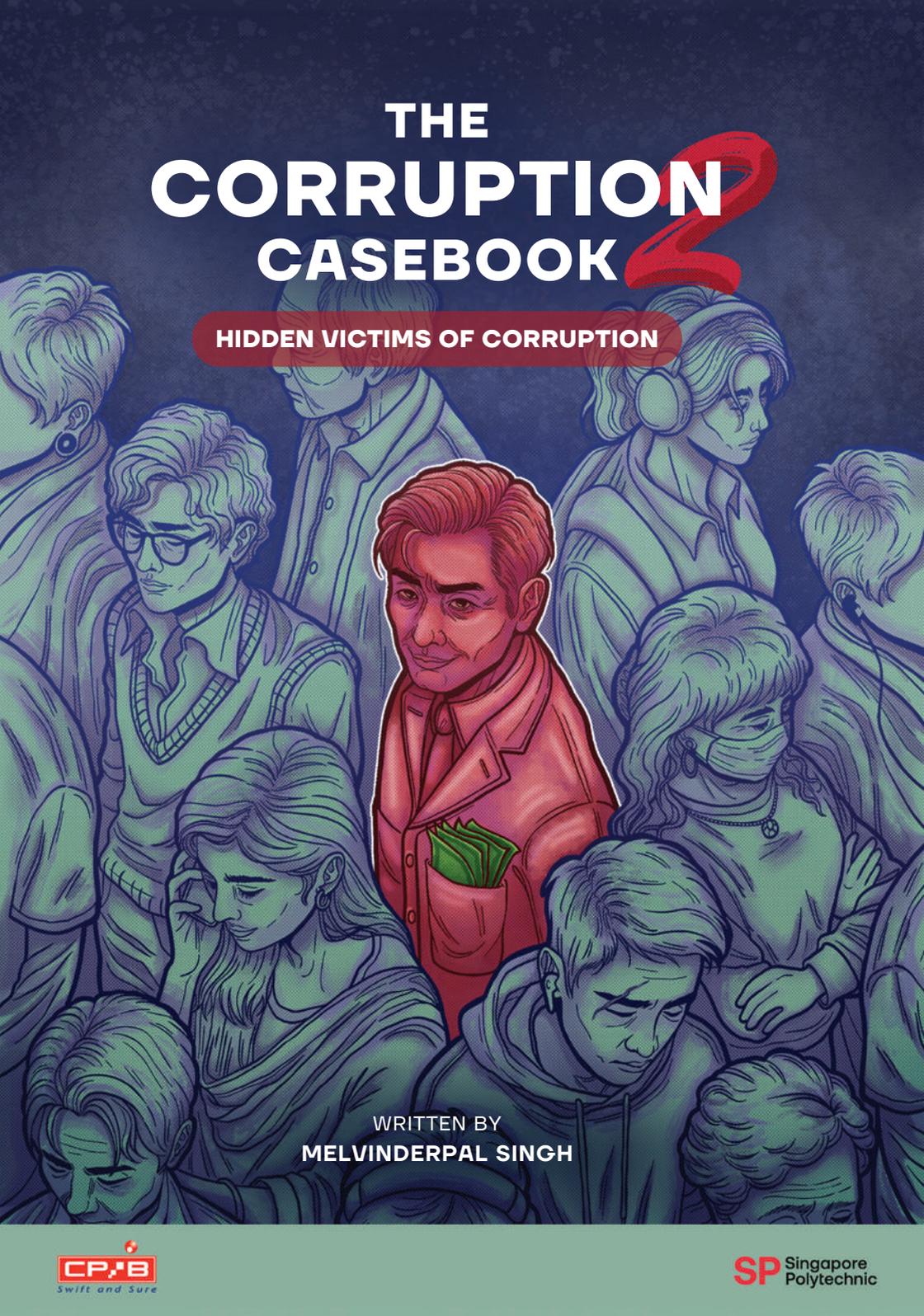


THE CORRUPTION CASEBOOK



HIDDEN VICTIMS OF CORRUPTION

WRITTEN BY
MELVINDERPAL SINGH

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Our gratitude goes out to the prosecutors from the Attorney-General's Chambers for sharing prosecutorial insights and enriching the case understanding.

We hope the cases and learning points covered in this book would inspire the younger generation in the fight against corruption. Together, we will continue to ensure that incorruptibility remains a key part of the Singaporean DNA.

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Meet **Kopi Lim**, **Boba** the hare, **Bandung** the bad fox, **Oolong** the tortoise and **Milo** the giraffe!

They will be accompanying you throughout your journey in this casebook as you learn more about CPIB and the fight against corruption.



Kopi Lim

Kopi Lim, the Corrupt Practices Investigation Officer. Works hard to battle corruption swiftly and surely, without fear or favour!

Bandung

Bandung the bad fox, your typical antagonist in any story. Sneaky by nature and not averse to using bribes to get what he wants.



Boba

Boba, the naive nephew of Kopi, has yet to see why accepting bribes could be wrong. Luckily, his uncle is always there to look out for him.



Oolong

The nephew of Bandung. He may not be the bad boy in class but he is gullible and easily influenced by his uncle to commit wrongful acts.



Milo

The kind, upright class monitor of Boba and Oolong's class enjoys playing 'Snakes-And-Ladders' every now and then.



Scan here to watch our animated series, Kopi's Case Files!

Is Corruption Really a Victimless Crime? Let Us Challenge This Notion.

Corruption **erodes trust and confidence** in an organisation and damages a country's reputation, which will deter foreign investments and impact jobs.



We have to pay **higher prices** when businesses are forced to quote more for products and services because they have to factor in **bribes**.

This can result in **delays** in the delivery of public services, a **reduction in business efficiency** and give **rogue businesses** an unfair advantage, driving out legitimate businesses in the process.



Corruption also fuels other crimes like **tax evasion, money laundering** and **organised crime**.

The World Bank¹ describes corruption as the **single greatest obstacle** to economic and social development.

¹ Source: World Bank

Singapore has been ranked on various international indices, such as the Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index, as being **among the least corrupt countries in Asia and the world.**



This reputation for **incorruptibility** was **hard-earned** by the founding generation and entrusted to young Singaporeans. If we do not **maintain our high standards of integrity** and zero-tolerance approach towards corruption, this precious gift can be easily lost.

The **real-life cases** featured in this book were investigated by the **Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau (CPIB).**

They illustrate how **corruption** is becoming increasingly sophisticated and that **bribes** can take many insidious shapes and forms. More importantly, these cases demonstrate how **corruption damages** and impacts us at all levels.



Individuals, communities, institutions and even Singapore as a country are all **at risk of becoming victims** and will **suffer the detrimental consequences** of corruption if we stop being vigilant and become tolerant in the **fight against corruption.**

A Brief History of Singapore's Fight Against Corruption

The **1937 Prevention of Corruption Ordinance** was the first ordinance specifically crafted for the prevention of corruption.

The **Anti-Corruption Branch (ACB)**, Singapore's first anti-corruption body, was established within the **Criminal Investigation Department (CID)** in 1941.



The post-war years saw **widespread corruption** and **social disintegration**, as people struggled to get by in a time of **hyperinflation**.

By the 1950s, **corruption** in the police force and public service had become a big problem.

In October 1951, three police detectives hijacked a shipment of 1,800 pounds of **opium** from robbers at Ponggol Beach, and set up the robbers to take the rap for what would later be known as the **Ponggol Opium Heist**.



The **ACB** could not be trusted to investigate the **CID** and it showed how **ineffective it was at curbing corruption**, even among its ranks.



In 1952, a **Special Investigation Team** was assembled to **investigate the heist** as well as the general situation of corruption in the police force.



This led to the establishment of the **Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau (CPIB)** in 1952. It acted as an **anti-corruption body** independent of the police force.

In June 1960, the Singapore government enacted the country's primary **anti-corruption law** —

the **Prevention of Corruption Ordinance** (now referred to as the **Prevention of Corruption Act**), to enhance CPIB's effectiveness and to strengthen the law that suppressed corruption.

CPIB is the **sole anti-corruption agency** in Singapore that actively enforces the nation's **robust anti-corruption laws** impartially for both public and private sector corruption.



Fundamental Facts About Corruption

What is Corruption?

Corruption is receiving, asking for or giving any **gratification as a reward or inducement** for a person to do a **favour** with a **corrupt intent**. There are many kinds of **gratification**, including **money, gifts** and **sexual favours**.



There also many forms of **favours** that can be obtained, such as **scoring good grades** for an exam, sharing of **confidential information** or obtaining **special privileges**.

Punishment for Corruption

Under the **Prevention of Corruption Act**, a person convicted of a corruption offence shall be liable to a **fine not exceeding \$100,000** or to **imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years**, or both, for each count of corruption. The maximum imprisonment term for each offence of corruption can be **increased to 7 years** if it is in relation to a matter or contract **with the Government or public body**, or a subcontract to execute work comprised in such contract.



Seen Any Wrongdoing? Report it to CPIB



A vigilant public is central to the fight against corruption.



Members of the public should come forward to CPIB with **information on any suspected corruption**, which enables CPIB to investigate and uncover corruption offences with potentially far-reaching consequences if left unchecked.

CPIB looks into all corruption complaints and reports, including anonymous ones.

To make a report with CPIB:

- Call the CPIB Duty Officer at **1800-376-0000**
- Lodge an e-Complaint on **www.cpiib.gov.sg**
- Email **report@cpiib.gov.sg**
- Write to CPIB at **2 Lengkok Bahru, Singapore 159047**

CHAPTER ONE

VICTIM COMPANIES: Corrupt and Rogue Employees

Singapore adopts a zero-tolerance approach towards fighting corruption, with no limits placed on the amount that makes it a crime.

A \$1 BRIBE

A \$1 bribe might be small on its own, but over time, it adds up to a substantial amount. The simple act of demanding small value bribes or “tips” in return for services which ought to be rendered as part of one’s job can have far-reaching consequences. Eventually, it can evolve to become the norm, where nothing in the Singapore machinery moves without a bribe.

In 2019, two forklift operators collected facilitation payments from truck drivers to speed up the process of loading and unloading their containers. If the bribes were not given, they would risk having to wait longer in the queue or be given containers that were in bad condition.

One of the forklift operators collected between 10 cents and \$1 from drivers who wanted to jump the queue. Between 2016 and 2018, he pocketed \$10 per day in bribes. In total, he collected \$5,000 in bribes.

The forklift operators were eventually found out and ended up in court.

They were both jailed and made to pay fines.

RECEIVING RED PACKETS

In 2019, 31 crematorium workers from the National Environment Agency (NEA) were given stern warnings by CPIB for accepting red packets containing small amounts of money.

A gift, such as red packets, given innocently and without any corrupt intention is not considered corruption. However, if such gifts are given or received with a view to secure or to reciprocate an unfair advantage, it may constitute an act of corruption.

Such localised practices or traditions are also not defensible under the Prevention of Corruption Act.

All employees have an obligation to act with honesty and integrity and reject bribery and corruption in all its forms.

An errant and corrupt employee can damage an organisation's reputation and cause it to suffer not just financial losses, but also reputational damage.

This is why it is important for organisations to have guidelines that spell out workplace ethics and compliance rules.

They should have robust procedures to cover areas like procurement and include mandatory internal audits to prevent graft from sinking its roots.

Apart from preventing employees benefitting from unfair personal gain, these policies should clearly indicate the processes around reporting a conflict of interest.

