

**CHAPTER IV**  
**ANTI-CORRUPTION**

## Chapter VI – Anti-corruption

In 2007, the CCAC received 500 reports concerning criminal offences, a 15% decrease on the 586 reports received in 2006. Some 133 of the complaints were qualified to be follow-up; of these, 66 were commenced for investigation following preliminary screening, a 22% increase over that of the previous year. Some 28 cases were proactively initiated by the CCAC, in addition to cases carried over from 2006, which amounted to 113 criminal cases that required processing in 2007. An additional 18 cases were requests of mutual case assistance from overseas counterparts.

The CCAC brought 34 cases to a close in 2007, of which 11 were referred to the Public Prosecutions Office, and chiefly related to corruption by public servants, fraud, solicitation of bribes and abuse of power. 6 cases investigated by the CCAC - 3 of which concerned misdeeds in Legislative Assembly Elections - were subsequently heard by court.

While the number of reports is declining year on year, the criminal cases commenced for investigation by the CCAC in 2007 rose by 22.2% over those of the year before, amounting to some 66. This was due to CCAC's closer attention to social change, making proactive inspections when signs of graft appeared, and following up on new cases related to the Ao Man Long case. The cases proactively established by the CCAC on the two fronts together amounted to 28, the most in recent years.

### 4.1 The Ao Man Long Corruption and Power Abuse Case

One of the most important missions of the CCAC in 2007 was the completion of investigations of the Ao Man Long corruption and power abuse case plus the subsequent referral of the case to the Public Prosecutions Office for court proceedings.

In 2005, the CCAC initiated investigations against companies and persons involved in the Ao Man Long corruption case, and conducted a series of searches, financial investigations and analyses which led to the suspicion that colossal financial advantages were involved in the case. While those investigations revealed that the money had all been remitted overseas via local banks, it proved difficult for the CCAC to identify the eventual destination of the remittances and the identity of the recipients, as they were in places beyond the jurisdiction of

the CCAC. Subsequent investigations revealed that Ao Man Long had established numerous shell companies in the British Virgin Islands, through which he funnelled bribes to bypass the scrutiny of law enforcement agencies.

The CCAC did not for a moment falter in its investigation of the companies and persons involved in the Ao Man Long corruption case. In November 2006, the CCAC received allegations of Ao's corrupt practices, and in early December received a notification from the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) of Hong Kong, claiming that there had been a suspicious transfer of assets by Ao in Hong Kong. The CCAC promptly directed nearly all of its investigators to initiate an intensive 48-hour analysis on the existing findings and information about identified persons. Initial analysis concluded that Ao Man Long, the Secretary for Transport and Public Works of Macao at that time, was suspected of mega corrupt practices, and that the parties suspected of bribing him were construction companies and its related persons who had been previously investigated. The investigation now seemed to be getting somewhere.

At about 11:00pm on 6<sup>th</sup> December 2006, the CCAC inspectors arrested Ao Man Long on charges of accepting bribes to perform illegal acts, abusing power and unjustified wealth and was then brought to the CCAC offices for interrogation. The following day, Chief Executive of the Macao SAR Edmund Ho hosted a press conference accompanied by the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of the CCAC to announce to the media that Ao Man Long had been placed under arrest on charges of accepting bribes, among other offences. The SAR government then notified the central government according to regulations. Meanwhile, the central government announced the removal of Ao from his office and the corruption case was officially made known to the world, shocking both the citizens of Macao and the international community.



On 7<sup>th</sup> December 2006, the CCAC arraigned Ao's younger brother Ao Man Fu and his wife Ao Chan Wa Choi, his father Ao Veng Kong, local construction broker Ho Meng Fai, Chan Tong Sang, Frederico Marques Nolasco da Silva and others to the Public Prosecutions Office as suspects. On 8<sup>th</sup> December, Ao was remanded in custody at Macao Prison pending trial by order of the judge of preliminary trial of criminal offences at the Court of Final Appeal.



