

PART III
ANTI-CORRUPTION

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I. Introduction

The year 2025 marked the beginning of the new term of the SAR Government and the ending of “The Second Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Macao Special Administrative Region (2021-2025)”. In addition to carrying out anti-corruption work in a pragmatic way to earnestly achieve the Chief Executive’s policy vision of “upholding the rule of law in Macao”, the CCAC completed the established objectives for fighting corruption defined in the 2nd Five-Year Plan and also monitored the full process of the 8th Legislative Assembly Elections satisfactorily.

The CCAC took the guidance given by President Xi Jinping to Macao, namely “Four Aspirations” and “Three Expectations”, as its action plan and transformed it into the thoughts and approaches to take forward its anti-corruption work. It has strived to improve the integrity monitoring system, insisted on carrying out investigations of every case and cracking down on every corrupt act, firmly carried out anti-corruption work in line with the principles of attaching importance to both public and private sectors as well as through a combined approach of prevention and crackdown.

The anti-corruption work which was carried out regularly in 2025 had the following characteristics:

In 2025, the number of cases investigated by the Anti-Corruption Bureau of the CCAC had a significant increase as it was influenced and driven by the Legislative Assembly Elections, with a total of 221 cases registered in the year (including election cases). Among them, even though cases in the private sector involved various areas, they primarily involved bribe solicitation by department chiefs of integrated resort enterprises and disputes over building maintenance and management, among others.

As for the cases in the public sector, there was a higher proportion of cases involving areas of security and social and cultural affairs. The number of cases in these two areas occupied more than 60% of the total number of cases investigated in the public sector. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen integrity education for personnel in the aforesaid areas so that they will always be alerted.

In 2025, the CCAC constantly received and followed up multiple reports involving police officers departing Macao without having complied with the declaration procedures. The involved officers failed to fulfil the duties of obedience and availability provided for in the *Statute of Personnel of Security Forces and Security Services* and the internal guidelines. The CCAC notified relevant departments of the concerned situations and requested them to follow up the cases and review relevant regulations. It received a positive response from the departments.

In addition to investigating cases, the CCAC also explained the law through case studies and adopted a combined approach of prevention and crackdown. In response to the increasing number of cases involving public servants using false sick leave certificates in recent years, not only did the CCAC crack down on the cases rigorously, it also further strengthened integrity promotion targeted at medical institutions, particularly laying stress on the professional duties and the statutory obligations of doctors with a view to striving to address the root causes. Moreover, in view of the corruption cases in the financial system investigated in recent years, the CCAC also adopted an integrated approach of prevention and crackdown. As relevant cases were successively tried in court, in addition to holding integrity seminars for various financial institutions, the CCAC also collaborated with the financial regulatory department to hold themed seminars for the sector so as to jointly discuss issues related to combatting corruption and promoting integrity within the sector. It achieved a satisfactory result.

II. Criminal reports and cases filed for investigation

In 2025, the CCAC placed 191 cases on file for investigation (excluding election cases), including 109 related to the public sector and 82 related to the private sector. Among the 114 cases with investigations concluded in the year, 73 were related to the public sector and 41 were related to the private sector. Among the 114 cases with investigations concluded, nine were referred to the Public Prosecutions Office and 105 were archived.

Meanwhile, in 2025, there were 34 mutual assistance cases placed on file and 20 mutual assistance cases with follow-up actions concluded.

III. Summaries of some of the cases

Among the cases in the anti-corruption area concluded in 2025, some of the cases which were referred to the judicial bodies for follow-up have been selected and summarised as follows:

(I)

The CCAC received a report claiming that a fire station chief of the Fire Services Bureau (CB) returned to his department to clock out after his shift ended in the afternoon, raising suspicions of fraudulent attendance records.

It was found in the investigation that, between December 2023 and May 2024, the chief left the territory twice during work time or an additional work period (commonly known as “supplementary shift”). In addition, he was absent from the operational post three times and went back to the post to clock out over one hour later. He claimed to his department that he was carrying out overtime work on the said occasions in an attempt to conceal the untrue situations of attendance.

