

THE CORRUPTION CASEBOOK

HIDDEN VICTIMS OF CORRUPTION

WRITTEN BY
MELVINDERPAL SINGH

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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?

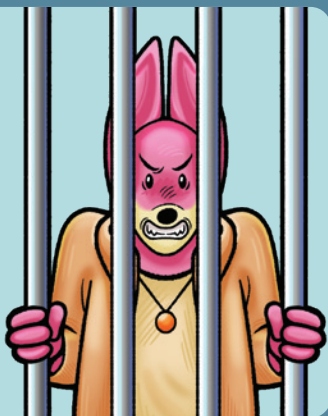
Corruption is receiving, asking for or giving any **gratification as a reward or inducement** for a person to do a **favour** with a **corrupt intent**. There are many kinds of **gratification**, including **money, gifts** and **sexual favours**.



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 at **www.cpi.gov.sg**
- Email **report@cpi.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.

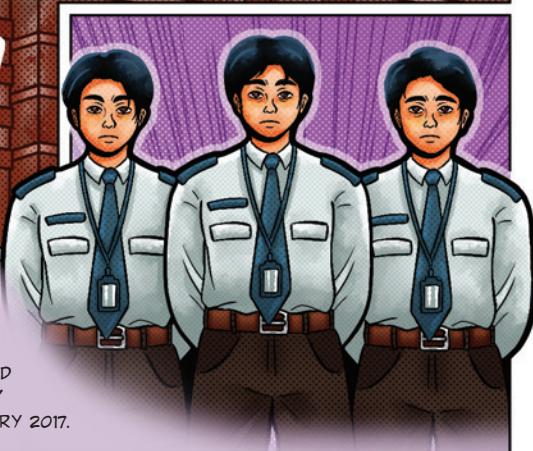
RECEIVING RED PACKETS

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.

CASE 1.1: FALSE SENSE OF SECURITY



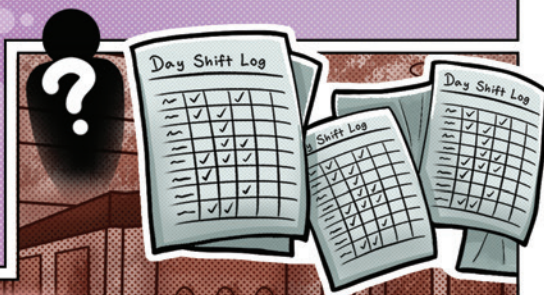
CHAN KUEN THONG WAS A SENIOR DIVISIONAL MANAGER AT TAKASHIMAYA SINGAPORE. HE HAD TO SOURCE QUOTATIONS FROM SECURITY AGENCIES AND ENSURE THAT THEY PROVIDE THE SERVICES THEY AGREED TO IN THE CONTRACTS.



IN 2016, CHAN RECOMMENDED A CONTRACT TO WHITE KNIGHTS SECURITY SERVICES. IT WAS ONE OF THREE COMPANIES THAT RESPONDED TO A TENDER TO PROVIDE SECURITY SERVICES AT THE MALL FROM JANUARY 2017.

THE COMPANY WAS SUBSEQUENTLY AWARDED TWO ADDITIONAL TWO-YEAR SECURITY CONTRACTS AFTER THIS FIRST ONE-YEAR CONTRACT.

THE CONTRACT REQUIRED WHITE KNIGHTS TO DEPLOY 18 SECURITY OFFICERS FOR THE DAY SHIFT AND SIX FOR THE NIGHT SHIFT. IF THERE WAS A SHORTAGE OF SECURITY OFFICERS, TAKASHIMAYA WAS ENTITLED TO ISSUE CLAIMS FOR THE COSTS OF THE UNDEPLOYED SECURITY GUARDS.



IN JANUARY 2017, WHITE KNIGHTS FACED A FREQUENT SHORTFALL OF THREE TO FIVE SECURITY OFFICERS FOR THE DAY SHIFT. THIS MEANT SOME SECURITY POSTS WERE LEFT UNMANNED.





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.

