

Library Plan and the related work on cultural facilities. During the session, the legislators visited the Pac On Civil Protection Action Centre (Taipa) and Taipa Ferry Terminal, to better understand the Government's civil protection management and progress with public works projects.

During the legislative session, legislators delivered 325 pre-agenda speeches, covering housing policy, public transport, medical and health, economy and culture, technological education, public administration, urban planning, and social security. Moreover, legislators raised 696 written and 85 oral questions, and called for 10 plenary meetings regarding the oral questions.

Lastly, the Follow-up Committee for Land and Public Concession Affairs, the Follow-up Committee for Public Finance Affairs and the Follow-up Committee for Public Administration Affairs strived for progress with important issues regarding public administration and the implementation of related laws, and compiled 17 reports.

Other responsibilities of the Legislative Assembly include listening to and fully reflecting different views, suggestions, and criticism from the public, and making prompt responses regarding public aspirations. During the session, six residents were personally received by legislators through the roster system. The Legislative Assembly also received 74 submissions and recommendations via personal visits, telephone and email. The Legislative Assembly received two petitions from citizens and groups, and handled these appropriately.

CCAC ensures integrity and efficiency, and CA emphasises optimal use of public funds



Looking back at 2020: there was a plan for long-term, multi-faceted development, and the Commission Against Corruption (CCAC) united at all levels and strived to forge ahead without fear

of unexpected changes, fully supported the Government’s administrative policy of “strengthening anti-corruption and auditing for a corruption-free, efficient government”, and pragmatically implemented each short, medium and long-term promotional and educational mission. The CCAC made great efforts in promoting fulfilment of social responsibility by filing real-name complaints and reporting corruption, strengthening public awareness of reporting corruption, and reported the progress with and results of case investigations to the public in a timely manner, in order to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of case follow-up work by related departments. The CCAC also continued combating crimes within its remit, especially by investigating cases involving attempts to fraudulently obtain government allowances and subsidies.

During the global pandemic, the CCAC maintained essential external work and exchanges by replacing the traditional way of holding meetings with technological communications, as well as maintaining close contact and exchanges with educational organisations and schools in Macao, to sustain integrity education. The CCAC also strived to enhance its structure and operation, and investigated the feasibility of developing its dedicated information system in future, to meet its needs and enable long-term development of electronic data integration. In addition, the CCAC commenced horizontal communication channels with other departments, including the judiciary, thus aligning with the Government’s administrative policy of enhancing cooperation between departments, and laying a good foundation for formulating policies for the next fiscal year ahead of time.

In 2020, the CCAC received 479 complaints and reports. A total of 105 cases were transferred to the Anti-Corruption Bureau, including cases in which the Anti-Corruption Authority and the Directorate of Ombudsman Services intervened, and cases initiated and transferred to the CCAC for investigations by the judiciary¹; 282 cases were transferred to the Directorate of Ombudsman Services to conduct special investigations, one of which was under full investigation; another 100 cases that did not meet the criteria for initiation were closed; and four cases falling under other organisations’ remit were directly transferred.

In addition, the CCAC opened six co-investigation cases with regions outside Macao in 2020. Including cases transferred from 2019, the CCAC concluded 387 cases in 2020. Among the cases concluded by the anti-corruption authority, 18 were transferred to the Public Prosecutions Office, two were transferred to other departments, and 129 were closed. Among those concluded by the Directorate of Ombudsman Services, 60 were requested for follow ups by relevant departments and 178 were closed. The CCAC also received 1,521 inquiries of various kinds during the year, 1,200 of which involved criminal offences, while 321 were complaints to the Ombudsman.

Regarding promotion and education, the CCAC continued organising various promotional and educational activities for different sectors of society. In 2020, the CCAC organised 303 talks and seminars, which were attended by a total of 17,232 participants. These events mainly targeted civil servants, members of community organisations, private sector employees, young people, and secondary and primary school students.