The aforesaid chief of the CB was suspected of committing the crime of forgery by a public servant provided for in the *Penal Code*. The case was referred to the Public Prosecutions Office in February 2025 and the CB was notified to

follow up.

(II)

The CCAC received a report claiming that a deputy sergeant in the Public Security Police Force (PSP) defrauded family allowances using false information.

It was found in the investigation that the aforesaid deputy sergeant, despite knowing that his parents were employed and that their annual income from 2013 to 2021 exceeded the requirements for receiving family allowances, deliberately concealed the relevant situation. As a result, the department, unknowingly, continued to pay his parents family allowances. As a result, a total of more than MOP140,000 was defrauded.

The deputy sergeant was suspected of committing the crime of fraud involving a high value under the *Penal Code*. The case was referred to the Public Prosecutions Office in June 2025 and the PSP was notified to follow up.

(III)

The CCAC received a report claiming that a police officer from the Public Security Police Force (PSP) was suspected of fraudulently obtaining sick leave. He was found to have travelled to the Chinese mainland for meals during his absence due to illness and not to rest at home during this period.

It was found in the investigation that the aforesaid police officer had reported a wrist injury caused by a work-related accident in 2015, resulting in nearly four consecutive years of absence from work between 2015 and 2019, during which he received nearly MOP900,000 in salary from the PSP. During this period, the police officer had all along been telling the doctors that his wrist injury made him unable to work, thus obtaining sick leave from them successfully. However, the investigation discovered that the police officer maintained a habit of driving heavy motorcycles during his sick leave, took a heavy truck driving test twice, and continuously participated in bowling

competitions from 2016 to 2019 as well as won awards on multiple occasions. The investigation also revealed that the police officer had joined the Macao bowling training team since 2017 and frequently left the territory more than 300 times during his sick leave, including trips abroad by plane with his family.

The investigation found that the officer had already sought medical advice for injuries to the same part of the body before reporting his work injury. Multiple medical specialists determined that the injuries he claimed were not new, and the activities he engaged in during his sick leave demonstrated a certain level of work capability. These activities clearly contradicted to his supposed inability to work, suggesting a long-term deliberate exaggeration of his condition to fraudulently obtain paid sick leave.

The police officer was suspected of committing the crime of fraud involving considerably high value under the *Penal Code*. The case was referred to the Public Prosecutions Office in July 2025, and the PSP was notified to follow up.

(IV)

The CCAC received a report claiming that a deputy superintendent of the Public Security Police Force (PSP) abused his power by repeatedly using the internal staff channel and the vehicle lanes for entry and exit at the checkpoint under his supervision.

It was found in the investigation that between 2020 and 2024, the deputy superintendent, working at the checkpoint's immigration station, entered Macao alone or with family members over 100 times. He then abused his police identification card to use the staff channel within the restricted area to leave the border control building with his family. The deputy superintendent also repeatedly violated internal regulations by using the departure lanes to complete departure procedures without driving or being a passenger.

The deputy superintendent was suspected of committing the offence of power abuse under the *Penal Code*.

Investigation of the case was concluded and it was referred to the Public Prosecutions Office. The relevant disciplinary violations were also reported to the PSP for follow-up.

(V)

The CCAC received a report claiming that a doctor who worked in the Correctional Services Bureau abused the sick leave system to deceive his department. In fact, he was outside Macao during periods of sick leave.

The investigation reveals that between 2018 and 2024, the doctor, under the circumstances that he or his parents not being sick, contacted multiple friends who worked as doctors in public or private medical institutions of Macao in advance so that they could assist in the issuance of multiple medical certificates of his own or medical certificates for accompanying his sick family members in order for him to apply for leave to his department to handle his private affairs. The said doctors, even knowing that they were not sick, still provided cooperation in order for him to deceive his department into approving his sick leave. Over the years, the doctor defrauded wages with a total amount of nearly MOP150,000.

During the investigation, the CCAC also found out that the doctor involved in the case engaged in other paid part-time jobs without the knowledge and consent of his department.

