

CHAPTER IV
ANTI-CORRUPTION

Chapter IV – Anti-corruption

While 2006 presented many challenges, the year also represented a significant milestone for anti-corruption. During this period the CCAC has nabbed several cases involving a great number of people, and which caused extensive reverberations - the most significant of which was the corruption case involving transport and public works, the result of a lengthy in-depth investigation. This case involved the most senior local official ever to be indicted, the largest dollar bribes, and the most far-flung ramifications since the establishment of the Macao SAR. All in all, it was a watershed year for anti-corruption forces.

In 2006, the courts conducted trials and pronounced on many cases uncovered by the CCAC. Among these were 3 electoral cases, a case in which a former marine policeman (a customs officer) was accused of receiving bribes; and a case in which a former employee of the Finance Services Bureau being charged of corruption. The judgement of these cases had an important impact on prompting the anti-corruption work in Macao. In addition, international assessment institutions have assigned a positive rating to the integrity situation of Macao.

In order to combat cross-regional corruption in 2006, the CCAC had consolidated cooperation with neighbouring regions for joint investigations while enhancing exchange and collaboration opportunities with international anti-corruption organs. Internally, the CCAC continued to hold professional training activities at various levels for its personnel to advance the investigative ability of its officers. At the same time, new investigators were recruited to strengthen the investigative capabilities of the CCAC.

4.1 Achievements in Combating Corruption

An overall review of 2006 revealed that anti-corruption work in Macao had obtained achievements in phases, primarily in the following 3 respects:

A. Uncovering the case involving former Secretary for Transport and Public Works, Ao Man Long, who is suspected of receiving a large amount in bribes

Upon investigation, the CCAC suspected that the former Secretary for Transport and Public Works, Ao Man Long, was receiving bribes by abuse of power and engaging in illegal financial activities. The property involved exceeded MOP100 million. On the night of 6th

JORNAL TRIBUNA de Macau
澳門論壇日報

DOZE ARGUIDOS EM MARATONA JUDICIAL

21 **CASO SUSPEITO DE CORRUPÇÃO ABALA GOVERNO**

Secretário detido após investigação das autoridades das RAE's

Au Man Long foi detido na noite de quarta-feira por suspeita de corrupção passiva e actividades financeiras ilegais, tendo já sido confirmada por Pequim a nomeação das funções de Secretário. Antes, em conferência de imprensa, Edmund Ho afirmou-se triste por o caso de alguma corrupção envolver um membro do Governo.

... a conferência de imprensa, o Secretário de Administração da Região de Macau, Au Man Long, afirmou-se triste por o caso de alguma corrupção envolver um membro do Governo. Edmund Ho afirmou-se triste por o caso de alguma corrupção envolver um membro do Governo. Edmund Ho afirmou-se triste por o caso de alguma corrupção envolver um membro do Governo.

hojemacau Sexta 8.12.2006

O dia mais longo

SECRETÁRIO AO MAN LONG E MAIS DEZ PESSOAS FORAM DETIDAS POR SUSPEITA DE CORRUPÇÃO E ACTIVIDADES FINANCEIRAS LICITAS

- AO MAN LONG É HOJE PRESENTE AO TUI
- INVESTIGAÇÃO TERÁ COMEÇADO EM HK
- SUSPEITAS SOBRE BRANQUEAMENTOS
- CONTRIBUIÇÕES DETIDAS
- PROJECTOS DE OBRAS NA ORIGEM
- EDMUND HO PROMETE FIRMEZA

Páginas 2 e 3

Opinião
Prendam-me essa loura!

News article: Local media report of Au Man Long case

December 2006, Ao Man Long was legally detained by the CCAC. Another 8 men and 3 women were involved including relatives of Ao. The detainees were suspected of bribery, receiving bribes and money laundering. On the morning of 7th December, Chief Executive Edmund Ho, in the headquarters of the Macao SAR Government, announced that Ao Man Long was suspected of receiving bribes. On the same day, the Central People's Government removed Ao from office on the recommendation of the Chief Executive of the Macao SAR. On 8th December, the CCAC referred the 12 suspects to the Public Prosecutions Office. The case astonished Macao and aroused international concern, impacting on Macao politics, construction and real estate circles.



Local and foreign media strived to cover news of Ao case

B. Judgement of important cases enhances development of anti-corruption

In 2006, the court ruled on 3 cases involving breaches of electoral regulations, which clarified the confusion and rumour surrounding the 2005 Legislative Assembly Election. The ruling helped to enhance the civic sense of Macao citizens while sending a warning about illegal activities.

