in and out of Macao, including travelling overseas for pleasure, on the days when they obtained a medical certificate or during the period of absence due to illness. The acts carried out by the aforesaid personnel did not accord with the claimed medical conditions, and despite the fact that the SA had arranged lighter tasks for these personnel according to their physical conditions, they continued to be absent from work on the grounds of illness for prolonged periods of time.

During the investigation, it was also found that the four customs officers knew each other and they often went to a hospital in Macao at close time intervals to seek medical consultations from two doctors involved in the aforesaid cases. The sick leave certificates issued by these two doctors were not granted based on the actual medical conditions of the aforesaid four personnel, but on the dates of their treatment at the hospital and the number of days of sick leave that lasted for longer periods as requested by the personnel themselves. The doctors in question were therefore able to receive money as “commissions” from the aforesaid medical consultations. Following the investigation, it was found that the two doctors involved continuously granted sick leave to the aforesaid four personnel for more than two years, albeit with the knowledge that their illness were mild. The acts of the two doctors resulted in the continuous receipt of salaries by the four customs officers in spite of their absence from work for prolonged periods of time, thus causing losses to the Macao SAR Government.

The four customs officers were suspected of having exaggerated their medical conditions relating to lower back and leg problems in an attempt to falsely obtain sick leave. Through such means they obtained hundreds of sick leave certificates and were absent from work due to illness for over 900 to 1,400 days. During their absence due to illness, each of them received between MOP600 thousand and MOP1.7 million as remuneration. The aforesaid personnel were suspected of committing the crime of fraud involving considerably high value provided for and punishable by the *Penal Code*. The two doctors involved were suspected of committing the crime of fraud involving

considerably high value and the crime of falsifying certificates, due to their issuance of hundreds of medical certificates to the aforesaid four SA personnel.

The four customs officers and the two doctors involved in the aforesaid three cases were referred to the Public Prosecutions Office for handling. In the meantime, the alleged breach of discipline by the customs officers involved were also reported to the SA and the two doctors involved already left service.

(IV)

The CCAC received a complaint claiming that two personnel of the Financial Services Bureau (DSF) helped each other clock in during working hours one day in 2023, thus falsifying their attendance records.

During the investigation, it was found that the aforesaid two DSF personnel had a superior-subordinate relationship. According to the evidence collected by the CCAC from different sources, during the period between October 2022 and August 2023, to take advantage of the convenience provided by the DSF to allow the use of fingerprints or attendance cards to record attendance, the two workers agreed to leave their attendance cards in the office and clock in for each other with each other's card when either of them came in late to work or left early, thus falsifying attendance records for each other that looked normal in the DSF's electronic attendance system.

Moreover, it was also found in the investigation that the duo were frequently absent or left their posts early or even did not work overtime at all during the periods of overtime work. Also, by taking advantage of having the competences as the persons responsible for making the shift schedules and the inspector, the duo entered the falsified attendance records contained in the electronic attendance system in the relevant verification documents, thus misleading the DSF in calculating their overtime work remuneration and managing to fraudulently obtain an amount exceeding MOP14,000 patacas during the aforesaid period.

The two personnel were suspected of committing the crime of computer falsification provided for and punishable by the *Law on Combatting Computer*

Crimes, the crimes of forgery by a public servant and fraud provided for and punishable by the *Penal Code*. The case was referred to the Public Prosecutions Office for handling in April 2024.

(V)

The CCAC received a report claiming that a man was suspected of having made false statements about his employment at a hair salon in order to illegitimately obtain financial aid for combatting the epidemic for employees granted by the government.

It was found after investigation that the aforementioned man and his friend were introduced to work in a hair salon through an intermediary for a short period of time. However, the duo subsequently quitted their jobs, but the owner of the hair salon did not declare the termination of employment at the Financial Services Bureau and continued to pay contributions for the duo. In addition, during investigation, it was revealed that between 2018 and 2023, the owner of the hair salon allegedly had false labour relations with nine Macao residents in order to ensure the minimum number of at least eight local workers were employed so as to meet the conditions of obtaining the quota of six to eight non-resident workers granted by the Labour Affairs Bureau.