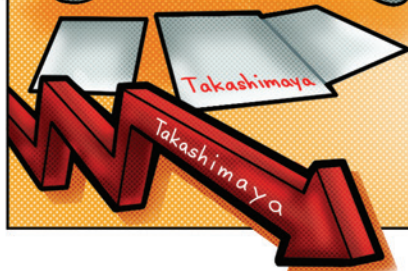
HE ALSO DID NOT HAVE TO SOURCE FOR ADDITIONAL SECURITY OFFICERS AND WOULD CONTINUE TO HAVE THE CONTRACT RENEWED BY TAKASHIMAYA.



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 **BRISES** 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 **BRISES** WERE **LU ZHIBO** FROM **NMCE**, **HUA LI** FROM **HSCE** AND **XU JIE** FROM **HDC**.

RCC



-\$10K

BRISES

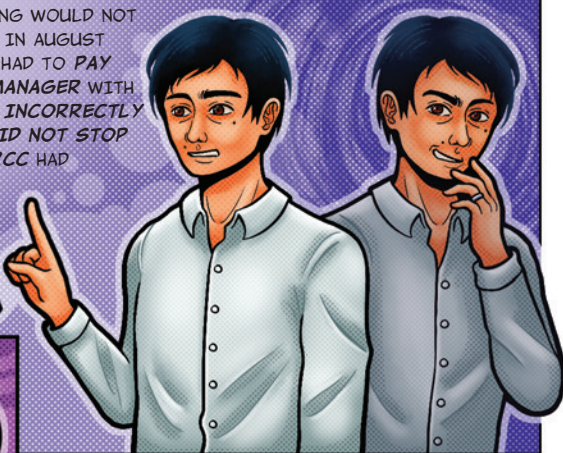
NMCE



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

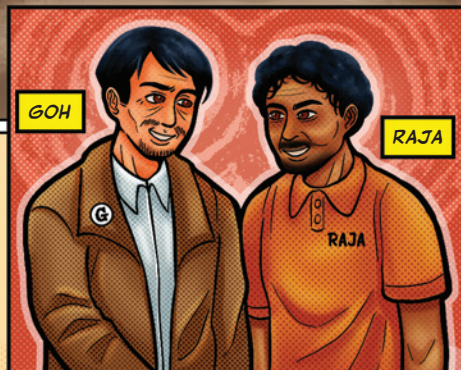
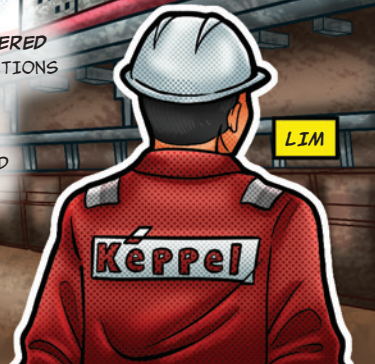
FINE



END

CASE 1.3: 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**.

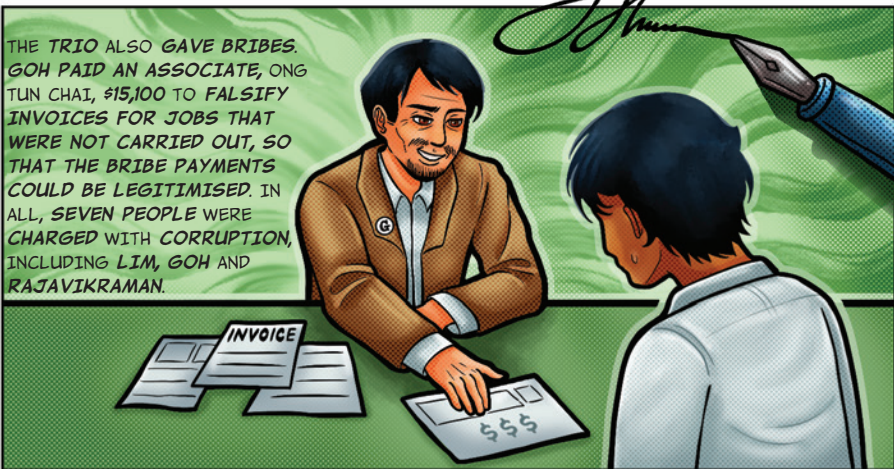
THEY PLANNED TO **OBTAIN BRIBES** FROM **SUBCONTRACTORS** OF **KEPPEL FELS**. IN TOTAL, THEY RECEIVED APPROXIMATELY **\$879,900** FROM **LI KEH CHOON** OF **TITAN OFFSHORE EQUIPMENT**, **STANLEY GOH SHENG LI** OF **SPECTRAMA MARINE & INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES** AND **FATKULLAH BIN TIAP** OF **GROWA FE** TO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