The first phase of investigation into Ao's corruption case was completed on 4<sup>th</sup> April 2007, the conclusion of four months' intensive effort. Findings indicated that while in office Ao abused his power to the benefit of several construction companies in return for huge kickbacks. It was verified that he had amassed assets worth over MOP800 million, including cash, bond certificates, deluxe watches, rare seafood and wines, among other things. His assets amounted to 57 times his total income over his civil service career.

On 6<sup>th</sup> June 2007, the Public Prosecutions Office initiated legal proceedings against Ao in the Court of Final Appeal on charges of serious bribe-taking, abuse of power, money laundering and unjustified wealth, among other charges. The case was consequently heard by the Court of Final Appeal in accordance with the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region and other applicable laws. Ao was convicted at his first trial and as a consequence became the first ministerial official to be prosecuted since the handover.



On 1<sup>st</sup> August 2007, the Court of Final Appeal announced its completion of the preliminary trial proceedings of Ao’s case. It declared that there was prima facie evidence for the 76 counts of criminal offence, including bribe-taking, money laundering, abuse of power, illicit financial participation in public affairs, making false declaration of incomes and unjustified wealth.

On 5<sup>th</sup> November 2007, the first of Ao’s corruption trials began in the presence of the prosecutor and defendant plus 100 or so witnesses; some 20 boxes of files were submitted for the court’s perusal. The trial lasted for more than one month, concluding on 30<sup>th</sup> January 2008 when the Court of Appeal passed final judgement. Ao was found guilty of 40 counts of bribe-taking, 13 counts of money laundering, 2 counts of abuse of power, 1 count of inaccuracy of the declared information, and 1 count of unjustified wealth. Ao was convicted of a total of 57 counts of criminal offence, and was liable to 230 years’ imprisonment. As the current *Penal Code* provides that imprisonment may not exceed 30 years, Ao was subsequently sentenced to 27 years and subjected to a fine of MOP240,000, while those assets amassed through corruption were confiscated.

**18 Projects for which Ao Man Long received \$164.42 million from Ho Meng Fai, as logged in Ao's Notebook**

New gymnasium for Macao Polytechnic Institute - \$1 million	Phase 1 of Macau Dome - \$10 million	Phase 2 of Macau Dome and additional projects - \$11.72 million	PO5 Project - \$32 million	Site preparation to east of Cotai - \$1 million	Phase 3 of Macau Dome - \$13 million
Phase 1 of Shooting Centre - \$5 million	Development of Grande Waldo Hotel - \$15 million	Phase 4 of Macau Dome and additional works for previous phase - \$15 million	Football field in northeast Cotai - \$3.5 million	Development of StarWorld Hotel - \$10 million	Road south of wastewater plant in Cotai - \$1.5 million
Phase 2 of Shooting Centre - \$4.2 million	Venetian Macao Convention and Exhibition Centre - \$3 million	Galaxy Cotai Mega Resort - \$4.5 million	Arts Garden and surrounding roads - \$5 million	Expansion of Macao Incineration Plant - \$20 million	Fit-out of StarWorld Hotel - \$1 million

**Declared by Ho Meng Fai directly and indirectly via third party bank accounts**

**Between February 2004 and July 2006, Ao Man Long received bribes totalling HKD162,193,000 from Ho Meng Fai via bank accounts controlled by him.**

£840,000 (June 2004)	HKD10 million (August 2004)	USD500,000 (December 2004)	HKD28 million (January to February 2005)
HKD18 million (October 2005)	HKD8.45 million (October 2005)	HKD31,983,000 (October to November 2005)	HKD35 million (July 2006)
			HKD15 million (June 2006)

