

THE CORRUPTION CASEBOOK

- STORIES FROM UNDER THE TABLE



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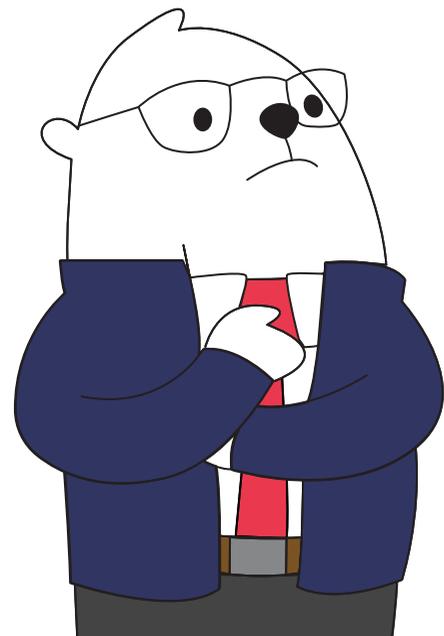
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PREFACE



What harm can a \$1 bribe cause? It may seem like a token sum but the effects of a bribe are far-reaching and if allowed to fester, corruption can become entrenched. Eventually, it can evolve to become the norm, where nothing in the Singapore machinery moves without a bribe. Such a reputation can directly impact you. Imagine applying for a place in a foreign university with your local diploma. How much trust can others place in anything coming out of Singapore?

The Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau adopts a zero tolerance approach towards corruption. There is no limit on the bribe amount. Simply put, a \$1 bribe is still an offence.

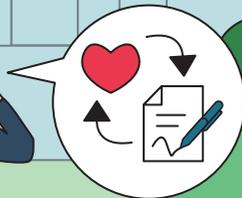
In 2019, two forklift operators were jailed and fined for collecting small-value bribes from truck drivers to not delay the loading and unloading of containers. Over a period of time, these bribes of between \$1 and \$10 pocketed the pair thousands in illegal funds.

The stories retold here involve real cases of bribery, graft and corruption - all of which directly impact the lives of average Singaporeans. From small-value offers to multi-million dollar international corrupt deals, they show how corruption can easily slip into our daily lives. Whether it is to unlawfully dump garbage by giving rubbish collectors a few dollars or influence a football match for millions in profit, these acts can erode the trust we have in a system and yes, damage the reputation of a beloved football team.

The Corruption Casebook – Stories from Under the Table is a culmination of efforts by different groups including the youths and students. It was their feedback that sharpened the focus and shaped the way the stories are told. With their input, others can pick up important lessons to understand corruption and the damage it can cause. This book, which will be a tool in the CPIB's armoury to fight corruption, also epitomises the *Singapore Together spirit* as we worked together – author, CPIB and the community to co-create this book.

Melvinderpal Singh

INTRODUCTION TO CORRUPTION & HOW IT AFFECTS SOCIETY



Have you wondered what corruption is, and why it is so serious? If corruption takes place between two individuals, how does it impact the rest of society? Using actual cases in Singapore, this book will give you the foundation of what corruption is, and provide you with an insight into the far-reaching consequences of corruption.

Corruption refers to the receiving, asking for or giving any money or other benefits to induce a person to do a favour with a corrupt intent. Simply put, corruption is the misuse of power or position for personal gain.

There are many kinds of gratification, including money, favours of the intimate kind, properties, promises and services. Favours also come in different forms such as seeking confidential information, leniency, special privileges and contracts.



Why A \$1 Bribe Can Be Harmful To Society

Corruption can take many forms and vary in degree, from the minor use of influence to institutionalised bribery. Corruption has dire and wide-ranging impacts on society, and can weaken the economy.

A \$1 bribe might be small on its own but over time, it can be a substantial sum when accumulated. It can also grow to be a larger issue if accepting and receiving bribes to gain an unfair advantage becomes the norm in an industry.

In 1960, Singapore's founding prime minister Lee Kuan Yew refused a bribe of over US\$3 million (equivalent to about S\$25 million now) from an agent of the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to keep an espionage attempt under wraps.

"I had two options, either I get corrupted and I put my family in the Forbes' list of the richest people in the world and leave my people with nothing or I serve my country, my people and let my country be in the list of the best 10 economies in the world. I chose the second," said Mr Lee Kuan Yew.

He once described corruption as a cancer that has to be eradicated at every level and made it

clear that nobody is to be spared. At stake was the reputation of the country and its government.

This remains an intrinsic value to Singapore.

In 2016, Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong wrote in the anthology of essays for the inaugural Anti-Corruption Summit held in London that countries have tried all ways to combat corruption.

"They create anti-corruption agencies. They pass strong laws. They promulgate codes of conduct for public officials. Companies pledge to conduct business cleanly.

"Yet often corruption remains endemic, a cancer in the society."

He wrote that like a stealthy disease, corruption can spread and infect others and soon after, threaten democracy, social and economic development, morality and stability. Combating corruption takes political will, determination, and steadfastness. So how does Singapore combat corruption and how has it been successful? PM Lee spelt out four key points:



1. Singapore inherited a clean and working system from the British colonial government

“The British left Singapore with a working system and sound institutions – English laws, a working Civil Service, and an efficient and honest judiciary. Importantly, the Colonial Service officers upheld high standards,” said Mr Lee Hsien Loong.



2. When the British left, the pioneer leaders were determined to keep the system clean when the People’s Action Party (PAP) came to power in 1959

“(Founding prime minister) Mr Lee and his PAP colleagues wore white shirts and white trousers. It symbolised their determination to keep the Government clean and incorruptible. That set the tone for Singapore ever since,” noted Mr Lee Hsien Loong.



3. Singapore institutionalised a robust, comprehensive anti-corruption framework that spans laws, enforcement, the public service and public outreach

Mr Lee Hsien Loong said: “We enacted the Prevention of Corruption Act (PCA), which puts the burden of proof on the accused to show that he or she acquired their wealth legally. Any unexplained wealth disproportionate to known sources of income is presumed to be from graft and can be confiscated.”



