**MISSION**

**TO COMBAT CORRUPTION THROUGH SWIFT AND SURE, FIRM BUT FAIR ACTION**

**VISION**

**A LEADING ANTI-CORRUPTION AGENCY THAT UPHOLDS INTEGRITY & GOOD GOVERNANCE TOWARDS ACHIEVING A CORRUPTION-FREE NATION**

**CORE VALUES**

**INTEGRITY**

**TEAMWORK**

**DEVOTION TO DUTY**

**SINCE 1952**
CONTENT

04/ INTRODUCTION
05/ CORRUPTION STATISTICS
09/ INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT
10/ PREVENTION & OUTREACH
12/ EVENTS & VISITS
14/ BATTLING CORRUPTION TOGETHER
Singapore’s founding fathers recognised that one of the key factors for Singapore’s survival and success is eradicating corruption. Five decades on, we are celebrating Singapore’s Golden Jubilee and its reputation as one of the world’s least corrupt countries.

The Corruption Perceptions Index 2015 ranks Singapore as the 8th least corrupt country in the world and the least corrupt Asian country. Singapore is also ranked first in the 2015 annual survey, conducted by the Political and Economic Risk Consultancy (PERC), on corruption in 14 Asian countries, Australia and the United States.

We continue to see a low incidence of corruption in Singapore today. Strong political will and leadership, constant vigilance by the CPIB, an independent judiciary and a responsive public service continue to keep corruption in check.

Speaking to 600 Public Service Officers at the Integrity in Action: Public Service Values Conference jointly organised by the Civil Service College and CPIB in January 2015, Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong said “One principal reason why the Public Service has been able to do good for Singapore was because you have enjoyed trust from Singaporeans. We trust the Public Service to carry out your duties capably and competently. And we trust the Public Service to act with integrity, always in the public interest.”.

Singapore has come a long way in its transformation from a third world to first and the clean system that our founding fathers have put in place should never be taken for granted.
In 2015, CPIB received 877 complaints, a 19% increase from the 30-year low of 736 complaints received in 2014. On the other hand, the number of cases registered for investigation continued its downward trend for the last 3 decades. In 2015, 132 cases out of the 877 complaints received were registered for investigation by CPIB, a 3% decrease from the 136 cases registered in 2014.

The complaints received by the CPIB comprised both corruption-related and non-corruption-related type of information, the latter of which would be referred to the relevant government authorities for their action. The quality of the corruption complaints received directly affects the number of cases that the CPIB registers for investigation as complaints that lack details or provide only vague or unsubstantiated information, often cannot be pursued. It is therefore critical that the complainants provide sufficient information such as where, when, how and who were involved in the alleged corrupt act.

The majority (35%) of complaints received by the CPIB in 2015 were made through mail or fax, but these only accounted for 13% of investigations. In comparison, only 8% of complaints were lodged in-person, but these accounted for 31% of investigations. Complaints lodged in-person are more effective because CPIB can obtain further details more readily. The second most effective mode was complaints through phone (17%).

The CPIB takes a serious view of all complaints or information that may disclose any offence under the Prevention of Corruption Act. The Complaints Evaluation Committee (CEC) comprising members of the CPIB Directorate will deliberate on each complaint and ascertain whether there is sufficient information to warrant a criminal investigation or other follow-up action. All complaints are deliberated upon in the same way regardless of the nature or amount of the gratification, or whether the complainant has identified himself or chosen to remain anonymous.
Private sector cases continued to form the majority (89%) of all the cases registered for investigation by the CPIB, a 4% point increase from 2014. Most of these cases involved private individuals giving, offering or receiving bribes. Of the private sector cases, 13% involved public sector employees rejecting bribes offered by private individuals.

In comparison, public sector cases have been declining since 2013. In 2015, public sector corruption cases accounted for 11% of all registered cases for investigation in 2015, a drop of 4% points as compared to 2014.

In 2015, the CPIB handled a total of 678 cases. This comprised 132 new cases registered from complaints lodged in the year, 423 new cases registered in the course of investigations and 123 uncompleted cases brought forward from 2014. This is the highest number of cases handled by the CPIB in the last 3 years.

Highest number of cases handled by CPIB in the last 3 years

In 2015, the CPIB handled a total of 678 cases. This comprised 132 new cases registered from complaints lodged in the year, 423 new cases registered in the course of investigations and 123 uncompleted cases brought forward from 2014. This is the highest number of cases handled by the CPIB in the last 3 years.
Most corruption cases were opportunistic in nature, brought on by the greed of individuals who exploited loopholes in their organisation’s work processes. The total number of individuals prosecuted for corruption offences remains low. In 2015, 120 individuals were prosecuted in Court for offences investigated by the CPIB. Besides corruption offences, the CPIB will also investigate non-corruption offences uncovered in the course of investigations.