November 2006 marked the first time in Macao's history that citizens were convicted of committing electoral crimes by the courts. 2 defendants were sentenced to prison without probation, while 3 defendants were given probation and fined; the remaining 5 defendants were fined. On 15th December, 14 defendants in another electoral case were found guilty of

electoral corruption and illegal retention of voter registration cards. Of these, 7 were sentenced to imprisonment without probation, while the remaining 7 were fined. The third electoral case was heard in December with judgement pronounced on 5th January 2007. 6 defendants were found guilty of electoral corruption. 1 defendant was sentenced to imprisonment without probation while the remaining 5 were fined.

PELOS TRIBUNAIS

SEGUNDO CASO TERMINOU ONTEM

TJB condenou 14 arguidos por corrupção eleitoral

Tribunal condenou 14 arguidos por corrupção eleitoral, enquanto outros sete terão de pagar multas não inferiores a dez mil patacas. No total, 21 arguidos acusados no segundo caso de corrupção eleitoral foram julgados no Tribunal Judicial de Base, apenas quatro foram absolvidos.

ADALBERTO BARROS

O Tribunal Judicial de Base (TJB) deu ontem a sentença do segundo caso de corrupção eleitoral julgado no território. Dos 14 arguidos acusados pelo Ministério Público (MP), sete foram condenados a penas de prisão efectiva, que variam entre os nove meses e dois anos e meio, enquanto outros sete estão obrigados a pagar penas de multa não inferiores a dez mil patacas. Apenas quatro acusados foram absolvidos das acusações que implicaram a lista 18, encabezada por Chan Meng Kam, de fraude eleitoral.

O tribunal decidiu sobre dois anos e seis meses de prisão a Leung Si Sang, arguido que considero Chan Meng Kam, na ocasião de julgamento, como um "alvo" pontual que se tinha criado quando estava numa situação difícil.

O juiz Kay Wu Pao e Kuik Ka Li que se dedicaram à leitura de cartões de eleitores referendo compensação de 500 patacas, foi condenado a dois anos de prisão efectiva, como um "alvo" pontual que se tinha criado quando estava numa situação difícil.

Quatro casos em lista de espera

Este foi o segundo caso julgado de eleições para a Assembleia Legislativa, após o primeiro processo encerrado pelo Conselho de Base e o primeiro processo encerrado pelo Conselho de Base e o primeiro processo encerrado pelo Conselho de Base e o primeiro processo encerrado pelo Conselho de Base.

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Macau/Delta

12 de Novembro de 2006

Pag. 1

Segundo processo de corrupção eleitoral com condenações

Lista liderada por Chan Meng Kam volta ao tribunal

Foi lida a sentença relativa ao segundo processo de corrupção eleitoral que envolve a lista do deputado e líder da comunidade chinesa de Fujian. O Tribunal Judicial de Base (TJB) do território condenou 14 dos 18 arguidos, os restantes foram absolvidos

A leitura da sentença foi feita na passada sexta-feira, no Tribunal Judicial de Base (TJB) do território. O segundo caso de corrupção eleitoral julgado no território, envolveu a lista 18, liderada pelo deputado Chan Meng Kam. Foram condenados 14 arguidos, os restantes foram absolvidos.

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Estaduto dos deputados

Os termos do Estatuto dos Deputados da ALM, qualquer membro da AL, com o intuito de auxiliar à lista de deputados legislativos para um período como arguido, mesmo declarando ao público o mesmo, constitui crime de corrupção eleitoral, a menos que o mesmo seja declarado ao público e a publicidade da mesma não suscitar qualquer dúvida de fraude e corrupção.

Após o julgamento, os 14 arguidos foram julgados no Tribunal Judicial de Base, apenas quatro foram absolvidos das acusações que implicaram a lista 18, encabezada por Chan Meng Kam, de fraude eleitoral.

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As a result of an investigation initiated by the CCAC in 2001, the case of a former marine policeman receiving bribes was heard on 8th September 2006. The court convicted a senior customs officer of receiving bribes and a foreign-wine shop owner of bribery. Both were sentenced to imprisonment without probation.

C. Anti-corruption activities of Macao recognized at international level

An international anti-corruption non-governmental organization - Transparency International - announced international rankings in its Corruption Perception Index 2006 (CPI) on 6th November 2006, and included Macao on the list for the first time. Of the 25 countries and regions in Asia Pacific, Macao was ranked 6th after New Zealand, Singapore, Australia, Hong Kong and Japan. Macao was ranked 26th among the 163 countries and regions of the world.

