

INDEPENDENT

TRANSPARENT

PROFESSIONAL

ANNUAL REPORT
2015
MACC



FRONT COVER ILLUSTRATION CONCEPT

Theme: Strive (Jihad) Against Corruption

The strive against corruption is translated through the image of a target board with the word **CORRUPTION** as the target or focus to symbolise MACC officers' courageous effort in combating corruption. The circular target board signifies the approach which is holistically carried out by MACC to bring anti-corruption message to a multiracial and multireligious society. In addition, the blue circle with the small picture on the target board refers to the initiatives introduced via MACC Transformation Programme to rejuvenate the three key sectors namely operations, prevention and human capital based on the principles of Independent, Transparent and Professional.

The "Transformation Begins with Me" badge summarises the readiness of each officer and staff member to surmount every obstacle and change in a challenging environment.

COMMUNITY EDUCATION DEPARTMENT MALAYSIAN ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION

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LOGO

RATIONALE



Gold

Symbolises the most valuable crusade, i.e, to eradicate corruption in order to attain an invaluable victory, namely, a corruption-free Nation.



Yellow

Symbolises fairness, i.e, justice is one of the MACC Client's Charter in all its decisions irrespective of status or race.



Blue

Reflects trust and harmony. It means that in addition to law enforcement, the Commission also plans and carries out anti-corruption campaigns through information, educational and community relation programmes.



Black

Symbolises enduring spirit of accuracy and stability and striving to overcome.



Dark Grey

The gray tone balancing between black and white, symbolises freedom and transparency of MACC in its efforts to stamp out corruption without interference from any quarters.



Red

Symbolises the fighting spirit to defend the sovereignty and dignity of the Nation even if it requires the spilling of one's blood.



White

Symbolises a clean heart in a holy endeavor to uphold truth and eradicate deviation.



Star (14-Pointed)

Reflects the excellence and glory of 13 States and the Federal Government that are free of corruption, whose citizens are strong on religious and spiritual values and guided by the highest ethical standards.



Crescent

The crescent symbolises Islam as the national religion. Religions knowledge and practices can only bring about abeyance from corrupt practices.



Interlocking Kris

The crescent symbolises Islam as the national religion. Religions knowledge and practices can only bring about abeyance from corrupt practices.



Shield

Symbolises a gear for self-defence. It signifies that covert operations are carried out efficiently and of quality, with the assurance that the identities of complainants are protected.



Paddy Flower

Symbolises progressiveness, prosperity and achievement attained within a moral and ethical society. Every complaint received will be appropriately investigated without prejudice but with trust, firmness and fairness.



Tigers

Symbolises bravery and strength in executing every entrusted responsibility and to surge forward even if facing a thousand obstacles and challenges.



14 White And Red Stripes

Reflects educational activity throughout the whole of Malaysia in regards to corruption and its evil consequences.

Jawi Script



Symbolises the spirit to preserve the tradition and heritage of the nation for the future generation.

CONTENTS

07

MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

153

COMMUNITY EDUCATION

- Anti-Corruption Education
- Strategic Communications

17

CHECK AND BALANCE MECHANISME

- Special Committee on Corruption (JKMR)
- Anti-Corruption Advisory Board (LPPR)
- Operations Assessment Panel (PPO)
- Corruption Prevention and Consultative Panel (PPPR)
- Contribution of Independent

189

INTERNATIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS

33

CORPORATE PROFILE

- Organisational Structure
- State MACC Office
- Vision, Mission and Objectives
- Code of Ethics, Strategies, Aspirations & Functions

203

PROFESSIONALISM

- Excellence and Professionalism
- Security
- Malaysian Anti-Corruption Academy(MACA)
- Monitoring and Coordination

43

ENFORCEMENT

- Statistics of Operations
- MACC Investigation
- Forensics in MACC Investigation
- Prosecution of Corruption Cases

231

FINANCE AND MANAGEMENT

- Management Services
- Finance And Management

95

PREVENTION

- Inspection and Consultation
- Public Sector Governance
- Management of Integrity

247

APPENDICES

- Appendices Lists
- List Of Charts, Tables And Newspaper Coverage

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Ps Lee Cheng Teik

LIST OF RANKS IN MACC

KPJ
TKPJ
Pj
TPj
KPKPJ

Chief Commissioner
Deputy Chief Commissioner
Commissioner
Deputy Commissioner
Senior Chief Assistant Commissioner

PKPJ
PPJ
PsK
Ps
KPkPs

Senior Assistant Commissioner
Assistant Commissioner
Senior Enforcer
Enforcer
Senior Chief Assistant Enforcer

PkPs
PPs

Senior Assistant Enforcer
Assistant Enforcer



MESSAGE FROM CHIEF COMMISSIONER

MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

From a general perspective, the increased involvement and support of certain parties in combating corruption in this country will have a major impact on MACC. We are no longer alone and the effort to eradicate corruption is not a task carried out exclusively by MACC. With MACC module and monitoring, everyone will be able to implement efforts to lessen the risks of corruption within his/her organisation. Hence, MACC is asking for unrelenting commitment from the country's political leaders in order to continue to combat corruption, and to entrust and provide independence to MACC.



MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

Corruption is not a new phenomenon, for its universal nature knows no race, space nor time. Corruption can be likened to 'a burning ember', which if left unchecked, can erode the notion of justice and good values, oppress the public, threaten the harmony of and eventually destroy the country.

2. As the agency entrusted to combat corruption in Malaysia, the MACC is responsible to eradicate and prevent this phenomenon. The MACC hopes to fulfill its responsibility as well as possible to create an environment whereby the people and the country are free of corruption based on the principles of independence, transparent and professionalism.

3. For the MACC, the true measure of success in preventing corruption is not merely based on results of investigation which lead to the court's decision, but also the impact to the public and nation well-being through increased control and effectiveness of agencies responsible to protect our border, to stop smuggling and deforestation, prevent leakages in government funds as well as uphold individual rights and justice. The importance of such impacts on the public and nation well-being in this anti-corruption environment has therefore led to a "Citizen-centric MACC" to further consolidate our focus and direction in carrying out operations in 2015.

4. In accordance with this policy and aspiration, the MACC has placed importance on increasing public confidence through anti-corruption efforts



with a focus on policies; strategies and programmes as well as activities. This has remained our key objective in 2015.

Policies and Direction

“Improving public confidence through a Citizen-centric MACC towards reducing the level of corruption in Malaysia by focusing on policies, strategies and programmes that have a significant impact on the level of public confidence in the MACC”

Four result areas have been set to achieve this objective, namely:

- i. Effective Management of High Profile Cases and Cases which involve Public Interest;
- ii. Effective Management of Issues;
- iii. Strategic Engagement with Political Leaders and NGOs; and
- iv. Effective Involvement of Private Sector.

5. Accordingly, in line with the 2015 theme “Strive (Jihad) Against Corruption”, the MACC offered its deepest gratitude to the Almighty for allowing the Commission to fulfill its responsibilities throughout the year 2015

Strengthening MACC image

6. Throughout the year, the MACC was completely focused on actions to deal with cases closely related to the involvement of middlemen in six important sectors namely, environmental, procurement, private, enforcement, as well as gas and oil smuggling. Emphasis was given on effective investigation management strategy, prevention and education as

well as maintaining confidence in MACC which shall continue to be the mainstay of MACC in strengthening its image and perception of the Commission and Malaysia as a whole.

7. Moreover, as a regulatory agency, the Commission cannot be separated from the game of general perception. A Study on Effectiveness of MACC Actions conducted by a local university in 2015 also proved that the level of public confidence in the MACC stood at 65.8 per cent. The MACC is aware that there were some unforeseen issues arising in the same year which had affected the score although there were many successes obtained during the first and second quarter of 2015. However, the MACC has fixed a target score of 70 percent in the year to follow.

8. Subsequently, the Commission has doubled its action to ensure that negative perception by some parties may be corrected in accordance with the policies and direction as well as the stipulated law. Comprehensive corruption prevention initiatives and strategies will also be implemented in the coming year, taking into account the views of all parties

Success of Enforcement Action

9. The policy and direction properly implaced have become the key driver in increasing the effectiveness of MACC enforcement, with the **number of arrests increasing to 841 people** in 2015, compared to 552 people in 2014. This stemmed from the MACC’s successes in over 20 anti-corruption operations including ‘Ops Sealord’, ‘Ops Gergaji’, ‘Ops Licin 2’ and many others. Of this number, a **total of 982 investigation papers were opened** throughout the country compared to 919 investigation papers in 2014.

10. The Result of the MACC review showed that the highest number of investigation was for **accepting bribes with 401 offenses** from a total of 982 recorded offenses. This success has somewhat quelled the abuse of power by some individuals in exercising their official duties. It has also alerted the public that such corruption trends are in the attention of MACC.

11. The MACC takes pride that in 2015, **RM15,433,906.51 worth of property has been seized** in relation to a number of corruption offenses while **RM3,937,035 worth of property was successful forfeited**. The conviction rate achievement was also significant with the **conviction rate percentage reaching 77 percent in 2015**. From the said percentage, **penalty totaling RM6,367,177** had been imposed by the court on individuals convicted of corruption.

12. In line with the policies and direction in 2015, the MACC had stepped up efforts to eradicate corruption especially in cases of syndicated and organised corruption involving national issues. Among the successful operations included uncovering malpractices in the award of the Royal Malaysia Navy (TLDM) contract and asset procurement through 'Ops Sealord' in Lumut Perak, syndicated corruption in illegal logging (Ops Gergaji) in Sarawak, smuggling and clone cars syndicate (Ops Carsing), smuggling and sale of subsidised diesel and petrol to neighbouring countries (Ops Licin 2), smuggling of cigarettes, liquor and abuse of subsidised diesel and acts of tax evasion (Ops BS) in Sabah as well as 'Ops Rimba' for illegal logging syndicate in Temenggor Forest Reserve, Perak.

13. Apart from cases of public interest, in 2015, the MACC had also intensified efforts to track high-profile individuals involved in corrupt practices. Among them included the diplomatic and administrative officer at the Moneylenders and Pawnbrokers Enforcement

Division of the Housing and Local Government Ministry (KPKT) for allegedly accepting bribes in the form of a BMW 525i vehicle for approving pawn broker license application; TEKUN Managing Director for allegedly accepting bribes totaling RM200,000 to approve the loan application for a pilot programme involving his son-in-law's company, and the Kuala Lumpur Federal Territory Drainage and Irrigation Department Director for receiving bribes in the form of a stay in a luxury hotel as an inducement not to interfere and to maintain production contract of rock and sand from the Batu Dam in Gombak, Selangor.

14. Meanwhile in the private sector, several individuals were arrested for involvement in corruption and criminal breach of trust. Among those involved included two Directors of Blue Valley Plantation Berhad (BVPB) who have been charged with breach of trust and money laundering practices for money from land sales totaling RM3,249,235.82. In addition, the Marketing Executive of Elegance Club (M) Sdn Bhd also received bribes amounting to RM167,000 as an inducement to allow diamonds from outside the company to be purchased by employer of the accused.

15. From operations carried out in 2015, the MACC had managed to contain losses and leakages in government revenue due to corruption and malpractices by irresponsible parties. Among the investigations which were included in these operations are as follows:

- 'Ops Saws' involving illegal logging in Sarawak had helped the Inland Revenue Board (IRB) to collect unpaid tax amounting to RM74.5 million and royalties to the State Government amounting to RM141,128.
- 'Ops BS' conducted in Sabah involving the smuggling of cigarettes, alcohol, diesel and cooking oil, had helped the Inland Revenue Board (IRB) to collect unpaid taxes of RM20 million.



- 'Ops Kuang' managed to assist the Royal Malaysian Customs Department to collect unpaid taxes totaling RM236,400.
- 'Cold Ops' which was jointly organised with the National Security Council (NSC) helped the Inland Revenue Board (IRB) to collect unpaid taxes totaling RM8.2 million.

Success of Cross-Border Cooperation

16. Bilateral and multilateral cooperation networks between Malaysia and several countries and international institutions remained an important step for improving the effectiveness of global anti-corruption efforts as well as demonstrating the commitment of Malaysia in the international arena. As a continuation from the previous year, Malaysia remained actively involved in several international initiatives such as the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), Asia Pacific Economic Corporation-Anti Corruption Transparency Working Group (APEC-ACTWG), International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC), International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA) and South East Asia Parties Against Corruption (SEAPAC).

17. Through UNCAC, following the success of UNCAC on 23 recognised best practices for compliance with Chapter III and Chapter IV of UNCAC in 2013, Malaysia continued to participate in the second round of the evaluation process for both Chapter II and Chapter V from 2016 to 2020. In recognition of Malaysia, at the request of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), experts from the MACC have been requested to assist the nation of Palau in preparing the Self Assessment Checklist for Chapter II from 21 to 23 April 2015. Result of this cooperation was presented during the 6th Session of the Implementation Review Group (IRG) held from 1 to 5 June 2015 in Vienna, Austria.

18. The MACC also takes pride that Malaysia was given the chance to co-host the 16th International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC) held at the Putrajaya International Convention Centre from 2 to 4 September 2015 with the theme "Ending Adverse Effects: People, Integrity and Action". The conference featured four workshops involving 35 presenters and was attended by over 1,200 participants from 130 countries. **A declaration on a shared commitment to fight corruption was successfully made** as proof of the success of the conference.

19. At the level of bilateral relations, in 2015 the MACC established three Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with the new Anti-Corruption Commission of Maldives, Timor Leste Anti-Corruption Commission and the Anti-Corruption Commission of Bhutan. These collaborations aim to improve cross-border cooperation, sharing of expertise and technical assistance between the two countries. As for existing cooperation between the MACC and the Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB) Brunei Darussalam and the National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC) Thailand, the three anti-corruption authorities agreed to enhance cooperation networks in combating corruption and share experiences and good practices from time to time.