Cited from the public hearing at Court of Final Appeal

Table 12  
Penalties for Conviction Counts of Ao's Criminal Offences

Offences	Counts	Penalties
Receiving bribes to perform illegal acts	11	7 years' imprisonment on each count
Receiving bribes to perform illegal acts	4	6 years' imprisonment on each count
Receiving bribes to perform illegal acts	5	5 years' imprisonment on each count
Receiving bribes to perform legal acts	11	1 year and 9 months' imprisonment on each count
Receiving bribes to perform legal acts	9	1 year and 6 months' imprisonment on each count
Money laundering	13	5 years' imprisonment on each count
Abuse of power	2	1 year and 6 months' imprisonment on each count
Inaccuracy of the declared information	1	1 year and 6 months' imprisonment
Unjustified Wealth	1	2 years' imprisonment and 240-day fine at MOP1,000 per day
Result: Ao was sentenced to 27 years' imprisonment and subjected to a fine of MOP240, 000 with assets amassed through corruption confiscated.		

On 14<sup>th</sup> January 2008, persons involved in the Ao case - including Ao's relatives, his wife Chan Meng leng, businessman Ho Meng Fai, Chan Tong Sang and Frederico Marques Nolasco da Silva – were put on trial at the Court of First Instance. Ho Meng Fai and Chan Meng leng were absent and placed on Interpol's "most wanted" list (Interpol Red Notice).

#### 4.2 Case Concluded and Referred to Public Prosecutions Office

In 2007, CCAC instigated 66 cases of criminal offence, with 45 cases carried over from 2006 plus 2 cases in which proceedings were re-opened. There were 113 criminal cases to be handled, of which 34 were concluded and 11 referred to the Public Prosecutions Office. Listed below is a summary of cases referred to the latter:

##### January

A case of public servant cheating housing allowance was uncovered. On 19<sup>th</sup> September 2006, a complainant alleged in person to the CCAC that a retired employee of the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau named Leong had cheated the Bureau with faked rental documents by claiming that he was renting the complainant's property, thus becoming eligible for the

government housing allowance. His fraudulence resulted in the complainant paying higher property tax, which exposed the case. The case was referred to the Public Prosecutions Office on 12<sup>th</sup> January 2007.

### March

During the investigation of Ao's corruption case, the CCAC summoned an inspector of the Gaming Inspection and Co-ordination Bureau to assist investigation. When the CCAC personnel approached the inspector, having identified themselves, and asked him to accompany them to the CCAC office to assist in the investigation the inspector brusquely refused to show his ID and declined to go to the CCAC premises. He pushed the CCAC staff when trying to leave, and even attacked the CCAC personnel despite their warning. His behaviour constituted resistance and coercion and was then sent to the Public Prosecutions Office. In the course of investigating his case, the CCAC found that the suspect, as a civil servant, possessed as many as 50 properties and 3 operating commercial shops. He was consequently suspected of being involved in other crimes. The CCAC then instituted case proceedings against him.

### April

The CCAC received an anonymous letter in November 2006 alleging that Ao Man Long, the then Secretary of Public Works and Transportation, had accumulated some MOP100 million in bank deposits. The suspicion was that this wealth had been amassed through corruption. The CCAC investigations led to the finding that between 2004 and 2006, bank accounts in Ao's name, and his accounts in the names of overseas companies, had accumulated funds amounting to more than HKD200 million. These funds originated from various construction companies in the Mainland, Hong Kong and Macao was transferred to Ao Man Long via complicated channels as kickbacks for using his power to grant them several of Macao's public construction projects. The projects included the Macau East





Asian Games Dome, Macao Polytechnic Institute gymnasium and new campus building, Macao International Shooting Centre, the design and construction of the third Bridge, construction of an underground parking lot in Cotai for heavy vehicles and additional works, design/development, operation and maintenance of the Special and Dangerous Waste Disposal Station of Macao, and the extension of concession contracts for CSR in Macao.

The CCAC found large sums of cash, including Hong Kong dollars, MOP and USD, and many items of jewellery in Ao's residence. Between 2000 and 2006, Ao and his wife Chan Meng leng possessed in their own names or in the names of other people assets totalling more than MOP800 million. Ao's case was referred to the Public Prosecutions Office in April 2007 for legal proceedings.



