

continued to strengthen the roster system for receiving public visitors, and 50 residents were personally received by legislators through this service. The Legislative Assembly also received 169 opinions and suggestions from the public through phone and email. Moreover, the Legislative Assembly received three petitions from citizens and groups, and handled these appropriately.

## CCAC successfully combats corruption and CA promotes optimal use of public funds



In 2018, the Commission Against Corruption (“the CCAC”) stepped up its efforts in fulfilling its anti-corruption mission. Building on past experiences, the CCAC continued improving law enforcement models, strengthened law enforcement skills, upgraded law enforcement equipment and optimised workforce management, to achieve the anticipated results in anti-corruption and regional law enforcement cooperation.

Regarding complaints to the Ombudsman, the CCAC actively monitors the operations of public departments, conducts special investigations on cases of major public interest, and publishes reports on the investigations. With the combination of traditional media and online platforms, the CCAC has expanded promotion and education regarding integrity. During the year, the CCAC continued organising activities to promote external exchanges and cooperation at all levels with related organisations.

In 2018, the CCAC received 733 complaints and reports, of which 141 involved anti-corruption cases and 592 were complaints to the Ombudsman.

At the end of the year, the CCAC concluded 889 cases, 180 of which were concluded and transferred to the Public Prosecutions or were closed; while 709 complaints to the Ombudsman were concluded and closed.

The CCAC also received 1,171 inquiries of various kinds during the year, 728 of which involved criminal offences, while 443 were complaints to the Ombudsman.

Regarding promotion and education, the CCAC continued fulfilling its duty of promoting integrity education. In all, 476 talks and seminars were held during the year. They were attended by 23,443 participants, and targeted civil servants, members of community organisations, employers and employees in the private sector, young people, and primary and secondary school students.

In 2018, the CCAC published its first integrity education picture book for parents and children, *Big Tooth's Jackpot*. It also launched a series of related promotional and educational activities. To align with ways teachers use moral education teaching kits, an integrity education resources website was launched, to enable teachers to readily search for CCAC's teaching resources.

The two CCAC branch offices, in Areia Preta and Taipa, continued their promotional functions in the community, along with receiving complaints and reports. They received 940 complaints, reports, requests for assistance and simple inquiries during the year.

Regarding external affairs, the CCAC organised delegations to visit, in China, the National Supervisory Commission, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the Ministry of Public Security, the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council, the Department of Public Security of Zhejiang Province, and Zhejiang Police College; and in Portugal, the Ministry of Justice, the Office of the Ombudsman, the Institute of Registries and Notaries, the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Portugal and the Macao Economic and Trade Office in Lisbon. The CCAC also sent delegations to attend the Presentation Ceremony of the Ombudsman's Awards 2018 in Hong Kong; a conference related to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) in Vienna; and the third International Academic Conference on Criminal Investigation and Forensic Science in Shenyang, Liaoning Province.

The CCAC also received delegations from the People's Procuratorate of Guangdong Province, the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government, officials of the People's Government of Changzhi, Shanxi, who were attending an advanced training course in Hong Kong and Macao, the Supreme Office of the Prosecutor of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, the Supreme Office of the Prosecutor of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, the Casino Regulatory Authority of Singapore, and the Government Inspectorate of Vietnam, to exchange work experiences and enhance cooperation with these parties.

In 2019, in response to the development of information technology, the CCAC will optimise its law enforcement technology and equipment, enhance staff training, improve the effectiveness of anti-corruption, and comprehensively monitor the fifth Chief Executive Election, to ensure a corruption-free, fair and just election.

The CCAC will also continue paying attention to issues that are of major public interest, conduct special investigations and provide recommendations for improvements when necessary, strengthen liaison and collaboration with public departments, and enhance the effectiveness of prevention of work-related crimes and administrative irregularities. It will continue updating strategies for advocating integrity, deepening integrity education for all walks of life, and strive to deepen and broaden the scope of international and regional cooperation.



In 2018, the Commission of Audit (CA) released four audit reports: two performance audit reports – Management of Public Library Collections and Planning and Implementation of Electronic Governance; a special audit report – Light Rapid Transit System – the Fourth Report; and the Audit Report on the General Accounts 2017.

The performance audit report Management of Public Library Collections mainly covers the Cultural Affairs Bureau’s processes regarding new books, from acquisition to their release to the public. The audit assessed whether the books in storage areas are in good condition, and whether the Cultural Affairs Bureau sets suitable standards for the acquisition of books.

The audit result shows that by the end of May 2017, there were around 100,000 library items in the “registered but not catalogued or in the process of being shelved” status in the new computer system for public libraries. Most had been in this status for more than five years, while some had been for 17 years. Moreover, the hygiene of

the central reserve was of very poor quality, while the standard of purchasing books was not uniform. The Cultural Affairs Bureau is determined to solve the problems and undergo a thorough reform.