20. In addition, as a result of the existing bilateral relations, the MACC through **MACA has been recognised by South East Asia Parties Against Corruption (SEA-PAC) as a training hub and center of excellence for the prevention of transnational corruption in the Southeast Asian region.** Various international training modules have been developed such as the modules of six Master of Corruption Studies (MACS), organised by the International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA), Vienna, Austria. Consequently, the MACC through this relationship has become a center of reference and learning for ten countries including Indonesia, Egypt, Maldives, Vietnam and Fiji.

Effectiveness of Anti-Corruption Education

21. With the increased awareness in the prevention of corruption, the MACC has continued to focus on the active involvement of certain parties, particularly political and opinion leaders as well as NGOs as role models to the community. This new dimension of anti-corruption education aims to express the community's willingness and commitment to combat corruption. It is consistent with the MACC's policies and direction which emphasise the CPM approach which means Communicate, Penetrate and Mobilise.

22. One of the key goals of the MACC in anti-corruption education involves strategic engagement with political leaders, opinion leaders and influential NGOs. To bridge the gap of political parties and NGO involvement in the prevention of corruption, the MACC initiated a direct engagement with some political parties to get their support in further explaining the role of society in fighting corruption. Among the parties involved include the Barisan Nasional Members of Parliament and State Assemblymen, Pakatan Harapan Members of Parliament and State Assemblymen, dialogue with the DAP Members of Parliament and Assemblymen, Top Management of the Parti Gerakan Rakyat Malaysia (PGRM) and the Centre to Combat Corruption and Cronysim (C4).

23. In order to encourage private sector involvement in the prevention of corruption, the MACC had also approached the private sector, especially Government Linked Companies (GLC) as well as financial and banking institutions. As a result, these sectors have agreed to jointly assist the MACC in improving anti-corruption efforts in their respective sectors. Among the series of engagement that had been implemented involve the Association Islamic Banking Malaysia (AIBIM), the Malaysian Employees Federation (MEF) and the American Chamber of Commerce (AMCHAM).

24. As in previous years, involvement of youths in the struggle against corruption remains important in the anti-corruption agenda. As of today, the establishment of the Secretariat of Anti-Corruption (SPR) at public universities, Institute of Teacher Education (IPG) and the MARA Educational Institution (IPMa) has reached a total of 104 SPR. Youths can utilise this platform to fight corruption in a more orderly and efficient manner. Such success has also attracted the interest of private universities such as the Kolej Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Selangor (KUIS) and the Saito College, Petaling Jaya to establish the SPR in their respective colleges.

25. The MACC is also proud that in 2015, the support and involvement for the Anti-Corruption Heroes (WAR) programme at the school level had increased to 26 schools compared to only seven in 2014. Sixteen of them are from regular high schools and the MARA Junior Science College (MRSM).

26. Recognising the need to promote awareness, the MACC has also taken steps to introduce the Strategic Plan for the Prevention of Corruption ((PSPR) to curb corruption in various agencies. This plan was developed in collaboration with agencies extremely susceptible to corruption in support of the Organisation Integrity Plan (PIO). Among the agencies that have been and are in the process of implementing PSPR include the Kuantan Municipal Council, the Tampin District Council, the Shah Alam Municipal Council, the Besut District Council, the Melaka Immigration Department, the Cameron Highlands District Council and Land Office and Sarawak Land and the Survey Department.



Effectiveness of Internal Prevention and Control

27. In order to build a long-term anti-corruption stronghold, the MACC is aware that internal control remains one of the most important factors affecting the level of corruption in an agency.

28. The risk of corruption is greatly influenced by various aspects of the management and administration of an agency. Regulatory agencies need to take a holistic view regarding formation of integrity, good governance and strong internal control requirements. Internal control weaknesses become a serious concern when corruption repeatedly exists in most the same field scope every year..

29. The MACC significantly, also reinforces the ability and efforts to develop internal controls planned through inspection of practices, systems and procedures of an agency, implementation of the Corruption Risk Management (CRM) and the Corporate Integrity Pledge (CIP) for the private sector. As such, **424 recommendations arising from practices, systems and procedures have been recommended to over 126 agencies.** 316 organisations have signed the CIP and the CRM with 35 workshops successfully organised throughout 2015.

30. The success in improvement of practices, systems and work procedures in 2015 is seen through the enforcement of migrant smuggling through border checkpoints in the northern zone of Kedah and Perlis, the process of purchasing parts for ships by the Depot Bekalan Armada (DBA) of the Royal Malaysian Navy (RMN) Lumut, the upgrading of school facilities project and the project to upgrade public transportation in rural areas by the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development, the recruitment management, control and detection of foreign workers and also the finance management programme by the Department of Youth and Sports.

31. The year 2015 also saw the MACC successfully establishing the Anti Corruption and Ethics (ACE) Centre which was officially launched by Minister in the Prime Minister's Department, Senator Datuk Paul Low Seng Kuan. The ACE was specially developed as a centre for information sharing on current issues related to corruption, provide advice and references as regards good practices related to the prevention of corruption in the government and private sectors as well as the general public. Along with the launch of the ACE, an alliance has been formed with the signing of a strategic relationship to enhance effectiveness of anti-corruption efforts by the Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB) Malaysia and the Global Infrastructure Anti Corruption Centre (GIACC) United Kingdom, led by the Ministry of Works (KKR). It is an excellent initiative to create a corruption-free environment in Malaysia.

32. To enhance effectiveness of public sector governance, the Integrity and Governance Committee (JITU) established through the Prime Minister's Directive No.1 of 2014, has proposed nine major concerns of governance which involve the role of middlemen; integrity screening for GLC appointment of senior officials, fund management and migrant smuggling through border checkpoints in the northern zone of Kedah and Perlis. In addition JITU Consultative Task Force (PKP JITU) has also successfully conducted five studies for the improvement of governance and integrity in the aspects of embezzlement and abuse of power by members of Joint Management Boards / Committees (JMB / JMC) and leakage of official information and official secrets in the public sector.

Initiatives, Challenges and Hopes

33. In building the integrity and efficiency of the Commission, the MACC will continue to propose some changes and improvements to be made to the legal aspects, management and governance, structure and human capital.

34. In empowering law, the MACC proposes that the enforcement of anti-corruption in the corporate sector is strengthened through drafting the 'Corporate Liability' provisions to ensure the role of anti-corruption is also emphasised by the sector. In addition, control over the offense of abuse of power that lead to leakage and wastage of public funds can be studied and designed to be implemented in the country through the introduction of Misuse of Public Office offenses.

35. In terms of management and governance in the prevention of corruption, the MACC will enhance the commitment and collaboration between agencies through a variety of mechanisms such as the "Strategic Cooperation" and "Joint Statement of Commitment" by the agencies identified. Moreover, in improving the efficiency of anti-corruption agency, the Strategic Anti-Corruption (PSPR) Plan has also be introduced to help agencies implement their anti-corruption plan more effectively and in an organised way. It is expected that this initiative could be extended to all sectors to ensure that anti-corruption efforts can cover all stages.

36. In addition, changes to the structure and mechanisms of corruption prevention had also given attention in order to improve on weaknesses in the existing medium. Among them, the establishment of the Integrity Unit in agencies to curb corrupt practices and enhance integrity internally. A total of 887 Federal and State agencies have each set up their Integrity Unit involving 14 Federal Ministries, Federal Departments, Federal Statutory Bodies, Federal Local Authorities, Ministry of Home Affairs, State Departments, State

Statutory Bodies and State Local Authorities. This mechanism must be supported by the Certified Integrity Officer (CeIO) programme organised by the MACA to ensure that integrity officials stationed in the agency have the qualifications and expertise recognised by the government.

37. With the emphasis on the agenda of a 'Citizen-centric MACC', the MACC is aware of the need to maintain a strong commitment and support from all parties in the struggle against corruption. High level of trust given by the public to the Commission in fulfilling its mandate is the basis and the main challenge to the effectiveness and sustainability of MACC's actions. Going forward, the MACC will continue to act independently, transparently and professionally in accordance with the power and the laws provided.

38. From a general perspective, the increased involvement and support of certain parties in combating corruption in this country will have a major impact on the MACC. We are no longer alone and the effort to eradicate corruption is not a task carried out exclusively by the MACC. With the MACC module and monitoring, everyone will be able to implement efforts to lessen the risks of corruption within his/her organisation. Hence, the MACC is asking for unrelenting commitment from the country's political leaders in order to continue to combat corruption, and to entrust and provide independence to the MACC.

39. The success achieved by the MACC in 2015 to curb corruption would not be possible without the commitment and expertise of the MACC staff members. The MACC also appreciates the contribution and role of its independent panels consisting of the Anti-Corruption Advisory Board (LPPR), the Special Committee on Corruption (JKMR), the Complaints Committee (JKA), the Operations Evaluation Panel (PPO) and the Consultation and Corruption Prevention Panel (PPPR) in providing insight and thoughtful submissions to ensure that the MACC remains on the right track. The MACC will continue to be open to any comments and improvements in its struggle to ensure



the country's anti-corruption agenda is achieved.

40. Finally, I would like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the important contribution and dedication of everyone. I hope that the MACC will continue to be conferred trust by the public to shoulder its responsibility for the well-being of the country and our future generation.

Tan Sri Abu Kassim bin Mohamed
Chief Commissioner
Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission



CHECK AND BALANCE MECHANISM



CHECK AND BALANCE MECHANISM

CHECK AND BALANCE MECHANISM

In line with the establishment of the MACC, five mechanisms of responsibility have been put into place as a check and balance for the MACC in carrying out its functions and role.

Establishment of the **Special Committee on Corruption (JKMR)**, the **Anti-Corruption Advisory Board (LPPR)** and the **Complaints Committee (JKA)** was done through the provisions of the law and the establishment of the **Operations Review Panel (PPO)** and the **Consultation and Corruption Prevention Panel (CCPP)** was made through the administrative orders. The five special bodies have been created to ensure transparency and accountability in MACC.

This mechanism help meet the expectations of society towards freedom, efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and accountability of MACC in the implementation of legal obligations that have been set. Positive perception of MACC's credibility and that of the government's will facilitate efforts to gain community support and cooperation in combating corruption, abuse of position and embezzlement.



01

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CORRUPTION (JKMR)

The Special Committee on Corruption (JKMR) was legally established in accordance with section 14 of the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009. Members of the JKMR are appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong from among members of the Senate and House of Representatives (Dewan Rakyat). The section also stipulates that Member of the Administrative component cannot be appointed to the Committee.

JKMR TERMS OF REFERENCE

- To advise the Prime Minister on any aspect of the corruption problem in Malaysia;
- To check the Commission's Annual Report;
- To check the reviews by the Anti-Corruption Advisory Board on the Commission's affairs under this Act; and
- To get clarification and explanation from the Commission on the Commission's Annual Report and the review by the Anti-Corruption Advisory Board.

MEMBERS OF JKMR



Hons. Tan Sri Abu Zahar bin Ujang
(Yang Dipertua Dewan Negara)
Chairman



Hons. Dr. Tan Seng Giaw
(Member of Parliament for Kepong -
DAP) Deputy Chairman



**Hons. Senator Datuk Doris
Sophia Anak Brodi**
(Deputy Yang Dipertua
Dewan Negara)



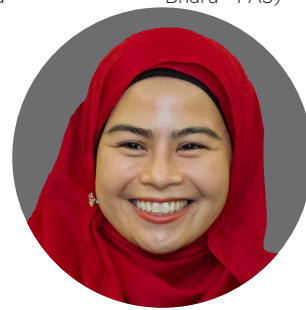
Hons. Dato' Takiyuddin bin Hassan
(Member of Parliament for Kota
Bharu - PAS)



Hons. Dato' Irmohizam bin Ibrahim
(Member of Parliament for Kuala Selangor)



Hons. Dato' Fauzi bin Abd Rahman
(Member of Parliament for Indera Mahkota - PKR)



Hons. Senator Datuk Noraini binti Ahmad
(Member of Parliament for Parit Sulong - BN)

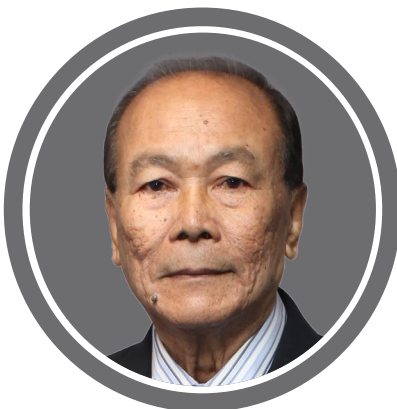
02

ANTI-CORRUPTION ADVISORY BOARD (LPPR)

The Anti-Corruption Advisory Board (LPPR) was established in accordance with section 13 of the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009. Members of LPPR are appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong from among people of integrity and have provided distinguished public service or have achieved distinction in their respective professions. MACC Chief Commissioner is appointed as ex-officio member as provided under section 13 (1) (b) of the Act.

LPPR TERMS OF REFERENCE

- To advise the Commission on any aspect of the corruption problem in Malaysia;
- To advise the Commission on policy and strategy of the Commission in its efforts to fight corruption;
- To receive, scrutinise and endorse proposals from the Commission towards the efficiency and effectiveness of the Commission;
- To review and endorse resource needs of the Commission to ensure its effectiveness;
- To review the Commission's annual report before submission to the Special Committee on Corruption; and
- To submit comments on the Commission's affairs before being submitted to the Special Committee on Corruption.