The public servant involved in the case, the relevant relatives and the doctors of the private medical institutions were suspected to have committed the crime of fraud and the crime of document forgery provided for in the *Penal Code*. The public servant involved in the case and the doctors of the public medical institutions were also suspected to have committed the crime of forgery by a public servant. The case was referred to the Public Prosecutions Office in September 2025 and the relevant departments were notified.

(VI)

The CCAC received a report from a non-resident security guard of a security service company in December 2023, claiming that he was appointed by the company to work as a security guard in the University of Macau between 2017 and 2020. During the period, he was notified by the team leader of the night shift that the company had paid him more than he was entitled to that month and that he had to refund the excess amount in cash. He suspected that the company had falsely declared the number of security guards who went to work by creating false attendance records of the employees.

Upon investigation, the CCAC found out that the University of Macau, between August 2019 and February 2020, requested the security service company to arrange for additional security guards to guard key areas of the university and carry out patrol. Therefore, the security service company had to arrange six additional security guards to carry out extra patrol in the campus every day.

During the period when the aforesaid security service company was supposed to provide extra patrol in the campus, five individuals including some on-site chiefs and deputy chiefs of the security service company failed to provide corresponding additional security guards based on the request of the University of Macau. Instead, they created false attendance records of additional security guards so that they could keep the overtime work wages for themselves, which resulted in a loss of more than MOP580,000 of the University of Macau.

The aforesaid five individuals were suspected to have committed the crime of fraud and the crime of document forgery provided for in the *Penal Code*. The case was referred to the Public Prosecutions Office for handling in November 2025.

(VII)

The CCAC received a report claiming that a functional chief of the Municipal Affairs Bureau was suspected of, between 2021 and 2023, repeatedly

leaving his office without approval with the excuses of performing duties and monitoring his subordinates outside the office in order to handle his private affairs.

After investigation, it came to light that the personnel took advantage of his position as a functional chief who could arrange for outdoor duties on his own, repeatedly left his office without approval to handle his family affairs and return to his home. In order to avoid his superior from finding out that he had left his office without approval, the functional chief falsely declared work items and work locations in multiple outdoor duty record sheets. He had also falsely declared to his department that he failed to clock in on those days and made false entries in his attendance records and requested his superior to confirm his declaration. In addition, he produced multiple work record sheets with untrue content in the computer system of his department and made false entries in his attendance records.

The functional chief involved in the case was suspected of committing the crime of fraud and the crime of forgery by a public servant provided for in the *Penal Code*, and the crime of computer forgery by a public servant in the performance of duties provided for in the *Law on Combatting Computer Crimes*. The case was referred to the Public Prosecutions Office in November 2025 and the relevant departments were notified.

(VIII)

The CCAC received a report indicating that the executive chef of the food and beverage department of an integrated resort enterprise was suspected of soliciting bribes from his subordinates.

Upon investigation, it came to light that the executive chef had the power of recommending and recruiting employees, assessing the performance of his subordinates and even providing opinions of renewal of contracts. The executive chef had breached his duty and integrity by, between 2023 and 2024, repeatedly taking advantage of his power derived from his position and the chances of

recruitment, probation periods of employees and job appraisal relevant to renewal of contracts of employees, attracted his fellow countrymen in the Chinese mainland to enter the company, received “placement fees” or requested his subordinates to “know the hidden rules”, among others. He solicited advantages such as cash and gifts from multiple fellow countrymen and subordinates explicitly or implicitly as kickback for recommending them to enter the company, assisting his subordinates to pass the probation periods or for renewing their contracts.

The executive chef and the four other employees involved in the case were suspected of committing the crime of passive bribery and the crime of active bribery in the private sector respectively under the law of *Prevention and Suppression of Bribery in the Private Sector*. The case was referred to the Public Prosecutions Office for handling in December 2025.

