



CHAPTER IV

ANTI-CORRUPTION

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The focus of anti-corruption work in 2005 was to ensure the integrity of the 3rd Legislative Assembly Election and the sustained fighting against corruption. As early as in mid-2004, the CCAC had started to actively prepare the campaigns. Based on the information collected over a long period of time and the investigations, the CCAC successfully cracked 6 cases of electoral corruption involving over 700 suspects, including electoral candidates, association leaders and managers of private enterprises. Some of the cases have been scheduled to be on trial in 2006. In 2005, the CCAC also received over 800 complaints of other criminal offences (the number was similar to that in the previous year), mainly concerning corruption of public servants, abuse of power and fraud. In the meantime, the CCAC kept close watch on the possible corrupt behaviour derived from the economic development, especially in relation to gaming activities and operation of credit institutions. Consequently, several cases related to public servants were detected throughout the year, involving bribery, abuse of power and forgery and fraud. Besides, the CCAC continued its training programmes and recruitments for investigators to improve the investigators' competence and fortify the investigating force.

4.1 Number of Cases Recorded and Commenced

In 2005, there were 1,109 complaints recorded by the CCAC through routine channels, including 889 criminal offences and 82 cases of election fraud. Apart from the electoral corruption, the number of criminal cases recorded was roughly the same as in the previous year, indicating no sign of deterioration. Again, the complaints were still dominated by corruption of public servants, abuse of power and fraud.

In addition to the routine channels, the CCAC also recorded 341 cases through the anti-electoral-corruption hotline 6616610. A total of 423 complaints of electoral corruption were received in 2005, of which 12 cases were commenced for investigation. Compared with the 2nd Legislative Assembly Election held in 2001, there were 40 cases of breaching electoral regulations recorded by the CCAC while 8 commenced for investigation. Statistically, while complaints of the election in 2005 might have had a sharp increase compared with the figures

in 2001, most of these 423 cases nevertheless complained about the electoral corruption of some candidates in groups, which were roughly the same or interrelated. The fact clearly demonstrated that there were a minority of candidates who still disregarded laws and regulations and ruthlessly destroyed the integrity of the election, impairing public confidence for the political system.

After the preliminary screening process, there were 175 cases being followed up out of all kinds of criminal cases, of which 69 cases commenced for investigation including 12 cases of electoral corruption. The number of cases commenced for investigation had declined by 8% compared with 75 cases recorded in the previous year, which was the sixth consecutive year on the decline. In total, there were 134 cases of criminal offences to be handled in 2005 including the backlog from 2004 and reopened cases.

Compared with the complaints recorded, the number of cases that could be traced was still relatively low, which might be attributed to several reasons, such as irrelevancy to corruption or fraud, referral to other government departments as they were out of the competence of the CCAC (i.e. some corrupt behaviour in the private sector) and lack of sufficient information (most of these were complaints by mail).

In order to improve the efficiency of handling cases, the CCAC established a preliminary screening mechanism in 2003. In 2005, 41 cases had undergone the procedure and 5 of them passed the procedure and were commenced for investigation. It has proven that the preliminary screening mechanism has facilitated the process of identifying corrupt activities in the complaints, saving the CCAC's resources for other pursuable cases.

4.2 Cases filed and Referred to the Public Prosecutions Office

Of the 78 criminal offences concluded in 2005, 21 cases were referred to the Public Prosecutions Office, 55 case investigations were completed, one case was re-filed after reopening, and one case was merged with another one. Cases referred to the Public Prosecutions Office were mainly related to bribery, abuse of power, forgery, fraud as well as election related crimes.

Facing the rapid economic growth of Macao in 2005, the CCAC paid close attention to public servants who may abuse their power for personal gains to make "quick money". In

January, the CCAC detected a case in which a policeman swindled money with the excuse of recovering debts for the victim. In March, a Judicial Police was caught by the CCAC for abusing his power to extort a suspect; and a first case of this kind was discovered as a bank staff was bribed to embezzle the bank's fund. In April, it was discovered that a policeman from the Public Security Police Force had embezzled exhibits. Another case involved an officer equivalent to the division head of the Fire Services Bureau and a senior fire fighter forging a preliminary property contract for fraud. Confronted with constant changes of social developments, the CCAC will strengthen its efforts in gathering information, maintaining close watch on alternated ways of corruption and fortifying the combating force so as to keep the measures of fighting corruption up-to-date.

Following are excerpts of some selected cases referred to the Public Prosecutions Office in 2005:

January: The CCAC discovered a fraud case of MOP15,000.00 which involved a police officer of the Public Security Police Force. He demanded a victim to pay him MOP15,000.00 so as to recover a debt for the victim. To gain the victim's trust, the policeman provided him with copies of his staff card and identity card, and issued a MOP15,000.00 cheque as a guarantee, promising the victim if he could not recover the debt, the victim would be permitted to withdraw the cheque. However, he failed to recover the money after the due date and the cheque he issued could not be cashed since his bank account was cancelled.

March: An auxiliary staff of the Social Welfare Bureau was found cheating for housing allowance. The auxiliary staff had always been using her apartment located in Taipa to apply for housing allowance while she was actually living in Travessa do Gamboa. From June 1993, when the apartment was bought by the staff and her husband, to February 2003, she frequently rented it out at a price between MOP2,500.00 to 2,700.00 while continuously receiving the allowance, totalling MOP115,100.00. She was suspected of having committed the crime of fraud.