When not declared openly or managed, such conflicts can lead to corrupt conduct, as well as an abuse of power in firms and public offices.



CHAN MET WITH WHITE KNIGHTS DIRECTOR MANDHIR SINGH KARPAL SINGH, WHERE HE DEMANDED \$4,000 EVERY MONTH FOR NOT REPORTING THE SHORTFALL TO HIS EMPLOYER.

SINGH AGREED TO PAY THE BRIBE AS IT WOULD SAVE HIS FIRM BETWEEN \$12,300 AND \$20,500 EACH MONTH, BASED ON THE AVERAGE SHORTFALL OF THREE TO FIVE SECURITY OFFICERS.

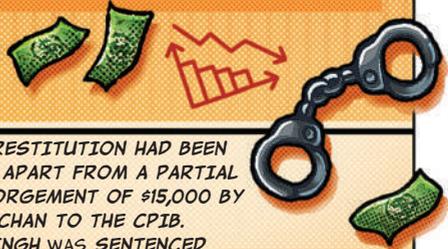
HE ALSO DID NOT HAVE TO SOURCE FOR ADDITIONAL SECURITY OFFICERS AND WOULD CONTINUE TO HAVE THE CONTRACT RENEWED BY TAKASHIMAYA.



THIS ARRANGEMENT CONTINUED FOR MORE THAN THREE YEARS. BETWEEN FEBRUARY 2017 AND MAY 2020, CHAN TOOK A TOTAL SUM OF \$121,000 IN GRATIFICATION FROM SINGH.



TAKASHIMAYA SUFFERED AN ESTIMATED FINANCIAL LOSS OF \$479,700 IN CLAIMS THAT WERE NOT MADE FOR SHORTFALL COSTS AGAINST WHITE KNIGHTS. BOTH CHAN AND SINGH WERE CHARGED WITH ACCEPTING AND GIVING GRATIFICATIONS IN MARCH 2021.



NO RESTITUTION HAD BEEN MADE APART FROM A PARTIAL DISGORGEMENT OF \$15,000 BY CHAN TO THE CPIB. SINGH WAS SENTENCED TO 10 MONTHS' JAIL. CHAN WAS SENTENCED TO 10 MONTHS' JAIL AND ORDERED TO PAY A PENALTY OF \$42,500.

END

CASE 1.2: CONSTRUCTING LIES



WONG

WHILE WORKING AS A **PROJECT MANAGER** AT **RICH CONSTRUCTION COMPANY (RCC)**, **WONG WEI CHERN** USED **PRESSURE, UNTRUTHS** AND **COERCION** TO OBTAIN **BRIBES** FROM SUBCONTRACTORS WHO WERE **AFRAID** TO **SOUR** THE **WORKING RELATIONSHIP** THEY HAD WITH THE FIRM. HE ALSO **PROMISED** TO FAVOUR ONE SUBCONTRACTOR'S COMPANY IN **FUTURE PROJECTS**.

RCC WAS AWARDED SUBCONTRACTS TO BUILD HOUSING BOARD FLATS IN THE **BIDADARI ESTATE**, AND IN AUGUST 2016 AWARDED SUBCONTRACTS TO **NANJING MINGLU CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING (NMCE)**, **HENG SHENG CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING (HSCE)** AND **HENG DONG CONSTRUCTION (HDC)**.



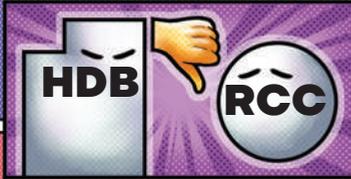
THE **THREE SUBCONTRACTORS** WHO GAVE HIM **BRIBES** WERE **LU ZHIBO** FROM **NMCE**, **HUA LI** FROM **HSCE** AND **XU JIE** FROM **HDC**.



WONG, WHO WAS ASSIGNED BY HIS COMPANY TO **OVERSEE** THE PROJECT, KNEW THAT THE **SUBCONTRACTORS** WOULD **NOT WANT** TO **JEOPARDISE** THEIR WORKING RELATIONSHIPS WITH **RCC**. IN APRIL 2018, **WONG** TOLD **LU** THAT HE WAS **FACING FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES** AND ASKED FOR A **LOAN** OF \$10,000. HE ALSO **LIED** AND CLAIMED THAT HE HAD TO PAY A \$10,000 **PENALTY** ON **NMCE'S** BEHALF FOR **MISTAKES** MADE BY THEIR WORKERS. **THOUGH** HE BELIEVED THAT **WONG** WAS **MAKING EXCUSES** TO **BORROW** MONEY, **LU** TRANSFERRED \$5,000 TO **WONG'S** BANK ACCOUNT.



THE MONEY WAS GIVEN SO THAT WONG WOULD NOT MAKE THINGS DIFFICULT FOR NMCE. IN AUGUST 2018, WONG THEN CLAIMED THAT HE HAD TO PAY OFF THE ARCHITECT'S PROJECT MANAGER WITH \$10,000 AS NMCE'S WORKERS HAD INCORRECTLY CUT A PIECE OF METAL. HIS LIES DID NOT STOP THERE AS HE LATER CLAIMED THAT RCC HAD INSTRUCTED HIM TO DEDUCT --



-- \$50,000 FROM NMCE'S PAYMENT CLAIMS FOR MISTAKES BY THE SUBCONTRACTOR'S WORKERS, WHICH HE SAID CAUSED RCC TO RECEIVE DEMERIT POINTS FROM HDB. BETWEEN NOVEMBER 2016 AND AUGUST 2019, WONG RECEIVED \$44,000 FROM THE THREE SUBCONTRACTORS. LU HAD CORRUPTLY GIVEN WONG \$24,000 IN TOTAL. WONG ALSO RECEIVED \$7,000 FROM HUA AND A TOTAL OF \$13,000 FROM XU.

IN COURT, WONG WAS DESCRIBED BY THE PROSECUTOR AS SOMEONE WHO USED HIGHLY INSIDIOUS MEANS TO OBTAIN BRIBES. GIVEN HIS ROLE IN MANAGING A LARGE-SCALE PUBLIC HOUSING PROJECT, DEPUTY PUBLIC PROSECUTOR KANG JIA HUI SAID HIS OFFENCES ALSO CONTRIBUTED TO A RISK OF LOSS OF CONFIDENCE IN SINGAPORE'S PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

WONG WAS SENTENCED TO 22 WEEKS' JAIL. HE WAS NOT THE ONLY ONE TAKEN TO TASK. LU WAS FINED \$50,000 AND HUA WAS FINED \$18,000, WHILE XU WAS FINED \$25,000.

JAIL **FINE**



END

CASE 13: ENHANCED PUNISHMENT AFTER APPEAL

SHIPBUILDING FIRM **KEPPEL FELS**, WHOSE PARENT COMPANY IS **KEPPEL OFFSHORE & MARINE**, SUFFERED REAL ECONOMIC DETRIMENT BECAUSE OF THE ACTIONS OF **ALVIN LIM WEE LUN**, WHO WORKED IN THEIR FACILITIES DEPARTMENT. AS **YARD MANAGER**, **LIM** WAS IN A POSITION TO **DECIDE** WHICH **VENDORS** WOULD BE **INVITED** TO **SUBMIT QUOTATIONS** AND EVENTUALLY BE **AWARDED JOBS** BY **KEPPEL FELS**.



BETWEEN 2014 AND 2017, HE ENTERED INTO A **CONSPIRACY** WITH **GOH NGAK ENG**, A **DIRECTOR** OF **MARINE EQUIPMENT FIRM MEGAMARINE SERVICES**, AND **RAJAVIKRAMAN JAYAPANDIAN**, WHO WAS A **PROJECT DIRECTOR** AT **ROTATING OFFSHORE SOLUTIONS**, WHICH **BUILDS COMPRESSORS AND GENERATORS**.

THEY PLANNED TO **OBTAIN BRIBES** FROM **SUBCONTRACTORS** OF **KEPPEL FELS**. IN TOTAL, THEY RECEIVED APPROXIMATELY **\$879,900** FROM **LI KEH CHOON** OF **TITAN OFFSHORE EQUIPMENT**, **STANLEY GOH SHENG LI** OF **SPECTRAMA MARINE & INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES** AND **FATKULLAH BIN TIAP** OF **GROWA FE** TO **ADVANCE THEIR BUSINESS INTERESTS** WITH **KEPPEL FELS**.



THE **BRIBES** WERE PAID THROUGH **GOH**. IN TOTAL, **LIM** RECEIVED MORE THAN **\$290,000**, WHILE **GOH** AND **RAJAVIKRAMAN** EACH TOOK MORE THAN **\$191,000**.

THE REST WAS USED TO **PAY MEGAMARINE'S CORPORATE TAX**.



THE TRIO ALSO GAVE BRIBES. GOH PAID AN ASSOCIATE, ONG TUN CHAI, \$15,100 TO FALSIFY INVOICES FOR JOBS THAT WERE NOT CARRIED OUT, SO THAT THE BRIBE PAYMENTS COULD BE LEGITIMISED. IN ALL, SEVEN PEOPLE WERE CHARGED WITH CORRUPTION, INCLUDING LIM, GOH AND RAJAVIKRAMAN.



Keppel

RAJAVIKRAMAN WAS SENTENCED TO 43 MONTHS' JAIL AND HAD TO PAY A PENALTY OF ABOUT \$191,116. ALTHOUGH THE EVIDENCE AGAINST HIM WAS OVERWHELMING, GOH APPEALED HIS SENTENCE, AND ARGUED THAT ONE YEAR, FIVE MONTHS AND THREE WEEKS' JAIL WAS TOO HARSH SINCE IT WAS A VICTIMLESS CRIME. THE HIGH COURT DISMISSED HIS APPEAL AND MORE THAN DOUBLED HIS JAIL TERM TO THREE YEARS, ONE MONTH AND THREE WEEKS.



IN A WRITTEN JUDGMENT, THE COURT SAID THAT THE EARLIER SENTENCE METED OUT BY A DISTRICT JUDGE WAS PREMISED ON THE MISTAKEN CONCLUSION THAT NO ACTUAL HARM HAD BEEN CAUSED.

THERE WAS REAL AND ACTUAL ECONOMIC DETRIMENT SUFFERED BY KEPPEL FELS, AND AN ENHANCEMENT OF GOH'S SENTENCE WAS NECESSARY TO FIT THE SEVERITY OF THE OFFENCES.

AS KEPPEL FELS WAS IN A STRATEGIC INDUSTRY, THE OFFENCES COMPROMISED A FAIR AND SAFE PROCUREMENT PROCESS AND AN UNSUITABLE VENDOR COULD LEAD TO DISASTROUS CONSEQUENCES GIVEN THE NATURE OF ITS BUSINESS.



END

CASE 14: HIDING INTEREST IN COMPANY

ASYA KIRIN KAMES HAD STARTED ALL RESOURCE NETWORK (ARN), A COMPANY THAT MANAGED EVENTS AND SOLD SPORTING GOODS IN 2014, AFTER LEAVING THE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION OF SINGAPORE (FAS) IN 2013. THEIR CLIENTS INCLUDED FAS, WHERE DEPUTY DIRECTOR, RIKRAM JIT SINGH, WAS IN CHARGE OF THE ORGANISATION'S COMMERCIAL AND BUSINESS GROWTH.