The day Ao went on trial, reporters flocked to the court to cover the story



The trials and sentencing of Ao Man Long had attracted attention of the media worldwide

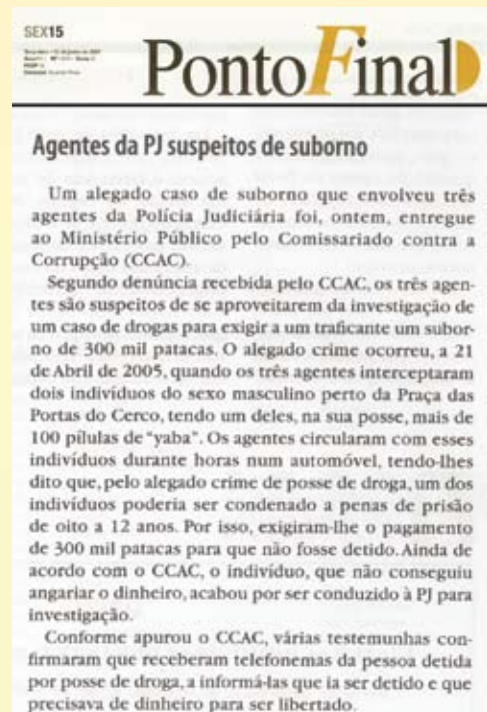
## May

This case was a side finding in the investigation of Ao's corruption case. The suspects comprised a person named Tang and others who helped Tang bribe Ao Man Long. They did this by using bank transfers, issuing cheques or bearer cheques, or even simply giving cash, similar to the methods used in money laundering. Investigations revealed that between December 2003 and June 2006 several large sums had been transferred from accounts under Tang's control to Ao's accounts in the form of cash, remittances and cheques. Some of the transfers were conducted by Tang's employees and his friends and involved more than HKD43 million. In addition, Tang also promised to give Ao 10% share of a company, 10% of the profits from a government estate management contract, a commercial shop, a villa and \$6 million more in cash. Suspects involved in the case included Ao Man Long, Chen Meng leng, various construction businessmen plus their employees and friends, a total of 10 persons. The case was transferred to the Public Prosecutions Office on 29<sup>th</sup> May 2007 for further proceedings.

## June

Judicial Police officers were suspected of receiving bribes in February 2006. The CCAC received a complaint from an imprisoned criminal alleging that on an afternoon in late April 2005 whilst smuggling the drug known as "Yaba" through Macao Immigration he was apprehended by 3 judicial police officers named Ng, Fong and Cheng, who demanded MOP300,000. When this was not forthcoming, the trafficker was taken to the Judicial Police for investigation. The CCAC investigations revealed that there were doubts in the police officers' handling of this drug trafficking case.

First, the three officers did not handcuff the suspect when apprehending him, and when they found the drugs they did not immediately notify their superiors. Instead, they toured Macao, during which time they allowed the trafficker to make several phone calls. It was not until three hours later that they finally returned to the Judicial



Police Headquarter with the trafficker. Through the testimony of several witnesses, and by checking and analysing the border crossing records of the parties concerned plus Ng's telephone call records, it was suspected that the 3 police officers were guilty of soliciting a bribe of MOP300,000 in return for letting the drug trafficker go free. The case was referred to the Public Prosecutions Office on 14<sup>th</sup> June 2007 for further proceedings.

## June

A case of Labour Affairs Bureau inspector soliciting bribes was uncovered on 30<sup>th</sup> April 2007, the CCAC received complaints from the Labour Bureau and a citizen alleging that a Labour Inspection Department inspector named Lei had solicited commission from the complainant in return for Lei facilitating employment in Macao. The case was referred to the Public Prosecutions Office on 15<sup>th</sup> June 2007.

