



CHAPTER IV
ANTI-CORRUPTION

Chapter IV – Anti-Corruption

In 2008, the reports related to criminal cases saw a year-on-year increase, but the cases commenced for investigation decreased significantly. The criminal cases uncovered mainly involved public servants' alleged acceptance of bribe, embezzlement, power abuse and fraud. The follow-up on the corruption case of former Secretary for Transport and Public Works and the recovery of the bribe money are still ongoing while part of it has been recouped. As to the supervision on the Legislative Assembly Election 2009, the CCAC has established the Task Force to Fight Against Electoral Corruption and the preventive works have been commenced. In compliance with the government's policies, the CCAC has commenced the study on corruption in the private sector and has submitted the legislative proposal. Apart from investigating into corruption cases, the CCAC also upgraded its resources and increased its investigative power by submitting proposal for the amendment of the Organizational Law, recruiting more investigators, continuing to strengthen personnel training, enhancing the exchange and cooperation with other law enforcement agencies and expanding the Centre for Declaration of Incomes and Properties.

4.1 Numbers of Reports and Cases Commenced for Investigation

In 2008, the CCAC received a total of 553 reports involving criminal cases, registering an increase of 11% over 2007 (500 reports). Including 88 cases qualified for handling and those carried over from 2007 and re-opened in 2008, the CCAC handled a total of 197 criminal cases in 2008.

The CCAC commenced a total of 111 criminal cases for investigation in 2008 with 31 cases commenced in 2008, 79 cases carried over from 2007 and one case re-opened. Moreover, the CCAC handled 33 cases that required assistance requested by counterparts outside the territory, including 12 received in 2008, 19 carried over from 2007 and 2 re-opened.



Table 12
Cases received by the Anti-Corruption Bureau compared with 2007

Statistics	2007	2008	Difference
Total number of cases recorded	736	796	+8%
Criminal reports	500	553	+11%
Criminal cases qualified for handling	133	88	-34%
Total number of criminal cases qualified for handling (Including cases carried over from 2007 and re-opened in 2008)	207	197	-5%
Commenced cases	66	31	-53%

4.2 Summary of Cases Concluded and Transferred to Public Prosecutions Office

The cases concluded in 2008 totalled 46, including 10 cases transferred to the Public Prosecutions Office, 34 cases of which the investigations were completed and 2 cases re-filed following re-investigation. Compared with 2007, there were a 35% increase in criminal cases concluded and a 9% decrease in cases transferred to the Public Prosecutions Office, while the number of cases of which the investigations were completed increased by 70%.

Table 13
Cases completed by the Anti-Corruption Bureau compared with 2007

Statistics	2007	2008	Difference
Cases transferred to Public Prosecutions Office	11	10	- 9%
Cases investigated completely	20	34	+70%
Cases re-opened and re-filed	1	2	
Combined cases	2	0	
Total number of concluded criminal cases	34	46	+35%

The summaries of cases transferred to the Public Prosecutions Office are listed below:

The CCAC discovered 3 cases involving prison guards who received bribe in 2008.

In January 2008, a prison guard surnamed Sou was suspected to accept bribe in exchange for smuggling mobile phones into the prison for inmates. On 16th January, he was caught by the CCAC investigators while bringing 3 brand new mobile phones with accessories to the prison after taking them from 2 different places in Macao in the evening. It was discovered that he charged MOP7,000 to MOP8,000 for each phone he smuggled. In the course of the investigation, someone confessed that he had requested other people to smuggle mobile phones for him. It was suspected that someone was engaged in illegal football betting and had owed a large debt and hence took the risk. Co-operating with the Macao Prison, the CCAC launched a raid immediately and seized 7 mobile phones and some accessories believed to be related to the case. The prison guard and an inmate surnamed Lei allegedly accepted bribe and offered bribe respectively. The case was referred to the Public Prosecutions Office on 17th January.

JORNAL TRIBUNA DE MACAU | SEXTA-FEIRA, 18 DE JANEIRO DE 2008 | W

Guarda prisional suspeito de corrupção passiva

Um guarda prisional no activo é suspeito da prática de corrupção passiva, por alegadamente ter aceite vantagens ilícitas e transportado telemóveis para um recluso de forma ilegal

O guarda, de apelido Sou, foi interceptado por investigadores do Comissariado contra a Corrupção (CCAC) na quarta-feira, ao anoitecer, quando levantou, em dois locais, três telemóveis novos e respectivos acessórios, para levar para o estabelecimento prisional, indica uma nota do organismo de combate à corrupção.