March: A bank manager was discovered to have



committed crimes of fraud, dishonesty, abuse of trust and bribes involving as much as HK\$430 million. He was suspected of having taken out HK\$438,000.00 from the treasury without permission, and provided the guarantee of a blank cheque previously signed by an electronic firm. It was also discovered the son of the owner of the firm had collaborated with others and forged business transactions in order to obtain a letter of credit (L/C) and a loan of more than HK\$430 million. Meanwhile, the branch manager was also suspected of having received bribes from the firm to cash early the firm's cheque of loans without the permission of the bank, which caused a loss in interest for the bank. His misconduct was suspected of having constituted the crimes of serious fraud, dishonesty, abuse of trust and bribery.



March: Two policemen of the Judiciary Police were suspected of receiving bribes and abuse of power. During an investigation of a robbery case in 2003, it was found that a complainant's mobile phone was the one being stolen, therefore the complainant was suspected of having been involved in the robbery. The two judiciary policemen then extorted the complainant for 30,000.00 to MOP 50,000.00 and threatened to arrest him. One of the policemen also asked the complainant to repair his three VCD players and a video camera for free. After bargaining, the agreed bribe was lowered to MOP 30,000.00. On



16 March 2005, the complainant pretended to pay half of the bribe (MOP15,000.00). While one of the policemen was receiving the bribe, he was caught by the CCAC on the spot.

April: A case of fraud and forgery was disclosed which involved a division head and a senior fire-fighter of the Fire Services Bureau. The CCAC exposed that the division head had forged a property contract to claim that he had bought six units of an unfinished building located in Fai Chi Kei of the northern district. He then sold the property to a businessman for MOP10 million.



The two involved and the businessman met in a restaurant in Estrada de Coelho do Amaral, where the trade documents were signed based on the forged contract. While the two suspects received MOP1.03 million of earnest and deposit by cheque, they were caught on the spot by the CCAC. Following it up, the CCAC found the forged property documents and computer files in the senior fire-fighter's office. Meanwhile, it was also revealed that the division head had previously committed a similar fraud, pretending he "owned" almost a hundred parking spots in the same building with some of them already sold and the rest about to be sold.

April: The CCAC detected a case where a Public Security Policeman and a sub-chief were suspected of having committed crimes of embezzlement, favouritism practiced by public servants and prevarication. One day in February 2005, there was a gang fight in a karaoke bar located in the central. When the policemen arrived at the spot, most of the people involved had left except a few wounded persons. One of the policemen was suspected of embezzling a golden necklace (which should be used as an exhibit) left on the spot and pocketed it. When the owner reported to the district police office, the sub-chief on duty deliberately concealed the event and hampered the investigation procedure. It had constituted crimes of embezzlement, favouritism practiced by public servants and prevarication of public servants.

May: Three employees of the library of the University of Macau were found fabricating attendance records and cheating for sick leave as well as cheating for housing allowance. The CCAC discovered that between May 2002 and August 2004, a staff member at the University library had made use of the entrusted authority and betrayed the superior's trust and fabricated his attendance records for as many as 389 days; the second had cheated for housing allowance

in the amount of MOP132,300.00; while the third had cheated for housing allowance in the amount of MOP95,300.00 and family allowance for MOP29,290.00 respectively. They were suspected to have committed crimes of abuse of power, forgery and cheating for housing allowance.

July: A public servant of the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau (CMAB) was suspected of having cheated for housing and family allowance; while a public servant of the Public Security Forces Affairs Bureau was found cheating for family allowance. It was revealed that since February 1990 to the date of discovery, the public servant of the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau had used fabricated renting receipts and false statements eight times to apply and to receive housing allowance, totaling as much as MOP117,900.00. Meanwhile, the staff of CMAB had cheated for family allowance of MOP14,780.00 under his spouse's name. The CCAC also tracked down the staff's wife, also a staff member of the Public Security Forces Affairs Bureau, who also received the family allowance of MOP55,140.00 with the knowledge that her husband had already received the family allowance for his three children. Their behaviour was liable to have constituted the crimes of forgery and fraud.

July: The CCAC detected a case in which a sub-chief of the Public Security Police Force was suspected of having counterfeited documents, forged technical records and abused his power. It was discovered that the sub-chief had sick leave on 14 September 2004 and planned to leave Macao next morning from the check point of Portas do Cerco. In order to avoid having a record of leaving Macao during his sick leave, which might cause an internal disciplinary punishment, he required his inferior not to slide his identity card in the check point but was refused. Furthermore, it was also discovered that from the beginning of 2003 to the end of 2004, the sub-chief left Macao 128 times, of which he did not leave complete passing records 55 times when the computer system operated normally. The person was suspected of having committed crimes of forgery, forging technical records and abuse of power.