## July

A prison-guard was nabbed for accepting bribes. Wong, a prisoner serving his sentence, made a phone call in July 2007 to a cell phone shop owner named Cheang to buy a cell phone, 3 SIM cards and 3 new batteries, at a total cost of HK\$3,900 and asked Cheang to download some pornographic videos for him. Wong telephoned another person named Leong to bribe a prison guard named Choi to facilitate the passage of those goods into the prison.

On 20<sup>th</sup> July 2007, the CCAC arrested Choi and Leong red-handed, and found on Choi the bribe of MOP10,000 from Leong plus the cell phone and the accessories brought to him by Leong. The prison guard Choi was detained on 21<sup>st</sup> July 2007 and the case transferred to the Public Prosecutions Office on 11<sup>th</sup> October 2007 for further processing.

## August

The CCAC cracked a case of construction project manager bribing health inspector. A letter was referred to the CCAC by the Health Bureau on 24<sup>th</sup> July 2007 alleging that during inspection of a construction site at Areia Preta by the bureau's health inspector at 3:00 pm on 20<sup>th</sup> July 2007, a female member of staff of the construction company placed an envelop containing MOP5,000 in his right-hand trouser pocket. The inspector suspected that somebody was attempting to bribe a public servant in order to pass the site check as soon as possible. The inspector reported the case to his superior. The case was handled by the Public Prosecutions Office on 1<sup>st</sup> August 2007.



## September

A prison guard was accused of bribe-taking. Following up on a complaint, the CCAC suspected that a prisoner surnamed Yip had purchased a 3G mobile phone from a phone shop in Área Preta through his girlfriend. The phone and a bribe of \$5,000 was then handed to a prison guard surnamed Leong via a shop staff member as an inducement to the guard to bring goods into the prison. The case was transferred to the Public Prosecutions Office on 14<sup>th</sup> September 2007.

## October

A man was caught bribing the driving examiner. In October 2007, the CCAC received a complaint from IACM, claiming that an examinee for a motorcycle driving licence had allegedly bribed a public servant to pass the exam. The CCAC initiated an investigation, finding that the examinee had violated road traffic rules by crossing a solid line and driving on the wrong side of the road when he/she was being tested for heavy motorcycle riding. The examiner then halted the driving test and failed the examinee. However, the examinee immediately offered MOP500 in order to secure a pass, which was rejected by the examiner as the act constituted bribery. The case has been referred to the Public Prosecutions Office.



**November**

This case constituted a part of the Ao corruption case. In order to assist Ho Meng Fai, Chan Tong Seng and Frederico Marques Nolosco da Silva in delivering bribes to Ao, the suspects in this case allegedly transferred bribes to Ao via credit transfer, cheques or bearer cheques, and even by cash. The method was similar to money laundering.

Following an in-depth investigation, the CCAC found that between 2004 and 2006 a number of large sums were deposited into the accounts held by third parties and other overseas companies and opened in banks in Hong Kong. These accounts were controlled by Ao. The amount involved totalled approximately HKD200 million. The sums that the suspect had accumulated came from accounts controlled by Ho, Chan and Silva. In other words, Ho, Chan and Silva anonymously transferred bribes to Ao via ‘brokers’.

The 26 suspects included a businessman surname Lam, Chan Meng leng, the sub-contractors, staff members and relatives of the construction brokers involved in the case plus individuals who helped Ao receive bribes. The case was transferred to the Public Prosecutions Office on 15<sup>th</sup> November 2007.

**November**

A former leader of the Macau Sports Development Board was suspected of abuse of power. In 2004, the CCAC received a report against a former leader of the Macau Sports Development Board. Investigations revealed that although the leader had known that massage therapist Poon, who was closely related to him, had not obtained an academic certificate for sports injury therapy, he still hired her as a doctor. As a result, Poon enjoyed illegitimate benefits in terms of salary,



working hours and title. At the same time, the leader was able to obtain massaging services from Poon in a more convenient way at a cheaper price. The case was referred to the Public Prosecutions Office on 15<sup>th</sup> November 2007.