4. Over time the society developed a culture that eschews corruption

“Singaporeans expect and demand a clean system. They do not condone giving or accepting ‘social lubricants’ to get things done. They readily report corrupt practices when they encounter them. Singaporeans trust that the law applies to all and that the Government will enforce the laws without fear or favour, even when it may be awkward or embarrassing.”

“Businesses have confidence that, in Singapore, rules are transparent and fairly applied.”

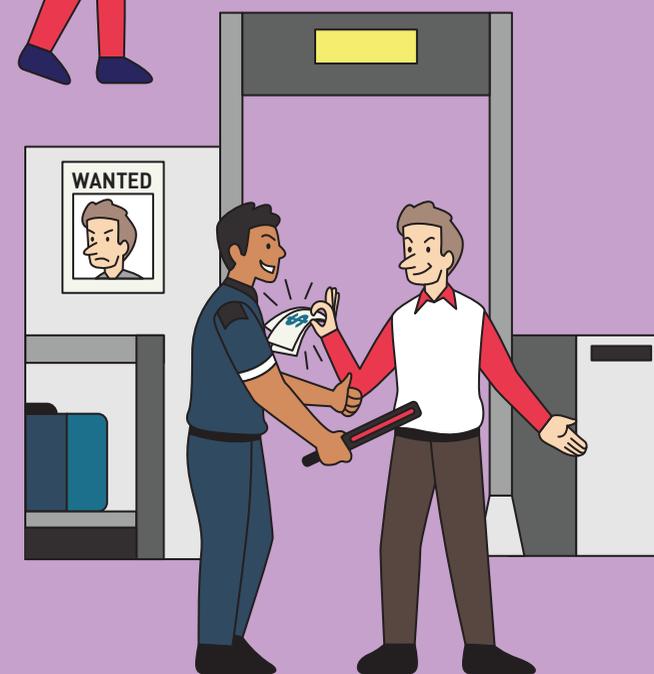
NATIONAL SAFETY & SECURITY THREATENED BY CORRUPTION

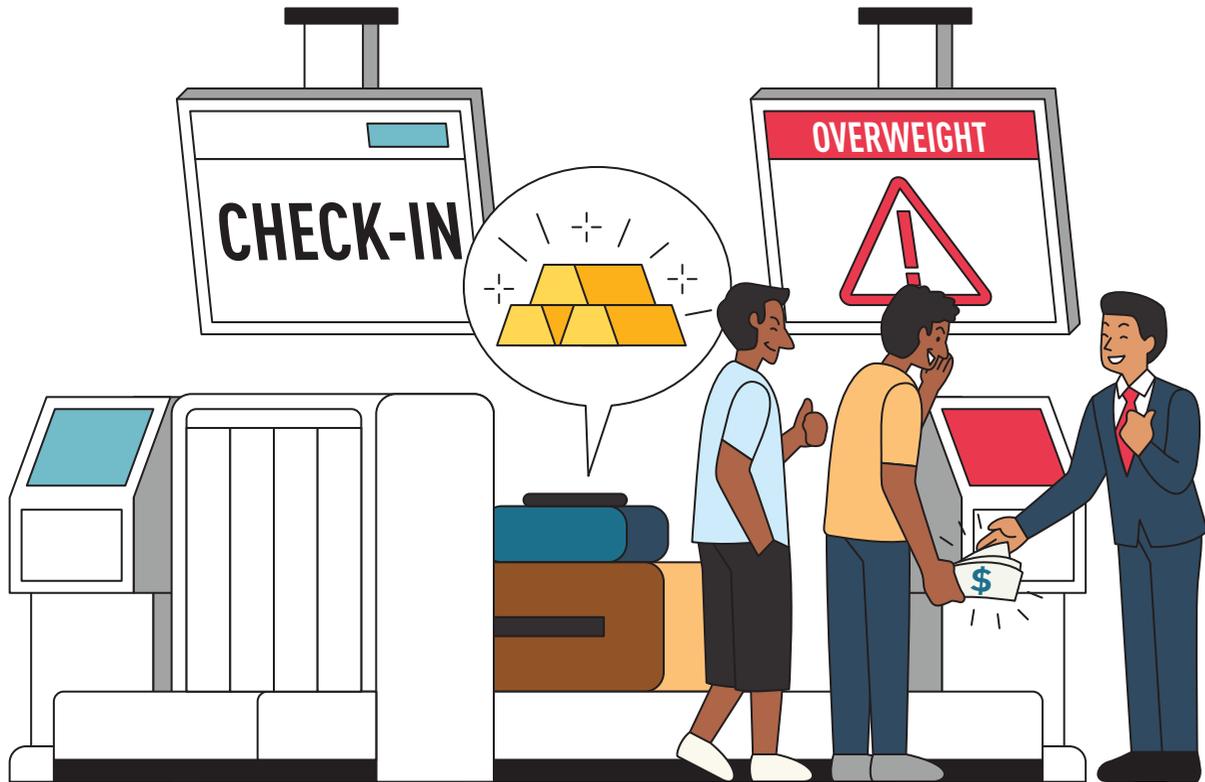


SPOT THE CORRUPT



Corruption has far-reaching consequences and is a serious threat to national safety and security. Bribes given to falsify the weight of travel bags on flights could jeopardise safety in air travel and tarnish Singapore’s reputation as an aviation hub. Confidential military information leaked in exchange for bribes could severely compromise Singapore’s national defence. The abuse of power by public officers for personal gain erodes public trust. Corrupt public officers who selectively overlook criminal activities or leniently allow suspicious individuals or items to enter and remain in Singapore make the country vulnerable to international crime and transnational terrorism. Hence, corruption could disrupt national safety and security, and undermine our country’s reputation and national interests.





Heavy Bags Cleared For Cash And Meals

In 2019, airport workers Patel Hiteshkumar Chandubhai, Gerizim Kirubai Raj Deved and Ayyadurai Karunanithi were charged in court for accepting bribes to under-declare passengers' check-in baggage weight. They were found to have accepted bribes amounting to at least \$800, \$630 and \$500 respectively.

