

**PART II**

**EFFORTS IN UPHOLDING INTEGRITY  
OF THE 8<sup>TH</sup> LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY  
ELECTIONS**

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The 8<sup>th</sup> Legislative Assembly Elections, the first Legislative Assembly elections held in accordance with the newly amended *Electoral Law of the Legislative Assembly*, took place in 2025. This serves as a major political event in Macao. As the CCAC profoundly understood its significant responsibility to safeguard the integrity of the elections, it set the ensuring of the legality, integrity, impartiality and justice of the running of the 8<sup>th</sup> Legislative Assembly Elections as the priority of the year. The whole team of the CCAC spared no effort to carry out the statutory functions of supervision, promotion and education of the elections according to their duties.

According to the legal regime of the CCAC and the *Electoral Law of the Legislative Assembly*, the CCAC carries out the supervision and promotion of electoral integrity with a holistic and multi-level approach, which effectively suppressed irregularities related to the elections, proactively fostered a good atmosphere of clean elections in society, ensured the successful running and completion of the Legislative Assembly elections, thus providing a strong safeguard of integrity for the full implementation of the principle of “Patriots Governing Macao” and propelled the Macao SAR towards law-based governance and a new journey of democratic development from the new starting point.

**I. Supervision of electoral integrity**

Prioritising the safeguard of integrity of the 8<sup>th</sup> Legislative Assembly Elections, the CCAC deployed key investigative resources to and put the investigative focus on the supervision of the elections. The whole team spared no effort to carry out supervision of election activities in a holistic manner so as to ensure the smooth running of the Legislative Assembly elections in a law-

based, clean, impartial and just environment. During the election period, the CCAC made targeted deployment and carried out effective supervision according to different phases and characteristics of election activities.

Prior to the Chief Executive's announcement of an administrative order on 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2025 to set the date of the Legislative Assembly Elections as 14<sup>th</sup> September 2025, the CCAC proactively took actions to prepare for the supervision work, including arranging for its personnel to study the newly amended *Electoral Law of the Legislative Assembly*, forming the "task force for supervision on elections", collecting intelligence and information about the elections and optimising the filtering of reports and complaints and the mechanisms of analysis and referral, so as to ensure timely handling of complaints about the elections.

As soon as the the Chief Executive announced the date of the Legislative Assembly elections on 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2025, the CCAC launched the "online electoral complaint platform" jointly established with the Electoral Affairs Commission for the Legislative Assembly Elections (hereinafter the "Electoral Affairs Commission") and activated the "24-hour reporting hotline for the Legislative Assembly Elections" in order for residents to file reports and complaints. When the reports or complaints involved the functions of the Electoral Affairs Commission or other departments, the CCAC would quickly and effectively refer the cases to the departments concerned for follow-up actions through the internal "case referral platform". At the same time, the CCAC launched a thematic webpage on the promotion of clean elections in order to provide residents with the information about electoral integrity.

As various types of works related to the elections officially commenced in March 2025, individuals and groups intending to run for the elections successively collected nominations and formed their nomination committees. In order to prevent crimes involving electoral corruption, the CCAC carried out holistic supervision through both overt actions and covert investigations, stepped up inspections at catering establishments and took the initiative to intervene into

and investigate the suspicious activities where benefits were given away. Prioritised inspections were carried out on activities intended for granting food and beverage benefits and activities involving distribution of cash, gifts or gift vouchers held by civic associations. As to the irregular and even illegal acts carried out through the activities granting benefits, the CCAC took the initiative to exercise its functions to intervene into the situations or refer them to the competent entities for follow-up. Also, the CCAC gave timely admonition to rectify the activities with improper intentions in order to nip the illegalities in the bud.

In addition, the CCAC, on its own initiative and according to actual situations, contacted the civic associations that intended to organise catering events or give away various kinds of benefits in order to explain to them the provisions and requirements regarding declaration under the *Electoral Law of the Legislative Assembly* and inform them that the CCAC might, according to its powers and actual situations, inspect their activities where benefits were given away. Also, the CCAC requested all civic associations to strictly comply with the stipulation that activities granting benefits and electoral campaigns should not be related to each other.