The Corruption Perception Index 2006 assembled a great amount of international and regional investigation data, and conducted assessments and comparisons among different countries and regions in terms of their level of integrity. Data must meet strict prerequisites before being listed as evidence. Related data included "Country Risk Service and Country Forecast" compiled by the London Economist Intelligence Unit, the "Global Competitiveness Report" by the World Economic Forum, "Country Risk Ranking" by the World Markets Research Centre, and "Asian Intelligence Newsletter" by the Political and Economic Risk Consultancy, etc.



It was especially mentioned in the Transparency International report that Macao - entering the rankings for the first time - was ranked 26th in the Asia Pacific Region with the relatively high score of 6.6, a feat inseparable from the great efforts made by its local anti-corruption institution.



Ranking of Macao in Corruption Perception Index 2006:

Ranking of Corruption Perception Index 2006			
Country/District	Regional Ranking (Asia Pacific)	International Ranking	CPI Score
Finland	-----	1	9.6
Iceland	-----	1	9.6
New Zealand	1	1	9.6
Denmark	-----	4	9.5
Singapore	2	5	9.4
Australia	3	9	8.7
Holland	-----	9	8.7
Hong Kong	4	15	8.3
Japan	5	17	7.6
Macao	6	26	6.6
Portugal	-----	26	6.6
Taiwan	7	34	5.9
South Korea	8	42	5.1
Malaysia	9	44	5.0
Lebanon	-----	63	3.6
Seychelles	-----	63	3.6
Thailand	10	63	3.6
China	11	70	3.3
India	11	70	3.3
Haiti	-----	163	1.8
Total number of countries	25	163	-----

Source: Transparency International (www.transparency.org)

In addition, the Political and Economic Risk Consultancy, headquartered in Hong Kong, listed Macao as one of its investigation subjects for the first time ever in its 2006 annual report on corruption trends in Asia, based on the fact that Macao has achieved steady economic improvement and attracted numerous overseas investors in recent years.

During January and February 2006, the Political and Economic Risk Consultancy surveyed more than 1,200 foreign merchants and non-local workers from 13 Asian countries and regions via questionnaire and interview. Ratings range from 0 (complete integrity) to 10 (most

seriously corrupt). Singapore achieved the best score of 1.30, followed by Japan at 3.01 and Hong Kong at 3.13. Macao ranked 4th with a score of 4.78. The report confirmed the positive attributes of the CCAC and the international recognition it has achieved.

It was the first time that international assessment institutions had listed Macao in assessment. This provided an important reference for gauging the achievements of Macao's anti-corruption activities while bolstering the importance of anti-corruption forces in society as Macao marches towards internationalization.

QUARTA 1.3.2006 hojemaheu

ESTUDO APONTA PARA DIMINUIÇÃO DA CORRUPÇÃO NA ÁSIA

Macao entre os melhores

A CORRUPÇÃO na maioria dos países e territórios asiáticos diminuiu comparativamente com o ano passado, mas há ainda muito a fazer no combate a este tipo de criminalidade, aponta um estudo efectuado por especialistas de Hong Kong, da PERC (Political and Economic Risk Consultancy). O estudo teve em conta também Macau, que se encontra entre os países e territórios com menores índices de corrupção. A RAEM é a quarta classificada entre os melhores, sendo apenas ultrapassada por Hong Kong, na terceira posição, Japão e Singapura, onde o nível de corrupção é o mais elevado da Ásia.

Diz o estudo que este tipo de criminalidade assume contornos mais assustadores e, segundo os peritos da PERC, a Índia é, numa escala de zero a dez, o país mais corrupto da região com 8,16 pontos, um índice ainda assim melhor do que em 2005, quando chegou aos 9,10, mas o mais elevado dos 13 países e territórios considerados pelo estudo. Seguem-se o Vietname e as Filipinas, que registaram também descidas comparativamente com os valores apontados em 2005. Mais preocupante é, contudo, a situação verificada na Tailândia, "um caso especial, em que as acusações de corrupção feitas à administração têm vindo a aumentar nos últimos meses", sublinham os especialistas de Hong Kong.

Quanto a Macau, o estudo não permite fazer uma comparação com os valores do ano passado, uma vez que é a primeira vez que o território é incluído na pesquisa. Nesta escala de zero a dez, a RAEM está ligeiramente abaixo do meio da tabela, com a cota 4,78. Num comunicado do Comissariado contra a Corrupção sobre o estudo feito pela PERC, o organismo explica que "a inclusão de Macau, pela primeira vez, como objecto de análise, explica-se essencialmente pelo facto de, nos últimos anos, o território ter registado um desenvolvimento económico sustentado, atraindo muitos investimentos do exterior". Sobre os dados da RAEM constantes no relatório, adianta o CCAC que "intendia a comentar as tendências de corrupção, 55 por cento dos inquiridos acham que a situação da integridade em Macau tem melhorado, cerca de dez por cento apontaram para uma deterioração e cerca de 35 por cento não sentem mudanças".