### 4.3 Mutual Case Assistance in Cross-Regional Investigations, Exchange & Training

#### 4.3.1 Mutual Case Assistance in Cross-Regional Investigations

Mutual case assistance is one of the main duties of the CCAC. In 2007, the CCAC was requested assistance in 18 cases from Mainland China, Hong Kong and overseas. Some 21 cases were carried over from the previous year, of which 20 have been concluded. Therefore, the CCAC still has 19 cases to handle. The CCAC also obtained assistance from overseas law enforcement agencies in joint investigations. Co-operation with overseas anti-corruption entities played an important role in the successful solving of the Ao Man Long case. All of the processes of bribery and money laundering were carried out outside Macao. Supported by the overseas departments of law enforcement agencies – particularly the ICAC in Hong Kong - the CCAC managed to obtain key evidence. Moreover, the CCAC presented evidence at court hearings with judicial co-operation between Macao and Hong Kong.

Authorities in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao co-organise practical symposiums on the joint investigation of cases in order to review assistance in investigations over the previous year and future arrangements. The 2007 symposium on Mutual Case Assistance - Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao was held by ICAC in Hong Kong. The CCAC representatives attended the meeting. The representatives of the 3 authorities reviewed and shared their experiences of assistance in investigations and reached a common consensus regarding the reinforcement and control of the system of mutual case assistance, establishment of system of case assistance of urgent cases, procedures of witness's presence in court, systems of exchanging intelligence, enhancement of efficiency of assistance in case investigations, and the standardisation of procedures for handling banking information.



#### 4.3.2 Recruitment and Training

In 2007, the CCAC conducted the 6<sup>th</sup> recruitment and training programme for investigator. Following the written examination, body fitness test, home visit and interview, the CCAC recruited 15 candidates from more than 2,000 applicants, the largest recruitment of investigators that the CCAC has ever undertaken. Between August and December 2007, the CCAC initiated a four-month training programme; which include law studies, physical fitness, teamwork, inspection skills, firearms and professional conduct. They were also sent to the People's Procuratorate of Guangdong Province and the ICAC to receive training. The instructors comprised experts and scholars from China, Hong Kong, Portugal and Macao. After passing some 20 professional examinations, the trainees officially took up their CCAC posts in January 2008.

In order to continuously advance investigations skills, the CCAC hired local judge Mário José de Oliveira Chaves - the former Chief Judge of the collegiate of the Court of First Instance of Macao - to share professional legal knowledge about inspection and court work. Professor Hao Hongkui, the Provost of the Chinese People's Public Security University, was also invited to teach virtual inspection and intelligence science.

In 2007, the CCAC dispatched two groups of investigators to the Chinese People's Public Security University for studies. The CCAC also enrolled some in the inspection training and Chief Investigators' Command Course held by the ICAC. Chief investigation officers were also enrolled on courses such as the Management of Serious Crime Programme (MOSC) organised by the Australian Federal



Trainees visited other places to receive training



Police (AFP) in Canberra in Australia and the Asian Regional Law Enforcement Management Programme (ARLEMP) organised by AFP in Ha Nam in Vietnam.



CCAC personnel participated in MDSC held in Australia

#### 4.4 Evaluation of Incorruptibility in Macao by International Institutions

In 2007, the anti-corruption work in Macao caught the attention of the world. As at September 2007- according to the annual report of Transparency International, an international anti-corruption organisation - the Corruption Perception Index of Macao ranked 34<sup>th</sup> among 180 countries and regions in the world, registering a drop compared with its 26<sup>th</sup> position the previous year. However, of 25 countries and regions in Asia-Pacific, Macao occupied 6<sup>th</sup> place just as it had in previous years. According to the yearbook of the Hong Kong-based Political and Economic Risk Consultancy for 2007, the Corruption Perception Index of Macao ranked 4<sup>th</sup> among 13 countries and regions in Asia. The ranking was the same as the previous year.