The owner of the salon allegedly committed the crime of document forgery provided for and punishable by the *Penal Code*. The case was referred to the Public Prosecutions Office in April 2024 and the CCAC had already notified the Labour Affairs Bureau and the Social Security Fund.

Moreover, since the aforementioned nine Macao residents were declared to be employed by the hair salon and thus were granted the financial aid for combatting the epidemic for employees issued by the government, the salon also illegitimately received the financial aid for combatting the epidemic for companies. The CCAC notified the Financial Services Bureau, which was the issuing entity, and the Macao Foundation of the situations for their follow-up actions.

(VI)

An integrated resort enterprise sent a representative to file an in-person report at the CCAC, indicating that a former executive chef of the food and beverage department of the company, between September 2020 and February 2023, allegedly requested some workers to pay him a placement fee of MOP1,000 to MOP5,000 every month after being employed by the company. The company requested to pursue his accountability for his illegal act.

After investigation, it came to light that the former executive chef of the food and beverage department of the company had the power to recruit, dismiss and promote workers in his department. By taking advantage of his power derived from his position, he solicited pecuniary advantage with a total amount of MOP240,000 from five workers, who were also his subordinates, as kickback for recommending them to enter the company and for renewing their contracts. Such act allegedly violated passive bribery in the private sector provided for and punishable by the law of *Prevention and Suppression of Bribery in the Private Sector*.

The case was referred to the Public Prosecutions Office for handling in May 2024.

(VII)

The CCAC received a report, indicating that some former stewards of an integrated resort enterprise offered an amount of more than RMB20,000 to some individuals for securing a job in the steward department of the enterprise.

After investigation, it came to light that the Executive Chief Steward of the enterprise was responsible for the personnel recruitment and interview work. In February 2023, the enterprise recruited stewards. Upon hearing the news, the girlfriend of the aforementioned person-in-charge of the steward department identified some individuals from the Chinese mainland through an intermediary and introduced them to the person-in-charge. Afterwards, the person-in-charge of the steward department took advantage of his power to assist the individuals to enter the enterprise successfully and his girlfriend solicited a placement fee of

RMB15,000 to RMB25,000 from each applicant. The intermediary also took advantage from such act by charging each individual who successfully entered the enterprise an amount of RMB1,000. The enterprise lodged a written complaint to pursue the criminal responsibilities of the relevant individuals.

The person-in-charge, his girlfriend and the intermediary allegedly violated passive bribery in the private sector provided for and punishable by the law of *Prevention and Suppression of Bribery in the Private Sector*. The aforementioned individuals from the Chinese mainland who offered money for the purpose to enter the enterprise allegedly violated active bribery in the private sector provided for and punishable by the same law. The case was referred to the Public Prosecutions Office in July 2024 for handling.

(VIII)

The CCAC received a report claiming that some leaders of a Macao civic association allegedly manipulated some companies to procure goods and defrauded over money during the application of subsidies for organising scientific education activities from the Science and Technology Development Fund (FDCT).

Investigation showed that the chairman and a former vice chairman of the involved civic association applied for subsidies to carry out various scientific education activities in the name of the civic association to the FDCT. After the approval of the application of subsidies, in order to meet the requirements of the FDCT regarding procurement of goods that quotations from at least three suppliers should be obtained and that the contract should be granted to the one offering the lowest prices, the two leaders of the civic association quoted the prices through some teaching aid companies which were actually manipulated by them and produced some false invoices to carry out bid-rigging in order to create a false impression that quotations from three suppliers had been obtained. In fact, the companies relevant to the false quotations were opened by the duo or were fraudulent. The purpose was to secure the contracts to be granted. In addition, in order to defraud over the maximum amount of subsidies granted by

the FDCT, the duo exaggerated the expenses of the projects and produced false receipts to the FDCT in order to reimburse the subsidies. The amount involved in the case was more than MOP1 million.

The two leaders of the civic association allegedly violated fraud and document forgery provided for and punishable by the *Penal Code*. The case was referred to the Public Prosecutions Office in October 2024.