In terms of persons prosecuted in court for corruption-related and non-corruption offences, the percentage of private sector employees remained fairly stable, averaging 90% over the past 3 years. Correspondingly, the number of public sector employees prosecuted remained low at average of 10% for the last 3 years.

Based on the cases of private sector employees prosecuted in Court for corruption-related offences in 2015, three main areas of concern were noted:

i. Construction (e.g. building construction, addition and alteration works, renovation);
ii. Marine services (e.g. bunkering, shipping, shipyard works);
iii. Procurement (e.g. purchase and sale of equipment, construction materials, food & beverages).

The CPIB achieves a high clearance rate of its cases annually. In 2015, despite an increase in the number of cases handled, the clearance rate (86%) increased by 9% points over 2014 (77%). This is the highest clearance rate in the last 3 years.

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The CPIB will investigate any corruption-related cases thoroughly, regardless of the nature of the offence or bribe amount. The effort and firm commitment by the Bureau and the Attorney-General’s Chambers has contributed to a high conviction rate for corruption-related cases over the years. In 2015, the conviction rate was 97% while the average conviction rate for the past 3 years has remained consistently above 95%.

Under the Prevention of Corruption Act (PCA), any person convicted of an offence is liable to a fine of up to $100,000, imprisonment for up to five years, or both. Where the offence involves a government contract or bribery of a Member of Parliament, imprisonment may be extended to seven years.

### 2015 CORRUPTION STATISTICS AT A GLANCE

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<th><strong>OUT OF 132 CASES REGISTERED FOR INVESTIGATION</strong></th>
<th><strong>OF 120 EMPLOYEES PROSECUTED IN COURT</strong></th>
<th><strong>HIGHEST CLEARANCE RATE IN THE PAST 3 YEARS</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>89% PRIVATE SECTOR</td>
<td>9% PUBLIC EMPLOYEES</td>
<td>- 86%</td>
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<tr>
<td>11% PUBLIC SECTOR</td>
<td>91% PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS</td>
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**TOP 3 MOST EFFECTIVE MODE OF CORRUPTION COMPLAINTS**

- Phone: 2
- In-Person: 1
- Referral: 3

**HIGH CONViction RATE**

- 2013: 97%
- 2014: 96%
- 2015: 97%
CPIB participates in a number of international platforms which seek to bring together relevant State and non-State stakeholders to facilitate collaboration towards more effectively tackling the global scourge of corruption.

In addition to the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) which is central to our international engagement, CPIB represents Singapore at various fora such as the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Anti-Corruption and Transparency Experts’ Working Group (ACTWG), the G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group (ACWG), the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA), the Asian Development Bank (ADB)-Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Anti-Corruption Initiative for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic Crime Agencies Network (ECAN), and the South East Asia - Parties Against Corruption (SEA-PAC) meetings between parties of a regional Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).

CPIB also undertakes speaking engagements at regional and international capacity building seminars where we share Singapore’s anti-corruption experience to a wide global audience.

A significant event in the Bureau’s international engagement calendar for 2015 was the completion of the review of Singapore’s implementation of UNCAC Chapters III (Criminalisation and Law Enforcement) and IV (International Cooperation). CPIB is the lead agency for Singapore’s participation in the review, and successfully coordinated the country visit by the UNCAC review team comprising reviewing States Parties Lebanon and Swaziland and UNODC representatives in April 2015 where CPIB and relevant domestic agencies shared insights on Singapore’s anti-corruption framework. The Executive Summary and full Country Review Report of Singapore’s implementation review was also finalised over the course of 2015. Singapore’s Executive Summary can be found on the UNODC website.

Finally, CPIB has also remained active in terms of bilateral engagement with our foreign counterparts. For instance, CPIB hosted study visits for a 13-member delegation from Thailand’s National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC) in March 2015, and conducted the 2nd Anti-Corruption Executive Programme in August-September 2015, which saw the sharing of Singapore’s anti-corruption experiences with mid-level anti-corruption officers from the Southeast Asian Parties Against Corruption (SEA-PAC) community and other regional countries.