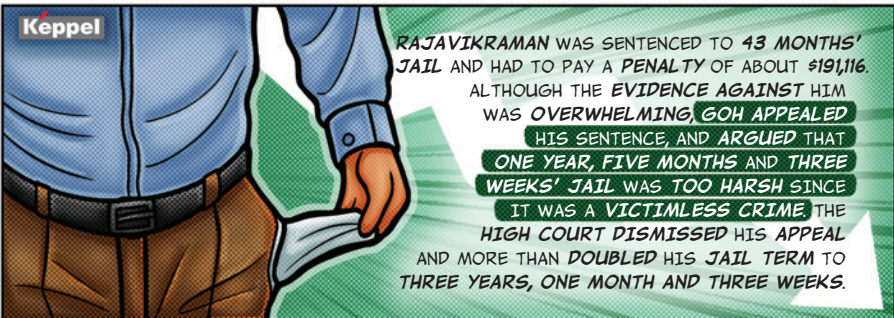


THE TRIO ALSO GAVE BRIBES. GOH PAID AN ASSOCIATE, ONG TUN CHAI, \$15,100 TO FALSIFY INVOICES FOR JOBS THAT WERE NOT CARRIED OUT, SO THAT THE BRIBE PAYMENTS COULD BE LEGITIMISED. IN ALL, SEVEN PEOPLE WERE CHARGED WITH CORRUPTION, INCLUDING LIM, GOH AND RAJAVIKRAMAN.



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.

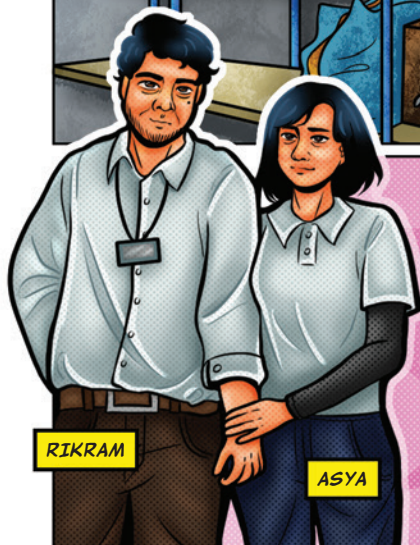


AS KEPPEL FELS WAS IN A STRATEGIC INDUSTRY, THE OFFENCES COMPROMISED A FAIR AND SAFE PROCUREMENT PROCESS AND AN UNSUITABLE VENDOR COULD LEAD TO DISASTROUS CONSEQUENCES GIVEN THE NATURE OF ITS BUSINESS.

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**.

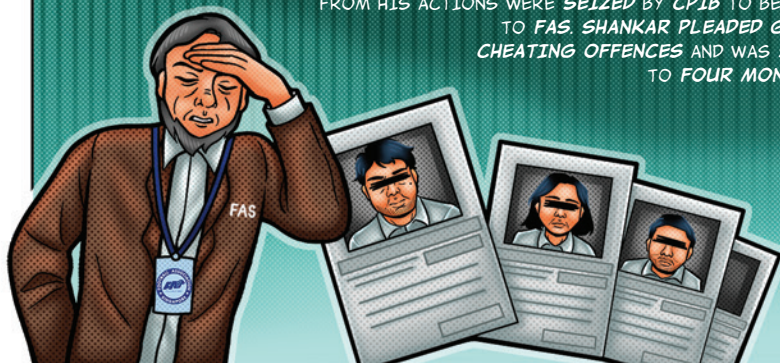
BETWEEN 2016 AND 2018, THE COUPLE HAD ALSO **CONSPIRED** WITH **RIKRAM'S FORMER COLLEAGUE, PALLANIAPPAN RAVINDRAN**, TO USE HIS COMPANY, **MYRIAD SPORTS & EVENTS**, AS A **FRONT** TO **QUOTE FOR SUPPLY JOBS** WHICH **RIKRAM** WOULD THEN **PASS** TO **ARN**.

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.