August: A case of retention of voter registration cards was exposed, involving 18 suspects. On 23 June 2005, a man surnamed Tai was caught on the spot by the CCAC while he was collecting voter registration cards with money in Rua de Cantão. Several voter registration cards not belonging to him were also found. In the afternoon of the same day, another suspect surnamed Chong, when trying to collect people's voter registration cards was caught red handed by the CCAC and another five voter registration cards were seized. Based on these findings, the CCAC followed the clue to track down an organization headed by two men surnamed Sio and Wong, who systematically allured people to surrender their voter registration cards in an attempt to influence their voting orientation in the Legislative Assembly Election in 2005. Eighteen suspects were involved in this case.



Suspects were caught by the CCAC staff on the spot

September: An organized crime of bribing and retaining people's voter registration cards was detected and 21 suspects caught. In May 2005, the CCAC received a complaint and searched a company where a large number of voter registration cards and related information were found. A pile of cake coupons was then unearthed from a compatriot's association. Having further investigated, it was found that the president of the compatriot's association was suspected of having organized his compatriots and others to support him in the election by promising a pay of MOP500.00 or a coupon for each card collected or to allure others to be registered as voters so as to affect their voting intention.

September: An organized crime of illegal retention of people's voter registration cards was detected, involving 484 suspects. On 23 May 2005, the CCAC received a tip-off and went

to a restaurant in Taipa where a hotel employee surnamed Wong was found requesting others and their relatives to provide their voter registration cards. Wong promised that the company he worked for would pay the voters MOP500.00 if they voted for a certain candidate. The suspect was caught by the CCAC on the spot. Following up on the event, the CCAC staff continued their investigation in the hotels and other places and discovered a large amount of evidence, including MOP5,500.00 fees for 11 people who had surrendered their voter registration cards (the money was clipped on the list of the 11 card holders with the copies of their voter registration cards), together with application forms of natural voter registration, receipts of voter registration cards, copies of voter registration cards and copies of identity cards, water and electricity bills, lists of qualified voters of the hotels as well as many voter registration cards. A follow-up exploration further disclosed that someone was suspected of having organized corrupt electoral activities targeting employees of several companies within the same conglomerate. Four hundred and eighty-four suspects were involved in this case.



Documents being confiscated on the spot (money suspected for bribery was attached to the list of voters)



The CCAC held press conference

December: A case of two staff members of the Port Authority involved in cheating for housing allowance was detected. While a public servant of the Port Authority had been living in the mainland, he used the forged rent receipts of his friend's apartment to cheat for the housing allowance for a long period of time. From January 1994 to January 2005, in total he had received MOP129,600.00 illegally. Another staff member of the Port Authority had cheated for the housing allowance for MOP66,140.00 by using false information.

December: A case of retention of voter registration cards, bribery and organized crime was discovered, involving 28 suspects. It was revealed that an association leader was suspected of having collected voter registration cards from some "border-crossing vendors" in the northern district and a few 18-year-old high school students, bribing them with MOP500.00 for voting for a certain candidate.

December: A case of bribery and organized crime was detected. An investigation found that a security guard of a casino surnamed Chan was suspected to have asked his brother to bribe some voters with MOP500.00 for a certain candidate. His brother, assisted by two men surnamed Cheong and Cheang, then collected copies of some friends' voter registration cards and required them to vote for a certain candidate promising to offer MOP500.00 to each voter. Cheong had finally collected copies of 15 people's voter registration cards and required them to vote for a certain candidate. A MOP500-bribe per voter was also promised. A total of 22 suspects were involved.

December: A large scale case of electoral corruption, voter registration cards retention and bribery related to electoral registration and organized crimes, involving 146 suspects was detected. In July 2005, the CCAC discovered a man surnamed Fong had collected voter registration cards from the parents of school students and provided MOP200.00 for each card, promising them another MOP300.00 later on. After preliminary investigation, the CCAC discovered that Fong had transferred the voter registration cards previously collected to a man surnamed Loi, and found 58 voter registration cards in his domicile. Through a follow-up investigation, a candidate was suspected of having systematically bribed many people with MOP500.00 each and retained their voter registration cards or persuaded them to be registered as voters in order to ensure their voting orientation. In some cases, they were paid MOP500.00 straight away and persuaded to vote for a certain candidate. Besides, the candidate also appealed to voters outside of Macao to come back to vote by providing free air tickets, orientating them to vote for a certain group.



Voter registration cards, cash and coupons confiscated in a suspect's home

4.3 Fighting Against Electoral Corruption

4.3.1 Preparation

Ensuring the integrity of the 3rd Legislative Assembly Election of Macao SAR was an important task of the CCAC. As early as in 2004, the CCAC had already set up a "Research Unit" and "Investigation Unit". The former consisted of directors and chiefs of different departments of the CCAC, and was responsible for developing strategies to combat electoral corruption and instigating education for a clean election; the latter consisted of experienced investigators, responsible for information gathering, conducting investigations and fighting against electoral corruption.



Press conference on fighting against electoral corruption

Facing a complex situation, the “Research Unit” worked out a series of publicity and educational programmes directed both to the general public and special groups of target audience, hoping to make full use of the current resources to achieve the best possible results of publicity and education in various and multidimensional ways. Some of the projects are as follows:

1) Inviting renowned members of the society to be the “Clean Election Ambassadors”, including D. José Lai, the Bishop of the Macao Catholic Church (diocese), Rev. Lam Iam Man, Christian Sheun Tao Church Hong Kong and Macao District, Sik Kin Chio, Director of the Union of the Buddhist Association of Macao, Lei Seng Chon, the Chairman of the Press Association of Macao, Lau Sin Peng, experienced educator, Iu Vai Pan, Rector of the University of Macau, Lei Heong Iok, President of Macao Polytechnic Institute and Xu Aoao, Rector of the Macau University of Science and Technology.