No caso está envolvido um recluso, de apelido Lei, suspeito de corrupção activa, esclarece o CCAC, adiantando que o guarda foi ontem encaminhado para o Ministério Público por alegada corrupção passiva.

De acordo com as informações de que dispõe, o CCAC suspeita que, desde o ano passado, Sou tenha aceite dinheiro oferecido por um recluso e transportado clandestinamente telemóveis, carregadores e cartões pré-pagos para o estabelecimento prisional. "Estes actos ilícitos não mostram indícios de parar ainda que, no ano passado, o CCAC tenha detido vários guardas prisionais suspeitos de aceitarem vantagens ilícitas para entregar telemóveis e outros objectos a reclusos", frisa o Comissariado.

O organismo salienta ainda que tais actos começam inclusive a ser praticados por vias indirectas, para que o autor e os objectos de prova não sejam descobertos no mesmo local e momento.

"Primeiro, o dinheiro deixa de ser entregue directamente. Segundo, o telemóvel é entregue ao recluso só num momento oportuno e após o recebimento do dinheiro. Terceiro, no intuito de reduzir o risco, opta-se por transportar vários telemóveis de cada vez, em lugar de um só, exigindo deste modo o pagamento de mais dinheiro", pode ler-se no comunicado.

Os telemóveis apreendidos na acção do CCAC são de modelos modernos e para o seu transporte é exigido um pagamento de sete a oito mil patacas. Segundo o CCAC, no decorrer da investigação, foi confessado um pedido a terceiro para transportar telemóveis. Neste caso, há ainda indícios de que por trás do referido acto poderão estar dívidas resultantes de apostas ilegais em jogos.

Durante a noite da ontem, o Estabelecimento Prisional prestou apoio ao CCAC nas buscas a celas, onde foram encontrados sete telemóveis e um conjunto de acessórios supostamente ligados ao presente caso.



In February 2008, the CCAC detected another case of prison guards' acceptance of bribe. The 19 people involved included 3 prison guards and a public servant of the Secretariat for Security, who allegedly accepted bribe to perform illicit acts, while 8 inmates and other 7 people allegedly offered bribes. The CCAC discovered this criminal syndicate after investigating for over a year. The prison guards involved in this case allegedly accepted bribe in return for smuggling prohibited items, including cash, mobile phones, wine and pornographic movies downloaded to mobile phones to the prison for inmates. Assisted by the Macao Prison in the course of investigation, the CCAC seized many mobile phones, SIM cards, accessories and other prohibited items from the prison according to the information provided by the Macao Prison. The case was adjudicated on 19th February 2009. The 3 prison guards were sentenced to imprisonments ranging from 2 to 3 years without probation, while 6 bribers were sentenced to 1-year imprisonment without probation.



Prohibited items found on the prison guard and seized from the prison

In August 2008, a public servant surnamed Chan who worked for the prison allegedly took advantage of his position to smuggle prohibited items including SIM cards and mooncake coupons into the prison. On 20th August 2008, Chan was arrested by the CCAC investigators after receiving the prohibited items and a suspected bribe of MOP6,800 from a middleperson. He was suspected of bribe accepting and duress and the case was undergoing further inspection.

From April to June in 2008, the CCAC transferred 4 cases involving Ao Man Long's corruption case to the Public Prosecutions Office.

The first case was related to 3 businessmen surnamed Ng, Tang and Ngai of Kun Fai Construction and Engineering Company who had allegedly bribed Ao Man Long. According to the investigation, the company had many times directly given Ao bribe in cash to secure

the granting of public construction projects including the expansion and redevelopment of the Macao Stadium in Taipa and the Phase 2 of Expansion of Macao stadium – parts next to the Hockey Pitch. Ao even ordered the Land, Public Works and Transport Bureau to change the grade in order to secure the company’s concession for the projects.

The second case was related to 4 people of Shun Heng Construction Company, including a man surnamed Chan. It was discovered in the investigation that Ao abused his power and instructed the DSSOPT in order to help Chan to secure the granting of public construction projects, the approval of construction plans, the granting of construction licenses and the approval of extension of time of foundation construction, and quickened the handling and relaxation of restriction on height of building or plot ratio. Chan has many times transferred the bribe money to the bank accounts allegedly controlled by Ao through his own or his relatives’ bank accounts in Hong Kong.

The third case was a case separated from Ao’s corruption case for independent investigation following the CCAC’s analysis. It was discovered that Ao, Pedro Chiang, Chan Meng leng and some other people had allegedly committed crimes including bribe accepting and offering, taking economic advantage of legal proceeding and fraud, etc.