During the campaign period, the CCAC stepped up the inspections of catering establishments and venues where activities granting various benefits took place. It inspected the declared situations of such activities held by civic associations, as well as those in which the candidates participated, and monitored the relevant declared activities. Once irregularities were detected, the CCAC investigated them immediately in order to suppress explicit or implicit electoral campaigns and canvassing acts in such activities.

On 13<sup>th</sup> September 2025, the day before the polling day, which was the cooling-off day of the Legislative Assembly elections, the CCAC closely monitored the reports received through various channels and stepped up the inspection and supervision in various locations in Macao and on the internet. It dispatched personnel to carry out holistic inspections at different streets and

alleys, premises of civic associations and catering establishments, among other places, and deployed information technology personnel to closely monitor the internet. On 14<sup>th</sup> September 2025, the polling day of the Legislative Assembly elections, the CCAC mobilised all of its personnel to carry out holistic and continual inspections at the outside of polling stations, campaign headquarters, premises of civic associations, different streets, alleys and gathering spots in Macao, which holistically covered various districts of the city. Meanwhile, the CCAC also kept on monitoring the internet so as to discover illegalities in a timely manner and handle them immediately. The CCAC treated all candidate groups equally and impartially in terms of supervision and ensured that the voting was carried out with integrity in an orderly manner and eradicated all crimes of electoral corruption through a series of supervisory approaches mentioned above.

Coordinated by the Electoral Affairs Commission, with the preliminary preparation and advanced planning made by the CCAC and the public departments, the whole polling process ran in an orderly manner on the election day. Every polling station operated in a smooth and orderly manner. The voters actively and enthusiastically exercised their civil right to vote. The total voter turnout of the direct election reached 53.35%, with over 175,000 voters casting their votes, recording an increase of voter turnout by nearly 11% and an additional of around 38,000 voters who casted their votes compared with that (42.38%) of the previous Legislative Assembly elections, showing that voters generally recognised the Legislative Assembly elections held in accordance with the newly amended *Electoral Law of the Legislative Assembly*. The successful running of this year's Legislative Assembly elections was of significant importance to the ensuring of successful implementation of "One Country, Two Systems".

Regarding the statistics related to electoral supervision, the CCAC, through a two-pronged approach focusing on both prevention and suppression, strengthened the supervision online and offline. In particular, it carried out on-

site inspections on activities intended for granting food and beverage benefits and the relevant venues where electoral irregularities were very likely to occur. Over 16,000 inspections were conducted. On 14<sup>th</sup> September 2025, the polling day, over 2,600 inspections were carried out at catering establishments, the outside of the polling stations, premises of civic associations, gathering spots and different streets and alleys. Meanwhile, over 5,600 inspections on the internet and posts on social networks were carried out.

The CCAC curbed early signs of irregularities through investigating cases in a timely manner. During the entire election period, the CCAC received a total of 153 complaints related to the elections (of which 17 were received on the polling day) and placed 30 cases on file. Up to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2025, the CCAC concluded the investigations of 28 cases, of which five were referred to the Public Prosecutions Office for follow-up and one involved misdemeanour. Among the five criminal cases referred to the Public Prosecutions Office upon completion of investigation, two cases involved electoral corruption through offering of money and other advantages to entice voters to sign the “nomination form” during the nomination period, one case involved a resident who issued public posts on the internet in order to solicit bribes, one case involved campaign on the polling day and one case involved coercive and fraudulent acts related to a nomination committee. The case of misdemeanour involved campaigning on the day before the elections.

Some of the cases are summarised as follows:

**(I)**

The CCAC concluded the investigation of a case involving requesting others to sign the “Application Form for the Endorsement of a Nomination Committee of the Legislative Assembly Elections” (hereinafter referred to as “nomination form”) by offering advantages. The case was referred to the Public Prosecutions Office for follow-up.