2) Publishing Guidelines of Clean Election for Candidates for group references. Three versions of the Guidelines were printed out in leaflets and one version was delivered through “Direct Mail” service of the Macao Post Office to every household in Macao.

3) Organizing seminars and symposiums:

“Clean Election Symposium” for candidates was held to explain the main points of the Election Law and to clarify any doubts.



"Clean Election Symposium" for candidates



"Clean Election Symposium" for students

In total, the CCAC held 23 symposiums for civil associations, staff of enterprises and schools, with 2,573 person-times. In addition, reminders of being voters and election agents were also explained to the leaders of student unions in four tertiary education institutes. During the symposiums, three short films adapted from real stories were shown to demonstrate some common tricks of electoral corruption, keeping the public alert.



"Clean Election Symposium" for civil associations

Table 11
Statistics on participants of "Clean Election Symposiums" in 2005

2005	Institutions	Participants	Number of sessions	Number of participants
1	Tertiary education institution	Students	10	438
2	Union of the Neighborhood Associations of Macao	Members of the association and staff	1	150
3	Senior Citizens' Club of the Fatima Community Centre	Associates	1	60
4	Macao Journalists Association	Associates and media professionals	1	20
5	Association of the Professionals of the Public Administration of Macao	Associates and their family members	1	40
6	Community Centre of Tamagnini Barbosa of the General Workers' Union of Macao	Associates	2	154
7	Macao New Chinese Youth Association	Ambassadors of Youth Conference	1	36
8	Service Centre of the Deaf Association of Macao	Associates	1	40
9	Community Centre for Senior Citizens of the Neighbourhood Association in Northern District	Associates	1	55
10	Compatriot Association of Chon Kóng/ Hotel Golden Dragon	Associates/Staff	1	80
11	Adult Education Centre of DSEJ	Adult students in primary and secondary education	1	210
12	Pui Tou Middle School	Students	1	1,270
13	Caritas of Macao	Associates	1	20
Total			23	2,573



Commissioner of the CCAC Cheong U, President of Election Committee Fong Man Chong, Director of Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau José Chu, Vice-President of the Administration Committee of the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau Tam Vai Man presiding over the opening ceremony of "Join Together to Fight Electoral Corruption"

4) In August and September, four outdoor activities of "Join Together to Fight Electoral Corruption" were organized in the northern and central districts and Taipa, including variety shows, booth games, exhibitions as well as dramas of "clean election". The messages of clean election were transmitted to the public by all means.



The 3rd activity of "Join Together to Fight Electoral Corruption" was held in the Leal Senado Square



Booth games of "Join Together to Fight Electoral Corruption"

5) The CCAC participated twice in the "Happy Day of Voters Registration" which was organized by the Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau and the Election Committee, as well as took part in the "Day of Beginning of the Election Promotion for 2005 Legislative Assembly Election".

6) Publicizing messages on clean election through television, radio, posters, bus advertisements, taxi advertisements, wall advertisements within buildings, billboards, banners, colour-flags, public reception areas and so on.



Bus advertisements



Taxi advertisements



Huge billboards, banners and light-boards on the street to promote clean election



In cooperation with the Identification Bureau, a short film of "Clean election" was shown on a giant telescreen in the check point of Portas do Cerco

7) A web page was launched on the internet to publicize the news of the CCAC's efforts to combat electoral corruption, current promotion activities, guidelines and the relevant information.

8) Producing a series of sixteen radio programme of "Let's talk about a clean election". Staff members of the CCAC joined a radio "phone-in" programme to explain initiatives to combat electoral corruption and took part in the "Enquiry and Reply" television programme to answer questions concerning the election.



The CCAC staff joined a radio "phone-in" programme to answer questions on election

9) Posters against electoral corruption were put up inside residential buildings.



Posters inside residential buildings

10) A Paper game of “Clean Election Quiz” was organized to bring out the relevant information by way of entertainment.

11) Promotional materials for publicity

– Various items to promote clean election were produced, such as stickers printed with the anti-electoral-corruption hotline, bookmarks, decorated fans, ballpoint pens, key rings, towels, note-pads, CDs containing the publicity songs and so on.



Various items for promotion were produced



Various posters against electoral corruption

–Assisted by schools, various souvenirs of the publicity on a clean election were delivered to kindergarten, primary school and secondary school students with the hope that their parents would get the message, as well as to make best use of the limited resources and to achieve the best results.

12)Through press releases and press conferences, updated information on the clean election campaign and cases detected were promptly delivered to reinforce the message of anti-electoral-corruption.