In 2020, the CCAC held the “Integrity Lesson Plan Design Collection Activity” and a live show for children on the Children’s Day (1 June). The CCAC also enriched the “Database of Education

¹ *These included four cases that were integrated into dossiers for follow-up, and not opened as individual dossiers.*

on Integrity” website for educators’ use. Besides, to align with the long-term promotion plan of the CCAC, the “Civil Servant Section” of the anti-corruption publicity campaign was launched, to hold a prized quiz game on WeChat public account, and launch the “Integrity information network for civil servants”, with the aim to enhance public awareness of the concept of civil servants stated in the Penal Code.

Regarding external affairs in 2020, the CCAC reduced participation in external exchanges and cancelled non-essential meetings due to the pandemic. However, the CCAC still organised delegations to visit the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, the Supreme People’s Procuratorate, the Supreme People’s Court, the Ministry of Public Security and the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council in Beijing.

Regarding international conferences, the CCAC attended the international conference organised by the Asia Development Bank and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the 24th Steering Group International Meeting of the ADB/OECD Anti-Corruption Initiative for Asia and the Pacific, and the 11th Working Group Meeting on the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, through video conferencing.

In November 2020, the CCAC received a reply from the Office of the Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Central People’s Government, regarding the self-assessment checklist for implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption. After collecting comments from mainland China’s ministries and commissions and the MSAR Government, the CCAC adjusted the length of the checklist and added details of the cases cited, aligning with the review of the convention by the Central People’s Government.

As the seventh Legislative Assembly Election of the Macao SAR will be held in 2021, maintaining integrity of the Election is of great importance for the year. The CCAC devoted its full effort to anti-corruption, by adopting a multi-pronged approach to preventing and combating bribery and relevant crimes. Meanwhile, the CCAC is continuing with the anti-corruption publicity campaign, to comprehensively promote a clean election. Moreover, the CCAC will enhance staff training, especially for popularising electronic publicity activities for the election, update and strengthen staff’s technological skills for investigating bribery crimes arising with the advent of new technologies.

In response to plans for the development of the Guangdong–Hong Kong–Macao Greater Bay Area and Macao’s development approach of “One Centre, One Platform and One Base”, the CCAC will strive to commence integrity-related communication channels with sister cities of the Greater Bay Area, to enhance communications and exchanges between relevant law enforcement authorities of the Greater Bay Area, deepen interregional cooperation on corruption-free governance, learn from other regions’ experiences, improve operations and join forces to promote the development of corruption-free governance, in order to create an atmosphere of integrity in the Greater Bay Area.

In addition, the CCAC will continue to attach importance to preventing and combating bribery in the private sector, to promote sustainable development of businesses weakened by the pandemic. The CCAC will continue to focus on integrity education as the cornerstone for building a corruption-free society, encourage the public to be proactive in reporting corruption, and join hands with the

CCAC and all sectors of society to maintain a corruption-free environment in Macao.



In 2020, the Commission of Audit (CA) released seven audit reports comprising the Commissioner of Audit's Report 2019 and the following six performance audit reports:

1. The performance audit report "Operation of the Macau International Airport Company Limited" – reviewed the management and operation of the Macau International Airport, explored whether the management model was properly managed, and analysed the effectiveness of the inspection mechanism, to ensure optimal use of public resources invested by the Government.
2. The performance audit report "Follow-up of Previous Audit Reports" – comprehensively assessed all special and performance audit reports released from 20 December 1999 to 20 March 2017, focusing on 26 projects of high and medium risk. It involved nine audit reports, and aimed to explore whether the bodies involved have responded with measures to redress issues in the reports. The results show that many departments ignored the problems pointed out in the previous audit reports, leaving long-term mistakes and loopholes within the scope of their work unresolved. As the improvements to three projects – Greening Works of the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau, Subsidies Granted by Macao Foundation to Associations, and Continuing Education and Development Plan – were rather unsatisfactory, these projects are subject to individual follow up through intensive investigations.
3. The performance audit report "Follow-up of Previous Audit Reports - Greening Works of the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau" – detailed problems that have not been improved by the Municipal Affairs Bureau after some years of being highlighted in an audit report. Although in 2010 the Municipal Affairs Bureau responded to the initial audit report by introducing some measures to improve tree care, the follow-up audit revealed that there were still deficiencies in standardisation and practical implementation of recording data on trees and the mechanism for inspecting trees.
4. The performance audit report "Follow-up of Previous Audit Reports – Subsidies Granted by Macao Foundation to Associations" – revealed that from immediately after the release of the