A região administrativa especial vizinha tem números ainda mais positivos do que Macau, classificada com 3,13, uma ligeira melhoria em relação a 2005, em que a pontuação se cifrou nos 3,50. "É o melhor valor de Hong Kong numa década de estudo," apontam os especialistas.

A China também apresentou evoluções positivas no que toca à corrupção, ao diminuir de 7,68 para 7,58, mas "continua a ser um grande problema".

O Japão, com pouco mais de três pontos, apresenta também agora dados mais positivos do que no ano passado e as perspectivas são, sublinha a PERC, animadoras. "O Japão deverá dar este ano mais um passo significativo na luta contra a corrupção, quando entrar em vigor uma lei que revê as condições dos monopólios no país. Ainda assim, a relação entre política e negócios no Japão pode ser considerada, neste momento, muito positiva."

Em Singapura, o índice de corrupção registou um ligeiro aumento em relação a 2005, continuando, contudo, a ser líder no que toca ao combate à corrupção.



4.2 Number of Cases Recorded and Commenced

In 2006, the CCAC recorded a total of 586 complaints involving criminal offences, a decrease of 34% compared with that of the 899 complaints made in 2005. While there were many reasons for the decrease in complaints, several evaluations and practical anti-corruption activities indicated that the decrease arose from the improvement of Macao's public administration as well as the employment of more covert corruption tactics.

After analysing preliminary screening and following-up all the recorded cases, there were 126 criminal offences qualifying for handling while 54 of these qualified cases were commenced for investigation. Together with the backlog of 2005 and reopened cases, a total of 205 criminal offences were handled in 2006, of which 112 cases were commenced for investigation.

4.3 Cases Concluded and Referred to the Public Prosecutions Office

A total of 68 criminal offences were concluded in 2006, including 50 filed and 18 referred to the Public Prosecutions Office. The referred cases related mainly to fraud committed by public servants, abuse of power and receiving bribes. It also included electoral fraud cases forwarded from 2005 for handling.

The following are excerpts from selected cases referred to the Public Prosecutions Office in 2006:

February

A customs official was suspected of abuse of power and receiving bribes. After Chinese New Year in 2006, the CCAC received tip-off indicating that a customs officer stationed at the airport cargo station extorted a great amount of “red packet” money on the pretext of Chinese New Year. Accordingly, the CCAC investigators found on the staffs in the customs office of the cargo station a large amount of cash and “red packet” money. A customs inspector, 2 customs sub-inspectors and 9 customs officers were suspected of extorting various benefits from cargo delivery companies in exchange for efficient customs clearance. The suspects requested benefits such as moon cakes during Mid-Autumn Festival, Christmas party sponsoring, and “red packet” money during Chinese New Year, etc. Whenever delivery companies provided fewer benefits or were unwilling to contribute, the respective customs officer made things difficult for the companies involved; typically, they detained the companies’ goods for “examination”, thus preventing the companies from quickly picking up their goods. The case was referred to the Public Prosecutions Office on 10th February 2006.



February

A case of retention of voter registration cards was uncovered. During the 2005 Legislative

Assembly Election, 9 suspects - knowing that receiving benefits breached electoral regulations - gave their own voter registration cards to others to ensure the vote outcome according to the request of related parties. The case was referred to the Public Prosecutions Office on 23rd February 2006.

March

A breach of electoral regulations was uncovered. According to citizens' complaints, on 25th September 2005, the polling day of the Legislative Assembly Election, individuals wearing the "uniform" of a certain group of candidates assembled at several polling stations. Some

voters approached these individuals for registration after polling and it was suspected that illegal activity had occurred. The CCAC investigation suspected that a candidate and 52 members of a fellow provincial association had breached electoral regulations. The case was referred to the Public Prosecutions Office on 1st March 2006.

March

An inspector from the Macao Economic Services was discovered receiving bribes. Complainants accused the inspector of extorting money through a third party from factory owners in reward for not penalizing the factory following inspection. The CCAC conducted an in-depth investigation and found that an inspector Chio of the Macao Economic Services had conspired with a mediator surnamed Ng to extort bribes from factory owners during factory inspections conducted by the Macao Economic Services. This was achieved either by giving owners advance warning of the inspection or by assisting in handling fine-related matters after factory inspection. 4 suspects were involved including an inspector from the Macao Economic Services. The case was referred to the Public Prosecutions Office on 6th March 2006.



