

THE CORRUPTION CASEBOOK

HIDDEN VICTIMS OF CORRUPTION

WRITTEN BY
MELVINDERPAL SINGH

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**.

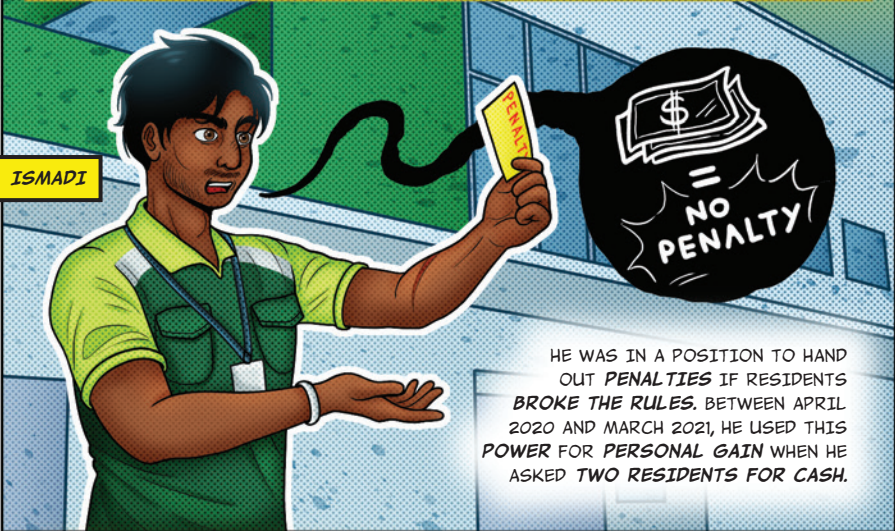
CHIA WAS **FINED \$4,000** AND HIS **WSHO REGISTRATION** WAS **REVOKED**.

END

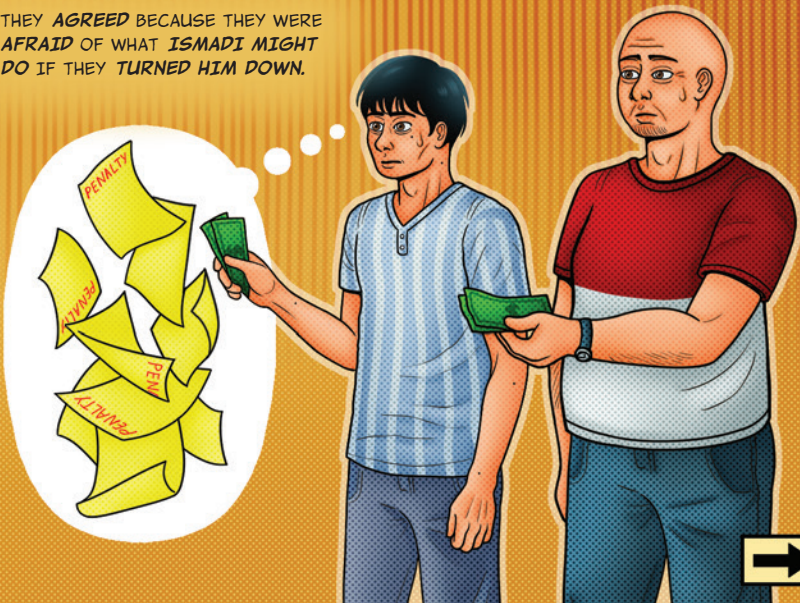
CASE 3.2: GROSS ABUSE OF POWER

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

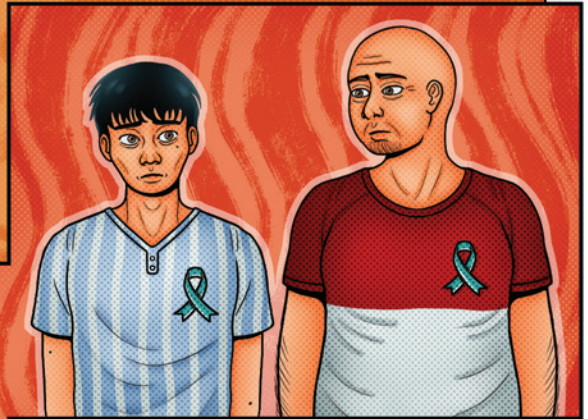


THEY **AGREED** BECAUSE THEY WERE **AFRAID** OF WHAT **ISMADI** MIGHT DO IF THEY **TURNED HIM DOWN**.