News excerpts of suspected election fraud

13) Surveys on the election

In order to promote the message of clean election as well as collecting reference materials for the campaign, from 3 September to 23 September 2005, the CCAC staff members, joining hands with more than 200 "CCAC Volunteer Team" members, conducted a survey through door to door interviews and street interviews for 19 days. In total, 8,541 valid questionnaires were gathered, accounting for 2.21% of Macao residents over 15 years of age (about 385,733

people). With interviewees from all walks of life, students, office staff, workers and housewives constituted the majority. The age of the interviewees ranged mainly from 31 to 45, accounting for 38%. The Main focus of the survey included voting incentives, the effects of the publicity against electoral corruption, people's awareness of clean election, the residents' perception of the seriousness of electoral corruption and so on.



"CCAC Volunteer Team" conducting survey

Table 12
Interviewees' view on the best way to publicize message of a clean election

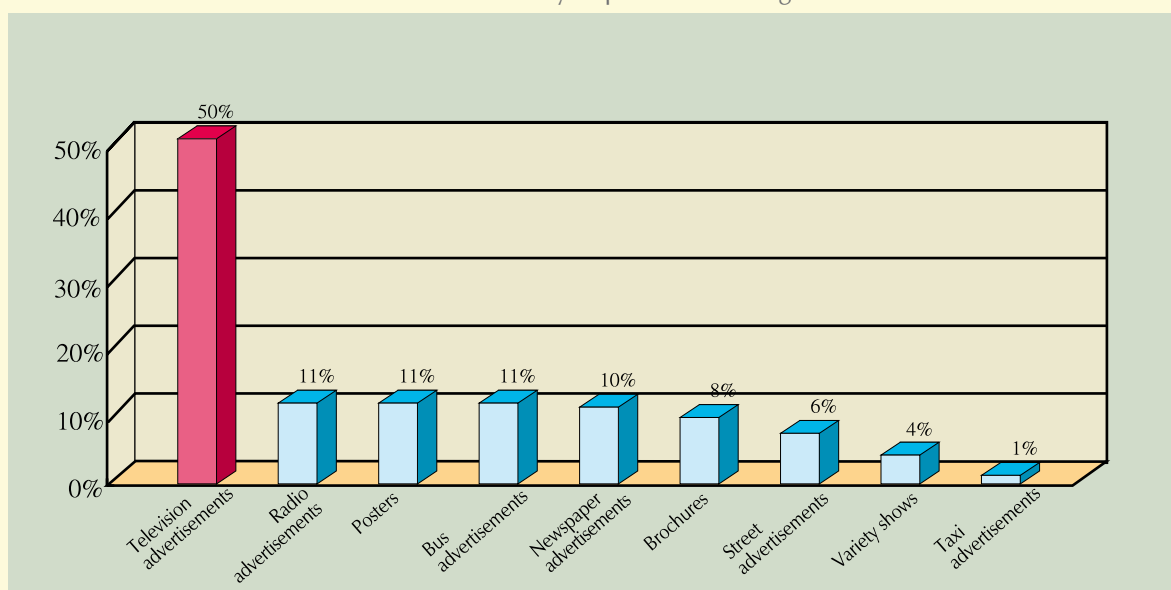
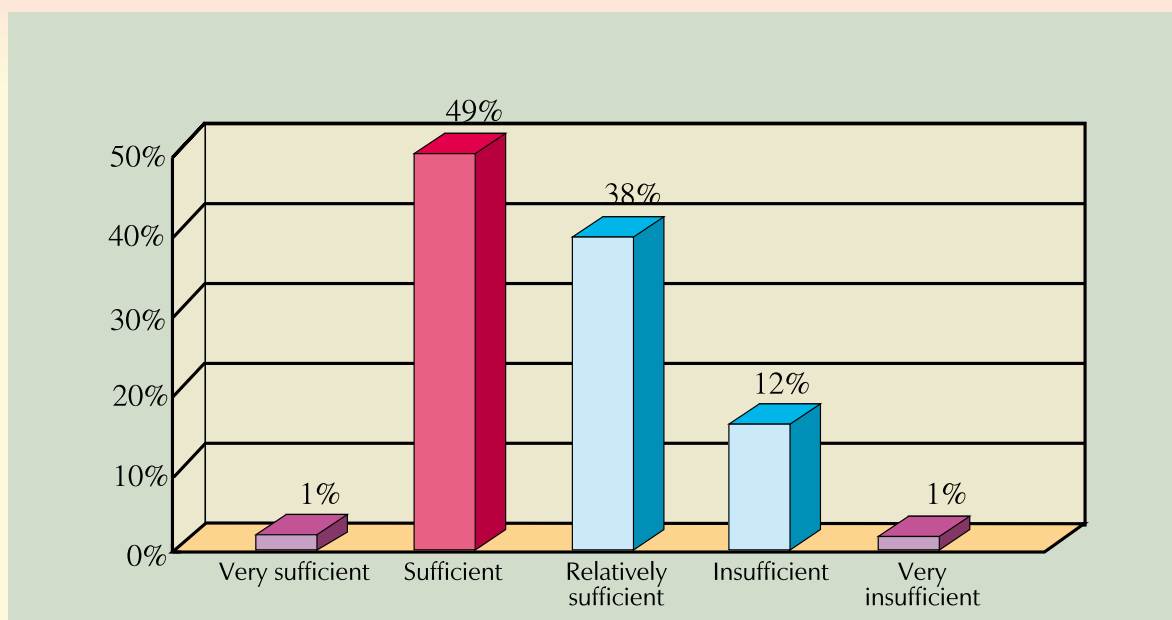
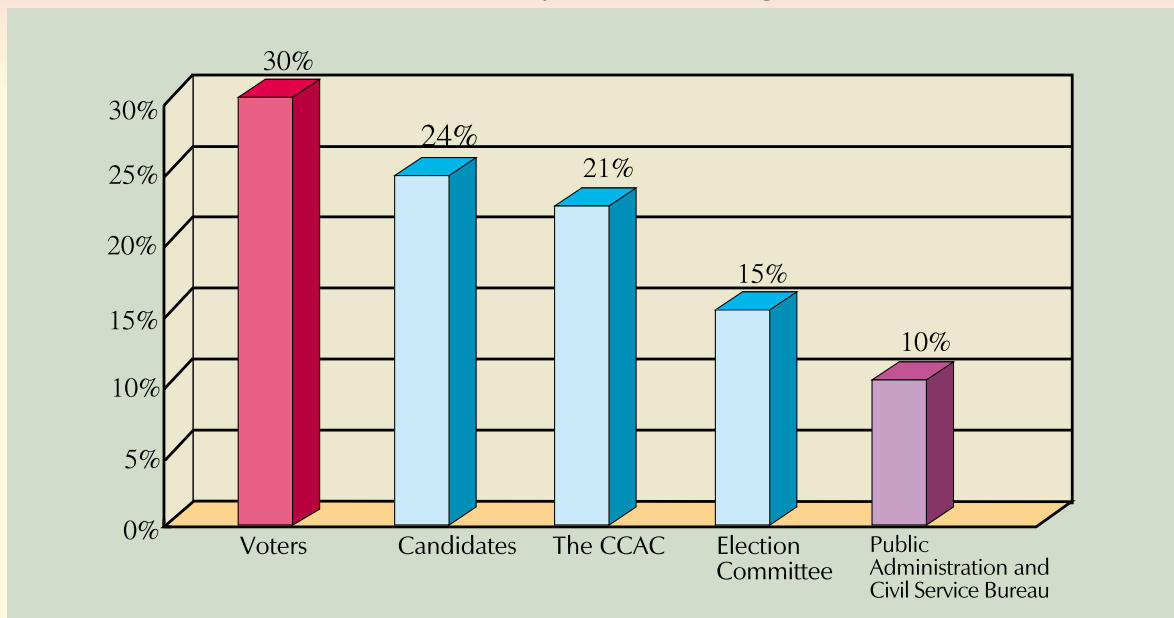