IV. Mutual case assistance in cross-border investigation

In 2024, the CCAC handled a total of 62 mutual assistance cases, including 49 cases at the requests for case assistance received from counterparts outside the region, of which 35 were made by agencies of the Chinese mainland and 14 by the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) and law enforcement agencies of Hong Kong. Meanwhile, the CCAC made 13 requests for case assistance to counterparts outside the region, of which eight were made to agencies of the Chinese mainland, two to the ICAC of Hong Kong and three to both agencies of the Chinese mainland and the ICAC. Among the 62 cases handled by the CCAC in 2024, 36 were concluded and 26 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
Places	Hong Kong	Chinese mainland		Hong Kong	Chinese mainland	
Cases placed on file for investigation in 2024	6	27	49	1	2	13
Cases in 2024 including those carried forward to 2024	8	8		1	6	
				3 case assistance requests made to both Hong Kong and the Chinese mainland		

Cases being followed up	9	11	20	1	3	6
				2 case assistance requests made to both Hong Kong and the Chinese mainland		
Cases archived (case assistance completed)	5	24	29	1	5	7
				1 case assistance request made to both Hong Kong and the Chinese mainland		

V. Court verdicts

According to the statistics provided by the courts, a total of 122 criminal cases processed by the CCAC were tried in 2024, involving 203 suspects. Among those cases, there was a case solved by the CCAC involving fraud committed by a bank worker in collusion with a crime syndicate, which was divided into 111 cases by judicial agencies, involving 149 suspects. In 2024, final judgements were rendered on 96 cases and some of the charges of three cases.

The aforesaid 96 cases with final judgements rendered and three cases in which final judgements have been rendered on some of the charges involved crimes such as active bribery, passive bribery to perform illicit acts, forgery committed by a public servant, abuse of power, inaccurate data, computer forgery, illegitimate collection, use or provision of computer data, money laundering, fraud, fraud involving a high value, fraud involving a considerably high value, document forgery, use of forged document and malicious accusation, among others.

VI. Declaration of assets and interests

Established in 1998, the legal regime of declaration of assets and interests of public servants in Macao has been implemented for 26 years. As one of the measures to prevent corruption practised by public servants, it plays a significant role in the promotion of integrity building of Macao. The implementation of the regime increases the transparency of public servants' performance of public

functions, whereby encouraging them to uphold integrity and justice and building for the Government an effective firewall against corruption in order to meet the public's expectation of building a clean Government. Among the cases tried by the courts in 2024, there were two involving inaccurate data in asset declaration and one involving unexplained wealth in which the conviction was made. At the same time, a case of untrue declaration of assets and interests was solved in 2024.

The CCAC has always been attaching importance to the work related to declaration of assets and interests and the perfection of the relevant system. In addition to supervising the regularity and administrative correctness of the acts related to declaration of assets and interests in accordance with the law, the CCAC always reviews the execution of the work, maintains close communication with various departments in terms of the relevant work, actively optimises the current services and internal operation and complements the work with the use of the electronic systems relating to declaration of assets and interests and the promotion actions. The CCAC hopes that the work related to asset declaration will always play a dynamic and effective role in the prevention of corruption.

In 2024, the CCAC received and processed a total of 12,493 submissions of declaration forms (see Table I). A majority of the declarants complied with the duty of declaration by the statutory deadline, but there was a small number of people who failed to submit the declaration by the deadline. The CCAC proactively followed up the cases of failure to submit the declaration and sent a total of 103 overdue notices (see Tables II and III) to the relevant individuals (declarants and their spouses or cohabiting partners), registering a decrease of 35.22% compared to 159 overdue notices sent in the previous year. After receiving the overdue notices, all the recipients submitted the missing declarations in time and provided reasonable justification. In addition, in 2024, there was no case in which the declarant was legally liable for failure to submit the declaration without justifiable reason or irregularities in the formalities in the declaration. Therefore, the overall work related to asset declaration achieved the

expected goals.