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



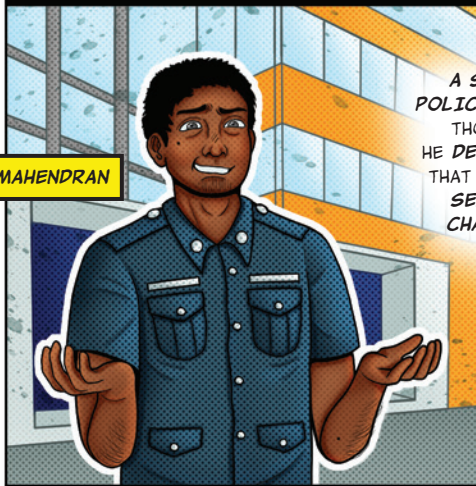
THE TWO RESIDENTS WERE ISSUED STERN WARNINGS.

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."



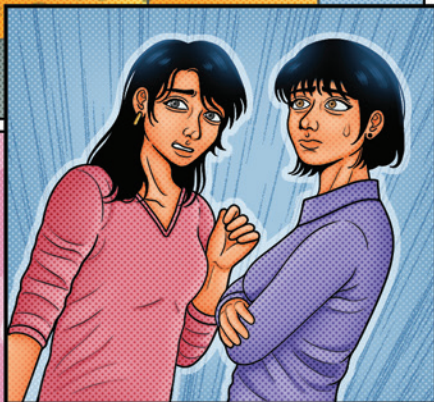
CASE 3.3: ABUSED AUTHORITY FOR SEXUAL FAVOURS

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 EXPEDITIOUSLY 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.

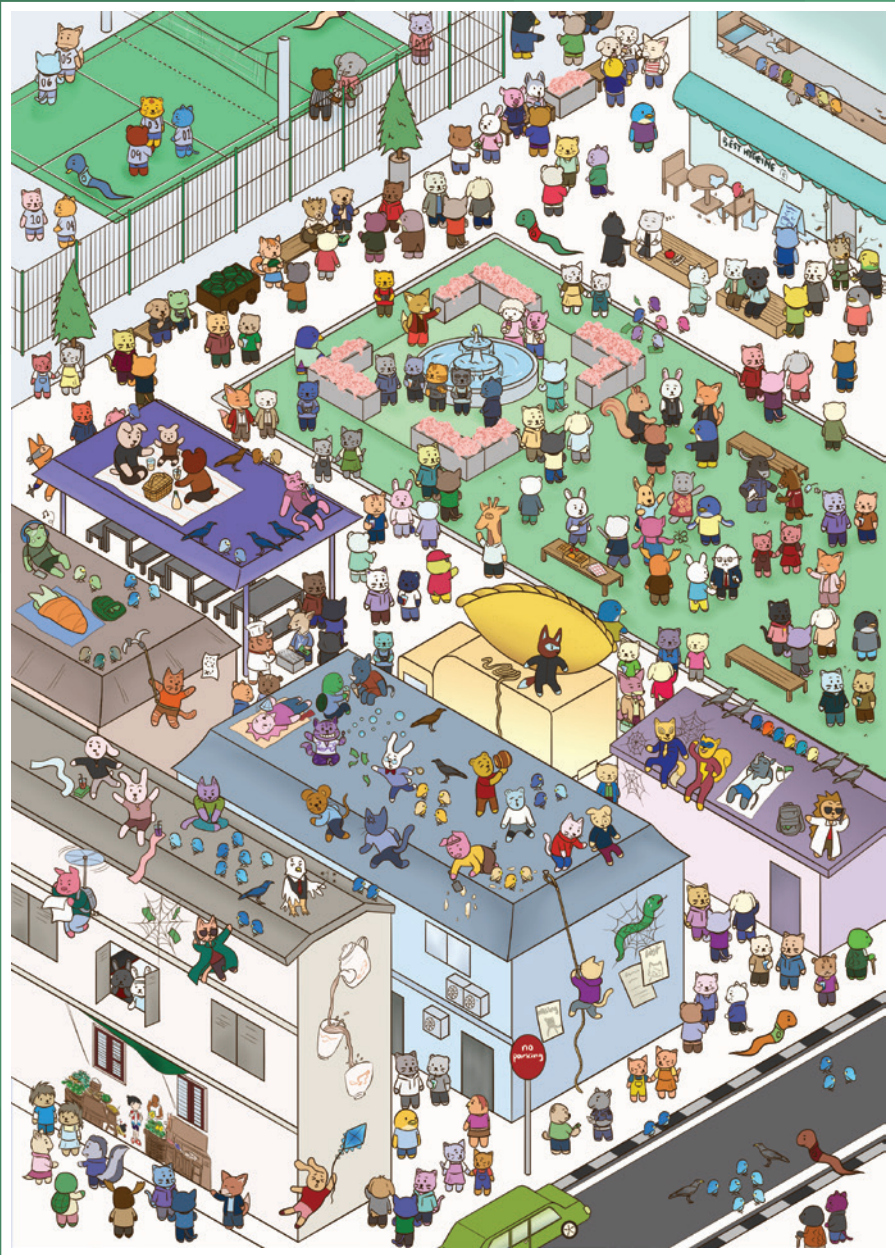
MAHENDRAN WAS SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS' JAIL FOR CORRUPTLY OBTAINING GRATIFICATION AND UNAUTHORISED COMPUTER ACCESS.