LPPR MEMBERS

**YM Tunku Abdul Aziz
bin Tunku Ibrahim**
(Chairman)



**Tan Sri Datuk Dr.
Hadenan bin Abdul Jalil**



**Tan Sri Jamaluddin bin
Haji Ahmad Damanhuri**



Tan Sri Musa bin Hassan



**Profesor Tan Sri Dato'
Dzulkipli bin Abdul Razak**



**Tan Sri Dato' Dr. Michael
Yeoh Oon Kheng**



**Profesor Datuk
Dr. Shamsul Amri bin
Baharuddin**



**Dato' Mohd Noor bin
Abdullah**



**Datuk Seri Azman
bin Ujang**



**Datuk Dr. Mohd Tap bin
Salleh**



**Datuk Dr. Hamzah bin
Kassim**



Datuk David Chua Kok Tee



**Dato' Halimah binti
Mohd Said**



03

COMPLAINTS COMMITTEE (JKA)

The Committee was legally established in accordance with section 15 of the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009 and its appointment is done by the Minister.

JKA TERMS OF REFERENCE

- To monitor the Commission's handling of complaints of misconduct that are not criminal in nature against officers of the Commission; and
- To identify any weaknesses in the work procedures of the Commission which might lead to complaints and if considered necessary, to make recommendations about the work procedures of the Commission.

JKA MEMBERS



**Tan Sri Datuk Amar
Wilson Baya Dandot**
(Chairman)



Dato' Ahmad bin Said



**Datuk Muhammad Hatta
bin Abd. Aziz**



**Puan Hajah Rohani binti
Abdul Kadir**

04

OPERATIONS EVALUATION PANEL (PPO)

The Operations Evaluation Panel (PPO) was created through the administration and its members are appointed by the Prime Minister from among those who have the expertise and represent appropriate professional bodies and individuals who are able to show transparency and freedom of action undertaken and provide reasons why a certain case is certified to be prosecuted or closed. PPO can also suggest that a case be reviewed if it is not satisfied with the explanation put forward by the Commission.

PPO TERMS OF REFERENCE

- To receive and investigate all complaints received by the Commission and the actions taken on complaints concerned;
- To receive and examine the reports of the Commission on the Investigation Paper where the investigation period exceeds 12 months;
- To receive report from the Commission in relation to all cases where the persons arrested were released on bail by the Commission for more than six months;
- To receive and examine the reports of the Commission on the results of the Investigation Papers obtained from the Public Prosecutor;
- To receive and examine reports of the Commission on Investigation Paper submitted to the public prosecutor without getting any results after a period exceeding six months or more;
- To give opinion on the actions taken on cases which are not taken to court;
- To review, evaluate and recommend to the Anti-Corruption Advisory Board on a proposal to increase the operational effectiveness of the Commission's investigation; and
- To submit an annual report and a review by PPO to the Prime Minister in relation to the running of the investigation by the Commission.



PPO MEMBERS



**Tan Sri Datuk Amar (Dr.)
Haji Hamid bin Bugo**
(Chairman)



**Tan Sri Dato' Seri
Mohamed Jawhar bin
Hassan**



**Datuk Zamani bin Abdul
Ghani**



**Datuk Azizah binti Hj
Arshad**



**Dato' Wan Abdul Wahab
bin Abdullah**



**Profesor Dr. Normah
binti Hj. Omar**



**Dr. Sundramoorthy M.
Pathmanathan**



Tuan Lim Chee Wee

05

CONSULTATION AND CORRUPTION PANEL (PPPR)

The Consultation and Corruption Prevention Panel (CCPP) was created by the administrative component and consists of individuals appointed by the Prime Minister representing various community groups such as academics, chambers of commerce, media experts, social activists and organisations that are believed to help MACC in its goal to create a society that abhors corruption in various sectors.

PPPR TERMS OF REFERENCE

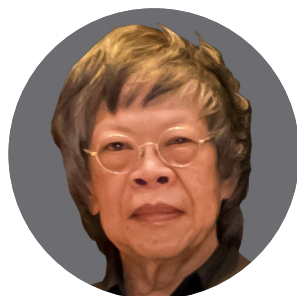
- To review and recommend to the Commission priority areas as regards practices, systems and work procedures in both the public and private sectors vulnerable to criminal acts of corruption;
- To review and improve the report prepared by the Commission in relation to the move for closing the space and opportunity for corruption to grow in the public and private sectors;
- To develop and enact best practices in the fields of focus from time to time;
- To advise and recommend to the Commission on the effectiveness of the implementation of information programmes and community relations as well as campaigns to raise awareness of corruption and enlist their support;
- To monitor over time attitudes and perceptions of the general public towards corruption and the efforts undertaken by the Commission and recommend actions to be carried out;
- To assist the Commission as a 'key communicator' to gain support from the public, the media and sectors identified for prevention efforts undertaken by the Commission;
- To review, evaluate and recommend to the Anti-Corruption Advisory Board on the proposal to increase effectiveness of anti-corruption efforts by the Commission; and
- To submit annual reports, comments and suggestions by the Consultation and Corruption Prevention Panel to the Prime Minister in relation to activities and programmes implemented by the Commission.



PPPR MEMBERS



Tan Sri Johan bin Jaaffar
(Chairman)



**Tan Sri Dato' Sri Dr.
Lim Kok Wing**



**Datuk Dr. Marimuthu
Nadason**



**Dato' (Dr.) Hussamuddin
bin Haji Yaacub**



**Dato' Profesor Dr. Engr.
Chin Yew Sin**



Dato' Zuraidah binti Atan



**Dato' Wan Mohamad bin
Dato' Sheikh Abdul Aziz**



Dato' Khalid bin Ibrahim



**Dato' Sharifah binti
Mohd Ismail**



Dato' (Dr.) Anwar Fazal



**Profesor Dr. Syed Noh bin
Syed Ahmad**



**Profesor Madya
Dr. Ismail bin Sualman**



Tuan Walter Sandosam



Tuan R. Nadeswaran

CONTRIBUTION OF INDEPENDENT OBSERVER

POLICY AND PLANNING

After the establishment of the MACC, planning and research continue to be emphasised to create a dynamic and professional organisation, in line with the MACC's aspirations. To achieve this goal, a holistic focus should be given on the fundamental aspects of the organisation. This is crucial especially as the Commission is in the process of implementing the Transformation Programme. This means both planning and research will provide continuous input in ensuring a strong and viable basis.

Being the sole anti-corruption agency in Malaysia, the MACC is not only given coverage domestically, but has also become a reference for the international community. The MACC must not be satisfied with previous achievements but must continue to act innovatively. Similar to 6 years ago, 2015 was a challenging year for the MACC as the Commission aspires to lay a solid foundation, which is supported by rigorous research and planning.

EXTERNAL OBSERVER ENTITY SECRETARIAT

The Anti-Corruption Advisory Board (LPPR) and the Special Committee on Corruption (JKMR) are established under Sections 13 and 14 of the MACC Act 2009 respectively. The Act has, in general, set out the powers and responsibilities and the terms of reference.

Both of these entities have different characteristics and operate as described in Sections 13 and 14 of the MACC Act.

The LPPR and JKMR members are collectively responsible for the policy decisions and activities of the MACC. It is the duty of each member to attend and participate in all the Anti-Corruption Advisory Board and the Special Committee on Corruption Meetings. For the year 2015, several decisions as regards policies

and strategies of the Commission to curb corruption have been discussed by both meetings. Among the policies and strategies formulated are as follows:

ANTI-CORRUPTION ADVISORY BOARD (ACAB)

The LPPR takes the issue of public procurement and the issue of middlemen very seriously. Therefore, a Lab, attended by several government agencies was held on 13 November 2015 at the Malaysia Anti-Corruption Academy (MACA) to scrutinise and identify current weaknesses for improvement of procedures and laws related to public procurement and the issue of middlemen. The matter will be refined and presented to the relevant quarters in 2016.

LPPR abides by the MACC Top Management's decision that it is the Commission's policy to disallow any MACC officer from attending any meeting or discussion involving valuation or tender process. Generally, MACC does not have experts in the evaluation of tenders but the Commission is directly involved in providing advice if sought before any tender decision is made.

OPERATIONS EVALUATION PANEL (PPO)

The PPO determines MACC's operations, especially its investigations, are carried out independently,



transparently and professionally. Assessment, observation and endorsement of operational activities by the PPO are check and balance mechanism adopted to ensure that the MACC or the Deputy Public Prosecutor shall not be accused of closing an investigation of a case without being monitored by an independent mechanism.

To ensure these mechanism are fully operational, the Commission will present the PPO all cases being investigated as outlined in the terms of reference of the PPO. The PPO members can ask for clarification with regard to any of the referred cases and may propose that a case be reviewed.

In 2015, PPO gave its views on 7 cases which the Deputy Public Prosecutor had decided for the investigation to be terminated and reviewed. Of these 7 cases, disciplinary action was taken by the department for one case, investigation was continued for one case while another case had its investigation brought to a close. Meanwhile, the decision of another 4 cases is still under review and revision by the Legal and Prosecution Division.

The PPO has also provided input and requested the 70 cases, which the Deputy Public Prosecutor had decided to discontinue investigation, to be reviewed.

Of those cases, nine cases were endorsed to be charged, one case involved forfeiture, seven cases were recommended for disciplinary action taken by the heads of relevant departments. Eight cases were determined to be examined in relation to systems and procedures of relevant department or agency. Another case is being investigated pertaining to declaration of assets, three cases were decided for further investigation, seven cases were still under review by the Deputy Public Prosecutor, while the decision to end investigation was maintained for 34 cases.

COMPLAINTS COMMITTEE

The year 2015 saw the Complaints Committee (JKA) yielded further improvement through internal control of work procedures on issues of misconduct involving MACC officers. Such improvements would be put in place in the interest of the MACC's operations and, at the same time, can help the Commission's officers perform the tasks of combating corruption more effectively.

The Complaints Committee (JKA) had proposed 2 Discussion Papers for further improvements and recommendations to the top management of the MACC. The Discussion Papers include the following:

- i. Internal Control On Abuse of MACC IT Facilities. This is in line with the MACC ICT Security Policy to prohibit any activities involving preparation, uploading, downloading and storing of banned materials, speeches and contents.
- ii. Internal Control On Prohibition of Drug Abuse among MACC officers and staff.

Throughout 2015, the JKA held six meetings to monitor actions pertaining to 95 complaints against MACC staff. Breakdown of complaints received are as follows:

TABLE 1: Total Complaints Received According To Channels Of Complaints

NO.	COMPLAINT CHANNEL	TOTAL
1	Official correspondence	53
2	Poison- Letter	12
3	Telephone Call	4
4	Official Department Email	26
TOTAL		95

The JKA had also held a dialogue with the State MACC officers and staff. Through this initiative, the JKA managed to obtain input and feedback on issues of disciplinary management, understood the actual problems and proposed improvements to MACC's Top Management.

CONSULTATION AND CORRUPTION PREVENTION PANEL (PPPR)

Throughout 2015, the PPPR held a monthly meeting without fail in its role as watchdog and advisor to the Commission in the prevention and education campaigns against corruption.

In accordance with the PPPR terms of reference to certify results of the MACC's inspection to improve systems and procedures for the public and private sectors, a total of 6 inspection reports have been endorsed by the PPPR. They revolved issues related to national and public interest in accordance with the Commission's policy of a 'Citizen-centric MACC' for implementation in the year 2015.

Endorsed inspections were made pertaining to relevant checks on practices, systems and procedures relating to the enforcement of migrant smuggling through border checkpoints in the northern zones in Kedah and Perlis; the implementation of a special housing project assistance for fishermen in 2012; the construction and restoration of post-flood homes programme; the recruitment management, control and detection of foreign workers in relevant agencies; the management programmes and activities undertaken at the Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan Cina (SJKC); and the recruitment management, control

and detection of expatriates in the Immigration Department, Malaysia.

The PPPR had also conducted engagements with leaders at the Federal and State levels as well as heads of agencies. Aside from attaining information on anti-corruption issues, the PPPR took the opportunity to share good practices be implemented by the State or agency. Among the leaders involved were the Minister in the Prime Minister's Department, Senator Datuk Paul Low Seng Kuan (16 Oct 2015), the Chief Minister of Sarawak Tan Sri Adenan Satem (29 Oct 2015), Chief Minister of Melaka Dato Sri Ir Idris Haron (2 June 2015) and the Auditor-General (28 Sept 2015).

The PPPR members utilised the mass media to carry out their duties as key-communicator to the public. A total of 35 articles were produced by members of the PPPR and were published in both the mainstream and social media.

As an advisor, the PPPR has submitted proposals for reform to be made in the legal aspects and administration of the MACC. In terms of legal reform, the PPPR fully supports the proposal to amend the Federal Constitution and laws to empower the MACC as well as anti-corruption initiatives in the country. These amendments include the appointment of the Chief Commissioner through the Federal Constitution; the establishment of an Anti-Corruption Service Commission, Provisions on Corporate Liability Offense, and Provisions of Public Officer Offense.



For administrative reform, thePPPR suggested improvements on:

- a. Focusing inspection and consultation on issues of public interest;
- b. Implementation of foster care for high-risk agencies;
- c. Improving weaknesses of and strengthening government procurement procedures;
- d. Strengthening the Police force;
- e. MACC monitoring on distribution of government funds;
- f. Effective Education to Students;
- g. Strengthening the integrity of the public service through the establishment of an Integrity Unit and placing Certified Integrity Officer at Ministries, departments and agencies; and
- h. The extensive use of social media for the prevention of corruption.