While each case was unrelated to the others, the intent and mode of corruption were similar in nature.

For Patel's case, it all started with Indian national Gopal Krishna Raju, who ran a sideline business of reselling in Chennai gold bought in Singapore. Instead of hiring an expensive courier service, he asked friends and strangers travelling to Chennai to transport the gold for him in return for cash. Gopal got to know fellow

Indian national Patel Hiteshkumar Chandubhai, who was then working at Changi Airport, through a mutual friend. Gopal offered Patel gratification, in the form of cash and meals, to turn a blind eye to the excess weight of these travellers' bags to help them evade excess baggage charges.

After an investigation, Patel was charged with receiving gratification on 10 occasions in 2016. He was jailed for eight weeks and ordered to pay a penalty of \$800.

Ayyadurai Karunanithi was sentenced to nine weeks' jail and a penalty of \$500 while Gerizim Kirubai Raj Deved received a seven-week jail term and a penalty of \$630. The law also caught up with Gopal, who was sentenced to eight weeks' jail.



Three Master's Degrees But Not So Smart

Phua Poh Sim was a Singapore Armed Forces (SAF) captain. He pleaded guilty to two corruption charges for disclosing confidential military information to a defence contractor in exchange for money.

Phua's credentials were impressive (at least three master's degrees including one from Cambridge University) and so was his stock (his father was a warrant officer and his brother a captain). But his conduct was a disgrace. During the court case, District Judge Eugene Teo said Phua had insulted his brothers-in-arms by "peddling himself for a price".

That price was \$53,100, the amount he received from Yow Wah alias Richard, who was

the managing director of Certified Aerospace Singapore.

While serving as a weapons staff officer, Phua offered Richard confidential data related to new combat uniforms and surveillance aircraft and received 'loans' in return. The money went towards settling Phua's gambling debts of about \$100,000.

Phua was arrested, sentenced to 16 weeks' in jail and ordered to pay a penalty of \$40,400, which was the amount he received in the two charges the court proceeded on.

Going The Extra Mile At Changi Airport

In 2019, a Ghanaian man who flew to Phnom Penh was denied entry in Cambodia and sent back to Singapore, where he had transited.

While at Changi Airport, Bukari Salam Kuka was interviewed by an Immigration and Checkpoints Authority officer and told arrangements would be made for him to take a flight back to Ghana. But he did not want to go back.

He tried to bribe Certis Cisco Pass Office Supervisor Mohammad Aijaz Ahmad to allow him to enter Singapore or travel to a country apart from Ghana. He offered an unspecified amount to Mohammad Aijaz, who reported him. Bukari was charged in court and sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment on 11 November 2019 for corruption.



CORRUPTION ENDANGERS PUBLIC HEALTH



Corruption poses a silent threat to public health when individuals pay bribes to hamper the proper disposal of residential waste and construction/demolition debris. Irresponsibly dumped waste results in hygiene and environmental issues, as the rubbish attracts pests and may lead to infestations.

Corruption compromises the integrity of pest and mosquito inspections when bribes are paid in return for leniency or advance notice of upcoming inspections. Lapses in inspections could lead to a rise in infestations and create potential hotspots for dengue, which has been a national health concern in recent years.

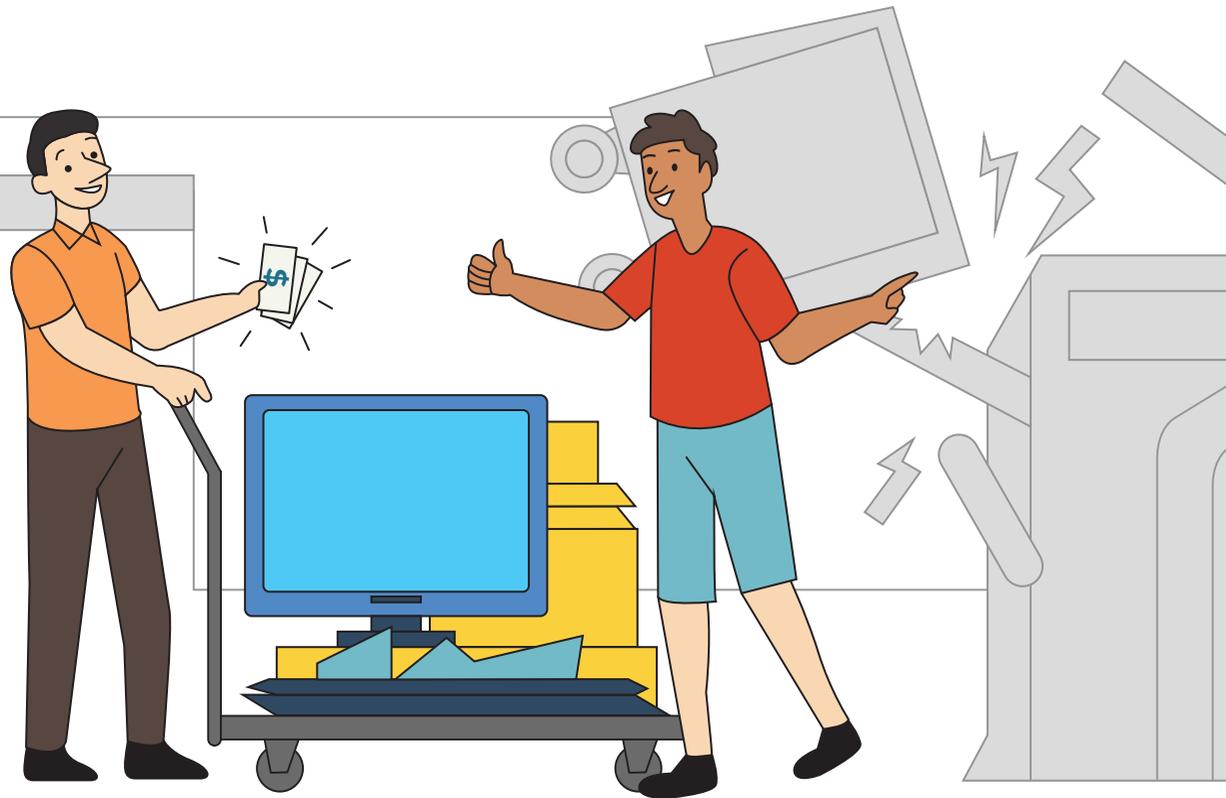
Money To Get Rid Of Rubbish

Phua Geok Seng was a self-employed waste collector who collected general waste such as food, cardboard boxes and television sets. The items were meant to be disposed of at an authorised National Environment Agency (NEA) waste collection site in Defu Lane.