Table 13
Interviewees' view of the current situation of the publicity against electoral corruption



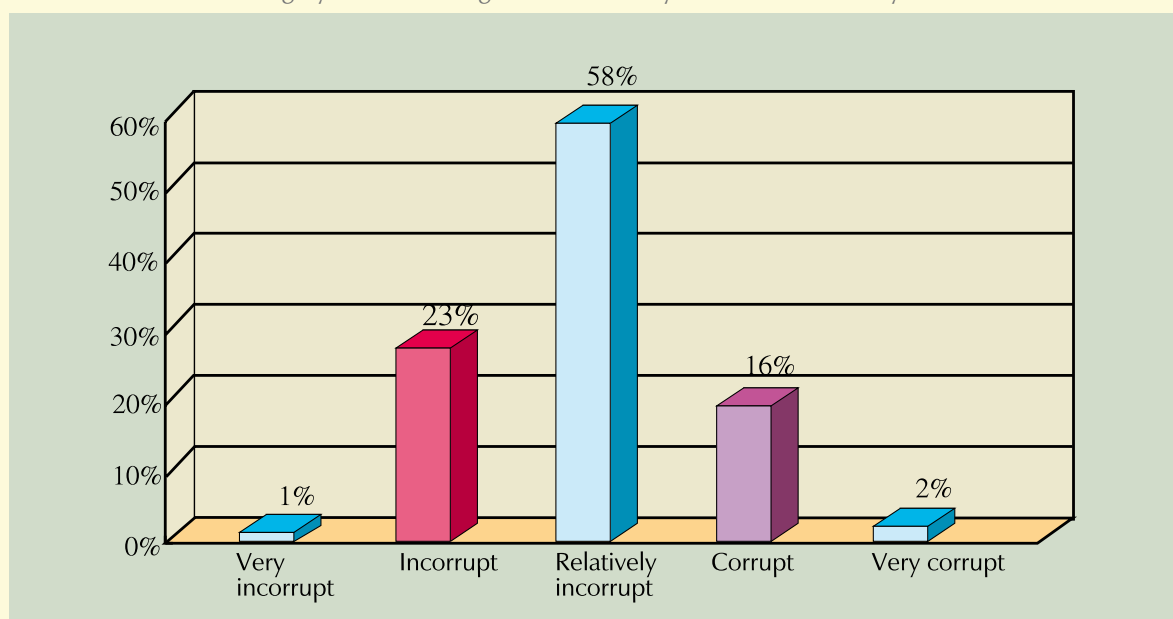
The surveys revealed that among the interviewees, 7,094 people had been reached by the publicity against electoral corruption, accounting for 83.06%. Whereas there is an even higher proportion of voters, amounted to 86.83% who had heard of the related message since they paid more attention to the publicity. In general, half of the people believed the best way to promote publicity was through television advertisements. Besides the television advertisements, different channels of promotion cast different effects in different districts, such as people in the central, NAPE and the old district thought the best way of publicity was through the newspapers; people in northern district, Mong Ha, and Fai Chi Kei, however, reckoned the best way was with posters and bus-ads and, since people living in Taipa were normally car-drivers, therefore radio was more attractive to them in terms of the publicity. All these figures are useful references for the CCAC in carrying out its publicity in the future. Meanwhile, the survey also showed that people generally believed the publicity of the anti-electoral-corruption to be effective and only 13% believed it to be otherwise or even very ineffective.