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 JAILED OVER BRIBES TO FIX BASKETBALL MATCHES IN THAILAND AND THE PHILIPPINES

In 2024, Koa Wei Quan, a basketball player for a local Singaporean club, offered bribes to corruptly fix the results of basketball games in Thailand and the Philippines that were played in 2018.

He was charged and sentenced to two years and three months' jail.

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.



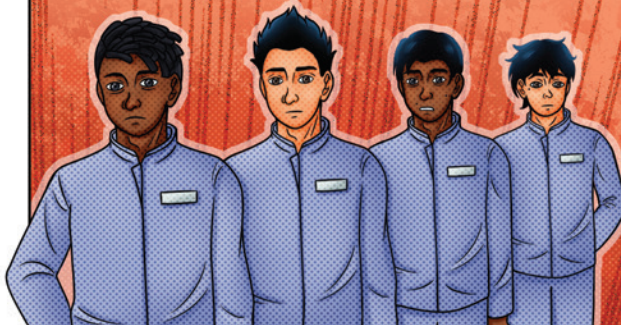
IT WAS WITH THIS MONEY THAT CHUNG PLACED FIVE BETS ON AN ILLEGAL REMOTE GAMBLING SERVICE THAT HIS TEAM WOULD LOSE THAT MATCH, WHICH WAS PART OF THE EPULZE ROYAL SOUTH-EAST ASIA CUP TOURNAMENT.



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

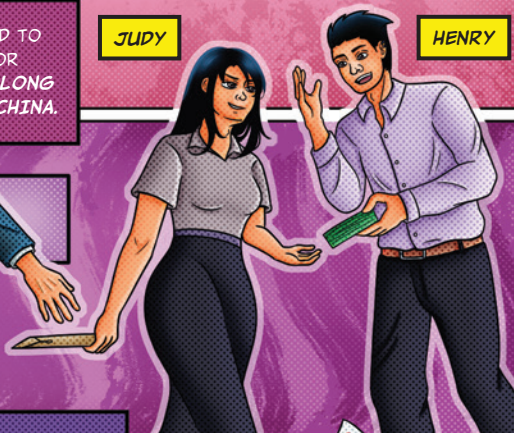
WHILE HE WAS A **SENIOR DIRECTOR** AT **DATA STORAGE COMPANY SEAGATE**, **HENRY TEO CHU HA** **LEAKED CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION** TO HIS **SISTER JUDY TEO SUYA BIK**. SHE WAS **NOT A SEAGATE EMPLOYEE**.

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

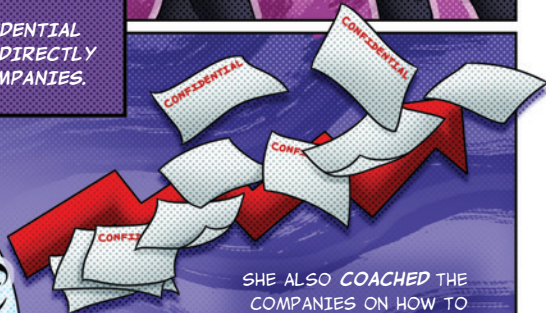
JUDY

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 **S\$2.3 MILLION**) BETWEEN 2007 AND 2010.