The fourth case was also a case separated from Ao’s case and was commenced for independent investigation. It mainly involved the crimes committed by Ao due to his acceptance of bribe from Pedro Chiang, including accepting bribes for performing illegal acts, fraud and taking economic advantage of legal proceeding, etc.



Other cases:

In January 2008, a case involving a supervisory staff of the Port Authority who had allegedly embezzled public property was discovered. Based on a complaint received, the CCAC found that supervisor of the Car Maintenance Centre under the Port Authority allegedly lent the professional maintenance equipments and tools owned by the Centre to a car maintenance shop which he was familiar with many times between 2005 and 2007. The public servant and the shop owner allegedly committed the offence of embezzlement and the case has been transferred to the Public Prosecutions Office.

On 17th April 2008, a case of defrauding insurance was discovered. It originated from a case of obtaining insurance by fraud several years ago. According to a report received, it was suspected that a traffic police officer conspired with other people to fabricate false reports on traffic accidents in attempt to defraud insurance. After the investigation, the CCAC found that 4 people including Ng, Lio, Wong and Sio defrauded insurance by reporting false traffic accidents.

On 23rd April 2008, a case involving public servants who had committed fraud and forged documents was detected. The CCAC discovered in the investigation that a couple surnamed Kam and Cheok, who worked for the Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau and the Labour Affairs Bureau respectively, had allegedly forged rental receipts in attempt to defraud housing allowances. One of them had even committed the fraud for 10 years.

On 25th September 2008, a case of a public servant who had committed fraud was discovered. The CCAC found in the investigation that a judiciary clerk who worked for the Court of First Instance was suspected to have many times breached the provision that prohibited public servants from entering gaming facilities. For over 500 days in the past 4 years, the suspect had allegedly entered casinos. Among the 500 days, on 50 days he were absent from his duties. Moreover, of around 100 days of sick leave he took in the past 2 years, 74 days were allegedly taken by fraud and he was suspected to have entered casinos at that time. The total pay obtained in his sick leave was equivalent to about MOP60,000.

On 5th December 2008, a case of a public servant who had conspired with his relative to commit offences including power abuse, fraud, taking economic advantage of legal proceeding, embezzlement, forging documents and offering / accepting bribe in the process of

public procurement was revealed. The CCAC found in the investigation that the chief of an autonomous entity of the Macao government was suspected to have abused his authority to directly award a majority of the construction works and acquisition of public goods and services of the entity to a number of companies established or controlled by one of his relatives since 2004. Also, he restricted the request for quotation to those companies only. As a result, all quotations were manipulated and the prices of some of the projects were 40% higher than the actual sub-contracting costs. Moreover, his relative has allegedly forged the stamps and documents of other companies so that collusive bids were made. The total price of all construction and acquisition projects involved was about MOP6 million. The public servant has also allegedly embezzled the goods and facilities purchased by the autonomous entity. It was also discovered in the investigation that the chief was the final beneficiary of a private firm and had allegedly gained benefits worth more than MOP20,000 through his relative's acquisition of services from the private firm.

4.3 Court Verdicts

In 2008, there were 9 cases discovered by the CCAC and adjudicated by courts, involving a total of 23 defendants of whom 20 were found guilty. The conviction rate reached 87%. Ao Man Long and his wife, Chan Meng Ieng, were heavily sentenced by the Court of Final Appeal to imprisonments of 27 years and 23 years respectively, while Ao's younger brother, Ao Man Fu, sister-in-law, Ao Chan Wa Choi, and father, Ao Veng Kong, and the businessmen who offered bribes were also convicted.

The details of cases heard and adjudicated by courts are as below:

1. Date of Sentence: 30 / 01 / 2008

Case Summary: San Meng Fai Construction and Engineering Co. Ltd., Chon Tit (Macao) Engineering Co. Ltd. and Polymile Limited of Hong Kong offered tremendous bribes many times to former Secretary for Transport and Public Works, Ao Man Long, as rewards for Ao's assistance in securing the concession for a number of public works in Macao.