Table 14
Who are deemed most responsible for ensuring a clean election



In terms of who were most responsible for a clean election, the interviewees believed that it should be in the following order: the voters, the candidates and the CCAC. It shows that the Macao residents understand that voters are greatly responsible for a clean election and the government only plays a monitoring role.

Table 15
The level of integrity of the 3rd Legislative Assembly Election deemed by the interviewees



According to the surveys, most of the interviewees understood that it was a crime to receive advantages (money, food and beverage, etc.) in order to vote for a candidate upon the beneficiary's instruction. Meanwhile, concerning the integrity of the election, 58% believed it was relatively incorrupt, 23% thought it was incorrupt and only 18% conceived it to be corrupt or very corrupt. There were several reasons found for complainants not to lodge their complaints in person, such as "avoid troubles", "it is useless to lodge complaints", "lacking concrete evidence", "fearing avengement and personal safety" and so on.

4.3.2 Cases of Anti-electoral-Corruption

In 2005, the CCAC received a total of 423 complaints concerning the election through various channels. 341 cases of which were recorded through the 24-hour anti-electoral-corruption hotline 6616610 particularly set up for the election, 82 were received through other channels, including the telephone line 361212, in person, by mail, faxes, emails and cases transferred from the other departments. Compared to 2001 where there were only a few dozen complaints lodged through the hotline, there was a sharp increase in 2005 which reflected the keen competition of election and people's expectations for the election. Nevertheless, it is worth noticing that the subjects and contents of these complaints were more or less the same, mainly involving bribery, illegal retaining of voter registration cards, intimidating voters, free food and beverage provided by certain groups for the purpose of bribery and so on. It should be taken into account that some of the complaints lacked evidence or belonged to the area of Election Committee.

Based on the preliminary investigation and summarizing of the reported data, 12 cases were commenced for investigation, of which 6 cases were transferred to the Public Prosecutions Office. It was found that every case had extensive and intricate connections and in total there were 700 suspects involved. In two cases where the evidence was sufficient, the main candidates on an election list were classified as suspects. It is worth mentioning that among the 6 cases transferred to the Public Prosecutions Office, 5 of them were reported by the enthusiastic residents through the anti-electoral-corruption hotline.

Table 16
Statistics of complaints and enquiries about the Legislative Assembly Election in 2005

	Complaints		Enquiries		Total
	Fight-against-electoral corruption hotline	Other means	Fight-against-electoral corruption hotline	Other means	
Before the election	247	82	168	21	518
Election day	93	—	36	—	129
After the election	1	—	3	—	4
Total	423		228		651

Note: "Anti-electoral-corruption 24-hour hotline" was a telephone hotline available between April to October 2005 for the Legislative Assembly Election. The phone number was 6616610

Apart from the cases commenced for investigation, the CCAC has also put lots of efforts to handle other related complaints, such as analyzing and scrutinizing the complaints, intervening in cases that might have breached the electoral regulations or were on the verge of breaching the law so as to prevent electoral corruption before it emerged. Moreover, information concerning the election was collected for analysis to prevent irregularity. After the election, the CCAC has continued to follow up on the cases as well as provide some suggestions for amending Electoral Registration Law and Election Law of the Legislative Assembly of Macao SAR based on the past irregularities.

4.3.3 On the Election Day

All staff members of the CCAC were on duty on the Election Day. 129 complaints and enquiries were recorded on that day and all were promptly answered. 74 people were taken to the CCAC office from different polling-stations to assist investigation, and one of them was deemed a suspect of receiving a bribe, while some of them were under investigation in new cases.

4.4 Assistance in Investigations of Cross-Regional Cases and Strengthening the Investigating Force

4.4.1 Assistance in Investigations of Cross-Regional Cases

It has been more than 10 years since the CCAC established the mutual case assistance relation with counterparts outside Macao in 1994. Looking back over the past 10 years, the investigating tasks have been on the rise in terms of either quantity or difficulty, which may be closely related to the rapid development of Macao's gaming industry and the frequent contacts between Macao, the mainland and Hong Kong.

In 2005, the CCAC had assisted the counterparts outside Macao in the investigation of 23 cases. Including the cases commenced in 2004, there were a total of 25 cases completed in 2005. Another 15 cases were still in progress. Meanwhile, assistance for evidence gathering on several cases was offered to law enforcement agencies outside Macao. In both ways, the cooperation was going well.