RIKRAM

ASYA

RIKRAM KNEW ASYA DURING HER EMPLOYMENT AT FAS. THEY SOON BECAME ROMANTICALLY INVOLVED AND WERE IN FACT ABOUT TO BE MARRIED TO EACH OTHER.

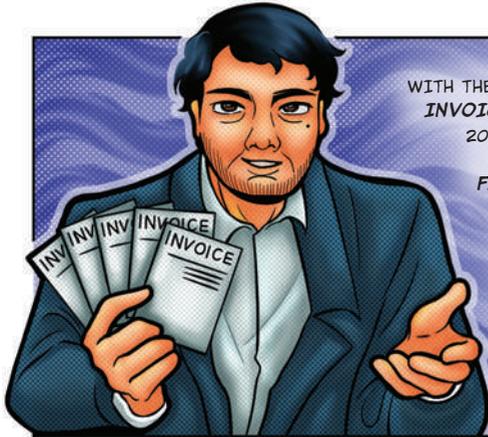
IN ORDER TO CONCEAL THE OBVIOUS CONFLICT OF INTEREST FROM FAS, IN OCTOBER 2017, RIKRAM GOT A CHILDHOOD FRIEND, SHANKAR SUPPIAH, TO TAKE OVER ARN AS ITS SOLE-PROPRIETOR. THE COUPLE TOLD THEIR FRIEND TO REGISTER A CORPORATE BANK ACCOUNT IN ARN'S NAME, WHEREBY HE WAS THE ONLY OWNER AND SIGNATORY.

SHANKAR AGREED SO THAT ARN COULD KEEP ON DEALING WITH FAS. HE DID NOT RECEIVE ANY SALARY FOR HIS ROLE IN THE COMPANY.

MEANWHILE, ASYA CONTINUED TO MANAGE ARN AND WOULD RECEIVE 60% OF THE FIRM'S PROFITS. THEY ALSO MANAGED THE BANK ACCOUNT AND HELD THE TOKEN WHICH GAVE THEM ONLINE ACCESS TO IT.



SHANKAR



WITH THE DECEPTION IN PLACE, ARN ISSUED FIVE INVOICES TOTALLING \$10,500 TO FAS BETWEEN 2017 AND 2018. SHANKAR, RIKRAM, AND ASYA HAD FORMED A CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD FAS BY SUBMITTING ARN INVOICES THAT DISHONESTLY OBSCURED RIKRAM'S INTEREST IN ARN. FAS WOULD NOT HAVE PAID THE COMPANY HAD IT KNOWN ABOUT RIKRAM'S INTEREST IN ARN.

BETWEEN 2016 AND 2018, THE COUPLE HAD ALSO CONSPIRED WITH RIKRAM'S FORMER COLLEAGUE, PALLANIAPPAN RAVINDRAN, TO USE HIS COMPANY, MYRIAD SPORTS & EVENTS, AS A FRONT TO QUOTE FOR SUPPLY JOBS WHICH RIKRAM WOULD THEN PASS TO ARN.

THE FAS MANAGEMENT APPROVED THE QUOTATIONS SUPPLIED BY MYRIAD BASED ON RIKRAM'S RECOMMENDATION AND WERE CHEATED INTO DISBURSING MORE THAN \$400,000 TO MYRIAD. THE FUNDS WERE HANDED TO RIKRAM AND ARN SUPPLIED THE ITEMS TO FAS.

RIKRAM'S EMPLOYMENT WAS TERMINATED IN JANUARY 2019 AFTER FAS INVESTIGATED HIM FOR BREACHING ITS CODE OF CONDUCT.



HE PLEADED GUILTY TO 15 CHEATING CHARGES AND WAS SENTENCED TO 55 WEEKS IN JAIL. THE PROFITS OF ABOUT \$128,000 THAT HE MADE FROM HIS ACTIONS WERE SEIZED BY CPIB TO BE RETURNED TO FAS. SHANKAR PLEADED GUILTY FOR CHEATING OFFENCES AND WAS SENTENCED TO FOUR MONTHS' JAIL.



END

Spot the Corrupt



*Answers are available at the back of the book

CHAPTER TWO

INNOCENT PARTIES: Maliciously and Falsely Accused Of Corruption

False accusations of corruption against public officers can unfairly undermine the integrity of the individuals and their organisations in their ability to effectively carry out their duties. It also weakens the trust that citizens have in public institutions and has detrimental effects on the credibility of frontline public officers, who play crucial roles in delivering essential public services.

Falsehoods taint a person's professional reputation and lead to doubts about their workplace performance.

For the innocent, it can turn into a harrowing experience with real consequences, even when the allegations are later proven to be untrue.

Everyone, including public officers, must be protected from malicious lies. To ensure continued confidence in the system of justice, those who fabricate lies are taken to task.

Any person who is convicted of an offence of knowingly giving false information under the Prevention of Corruption Act, can be fined up to \$10,000 or sentenced to imprisonment of up to one year or to both.

CASE 2.1: LYING TO LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

CHINESE NATIONAL **ZHAO YANKAI** TWICE LIED TO INVESTIGATORS THAT HE HAD **PAID BRIBES** TO A **SECURITY OFFICER, PUNITAN BALASUNTHAR**, AFTER HE WAS **EVICTED** FROM A RENTAL UNIT AT **IVORY HEIGHTS** CONDOMINIUM IN JURONG.

ZHAO, WHO SHARED THE UNIT WITH **13 OTHER TENANTS**, WAS KICKED OUT OF THE APARTMENT WITH THE REST IN APRIL 2019 DUE TO **OVERCROWDING ISSUES**.

EVICTION
NOTICE
IVORY HEIGHTS

ZHAO



HE BELIEVED THAT **PUNITAN**, WHO WAS WORKING AT THE CONDO AS A **SECURITY OFFICER**, HAD CONTRIBUTED TO THE **CAUSE** OF HIS EVICTION.

AFTER HE LEFT THE UNIT, **ZHAO** LEFT SEVERAL PIECES OF **FURNITURE** AT THE CONDO'S **REFUSE DISPOSAL AREA**. ALTHOUGH HE WAS ASKED TO CLEAR THE ITEMS BY A STIPULATED TIME, **HE DID NOT**.

HE ASKED **PUNITAN** FOR AN EXTENSION AND THE **SECURITY OFFICER** AGREED. **ZHAO** THEN PLACED A **\$10 NOTE** ON **PUNITAN'S** RED ELECTRIC SCOOTER THAT WAS PARKED BESIDE THE GUARDHOUSE.

PUNITAN

10





PUNITAN REPORTED THE MATTER TO THE *PROPERTY MANAGER* ON THE SAME NIGHT AND LEFT THE \$10 IN THE GUARDHOUSE.

TWO DAYS LATER, ZHAO LIED TO A *POLICE SERGEANT* THAT THE *SECURITY OFFICER* HAD ASKED FOR *BRIBES* TO KEEP QUIET ABOUT *UNAUTHORISED TENANTS* MOVING INTO AND RESIDING IN THE UNIT HE WAS RENTING.



HE THEN LIED TO A *CPIB OFFICER* THAT PUNITAN HAD ASKED FOR *MONEY, LOANS AND DRINKS* IN RETURN FOR *NOT REPORTING* TO THE MANAGEMENT ABOUT THE *UNAUTHORISED OCCUPANTS* IN HIS UNIT.

ZHAO DID THIS OUT OF *SPITE*. HE WAS EVENTUALLY *SENTENCED* TO *THREE WEEKS' JAIL*.

END

CASE 2.2: FABRICATIONS AGAINST IMMIGRATION OFFICER

TWO TOUR GUIDES, WHO LED A GROUP OF **INDONESIAN TOURISTS** INTO **SINGAPORE** VIA THE **TUAS CHECKPOINT** IN **OCTOBER 2012**, WERE BROUGHT INTO AN **INTERVIEW ROOM** BY A **SENIOR STATION INSPECTOR** FROM THE **IMMIGRATION & CHECKPOINTS AUTHORITY** FOR A BRIEF INTERVIEW.



AFTER THE INTERVIEW, ONE OF THE TOUR GUIDES, **HARRY RISTANTO**, AN **INDONESIAN NATIONAL**, LIED TO HIS COLLEAGUE THAT THE **SENIOR STATION INSPECTOR** HAD ASKED HIM FOR A **BRIBE**, WHICH HE **PAID**.



RISTANTO

THE OTHER **TOUR GUIDE**, WHO IS FROM **MALAYSIA**, TOLD HER **COMPANY** ABOUT THE **INCIDENT** AND THE MATTER WAS **REPORTED** TO **CPIB**.



RISTANTO NOT ONLY VERBALLY CLAIMED THAT HE HAD PAID THE SENIOR STATION INSPECTOR \$1,500, AFTER THE OFFICER ASKED FOR A \$2,000 BRIBE, HE EVEN SIGNED A LETTER STATING THIS FALSE CLAIM.



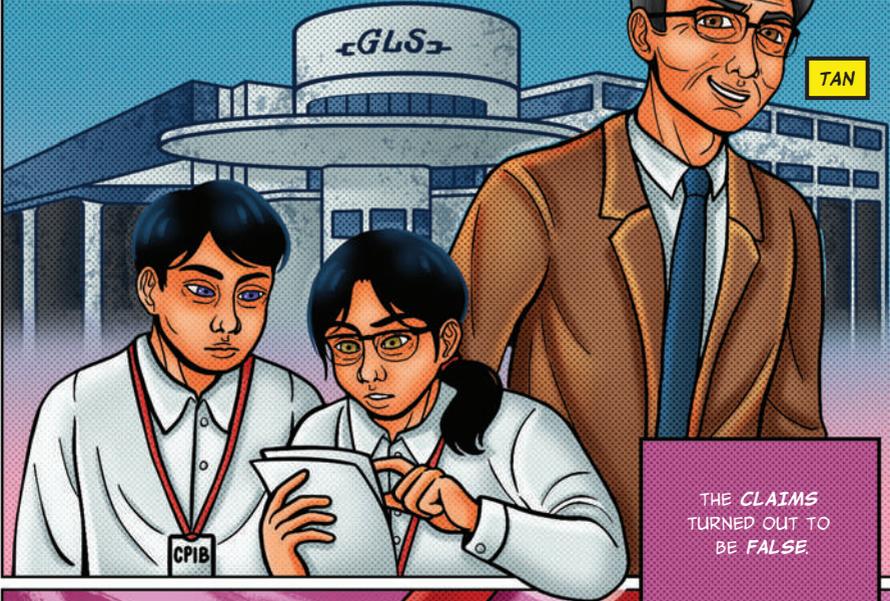
FOR KNOWINGLY GIVING FALSE INFORMATION RELATING TO A CORRUPTION OFFENCE, RISTANTO WAS SENTENCED TO THREE WEEKS' JAIL.