SURUHANJAYA PENCEGAHAN RASUAH MALAYSIA





CORPORATE INFORMATION



ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

TOP MANAGEMENT

THE MALAYSIAN ANTI CORRUPTION COMMISSION 2015



Tan Sri Abu Kassim bin Mohamed
Chief Commissioner
The Malaysian Anti Corruption Commission
Organisational



Dato' Sri Haji Mohd Shukri bin Abdull
Deputy Chief Commissioner
(Operations)



Dato' Sri Haji Mustafar bin Haji Ali
Deputy Chief Commissioner
(Prevention)



Dato' Seri Haji Zakaria bin Haji Jaafar
Deputy Chief Commissioner
(Management & Professionalism)
(Until 31.07.2015)



Dato' Sri Mohd Jamidan bin Abdullah
Deputy Chief Commissioner
(Management & Professionalism)
(From 01.08.2015)

2015 MACC STATE DIRECTORS



Chief Commissioner
Tan Sri Abu Kassim bin Mohamed



**Deputy Chief Commissioner
(Operations)**
Dato' Sri Haji Mohd Shukri bin Abdullah



**Deputy Chief Commissioner
(Prevention)**
Dato' Sri Haji Mustafar bin Haji Ali



**Deputy Chief Commissioner
(Management and Professionalism)**
Dato' Sri Haji Zakaria bin Haji Jaafar
(Until 31.07.2015)



**Deputy Chief Commissioner
(Management and Professionalism)**
Dato' Sri Mohd Jamidan bin Abdullah
(From 1.8.2015)



**Director of Investigation
Division**
Dato' Sri Mohd Jamidan
bin Abdullah
(Until 31.07.2015)



**Director of Investigation
Division**
Pj Dato' Haji Azam bin Baki
(From 01.08.2015)



**Inspection and
Consultation Division
Director**
TPj Dato' Haji Mohamad
Yusoff bin Akope



**Community Education
Division Director**
TPj Dato' Hj. Shamsun
Baharin bin Mohd Jamil



**Malaysian Anti-Corruption
Academy Director**
TPj Dato' Abdul Wahab bin
Abdul Aziz



**Management Services
Division Director**
Nordin bin Buyau
(Until 05.05.2015)



**Legal and Prosecution
Division Director**
Dato' Umar Saifuddin bin
Jaafar



**Policy, Planning and
Research Division
Director**
TPj Dato' Sri Ahmad
Khusairi bin Yahaya



**Special Operations
Division Director**

Pj Dato' Haji Bahri bin
Mohamad Zain



**Intelligence Division
Director**

Pj Dato' Haji Azam
bin Baki
(Hingga 31.07.2015)



**Pengarah Bahagian
Perisikan**

KPKPj Dato' Sok One
a/I Esen
(Mulai 3.08.2015)



**Forensics Division
Director**

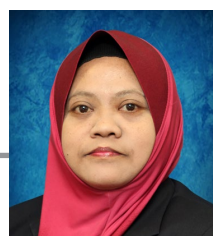
Datuk Gnanachandran
a/I S. Ayadurai



**Record Management and
IT Division Director**

KPKPj Dato' Haji Nor
Azmi bin Karim

STATE MACC



**Public Sector
Governance Division
Director**

KPKPj Junipah binti
Wandu



**Management Services
Division Director**

Pauzan bin Ahmar
(From 05.05.2015)



**Finance, Accounts and
Development Division
Director**

Mohd Kamal bin Husin



**Excellence and
Professionalism Division
Director**

KPKPj Dato' Wan Ramli
bin Wan Abdullah



**Security Division
Director**

KPKPj Dato' Haji Alias bin
Salim



**Agency Integrity
Management Division
Director**

TPj Dato' Norazlan bin
Mohd Razali



**Monitoring and
Coordination Division
Director**

KPKPj Dato' Muhammad
Salim Sundar bin Abdullah



**Strategic
Communications
Division Director**

KPKPj Dato' Rohaizad bin
Yaacob

MACC STATE DIRECTORS 2015



Director MACC Pahang
KPKPj Dato' Zainul bin Darus



Director MACC Terengganu
KPKPj Dato' Zainal bin Adam
(Until 14.08.2015)



Director MACC Terengganu
PKPj Hairuzam bin Mohamad Amin
(From 15.08.2015)



Director MACC Perlis
PPj Yaacob bin Angah



Director MACC Selangor
TPj Dato' Simi bin Abdul Ghani



Director MACC Negeri Sembilan
KPKPj Dato' Shaharom Nizam bin Abd Manaf



Director MACC Johor
KPKPj Dato' Haji Azmi bin Alias



Director MACC Kelantan
KPKPj Datuk Abd. Aziz bin Aban



Director MACC Kedah
TPj Raja Khan bin Raja Ahmad
(Until 18.03.2015)



Director MACC Kedah
KPKPj Dato' Haji Mohd Fauzi bin Mohamad
(From 19.03.2015)



Director MACC Perak
TPj Dato' Nooraziah binti Abd Manaf



Director MACC Pulau Pinang
TPj Dato' Samarajoo a/l Manikam



Director MACC Melaka
PKPj Ramli bin Ismail
(From 1.3.2014)



Director MACC Sabah
TPj Dato' Hishamuddin bin Hashim
(From 15.10.2014)



Director MACC Sarawak
TPj Dato' Badrul Shah bin Norman



Director MACC Kuala Lumpur
TPj Dato' Hasan bin Yahaya



Director MACC WP Labuan
PPj Abu Talib bin Othman



Director MACC WP Putrajaya
TPj Dato' Tan Kang Sai
(Until 04.05.2015)



Director MACC WP Putrajaya
TPj Dato' Moh. Shamsudin bin Yusof
(From 05.05.2015)



VISION

1. To Develop a Malaysian society which is free of corruption; and
2. To Transform the MACC into a world-class anti-corruption agency.

MISSION

1. To Lead anti-corruption efforts in Malaysia; and
2. To Transform the MACC into a dynamic and progressive organisation through continuous capacity and capability development.

OBJECTIVES

Continuously combating all forms of corruption, abuse of power and embezzlement.

CLIENT CHARTER

- Acting on complaints of corruption within 24 hours after the complaint is received;
- Complainant may know the status of an investigation into the complaint after 28 working days;
- Information and identity of informers are kept secret in accordance with law;
- Results of Integrity Vetting released within 14 working days;
- Educating the public in the fight against corruption; and
- Obtaining and maintaining support from society in corruption prevention efforts.

MACC Principles

Independent

Impartial and need not refer to any party in its decision-making.

Transparent

The MACC activities are monitored and advised by five special independent bodies MACC activity reports must also be tabled in Parliament.

Professional

Actions of the MACC officers are within legal parameters and the Commission's code of ethics

CODE OF ETHICS

- Ensure that all directives are implemented immediately with full devotion and commitment as long as they do not contradict religious principles and the laws and regulations applicable;
- Strive to increase self efficiency, professionalism and excellence in knowledge and practice on an ongoing basis;
- Trustworthy, firm, wise, correct and transparent in actions without seeking personal gains, or returns;
- Persistent and positive in surmounting challenges, with clear objective and realistic;
- Maintain self discipline in upholding the practice of good and defeating evil;
- Thankful and determined to increase success and integrity; and
- Maintain the Commission's confidentiality of information

FUNCTIONS

Section 7 of the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009 (Act 694) provides the functions of MACC officers as follows:

- a. Receive and consider any complaint of an offense under the MACC Act 2009 and to investigate any such complaint as deemed practical by the Chief Commissioner or the officers;
- b. Detect and investigate:
 - i. Any suspected offenses under the MACC Act 2009;
 - ii. Any suspected attempt to commit any offense under the MACC Act 2009; and
 - iii. Any suspected conspiracy to commit any offense under the MACC Act 2009.
- c. Examining the practices, systems and procedures of public bodies to facilitate the discovery of offenses under the MACC Act 2009 and to produce a review of the practices, systems or procedures as in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, may lead to corruption;
- d. Instruct, advise and assist any person, on the latter's request, on ways in which corruption can be eliminated by such person;
- e. Advise heads of public bodies of any changes in the practices, systems or procedures compatible with the effective discharge of the duties of public bodies such as may be deemed necessary by the Chief Commissioner to reduce the possibility of corruption;
- f. Educate the public against corruption; and
- g. Obtain and maintain support

STRATEGY

The three-pronged strategy adopted by the Commission based on Section 7 of the Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009 (Act 694) is as follows:

Enforcement

- Detecting corruption; and
- Investigate corruption.

Prevention

- Detect the risk of corruption in the practices, systems and procedures; and
- Provide advice to close the space and opportunities for corruption.

Community Education

- Educate the public to fight against corruption; and
- Obtain and foster public support in combating corruption.



SLOGAN

Responsible

Responsible in fulfilling trust and carrying out duties.

Firm

Firm in conducting objective and impartial investigation on all corruption practices

Fair

Act fairly without prejudice in all situations in accordance to the law

ENFORCEMENT

Corruption is becoming more complex, cross-border and associated with other crimes such as organised crime, economic, financial, violence, money laundering and human trafficking. Corruption is no longer happening on the streets, under bridges or behind walls to avoid being seen by people. It is now done out in the open. In addition, corruption is becoming more sophisticated in line with the advent of technology, thus making it difficult to solve.

Corruption is no longer done by individuals claiming insufficient salary, but also involve influential personalities, heads of departments, politicians or businessman who have lost their integrity. The solution to this crime requires skills in intelligence, investigation and prosecution for the process of proving a case before the perpetrators are rightly punished.

However, these challenges are not an obstacle for MACC officers to carry out the tasks entrusted onto them. This responsibility will always be implemented in a professional manner, whereby MACC officers will act according to legal parameters and the code of work ethics, with adequate skills to perform the job competently, creatively, innovatively and effectively. MACC officers will be independent and transparent in handling all corruption cases under investigation.

In carrying out such a responsibility of fighting corruption, the MACC is fully supported by information management activities, intelligence, investigation, prosecution and legislation.

ENFORCEMENT



OPERATION STATISTICS

OPERATION STATISTICS

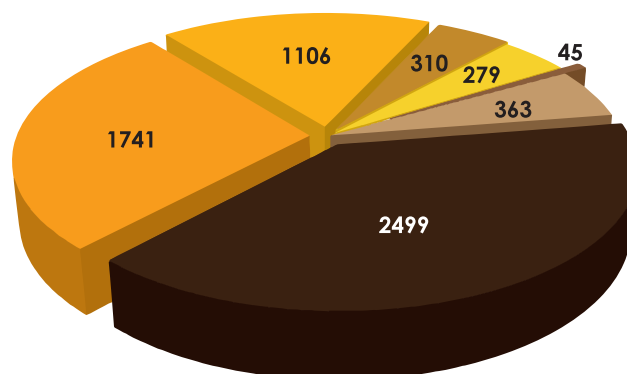
SOURCES OF INFORMATION

In 2015, a total of 6,343 information had been received by the MACC from various sources. Statistics show the information received by MACC officers (including MACC officers stationed at public agency Integrity Unit) recorded the highest number with 2,499 or 39.40 per cent of the overall information received. This is followed by information from complainants coming forward and letters received from individuals with 1,741 or 27.45 per cent and 1,106 or 17.44 per cent of the overall information received throughout 2015. The source of the overall information received by MACC in 2015 is as shown in Chart 1.

Compared with the information sources in the previous year, there is increase in the number of information from identified individuals and those received by MACC officers while there is reduction in other sources. There is quite a significant decline in terms of the information from anonymous letter with 310 in 2015 compared to 649 in 2014 (a drop of 339 or 52.23 per cent).

There is also a significant rise in information from individual letters with 1,106 in 2015 from 792 in 2014 (an increase of 314 or 39.65 per cent). The breakdown of the information source in 2014 and 2015 is shown in Table 2.

CHART 1: Sources of information in 2015



- Received by MACC officers (including the Chief of Integrity Unit)
- Complainant coming forward
- Letters from individuals
- Anonymous Letter
- Phone call
- Referred by Government Departments
- Print / Electronic media

Table 2: Sources of information received in 2014 and 2015

NO	INFORMATION SOURCE	2014 AMOUNTS	2015 AMOUNTS	DIFF. (+/-)	DIFF. (%)
1.	Obtained by MACC officers	2,333	2,499	+166	7.12
2.	Complainant came forward	1,917	1,741	- 176	-9.18
3.	Individual letter	792	1,106	+ 314	39.65
4.	Anonymous letter	649	310	- 339	-52.23
5.	Telephone	388	279	- 109	-28.09
6.	Referred by Department	42	45	+ 3	-7.14
7.	Print/ electronic media	463	363	- 100	-21.60
TOTAL		6,584	6,343	- 241	-3.66

The increase in the number of letters received from individuals and a significant reduction of anonymous letter shows the public's confidence to channel information to MACC is on the rise. This can also be associated with the transformation of information management implemented whereby the Commission will inform the status of information received to complainant who can be contacted.

CATEGORIES OF INFORMATION

Out of 6,343 information received in 2015, a total of 2,892 or 45.59 per cent were categorised as information on corruption while 3,451 or 54.41 per cent of the information were classified as non-corruption. The breakdown of the information received by category and month throughout 2015 is shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3: Information received in 2015

MONTH	CORRUPTION RELATED	NO CORRUPTION	TOTAL
Jan	315	336	651
Feb	212	281	493
March	352	304	656
April	327	332	659
May	271	319	590
June	247	375	622
July	249	258	507
Ogos	241	243	484
Sept	240	219	459
Oct	193	229	422
Nov	154	279	433
Dec	91	276	367
TOTAL	2,892	3,451	6,343

Table 4: Comparison of number of information by category in 2014 and 2015

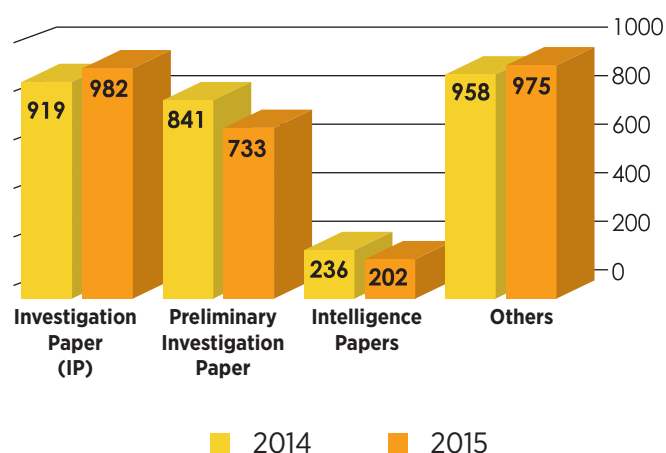
No.	INFORMATION CATEGORY	2014	2015	DIFF. (+/-)	DIFF. (%)
1.	Corruption Related	2,954	2,892	- 62	-2.10
2.	Non-Corruption Related	3,630	3,451	- 179	- 4.93
TOTAL		6,584	6,343	- 241	-3.66

According to the statistics presented in Table 4, the number of information received in 2015 was 6,343 compared to 6,584 in 2014. This shows a drop of 241 information or 3.66 per.

