

## Fighting corruption and promoting probity, and adopting new technology to improve auditing

In 2012, the Commission Against Corruption (CCAC) maintained its independence and continued to discharge its duties according to the law while promoting probity through extensive publicity and educational activities, in order to guide the creation of a system of integrity in the community.

In 2012, the CCAC received 852 complaints and filed 751 cases for investigation, including 297 criminal cases, of which 198 were concluded. In regard

to complaints to the ombudsman, 563 cases were concluded and filed. Additionally, the CCAC received 1,231 inquiries of various kinds during the year, of which 645 were or involved criminal cases. There were 586 inquiries concerning complaints to the ombudsman.

Regarding complaints to the ombudsman, the CCAC adopted various timely and efficient measures, of which the most frequent were the review of documents and the giving of direct advice, in order to settle problems and protect the legitimate rights of residents.

In 2012, the CCAC organised 459 talks and seminars attended by 27,679 participants. Also, with the aim of entrenching a culture of probity in society, the CCAC educated the public on the importance of probity through jointly organising activities with community groups and through other channels.

Spreading the anti-corruption message across the private sector was a major task of the CCAC in 2012. As well as continuing to explain the law on the Prevention and Suppression of Bribery in the Private Sector to private institutions and organisations in different industries, the CCAC also published a book, jointly with the anti-corruption authorities of Guangdong and Hong Kong, entitled *Legal Guide for SMEs in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao* as a reference for corruption prevention to anyone doing business in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao. At the same time, to celebrate its 20th anniversary in 2012, the CCAC organised a special seminar on integrity management and corruption-free business practice, during which experts and scholars from mainland China and other countries were invited to share their experience of corruption prevention in the private sector.

In 2012, the Commission of Audit released five audit reports: two performance audit reports, on the Disbursement of Sponsorships by the Macao Foundation to Local Organisations and the Continuing Education Development Plan respectively; two special audit reports, on the Preparatory Committee for the Participation of Macau in the Shanghai World Expo and the second phase of the



LRT construction; and the audit report on the Government's Public Accounts of 2011.

The two performance audit reports on the Disbursement of Sponsorships by the Macao Foundation to Local Organisations and the Continuing Education Development Plan proposed that the authorities concerned strengthen the management of subsidy disbursement and examine the use and effects of the relevant subsidies to ensure the proper use of public funds.

The two special audit reports on the Preparatory Committee for the Participation of Macau in the Shanghai World Expo and second phase of the LRT construction pointed out deficiencies by the authorities concerned in estimating expenses and formulating budgets. The former report also pointed out that the office concerned had not given any concluding statement about the overall financial status of the event upon its completion.

In accordance with the requirements set out in the Rules for Formulation, Content and Compilation of the Budget of the Macao Special Administrative Region and the Rules for Formulation, Content and Compilation of the General Account of the Macao Special Administrative Region (Executive Order No. 121/2011), and to support the introduction of computer-aided auditing, the Order of Commissioner of Audit No. 2/2012 was announced in 2012 to enable better regulation of the annual accounts submitted by the public departments. At the same time, to assist the public departments with submitting their annual accounts and required basic information, six briefing sessions were organised in November for the public departments/organisations to ensure that the auditing of 2012 accounts was carried out in an orderly manner.