END

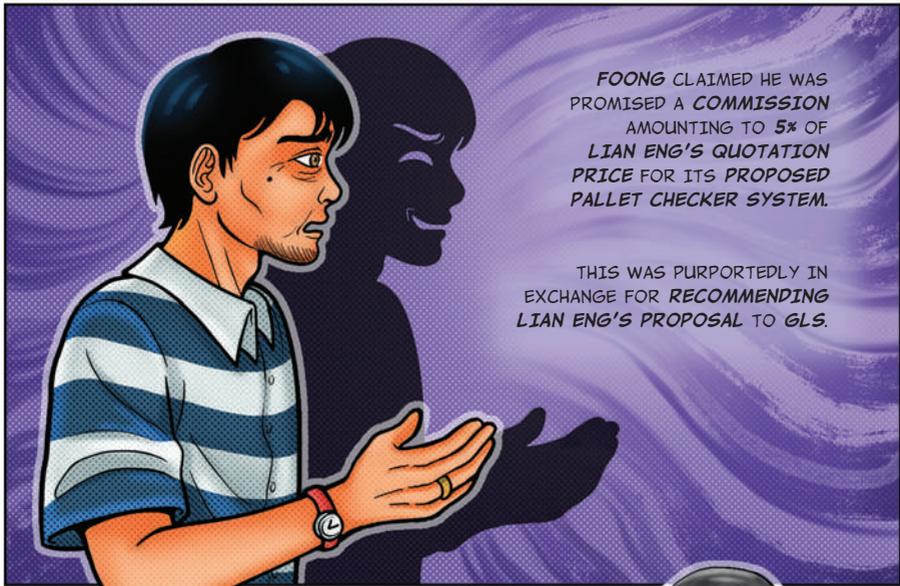
CASE 2.3: GIVING FALSE INFORMATION TO CPIB

CPIB LAUNCHED AN EXTENSIVE INVESTIGATION AFTER RECEIVING REPORTS THAT THE DIRECTOR OF A COMPANY HAD OFFERED GRATIFICATION TO WIN A CONTRACT.



FOONG CHANG SHENG, AN EMPLOYEE OF GROCERY LOGISTICS OF SINGAPORE (GLS), HAD FALSELY ACCUSED KELVIN TAN, A DIRECTOR OF LIAN ENG HARDWARE, OF OFFERING HIM GRATIFICATION.





FOONG CLAIMED HE WAS PROMISED A **COMMISSION** AMOUNTING TO **5%** OF LIAN ENG'S QUOTATION PRICE FOR ITS PROPOSED PALLET CHECKER SYSTEM.

THIS WAS PURPORTEDLY IN EXCHANGE FOR **RECOMMENDING** LIAN ENG'S PROPOSAL TO GLS.



AFTER INVESTIGATING THE CLAIM FOR TWO MONTHS, CPIB CONFRONTED FOONG WHO ADMITTED TO LYING.



HE WAS **SENTENCED** TO **TWO WEEKS' JAIL** FOR GIVING **FALSE INFORMATION**.



<https://go.gov.sg/the-complaints-unit>
#book 2 hoang chung shang

Scan here for exclusive content!

END

Unscramble the Letters

Unscramble the letters below to discover the four key pillars of Singapore's Corruption Control Framework.

PHRASE 1

L			
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S W A

Singapore relies on two key legislations to fight corruption: the Prevention of Corruption Act and the Corruption, Drug Trafficking and Other Serious Crimes (Confiscation of Benefits) Act. The Prevention of Corruption Act gives us the power to prosecute persons who give or receive bribes in both the public and private sector.

PHRASE 2

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U A T C I J A D

In Singapore, an independent judiciary system provides insulation from political interference. The Judiciary consists of the Supreme Court and the State Courts and the head of the Judiciary is the Chief Justice. Judicial power in Singapore is vested in the Supreme Court and in such subordinate courts as may be provided for by any written law for the time being in force. The Judiciary recognises the seriousness of corruption and adopts a stance of deterrence by meting out stiff fines and imprisonment towards corrupt offenders.

PHRASE 3

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CPIB is the sole agency responsible for combating corruption in Singapore. Fearsome and trustworthy, CPIB acts swiftly and vigorously to enforce the tough anti-corruption laws impartially for both public and private sector corruption.

PHRASE 4

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M N I A T T I I R O

The Singapore Public Service is guided by a Code of Conduct, which sets out the high standards of behaviour expected of public officers based on principles of integrity, incorruptibility and transparency.

*Answers are available at the back of the book

CHAPTER THREE

POWER TRIPPING: Exploitation of Power and Position

Exerting pressure or influence on others who are in a position to lose out is not only a gross misuse of power and position, it is also unlawful.

Public officers are expected to adhere to the principles and rules set out in the Public Service's Code of Conduct, in order to ensure that high standards of the Public Service are upheld with integrity, incorruptibility and transparency.

The number of public sector cases remained consistently low over the years. Some of these cases involved sexual favours as bribes.

Entangling workplace relationships with personal gains – whether monies or sexual favours – takes advantage of vulnerable parties who are forced to remain silent for fear of reprisal.

ICA OFFICER CHARGED WITH CORRUPTION

Teo Hwee Peng, a former Immigration and Checkpoints Authority officer, was convicted of eight graft charges in 2023.

He was contacted by a foreign national who wanted to continue to remain in Singapore after her Social Visit Pass had expired earlier that year. Teo received money and had sex with her in exchange for arranging for her to be arrested, so that she could be given a Special Pass to remain in Singapore to assist with investigations.

Teo was sentenced to 33 months' jail and fined \$2,634.

CERTIS CISCO OFFICERS CHARGED FOR MISAPPROPRIATION

CPIB acts on all information it receives, including anonymous reports.

It was an anonymous complaint in 2021 that led CPIB to arrest a number of Certis Cisco officers who had either misappropriated contraband cigarettes and vaping devices, or received them from colleagues who misappropriated the items in the course of their duties.

A biennial Public Perception Survey conducted by CPIB in 2022 showed that the public considered these important in the fight against graft: political determination to keep corruption under control, heavy punishment for corruption offences and a zero-tolerance culture towards corruption.

CASE 3.1: CORRUPT LOANS AT WORK

CHIA WEE CHENG WAS HIRED AS A **WORKPLACE SAFETY AND HEALTH OFFICER (WSHO)** WHEN HE USED HIS POSITION TO **BORROW MONEY** FROM **TWO FOREIGN WORKERS** INVOLVED IN A PROJECT HE WAS SUPERVISING.

CHIA, WHO WAS EMPLOYED BY **ANOTECH ENERGY SINGAPORE** TO **SUPERVISE** THE **CONSTRUCTION** OF A GAS PLANT PROJECT IN JURONG ISLAND, WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR **CONDUCTING SITE INSPECTIONS**, REVIEWING SITE DOCUMENTS AND HANDLING OTHER **SAFETY-RELATED MATTERS**.

CHIA



HE WAS ALSO REQUIRED TO **REVIEW** AND **APPROVE** THE **PERMIT-TO-WORK (PTW)** SUBMITTED BY CONTRACTORS FOR VARIOUS CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES. THESE **PERMITS**, WHICH ARE USED TO ENSURE SAFE EXECUTION OF WORK ONSITE, ARE **REQUIRED FOR WORKS TO BEGIN** AT THE PROJECT SITE.



IN 2020, CHIA ASKED A **SITE SUPERVISOR** AND A **CONSTRUCTION MANAGER** FROM TWO DIFFERENT SUBCONTRACTORS FOR **LOANS** OF \$300, \$500 AND AN AMOUNT BETWEEN \$1,500 TO \$2,000.



THE TWO WORKERS AGREED TO GIVE THE LOANS IN ALL THREE INSTANCES, AS THEY WERE AFRAID THAT CHIA MIGHT MAKE THINGS DIFFICULT FOR THEM IF THEY REFUSED TO DO SO. THE SITE SUPERVISOR LOANED HIM A TOTAL OF \$800, HOPING CHIA WOULD SHOW SOME LENIENCY DURING SAFETY INSPECTIONS.

AS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION MANAGER, HE TRANSFERRED \$1,000 TO CHIA AS HE DID NOT WANT TO OFFEND HIM AND RISK DELAYING THE PROGRESS OF THE CONSTRUCTION WORKS.



THE PROSECUTORS SAID THAT CHIA KNEW HE WAS NOT PERMITTED TO TAKE SUCH LOANS FROM SUBCONTRACTORS AS A CONFLICT OF INTEREST MIGHT ARISE. HE WAS ALSO PROHIBITED FROM DOING SO ACCORDING TO ANOTECH'S CODE OF ETHICS.

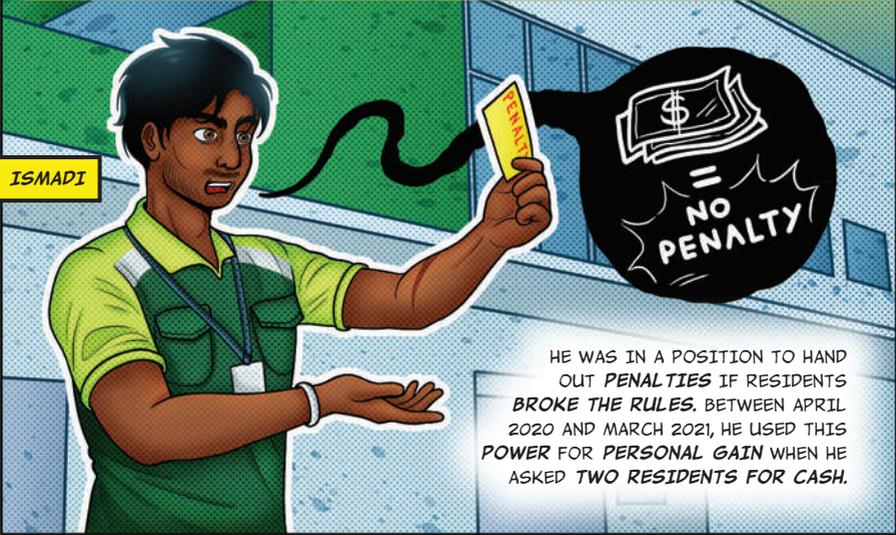
CHIA WAS FINED \$4,000 AND HIS WSHO REGISTRATION WAS REVOKED.

END

CASE 3.2: GROSS ABUSE OF POWER

ISMADI ISHAK WAS AN OPERATIONS OFFICER AT JAMIYAH HALFWAY HOUSE, A CENTRE FOR THE REHABILITATION OF DRUG ABUSERS. HE WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SAFETY AND DISCIPLINE OF RESIDENTS THERE.

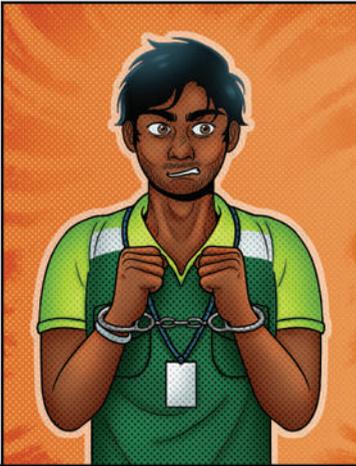
ISMADI



HE WAS IN A POSITION TO HAND OUT PENALTIES IF RESIDENTS BROKE THE RULES. BETWEEN APRIL 2020 AND MARCH 2021, HE USED THIS POWER FOR PERSONAL GAIN WHEN HE ASKED TWO RESIDENTS FOR CASH.

THEY AGREED BECAUSE THEY WERE AFRAID OF WHAT ISMADI MIGHT DO IF THEY TURNED HIM DOWN.





ISMADI WAS SENTENCED TO 16 WEEKS' JAIL AND WAS ORDERED TO PAY A PENALTY OF \$1,850 - THE AMOUNT IN BRIBES HE OBTAINED.



THE TWO RESIDENTS WERE ISSUED STERN WARNINGS.