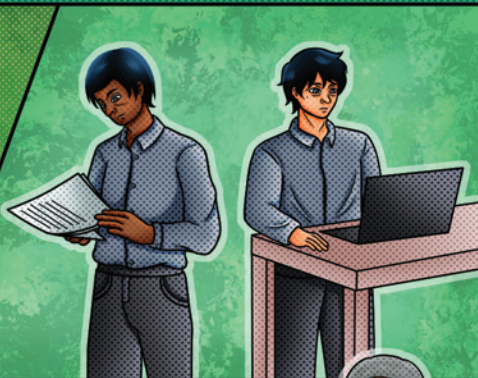




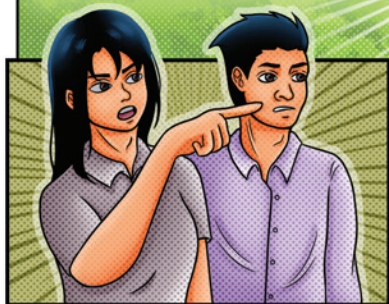
THE PAYMENTS, WHICH WERE PAID IN CHINA, WERE FOR "CONSULTANCY FEES" UNDER A CONTRACT ENTERED BETWEEN THE CHINESE COMPANIES AND A COMPANY OPERATED BY JUDY'S EX-BOYFRIEND.

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.

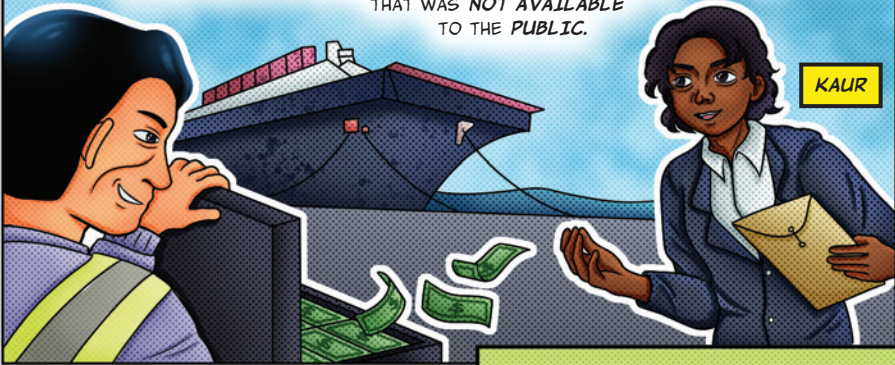
Whilst the documents provided by the Chinese authorities were vital to the prosecution of the accused persons, MLA is a process that can span months or even years. The importance of channels to communicate directly with our international counterparts cannot be understated, as such channels would allow 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

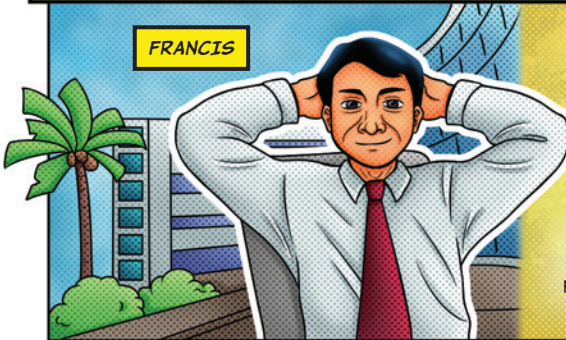
A SINGAPOREAN WOMAN, SHARON RACHAEL GURSHARAN KAUR WHO WAS BASED LOCALLY, WAS WORKING AS A LEAD CONTRACT SPECIALIST FOR THE UNITED STATES (US) NAVY WHEN SHE TOOK BRIBES FROM A SHIP SUPPORT CONTRACTOR IN EXCHANGE FOR CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE US NAVY THAT WAS NOT AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC.



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.

THIS HAPPENED BETWEEN 2006 AND 2011.

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.