It was revealed in the investigation that a manager of a civil engineering

company allegedly requested a subordinate to collect nomination forms. In order to induce others to sign the forms, the manager offered each of the individuals who had signed the nomination forms MOP1,000 as reward afterwards. The subordinate, in the course of collecting the nomination forms, only offered those who had signed the forms MOP500 as reward and then pocketed the difference of MOP500. The subordinate involved expanded the network to collect more nomination forms through a few friends by pecuniary temptation. Some of the individuals involved even forged the signatures of others on other nomination forms. The number of bribe givers and receivers involved in the case reached over 50. The individuals involved allegedly committed electoral corruption under the *Electoral Law of the Legislative Assembly* and document forgery under the *Penal Code*.

## (II)

The CCAC concluded the investigation of another case involving requesting voters to sign the nomination form by offering advantages. The case was referred to the Public Prosecutions Office for follow-up.

In the investigation, it came to light that the individual involved allegedly promised to offer a voter pecuniary advantage and job position in order to induce the voter to sign the nomination form according to the former's preference. In order to obtain the pecuniary advantage, the voter even forged the signatures of his relatives on other nomination forms in addition to providing his own nomination form. The individuals involved allegedly committed electoral corruption under the *Electoral Law of the Legislative Assembly* and document forgery under the *Penal Code*.

## (III)

The CCAC concluded the investigation of a case involving bribe soliciting through social networks. The case was referred to the Public Prosecutions Office for follow-up.

It was revealed in the investigation that the individual subject to

investigation allegedly issued posts and left comments on the internet in order to solicit pecuniary advantage from others, promising that he would cast a vote according to an indicated preference. During the investigation, the individual admitted committing the crime and claimed that he hoped to obtain pecuniary advantage through such acts. The individual involved allegedly committed electoral corruption under the *Electoral Law of the Legislative Assembly*.

(IV)

When carrying out supervision on the polling day of the Legislative Assembly elections, the CCAC found that an individual canvassed for a certain candidate group in multiple messaging groups (involving several hundred group members in total) on social media by sending campaign images and texts of the candidate group to the groups and even urged the group members to cast their votes for the candidate group. The individual involved allegedly committed an offence of campaign on the election day under the *Electoral Law of the Legislative Assembly*. The case was referred to the Public Prosecutions Office for follow-up.

(V)

The CCAC received real-name reports from several workers of a company indicating that on 13<sup>th</sup> September 2025 (the cooling-off day before the polling day), their chief urged workers to vote for a certain candidate group through texting and sending an image of the candidate group's poster to a working group on WeChat.

The chief allegedly committed a misdemeanour of campaigning on the day before the election day under the *Electoral Law of the Legislative Assembly*. The CCAC initiated a sanctioning procedure against the chief concerning the misdemeanour and he voluntarily paid the fine.

(VI)

The CCAC received a report indicating that a civic association required its

members to sign the nomination forms before they could receive benefits such as gift bags and food gift packs.

It was revealed in the investigation that in March 2025, the civic association made phone calls to inform its members that they might collect the birthday cake vouchers which were given away regularly and register for collection of gift bags, but it never requested them to sign nomination forms during the phone calls, nor did it imply the idea that signing the nomination form was the requirement for receiving benefits such as gift bags and food gift packs. In addition, when distributing the relevant gift bags or other gifts to the members, it did not force any of them to sign the nomination forms before they could receive those benefits.

Since the investigation verified that there was no situation of forcing someone to sign the nomination form or forcing someone to sign the nomination form under the guise of registration for and distribution of gift bags as mentioned in the report, the case was archived.

## **II. Promotion and education on clean elections**

Apart from supervising the elections, the CCAC carried out publicity work related to clean elections in an orderly way based on the motif “A Clean Vote Lights Up Macao”. Various promotion activities with the theme of clean elections targeting the general public and young people were carried out in order to promote the importance of clean elections in a holistic manner.