DURING THE TRIAL, DEPUTY PUBLIC PROSECUTOR TAN PEI WEI SAID THAT: "A RESOUNDING MESSAGE OUGHT TO BE SENT TO THE PUBLIC THAT SUCH OFFENCES WILL NOT BE TOLERATED, AND THAT PERSONS WITH POWER OVER INMATES WILL NOT MISUSE IT FOR PERSONAL GAIN - OTHERWISE, THE CONFIDENCE OF THE PUBLIC IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF HALFWAY HOUSES WOULD BE THREATENED."



END

CASE 3.3: ABUSED AUTHORITY FOR SEXUAL FAVOURS

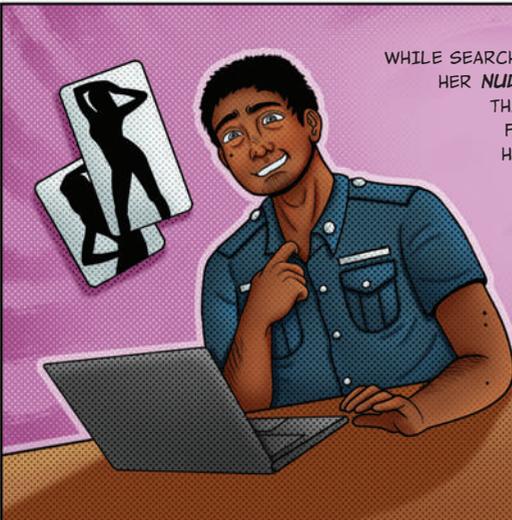
MAHENDRAN



A STAFF SERGEANT IN THE SINGAPORE POLICE FORCE, MAHENDRAN SELVARAJOO, THOUGHT HE WAS ABOVE THE LAW WHEN HE DECEIVED TWO WOMEN INTO BELIEVING THAT HE WOULD HELP THEM IN RETURN FOR SEXUAL FAVOURS. MAHENDRAN WAS IN CHARGE OF INVESTIGATING CASES THE WOMEN WERE INVOLVED IN. ONE OF THEM WAS BEING INVESTIGATED FOR CREDIT CARD OFFENCES.



ON APRIL 2019, MAHENDRAN TOOK THE STATEMENT OF A WOMAN IN CONNECTION TO THE CASE AND GAVE HER HIS NUMBER. LATER THAT MONTH, EVEN THOUGH HE WAS NO LONGER THE INVESTIGATING OFFICER IN THE WOMAN'S CASE, HE ARRANGED TO MEET HER ON THE PRETEXT THAT HE NEEDED TO GO THROUGH HER LAPTOP FOR EVIDENCE.



WHILE SEARCHING HER LAPTOP, HE DISCOVERED HER NUDE PHOTOS INSIDE AND TOLD HER THAT HE HAD TO SEIZE HER LAPTOP FOR INVESTIGATION PURPOSES. HOWEVER, HE BROUGHT THE LAPTOP HOME WHERE HE COPIED HER PERSONAL PHOTOS AND VIDEOS INTO HIS PERSONAL PORTABLE HARD DISK.



THE NEXT MORNING, **MAHENDRAN** CONTACTED THE WOMAN AGAIN AND DROVE HER TO A CARPARK, WHERE HE ASKED HER QUESTIONS ABOUT HER **SEXUAL RELATIONSHIPS**.



HE THEN **ASKED FOR SEX** AND TOLD HER **NOT TO WORRY** ABOUT THE **CASE**. THE WOMAN **AGREED** AS SHE WANTED **MAHENDRAN** TO **HELP HER AVOID PROSECUTION**.

MAHENDRAN HAD ALSO EARLIER SOUGHT **SEXUAL FAVOURS** FROM ANOTHER WOMAN WHOM HE HAD PREVIOUSLY **INVESTIGATED**. IN OCTOBER 2017, **MAHENDRAN** RECORDED A STATEMENT FROM THE WOMAN FOR **SHOPLIFTING OFFENCES**. THE WOMAN **WAS NOT PROSECUTED** BUT RECEIVED A **STERN WARNING**.



HOWEVER, **MAHENDRAN** CONTINUED TO REMAIN IN CONTACT WITH HER. IN FEBRUARY 2019, **MAHENDRAN** CONTACTED THE WOMAN AND **DECEIVED** HER BY INFORMING HER THAT HER **EMPLOYER** HAD **CALLED** THE **POLICE** AND ASKED FOR HER **CRIMINAL RECORDS**.

MAHENDRAN THEN MET THE WOMAN AND DROVE HER TO A **CARPARK**, WHERE HE ASKED HER TO **HAVE SEX WITH HIM** AS HE KNEW THAT SHE WAS **WORRIED** ABOUT THE **FAKE QUERIES** FROM HER EMPLOYER. THE WOMAN **DECLINED**, BUT **AGREED** TO PERFORM A **SEX ACT** ON HIM INSTEAD AS SHE WANTED **MAHENDRAN** TO **HELP** HER. SHE ALSO PERFORMED A **SECOND SEX ACT** AT HIS REQUEST.



MAHENDRAN HAD ALSO TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF A THIRD WOMAN WHOM HE HAD INVESTIGATED OVER A CREDIT CARD FRAUD MATTER AND COPIED THREE SEXUALLY EXPLICIT VIDEOS OF HER FROM HER PHONE TO HIS OWN FLASH DRIVE.



CPIB ACTED EXPERITIOUSLY TO ARREST MAHENDRAN ON THE SAME DAY THAT IT WAS ALERTED. INITIALLY, MAHENDRAN DENIED ANY CORRUPT INTENT ON HIS PART.



HOWEVER, CPIB OFFICERS CONDUCTED AN EXTENSIVE AND THOROUGH INVESTIGATION TO REVEAL THE EXTENT OF HIS OFFENCES AND HIS CORRUPT INTENT.

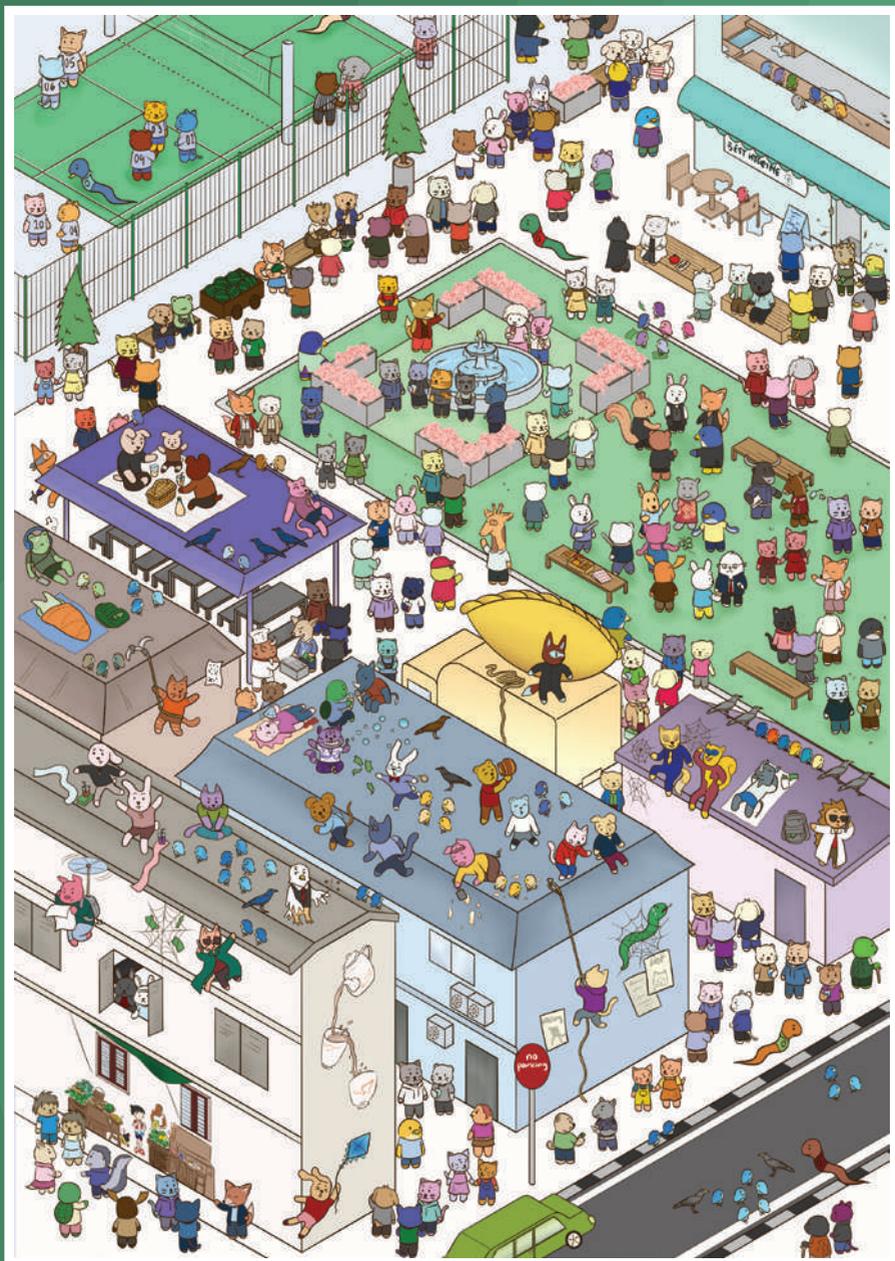
MAHENDRAN WAS SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS' JAIL FOR CORRUPTLY OBTAINING GRATIFICATION AND UNAUTHORISED COMPUTER ACCESS.

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS HAVE A DUTY TO MAINTAIN LAW AND ORDER AND CONDUCT THEMSELVES WITH HIGH LEVELS OF INTEGRITY AND DISCIPLINE. THOSE WHO ABUSE THEIR POSITIONS TO OBTAIN OR SOLICIT ANY FORM OF GRATIFICATION IN THE COURSE OF THEIR DUTIES WILL FACE THE FULL BRUNT OF THE LAW.



END

Spot the Corrupt



*Answers are available at the back of the book

CHAPTER FOUR

RISK AND THREATS TO REPUTATION: Corrupt Acts Overseas

Singapore is home to many regional and multinational companies and is a major trade, logistics and manufacturing hub. A corruption-free environment is vital to Singapore's reputation and continuous growth.

The country's strong stance on corruption has been a key factor in its progress.

Singapore's anti-corruption legislation has an extraterritorial reach. This means that corrupt acts committed by a Singapore citizen outside of the country will be dealt with as though they were committed here.

SINGAPOREAN CHARGED OVER ALLEGED BRIBES TO FIX BASKETBALL MATCHES IN THAILAND AND THE PHILIPPINES

In 2023, Koa Wei Quan was charged in Singapore with corruption after he allegedly tried to fix the results of basketball games in Thailand and the Philippines.

The Singaporean allegedly offered nearly \$70,000 in bribes to fix games that were played in 2018.

A few bad apples can tarnish Singapore's reputation. The crimes of rogue employees can result in a decline in trust in the government and industries, and lead to the loss of international and economic reputation.

These reputational blows can derail Singapore's progress and hinder its attractiveness as a place for business, growth and development.

There are several internationally accepted indicators to assess the level of corruption in a country.

TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL'S CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX

The Transparency International (TI)² publishes the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) every year which ranks and measures countries by their perceived levels of public sector corruption.