March

A case of bribery was uncovered. In March 2006, the CCAC received complaints that a woman surnamed Chan – a “tip-beggar” in casinos - was suspected of stealing chips from customers and was caught by casino staff on the spot. Chan attempted to bribe the casino staff in exchange for letting her leave the premises. The CCAC investigation, taking into account information and witnesses at the scene, suspected that Chan had offered bribes. The case was referred to the Public Prosecutions Office on 13th March 2006.

March

A member of staff of the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau was suspected of cheating his housing allowance. The CCAC investigations determined that the suspect, surnamed Wong, owned a self-invested property without mortgage but applied to respective department for a housing allowance from February 1995 to May 2004. The suspect made the application with the monthly payment sheet of another estate and a forged rental sheet issued by his brother. The total amount of fraudulent housing allowance exceeded MOP110,000.00 The case was referred to the Public Prosecutions Office on 14th March 2006.



March

A case of public servants suspected of abuse of power was uncovered. The 2 suspects were a manager of Macao Television Broadcasts Limited (Teledifusão De Macau S.A, TDM) surnamed Chan, and his wife, surnamed Lee. In 2005, the CCAC received complaints that when Chan, a departmental manager of TDM, purchased computer information facilities for TDM, corrupt practices were committed during consultation and contract awarding. According to investigations, he was suspected of not pursuing fair and reasonable principles and recused

himself during the purchase. As a result, several computer facility contracts were awarded to the company run by Chan's wife. The case was referred to the Public Prosecutions Office on 29th March 2006.

June

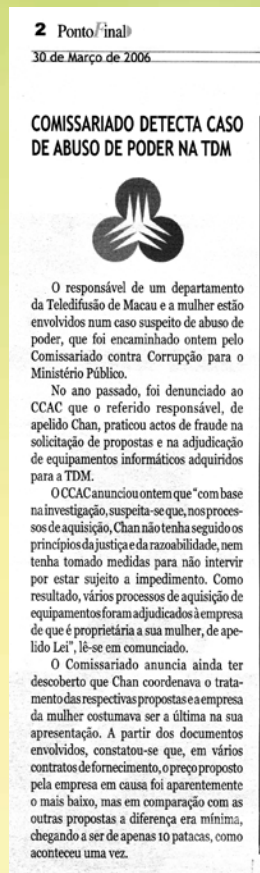
A case was disclosed in which public servants were suspected of allowance cheat. The CCAC received complaints that assistant members of staff of the Macao Foundation fabricated attendance and overtime work records in order to claim allowance. Investigations revealed that 2 members of staff of the UNESCO Centre of Macau, surnamed Lai and Leung, claimed allowance on many occasions by asking security personnel to "punch" their cards for them due to late arrival, early leaving and time off in the Mainland. The 5 suspects in this case were referred to the Public Prosecutions Office on 14th June 2006.

July

A public servant was suspected of housing allowance cheat. The CCAC received a complaint that a former member of staff of the Macao Monetary Authority had cheated his housing allowance. Subsequent investigations revealed that the staff member had illegally obtained more than MOP90,000.00-worth of housing allowances, of which MOP14,000.00 was gained by fraud and fabrication of documents. The case was referred to the Public Prosecutions Office on 27th July 2006.

July

The CCAC disclosed a case in which a member of staff of the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau cheated family and housing allowances. Investigations revealed that the staff member, surnamed Chan, was suspected of taking advantage of 2 colleagues' trust, and fabricated a false declaration statement which meant Chan's marital status qualified him for family allowances during 2002 and 2004. Chan defrauded the sum of MOP23,000.00s in family allowance. In addition, during this period Chan was suspected of forging another person's signature many times to fabricate rental sheets for the application of housing allowance from the government. A total of MOP35,000.00-worth of housing allowances was stolen. The case was referred to the Public Prosecutions Office on 27th July 2006.



August

The CCAC uncovered a case of governmental subsidy cheat. According to a complaint received by the CCAC, the chairman of a Macao boxing association surnamed Cheang made a false report to the Macao Sports Development Board about the number of participants taking part in an overseas competition in order to fraudulently obtain government subsidy. Cheang was suspected of fabricating documents and fraudulently obtaining over MOP50,000.00 in subsidy. The case was referred to the Public Prosecutions Office on 24th August 2006.

August

The CCAC uncovered a case in which 2 public servants had abused their power. 2 senior staff members of the Finance Services Bureau were suspected of retaining items originally for direct sale by abuse of power. The case was referred to the Public Prosecutions Office on 25th August 2006.