IV. Mutual case assistance in cross-border investigation

In 2025, the CCAC initiated investigation of 34 mutual assistance cases. Along with the cases carried forward from the previous year, the CCAC had to follow up 63 mutual assistance cases, including 54 cases at the requests for case assistance received from counterparts outside the region, of which 40 were made by agencies of the Chinese mainland and 14 by the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) of Hong Kong. Meanwhile, the CCAC of Macao made nine requests for case assistance to counterparts outside the region, of which three were made to agencies of the Chinese mainland, three to the ICAC of Hong Kong and three to both agencies of the Chinese mainland and the ICAC of Hong Kong. In 2025, among 63 mutual assistance cases handled by the CCAC, 20 were concluded and 43 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
	Hong Kong	Chinese mainland		Hong Kong	Chinese mainland	
Cases placed on file for investigation in 2025	5*	29*	54	2	1	9
Cases in 2025 including those carried forward to 2025	9	11		1	2	
				3 case assistance requests made to both Hong Kong and the Chinese mainland		
Cases being followed up	4*	30	34	3	3	9
				3 case assistance requests made to both Hong Kong and the Chinese mainland		
Cases archived (case assistance completed)	10	10	20	0	0	0

*Including one case reopened at the request of a law enforcement agency outside the region

V. Court verdicts

According to the statistics provided by the courts, a total of 111 criminal cases processed by the CCAC were tried in 2025, involving 287 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 96 cases by judicial agencies, involving 117 suspects. In addition, there was another case about a subsidy scam involving the Continuing Education Development Plan committed by a training institution, involving 112 suspects.

In 2025, there were 90 cases with final judgements rendered and three cases in which final judgements had been rendered on some of the charges. Such cases

involved crimes such as active bribery, passive bribery to perform illicit acts, forgery committed by a public servant, power abuse, 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, unlawful economic advantage, breach of secrecy, falsity of testimony or statement, falsity of testimony, use of someone else's identification document.

VI. Declaration of assets and interests

The legal regime of declaration of assets and interests is an important and integral part of integrity building of the Macao SAR and is also a cornerstone of the integrity system of the modern society. In order to effectively prevent and suppress corrupt acts amongst public servants, the CCAC has been, as always, committed to carrying out the work of declaration of assets and interests, which is in line with its duties to carry out acts of investigation and inquiry with regard to crimes of corruption and related fraud crimes committed by public servants according to the penal legislation and the penal procedure legislation, producing effective preventive and deterrent effect against potential corrupt acts. Among the cases tried by the courts in 2025, three involved the crime of inaccurate data in asset declaration. The three individuals who involved in the cases were found guilty.

Being one of the depository entities of the declarations, the CCAC carries out daily work receiving and processing declarations of most of the workers of public administration and their spouses or cohabiting partners. In 2025, a total of 14,422 persons submitted their declarations to the CCAC (See Table I), of which a small number of persons failed to complete their declarations within the statutory period such that the CCAC had to urge them to submit their declarations. The CCAC sent overdue notices to them according to the established procedures in order to remind them to submit their declarations as soon as possible. In 2025, the CCAC sent a total of 118 overdue notices (See Table II). Upon receiving the

overdue notices sent by the CCAC, the declarants were normally able to submit their declarations in time and provided reasonable justification in writing for the late submission of the declarations. Nevertheless, the CCAC still makes a strong appeal to all workers of public administration that they should comply with the code of public servants to perform the duties and obligations of public servants according to the relevant law, take declaration of assets and interests seriously and ensure the declaration procedures be completed within the statutory period.

Table I

Statistics of submission of declaration of assets and interests in 2025

Reason for submitting declaration	Total number of submissions
Appointment	1,683
Change of position	4,712
Termination of office	1,576
Renewal every five years	3,975
Renewal with that of spouse	647
Pursuit of data-provision	1,529
Voluntary renewal	300
Total	14,422

Table II

Statistics on overdue notices sent in 2025

(Recipients: declarants)

No.	Department/entity in which the declarant works	No. of overdue notices sent
1	Monetary Authority of Macao	1
2	Fire Services Bureau	9
3	The Islands Healthcare Complex – Macao Medical Center of Peking Union Medical College Hospital	1
4	Public Security Police Force	11