The index has consistently ranked Singapore as one of the least corrupt countries in the world.

² Source: Transparency International

CASE 4.1: MATCH-FIXING IN ESPORTS TOURNAMENT

IN AUGUST 2020, RYAN TAN SHERN BORROWED \$1,000 FROM MALCOLM CHUNG WAI KIAT, SOMEONE HE HAD KNOWN SINCE 2014, TO FUND HIS GAMBLING HABIT.



IN SEPTEMBER LATER THAT YEAR, CHUNG HAD ASKED TAN TO RETURN A PARTIAL AMOUNT OF \$400, BUT TAN WAS UNABLE TO REPAY HIM.



TAN THEN HATCHED A PLAN THAT INVOLVED PLACING ILLEGAL BETS ON AN ESPORTS MATCH THAT CHUNG WAS DUE TO PLAY IN. HE WANTED CHUNG TO DELIBERATELY LOSE THE MATCH. THIS WAY, TAN WOULD BE ABLE TO DISHONESTLY DETERMINE THE OUTCOME OF THE MATCH BEFORE IT WAS PLAYED.

TAN



CHUNG



CHUNG WAS CAPTAIN OF AN ESPORTS GROUP - TEAM RESURGENCE'S VALORANT TEAM. THE TEAM REPRESENTED THE COMPANY RSG RESURGENCE ESPORTS.

AS CAPTAIN, CHUNG WAS IN A POSITION TO UNDERPERFORM AND DIRECT HIS TEAMMATES TO DO THE SAME.



CHUNG AGREED TO THE PLAN AS HE BELIEVED IT WAS ONE WAY FOR HIM TO RECOVER THE LOAN HE GAVE TAN. AS TAN DID NOT HAVE CAPITAL TO BET, HE BORROWED \$3,000 FROM HIS OLDER BROTHER AND TRANSFERRED THE MONEY TO CHUNG.



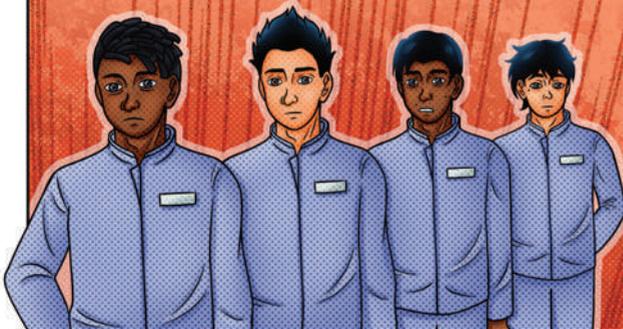
IT WAS WITH THIS MONEY THAT CHUNG PLACED FIVE BETS ON AN ILLEGAL REMOTE GAMBLING SERVICE THAT HIS TEAM WOULD LOSE THAT MATCH, WHICH WAS PART OF THE EPULZE ROYAL SOUTH-EAST ASIA CUP TOURNAMENT.



TEAM RESURGENCE LOST 0-2 BUT CHUNG WON \$7,019. HE KEPT \$2,719 FOR HIMSELF AS A REWARD FOR INTENTIONALLY LOSING THE MATCH AND GAVE \$3,650 TO TAN'S BROTHER AND \$650 TO ONE OF TAN'S FRIENDS.



AFTER AN INVESTIGATION, CHUNG WAS CHARGED IN COURT FOR CORRUPTION AND ILLEGAL ONLINE BETTING, AND WAS SENTENCED TO FOUR MONTHS' JAIL.



TAN, WHO WAS 20 AT THE TIME OF THE OFFENCE, WAS ORDERED TO UNDERGO REFORMATIVE TRAINING FOR AT LEAST SIX MONTHS.

END

Perspective of a Deputy Public Prosecutor

This was the first time the Attorney-General's Chambers (AGC) had prosecuted a case of esports match-fixing. We prosecuted Malcolm Chung to send a message to all esports competitors that match-fixing will be punished severely. In the 1990s and early 2000s, Singapore developed an unwanted reputation as a haven for football match-fixing. We stamped out this reputation by seeking sentences that deterred people from fixing football matches. When we prosecuted Malcolm Chung, we adapted our approach to prosecuting football match-fixing and applied it to esports.

Esports match-fixing harms many people: esports viewers do not enjoy the spectacle of a fair match, competitors are robbed of the glory of true achievement, esports teams suffer negative publicity, and the reputations of competitions are tarnished. By prosecuting Malcolm Chung, we recognised the importance of preserving the integrity of esports tournaments.

– DPP David Menon



CASE 4.2: JAILED FOR \$2.3 MILLION BRIBE PAID OVERSEAS

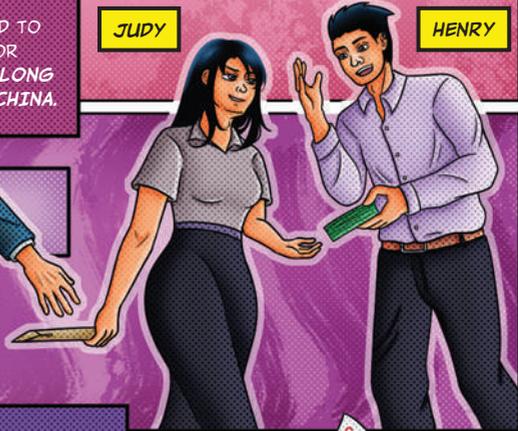
WHILE HE WAS A SENIOR DIRECTOR AT DATA STORAGE COMPANY SEAGATE, HENRY TEO CHU HA LEAKED CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION TO HIS SISTER JUDY TEO SUYA BIK. SHE WAS NOT A SEAGATE EMPLOYEE.

THE INFORMATION WAS RELATED TO OPEN TENDERS TO SOURCE FOR COMPANIES WHO COULD PROVIDE LONG HAUL TRUCKING SERVICES IN CHINA.

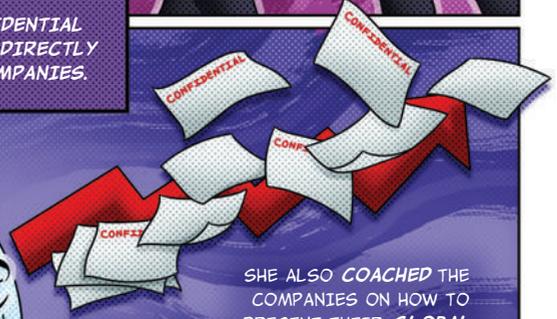
JUDY

HENRY

AS A SENIOR DIRECTOR OF LOGISTICS, AND A MEMBER OF THE TENDER COMMITTEE, HENRY WAS PRIVY TO SEAGATE'S CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.

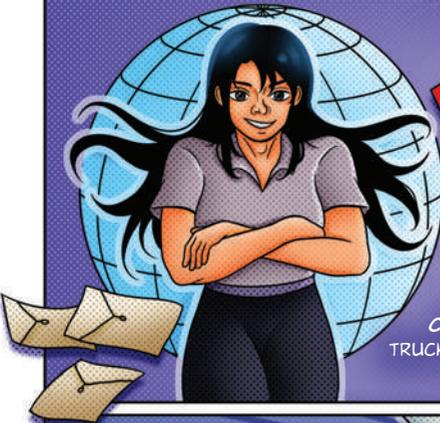


AFTER SHE RECEIVED THE CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION, JUDY PASSED IT DIRECTLY TO TWO CHINESE TRUCKING COMPANIES.



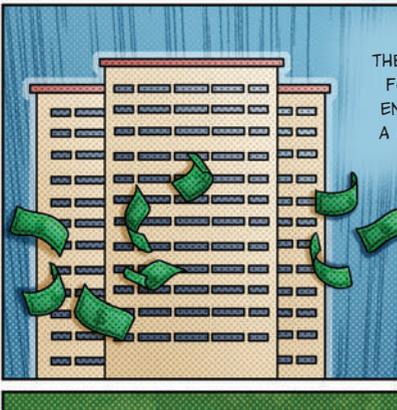
SHE ALSO COACHED THE COMPANIES ON HOW TO PRESENT THEIR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM FEATURES WITH SEAGATE'S REQUIRED STANDARD AND HELPED TO CHECK THEIR QUOTATION.

IN RETURN, SHE WAS TO RECEIVE A COMMISSION OF 10% OF THE REVENUE THAT THE TRUCKING COMPANIES EARNED UNDER THE CONTRACT.



THE COMPANIES WERE AWARDED CONTRACTS WITH SEAGATE IN 2006 AND 2009, AND JUDY WAS PAID GRATIFICATIONS OF 11.3 MILLION YUAN (EQUIVALENT TO \$2.3 MILLION) BETWEEN 2007 AND 2010.





THE PAYMENTS, WHICH WERE PAID IN CHINA, WERE FOR "CONSULTANCY FEES" UNDER A CONTRACT ENTERED BETWEEN THE CHINESE COMPANIES AND A COMPANY OPERATED BY JUDY'S EX-BOYFRIEND.

AFTER RECEIVING THE MONIES, MORE THAN S\$700,000 WAS WITHDRAWN FROM JUDY'S BANK ACCOUNTS AND TRANSFERRED INTO HENRY'S PERSONAL BANK ACCOUNT. THIS SUM WENT TOWARDS THE PURCHASE OF A CONDOMINIUM IN JUDY'S NAME.

CPIB WORKED CLOSELY WITH THE CHINESE AUTHORITIES, WITH INVESTIGATIONS TAKING SEVERAL YEARS. BOTH SIBLINGS WERE CHARGED IN COURT IN SINGAPORE.



THEY HAD THEIR JAIL TERMS INCREASED FOLLOWING APPEALS THAT THEIR SENTENCES WERE MANIFESTLY EXCESSIVE. HENRY HAD HIS 50-MONTH JAIL TERM INCREASED TO 84 MONTHS, OR SEVEN YEARS, AND --



-- JUDY'S SENTENCE WAS INCREASED FROM 41 MONTHS TO 56 MONTHS. SHE ALSO HAD TO PAY A PENALTY OF ABOUT S\$2.3 MILLION - THE AMOUNT IN BRIBES SHE RECEIVED.

END

Perspective of a Deputy Public Prosecutor

AGC and CPIB worked together on the matter, which involved a 28-day trial and five ancillary hearings. Pursuant to a request made by CPIB for mutual legal assistance (MLA) under the Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act, the Chinese authorities provided bank documents which established the quantum of corrupt monies received by the accused persons, and statements recorded from key witnesses from Chinese companies which gave bribes to the accused persons. These documents were critical for prosecution action to be taken against the accused persons, and in the securing of their eventual convictions.

Whilst the documents provided by the Chinese authorities were vital to the prosecution of the accused persons, MLA is a process that can span months or even years. The importance of channels to communicate directly with our international counterparts cannot be understated, as such channels would allow for the timely seeking of clarifications and inputs, especially on time-sensitive matters.

– DPP Ong Xin Jie



CASE 4.3: SINGAPOREAN IN WORST CORRUPTION CASE IN US NAVY HISTORY

A SINGAPOREAN WOMAN, SHARON RACHAEL GURSHARAN KAUR WHO WAS BASED LOCALLY, WAS WORKING AS A LEAD CONTRACT SPECIALIST FOR THE UNITED STATES (US) NAVY WHEN SHE TOOK BRIBES FROM A SHIP SUPPORT CONTRACTOR IN EXCHANGE FOR CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE US NAVY THAT WAS NOT AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC.