### **(1) Obstacle challenge competition “A Clean Vote Lights Up Macao”**

On 8<sup>th</sup> June 2025, the CCAC held an obstacle challenge competition entitled “A Clean Vote Lights Up Macao” in order to enable residents to experience the importance of fair competition and deepen the public and community’s attention to and knowledge of clean elections, whereby fostering an atmosphere of supporting clean elections in the entire society. Featuring team competitions and side events, the activity attracted around 700 participants.

### **(2) “A Clean Vote Lights Up Macao – Promotion Tour in the Community”**

On 27<sup>th</sup> July, 10<sup>th</sup>, 23<sup>rd</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> August 2025, the CCAC held four sessions of “A Clean Vote Lights Up Macao – Promotion Tour in the Community” at the leisure area of Edf. Lok Yeong Fa Yuen, Iao Hon Market Park, beside Flower City Park and in the forecourt of Parknshop shopping mall in Taipa respectively. The event featured diversified games, photo taking spots, interactive installations, stage drama about clean elections and flash mob stage performances, among others, in order to disseminate the message of clean elections among residents in different ways and consolidate their awareness of clean elections in a holistic way. The “simulated electoral corruption scenario experiential area” simulated several situations of electoral corruption, which enabled residents to distinguish right from wrong and know the common forms of electoral corruption and the consequences. The four sessions of the promotion tour attracted over 9,000 participants.

In addition to the promotion tour, the CCAC organised the “Exhibition on Information about Clean Elections” between 25<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> August 2025 beside Flower City Park, where residents were able to know the information through the installation “Breaking the Myths about Elections” and the experiential area of detecting electoral corruption.

### (3) Seminars on “Clean Elections 2025”

At the invitation of schools, civic associations and organisations, the CCAC dispatched personnel to hold seminars on clean elections for students and members and employees of the associations and organisations. Through commonly seen examples of electoral corruption, the CCAC explained the stipulations newly introduced to the *Electoral Law of the Legislative Assembly* and reminded first-time voters and the general public to be vigilant to the traps of electoral corruption, to cherish their votes and to prevent themselves from contravening the law inadvertently. In 2025, the CCAC organised four seminars on clean elections targeting residents.

In addition, the CCAC especially introduced the content of “Clean Elections

2025” to the regular seminars on integrity targeting public servants, senior secondary students and adults in order to strengthen the promotion of the relevant stipulations to voters and voters-to-be.

(4) School drama tour “Learn More about Clean Elections: Knowledge ‘Express’ on Clean Elections”

Between March and June 2025, the CCAC organised a school drama tour “Learn More about Clean Elections”, of which a total of 26 sessions were held at 20 secondary schools and two higher education institutions in Macao. Featuring analysis of commonly seen acts of electoral corruption and relevant misunderstanding, the activity aimed to urge young people in Macao to join hands together to safeguard electoral integrity. A total of 3,824 students attended the activity.

(5) Encouraging young people to assist in promotion of clean elections

In order to encourage young people to participate in integrity building, the CCAC invited them to assist in promotion activities on clean elections, including a flash mob activity “Power Up for Clean Elections” organised with the assistance of the ambassadors of integrity for the 2023/2024 academic year at various schools to promote electoral probity, which enhanced young people’s awareness of clean elections and strengthened their knowledge of the relevant stipulations through simple quiz games. The trainees of the “UNI Project – Integrity Promotion Programme for Higher Education Students” created posts and video clips under the theme of “Clean Elections in the Eyes of Higher Education Students” and participated in the shooting of the advertisements entitled “Clean Elections”. In addition, the students who joined the higher education students’ internship programme assisted in multiple actions of electoral probity promotion carried out by the CCAC, exerting young people’s power to the safeguard of clean elections in Macao.

(6) Promotion featuring a famous local cultural and creative design character

In order to spread the message of clean elections to young people, the CCAC, for the first time, carried out promotion actions featuring a famous local cultural and creative design character “Ho Sio Chong”, including launching booth games, souvenirs, posters and bus body advertisements and releasing four one-minute animated short clips, which conveyed the message of clean elections in a light-hearted manner that better appealed to young people. The four animated short clips got over 2,140,000 views on social media.