audit report in June 2012, to December 2018, there were only unsatisfactory improvements to supervision of the obligation of grantees to submit activity reports, sanctions against violators, and follow up and monitoring work after issuance of subsidies.

5. The performance audit report “Follow-up of Previous Audit Reports – Continuing Education and Development Plan” – revealed there were shortcomings in three of four issues that the Education and Youth Development Bureau had to follow up, i.e. the implementation of on-site inspections, the backup plan for enrolment and the fee guarantee system.
6. The performance audit report “Management of Macao Investment and Development Limited (MID)” – explored whether MID had used public funds in a reasonable manner in the process of selecting the development and business model for planning the Traditional Chinese Medicine Science and Technology Industrial Park of Cooperation Between Guangdong and Macao (GMTCM Park). MID set up the “for rent only and not for sale” principle, applying for grants from the MSAR Government with the anticipation that construction of the entire park would be self-funded. However, MID had not analysed the pros and cons of various development models, or estimated the funds involved in different models, before the decision to make construction self-funded. MID adopted the self-funded construction model – the most expensive development model, due to the “not for sale” principle; however, it simultaneously arranged some measures for preparing land sales in future, showing a contradiction between decision and practice. For the resort-themed hotel business model, MID never considered or compared the pros and cons of self-management and management by enterprises in the park. Its rationale for opting for self-management instead of management by enterprises was contradictory. As a corporation with public capital, MID had to clearly explain how to earn back the original investment cost and make a profit, to prove that public investment is valuable, before deciding to use a large sum of public funds. Since it remains uncertain whether the current development model can pay back the investment or make a profit, MID should review each potential problem.

The Commissioner of Audit, Ho Veng On, emphasised in the text for his speech at the first special video conference of the Supreme Audit Institutions of the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (OISC/CPLP) that, through exchanging experience and sharing knowledge of public audit theories and practice, the institutions play an important role in promoting improvement of technical auditing capabilities, and especially enhancing the public governance of external monitoring and independence, and the efficiency, effectiveness and transparency of the use of public resources.

The Commissioner of Audit believed that the future challenges and opportunities of public audit will include the challenges in supporting the implementation of the various goals of the United Nations’ 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, those faced by audit in the digital environment, and those arising from higher requirements for institutional capabilities and professional proficiency of auditors.

In 2020, the CA completed the upgrading and modification of the “Auditor Office” system. The system was tested with support from the Computer Technology Centre of the National Audit Office, to ensure it is ready for use. The CA also held four video training courses for relevant staff – including system managers, audit project managers, account auditors and non-account audit auditors, to comprehensively strengthen their ability to process data, reform and optimise working

procedures, and facilitate the development of electronic governance in the Government’s auditing work. The upgraded “Auditor Office” will be fully deployed for account auditing in 2021.

Regarding publicity and promotion, the CA continued organising talks on auditing culture for public department workers, cadets of the Academy of Macao Public Security Forces who were attending promotion preparation programmes, and newly recruited public administration workers, to promote optimised use of public funds.

Courts uphold fairness and justice, procuratorate safeguards Macao’s interests



Numbers of cases admitted by the three-tier court system

2020	Court of Final Appeal	Court of Appeal	Base Court (including the Examining Magistracy)	Administrative Court	Total
Cases admitted	216	1,206	16,861	135	18,418
Cases concluded	165	1,276	16,896	134	18,471
Cases pending	99	526	12,342	120	13,087