To improve the cooperation in mutual case assistance, the "1st Symposium on Mutual Case Assistance-Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao" was co-organized by the CCAC, the ICAC of Hong Kong and Guangdong People's Procuratorate in Guangdong Province in June 2005. During the symposium, the three partners had further explored the possibility of widening cooperation and reached various agreements that laid a foundation for better mutual case assistance. The three partners agreed to hold symposiums alternatively in the three regions annually, to fortify the exchange and cooperation.



The "1st Symposium on Mutual Case Assistance-Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao"

In the future, the CCAC will continue to assist other regions' law enforcement agencies in investigation and evidence gathering and extend the channels on mutual case assistance to fight against corrupt crimes which become more cross regional in nature.

4.4.2 Strengthening the Investigating Force

The CCAC has always emphasized the training for its investigators to improve their techniques in fighting corruption. In 2005, there were routine indoor and outdoor physical training and collective activities to promote team spirit, collaboration and a sense of mission. Once a major investigation was completed, a meeting would be organized to evaluate the process and share experiences for future improvement.

For the professional training, the CCAC held a series of lectures on the concept of public servants defined in the Penal Code and occupational crimes, explaining components of various occupational crimes, points for attention in evidence gathering and case studies. Concerning the issue of money laundering, an experienced inspector from Hong Kong against money laundering; and an expert who was in charge of internal monitoring of the bank were invited by the CCAC to conduct special seminars. Professor Li Meijin of the Chinese People's Security University also came to lecture a course on criminal psychology. Moreover, several groups of investigators were sent to the Chinese People's Public Security University in Beijing, Hong Kong ICAC and other overseas law enforcement agencies to receive training on money laundering prevention, weapon usage, information gathering, financial crimes and handling of special equipment and so on.



Professor Li Meijin of the Chinese People's Public Security University lecturing on criminal psychology

In 2005, the CCAC implemented recruitment for new investigators to strengthen its investigating force. Since the publishing of a recruitment advertisement in October 2005, 1,067 people have enrolled for examination. Among them were candidates with rich social experiences and university degree holders or above. Eight distinguished candidates were chosen for the training course after going through the five stages of qualification assessment, written examination, physical fitness test, home visit and interview. The four-months training course will commence in March 2006, and the trainees will receive training on code of conduct, disciplines, laws, investigating skills, physical training, weapon usage as well as being trained in some relevant institutions in Hong Kong and in the mainland.

4.5 Cases Adjudicated by the Court

Table 17
Excerpts of court verdicts in 2005

Date of sentence	Accused/suspected	Status of the accused/suspected	Verdicts
10/1/2005	leong Chan Lam	Former head of the Construction Department of the Macao Slaughterhouse	The case was concluded in 2004, and the first accused, leong Chan Lam, refused to comply with the sentence and appealed. The collegial panel reopened and reviewed the case, finally dismissed the appeal and found leong Chan Lam guilty of embezzlement and forgery; he was sentenced to 2 years and 3 months imprisonment. Victor Manuel Leal Almeida was also found guilty of embezzlement and sentenced to 3 years imprisonment. The court proclaimed that the two accused could not be on probation and were obliged to pay damages to the Macao Slaughterhouse.
	Víctor Manuel Leal Almeida	General Manager of the Macao Slaughterhouse	
1/3/2005	José Filipe Nunes Dourado	Former staff of the Port Authority	The three accused were found guilty. The first accused, José Filipe Nunes Dourado, was found guilty of using forged certificates and fined for penalty of 90 days, accounting for MOP 4,500; or sentenced to 60 days imprisonment if he did not pay the fine. The second accused, Américo Martins de Jesus was found guilty of forging certificates and fined for penalty of 100 days, accounting for MOP 5,000; or sentenced to 66 days imprisonment if he did not pay the fine. The two had to pay the costs of the legal proceeding. The third accused, João José Arrobas Cardoso das Neves was tried by default, and found guilty of forging documents, sentenced to 7 months, on 18 months probation.
	Américo Martins de Jesus	Non public servant	
	João José Arrobas Cardoso das Neves	Doctor of orthopaedics in Hospital Conde S. Januário	
27/5/2005	Chan Soi Kei, Lei Meng Fan, Choi Chan Son, Ng Leong Hong, Ip Peng Weng, and Choi Chi Lam	Non public servants	The six were found guilty of forging Philippine driver's licences in exchange for Macao driver's licences. The first accused, Chan Soi Kei, was found guilty of forging documents of special value, and was sentenced to 2 years and 6 months imprisonment, on 3 years' probation on the condition that MOP 6,000 fine be paid to the Macao SAR government within 3 months. The second accused, Lei Meng Fan initially rejected the accusation, however, after the collegial panel reviewed the case, the evidence was judged as sufficient and the accused was found guilty of forging documents of special value. He was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment, on 2 years and 6 months' probation on the condition that MOP4,000 be paid to the Macao SAR government within 3 months. The remaining 4 accused, Choi Chan Son, Ng Leong Hong, Ip Peng Weng, and Choi Chi Lam were also found guilty of forging documents of special value and sentenced to 1 year and 6 months imprisonment, on 2 years' probation on the condition that MOP3,000 be paid to the Macao SAR government within 3 months. The 6 accused had to serve the sentence if they did not pay the fine. They had to pay the costs of the legal proceeding besides the mentioned punishment.