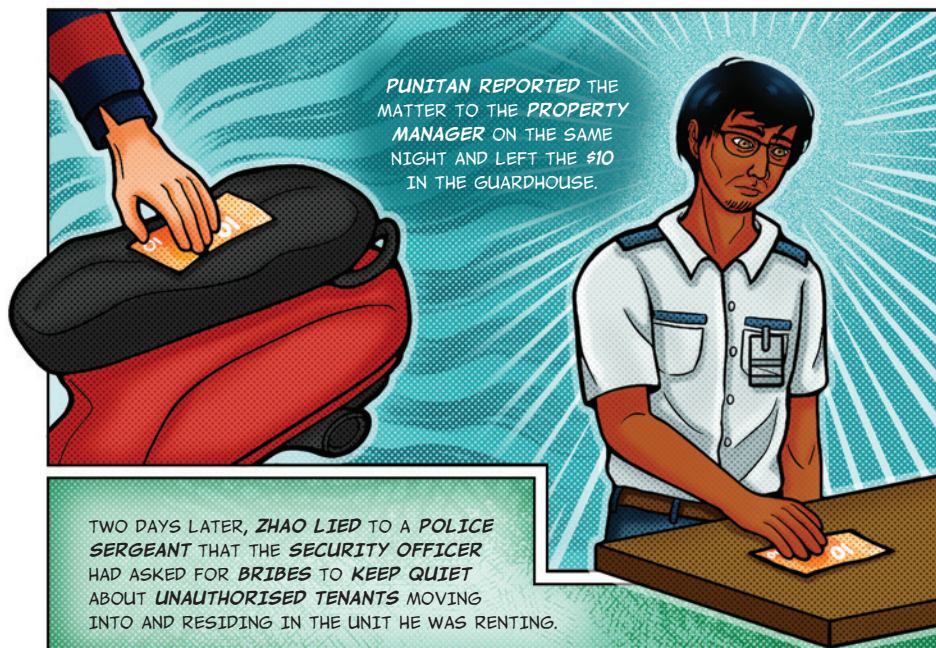
AFTER HE LEFT THE UNIT, **ZHAO LEFT** SEVERAL PIECES OF **FURNITURE** AT THE CONDO'S **REFUSE DISPOSAL AREA**. ALTHOUGH HE WAS ASKED TO CLEAR THE ITEMS BY A STIPULATED TIME, **HE DID NOT**.

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

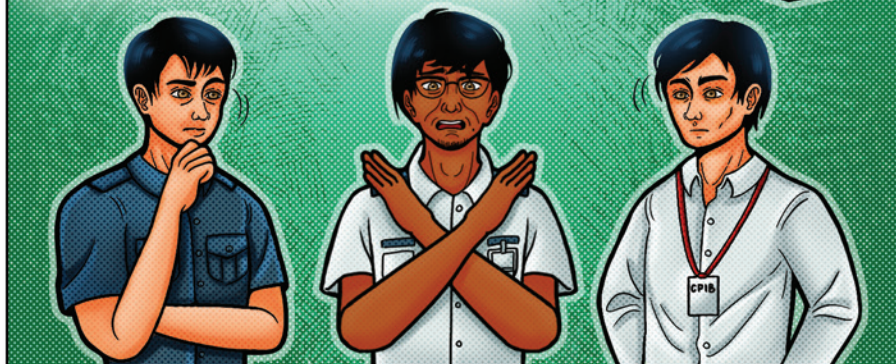
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PUNITAN REPORTED THE MATTER TO THE **PROPERTY MANAGER** ON THE SAME NIGHT AND LEFT THE \$10 IN THE GUARDHOUSE.

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.