#### 4.5 Cases Adjudicated by the Court

6 cases investigated by the CCAC were brought to trial in 2007, involving 31 defendants, 14 of whom were found guilty, and three of whom were public servants. Details of the cases are listed as follows:

Table 13  
Excerpts of court verdicts in 2007

Date of Sentence	Defendant/ Suspect	Status of Defendant/Suspect	Verdict
28/02/2007	Antonio Luis Cachinho	Chief Inspector of Gaming Inspection and Co-ordination Bureau	The 2 defendants were found guilty of abuse of power and sentenced to 1 year imprisonment with 2 years' probation. The court found them guilty of committing serious offences which adversely affected the reputation of Macao SAR Government, damaging the government's image of altruism and impartiality.
	Jaoquim Duarte De Assis	Principal Inspector, Gaming Inspection and Co-ordination Bureau	
09/03/2007	Lei Seng	Property developer	The defendant was found guilty of employing illegal workers and sentenced to 5 months' imprisonment. The Judge asserted that there were many cases like this in society, therefore the penalty must not be substituted by a fine. However, as the defendant was a first offender and had no criminal record, the court put him on 2 years' probation on condition that he paid MOP5,000 to the Macao SAR Government within 2 months, and case processing fees to 3 judiciary units plus a sum of MOP500 to the public judiciary fund.
27/03/2007, 12/06/2007	Wu Lin	Candidate No. 3 of United Citizens Association of Macau; President, Community Association from SanShan, Fuzhou	The judges of the Collegiate Bench remarked at the trial that since electoral bribery seriously affected the image of fairness of the Legislative Assembly, such criminal acts should be seriously condemned to protect the public interest and ensure the validity of law and citizens' confidence in the social order. The Collegiate Bench found the 8 defendants guilty of electoral bribery. The first 3 defendants Wu Lin, Sun Ian Kuan and Hoi Fong Heng were the culprits in the case and were convicted of abetting in retention of voter registration cards in repeated offences of electoral bribery in voter registration. As the acts were carried out as collective behaviour, the offences qualified for an aggravated penalty. They were sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment with their political rights deprived for 5 years. Fourth defendant Lam Wing Hong was found assisting third defendant Hoi Fong Heng in collecting and managing voter registration cards, so he was found guilty of repeated offences of retention of voter's registration cards and therefore sentenced to 1 year and 9 months' imprisonment. His political rights were suspended for 5 years. The 15 <sup>th</sup> defendant Wong Wai Heng, the 16 <sup>th</sup> defendant Ng Ut Teng, the 17 <sup>th</sup> defendant Chan Chong Fu and the 20 <sup>th</sup> defendant Wong Meng Tak were accused of passing voter registration cards to other persons. They were convicted of retention of voter registration cards and sentenced to 9 months' imprisonment and 2 years' probation.
	Sun Ian Kuan	Deputy Director, Community Association from SanShan, Fuzhou	
	Hoi Fong Heng	Deputy Director, Community Association from San Shan, Fuzhou	
	Lin Yong kang	Accountant, Chong Nga International Travel Ltd.	
	Ip Lai Chan	Head of Women's Department, Community Association from San Shan, Fuzhou	
	Lam Pui I	Area Manager, ING Life	
	Hoi Fong Kuan	Jeweller, Vennace Watches & Jewellery	
	Cheang Ka Neng	Salesperson, Vennace Watches & Jewellery	
	Un Seng Peng	Decoration worker	
	Wong Pou On	Property agent	
Poon Lai I	Unemployed		