But Phua cut corners and paid a Malaysian cleaner, hired to maintain areas at Bedok Reservoir Road, to dump the rubbish at the Housing Board bin area.

Phua knew that it was illegal to dump waste at the bin centre. Despite being aware that the bin centre compactor could be damaged by large items, the cleaner M Fadillah Abd Karim went ahead with Phua's plan. For this, Fadillah received about \$850.

They came clean after an investigation and both were jailed for four weeks each. Fadillah was also ordered to pay a penalty of \$850.



Preventing The Breeding Of Corruption

Singaporean Tung Chee Keong and Chandran Jeganathan, an Indian national, were working for Killlem Pest (Killlem), a contractor engaged by the NEA, when they agreed to alert a site manager about upcoming mosquito breeding inspections.

In return, a construction site manager of Fenzhii Engineering and Ramo Industries, Muthukaruppan Periyasamy, paid them bribes.

Investigations revealed that Tung and Chandran were working as vector control workers in 2018. Their company, Killlem, was hired as a term contractor to help NEA officers control pests such as mosquitoes. As part of their work, both men followed NEA officers during inspections at construction sites to look for mosquito breeding grounds.

Between January and April 2018, mosquito breeding grounds were found on two occasions

at a construction site managed by Muthukaruppan, an Indian national. He knew that if there was another violation, a stop-work order would be imposed.

A corrupt arrangement was then made where Muthukaruppan offered Tung and Chandran a sum of \$400 a month for advance notification of mosquito breeding inspections at a construction site he was overseeing. This arrangement went on for four months, and the monies were split between Tung and Chandran, with Tung receiving \$1,000 and Chandran receiving \$600.

On 18 March 2019, Tung was sentenced to 11 weeks' jail and Chandran was given a prison sentence of six weeks. On 2 May 2019, Muthukaruppan was sentenced to imprisonment for six weeks for corruptly giving gratification of \$1,600.



Stinging Consequence For Trying To Bribe A Public Officer

Ng Lam Siong, a director and shareholder of Sin Lam Bee Sawmill, knew he was in trouble when an NEA officer visited his factory in Sungei Kadut on 25 August 2016.

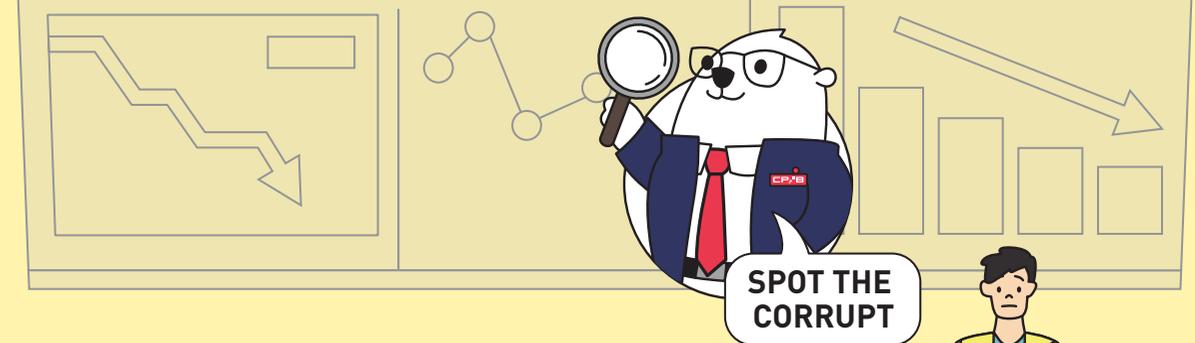
Mosquito breeding grounds were found at the factory on previous occasions. Fearing a hefty fine, he tried to bribe the Environmental Health Officer, Muhammad Kamil Mohamad Noh.

Ng offered the officer \$50 to persuade him to report on fewer mosquito breeding grounds

discovered at the factory. Mr Muhammad Kamil rejected the bribe and the matter was reported to the CPIB.

Ng was charged on 18 January 2017 and subsequently sentenced to a one week jail term and \$5,000 fine for attempting to bribe the NEA officer.

CORRUPTION HURTS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & GROWTH



Singapore businesses are reputed to be efficient, honest and transparent. This reputation is tarnished if Singapore companies resort to corruption. Internationally, companies may take their business elsewhere. Corruptly accepting gratification for contracts can disrupt market competition by limiting market access, creating an unfair playing field for businesses. Not following proper procurement procedures can drive up the cost of doing business, or worse, compromise the quality of products or services. It also kills off healthy competition.

The CPIB will investigate whether the sum involved is \$1 or \$1 million as the simple act of demanding small value bribes or "tips" in return for services which ought to be rendered as part of one's job can have far-reaching consequences, as seen in the case of forklift drivers. Such actions can undermine Singapore's efficiency in the logistics services. Hence, corruption can impede Singapore's economic development, undermine fair business competition and the attractiveness of Singapore's business environment.





A Slice Of Apple Gone Bad

Chua Kim Guan, also known as Jacky Chua, and Andrew Ang Kok Kiat, tried to gain an unfair advantage when bidding for business contracts with popular brand Apple.

Chua was then the managing director of the Singapore company Jin Li Mould Manufacturing, a company he founded, and Ang was its sales director.

Chua and Ang gave a total of US\$387,600 to Paul Shin Devine, the global supply manager at Apple.