The performance audit report Planning and Implementation of Electronic Governance analyses whether the Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau (SAFP) had planned and implemented electronic governance work with detailed consideration and arrangements, to ensure this work would be properly carried out and meet the expected targets.

From 2001 to 2016, SAFP invested 237,346,502.41 patacas into developing electronic governance and drew up four planning documents. Until 31 December 2016, 61 projects were available for investigation by the auditor, and only 39 of them had been completed, representing 63.93 percent of this total, reflecting a low implementation rate. Of the 22 uncompleted projects, 16 had been proposed at least 10 years ago yet were still unfinished.

As for the personnel management system and the ePass developed by SAFP, the auditor randomly assessed their implementation, and found that the three personnel management modules proposed in 2001 had been developed in a reckless way without basic analyses. This led to these systems only becoming available to departments after 9 to 13 years of development. Regarding the implementation of ePass, the SAFP was unable to achieve the anticipated results in terms of planning service targets, enactment of laws to regulate ePass, and the number of registered users.

The Commission of Audit also released the special audit report Light Rail Transit System – the Fourth Report, which revealed that until December 2017, only the civil engineering work for the 9.3 kilometre long Taipa Line, had been completed, accounting for 44.28 percent of the construction work in phase one of the Light Rail Train (LRT) project, while for the Macao Peninsula Line, only preliminary work had begun on Barra Station.

Regarding the investment cost, the estimated construction cost for the LRT phase one was significantly increased from 4.2 billion patacas in 2007 to 14.273 billion patacas in September 2012.

The main finding of this follow-up audit is that for the three sections of Taipa Line, approval had been given several times to extend the construction period after work had commenced, and the extension periods were 95 percent to 111 percent as long the original construction period. It was found that there were serious deficiencies in the Transportation Infrastructure Office regarding analyses and approvals of applications for extensions, as well as the coordination and management work. CA urged departments regulating public works to enhance their management mechanisms regarding construction periods and implementation of all public works, to help resolve

the long-standing problems.

As a member of the China Audit Delegation, the Commissioner of Audit, Ho Weng On, attended the 14th Assembly of the Asian Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions from 19 to 22 September. During the assembly, he exchanged views on the assembly's theme and the management and development of audit authorities with the Commissioner of Audit of the National Audit Office, Hu Zejun; the then Deputy Director of Audit of Hong Kong Audit Commission, John Chu; and leading officials from the audit authorities of various Asian countries.

From 26 to 28 September, Mr Ho attended as an observer the Tenth General Assembly of Supreme Audit Organisations of the Portuguese-speaking Countries Alliance (OISC/CPLP), which was held in the capital of Timor-Leste, Dili. He held discussions with other participants based on the assembly's theme— "The impact of cooperation between public and private institutions on improving the supervision and management work of supreme audit institutions".

To maintain good communications with the audit industry, and keep up with the latest information related to auditing, the Commissioner of Audit, Ho Weng On, led delegations to the National Audit Office and the Audit Office of Guangdong Province in April and June, respectively. He met with the Commissioner of Audit, Hu Zejun, and the Secretary of the Leading Party Members' Group of Audit Office of Guangdong Province, Lu Rongchun, to exchange views on boosting the development of computer-aided audit systems, leveraging Macao's positioning as an economic and trading service platform between China and Portuguese speaking countries, management of government audit, planning for big data audits, and provision of training for auditors.

On the invitation of China Society of Audit, a CA delegation participated in the Cross-Strait, Hong Kong and Macao Audit Theories and Practices Conference 2018, which was held in Ordos, Inner Mongolia, in August. Apart from delivering two reports, the delegation also exchanged views with audit practitioners and academics on the latest developments in auditing.

To enhance professional knowledge of the auditing team, in 2018 the CA invited experts and academics from the National Audit Office and Hong Kong, respectively, to host training courses. These courses, including "Accountability Audit on Government Leaders and Employees", "Audit Laws and Regulations", "Public Works Investment Audit", "Information System Audit" and "International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers", were offered to auditing staff, providing updated audit knowledge and an understanding of the latest situations in various regions. The courses were applicable to auditing work, enabling participants to fulfil their duties in a more professional manner.

Regarding promotion and publicity, CA continued organising talks on auditing

culture, for cadets of the Academy of Macao Public Security Forces, new government recruits and community organisations, to promote optimised use of public funds. In all, 25 talks were held during the year, and were attended by about 900 participants.

## Adjudicating according to the law and judicial independence, and prosecuting to secure justice and rule of law



### Numbers of cases handled by the three-tier court system

2018	Court of Final Appeal	Court of Second Instance	Court of First Instance (including the Examining Magistracy)	Administrative Court	Total
Cases handled	121	1,204	19,401	96	20,822
Cases concluded	110	1,219	19,971	1,478	22,778
Cases pending	76	725	12,632	103	13,536

The majority of the cases in the three-tier court system were criminal cases and