November

A case of public servant receiving bribes was uncovered. The CCAC investigations revealed that a TDM staff member surnamed Leong had rented his own car company license to a friend since starting employment with TDM in 1989 at a monthly rental of MOP2,000.00. Leong took ad-

vantage of his position in TDM to pass most of the TDM cars to the above car company for maintenance. Some 10% of the maintenance fee was taken by Leong as commissions. Records from 2000 to 2005 revealed that this TDM staff member had accepted commissions more than ten times, which constituted the offence of “accepting bribes for performing legal acts”. The case was referred to the Public Prosecutions Office on 29th November 2006.



4.4 Mutual Case Assistance in Cross-Regional Investigations, Exchange and Training

4.4.1 Mutual Case Assistance in Cross-Regional Investigations

In 2006, the CCAC assisted law enforcement agencies outside Macao in investigating 30 cases. In addition to the 15 cases forwarded from 2005, a total of 45 cases continued to undergo mutual investigation. By the end of 2006, the CCAC completed 26 cases on a mutual assistance basis. 19 cases are still under investigation. Likewise, the CCAC requested law enforcement agencies outside Macao to assist in the investigation of 8 cases.

The requests for mutual assistance in investigations received by the CCAC mainly came from the law enforcement departments of Mainland China and Hong Kong. Other requests came from law enforcement agencies in the US, Indonesia and Taiwan. In 2006, the CCAC succeeded in reclaiming illegal property in the amount of approximately MOP1.3 million. for law enforcement agencies outside Macao. Moreover, through cooperation with related Macao government departments, individuals who had made use of illegal assets for investment to obtain their investment-immigration rights in Macao were disqualified. In addition, the CCAC requested assistance in investigation and evidence collection from the law enforcement agencies of Mainland China, Hong Kong, Australia, Thailand, Singapore and other countries and regions. A good collaborative relationship with the law enforcement agencies of these countries and regions is established.

The CCAC organized the 2nd Symposium on Mutual Case Assistance – Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao from 14th to 16th September 2006. In addition to the mutual-assistance personnel and associations of the 3 regions, the symposium also invited representatives of the Supreme People’s Procuratorate as well as the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council to the symposium. In the symposium, the 3 parties had in-depth discussions regarding the practical problems they encountered during joint-investigation work. All representatives introduced the commencement procedure for mutual case assistance within their own scope. They dis-



2nd Symposium on Mutual Case Assistance – Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao

covered the commencement procedure for mutual case assistance within their own scope. They dis-

cussed the procedure of arranging witnesses for cross-regional testimony as well as assistance in retrieving illegal property. A common agreement was made between the representatives regarding the issue of escort duties pertaining to evidence collection in other regions.

4.4.2 Training

The CCAC has always been dedicated to improving the abilities of its investigators. In 2006, the CCAC staff attended many training courses, including two visits to the Chinese People's Public Security University for professional investigation-related training. The CCAC also sent two investigators to the Independent Commission against Corruption of Hong Kong for four months' training. Two groups were sent to Singapore for investigation training of different content. At the same time, the CCAC also invited Professor Bi Xiqian, an expert from the Chinese People's Public Security University, to Macao in order to hold a training course on special topics of interrogation skills. The course was attended by the CCAC investigators.

In addition, the CCAC conducted strict and comprehensive training for newly recruited investigators. The training period lasted for 17 weeks in locations such as the Mainland, Hong Kong and Macao. Trainers included not only the CCAC leaders and experienced investigators but Macao judges, prosecutors and university professors. The training content involved legal knowledge, criminal investigation skills, physical training, photographic skills, first aid, weapon usage, etc.



Professor Bi Xiqian of the Chinese People's Public Security University lectured investigators



Shooting training



Graduation ceremony of trainees

4.5 Cases Adjudicated by the Court

In 2006, the court adjudicated on a total of 8 cases uncovered by the CCAC. Some 46 suspects were found guilty, registered an increase of 167% and 318% respectively compared to 2005 while 3 cases were uncovered and 11 suspects found guilty. The number of people

involved reached the highest record over recent years. Suspects included a member of the former Finance Services Bureau who was on escape for years had been finally arrested and imprisoned. A customs officer convicted of receiving bribes was also imprisoned. It was also the first time that over 30 several defendants were found guilty of electoral crimes.