ACTIONS ON THE INFORMATION

Throughout 2015, MACC has opened 982 investigation papers (KS), 733 Preliminary Investigation Papers (KPA) and 202 Intelligence Papers (KR) aside from performing 975 other operation actions over the entire 2,892 information of corruption received. Statistics show there is an increase of 63 or 6.86 per cent in KS, and 17 or 1.77 per cent in other operation actions compared to 2014, while there is a decrease of 108 or 12.84 per cent in KPA and 34 or 14.41 per cent in KR compared to the previous year. Comparison of actions taken by MACC pertaining to information of corruption in 2014 and 2015 is presented in CHART 2.

Chart 2: Comparison of action on information of corruption in 2014 and 2015



OPENING OF INVESTIGATION PAPER BY TYPE AND SECTION OF OFFENCES

Of the 982 Investigation Papers (KS) opened in 2015, a total of 401 or 40.84 per cent involved KS on offenses for accepting bribes, 156 or 15.89 per cent of KS on offenses for giving bribes, 241 or 24.54 per cent of KS on submitting false claims, 69 or 7.03 per cent of KS on abuse of office / position while 115 or 11.71 per cent KS were opened for other offenses. The

breakdown of Investigation Papers (KS) opened by type of offenses in 2015 is as shown in Table 5.

TABLE 5: Investigation Papers according to the types of offenses in 2014 and 2015

No.	SOURCE	2014	2015	DIFF (+/-)	DIFF (%)
1.	Receive bribe	326	401	+ 75	23.01
2.	Give bribe	159	156	- 3	-1.89
3.	False claim	283	241	- 42	-14.84
4.	Misuse of position	69	69	0	0
5.	Other offenses	82	115	+ 33	40.24
TOTAL		919	982	+ 63	-

According to statistics presented in Table 5, there is an increase of 75 or 23.1 percent Investigation Papers (KS) on accepting bribes and 33 or 40.24 per cent KS on other offenses. There is a reduction of 42 or 14.84 per cent of KS on submitting false claims in 2015 compared to 2014. For the offense of giving bribes, 156 Investigation Papers (KS) were opened compared to 159 in the previous year. Thereby, a drop of 1.89 percent.

CHART 3: Investigation Papers according to the types of offenses in 2015

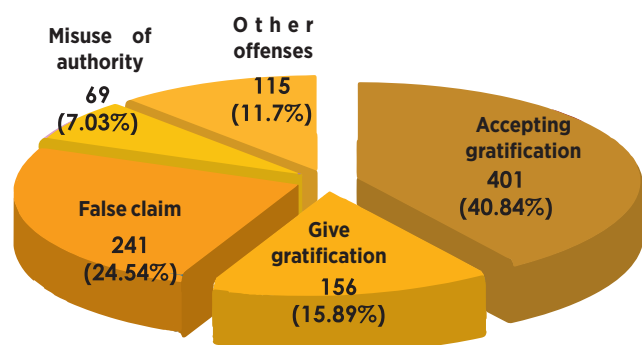


Table 6: Investigation Paper by Section of Offense in 2015

No.	SECTION OF OFFENSE	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE (%)
1	Section 15 Prevention of Corruption Act 1997	2	0.20
2	Sect 16 (a)(A) MACC Act 2009	90	9.16
3	Sect 16 (a)(B) MACC Act 2009	19	1.93
4	Sect 16 (b)(A) MACC Act 2009	10	1.02
5	Sect 16 (b)(B) MACC Act 2009	5	0.51
6	Sect 17 (a) MACC Act 2009	291	29.63
7	Sect 17 (b) MACC Act 2009	141	14.36
8	Sect 18 MACC Act 2009	241	24.54
9	Sect 19 MACC Act 2009	1	0.10
10	Sect 23 MACC Act 2009	67	6.82
11	Sect 4 AMLATFA 2001	39	3.97
12	Penal Code/Other offenses	76	7.74
TOTAL		982	100

ARRESTS

Throughout 2015, MACC had made a total of 841 arrests. Of these, 398 or 47.32 per cent were arrests on civil servants from various categories, while 443 or 52.68 per cent involved arrests on individuals and those in the private sector. Of the 398 arrests on civil servants, nine arrests involved officers from the top management group, 82 arrests on officers from the management and professional group while the remaining 307 arrests involved those in the implementer group.

There was an increase of 289 or 52.36 per cent in arrests made by MACC in 2015 compared with a total of 552 arrests in the previous year. This increase involve 173 arrests on civil servants and 116 arrests of civilians as well as those in the private sector. Detail information by arrest categories for 2014 to 2015 is shown in Table 7.

Table 7: Comparison of arrests by category in 2014 and 2015

No	CATEGORY	2014	PERCENTAGE	2015	PERCENTAGE
1.	CIVIL SERVANTS	225	40.76	398	47.32
	1.1 Top management	2		9	
	1.2 Management and Professionalism	45		82	
	1.3 Implementer	178		307	
2.	PUBLIC	327	59.24	443	52.68
	2.1 Private	107		127	
	2.2 Individual	218		316	
	2.3 Others	2		0	
TOTAL		552	100	841	100

Table 8: Arrests by type of offenses in 2014 and 2015

No	Offenses	2014		2015	
		Total	PERCENTAGE	Total	PERCENTAGE
1	Accept gratification	244	44.20	449	53.39
2	Give gratification	160	28.99	193	22.95
3	False claim	103	18.66	108	12.84
4	Misuse of position	2	0.36	24	2.85
5	Others	43	7.79	67	7.97
Total		552	100	841	100

Based on statistics in Table 8, arrests involving offenses of accepting gratification contributed 53.39 per cent or 449 of the entire arrests in 2015. This represented an increase of 205 or 84.02 per cent compared to 244 arrests for the same offense in 2014.

This was followed by arrests for offenses on giving bribery with 193 or 22.95 per cent, submission of false claims with 108 or 12.84 percent arrests, other offenses with 67 or 7.97 per cent and abuse of office / positions with 24 or 2.85 per cent of the arrests. The trend of arrest by type of offenses was similar in the previous year.

INTEGRITY SCREENING

The MACC is also responsible for carrying out integrity vetting as stated in the **Confidential General Circular No.1 of 1985 - Directive on Occupational Safety and Health Compliance Act 1994 and Implementation of Instructions, Rules, Procedures and Legal Provisions Related to Safety Protection in Government Departments**, by the Chief-Secretary to the Government of Malaysia dated 20 August 2004.

According to the circular, integrity screening must be submitted to the MACC for review and approval before any matter related to promotion, retirement options, Federal and State medals award can be considered. In addition, **the Service Circular No. 13 of 2012 has stated that matters pertaining to the Excellent Service Award (PPC) of the Public Service must go through the same integrity screening process.**

Through internal directive, the Ministry of Finance also stipulates that appointment of the Chairman, Managing Director, Chief Executive Officer and the Board of Director Member should undergo MACC vetting in order to enhance the integrity of a company. Of late, there is a tendency for the private sector to adopt the integrity screening service undertaken by MACC in the appointment of senior officials in various companies.

Management of MACC integrity screening is done using the Integrity Vetting System (eSTK). The eSTK allows for integrity screening to be conducted online and is more convenient, fast, transparent and systematic, in line with MACC's aspiration to provide the best service to eSTK users.

Continuous improvements to the eSTK have brought significant impact, especially in terms of the number of applications managed and the length of time taken with the new eSTK management version introduced in 2014. In 2015, MACC received a total of 30,143 applications (involving 160,497 nominees) for various types of screening compared to 22,156 applications (involving 179,799 nominees) in 2014. The number of applications have increased by 7,987 or 36.05 per cent compared to 2014. Comparison of integrity screening by category for 2014 and 2015 is presented in Table 9.

TABLE 9: Integrity screening application in 2014 and 2015

No	Type of screening	Total Application		Difference	
		2014	2015	Total	%
1	Promotion	14,973	20,209	5,236	34.97
2	Retirement	4,851	5,998	1,148	23.67
3	General screening	1,701	2,440	739	43.45
4	Federal Medal	96	135	39	40.63
5	State Medal	415	1,182	767	184.82
6	Service Excellence Medal (PPC)	120	179	59	49.17
TOTAL		22,156	30,143	7,987	36.05

According to MACC Client Charter and directive, the management of screening must be completed within 14 days. However, the use of eSTK has seen

the process dramatically accelerated. Based on the statistics generated through eSTK, none of the vetting requests have exceeded the stipulated period since 2014.

The management of screening duration had been significantly accelerated in 2015 with a total of 29,023 or 96.85 per cent of the applications (processed until 31 December 2015, while 175 were processed in the following year) completed within three days compared to 16,824 or 75.93 per cent of the applications in 2014. A total of 29,967 (almost 100 percent) applications for screening were accepted in 2015 and were completed within 10 days, with none exceeding 12 days. Comparison of integrity screening management period is found in Table 10.

Table 10: Integrity screening process duration in 2014 and 2015 (until December 31)

Duration	2014		2015		Difference
	Application	%	Application	%	%
1-3 days	16,824	75.93	29,023	96.85	20.92
4-7 days	4,913	22.17	910	3.04	-19.13
8-10 days	386	1.74	34	0.11	-1.63
11-12 days	25	0.11	1	0.003	-0.11
13-14 days	8	0.04	0	0.00	-0.04
Total	22,156	100	29,968	100	-

The MACC hopes that the integrity vetting service offered through eSTK which is free of charge will be utilised by parties outside the Public Service in the appointment of certain posts in their organisation to ensure the individuals chosen are free of corruption. This in turn will also ensure integrity as well as enhance the image of the parties concerned.



WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION

To encourage the public to report corruption, the MACC provides adequate protection under the **Whistleblower Protection Act 2010** to whistleblowers or informants who seek protection. In 2015, a total of 16 whistleblowers who sought protection were all given protection. Statistics of protection to informants from 2011 to 2015 is shown in Table 11.

Table 11: Number of protection to informants for 2011 to 2015

YEAR	NO OF INFORMANTS SEEKING PROTECTION	NO OF INFORMANTS GIVEN PROTECTION
2011	6	6
2012	35	29
2013	6	4
2014	15	10
2015	16	16
TOTAL	78	65



MACC INVESTIGATION

MACC INVESTIGATION

SUCCESS OF MACC OPERATIONS

Holistic investigation led by the Investigation Division, the Special Operations Division, the Intelligence Division, Forensic Division and State MACC by employing the Managing Team Based Investigation (MTI) and Intelligence Based Investigation (IBI), has been successful in combating corruption syndicate which can result in leakage of public funds.

Another contributing factor to the success is the cooperation with other enforcement agencies through joint special operations. Among the MACC's operations which have resulted in notable success in 2015 are listed in TABLE 12.

Table 12: Among the operations carried out in 2015

NO	OPERATION	AGENCIES INVOLVED	TARGET	SUCCESS
1.	'Ops Sealord'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MACC • Royal Malaysian Navy 	RMN officials and suppliers involved in corruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six members of the Royal Malaysian Navy and ten civilians were arrested to assist in the investigation. • Five of the RMN members were charged with 40 counts of criminal acts • 240 company accounts and individual accounts involving RM23 million including shares have been frozen and confiscated • 13 luxury cars including a Lamborghini, BMW, Mercedes Benz and Audi were seized.
2.	'Ops Gergaji'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MACC • Royal Malaysia Police • LHDN <small>(Inland Revenue Board)</small> • Sarawak Forestry Department • Central Bank of Malaysia (BNM) 	Individuals involved in illegal logging and corruption.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 424 company accounts and individual accounts amounting to RM619 million were frozen for investigation • Unpaid taxes as assessed by the IRB amounted to RM74.5 million • 1,357 logs worth RM678,500 confiscated

3.	‘Ops Licin 2’	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MACC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A syndicate smuggling out diesel, subsidised petrol and cigarettes involving corruption • Enforcement officers who protected the smugglers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 37 enforcement officers were detained for giving and receiving bribes. Breakdown of enforcement officers arrested are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Seven members of the Anti-Smuggling Unit (UPP) » 23 policemen » Two members of the Royal Malaysian Customs (RMC) » Five members of the Ministry of Domestic Trade, Cooperatives and Consumerism » Also arrested were five civilians (diesel and petrol store operators)
4.	‘Ops Carsing’	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MACC • Road Transport Department 	To combat clone cars smuggling syndicate involving corruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 153 clone vehicles worth RM13 million have been successfully seized • The three individuals involved in the syndicate were arrested.
5.	‘Ops BS’	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MACC • Eastern Sabah Security Command (ESSCom) • General Operations Force (PGA) • KPDNKK • Police (PDRM) • Royal Malaysian Customs Department • Central Bank of Malaysia (BNM) 	Civil servants believed to be involved in corruption and abuse of power related to the smuggling of subsidised diesel, cigarettes and alcoholic beverages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,623 accounts of companies and individuals worth RM560 million were frozen. • Cash and jewelry worth more than RM1 million was also seized by MACC for the purpose of investigation. • The LHDN has made assessment of unpaid taxes amounting to RM19.9 million.
6.	‘Ops Rimba’	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MACC • Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia, Perak 	Individuals involved in illegal logging and corruption.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Director of Perak Industrial Cooperation was arrested for offering a bribe of RM500,000 to MACC officers and employees of the Forestry Department.