The bribes – given in the United States of America, People’s Republic of China, Macau and Singapore – were to advance the business interest of Chua’s company.

In return, Paul Devine provided information on Apple Inc’s upcoming projects, product forecasts and pricing targets, information needed for Jin Li Mould Manufacturing to secure the contracts.

During investigations, it emerged that Ang had also received US\$184,000 from the

shareholders of two companies – Fastening Technology and Lateral Solutions – to secure business contracts from Apple Inc through Paul Devine. Ang also received gratification totalling US\$65,100 from Paul Devine for his assistance in the corrupt transactions from the two companies and Jin Li Mould Manufacturing.

Chua was subsequently charged with 14 counts of corruptly giving bribes to Paul Devine. Ang was charged with 14 counts of abetting to give bribes to Paul Devine, and faced another nine charges of corruptly receiving gratifications as reward for assisting Paul Devine in corrupt transactions. Chua was eventually sentenced to jail for 9 months while Ang was sentenced to imprisonment of 12 months and ordered to pay a penalty of more than S\$281,000.

Paul was dealt with in the US, where he pleaded guilty in a Federal Court to wire fraud, conspiracy and money laundering. He was jailed for 12 months and fined close to US\$4.5 million.

\$1 Bribes Add Up To Thousands

In 2018, two Chinese nationals were charged with one of the lowest amounts involved in a corruption case – \$1.

Chen Ziliang and Zhao Yucun regularly collected \$1 bribes from truck drivers in exchange for not delaying the loading and unloading of vehicles. As forklift operators, their job was to load and unload containers to and from trucks.

Their corrupt practice came to light when a truck driver complained to Chen after having to queue a long time. Chen told the driver it was the norm for truck drivers to pay S\$1, or risk having to wait longer in the queue or be given containers that were in a bad condition.

Chen and Zhao, who were then both working for Cogent Container Depot, took between \$7 and \$10 daily from truck drivers.

Between February 2016 and March 2018, Chen was estimated to have collected about \$4,872.50 in bribes. Zhao was estimated to have taken \$10,865.50 in bribes between September 2013 and March 2018.

Chen was sentenced to two months in prison and ordered to pay a penalty of \$4,870.50 while Zhao was sentenced to four months imprisonment and ordered to pay a penalty of \$10,863.





Cooked Up Kickback Scheme For Chefs

Wealthy Seafood Product and Enterprise bribed 19 top chefs close to \$1m in return for orders.

Investigations started after CPIB received a tip-off that Tay Ee Tiong, the sole proprietor of Wealthy Seafood Product and Enterprise, was paying chefs commissions for purchases made by their hotels. These chefs had decision-making powers on the choice of suppliers for their respective restaurants, many of which were well-known establishments. Tay's company supplied items like shark fin, abalone, scallops and crabs to these hotels and restaurants.

Tay had personally approached each chef and promised commissions based on a percentage of the total value of the seafood purchase orders. The chefs received these kickbacks from Tay once every two to three months. The bribes ranged from \$200 to \$24,000, and totalled nearly \$1 million.

Tay was jailed for 18 months and all but one of the chefs were convicted of corruptly accepting bribes. Their sentences ranged from four months' jail to fines.

Tender Info Revealed For A Price

While working for Keppel Shipyard, Neo Kian Siong corruptly helped suppliers win tenders by revealing confidential information in exchange for over \$740,000 in bribes.

The senior procurement officer's job was to procure supplies such as raw materials, steel structures, pipes and pipe fittings, fabrication items and yard equipment for Keppel Shipyard. The volume of purchase orders he handled ran into the thousands.

Neo's bribe-taking began when a supplier of piping components approached him. Ong Chim Sum, the founding director of piping component supplier Kim Seng Huat, had asked for his help to expand his firm's business with Keppel Shipyard.

Ong promised Neo a share of the company's profits from sales to Keppel. Neo then came up

with the idea of revealing the lowest quote to Ong, so that the business owner could undercut the bids and win the order. In the tender process, pricing information by competitors is confidential.

Ong gave Neo bribes on several occasions. Neo also took bribes from others and had bagged a total of \$740,000. The corrupt gratifications received by Neo were usually deposited into a joint bank account he and his wife held.

He used the above proceeds of crime to pay for the mortgage on his apartment, and as deposits for a Honda Odyssey and a Volkswagen Passat as well as to buy numerous insurance policies and \$38,000 worth of shares of companies listed on the Singapore Exchange.

Neo was eventually sentenced to 21 months' jail.

UPHOLDING THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF INTEGRITY



SPOT THE
CORRUPT



Enforcement officers play a role in forming the social safety net and protecting vulnerable groups from threats. If corrupt law enforcement officers abuse their power for personal gain, their moral integrity is called into question and doubt is cast upon their ability to protect society from crime. If not taken seriously, corruption can lead to a rise in crime and make Singapore a potential hotbed for criminal activities and a less desirable place to live. Over time, this can erode the social fabric and lead to public outcry as people lose trust and confidence in the authorities' ability to act in a fair and just manner.

Corruption is under control in Singapore but this should not be taken for granted. We should do our part by maintaining a zero-tolerance attitude towards corruption.



Attempted Bribery To Get Away With Vice

Moldova national Belousova Natalia was not on holiday in Singapore when the authorities approached her at the Swissotel Stamford on 11 April 2017 for suspected involvement in vice activities.

While being arrested, Belousova offered "money and gifts" to three police officers in exchange for

her release. She did this despite being warned that it was an offence. The police officers did not accept her offer.

In Singapore, it is an offence to bribe, or attempt to bribe public officers. Belousova was charged in court and on 11 May 2017, sentenced to four weeks' jail for attempting to bribe three officers.



NIGHTCLUB



The Call Of Duty

In March 2015, the Esplanade's security executive Peter Rennie Tee Keng Lye was on duty when a fight broke out outside the now defunct nightclub Queen.

When an incident such as a fight takes place at the Esplanade mall or theatre venue, it was Mr Tee's job to report it. As a nightclub and tenant of the Esplanade, Queen risked losing its licence if there was a high number of such reports.