Table 13
Excerpts of court verdicts in 2006

Date of sentence	Defendant/Suspect	Status of defendant/suspect	Verdict
09/02/2006	Fernando Valentim da Silva Nogueira	Staff of former Finance Services Bureau	Defendant absent from trial, having absconded overseas for several years but arrested upon entry in 2006. After hearing, the collegial panel upheld judgement that the defendant was guilty of 7 counts of embezzlement and 5 counts of fraud. Judge noted that in the first trial defendant was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment and fined a penalty of 340 days (at MOP20.00 per day, totalling MOP6800.00). Due to the current, amended, <i>Penal Code</i> , defendant was found guilty on same counts but sentenced to 10 years imprisonment. Since the penalty was less severe under current <i>Penal Code</i> than former <i>Code</i> , less severe sentence of 10 years was passed upon defendant. In addition, defendant ordered to compensate 5 victims in total amount of more than MOP10 million (embezzled amount) with interest.
04/05/2006	Cheang Weng Kai	Policeman from Inspection Unit of former Marine Police	As defendant opted to confess in court and had returned defrauded amount to Pension Fund, judge convicted defendant of fraud and fined him for 90 days (MOP50.00 per day, totalling MOP4,500.00). If payment had not been made defendant would have been sentenced to 60 days imprisonment.
08/09/2006	Lok Kam Hong	Senior customs officer	Found guilty of receiving bribes and sentenced to 2 years and 9 months imprisonment without probation.
	Cheong Io Kun	Foreign wine shop owner	Found guilty of bribery and sentenced to one year's imprisonment without probation.
14/09/2006	Loi Man Heng	Car cleaning company staff	Found guilty of fraud, bribery and forging documents of special value; sentenced to 4 years and 9 months imprisonment without probation.
	Ku Chan Tong	Policeman in Traffic Department of Public Security Police Force	Found guilty of fraud, receiving bribes and forging documents of special value. The defendant was sentenced to 3 years and 6 months imprisonment without probation.
	Lou Chi Hong	Driver	Found guilty of fraud and forging documents. Consolidating with past criminal offences, defendant sentenced to 3 years imprisonment with 4 years probation.

Date of sentence	Defendant/Suspect	Status of defendant/suspect	Verdict
14/09/2006	Ng Ion Wa	Car company owner	Found guilty of fraud and sentenced to 3 years imprisonment with 3 years probation.
	Leong Choi I	Accountant in casino VIP hall	Found guilty of fraud and forging documents, sentenced to 2 years and 6 months imprisonment with 3 years probation.
	leong Ka Lok	Staff of acoustic car equipment company	Found guilty of fraud, sentenced to 2 years and 3 months imprisonment with 3 years probation.
	Lei Kit Un	Casino supervisor	Found guilty of fraud and forging documents, sentenced to 1 year and 10 months imprisonment with 2 years probation.
	Sin Tat Keong	Renovation worker	Found guilty of fraud and forging documents, sentenced to 1 year and 9 months imprisonment with 2 years probation.
	Chan Pan Wai	Cargo delivery driver	Found guilty of fraud, sentenced to 1 year and 6 months imprisonment with 2 years probation.
27/10/2006	Wat Kuai Heng	Auxiliary officer of the University of Macau Library	As defendant was returning money by instalments and was the first time defendant had committed a crime, collegial panel pronounced defendant guilty of fraud and sentenced to 1 year imprisonment with 2 years probation.
08/11/2006	Sio Hong Wai	Real estate agent	Found guilty of retention of voter registration cards, sentenced to 1 year and 6 months imprisonment without probation.
	Chong Wai Chon	Mineral water deliverer	Found guilty of retention of voter registration cards, sentenced to 1 year and 4 months imprisonment without probation.
	Tai Chou Un	Casino waiter	Found guilty of retention of voter registration cards, sentenced to 2 years imprisonment with 4 years probation, on condition of MOP10,000.00 fine to be paid to Macao SAR government within 3 months.
	Lok Chan Fong	High school student	Found guilty of retention and provision of voter registration cards, sentenced to 1 year and 9 months imprisonment in total with 3 years probation on condition that MOP5,000.00 fine to be paid to Macao SAR government within 3 months.
	Ku Kin Long	Casino dealer	Found guilty of retention of voter registration cards, sentenced to 1 year imprisonment with 3 years probation on condition that MOP5,000.00 fine to be paid to Macao SAR government within 3 months. Defendant's behaviour to be observed during probation and regularly monitored for progress by judge and Society Rehabilitation Office.
	Wong Sai Hong	Renovation worker	Five defendants found guilty of provision of voter registration cards and a fine of 120 days was to be paid to Macao SAR within legal period (MOP100.00 per day, totalling MOP12,000.00). If payment not made within set period, defendant to be imprisoned 80 days.
	Lei Weng Fat	Renovation worker	
	Ho Chak Pan	Hotel bell attendant	
	Lam Pui Leng	Casino waiter	
	Wong Cheok Kit	Casino dealer	
Kuok Si leng	High school undergraduate	Both defendants found guilty of provision of voter registration cards and a fine penalty of 120 days was to be paid to Macao SAR within legal period (MOP60.00 per day, totalling MOP7,200.00). If payment not made within set period, defendant to be imprisoned 80 days.	
Kuan Mou Keong	University student		