NO	OPERATION	AGENCIES INVOLVED	TARGET	SUCCESS
7.	<i>'Ops Ubat'</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MACC 	Individuals who abuse power at the Institute for Medical Research (IMR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Nor Asiah Binti Muhamad, Medical Research Specialist at the Institute for Medical Research (IMR) was arrested and charged for approving a document containing false claims related to courses worth RM80,000 even though the courses were never conducted. • A civilian, Normi Mustapha was also arrested and charged for submitting documents containing false claims for courses related to IMR officers even though the course does not exist and was not implemented.
8.	<i>'Ops Kuang'</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MACC • Royal Malaysian Customs Department, State of Pahang 	Parties involved in the syndicate of illegal diesel trading and corruption.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seizing and confiscating three vessels respectively worth: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RM100,000 2. RM50,000 3. RM30,000 • Successfully seizing 175,000 litres of diesel worth approximately RM236,400 • Two fuel tanks were seized.
9.	<i>'Ops TEKUN'</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MACC 	Individuals involved in accepting corruption related to TEKUN loan contract.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Former TEKUN CEO with the title 'Datuk' was detained while receiving a bribe of RM36,000.

NO	OPERATION	AGENCIES INVOLVED	TARGET	SUCCESS
10.	'Ops Terus'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MACC 	Putting a stop to corrupt activities involving the procurement process in a private company L.K. Insulation Engineering (M) Sdn. Bhd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • L.K Insulation Engineering (M) Sdn. Bhd Company Project Manager has been charged in the Special Sessions Court in Johor Bahru on 40 counts of bribery worth approximately RM100,631. • The accused was found guilty of extortion against two victims in return for not completing the work subcontracted by the victim. • The Court imposed a fine of RM160,000 (RM4,000 x 40 counts) • Victims Ba'ie bin Buasan received compensation of RM1,500 while Abang Spawi bin Abang Masai received compensation of RM50,000
11.	'Ops Sejuk'/ 'Ops Tarah'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MACC • The National Security Council (MKN) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal immigrants (PATI) • Vegetable farmers in Cameron Highlands • Local Enforcement Officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 local vegetable farmers and illegal immigrants were detained for investigation. • 700 accounts belonging to companies and individuals worth RM152,655,559 were frozen. • The Inland Revenue Board made assessment of unpaid tax amounting to RM8.2 million. • MACC later participated in 'Ops Gading' led by the National Security Council.
12.	'Ops Brickfield'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MACC • Immigration Department 	Individuals involved in fake Temporary Employment Visit Pass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subbiah Retinam was arrested and accused of offering bribe of RM3,000 to Immigration Officer. • He was fined RM15,000 and sentenced to one month in prison.



NO	OPERATION	AGENCIES INVOLVED	TARGET	SUCCESS
13.	<i>'Ops Gunting'</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MACC • Immigration Department 	Individuals, enforcement officers at the Immigration Department and the police involved in corruption to cover the offense of illegally employing Indian nationals as workers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ten Indian nationals have been arrested by the Immigration Department for an offense under Regulation No. 17 (a) of the Immigration Regulations 1959/63 • The owners of a barber shop and tailoring shop were arrested for giving a bribe of RM1,500 to an Immigration Department officer in order to avoid legal action.
14.	<i>'Ops Wanted'</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MACC 	Combating the syndicate of 'middlemen' among police personnel who ask for bribes as an inducement to drop the case of vehicle theft involving civilians.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A police officer who served as Inspector at IPD Barat Daya, Penang was arrested in an attempt to receive bribery of RM30,000. The case is investigated under Section 17 (a) of the MACC Act 2009.
15.	<i>'Ops Crystal'</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MACC 	Police officers from the Seberang Perai District Headquarters (IPD), Penang who accepted bribe from drug addicts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Narcotics Assistant Investigating Officer at the IPD Seberang Perai South, Penang with the rank of Sergeant was arrested for soliciting a bribe of RM1,000 from a man tested positive for drugs.
16.	<i>'Ops Pantul'</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MACC 	Combating corruption involving illegal massage parlor operators in the state of Selangor.	<p>17 suspects were detained in the Ops and some important documents related to the issuance of licenses were also seized. The suspects include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 Selayang Municipal Council (MPS) enforcers • A senior police inspector • A member of the public who acted as 'middleman' in the distribution of bribes

NO	OPERATION	AGENCIES INVOLVED	TARGET	SUCCESS
17.	'Ops Middle'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MACC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To suppress the activities using the name of the Perak Menteri Besar, Datuk Seri Dr. Zambry Abd Kadir and Perak State Government-Linked Companies (GLC) as a way to obtain bribes from the contractors and corporate members. • Bribe is requested as a 'return' for getting government projects and land, sand mining, quarry stone and timber areas in Perak. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three people, including a personal assistant to a Senior Perak State Government Officer and her husband were arrested while asking for a RM10,000 bribe from a contractor for state government projects. • All three were detained under section 16 (a) (A) of the MACC Act.
18.	'Ops Bersepadu'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MACC • State of Perak Forest Department • Royal Malaysia Police State of Perak 	To combat royalty payment and high grade timber cess fraud syndicate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While no arrests were made under the MACC Act 2009, this operation has been a success with the arrest of offenders and charging them under the Immigration Act 1959/63. • Environmental pollution can be avoided
19.	'Joint Ops - PATI'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MACC • Immigration Department 	To eradicate illegal rearing of catfish activity employing illegal immigrants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The employer and his eight illegal immigrant workers were detained by the Immigration Department for various offenses.
20.	'Joint Ops' - Domestic Gas Barrel Syndicate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MACC • Ministry of Domestic Trade, Cooperatives and Consumerism (KPDNKK) 	To eradicate subsidised domestic gas filtration malpractice.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KPDNKK seized RM225,000 worth of goods including 300 barrels of domestic gas and 300 barrels of industrial gas as well as two trucks in connection with the syndicate. • MACC detained two local men for offering a bribe of RM5,000 to the Ministry's enforcement officers.

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS COVERED BY THE MEDIA

1. ‘Ops Sealord’ – Luxury lifestyle leads to arrest

The power entrusted in five Royal Malaysian Navy personnel in Lumut, Perak to fulfill the mandate and responsibilities had been traded to satisfy their desire to live in luxury and be well respected in the eyes of the society. Their wealth which stemmed from corrupt practices, nevertheless, had led to their own downfall.

• **Bribery totaling RM5,999,904.07 unveiled**

• **16 individuals, including six officers and members of the Royal Malaysian Navy detained**

Based on information that the members of the Royal Malaysian Navy (RMN) had adopted a luxurious life of corruption in relation to the awarding of RMN contracts and procurement of assets, the Malaysian Anti Corruption Commission launched an operation codenamed “Ops Sealord” to put a stop to their activities.

Deploying the Intelligence Based Investigation (IBI) and Managing Based Investigation Team (MTI), MACC has detained a total of 16 people, including six RMN officers suspected of corruption in the awarding of contracts and procurement in RMN Lumut, Perak.

Upon investigation, the MACC had frozen **240 accounts belonging to companies and individuals amounted to RM23 million** including in stocks and cash. **13 luxury vehicles** including a Lamborghini, Mercedes-Benz, BMW and Audi were **seized** to assist in investigations. Consequently, the five RMN officers based in Lumut had been charged with 40 counts which include:

- Four charges of accepting bribes under Section 16 (a) (B) of the MACC Act 2009 for approving the purchase order of a company to which the accused are connected. The total value of bribe amounted to **RM420,852.85**.
- Two charges under Section 17 (a) of the MACC Act 2009 for accepting bribery to the tune of **RM230,011.44**.
- Three charges under Section 4 (1) (a) of the Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Terrorism Financing Act 2001 amounting to **RM82,971.97**
- 15 charges under Section 4 (1) (b) of the Anti-Money Laundering and Prevention of Terrorism Act 2001 totalling **RM2,608,975.24**
- 16 charges under Section 165 of the Penal Code for **RM2,657,092.57** worth of supply works awarded to a company in which the accused have vested interest.

This case is still under trial.

14 individu direman tujuh hari

ASLIZA MUSA | 11 Mac 2015 1:45 AM

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SEBAHAGIAN daripada 14 individu termasuk lima pegawai dan anggota TLDM dibawa ke mahkamah untuk permohonan reman selama tujuh hari bagi membantu siasatan kes memberi dan menerima rasuah di Mahkamah Majistret Ipoh, Perak, semalam. — UTUSAN/HANAFTI KHAMIS

IPOH 10 Mac - Seramai 14 individu termasuk lima pegawai dan anggota Tentera Laut Diraja Malaysia (TLDM) hari ini ditahan reman selama tujuh hari bagi membantu siasatan kes rasuah membabitkan kontrak dan pembelian barang.

Perintah reman terhadap kesemua suspek termasuk dua wanita itu dikeluarkan oleh Majistret Rahimah Rahim mulai hari ini.

Kesemua suspek yang berusia lingkungan 30 hingga 50 tahun itu tiba di pekarangan mahkamah dengan menaiki sebuah bas SPRM kira-kira pukul 11 pagi.

Sebaik sahaja menyedari kehadiran petugas media, kesemua mereka bertindak menutup muka bagi mengelakkan wajah dirakam jurugambar dan jurukamera.

Kesemua individu terbabit kemudiannya beredar menaiki bas sama kira-kira sejam kemudian.

Lima penjawat awam termasuk seorang wanita itu direman mengikut seksyen 17 (a) Akta SPRM 2009 kerana meminta atau menerima rasuah.

Sembilan orang awam pula direman mengikut Seksyen 17 (b) akta sama kerana memberi suapan.

Sementara itu, sumber memberitahu, kesemua suspek ditahan oleh Bahagian Siasatan Ibu Pejabat SPRM Putrajaya selepas menerima aduan mengenai gaya hidup mewah selain isu membabitkan kontrak dan pembelian barang tersebut.

Local newspaper cutting off 'Ops Sealord'

13 kenderaan mewah turut dirampas, siasatan kes anggota TLDM

SPRM beku RM23 juta dalam akaun bank

Oleh MASZUREEN HADZMAN
pengarang@utusan.com.my

■ KUALA LUMPUR 25 MAC

SEJUMLAH RM23 juta wang dalam simpanan dan 240 akaun bank dibekukan dalam siasatan berhubung kes melibatkan pembekalan barangan dan peralatan Tentera Laut Diraja Malaysia (TLDM), baru-baru ini.

Pengarah Bahagian Siasatan, Suruhanjaya Pencegahan Rasuah Malaysia (SPRM), Datuk Mohd. Jamidan Abdullah berkata, selain itu, wang tunai lebih RM200,000 turut dirampas dan 13 kereta mewah disita.

Beliau berkata, antara jenama kereta mewah yang disita ialah Lamborghini, BMW, Mercedes-Benz dan Audi.

"Dalam operasi ini, SPRM turut merampas sejumlah jam tangan berjenama mewah seperti Louis Vuitton, Patek Philippe, Tag Heuer dan Frederique Constant," katanya dalam kenyataan di sini hari ini.

Beliau mengesahkan, daripada 16 orang yang ditahan itu, enam orang merupakan anggota TLDM, manakala baki adalah orang awam yang kebanyakannya adalah ahli perniagaan dan orang tengah.

"Pegawai dan anggota TLDM terdiri daripada pegawai yang berpangkat Pegawai Memerintah, Leftenan Komander, Leftenan Tentera Laut dan Laskar Kanan," katanya.

Mohd. Jamidan turut memberitahu, kesemua mereka ditahan pada 9 Mac dan



ANTARA kereta mewah yang disita oleh SPRM berikutan penahanan seramai 16 orang bagi membantu siasatan dalam kes yang melibatkan pembekalan barangan dan peralatan kepada TLDM baru-baru ini.

11 Mac lalu di Kuala Lumpur, Manjung, Ipoh dan Lumut.

"Kes disiasat di bawah Seksyen 17(a) Akta Suruhanjaya Pencegahan Rasuah Malaysia dan juga Seksyen 4(1) Akta Pencegahan Pengubahan Wang Haram, Pencegahan Pembi-

ayaan Keganasan dan Hasil Daripada Aktiviti Haram 2001.

"Kesemua 16 orang terbabit telah dibebaskan selepas ditahan reman antara tujuh hingga 10 hari," katanya sambil menjelaskan siasatan kes itu masih dijalankan.



2. 'OPS Gergaji' – Illegal Logging Syndicate Defeated

Following the operations carried out in 2014, the MACC once again teamed up with the State Government of Sarawak, the police, Inland Revenue and the Sarawak Department of Forestry to launch one of the largest integrated operations involving 400 members and officials from various agencies in Sarawak.

- **424 accounts worth RM618,608,652.44 frozen**
- **The Inland Revenue Board has made assessment of unpaid tax amounting to RM74.5 million**
- **1,357 logs worth RM678,500 were seized involving unpaid royalties to the Sarawak State Government amounting to RM141,128**

Such an operation was aimed at combating corruption, illegal logging and deforestation as well as tax evasion by certain owners of logging companies in Sarawak.