Table I
Statistics of submission of declaration of assets and interests in 2024

Reason for submitting declaration	Total number of submissions
Appointment	1,426
Change of position	3,859
Termination of office	1,080
Renewal every five years	4,041
Renewal with that of spouse	544
Pursuit of data-provision	1,197
Voluntary renewal	346
Total	12,493

Table II
Statistics on overdue notices sent in 2024
(Recipients: declarants)

No.	Department/entity in which the declarant works	No. of overdue notices sent
1	Civil Aviation Authority	2
2	Fire Services Bureau	4
3	Public Security Police Force	11
4	Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau	5
5	Legal Affairs Bureau	1
6	Transport Bureau	1
7	Government Headquarters Affairs Bureau	2
8	Correctional Services Bureau	3
9	Education and Youth Development Bureau	5
10	Financial Services Bureau	3
11	Public Security Force Affairs Bureau of Macau	2

No.	Department/entity in which the declarant works	No. of overdue notices sent
12	Identification Services Bureau	1
13	Environmental Protection Bureau	2
14	Government Information Bureau	1
15	Municipal Affairs Bureau	8
16	Social Welfare Bureau	2
17	Cultural Affairs Bureau	3
18	Sports Bureau	1
19	Housing Bureau	1
20	Printing Bureau	1
21	Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute (Current “Commerce and Investment Promotion Institute”)	1
22	Judiciary Police	2
23	Customs of the Macao Special Administrative Region	2
24	Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau	2
25	Health Bureau	8
26	University of Macau	21
27	Macao Polytechnic University	4
Total		99

Table III
Statistics on overdue notices sent in 2024
(Recipients: *Spouses or cohabiting partners* of declarants)

Recipient	No. of overdue notices sent
<i>Spouses or cohabiting partners</i> of declarants	4

Nowadays, we are living in an era of rapid development of electronic technology and providing electronic services is an important measure to improve the work related to governance. Grasping the timing of construction of electronic governance, the CCAC developed and launched some applications and

electronic platforms and applied them to the work related to declaration of assets and interests. Up to 2024, the CCAC developed three specific systems related to declaration of assets and interests for public departments and declarants to use. The systems that were created and launched by the CCAC included the “notification processing system of declaration of assets and interests” (hereinafter referred to as “electronic notification platform”) and the “online appointment system for the declaration of assets and interests” (hereinafter referred to as “appointment system”). The electronic notification platform facilitates public departments’ delivery of notifications online, while the appointment system makes it easier for declarants to arrange the time for submission of declaration. The use of the two systems not only provides great convenience for the departments and declarants but also enhances the quality and efficacy of the management of the work related to asset declaration. In addition, in order to strengthen the cooperation between the two depository entities of the declarations, the CCAC and the Office of the President of the Court of Final Appeal jointly created the “information sharing platform on the declaration of assets and interests”. Through the information sharing function of the platform, the interoperability of data between each other will be strengthened, so that the execution of the work related to asset declaration will be smoother and more effective.

In 2012, the CCAC commenced the development of the electronic notification platform, which officially came into operation in 2013. It has been launched for over ten years. With the CCAC’s promotion and active cooperation with various departments/entities, the system has yielded positive results. In order to encourage more departments/entities to use the system, in 2024, the CCAC communicated with the departments/entities that had not yet become users of the electronic notification platform. Within the year, three of the departments/entities requested to join the platform as users. The CCAC was happy to see that a newly established department/entity took the initiative to make the request for becoming a user. Currently, there are a total of 74 departments/entities using the electronic notification platform (see Table IV). In

2024, the CCAC received a total of 3,900 letters/notification letters, of which 3,767 were uploaded through the platform, representing 96.59% of the total number of letters/notification letters received (see Table V). The CCAC hopes that the departments/entities that have yet to use the platform will become users of the “notification processing system of declaration of assets and interests” as soon as possible in response to the SAR Government’s promotion of e-governance so as to streamline the workflow and enhance the effectiveness of work.

Table IV
**List of users of the “notification processing system of
declaration of assets and interests” in 2024**

No.	Department/Entity	No.	Department/Entity
1	Civil Aviation Authority	37	Academy of Public Security Forces of Macao
2	Monetary Authority of Macao	38	Fisheries Development and Support Fund
3	Commission of Audit	39	Cultural Development Fund
4	Fire Services Bureau	40	Science and Technology Development Fund
5	Consumer Council	41	Macao Foundation
6	Commission Against Corruption	42	Pension Fund
7	Talent Development Committee	43	Social Security Fund
8	Legal and Judicial Training Centre	44	Government Information Bureau
9	Judiciary Magistrates Council	45	Office of the Prosecutor General
10	Medical Litigation Mediation Centre	46	Office of the President of the Court of Final Appeal
11	Committee of Medical Error Expertise	47	Municipal Affairs Bureau
12	Public Security Police Force	48	Social Welfare Bureau
13	Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau	49	Cultural Affairs Bureau