No.	Department/entity in which the declarant works	No. of overdue notices sent
5	Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau	1
6	Labour Affairs Bureau	2
7	Marine and Water Bureau	2
8	Transport Bureau	1
9	Government Headquarters Affairs Bureau	3
10	Correctional Services Bureau	5
11	Statistics and Census Service	2
12	Education and Youth Development Bureau	5
13	Financial Services Bureau	3
14	Public Security Forces Affairs Bureau of Macau	4
15	Environmental Protection Bureau	1
16	Macao Government Tourism Office	1
17	Land and Urban Construction Bureau	3
18	Cultural Development Fund	1
19	Science and Technology Development Fund	1
20	Government Information Bureau	1
21	Municipal Affairs Bureau	9
22	Social Welfare Bureau	2
23	Cultural Affairs Bureau	7
24	Sports Bureau	1
25	Judiciary Police	6
26	Customs of Macao Special Administrative Region	3
27	Health Bureau	20
28	University of Macau	12
Total		118

In addition to receiving and processing declarations of workers of public administration and their spouses or cohabiting partners, the CCAC also manages

the preservation and destruction of declaration dossiers in a timely and appropriate manner. In 2025, the CCAC analysed and collated a total of 3,179 declaration dossiers according to relevant laws (See Table III). Those which met the conditions to be destroyed were selected and the destruction work is expected to be carried out in the first half of 2026.

Table III
Statistics on declaration dossiers to be destroyed upon
collation and analysis in 2025

Reason for destruction of declaration dossiers	No. of declaration dossiers
10 years after termination of office	2,794
5 years after death	385
Total	3,179

In addition to handling regular work of declaration of assets and interests, the CCAC has also been attaching importance to electronic management and continuously updating and optimising the electronic systems related to declaration of assets and interests. When it comes to the practical use of the external electronic systems, currently the “notification processing system of declaration of assets and interests” (hereinafter referred to as “electronic notification platform”) developed by the CCAC is being used by a total of 73 departments/entities. Through the platform, departments are able to simultaneously send electronic notifications to the two statutory depository entities, namely the CCAC and the Office of the Court of Final Appeal. Not only does it save the costs of administration and human resources, but it also significantly enhances efficiency of the work. In 2025, the CCAC received a total of 4,543 letters/notification letters, of which 4,456 were uploaded through the platform, representing 98% of the total number of letters/notification letters received (See Table IV). It can be seen that the usage rate of the electronic notification platform has been very satisfactory, which almost replaces

traditional means of document delivery. Its implementation shows significant effectiveness.

Table IV
Use of the “notification processing system of declaration of assets and interests” in 2025

Number of notification letters received through the “notification processing system of declaration of assets and interests” in 2025	4,456
Total number of notification letters of declaration of assets and interests received in 2025	4,543
Percentage of notification letters received through the “notification processing system of declaration of assets and interests” in 2025	98%

Moreover, since the implementation of the “online appointment system for the declaration of assets and interests” (hereinafter referred to as “appointment system”) at the end of 2021, until now, the actual number of people making appointments has been more than expected. Declarants only need to access to the appointment webpage on the webpage of the CCAC, then they can make appointments for submitting the declaration of assets and interests in person, as well as enquire about, change or cancel appointments. The process is very simple and convenient. According to statistics, in 2025, a total of 1,763 people used the system to make appointments for submitting the declaration of assets and interests, representing an increase of 35% in the usage rate of the system compared to the previous year (See Table V). Of those who made appointments through the system, 1,463 people turned up as scheduled, representing 83% of the total number of people who made the appointments; 99 people cancelled the appointments and 201 people did not turn up, representing 6% and 11% of the total number of users of the online appointment system respectively (See Table VI). Despite the fact that the attendance rate related to the appointments needs to be increased, overall, the appointment system plays an important role not only in the effectiveness of the work of the CCAC and resource allocation but also in the experience of users, bringing real positive impact on the work related to the declaration of assets of interests. The CCAC hopes that users will continue to

make good use of the appointment system in order to make effective time management for the declaration of assets and interests in person. If they expect that they are not able to turn up after making appointments, they are advised to change or cancel the appointments on the appointment webpage in order that the system can effectively reflect the real situation of the appointments such that the CCAC can allocate its resources on handling the work related to declaration more effectively.