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 DEFRAUD THE US NAVY OF TENS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

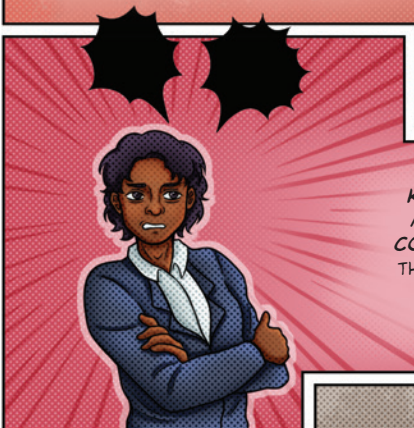




INVESTIGATIONS SHOWED THAT FOR MORE THAN A DECADE, HE **BRIBED DOZENS OF US NAVY OFFICERS** WITH **CASH, ALCOHOL, PARTIES** AND **PROSTITUTES** SO THAT THEY WOULD GIVE HIM **INSIDE INFORMATION**, WHICH HE USED TO **DEFAUD THE US NAVY OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS**.

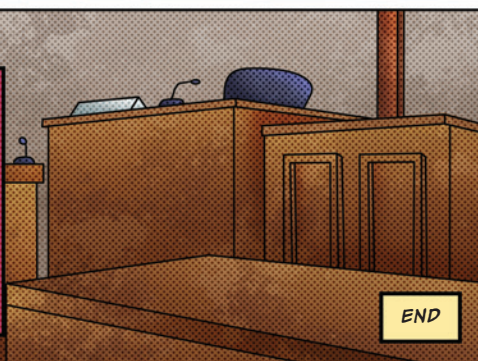
IT BECAME KNOWN AS ONE OF THE **LARGEST BRIBERY SCANDALS** IN **US MILITARY HISTORY**.

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**.



END

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.

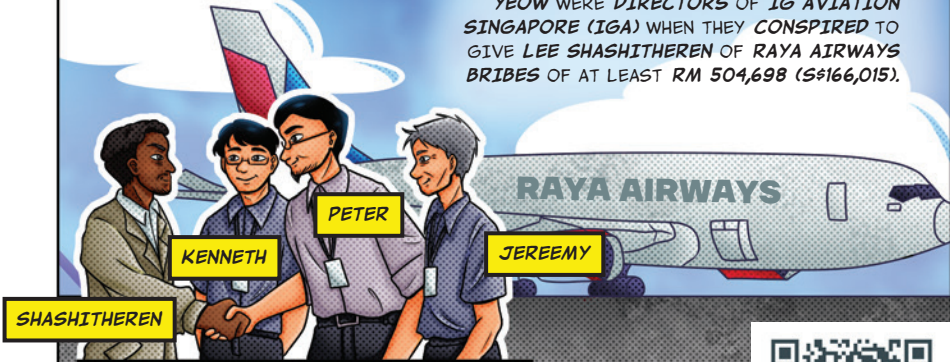
This case also saw a landmark ruling. Following Kaur's appeal against her sentence, the High Court held that the corruption of foreign public officials was an aggravating factor, that warranted an imprisonment sentence as such corruption threatened Singapore's international reputation for incorruptibility,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



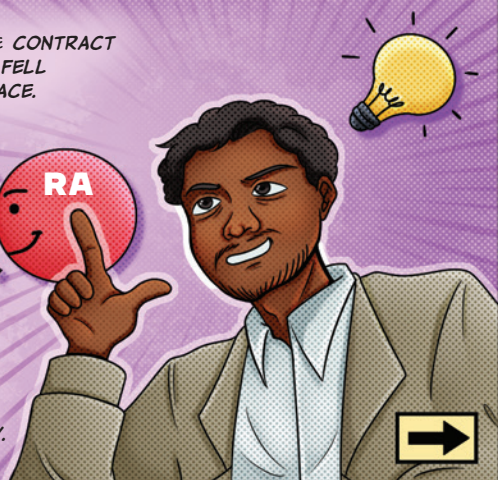
IGA MADE A PROFIT BY CHARGING A MARK-UP ON THE SPACE SOLD TO CUSTOMERS WHO WISHED TO SHIP ITEMS ON THE AIRLINE. HOWEVER, IF IGA FAILED TO SELL THE CARGO SPACE, IT WOULD STILL HAVE TO PAY RAYA AIRWAYS FOR THE CARGO SPACE.