Date of sentence	Defendant/Suspect	Status of defendant/suspect	Verdict
15/12/2006	Leong Ioi Sang	Construction worker	Found guilty of electoral corruption and retention of voter registration cards; sentenced to 2 years and 6 months imprisonment without probation. Defendant deprived of political rights for 4 years.
	Kou Wai Man	Construction worker	Both defendants found guilty of electoral corruption and retention of voter registration cards; sentenced to 2 years imprisonment without probation. Defendants deprived of political rights for 4 years.
	Kuok Lok U	Former cross-border trader, now unemployed	
	Kuok Mun Wa	Construction worker	Found guilty of electoral corruption and retention of voter registration cards; sentenced to 1 year and 3 months imprisonment without probation.
	Fong Pak Keong	Construction worker	Found guilty of electoral corruption and retention of voter registration cards; sentenced to 9 months imprisonment without probation. Defendant deprived of political rights for 4 years.
	Lei Lai Peng	Housewife	Both defendants found guilty of electoral corruption and retention of voter registration cards; sentenced to 9 months imprisonment without probation.
	Lin Kin Hou	Casino public relations officer	
	Leong Kuan Meng	Gambling agent	Found guilty of electoral corruption and retention of voter registration cards and was fined a penalty of 300 days (MOP100.00 per day, totalling MOP30,000.00).
	Chan A Chan	Bar waiter	Found guilty of electoral corruption and retention of voter registration cards and was fined a penalty of 240 days (MOP100.00 per day, totalling MOP24,000.00).
	Lao Sin U	Temporary construction site worker	All 4 defendants found guilty of electoral corruption and retention of voter registration cards and each was fined a penalty of 180 days (MOP100.00 per day, totalling MOP18,000.00).
	Lei Kin Keong	Property manager	
	Ho Ka Kei	Casino dealer	
	Fong Kai Wa	Casino dealer	
	Kuong Un Pan	Form 6 high school student	Found guilty of electoral corruption and retention of voter registration cards and was fined a penalty of 180 days (MOP60.00 per day, totalling MOP10,800.00).
05/01/2007	Cheong Weng Kai	Casino bar counter attendant	Found guilty of electoral corruption and sentenced to 1 year and 8 months imprisonment without probation.
	Ip Chin Cheng	Casino dealer	All five defendants found guilty of electoral corruption and each was fined a penalty of 270 days (MOP100.00 per day, totalling MOP27,000.00).
	Lao Chi Hou	Bar counter attendant	
	Ho Lok Sim	Gambling slot machine attendant	
	Ho lao Pong	Casino dealer	
	Lam Chi Seng	Casino bar captain	

4.6 Declaration of Incomes and Properties

The system of declaration of incomes and properties is an important preventative and monitoring system over the property status of public servants. The CCAC conducts safekeeping,

filing and monitoring of the property declarations of Macao public servants within its scope of power. According to the current legal provision, public servants must declare their personal income and property and that of their spouse or anyone who has a spouse-equivalent living status upon start of employment, position transfer, resignation or every five years.

At the same time, according to paragraph 5 of article 4 of Law No. 10/2000, the CCAC supervises the standard and administrative correctness of any action involving properties and benefits. Since the law of Declaration of Incomes and Properties was put into practice, no declarer has had to suffer the legal consequences of inappropriate implementation of declaration duties. The work of property declaration has thus achieved the anticipated effect.

In 2006, the CCAC received property declaration forms from 7,791 public servants, including 2,343 staff upon start of work, 2,794 on position transfer, and 1,302 on resignation, 458 who were required to submit renewed property declarations upon expiry of five years and 29 who volunteered to renew their property data. Another 865 individuals pursued their duty of data provision as a spouse or with spouse-equivalent status.

Table 14
Number of individuals submitting property declaration form in 2006

Start of employment	2,343
Position transfer	2,794
Resignation	1,302
Five-year renewal	458
Voluntary renewal	29
Pursuit of data-provision duty	865
Total	7,791

In addition, the CCAC continued to hold seminars of Declaration of Incomes and Properties for departments with a great number of newly recruited staff in 2006. This was done to imbue new staff with a deeper knowledge of the meaning, importance and legal implications regarding the implementation of property-declaration duties. During the seminar, new staff also learned how to correctly complete the property declaration form.