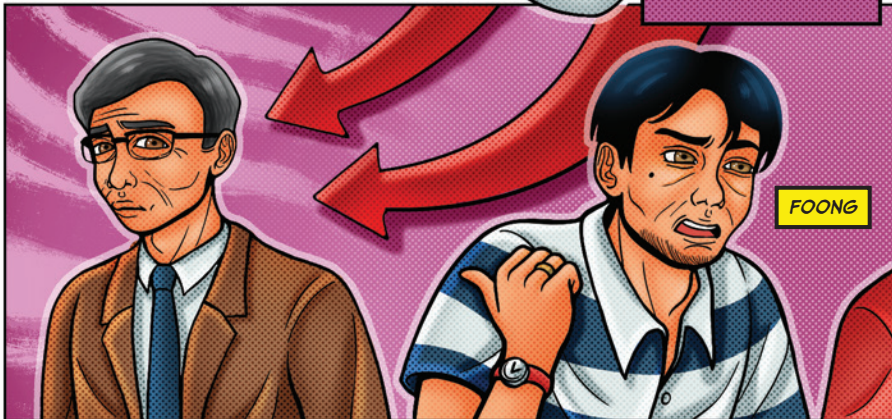
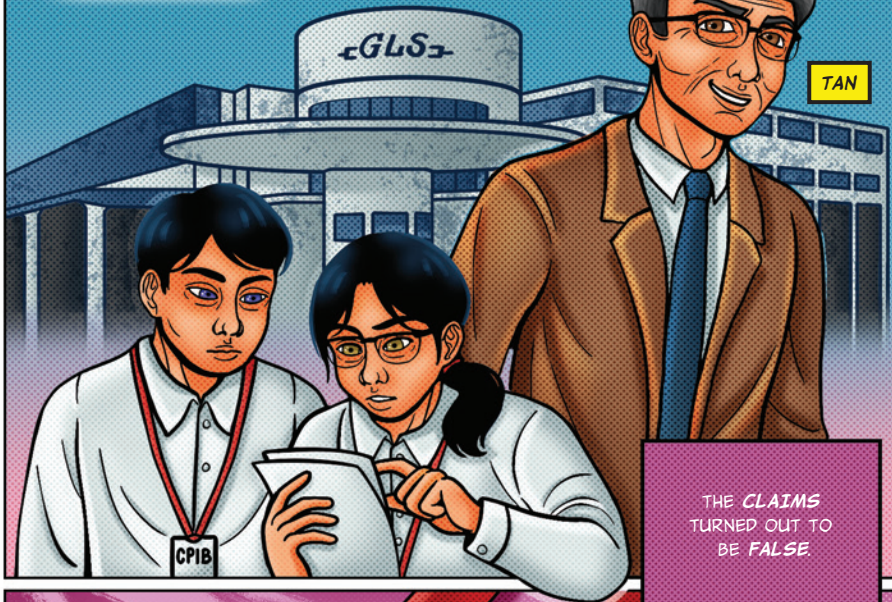
FOR KNOWINGLY GIVING FALSE INFORMATION RELATING TO A CORRUPTION OFFENCE, RISTANTO WAS SENTENCED TO THREE WEEKS' JAIL.



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.



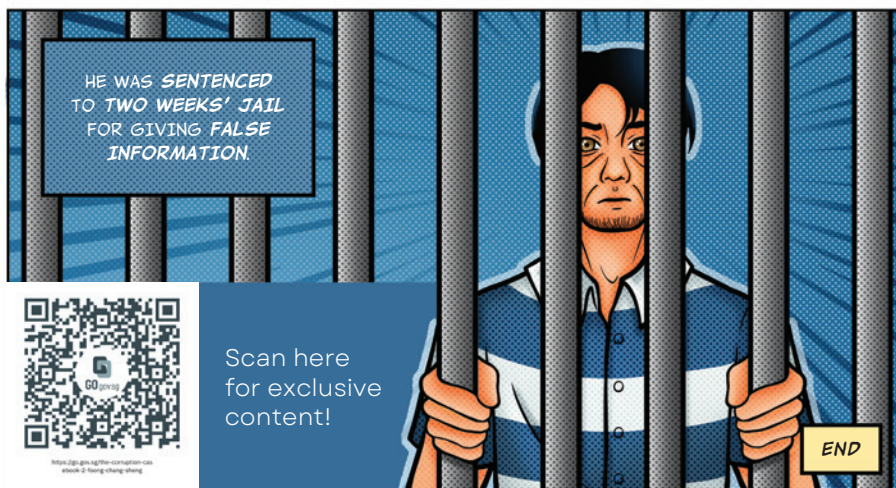


FOONG CLAIMED HE WAS PROMISED A **COMMISSION** AMOUNTING TO **5%** OF LIAN ENG'S QUOTATION PRICE FOR ITS PROPOSED PALLET CHECKER SYSTEM.

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-corruption-com>
ebook 2 - fong cheng sheng

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END

Unscramble the Letters

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

PHRASE 1

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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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O E M C T N R E

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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B P I L

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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