Defendant / Suspect	Status of defendant / suspect	Factors on Measurement of Penalty	Verdict
Ao Man Long	Secretary for Transport and Public Works	The defendant was one of the highest - level officials of the Macao SAR Government and the amount of bribes involved was very tremendous. The criminal facts have brought and would continue to bring extremely negative effect on the image of the Macao SAR and the public servants. Meanwhile, the number of times he accepted bribes for performing illegal acts and the related money laundering activities reflected that the defendant was really greedy and the level of wilfulness was especially serious. Also, the defendant neither confessed to the facts nor showed any signs of regret at the hearing.	<p>11 counts of accepting bribes for performing illicit acts-7 years' imprisonment for each count;</p> <p>4 counts of accepting bribes for performing illicit acts-6 years' imprisonment for each count;</p> <p>5 counts of accepting bribes for performing illicit acts-5 years' imprisonment for each count;</p> <p>11 counts of accepting bribes for performing licit acts-1 year and 9 months' imprisonment for each count;</p> <p>9 counts of accepting bribes for performing licit acts-1 year and 6 months' imprisonment for each count;</p> <p>13 counts of money laundering-5 years' imprisonment for each count;</p> <p>2 counts of power abuse-1 year and 6 months' imprisonment for each count;</p> <p>1 count of inaccuracy of the declared information-1 year and 6 months' imprisonment;</p> <p>1 count of unjustified wealth-2 years' imprisonment and a 240-day fine at MOP1,000 per day.</p> <p>The aforementioned penalties were combined into a 27 years' imprisonment plus a fine of MOP240,000 which could be replaced with a 6-month additional imprisonment. Part of the defendant's property was confiscated.</p>

2. Date of Sentence: 14 / 02 / 2008

Case Summary: The chief of Macao Vehicle Association and a public servant allegedly obtained advantages from the Macao SAR Government by fraud in the course of co-organizing the Macau Grand Prix.

Defendant / Suspect	Status of defendant / suspect	Factors on Measurement of Penalty	Verdict
Alberto Ferreira Sin	President of Executive Committee of Macao Vehicle Association	After the hearing, the Collegiate Bench could not verify that the defendant had embezzled public fund. Due to the principle of presumption of innocence, the defendant was acquitted.	Acquitted
Chan Chan Po	Qualified Worker of the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau	As a public servant, the defendant improperly used the activity fund though he knew that the activity he participated in was organized by the authority. Therefore, the crime should be liable for penalty.	The defendant was convicted of embezzlement and was sentenced to 7 months' imprisonment with 1 year' probation plus a payment of 4 judiciary units and relevant expense for the hearing. All money seized in the case was confiscated.

3. Date of Sentence: 29 / 05 / 2008

Case Summary: A staff of the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau (IACM) was suspected to falsely report his marital status and forge rental receipt in attempt to defraud family subsidies and housing allowances.

Defendant / Suspect	Status of defendant / suspect	Factors on Measurement of Penalty	Verdict
Chan Kam Tong	Qualified Worker of the IACM	As the defendant pleaded guilty at the hearing and the offence was not too serious and did not involve a large sum of money; therefore, the Collegiate Bench determined that fine had sufficient deterrent effect.	The defendant was convicted of fraud and was sentenced to a 180-day fine at MOP60 per day, totalling MOP10,800. The fine could be replaced by a 120-day imprisonment. Moreover, the defendant had to pay MOP23,350 plus interest as restitution to the IACM, a sum of 5 judiciary units and expense for the hearing.

4. Date of Sentence: 04 / 06 / 2008

Case Summary: Secretary for Transport and Public Works, Ao Man Long, accepted tremendous bribes many times in return for assisting some businessmen including Ho Meng Fai, Chen Dongsheng and Federico Marques Nolasco da Silva in securing the grant of a number of

public works. Ao even controlled a number of relatives to assist in handling the bribes through money laundering. The case mainly put other suspects of Ao's corruption case except Ao Man Long on trial, such as his wife, father and younger brother.