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

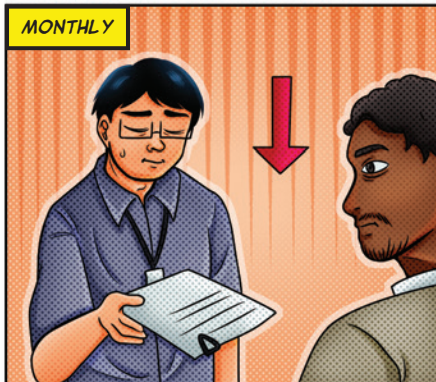


SHASHITHEREN THEN PROPOSED TO JEREEMY THAT IGA PAY HIM A BRIBE OF US\$0.15 FOR EVERY KILO OF CARGO SPACE THAT IGA SOLD FOR RAYA AIRWAYS MONTHLY.

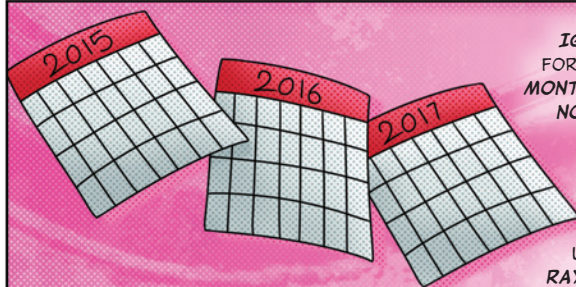
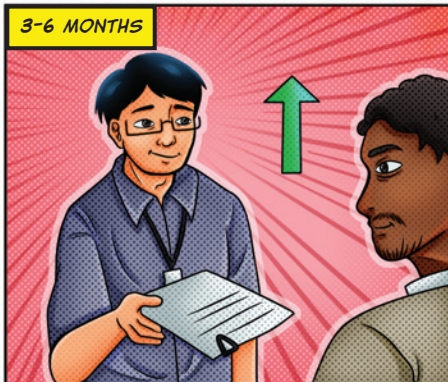


IN RETURN, **SHASHITHEREN** WOULD **CONSIDER IGA'S CARGO SALES PERFORMANCE** OVER A PERIOD OF **THREE TO SIX MONTHS** INSTEAD OF ON A **MONTHLY BASIS**. THIS MEANT THAT **SHORTFALLS IN CERTAIN MONTHS** COULD BE **MITIGATED** BY NUMBERS FROM **OTHER MONTHS**.

MONTHLY



3-6 MONTHS

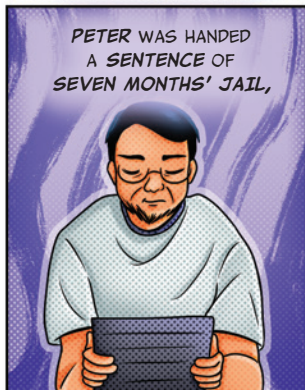


IGA COULD THEN **AVOID PAYING** FOR **UNSOLD CARGO SPACE** EACH MONTH, AND **RAYA AIRWAYS** WOULD **NOT TERMINATE THE CONTRACT**.

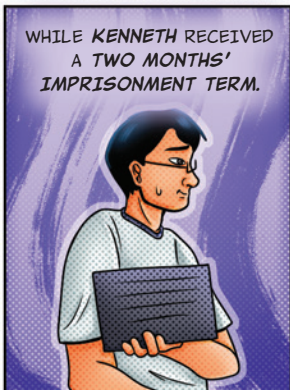
PETER AND KENNETH AGREED TO THE PLAN. THEY **PAID BRIBES** TO **SHASHITHEREN** UNTIL HE WAS ASKED TO **LEAVE RAYA AIRWAYS** IN **FEBRUARY 2017**.

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 Jereemy 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