Table V

Statistics regarding the number of people using the “online system for the declaration of assets and interests” in 2024 and 2025

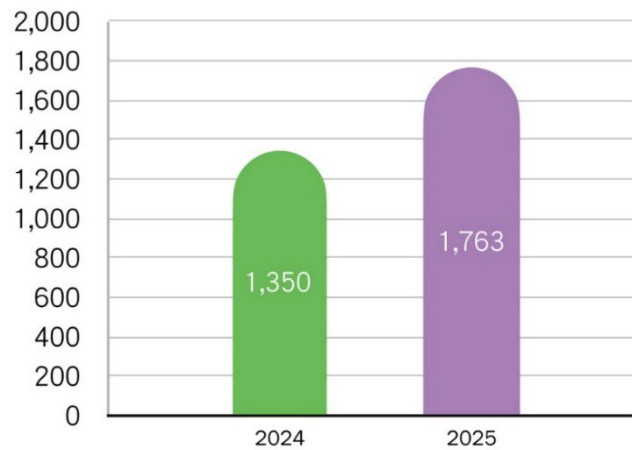
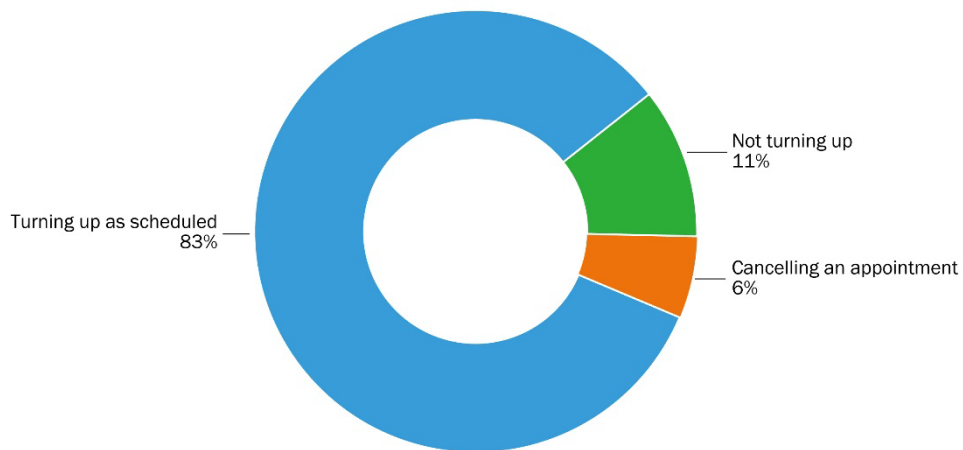


Table VI

Use of the “online system for the declaration of assets and interests” in 2025



The CCAC fully understands the importance of promoting the information related to declaration of assets and interests. In order to strengthen public servants' knowledge of declaration of assets and interests and ensure they clearly understand "why it is necessary to make the declaration", "how the declaration should be made" and "the consequences of not making declaration", the CCAC has stepped up efforts in the promotion and education work of the relevant area. In 2025, at the invitation of the Academy of Public Security Forces of Macao, the CCAC held a session on declaration of assets and interests for over 150 trainees of public security forces. During the session, the CCAC personnel gave the trainees detailed explanations and guidance on completing the declarations. Through a question-and-answer session, trainees were able to clarify frequently asked issues on declaration of assets and interests. Moreover, the CCAC also updated and revised the current guidelines and samples on declaration of assets and interests in a hope to give declarants an in-depth understanding of the declaration and to enhance public servants' awareness of integrity, observance and law-abidingness through enabling them to understand the correct ways of completing declarations and the relevant legal responsibilities, thereby building a culture of integrity.

To conclude, the work related to declaration of assets and interests is carried out in an orderly manner. The overall implementation of the declaration regime is satisfactory.