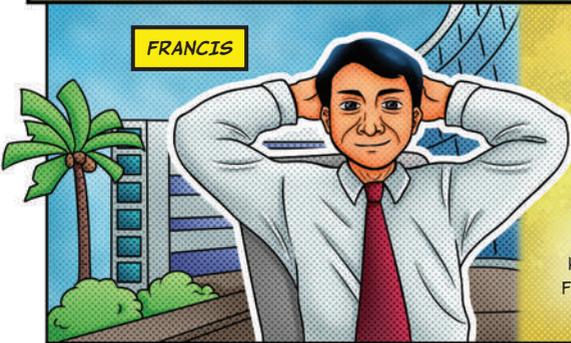
KUAR

THIS HAPPENED BETWEEN 2006 AND 2011.

THE BRIBES CAME FROM THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF GLENN DEFENSE MARINE ASIA (GDMA), A COMPANY THAT SUPPLIED PORTSIDE SERVICES TO US NAVY SHIPS IN ABOUT A DOZEN COUNTRIES IN ASIA.

THE SINGAPORE-BASED MALAYSIAN CEO OF GDMA, LEONARD GLENN FRANCIS, GAVE KAUR MORE THAN S\$130,000 IN BRIBES IN THE FORM OF CASH AND LUXURY ACCOMMODATION IN LUXURY HOTELS IN DUBAI, JAKARTA AND BALI. ON ONE OCCASION, KAUR USED S\$50,000 IN CASH TO PAY THE OPTION FEE FOR A CONDOMINIUM UNIT WORTH MORE THAN S\$1 MILLION. SHE AND HER HUSBAND LATER SOLD THE UNIT FOR A PROFIT OF OVER S\$260,000.

FRANCIS



USING INFORMATION SHE LEAKED, GDMA HAD AN UNFAIR ADVANTAGE IN BIDDING FOR MILITARY CONTRACTS THAT HELPED THEM CLINCH 11 CONTRACTS WORTH ABOUT US\$48 MILLION. FRANCIS, WHO WAS ALSO KNOWN TO SEVERAL US NAVY PERSONNEL AS FAT LEONARD, WAS ARRESTED AND CONVICTED IN A US COURT OF VARIOUS CHARGES OF BRIBERY AND CONSPIRACY TO FRAUD THE US NAVY OF TENS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.





INVESTIGATIONS SHOWED THAT FOR MORE THAN A DECADE, HE **BRIBED DOZENS OF US NAVY OFFICERS** WITH **CASH, ALCOHOL, PARTIES** AND **PROSTITUTES** SO THAT THEY WOULD GIVE HIM **INSIDE INFORMATION**, WHICH HE USED TO **DEFAUD THE US NAVY OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.**

IT BECAME KNOWN AS ONE OF THE **LARGEST BRIBERY SCANDALS** IN **US MILITARY HISTORY.**

FRANCIS PLEADED **GUILTY** IN THE US IN 2015 AND WAS **DUE TO BE SENTENCED** IN SEPTEMBER 2022. HOWEVER, HE **CUT OFF HIS ANKLE MONITOR** WHILE ON **HOUSE ARREST** IN **SAN DIEGO**, **ABSCONDED TO VENEZUELA** AND **REQUESTED ASYLUM**. HE HAS SINCE BEEN **EXTRADITED BACK TO THE US.**



KAUR WAS **SENTENCED IN SINGAPORE TO 33 MONTHS' JAIL** IN 2018 FOR THREE COUNTS OF **CORRUPTION** AND ONE COUNT OF **DEALING WITH THE BENEFITS OF HER CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES.**

SHE **APPEALED** AND HAD HER **JAIL TERM INCREASED TO 40 MONTHS' JAIL** IN 2019.

IN HER **WRITTEN JUDGMENT**, **HIGH COURT JUDGE JUSTICE HOO SHEAU PENG** SAID THAT THE **CORRUPTION OF FOREIGN PUBLIC OFFICIALS** SHOULD BE **RECOGNISED AS AN AGGRAVATING FACTOR**. SUCH CASES **THREATEN SINGAPORE'S INTERNATIONAL REPUTATION FOR INCORRUPTIBILITY** AND **RUN CONTRARY TO SINGAPORE'S OBLIGATIONS AND EFFORTS TO COMBAT TRANSNATIONAL CORRUPTION.**



Perspective of a Deputy Public Prosecutor

AGC and CPIB worked closely on this matter, together with the US Naval Criminal Investigative Service to bring the accused to justice. AGC also worked with the US Department of Justice on the extradition of two persons of interest from Singapore to the United States. These inter-agency collaborations, with foreign counterparts, enabled swift action in terms of formulating operational strategies and procuring relevant evidence.

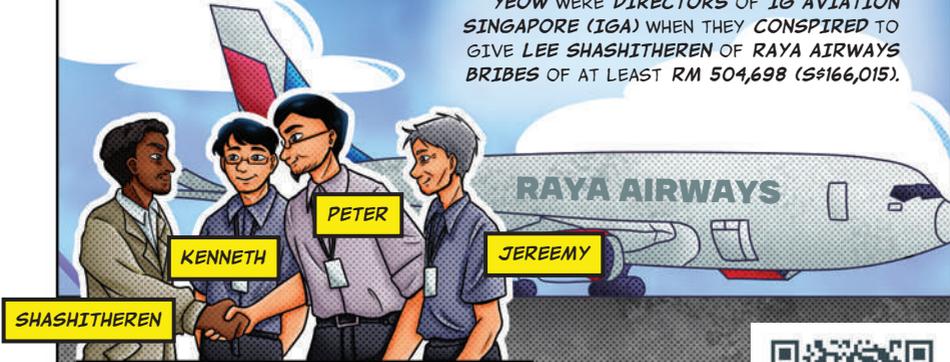
This case also saw a landmark ruling. Following Kaur's appeal against her sentence, the High Court held that the corruption of foreign public officials was an aggravating factor, that warranted an imprisonment sentence as such corruption threatened Singapore's international reputation for incorruptibility, undermined a foreign country's public administration, and risked fostering a culture of corruption in Singapore.

– DPP Jiang Ke Yue



CASE 4.4: CLEAR SKIES, DIRTY DEALS

PETER TAN CHIN HOCK, HIS SON, KENNETH TAN KWANG LENG, AND JEREMY TAN YONG YEOW WERE DIRECTORS OF IG AVIATION SINGAPORE (IGA) WHEN THEY CONSPIRED TO GIVE LEE SHASHITHEREN OF RAYA AIRWAYS BRIBES OF AT LEAST RM 504,698 (S\$166,015).



THE SINGAPORE-BASED FREIGHT FORWARDING COMPANY HAD A CONTRACT WITH THE MALAYSIA-REGISTERED CARGO AIRLINE OPERATOR, WHICH REQUIRED IGA TO SELL 146 TONNES OF CARGO SPACE EACH MONTH.

Scan here for exclusive content!



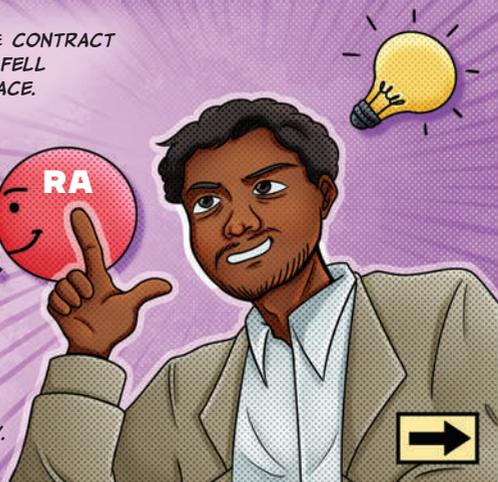
IGA MADE A PROFIT BY CHARGING A MARK-UP ON THE SPACE SOLD TO CUSTOMERS WHO WISHED TO SHIP ITEMS ON THE AIRLINE. HOWEVER, IF IGA FAILED TO SELL THE CARGO SPACE, IT WOULD STILL HAVE TO PAY RAYA AIRWAYS FOR THE CARGO SPACE.



IN THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF THE CONTRACT WHICH COMMENCED IN MAY 2015, IGA FELL SHORT OF SELLING THE CARGO SPACE.



SHASHITHEREN THEN PROPOSED TO JEREMY THAT IGA PAY HIM A BRIBE OF US\$0.15 FOR EVERY KILO OF CARGO SPACE THAT IGA SOLD FOR RAYA AIRWAYS MONTHLY.

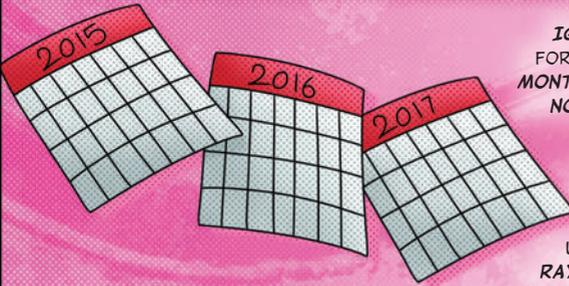


IN RETURN, *SHASHITHEREN* WOULD CONSIDER *IGA'S CARGO SALES PERFORMANCE* OVER A PERIOD OF THREE TO SIX MONTHS INSTEAD OF ON A *MONTHLY BASIS*. THIS MEANT THAT *SHORTFALLS IN CERTAIN MONTHS* COULD BE *MITIGATED* BY NUMBERS FROM *OTHER MONTHS*.

MONTHLY



3-6 MONTHS



IGA COULD THEN AVOID PAYING FOR *UNSOLD CARGO SPACE* EACH MONTH, AND *RAYA AIRWAYS* WOULD NOT TERMINATE THE CONTRACT.

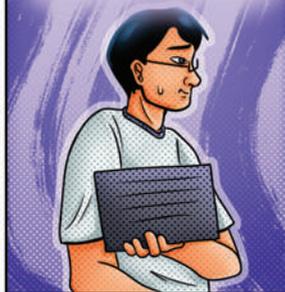
PETER AND *KENNETH* AGREED TO THE PLAN. THEY PAID *BRIBES* TO *SHASHITHEREN* UNTIL HE WAS ASKED TO LEAVE *RAYA AIRWAYS* IN FEBRUARY 2017.

EVENTUALLY, ALL THREE DIRECTORS OF *IGA* WERE CAUGHT AND CHARGED WITH CORRUPTION.

PETER WAS HANDED A SENTENCE OF SEVEN MONTHS' JAIL,



WHILE *KENNETH* RECEIVED A TWO MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT TERM.



JEREMY TAN WAS SENTENCED TO 10 MONTHS' JAIL.



Perspective of a Deputy Public Prosecutor

Prosecuting this case was challenging due to its transnational element as the alleged receiver of bribes, Raya Airways' commercial director at the time, was located in Malaysia. It was evident that he would not cooperate, since he had previously told CPIB that he denied receiving bribes from the offenders. AGC therefore had to rely on other evidence, such as the offenders' statements to CPIB. After 13 days of trial, the duo elected to plead guilty and were sentenced to jail terms.

The father-son duo, together with co-accused Jeremy Tan Yong Yeow, were directors of IG Aviation Singapore Pte Ltd. The company's parent, IG Logistics Group Pte Ltd, was seeking to be listed on the Singapore Exchange (SGX). Due to CPIB's investigations into the corrupt acts, this was thwarted. Potential shareholders could be exposed to losses if news of the corrupt acts were released after the listing as the company's share price is likely to go south, and Singapore's credibility as a country with fair and just laws would have been affected if this case went undetected.