The operation was launched on 12 May 2015 with the codename "Ops Gergaji". It was a very challenging operation involving raids in remote areas which were only accessible by helicopter and boats.

Authorities raided a total of **49 identified locations, namely in Kuching, Miri, Sibul, Bintulu, Kapit and Bakun**. Among the premises raided include sawmills, logponds and business centres. The operation was the result of a thorough and detailed investigation, supported by intelligence information from the MACC as well as the other agencies involved.

A total of **424 accounts** worth deposits amounting to **RM618,608,652.44** were frozen for the purpose of investigation. MACC carried out its investigations under section 17 (a) and 17 (b) of the MACC Act 2009 and Section 4 (1) of the Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Terrorism Financing and Proceeds of from Unlawful Activities Act, 2001.

Based on the IRB assessment, the amount of unpaid taxes is in the region of RM74.5 million.

In addition, the Sarawak Forestry Department seized 1,357 logs worth RM678,500 belonging to a logging company suspected of committing an offense under the Forest Ordinance 1958. **The logs seized involved unpaid royalties to the State amounting to RM141,128.**



Anggota penguat kuasa menjalankan siasatan dalam serbuan Ops Gergaji di beberapa lokasi di Sarawak. [FOTO IHSAN SPRM]

SPRM BEKU AKAUN RM650 JUTA PEMBALAK HARAM



SEBAGIAN rampasan balak haram yang dilakukan SPRM bersama pihak berkuasa lain di Sibu baru-baru ini. - GAMBAR IHSAN SPRM

BERITA DI MUKA 4

● SPRM beku kan 375 akaun bernilai RM650 juta dalam Op Gergaji Bersepadu di Sarawak.

● Mereka dipercayai terlibat dengan rasuah dan pembalakan haram.

● Serbuan serentak diadakan di 48 lokasi melibatkan 400 pegawai semalam.

INFO

Lokasi Ops Gergaji Bersepadu SPRM di Sarawak



OPS GERGAJI

Local newspaper cutting of 'Ops Gergaji'

Akaun bank syarikat, individu disyaki ada kaitan balak haram di Sarawak

SPRM beku wang RM560 juta



SALAH sebuah kilang papan yang disyaki ada kaitan dengan pembalakan haram di Sarawak disertai SPRM semalam.



PENGUAT kuasa Ops Gergaji semalam memeriksa kayu balak di sebuah kilang papan yang disyaki ditumbang secara haram di Sarawak.

Oleh MALLER ASEN
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KUCHING - Sebanyak 375 akaun milik syarikat dan individu yang kesemuanya bernilai lebih RM560 juta dibekukan selepas disyaki mempunyai kaitan dengan kegiatan rasuah pembalakan dan penebangan hutan secara haram di negeri ini.

Pegawai Bahagian Siasatan Suruhanjaya Pencegahan Rasuah Malaysia (SPRM), Datuk Mohamad Jamidan Abdullah berkata, perintah pembekuan akaun ke atas syarikat-syarikat dan individu-individu tersebut dilakukan selepas SPRM melakukan serbuan ke atas 48 lokasi yang disyaki berelatnya perakuan rasuah.

Menurut beliau, daripada 48 lokasi serbuan, 27 buah melibatkan kilang papan dan pusat longgokan kayu balak manakala bakiinya melibatkan premis-premis perniagaan.

Semua lokasi kilang papan, pusat longgokan kayu balak dan premis-premis perniagaan yang disertai terletaknya di sekitar Miri, Bintulu, Sibu, Bakun, Kapit dan Kuching.

"Siasatan daripada serbuan di lokasi-lokasi tersebut, SPRM telah membekukan sebanyak 375 akaun milik syarikat dan individu dengan nilai wang melibatkan lebih RM560 juta," kata beliau dalam satu kenyataan akhbar di sini semalam.



KERATAN No. 23 Oktober 2014.

SPRM telah membekukan sebanyak 375 akaun milik syarikat dan individu dengan nilai wang melibatkan lebih RM560 juta," kata beliau dalam satu kenyataan akhbar di sini semalam.

Dalam pada itu Jamidan memberitahu, lebih 500 batang kayu balak turut disita oleh SPRM yang melakukan siri serbuan menerusi Ops Gergaji yang dimulakan pada pukul 9.30 pagi sehingga petang semalam.

Seramai kira-kira 400 pegawai dan anggota SPRM, Polis Diraja Malaysia, Pasukan Gerakan Am, Jabatan Hutan Negeri dan Lembaga Hasil Dalam Negeri terlibat dalam operasi tersebut.

Katanya, operasi bersepadu yang dilakukan bagi membekukan komitmen pada kerajaan Persekutuan dan kerajaan negeri bagi memonitoring kegiatan rasuah dalam industri pembalakan di Sarawak.

INFO Kes-kes balak haram di Sarawak

- 17 April 2010 - Pasukan Gerakan Marin negeri berjaya merampas 795 batang kayu balak pelbagai saiz bernilai RM276,000 ketika cuba disekadup menggunakan dua buah tongkang di perairan Sibu.
- 20 Jun 2010 - Sebanyak 519 batang kayu balak berkekuatan tinggi pelbagai jenis dianggarkan bernilai RM240,000 berjaya dirampas oleh Pasukan Gerakan Marin di Kuala Sungai Santubong, Kuching.
- 19 Oktober 2011 - Pasukan Gerakan Marin (PGM) Wilayah Lima Sarawak mencatatkan enam kes tangkapan kayu balak haram di bawah Akta Perhutanan 1964 dengan nilai rampasan keseluruhan lebih RM1.8 juta.
- 24 Ogos 2014 - Polis Marin Wilayah 5 berjaya merampas sebanyak 253 batang kayu balak bernilai RM90,000 di kawasan Loba Samarang, Tanjung Manis, Mukah.
- 19 November 2014 - Sebanyak 22,306 batang kayu balak haram bernilai RM45.9 juta dirampas dalam operasi khas di Miri dan Bintulu yang diketuai oleh Jabatan Hutan Sarawak.
- 1 Mac 2015 - Pemeriksaan ke atas sebuah kem pembalakan di Sungai Mejay, Talas, Bintulu merampas 190 batang kayu balak haram pelbagai jenis dan saiz bernilai RM50,000.

Kawasan Serbuan Ops Gergaji

Lokasi	Jumlah
Miri	13
Kuching	12
Sibu	12
Bintulu	6
Bakun	3
Kapit	2
Jumlah serbuan	48

3. 'Ops Carsing' – Smuggling and clone car syndicate busted

Government loses RM13 million in revenue

Launched on 21 April 2015 through a collaboration between the MACC and the Road Transport Department, the Ops managed to uncover a syndicate involved in smuggling clone cars from a neighbouring country involving 10 suspects. Three of them who acted as middlemen were detained.

Among the cars seized in Terengganu included a Mini Cooper, Lexus, Mazda, BMW, Mercedes Benz, Toyota as well as high-powered motorcycles. The overall loss to the country's revenue due to this activity amounted to RM13 million.

It is an offense under the Road Transport Act No. 333/1987 (Amendment 2013) to purchase and own an unregistered cloned vehicle using bogus road tax. Based on inspection made by the MACC and the RTB, the vehicle smuggled into the country has been cloned using the same registration number as the original vehicle which is still in active use. The only difference is the chassis number and engine number. There is also the use of vehicle registration numbers that have been categorized as 'totaled'. According to regulations, these vehicle must not be brought into the country without special permission except in the form of spare parts.

Investigation was carried out based on offenses under the MACC Act 2009, the Penal Code and the Road Transport Act 1987 (Amendment 2013). Buyers and owners of cloned vehicles can be charged as complicit in the process of production of false documents.

153 Kenderaan Klon Disita Dalam Operasi Bersama JPJ, SPRM



Sebahagian daripada 153 kenderaan mewah klon bernilai lebih RM13 juta disita ditempatkan di kawasan Pengangkutan Jalan (JPJ) Terengganu hari ini. - Foto BERNAMA

Among the vehicles seized in 'Ops Carsing'



Press Conference on 'Ops Carsing'

4. 'Ops Licin 2' – Stopping malpractice among enforcement officers

37 enforcement officers and 5 civilians were detained for protecting the activity of smuggling and selling diesel, petrol and subsidized cigarettes to neighbouring countries

On 2 March 2015, MACC launched a massive special Ops in the states of Perak and Kedah, with the codename 'Ops Licin 2'. The Ops was a result of a tip-off regarding several

enforcement personnel on duty at the border, suspected of protecting the activities of smuggling and selling diesel, petrol and subsidized cigarettes to neighbouring countries

A total of 37 people were arrested which included law enforcement officers and members of the Anti-Smuggling Unit (UPP), the General Operations Force (GOF), Royal Malaysian Customs (RMC) and the Ministry of Domestic Trade, Cooperatives and Consumerism (KPDNKK). Also arrested were five civilians who were allegedly complicit in the activity. Thus, the total number of detainees, aged 20 - 60 years old, was 42.

The number of arrests was the largest since the Ops against tax evaders in the Port Klang Free Trade Zone in September 2014. Results of intelligence and investigation revealed that the syndicate have been using the entrance at the Malaysia-Thailand border to smuggle diesel oil and petrol. Among those involved in the syndicate were enforcement officers

serving at the Immigration, Customs, Quarantine and Security (ICQS) Complex in Bukit Kayu Hitam, Kota Putra, Durian Burung and Padang Terap, Kedah for the past few years.

They were believed to receive up to RM4,000 in bribe from an unlicensed diesel and petrol store operator, in order to not to comply with / not implement the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) of their respective law enforcement agencies. Thus, the business transaction of petrol can be 'simplified' for the syndicate. A 60-year old former UPP officer with the rank of Assistant Superintendant was arrested, along with two retired soldiers and a former KPDNKK officer.

Previously, coverage in the local newspapers revealed irregularities in transaction of diesel and petrol at the country's border despite regular efforts carried out by the government, in particular the KPDNKK. The actions of several enforcement officers who did not make stringent checks on vehicles suspected of carrying diesel and petrol had also been reported. This had led to several areas in the country's border to be identified as porous.

All the suspects had been detained for investigation under Section 16 (a) (B) and Section 17 (a) of the MACC Act 2009.



15 disyaki lindung jualan, seludup diesel, kena tahan

~ 13 polis, bekas komander UPP antara ditahan SPRM

Wahid Hafid, Affandy Rusli dan Ihsan Hassan
Berterbaca: 10/04/2015

• Kuala Lumpur

Terdapat 15 orang yang disyaki melindungi jualan seludup diesel, termasuk bekas komander UPP, yang ditangkap oleh SPRM pada Rabu (8/4) di Kuala Lumpur. Mereka termasuk 13 orang polis, dua orang bekas komander UPP, dan seorang pegawai SPRM. Mereka disyaki melindungi jualan seludup diesel yang masuk ke dalam negara melalui sempadan perbatasan.



polis, Karam, Karam dan Karam. Mereka disyaki melindungi jualan seludup diesel yang masuk ke dalam negara melalui sempadan perbatasan. Mereka disyaki melindungi jualan seludup diesel yang masuk ke dalam negara melalui sempadan perbatasan.

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Mereka disyaki melindungi jualan seludup diesel yang masuk ke dalam negara melalui sempadan perbatasan. Mereka disyaki melindungi jualan seludup diesel yang masuk ke dalam negara melalui sempadan perbatasan.

Local newspaper cutting of 'Ops Licin 2'



KUALA LUMPUR 2 Mac - Penguat kuasa di pintu sempadan negara sepatutnya memusnahkan sindikat penyeludupan ke negara jiran tetapi bertindak sebaliknya kerana mahu memperoleh wang dengan cara mudah. Tugasi hakiki menjadi mata dan telinga kerajaan untuk memburu teras kegiatan itu juga diabaikan setelah sebilangan mereka pelat mata terhadap bahan yang ditawarkan sindikat. Lebih dikesah, mereka ini dikenal pasti menjadi 'orang tengah' membantu 'menelusarkan' kegiatan penyeludupan tersebut dengan bertindak sebagai pembuka jalan bagi pengusaha atau minyak haram di sekitar sempadan Malaysia-Thailand. Perkara itu dikenan berlaku dalam kalangan anggota penguat kuasa yang bertugas di Kompleks Imigresen, Karam, Karam dan Keselamatan (CCSI) apabila mereka dipercayai membantu pengusaha-pengusaha yang menjual minyak haram yang beroperasi di sekitar sempadan Bukit Kayu Hitam, Kedah dengan memudahkan urusan jual beli petrol. Satu sumber yang terut terbit dalam industri penjualan minyak petrol secara haram di sekitar sempadan Malaysia-Thailand berkata, pemerintah terhadap bahan api itu amat tinggi daripada pelanggan wang Thailand. Katanya, di sekitar Bukit Kayu Hitam sahaja terdapat sekurang-kurangnya 10 gudang minyak haram yang diusahakan oleh wang tempatan sama ada dalam bentuk stor penyimpanan minyak atau peruncit. "Sejak pertengahan tahun lalu, nilai minyak petrol di Malaysia adalah jauh lebih murah berbanding negara jiran, Thailand dan itu menyebabkan banyak pelanggan sanggup datang beratur akak bagi mendapatkan bekalan di kawasan berhampiran. "Bagi mengelakkan sebarang masalah di pintu masuk negara, pengusaha stor minyak haram ini akan mengumpul penguat kuasa yang bertugas dengan sejumlah wang supaya 'memudahkan' pelanggan mereka keluar masuk tanpa diperiksa. Ada juga kes penguat kuasa sendiri yang minta wang sebegini. "Wang haram sehingga ribuan ringgit juga ditawarkan kepada penguat kuasa yang membuat sebarang ke atas gudang gudang penyimpanan supaya pengusaha selamat daripada dikenakan tindakan," kata sumber. Tambah sumber itu, wang jutaan yang akan ditawarkan kepada penguat kuasa yang bertugas di pintu masuk sempadan adalah antara RM100 ke RM150 setiap kali pelanggan masuk. Katanya dengan jumlah tersebut, pelanggan mereka dari negara jiran akan selamat ketika pemeriksaan di pintu masuk. "Ada antara pelanggan dari ne-

gara jiran menggunakan kenderaan yang sudah diubah suai bagi memasukkan petrol hingga 600 liter, sekiranya wang rasuah telah dibayar kepada penguat kuasa yang bertugas, kenderaan mereka tidak akan diperiksa. "Sementara itu, penguat kuasa yang membuat sebarang ke atas gudang penyimpanan, wang rasuah biasanya akan dibayar secara one-off atau bulanan kepada pegawai penguat kuasa tersebut," katanya. Sejak pertengahan tahun lalu, petrol yang dijual di negara ini lebih murah berbanding negara jiran. Sekitar Mei dan Ogos tahun lepas, minyak petrol RON95 dijual pada harga RM2.10 seliter berbanding negara jiran yang merosot RM2.45 seliter. Pengusaha stor kemudian membeli bahan api itu pada kadar RM2.25 seliter dan kemudiannya menjual semula kepada pelanggan dari negara jiran dengan kadar RM2.45 seliter. Dengan keuntungan yang banyak setiap hari, barisan musuh kepada pegawai penguat kuasa yang tamak adalah sesuatu yang sentap. Namun menurut sumber berkenaan, terdapat juga penguat kuasa yang tidak terakut 'umpan' daripada pengusaha-pengusaha stor minyak ini yang kadang-kala menyebabkan mereka sukar beroperasi.