Queen's operations director did not want Mr Tee to report the March 2015 fight to the Esplanade

management. He offered Mr Tee "coffee money" (or a bribe).

Even after rejecting the bribe, the operations director persisted, signalling to the two floor managers of Queens to take out \$300 to offer to Mr Tee.

Mr Tee refused all attempts to bribe him and was commended for his integrity. The operations director of the nightclub was fined \$10,000 and the two managers were fined \$4,000 and \$8,000 for their corrupt acts.

Carved Up Residences As Dorms

Some tenants and homeowners have turned their residences into dormitories. This is not allowed without permission. When they are found out, some of these illegal landlords may try to bribe their way out of trouble.

In January 2018, Chinese national Zhang Junli was caught for turning her Pinevale condominium into a dormitory without the Urban Redevelopment Authority's (URA) approval.

She tried to offer the inspecting Certis Cisco compliance officer a \$50 bribe to not report her. But he rejected the bribe, reported the incident and she was jailed for three weeks.

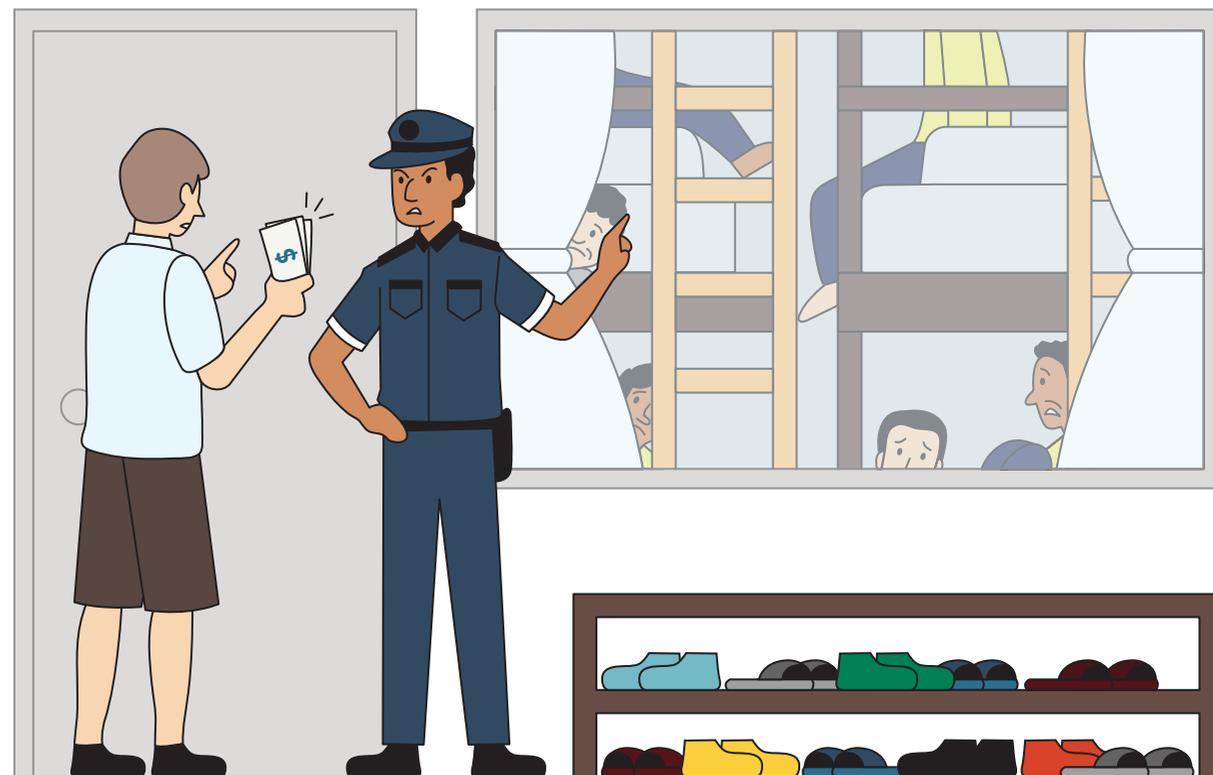
Zhang was not the only one who tried to make money this way. Li Ying, a Chinese national, partitioned the Jalan Kemajuan house he rented in April 2017 to create more bed spaces. He was targeting foreign workers as potential tenants.

Between November 2017 and February 2018, he pocketed \$15,620 in rent from as many as 21 foreign workers. The URA engaged auxiliary police officers to conduct an inspection on 24 February 2018 and found 15 workers in the house.

Li tried to offer \$100 to a senior enforcement supervisor with Certis Cisco Security but the officer rejected the bribe.

Li, who was working as a clerk for a firm in Singapore, was charged in court in July 2018 and fined \$50,620 for converting private residential property into dormitory accommodation without planning permission.

For the attempted bribe, Li was sentenced to four weeks' jail. He was also fined \$6,000 for being a self-employed foreigner without a valid work pass to engage in subletting activities.