(7) Multimedia sticker collection activity “Take Action for Clean Elections”

The CCAC organised a multimedia sticker collection activity “Take Action for Clean Elections” in order to encourage the public to assist in the dissemination of the message of clean elections through creating and sharing stickers on social media. A total of 420 stickers from 185 participants were collected.

(8) Quiz game on WeChat “Light up for Clean Elections”

Between 5<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> August 2025, the CCAC held a quiz game on WeChat named “Light up for Clean Elections”, which asked residents questions about the *Electoral Law of the Legislative Assembly* and scenarios related to clean elections, with the aim of enhancing their awareness of clean elections, jointly safeguarding the impartiality and integrity of the elections. Over 6,300 participants participated in the activity.

(9) Integration of promotion of electoral integrity into other activities

In order to actively encourage all strata of society to join hands together to safeguard electoral integrity, the CCAC especially integrated promotion of clean elections into regular activities or annual thematic promotion activities on integrity, including:

1. The CCAC recruited more volunteers to assist in the promotion work on clean elections, including shooting of the TV advertisements on clean elections 2025 and multiple promotion activities on clean elections.

2. The topic of the thematic school activity “New Inspirations in Integrity Education from Children” was especially set as “clean elections”. Students made use of the knowledge they learnt from the STEAM curriculum to produce games based on the topic of “clean elections” by computer coding.

3. Contestants of the Macao preliminary round of the “Coding4Integrity Asian Youth Anti-Corruption Hackathon 2025” were required to develop a prototype under the theme of “clean elections”.

4. The promotion of the relevant stipulations targeting voters and voters-to-be were strengthened in the activity “Integrity Tour Classroom – Integrity Experience Programme for Young People” held at the Branch Office in Taipa.

5. The content about clean elections was introduced to the activity “A Chat with Friends of Integrity” targeting members of civic associations, where the messages of integrity including clean elections were disseminated among voters and the elderly through simple and light-hearted games and situational drama.

6. A special teaching module on the topic of “clean elections” was introduced to “Integrity Lesson Plan Design Collection Activity for the Academic Year 2024/2025” so as to enable professionals from different fields to think about the importance of electoral integrity. In addition, the micro-lesson videos on honesty and integrity under the theme of clean elections were launched.

7. Supplementary materials for integrity education under the theme of “clean elections” were created for teaching staff and parents in order to enable students to know the importance of fairness and impartiality to clean elections at an early stage through animated videos, worksheets for reflection and extended activities as well as to remind parents to avoid falling into the traps of electoral corruption.

8. An exhibition of information about clean elections and interactive games were featured in the “Launch Day for Campaigning of the Legislative Assembly Elections” held on 30<sup>th</sup> August 2025 in order to disseminate the message of clean elections among the candidate groups, electioneering teams and voters.

9. A promotional booth under the theme of clean elections was set up in the event “Crime Prevention Week” held by the Macao Polytechnic University in order to disseminate the message of electoral integrity among higher education students as well as deepen their understanding of the knowledge of the legislation related to the elections through the information on the display boards.

(10) Publicity of message of electoral integrity through multiple channels

The CCAC also disseminated the message of electoral integrity through multiple channels in order to urge residents to join hands together to safeguard the fairness, justice and integrity of the Legislative Assembly elections in a holistic manner. The actions included: launching the “Thematic Webpage on Clean Elections 2025”; developing the “Guidelines on Integrity for Voters” to explain the stipulations related to electoral corruption newly introduced to the *Electoral Law of the Legislative Assembly*; producing TV videos and radio advertisements entitled “Nominate Prudently” and “Say No to Electoral Corruption”, which were broadcast on different publicity platforms; producing animated videos and infographics about the legal information under the theme of “clean elections”; putting up posters and outdoor advertisements under the theme of “clean elections 2025”, promotion on smartphone applications catering to Macao residents’ smartphone using habits, sending multi-media messages to local mobile phone users through local telecommunication service providers on and before the election day, and sending diversified information about clean elections through the internet and media.