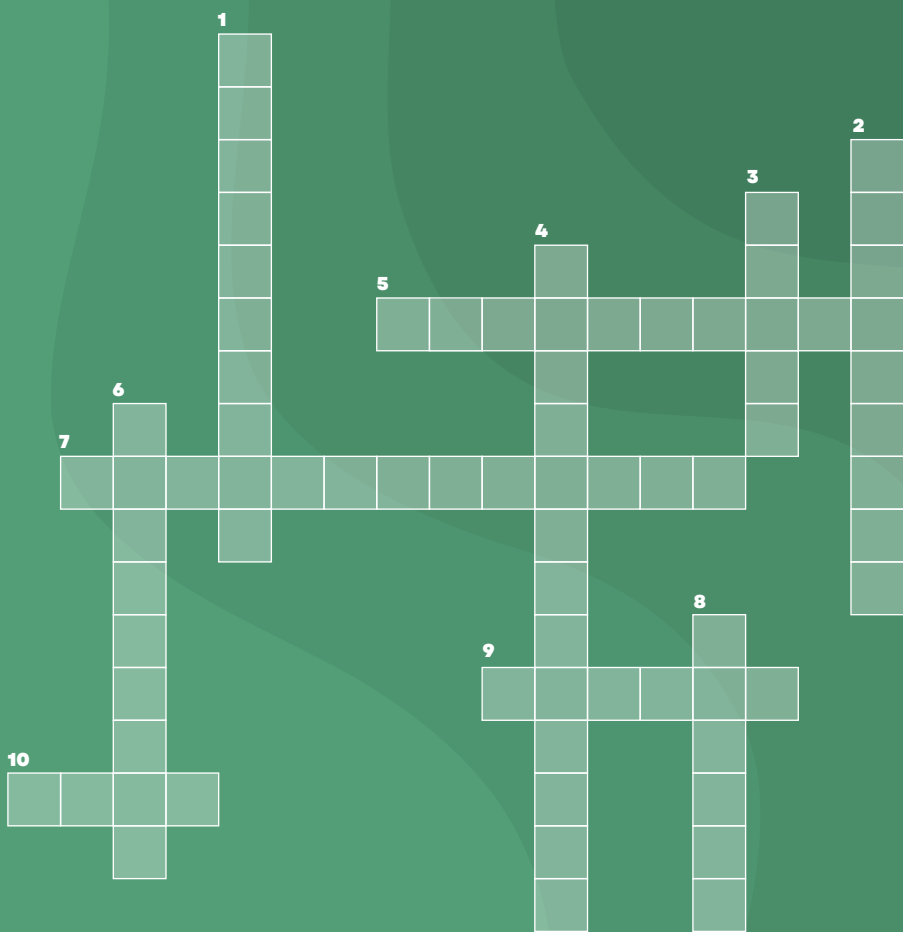
Crossword

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

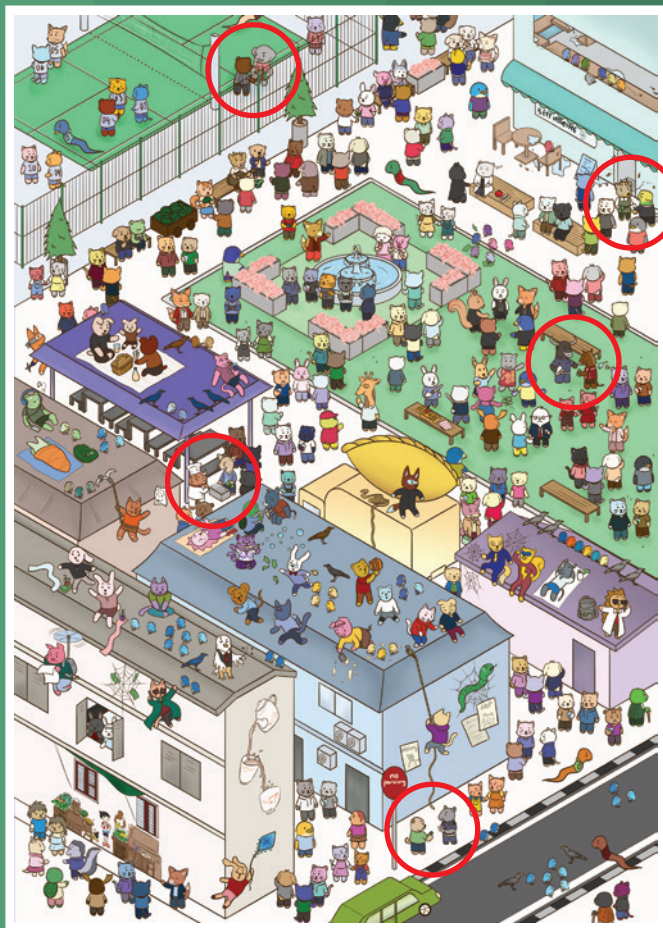
Phrase 2

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.instagram.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