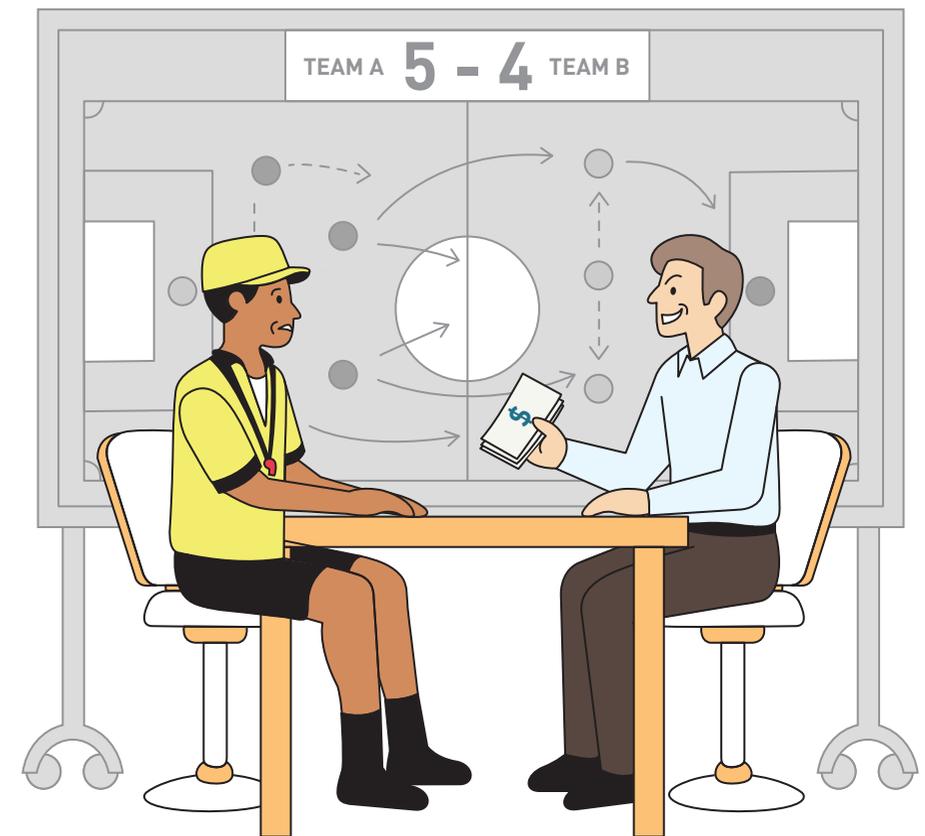
INTEGRITY IN SPORTS UNDERMINED BY CORRUPTION



Sports is a multi-billion dollar global business. Gambling syndicates, set on getting a slice of the pie, undermine the integrity of sports through match-fixing. In recent years, competition manipulation by match-fixing syndicates has been an area of concern on the international stage.

The fixing and manipulating of the outcomes of sporting events in exchange for bribes discourages healthy competition and erodes the core values of sports (teamwork, determination and perseverance). It is unfair to players who have worked hard and played by the rules, and robs sports fans of a real contest.

Singapore's reputation and the integrity of sports must be protected from these potential bribers and bribe-takers.



Heavy Penalty For Fixing One Match

Rajendran R Kurusamy was given the stiffest sentence ever imposed for a single match-fixing charge after he tried to get the Timor-Leste team to lose to Malaysia in a South East Asian (SEA) Games match.

Rajendran, a supervisor at a construction company, had paid team manager Orlando Marques Henriques Mendes and at least seven players of the Timor-Leste SEA Games football team to throw a game. He wanted the team to not concede a goal in the first 20 minutes but eventually play to lose to Malaysia by a few goals. He bribed Orlando with \$15,000 and each player with \$4,000.

But two days before the match, Rajendran, Orlando, Indonesian Nasiruddin (ex-referee) and Moises Natalino de Jesus (former Timor Leste player) were arrested by the CPIB. Malaysia went on to win the match 1-0.

Rajendran was known to the authorities here. Public prosecutors had described him as

Singapore's most prolific match-fixer and "a criminal match-fixer extraordinaire". He was involved in the fixing of at least eight football matches in the local S-League.

He was previously jailed for 18 months and fined \$200,000 for trying to fix two S-League matches. The following year, he was jailed for 9 months and fined \$200,000 for trying to fix two other S-League matches. While serving the second sentence, he bribed a prison warden with \$20,000 to smuggle in a mobile phone, which he used to make football bets and phone calls. He received a 24-month jail sentence for this.

For trying to fix the Malaysia-Timor-Leste match, Rajendran was sentenced to four years' jail. Nasiruddin was jailed 30 months. Orlando was sentenced to 24 months' jail and had to pay a \$1,000 penalty while Moises was sentenced to 20 months' jail.



Bribing For A Lions Win

Selvarajan Letchuman really wanted a win for Singapore in 2012 in the Malaysian Super League but he was not a loyal football fan. He was looking for a sure thing with a bet he was planning to place on an impending match involving the LionsXII.

The Singaporean decided to conspire with Thanasegar S. Sinnaiah, an ex-Malaysian footballer, to fix the results of the contest.

Four days before the LionsXII-Sarawak match, which was to be played at the Jalan Besar Stadium, Selvarajan called Thanasegar, a former Kedah striker, to ask for tips. Thanasegar told him that the referee would be Shokri Nor.

Selvarajan arranged for the three to meet the following day.

At the meeting, Selvarajan told Shokri that the LionsXII had to win by at least three goals and even advised him on the strategies to employ to ensure this would happen.

Selvarajan said he would be placing a bet on the game with Singapore Pools and told Shokri he could earn RM15,000 from the winnings. The referee, who was a former policeman, agreed to fix the match.

However, the plan was not carried out as all three were arrested by the CPIB before the match. While out on bail, both Thanasegar and Shokri absconded to Malaysia. After being on the run for two years, Thanasegar was arrested and brought back to court in Singapore.

It was not Thanasegar's first involvement with match-fixing. He had received an 18-month ban for corruption in 1995, and was among 58 Malaysian players and officials hauled up by the Football Association of Malaysia.

Selvarajan was sentenced in Singapore to 30 months' imprisonment for match-fixing and cheating offences. Thanasegar was sentenced to 24 months' jail for corruption and immigration offences.