Defendant / Suspect	Status of defendant / suspect	Factors on Measurement of Penalty	Verdict
Chan Meng leng	Senior Advisory Officer of the Government Information Bureau	As the crimes committed by all of the defendants brought negative effects to the society and they had assisted Ao Man Long in executing his criminal plan for a long time, which accomplished his plan and inflated his ambition. As a result, the reputation and dignity of the Macao SAR Government were seriously damaged and the social development was hindered. They should be strongly censured for their ethics and behaviour.	8 counts of money laundering—5 years' imprisonment for each count; 1 count of unjustified wealth—2 years' imprisonment; 1 count of failing the obligation to co-operate as the spouse in declaration of properties and incomes – 1-year imprisonment; The aforementioned penalties were combined into a 23 years' imprisonment plus a 360-day fine at MOP1,000 per day, totalling MOP360,000.
Ao Man Fu	Owner of Branch of Tai Kun Tailor Shop	Knowing that her husband, Ao Man Long, had, for a long time, repeatedly accepted bribe by using his authority, the 1 st accused, as a public servant, still assisted him in evading the law. Her wilfulness was strong and severe and the number of times she committed the offences was also large.	8 counts of money laundering—5 years' imprisonment for each count; The penalties were combined into a 18 - year imprisonment. (Following the appeal to the Court of Second Instance, the charge was changed to 1 count of money laundering carried out in a continuous way and the defendant was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment.)
Ao Chan Wa Choi	Clerk of Lei Po Development Co. Ltd.	Knowing that Ao Man Long, as a public servant, had accepted bribes by using his authority for a long time, the 2 nd , 3 rd and 4 th accused, as his close relatives, still provided him with assistance to have the illegalities concealed, significantly encouraging Ao's criminal acts	5 counts of money laundering—5 years' imprisonment for each count; The penalties were combined into a 13 years' imprisonment (Following the appeal to the Court of Second Instance, the charge was changed into 1 count of money laundering carried out in a continuous way and the defendant was sentenced to a 4 years and 6 months' imprisonment.)
Ao Veng Kong	Owner of Tai Kun Tailor Shop		3 counts of money laundering—5 years' imprisonment for each count; The penalties were combined into a 10 years' imprisonment (Following the appeal to the Court of Second Instance, the charge was changed into 1 count of money laundering carried out in a continuous way and the defendant was sentenced to a 4 years' imprisonment.)

Defendant / Suspect	Status of defendant / suspect	Factors on Measurement of Penalty	Verdict
Ho Meng Fai	Director of San Meng Fai Construction and Engineering Co. Ltd.	The 5 th accused, Ho Meng Fai, the 6 th accused, Chen Dongsheng, and the 7 th accused, Frederico Marques Nolasco Da Silva, respectively offered money to Ao Man Long in order to obtain the concessions for public works, violating the principles of fairness, openness and justice of tendering. These defendants conspired with Ao Man Long to launder illicit money and conceal the sources of the money, inflating his ambition to perform illegal acts. Without their assistance, Ao would not have easily carried out the illegal acts independently. The level of their wilfulness was high. In particular, the number of crimes involving the 5 th accused was the biggest.	8 counts of money laundering—5 years' imprisonment for each count; 8 counts of offering bribes for performing illicit acts—2 years and 10 months' imprisonment for each count; 10 counts of offering bribes for performing licit acts—5 months' imprisonment for each count; The penalties were combined into a 25 years' imprisonment plus a repayment of MOP50 million to the Macao SAR Government.
Chen Dongsheng	General Manager of Chon Tit (Macao) Engineering Co. Ltd.		1 count of money laundering—5 years' imprisonment 1 count of offering bribes for performing illicit acts—2 years and 10 months' imprisonment; 3 counts of offering bribes for performing licit acts—5 months' imprisonment for each count; The penalties were combined into a 7 years' imprisonment plus a repayment of MOP20 million to the Macao SAR Government. (Following the appeal to the Court of Second Instance, the charge was changed into 1 count of money laundering and 1 count of offering bribes for performing illicit acts and the defendant was sentenced to a 5 years and 3 months' imprisonment.)
Frederico Marques Nolasco da Silva	Director of Macau Residue System Co. Ltd.		2 counts of money laundering—4 years and 6 months' imprisonment for each count; 3 counts of offering bribes for performing illicit acts—2 years and 6 months' imprisonment for each count; The penalties were combined into a 10 years' imprisonment plus a repayment of MOP30 million to the Macao SAR Government. (Following the appeal to the Court of Second Instance, the charge was changed into 1 count of money laundering and 3 counts of offering bribes for performing illicit acts and the defendant was sentenced to a 6 years' imprisonment.)

5. Date of Sentence: 06/06/2008

Case Summary: 2 staff of the Finance Services Bureau (DSF) forged their attendance records by requesting other people to “punch their attendance cards” in attempt to be absent from their duties.

Defendant/Suspect	Status of defendant/suspect	Factors on Measurement of Penalty	Verdict
David Henrique Carvalho	Principal clerk of DSF	After the hearing, the court could not duly prove the charges except the fact that the defendants assisted each other in having their attendance recorded during their absence.	Found guilty of document forgery and sentenced to 5 months' imprisonment with 1-year probation and had to repay a restitution for the loss caused by his absence to the DSF.
Aureliano António Ritchie	Semi-qualified worker of DSF		Found guilty of document forgery and sentenced to a 120-day fine at MOP100 per day totalling MOP12,000 which could be replaced with a 80-day imprisonment and had to repay a restitution for the loss caused by his absence to the DSF.