CPIB is keenly aware that corruption may become increasingly transnational in nature, which underscores the need for law enforcement agencies across different jurisdictions to work more closely together. We look forward to furthering cooperation with our counterparts in the fight against corruption.
PREVENTION & OUTREACH

MORE INITIATIVES AND PUBLICITY IN THE BATTLE AGAINST CORRUPTION

Engaging Employees Through Public Education Talks

In addition to enforcement, the CPIB continues to educate the public through community outreach efforts and prevention talks to heighten awareness on corruption matters. In 2015, CPIB reached out to a total of 6170 employees from private and public sectors.

The bulk of corruption cases in Singapore continue to come from the private sector. Therefore, the CPIB will continue to engage the industry players and business communities to educate private sector employees. Other than giving Public Education Talks, CPIB leads on the development of the ISO 37001 Anti-Bribery Systems which will aid private sector companies in establishing processes and systems to prevent corruption and promote ethical business culture.

Educating the Next Generation

In 2015, the Bureau reached out to 532 students from across Secondary Schools, Junior Colleges and Polytechnics through the Learning Journey Programme. Through quizzes and activities, students learn the importance of fighting corruption and its role in nation building. CPIB will continue to actively engage the younger generation to ensure that Singaporeans continue to reject corruption and maintain Singapore’s zero tolerance towards corruption.
Hosting Foreign Delegates from all over the world

In 2015, the Bureau hosted 801 foreign delegates from different parts of the world who were interested to learn about Singapore’s experience in combating corruption.

The visitors included Senator Juan Edgardo Manalang Angara from the Philippines, H.E Meng Jian Zhu, Politburo Member and Political and Legal Affairs Commission Secretary of the Republic of China, Deputy Prime Minister Nguyen Xuan Phuc from Vietnam, Mangala Samaraweera, Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka and Aum Kinley Yangzom, Chairperson of the Anti-Corruption Commission of Bhutan.

Key Initiatives and events to engage the public

At the start of the year, the CPIB and the Civil Service College (CSC) jointly organised the Integrity In Action: Public Service Values Conference 2015. Held at Suntec City, the half-day Conference saw more than 600 public officers from all levels of the Public Service. Participants at the conference also got the opportunity to engage Guest-of-Honour Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong and Deputy Prime Minister Teo Chee Hean in a dialogue session. The conference, which concluded with two presentations by colleagues from the Ministry of Finance and the Housing Development Board had drawn positive responses from the participants.

In the same year, the CPIB also released for the first time, detailed statistics as part of its continuing efforts to provide greater transparency and promote a culture of zero tolerance towards corruption.
Visit by Philippine Senator Juan Edgardo ‘Sonny’ Manalang Angara on 16 January 2015.

Visit by the Chairperson of The Anti-Corruption Commission of Bhutan, Ms Aum Kinley Yangzom on 7 September 2015.

Visit by Communist Party of China, Politburo Member and Political and Legal Affairs Commission Secretary H.E. Meng Jianzhu on 11 February 2015.

Visit by members of the Case Management System Monitoring Board of Afghanistan on 2 March 2015.

Visit by Vietnamese Deputy Prime Minister Nguyen Xuan Phuc on 11 May 2015.

Visit by Sri Lankan Foreign Minister (FM) Mangala Samaraweera visited the Bureau on 13 November 2015.
On 9 January 2015, CPIB organised its inaugural Commendation Ceremony to recognise individuals who had exemplified integrity and rejected bribes.

Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong and Deputy Prime Minister Teo Chee Hean in a dialogue session during the Integrity in Action: Public Service Values Conference 2015.

Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong, Deputy Prime Minister Teo Chee Hean and Director CPIB Mr Wong Hong Kuan speaking to public officers who rejected bribes at the half-day conference that saw attendance from more than 600 public officers from all levels of the Public Service.
With an increasingly complex operating terrain, the battle against corruption will only get tougher. The transnational nature of corruption also means that Singapore must cooperate with other countries to combat corruption, and cannot work in isolation.

Together with the global community and its international partners, the CPIB will strive to explore new and effective ways to fight corruption both on the domestic and global fronts.

Singapore’s clean reputation of integrity and incorruptibility was forged by our forefathers who had the will and determination to transform Singapore in one generation. CPIB will work together with the community to uphold the high standards we have achieved, and safeguard our nation’s integrity.
HOW TO REPORT CORRUPTION?

- Come down personally or write to us at: 2 Lengkok Bahru, S’159047
- Call CPIB Duty Officer at 1800 - 376 0000
- Fax to us at: 62700320
- Email us at: cpib_website_email@cpib.gov.sg
- Lodge an online complaint at: https://www.cpib.gov.sg/