The Man Who Fixed Football

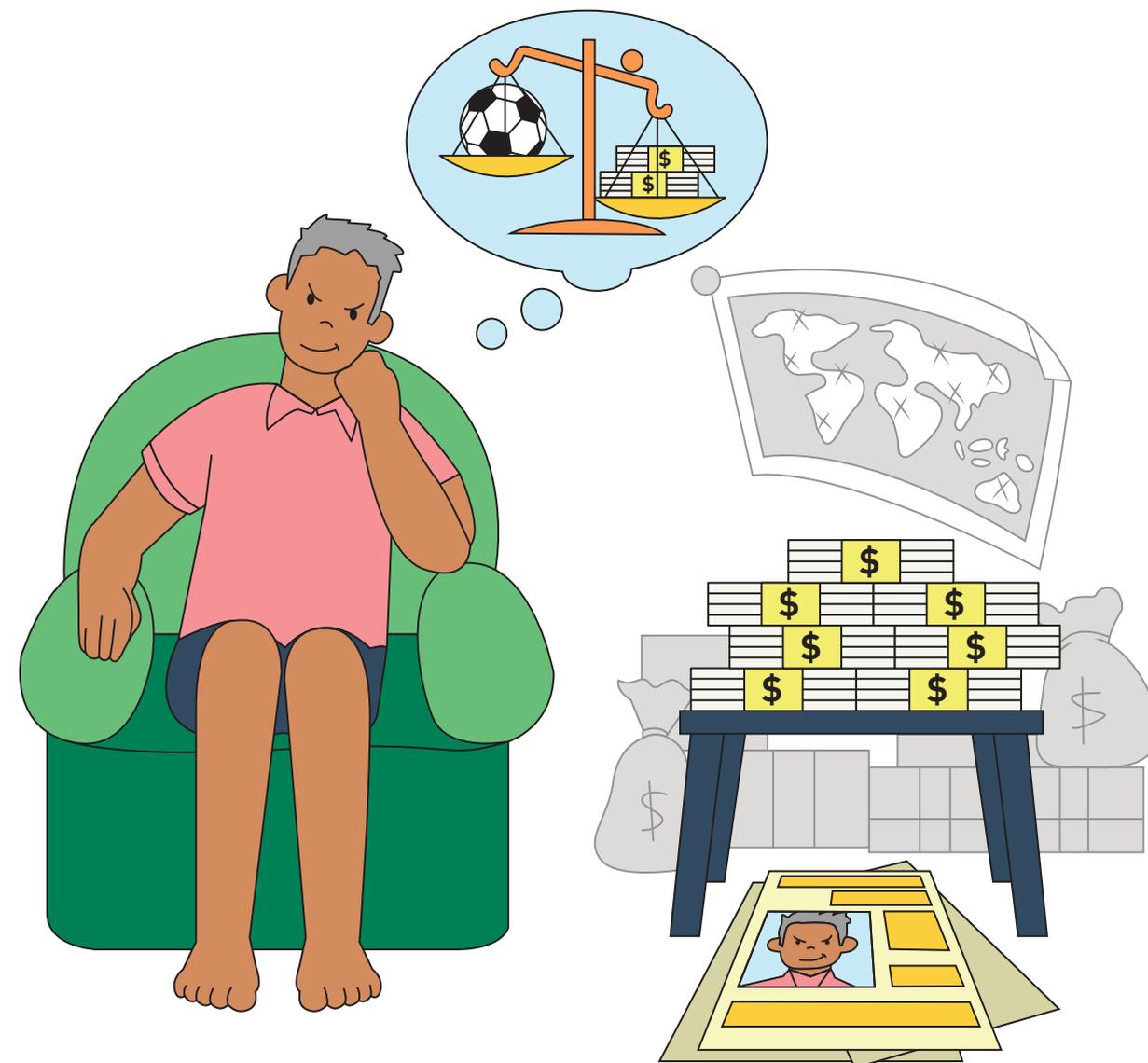
One of the world's most notorious match-fixers, Wilson Raj Perumal openly admitted to playing a part in global sport corruption.

Wilson Raj was first jailed for match-fixing in Singapore after bribing a football team captain US\$2,400 to throw a match. Although he served a year in jail, he was back at it after his release.

He went on to fix matches all over the world - from youth tournaments to international tournaments, including friendly games and World Cup qualification matches.

He was arrested and served time in Finland for match-fixing. During his jail term, he revealed to Finnish authorities a global network of match-fixers and alleged that Singaporean Dan Tan was the boss of the operation.

In an interview with CNN, he claimed to have manipulated 80 to 100 matches and earned \$5 to \$6 million. After serving one year of a two year jail term in Finland, he was extradited to Hungary as part of the investigation and is currently under house arrest there.



CONCLUSION

While the impact of a bribe has direct bearing on the corrupt individuals and the reputation of the organisations implicated, it goes beyond that. There is an indirect impact on public funds, economic growth, quality of infrastructure and public services.

In disclosing sensitive business information involving the military, corruption can threaten national security. A bribe to allow overweight bags into a plane can directly impact the safety of passengers. Public health is at stake if pest exterminators are lax when inspecting potential mosquito breeding sites because of a bribe.

In 2019, a top American diplomat revealed that more than 4,500 American companies call Singapore home because of its strategic location, the government's commitment to the rule of law and its zero tolerance to graft. Corruption can hamper economic growth and development, with a direct bearing on jobs.

CPIB may be the graft-busters but we all play a role in ensuring corruption is never allowed to sink its roots in Singapore. To fight this enemy, we need to first recognise it.

At stake is not just Singapore's integrity but our individual credibility. Singapore is well-regarded by the international community for its anti-corruption efforts. In 2019, the Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index ranked Singapore 4th out of 180 countries and territories. In the 2020 Political and Economic Risk Consultancy Corruption Survey, Singapore maintained its top position. All earned on the back of tough laws and strong action, and a populace's disdain for corruption. All of us play a vital role to keep corruption at bay in Singapore.





Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau
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THE 3 A'S OF COMBATING CORRUPTION

GAIN AWARENESS about corruption through our various channels:

-  www.cpiib.gov.sg
-  www.facebook.com/cpiibsg
-  www.twitter.com/cpiibsg
-  www.youtube.com/cpiibsingapore

ADOPT THE RIGHT ATITUDE

Live by the values of Fairness. Integrity. Honesty

TAKE ACTION and report corrupt practices through the following channels:

- Write to us at the CPIB Headquarters @ 2 Lengkok Bahru, S159047
- Call the Duty Officer at 1800-376-0000
- Lodge an e-Complaint at www.cpiib.gov.sg/e-complaint
- Email us at report@cpiib.gov.sg

For feedback or comments, please email info@cpiib.gov.sg