6. Date of Sentence: 09/07/2008

Case Summary: Former Secretary for Transport and Public Works, Ao Man Long, received tremendous bribes many times to assist some businessmen including Tang Kim Man in obtaining concessions for a number of public works. Ao even controlled a number of relatives to assist in handling the bribes through money laundering. The case mainly put other suspects of Ao's corruption case except Ao Man Long on trial, including his father, younger brother and sister-in-law.

Defendant / Suspect	Status of defendant / suspect	Factors on Measurement of Penalty	Verdict
Tang Kim Man	Chairman of Board of Directors of Tong Lei Construction and Engineering Co. Ltd.	Based on the written and oral testimonies, the Collegiate Bench could duly prove that the defendant had many times offered Bribes to Ao Man Long through companies or bank accounts opened in the name of himself or third persons. As a result, Ao interfered in the process of granting of public works to benefit the company controlled by the defendant. Moreover, there were sufficient evidences to prove that the relevant bribes were closely related to the grant of contracts of the projects.	2 counts of money laundering–4 years' imprisonment for each count; 8 counts of offering bribes for performing illicit acts–2 years and 6 months' imprisonment for each count; 7 counts of offering bribes for performing licit acts–5 months' imprisonment for each count; The penalties were combined into a 12 years and 6 months' imprisonment plus a payment of 150 judiciary units.
Lo Chi Cheong	Engineer of Tong Lei Construction and Engineering Co. Ltd.	The projects involved in the case were mainly direct transactions between the 1 st accused and Ao Man Long. The 2 nd accused, Lo Chi Cheong, and the 3 rd accused, Leong Chiu Tung, were only subordinates of the 1 st accused. Also, there was no evidence directly showing that the 2 defendants knew that the money involved was used as bribes for Ao. Therefore, the Collegiate Bench acquitted them according to the principle of presumption of innocence.	Acquitted
Leong Chiu Tung	Owner of Min Da Engineering Co. Ltd.		Acquitted
Lao Chon Hong	Secretary of Chairman of Board of Directors of Tong Lei Engineering Co. Ltd.	The projects involved in the case were mainly direct transactions between the 1 st accused and Ao Man Long. The 4 th accused, Lao Chon Hong, was only a subordinate of the 1 st accused. The Collegiate Bench could not determine that she had directly participated in all bribing acts. However, as to part of the projects involved in the case, the written and oral testimonies showed that the 4 th accused had actively participated in the process of offering bribes by the 1 st accused to Ao. Due to the 1 st accused's trust to the 4 th accused, the Collegiate Bench determined that the latter knew the sources of the bribes and the direction in which they had gone and had actively participated in the transference of some of the bribes.	The Court of First Instance sentenced the defendant to 3 years and 6 months' imprisonment for 1 count of money laundering

Defendant / Suspect	Status of defendant / suspect	Factors on Measurement of Penalty	Verdict
Ao Man Fu	Owner of branch of Tai Kun Tailor Shop	The Collegiate Bench could not duly prove that the defendant had participated in relevant crimes. Therefore, according to the principle of presumption of innocence, he was acquitted.	Acquitted
Ao Chan Wa Choi	Clerk of Lei Po Development Co. Ltd.	Ao Chan Wa Choi opened companies and banks accounts in response to Ao Man Long's request, while large amounts of sums had been deposited to those accounts many times. The accused also knew that the tremendous amounts of money were not regular incomes proportioned to Ao Man Long's position. Nevertheless, the aforementioned criminal acts should be classified as accepting bribes for performing licit acts. Due to the fact that the crime was liable to imprisonment up to 6 months, the defendant was found guilty of 2 counts of money laundering but the court did not impose any punishment on her.	No punishment
Ao Veng Kong	Owner of Tai Kun Tailor Shop	The 7 th accused, Ao Veng Kong, opened companies and banks accounts in response to Ao Man Long's request, while large amounts of sums were deposited to those accounts many times. The accused also knew that the tremendous amounts of money were not regular incomes proportioned to Ao Man Long's position. Part of the offences which the defendant was accused of were duly proved, so he was found guilty of money laundering.	1 count of money laundering – 3 years and 6 months' imprisonment

7. Date of Sentence: 09 / 10 / 2008

Case Summary: A staff of the IACM forged rental receipt and falsely declared his residential information to claim housing allowance. He even falsely claimed that his wife was jobless and hence submitted a fake proclamation to the department he worked for to obtain family allowance.