Where there is public interest and sufficient evidence to prosecute, AGC and our partners will pursue all leads and make every effort to bring perpetrators of wrongdoing to justice.

– DPP Eric Hu



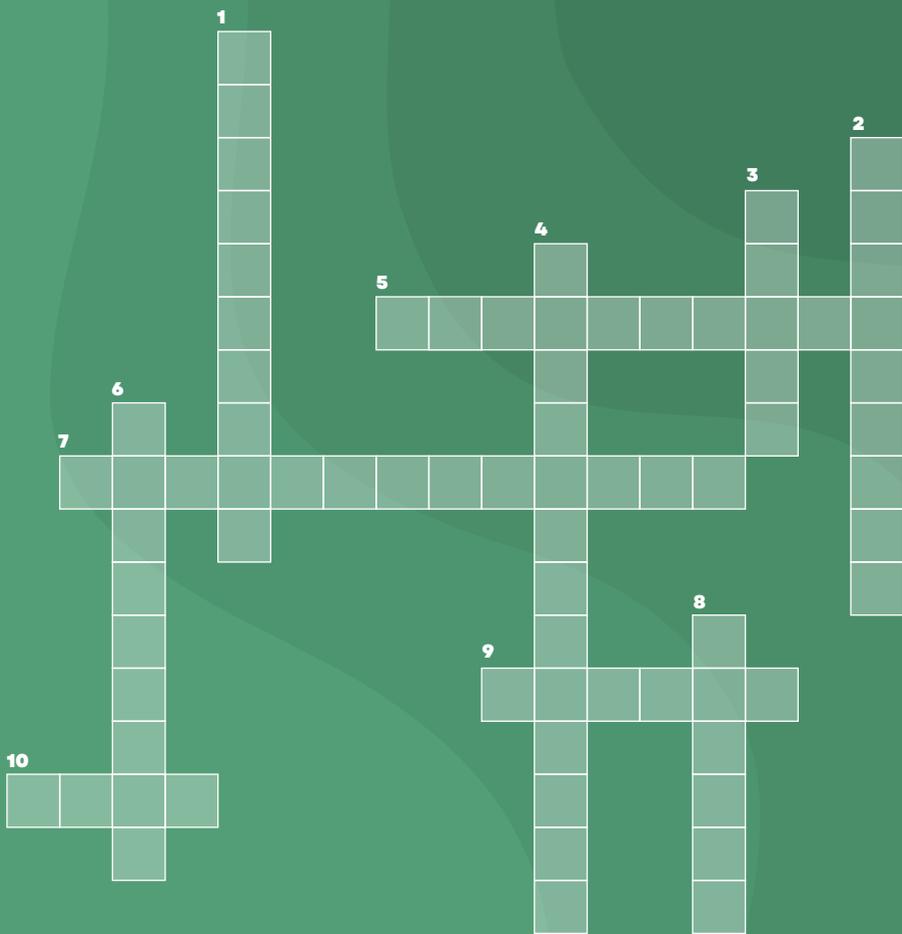
Crossword

ACROSS

5. Receiving, asking for or giving any gratification to induce a person to do a favour with a corrupt intent
7. Someone who cannot be perverted or bribed
9. The task that a person does in exchange for a bribe
10. A person convicted on a corruption offence shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$100,000 or to imprisonment for a term or to _____

DOWN

1. The _____ of Corruption Act 1960 is the primary anti-Corruption law in Singapore that empowers CPIB, and governs and defines corruption and its punishments
2. The CPIB can investigate complaints from people who wish to remain _____
3. Anything given to persuade or induce someone to do something they are not supposed to do
4. Another word for a bribe
6. Being trustworthy and doing the right thing even when no one is looking
8. The CPIB can investigate both the private and _____ sectors



*Answers are available at the back of the book

Glossary

ABUSE OF OFFICE/AUTHORITY (noun)

- When someone misuses their authority or position to intimidate, take advantage of or harm others. When a public official abuses authority, it is an abuse of office.

ADJUDICATION (noun)

- The process in which a judgment on a legal matter is made, or dispute resolved. To rule on the case, the judge would consider all evidence and arguments presented.

BIENNIAL (adjective)

- Occurring every two years or enduring for two years.

BRIBERY (noun)

- The offer or exchange of a benefit or anything of value to influence the judgment or conduct of a person in a position of power.
- The thing of value is not limited to money or gifts. It can include entertainment, travel, hospitality, business or employment opportunities, forgiveness of a debt and loans.
- The bribe can be provided directly or indirectly. Whether it is successful in improperly influencing the other party or in securing a personal advantage is irrelevant. What matters is the intention of the bribe.

COERCION (noun)

- The act of making somebody do something that they do not want to do using intimidation or threats.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST (noun)

- This arises when someone has competing interests and loyalties, or a conflict between workplace or business interests and personal interests.
- The existence of a conflict of interest is not necessarily illegal, though it may be unfair or unethical. However, a conflict of interest creates corruption risk when individuals or organisations fail to actively identify, declare and manage it.

DEPUTY PUBLIC PROSECUTOR (proper noun)

- Deputy Public Prosecutors and Assistant Public Prosecutors are officers of the crime division in the Attorney-General's Chambers. They act under the authority of the Public Prosecutor and are responsible for all criminal proceedings.

DETRIMENT (noun)

- Harm or damage is caused.

EMBEZZLEMENT (noun)

- The stealing of money or assets entrusted to one's care for personal benefit or for a different purpose than what they were intended.

ERRANT (adjective)

- Moving in a wrong direction or behaving wrongly.

EXPEDITIOUSLY (adverb)

- When something is done quickly.

EXTRADITION (noun)

- It requires two or more countries to agree on the terms that would see an accused or someone convicted of a crime transferred from one jurisdiction to another. The legal process allows one jurisdiction to apprehend an individual and send him to another jurisdiction for prosecution and sentencing.

FRAUD (noun)

- There are many types of fraud, but they all involve intentional deception for financial or personal gain.

GRATIFICATION (noun)

- More commonly known as a bribe, gratification is not just money. It can include sexual favours, property, employment, contracts, confidential information and more.

HYPERINFLATION (noun)

- Extremely rapid price increases in all goods and services that happen usually in the aftermath of political or economic upheaval.

INCORRUPTIBILITY (noun)

- In simple terms, it means incapable of corruption. While effective laws with strong sentences are significant deterrent measures, moral suasion is just as important in guiding one to say no to corruption.

JURISDICTION (noun)

- The extent or range of judicial, law enforcement, or other authority.

MONEY LAUNDERING (noun)

- It is the process of taking money gained from illegal activities and ‘cleaning’ it so it would appear as if it was from a legitimate source.

MUTUAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE (noun)

- It refers to a formal process through which jurisdictions help other in transnational crime cases. It can include investigations, statement recording and evidence gathering.

ORDINANCE (noun)

- It refers to a law or rule made by a government or authority.

PROCUREMENT (noun)

- The act of sourcing and obtaining goods and services for a business.

PUBLIC INTEREST (noun)

- The idea of something being of benefit to the public – of benefit to all, rather than just some individuals.

REFORMATIVE TRAINING (noun)

- According to the Singapore Prison Service, it is a rehabilitative approach to reform young offenders into becoming contributing citizens.

ROGUE (noun)

- A person who is dishonest or unprincipled.

SIGNATORY (noun)

- A person, organisation or country that has signed an agreement. When states are signatories to an agreement, it is referred to as a treaty.

SOLE PROPRIETOR (noun)

- The one and only owner of a business.

TAX EVASION (noun)

- When a person or organisation intentionally provides inaccurate or incomplete information to reduce their tax liability, they are breaking the law by evading taxes.

TRANSNATIONAL (adjective)

- Operating or existing in more than one country.

TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL (proper noun)

- Headquartered in Germany, this non-governmental organisation has a presence in over 100 countries with a focus on ending the injustice brought about by corruption.

WORLD BANK (proper noun)

- This financial institution provides financial products and technical assistance to countries.

Answers

SPOT THE CORRUPT (pg 21)



UNSCRAMBLE THE WORDS (pg 29)

Phrase 1

LAWS

Phrase 3

ENFORCEMENT

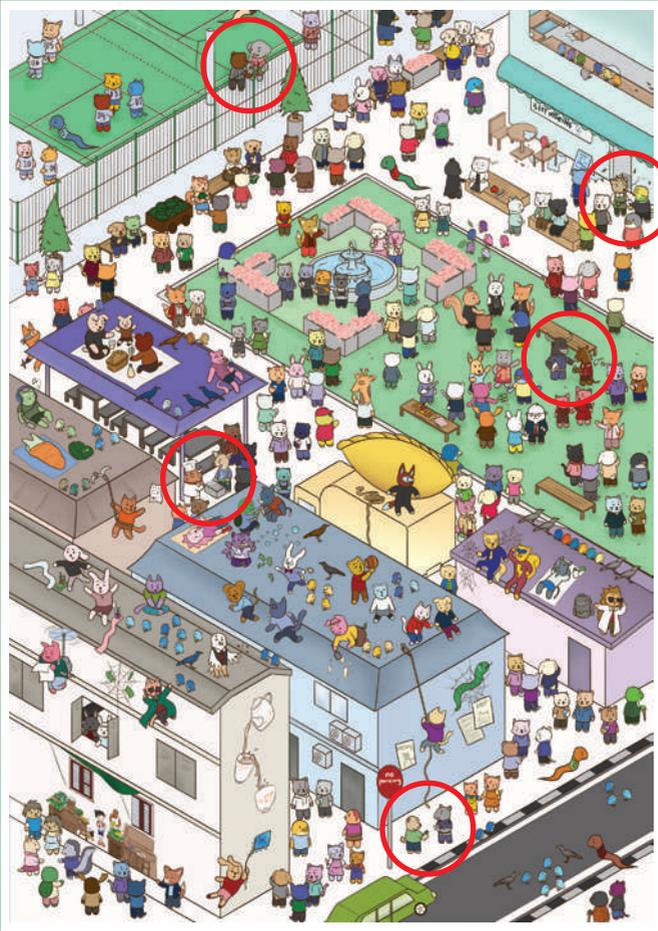
Phrase 2

ADJUDICATION

Phrase 4

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

SPOT THE CORRUPT (pg 40)



CROSSWORD (pg 55)

ACROSS

- 5. CORRUPTION
- 7. INCORRUPTIBLE
- 9. FAVOUR
- 10. BOTH

DOWN

- 1. PREVENTION
- 2. ANONYMOUS
- 3. BRIBE
- 4. GRATIFICATION
- 6. INTEGRITY
- 8. PUBLIC



Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau
2 Lengkok Bahru, Singapore 159047

GAIN AWARENESS about corruption
through our various channels:

-  www.cpiib.gov.sg
-  www.twitter.com/cpiibsg
-  www.facebook.com/cpiibsg
-  www.youtube.com/cpiibsingapore

TAKE ACTION and report corrupt practices
through the following channels:

- Write to us at the CPIB Headquarters
@ 2 Lengkok Bahru, Singapore 159047
- Call the Duty Officer at 1800-376-0000
- Lodge an e-Complaint at
www.cpiib.gov.sg
- Email us at report@cpiib.gov.sg