No.	Department/Entity	No.	Department/Entity
14	Macau Economic and Cultural Office in Taiwan	50	Sports Bureau
15	Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau	51	Housing Bureau
16	Legal Affairs Bureau	52	Printing Bureau
17	Labour Affairs Bureau	53	Commerce and Investment Promotion Institute
18	Marine and Water Bureau	54	Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau
19	Government Headquarters Affairs Bureau	55	Macau Investment and Development Limited
20	Transport Bureau	56	Macao Light Rapid Transit Corporation, Limited
21	Cartography and Cadastre Bureau	57	Macau Slaughter House Ltd.
22	Correctional Services Bureau	58	Macao Science Center Limited
23	Statistics and Census Service	59	Macau Urban Renewal Limited
24	Education and Youth Development Bureau	60	Public Security Police Force Welfare Association
25	Economic and Technological Development Bureau	61	Judiciary Police
26	Policy Research and Regional Development Bureau	62	Customs of the Macao Special Administrative Region
27	Financial Services Bureau	63	Supporting Office to the Legislative Assembly
28	Public Security Force Affairs Bureau of Macau	64	Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau
29	Public Assets Supervision and Management Bureau	65	Secretariat of the Executive Council
30	Identification Services Bureau	66	Macao Industrial Parks Development Co., Ltd.
31	Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau	67	Unitary Police Service
32	Public Works Bureau	68	Health Bureau
33	Environmental Protection Bureau	69	University of Macau

No.	Department/Entity	No.	Department/Entity
34	Personal Data Protection Bureau	70	Macao Polytechnic University
35	Land and Urban Construction Bureau	71	Macao University of Tourism
36	Macao Government Tourism Office		
List of departments that activated and started to use the “notification processing system of declaration of assets and interests” in 2024			
No.	Department/Entity		
72	The Islands Healthcare Complex – Macao Medical Center of Peking Union Medical College Hospital		
73	Teledifusão de Macau, S.A.		
74	Preparatory Office for the 15 th National Games, the 12 th National Games for Persons with Disabilities and the 9 th National Special Olympic Games in Macao		

Table V
Use of the “notification processing system of declaration of assets and interests” in 2024

Number of notification letters received through the “notification processing system of declaration of assets and interests” in 2024	3,767
Total number of notification letters of declaration of assets and interests received in 2024	3,900
Percentage of notification letters received through the “notification processing system of declaration of assets and interests” in 2024	96.59%

In order to facilitate the management of work related to declaration of assets and interests and the provision of services to the public, the CCAC launched the “online appointment system for the declaration of assets and interests” at the end of 2021. According to statistics, in 2024, a total of 1,305 people used the online appointment system of the CCAC, of which 1,049 turned up as scheduled, representing 8.4% of the total number of people who submitted the declaration in the year (see Table VI). Despite the discrepancy between the number of appointments actually made and the estimated number of appointments, the appointment system had positive impact on the management work carried out by the CCAC. Looking back at the time when it was still necessary to maintain

limited operation in spite of severe epidemic situation, the online appointment system was an essential part of the crowd control measures. In addition, the appointment system also has the function of “enquiry/change/cancellation of appointment”. In 2024, 84 people cancelled their appointments and 172 people did not turn up as scheduled, representing 6.44% and 13.18% of the total number of users of the online appointment system respectively (see Table VII). Through the webpage of appointment, declarants may schedule a time slot for submission of declaration in a flexible manner. From the submission of request for appointment to the receipt of confirmation by SMS (for local mobile phone numbers only) /e-mail, the whole appointment making process is simple and automatic, which makes it easy for declarants to use. Therefore, the CCAC suggests declarants making good use of the system to make appointments. If they expect that they cannot show up at the scheduled time, they should cancel the appointments in advance or reschedule them to the time slots which are convenient for them on the relevant webpage to decrease the no-show rate as much as possible, so that the CCAC may properly arrange manpower and plan the work more effectively.