Defendant / Suspect	Status of defendant / suspect	Factors on Measurement of Penalty	Verdict
Leong Pui Kuan	Qualified auxiliary staff of IACM	The Collegiate Bench determined that the defendant was the principal offender who had committed fraud accomplishedly through document forgery. The court took into account the seriousness of the circumstances, so fine was not sufficient to have deterrent effect. Also, the criminal acts committed by the defendant affected social harmony and caused a loss of the government's property.	Guilty of severe fraud and sentenced to 1 year and 6 months' imprisonment with 2 years' probation; Moreover, the defendant had to pay MOP86,760 plus interest as restitution to the IACM, a sum of 3 judiciary units and expense for the hearing.

8. Date of Sentence: 04 / 12 / 2008

Case Summary: A prison guard accepted bribes from inmates many times in return for smuggling prohibited items such as mobile phones, battery chargers and accessories into the prison for the inmates with the assistance of third persons.

Defendant / Suspect	Status of defendant / suspect	Factors on Measurement of Penalty	Verdict
Choi Hac Kan	Prison guard of Macao Prison	Following analysis on written and oral testimonies, the Collegiate Bench thought that the CCAC's long-term investigation clearly ascertained the criminal facts. The 1 st accused's confession to all charges became the proof for the court to verify the crimes committed by the remaining defendants. As a public servant, the 1 st accused agreed to accept money from others as reward for performing acts contrary to his duties. His conduct has violated the discipline and the rules of the prison. The remaining defendants encouraged the 1 st accused to smuggle prohibit items such as mobile phones and electronic games into the prison. Their acts seriously affected the operation of the prison and the reputation of the Macao SAR Government, bringing negative influence on the society.	5 counts of accepting bribes for performing illicit acts-5 years' imprisonment plus a payment of 4 judiciary units and expense relevant to hearing.
Leong Tim Hei	Unemployed		The 2 defendants were convicted of 5 counts of bribe offering and sentenced to 2 years and 6 months' imprisonment without probation plus a payment of 4 judiciary units and expense relevant to hearing.
U Wai Kit	Inmate		As they were absent from the adjudication, the court has issued a detention warrant.
Vong Vai Meng	Inmate		5 counts of bribe offering – 1-year imprisonment plus a payment of 4 judiciary units and expense relevant to hearing.

9. Date of Sentence: 16 / 12 / 2008

Case Summary: A retired public servant falsely claimed that he could assist others in applying for non-local worker ID cards in attempt to defraud money. He even illegally hired a domestic worker.

Defendant / Suspect	Status of defendant / suspect	Factors on Measurement of Penalty	Verdict
José Maria Ernesto de Carvalho e Rego	Retired public servant	Following the analysis on written and oral testimonies, the Collegiate Bench could not confirm that the fraudulent behavior committed by the defendant existed, but the fact that he illegally hired a domestic worker could be duly proved. Although he was not a first offender, he did not commit any crimes during the eight years' time between the dates of the previous case and this case. Therefore, the Collegiate Bench thought that an imprisonment with probation was sufficient.	The defendant was convicted of illegal employment and was sentenced to a 7 months' imprisonment with 2 years' probation, but he should pay the Macao Government MOP1,500 as restitution plus relevant judiciary fees, otherwise, the probation would be cancelled.

4.4 The Recovery of Illicit Assets Related to Ao Man Long's Case and the INTERPOL's Red Notice

After the adjudication of Ao Man Long's case, the CCAC took action to recover the illicit assets involved in the case. In Macao, the court adjudicated that the bribes accepted by Ao were confiscated and sentenced him to a fine of MOP240,000. In Hong Kong, following the CCAC's efforts, the High Court ruled that Ao's illicit assets in Hong Kong, which were worth around HKD230 million in total, should go to the Macao SAR Government. Although there were various legal and judiciary obstacles to the recovery of the illicit assets overseas, the CCAC will continue to do its best to repatriate the illicit assets related to the case.

In January 2008 and 2009, the CCAC put the fugitives related to Ao's case onto the wanted list through the Red Notice issued by the INTERPOL. The 6 fugitives included Ao's wife Chan Meng Ieng, businessmen Ho Meng Fai, Pedro Chiang and Chan Lin Ian, Chan Lin Ian's wife Lam Man I, and a Macao resident, Lei Leong Chi. It was the first time the CCAC requested the INTERPOL to arrest fugitives through the Macao Branch of the INTERPOL China National Central Bureau.