Date of Sentence	Defendant/ Suspect	Status of Defendant/Suspect	Verdict
	Pun Lai Kun	Worker, Fashion Knitting Factory	
	Ao Wai Leng	Housewife	
	Ip Wai Peng	Cleaner, Women's Association of Macau	
	Wong Wai Heng	Painter	
	Ng Ut Teng	Salesperson, Hoi Tin Tong Herbal Medicine	
	Chan Chong Fu	Electrician, Yun San Electrical Appliance Shop	
	Wong Lon	Security Guard, Macao Property Management Company	
	Tong Mei Peng	Salesperson, Vennace Watches & Jewellery	
	Wong Meng Tak	Unemployed	
	Maria Assunta, Batalha Sou	Property agent	
	Chan Cheok Pan (a total of 22 defendants)	Property agent	
23/03/2007	Chan Kong Pou	Staff, Accounting Department, Education and Youth Affairs Bureau	The court confirmed the defendant's offence, commenting that as a public servant the defendant had taken advantage of his position to gorge monthly representations on overtime working hours at the expense of the government, and committed the offence 4 times. Since the court defined him as serial offender and his behaviour had damaged government interests, he was found guilty of embezzlement and sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment. As a first offender, the court ordered him to serve 2 years' probation. The defendant was ordered to repay the overtime payments of MOP23,666.70 to the government within 90 days.
10/05/2007	Wong Tin Hoi	Unemployed	Both defendants were convicted of 47 counts of retaining voter registration cards. The Colligate Bench ascertained that the accusations were duly proved. Though electoral bribery seriously swayed the impartiality of the Legislative Assembly and the government's image, disturbing harmony in society, the defendants were first offenders. They were sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment and had their political rights revoked for 3 years.
	Lai lat Kuai	Manager of shopping mall	

Date of Sentence	Defendant/ Suspect	Status of Defendant/Suspect	Verdict
07/11/2007	Mak X X	Candidate, Legislative Assembly Election in 2005	The judge remarked that the 3 defendants were found abetting members of the compatriot association in wearing a certain campaign uniform comprising short sleeved T-shirts in X colour representing an electoral group, and gathered near the ballot station on election day. But the T-shirts in X colour did not bear or display any expressions related to the group. The law pertaining to such behaviour does not countenance liberal interpretation. Therefore, the 3 defendants were proved not guilty in law. However, the judge pointed out that although the defendants were found not guilty, they deserved criticism for their behaviour and that their acts might involve electoral bribery. The Public Prosecutions Office appealed the case in the Court of Second Instance.
	Chan X X	President of a compatriot association	
	Lei X	Executive Director of a compatriot association	

In 2007, the CCAC solved 7 cases related to electoral bribery concerning the Legislative Assembly Election in 2005. 5 of the cases have gone through court trial proceedings. 75 defendants were involved in the 5 cases, and 40 of them were found guilty. Of the guilty defendants, 14 were sentenced to imprisonment without probation. 7 of them were sentenced to imprisonment on probation. The remaining 19 defendants were fined. The most severe sentence was 4 years' imprisonment. One of the convicted defendants was a candidate of the Legislative Assembly Election. The least severe sentence was 9 months' imprisonment. 4 defendants with offence of electoral corruption were subject to 5 years' suspension of political rights. In other words, they were prohibited from participating in the election of the Legislative Assembly and voting in elections for 5 years. In addition, 2 cases related to the election have yet to be heard in court, involving a total of 137 suspects.

#### 4.6 Declaration of Incomes and Properties

Paragraph 5, article 4 of Law no. 10/2000 grants CCAC the power to supervise the standard and administrative correctness of any action involving properties and benefits. In this regard, the CCAC received a total of 8,257 property declaration forms from 9,380 individuals in 2007, details of which are listed as following:

Appointment	2,818
Renewal	2,382
Termination of position	1,632
Five-year renewal	487
Voluntary renewal with that of spouse	289
Pursuit of data-provision duty	628
Voluntary renewal	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,257</b>

In 2007, the CCAC also undertook to explain the procedures of property declaration to Macao's public servants, as well as sharing related experiences to its counterparts from other regions.