Table VI
Situation of declaration submission with an appointment and
without an appointment in 2024

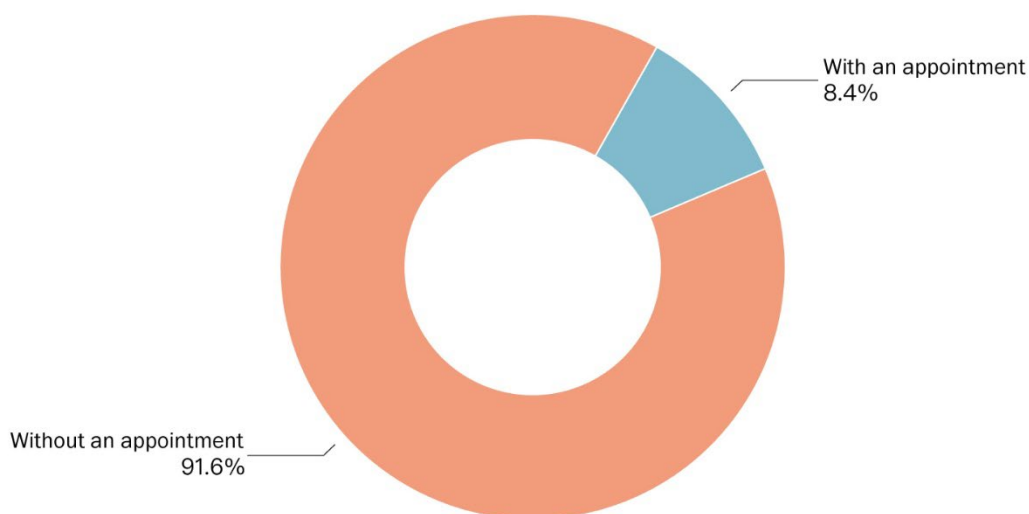
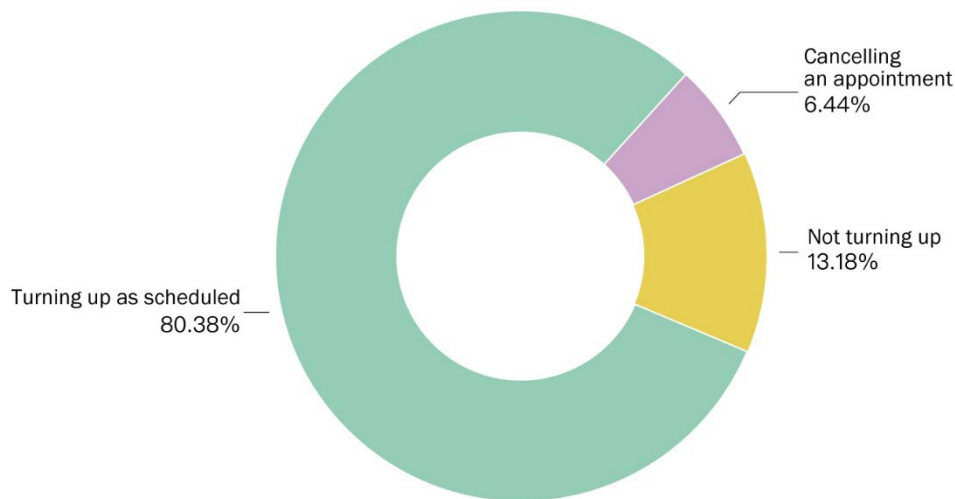


Table VII
Use of the online appointment system for the declaration of
assets and interests in 2024



In order for public servants to have a deeper understanding of the specific content of the legal regime of declaration of assets and interests, the CCAC keeps on carrying out relevant promotion and dissemination activities through different channels, including publishing information about declaration of assets and interests on the webpage, printing pamphlets and providing the guidelines and samples of declaration of assets and interests in printed and electronic formats, among others. In addition, in 2024, the CCAC held three clarification sessions on declaration of assets and interests for departments with more new recruits, with the attendance of nearly 300 people. Through explanation, interaction and prompt responses to questions on the spot, public servants were able to better understand the correct way to fill in the declaration form and the relevant legal responsibilities. It is believed that with CCAC's persistence in governance in accordance with the law and carrying out publicity and promotion actions, public servants may comply with the duty of declaration provided by the law more generally and their awareness of integrity and self-discipline will be strengthened at the same time.