The details of the wanted individuals were indicated in the INTERPOL's website at <http://www.interpol.int>.

4.5 Training and Exchange

4.5.1 Recruitment of Investigators

In July 2008, the CCAC conducted the recruitment of a group of investigators. Following a series of tests and selections, 12 candidates were recruited among over 1,600 applicants. Later, the CCAC commenced the 7th (2008) Training Programme for Investigators. With more than 90 subjects focusing on investigative works, the programme consisted of 4 parts including theory, practice, observation and visit. Apart from the leadership and the experienced investigators of the CCAC and professors and experts from local higher education institutes, the instructors also included the chiefs or supervisors of courts, the Public Prosecutions Office, the Judiciary Police, the Public Security Police Force, the Macao Prison, the Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau and the Macao Customs Service and media veterans.

4.5.2. Training in the Mainland China and Hong Kong

The anti-corruption and law enforcement agencies in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao organized practical symposia on joint investigation of cases regularly each year in order to review the case assistance over the previous year. During 27th to 29th November 2008, the 4th Symposium on Mutual Case Assistance – Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao took place in Shaoqing, Guangdong.

From October to November 2008, the CCAC sent staff for courses on internal affairs of China organized by the China National School of Administration and the Guangdong Institute of Public Administration respectively. The courses focused on the current policies and development of the economy, diplomacy, administrative system and integrity building of China. Moreover, the Chinese People's Public Security University organized the 9th Training Course for the CCAC.

In 2008, the exchange between the staff of the CCAC and the ICAC of Hong Kong was relatively frequent. The important trainings included the 6th (2007) Training Programme of CCAC with 17 investigators, the ICAC Investigator Induction Course, the Training Programme of Application of Analysis Software and the ICAC Induction Course 2008.



4.5.3 Other Exchange and Training Programmes

The 2nd Seminar of the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities was held in Chongqing during 14th to 23rd May 2008. In response to the invitation, the CCAC sent 2 investigation officers to attend the seminar.

In June 2008, the CCAC dispatched staff to the Asset Tracing & Recovery Workshop organized by the World Bank, the United Nations Office of Drug and Crime and the American Bar Association in response to an invitation. The participants came from 8 countries and regions including Malaysia, Brunei, the Philippines, Indonesia, Vietnam, Thailand, Bangladesh and Macao. In July 2008, the CCAC staff also had an exchange with the Liaison Officer of the Organized Crime Department of the Criminal Investigation Bureau of the National Police Agency of Japan in Hong Kong.

Apart from exchange in works, the CCAC also organized the 3rd Sports Games of the Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Staff in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao in January 2008 in order to foster mutual friendship. Gaining the highest total score, the CCAC finally became the champion.



4.5.4 Observation on the elections in Hong Kong and Taiwan

In order to enrich the knowledge about the prevention and suppression of electoral corruption in different places and draw on relevant experiences, the CCAC sent delegations to observe the presidential election of Taiwan and the Legislative Council Election of Hong Kong in 2008.

4.6 Declaration of Incomes and Properties

Under the provision concerning declaration of incomes and properties, public servants shall renew their declaration of incomes and properties every 5 years. Between September 2008 and February 2009, it was the second time of the 5-year renewal by around 8,000 public servants. For the declarers' convenience, the CCAC launched the system of collection by appointment in October 2008. Under the system, staff are dispatched to 40 offices of 21 government departments to collect the declaration forms by appointment. Up to 31st December 2008, the CCAC had collected a total of 3,208 forms from 30 offices of 13 government departments. The second renewal was basically completed in late February 2009. The CCAC will collate the data in 2009.

In order to provide a more comfortable environment for declarers and shorten the waiting time, the CCAC moved the Centre for Declaration of Incomes and Properties from the 14th floor to the 18th floor of the Dynasty Plaza. The new centre features a more spacious waiting area where magazines are available and promotional video clips are shown. Also, with a new waiting number slot machine installed and 3 rooms for submission of declaration forms, the centre is able to serve more declarers at the same time and thus shortens their waiting time and boosts the efficiency of the reception.



In order to introduce to the newly recruited public servants the regulations on the declaration of incomes and properties and the points to note while filling the forms, the CCAC provides briefing sessions for the public departments which have the need. In 2008, the Property Declaration Team of the CCAC held a briefing session on the declaration of incomes and properties for over 200 new trainees of the Academy of Public Security Forces in response to the invitation by the academy.