OP LICIN 2 BONGKAR KEPINCANGAN INTEGRITI

APAKAH antara faktor Op Licin 2 dilaksanakan di Kompleks Integritas, Kastam, Kuarantin dan Keselamatan (IKQS) Bukit Kayu Hitam?

MUSTAFA: Semuanya bermula daripada maklumat awam mengenai aktiviti melindungi kegiatan penyeludupan di sempadan melintasi diesel, petrol dan rokok.

Hasil maklumat yang diperoleh kita melakukan pemantauan di IKQS terbit dengan memfokuskan aktiviti-aktiviti yang berlangsung di situ.

Selepas mendapati berlaku rasuah kita mula menyelidik dalam tempoh yang agak lama bagi mengumpul bukti sebelum melakukan tangkapan melibatkan pemberi yang terdiri daripada lima orang awam dan penerima OS penguat kuasa yang pernah dan sedang bertugas di IKQS terbit.

Bagaimana aktiviti rasuah berlaku dan apakah modus operandinya?
Apabila urusan yang melibatkan perjumpaan antara individu, pasti akan ada tawar-menawar, budi bicara serta permintaan.

Di situ kemungkinan rasuah boleh berlaku dalam pelbagai cara seperti pemberian hadiah atau wang dan sebagainya.

Ditambah pula dengan pelbagai faktor lain antaranya pemerhatian yang kurang, pengangkutan yang tidak cukup, kurang tenaga kerja, serta masalah individu seperti kewangan, sikap tamak, tidak peduli, takut membuat laporan dan takut-takut dengan keadaan.

Adakah pembongkaran ini menunjukkan masalah rasuah dalam kalangan penguat kuasa masih menjadi sesuatu yang serius dan mengancam?

Masalah rasuah tidak pernah habis dan akan terus berlaku selagi ada aktiviti memberi dan menerima tidak kira di mana sahaja termasuk melibatkan agensi penguat kuasa. Semua ini berpunca daripada sikap tamak dan kurangnya integriti dalam diri seseorang individu itu.

Peranan penyelia juga penting. Jika penyelia yang patut memantau turut sama melakukan kesalahan bagaimana pula dengan individu

yang diselia.

Adakah ini berkait rapat dengan aspek integriti atau masalah kurang tindakan pencegahan di agensi-agensi terbit?

Integriti adalah asas pencegahan rasuah yang berkesan dan jika integriti dipupuk daripada awal dan dipantau dengan baik pasti dapat mencegah atau mengurangkan gejala rasuah daripada terus berlaku. Apa yang kita nampak tahap integriti itu masih dalam kepincangan sementara tindakan pencegahan pula memang ada tetapi ada yang tidak dilaksanakan secara sungguh-sungguh, tidak berterusan atau tidak menyeluruh.

Misalnya, jika ada pengambilan anggota baharu dalam sesuatu jabatan, sebelum diterima mereka disaring dan hanya yang terbaik dipilih. Semasa latihan pula semua aspek yang baik termasuk mencegah mereka daripada terlibat dengan rasuah diterapkan.

Tetapi bila mereka mula bekerja dan bercampur dengan senior berlaku sebaliknya. Apa yang diajar semasa latihan diabaikan tidak dipraktikkan di dunia pekerjaan sebegini sehingga mereka terkejut, keiru dan akhirnya terbit.

Sebenarnya, jika aspek pemantauan dibincukan berterusan pasti masalah rasuah dapat di atasi seperti memantau kewangan anggota adakah terlalu banyak wang atau hutang, melihat gaya hidup mereka adakah mewah yang dipakai sesuai dengan pendapatan, di mana mereka bercuti dan banyak lagi. Jika semua ini dipantau pasti dapat mencegah mereka daripada terlibat dalam rasuah.

Berapakah anggaran kerugian yang terpaksa ditanggung oleh kerajaan berikutan penyelewengan yang dibongkar dalam Op Licin 2?

Berdasarkan kenyataan Jabatan Kastam Diraja Malaysia baru-baru ini jumlah kerugian yang dianggarkan akibat aktiviti penyeludupan ialah sebanyak RM2.4 bilion dan ini memang berkait rapat dengan Op Licin 2. Namun sebenarnya kerugian yang berlaku bukan dari segi cukai kastam sahaja sebaliknya banyak lagi perkara yang kita

tidak nampak seperti isu hak asasi manusia dan kesejahteraan orang ramai.

Misalnya, projek pembinaan bangunan kerajaan sedang dijalankan tapi tidak siap-siap akibat projek sikit hingga jabatan terbit terpaksa menyewa premis lain.

Secara tidak langsung ini juga menyebabkan kehilangan punca pendapatan dan boleh menimbulkan rasa tidak selesa kepada kakitangan berikatan.

Begitu juga sebaliknya ada projek hospital tidak siap-siap hingga terpaksa terpaksa pergi ke tempat lain dan mungkin berlaku kematian.

Pernah juga dilaporkan, pembinaan penjara lambat akibat projek sikit hingga banduan terpaksa tinggal bersema-mek. Akibatnya menimbulkan isu hak asasi manusia. Ini juga kerugian bagi kita.

Bagaimanakah SPRM dapat memastikan masalah ini tidak berulang?

Masalah ini tidak dapat diselesaikan SPRM bersendirian tetapi perlu kerjasama dengan semua agensi yang terlibat. Bagi saya, dalam hal ini kita perlu merobohkan benteng-benteng penghalang.

Ini kerana hendak buat pencegahan ini memerlukan tindakan bersepadu dengan jabatan-jabatan terbit disebabkan mereka tahu tempat-tempat yang berisiko tinggi. Apabila terdapat gabungan maklumat antara kedua-dua pihak, maka ia menjadi koordinasi yang bagus.

Misalnya, jabatan Integriti Dan Pematuhan Standard (JIPS) Polis Diraja Malaysia telah buat kenyataan yang mereka sendiri akan proaktif membentasi rasuah serta bergabung dengan SPRM untuk memberi maklumat tambahan.

Ini tindakan yang bagus. Begitu juga Jabatan Kastam, kita telah bincang dengan Ketua Pengarah dan pasukan khas mereka bagi menentukan perkara ini tidak berulang. Kita menyelidik apa jua misi misi yang diambil oleh jabatan tetapi memerlukan pelaksanaan yang betul. Pelan tindakan ini perlu dipantau oleh jabatan masing-masing.

Benarkah tindakan yang diambil SPRM melalui Op Licin membawa imej negatif ke atas agensi yang terlibat?

Dalam hal ini, kita tidak menuding jari mana-mana pihak tetapi kita melakukan tangkapan ini adalah dengan kerjasama mereka juga. Jadi bukan SPRM kerja seorang. Misalnya, dengan jabatan Penjara kita telah berbincang bagaimana cara mengatasi penyelewengan yang berlaku dalam kalangan warden.

Ini sebab yang melakukan hanya segelintir tapi yang tercalar imej seluruh organisasi, jadi bagi memastikan organisasi terpelihara,

jabatan perlu tampil bekerjasama lebih awal.

Jika aspek pemantauan dilakukan berterusan pasti masalah rasuah dapat di atasi seperti memantau kewangan anggota adakah terlalu banyak wang atau hutang, melihat gaya hidup mereka adakah kereta yang dipakai

sesuai dengan pendapatan."

Masalah ini tidak dapat diselesaikan SPRM bersendirian tetapi perlu kerjasama semua agensi yang terlibat. Bagi saya, dalam hal ini kita perlu merobohkan benteng-benteng penghalang."

MUKADIMAH

Pengumuman penahanan 35 anggota penguat kuasa serta lima orang awam melalui Op Licin 2 bermula 2 hingga 4 Mac lalu oleh Suruhanjaya Pencegahan Rasuah Malaysia (SPRM) merupakan satu lagi pembongkaran kegiatan rasuah dan penyelewengan melibatkan agensi penguatkuasaan negara. Bagaimanapun ramai yang masih tertanya-tanya apakah faktor dan fokus Op Licin 2 dilaksanakan dan sejauh mana keberkesanannya dalam membentasi kegiatan rasuah dan penyelewengan dalam kalangan penguat kuasa.

Isi terbitan buai wartawan Utusan Malaysia AZRAI MOHAMMAD dan MASZUREEN HADZMAN dengan TIMBALAN KETUA PESURUHJAYA (PENCEGAHAN) SPRM, DATUK MUSTAFAR ALI (gambar) bagi mendapatkan penerangan lanjut berhubung operasi ini.



The integrity of law enforcement agencies has yet to reach an optimum level whereby prevention measures are in place but have not been implemented vigorously, continuously or comprehensively

-Dato' Sri Hj Mustafar Bin Hj Ali, Deputy Chief Commissioner (Prevention) MACC, as quoted in Utusan Malaysia dated 11 March 2015.

5. 'OPS BS'

1,623 accounts
totaling
RM559,486,123
were frozen, with cash
and jewelry worth
over RM1 million
seized..

Based on intelligence information, on 15 May 2015, a joint operation codenamed 'Ops BS' was conducted by the MACC in cooperation with the Eastern Sabah Security Command

(ESSCom), General Operations Force, the Ministry of Domestic Trade, Cooperatives and Consumerism (KPDNKK), the Royal Malaysian Customs Department and Bank Negara Malaysia. The operation involved 420 officers and personnel.

The aim of the operation was to identify and take action against civil servants involved in corruption and abuse of power and to help the government of Sabah in reducing the smuggling of subsidised diesel, cigarettes, alcoholic beverages and recover tax revenue from smuggling activities, including in the port areas in Sabah.

The operation was carried out in **51 locations** in the districts of Tawau, Sandakan, Keningau, Kota Kinabalu, Labuan and Semporna which have been marred by activities involving corruption, smuggling of cigarettes and alcohol, abuse of subsidised diesel and acts of tax evasion.

As a result of the operation, a total of 1,623 accounts belonging to companies and individuals worth RM559,486,123 were frozen. In the meantime, cash and jewelry worth more than RM1 million had been confiscated by the MACC for investigation under Section 17 (a) and 17 (b) of the Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009 and section 4 (1) of the Anti-Money Laundering, Anti-Terrorism Financing and Proceeds of Unlawful Activities Act, 2001.

The IRB has made an assessment of unpaid tax totaling RM19.9 million.

The Royal Customs Department and the Ministry of Domestic Trade, Cooperatives & Consumerism had each confiscated various goods and materials used in smuggling for the purpose of investigation, namely:

TABLE 13: Goods seized in 'Ops BS'

AGENCIES	GOODS SEIZED	QUANTITY
Royal Malaysian Customs Department	1. Beer and liquor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 cartons of beer cans • 9 cartons of liquor bottles • 14 boxes of wine • 6 bottles of wine • Beer and alcohol in approximately a 10-ton lorry • 20 <i>container</i> (20 feet) beer & liquor • 1,800 boxes of beer • A 10-tonne lorry with beer
	2. Cigarettes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 cartons of <i>Astro Menthol King</i> cigarettes
	3. Vehicles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 3-ton truck filled with liquor • 20 containers • 1 Van - Toyota Hiace (laden with liquor) • 2 lorries filled with beer

AGENCY	TYPE OF ITEMS	TOTAL CONFISCATED
Ministry of Domestic Trade, Cooperatives and Consumerism (KPDNKK)	1. Diesel	• 746,871.3 liter
	2. Skid Tank	• 10 units
	3. Laptop and computer	• 2 units
	4. Pump	• 4 units
	5. Hose	• 2 units
	6. Cooking Oil	• 74,000kg @ 74 tons
	7. Machine	• 3 units
	8. Tank	• 10 units
	9. Tank truck	• 1 units
	10. Compressor	• 3 units
	11. Document	• Various documents
CONFISCATED ITEMS OVERALL WORTH: RM1,012,113.03		

As a result of the operation, a Chinese individual aged 36 years who is a Director at Perak Industrial Corporation, a logging contractor company was detained on suspicion of involvement in illegal logging in the area. He was arrested while offering RM500,000 to officers from the MACC and the Forestry Department of Peninsular Malaysia as a bribe, promising that the remainder will be delivered later. Both enforcement officials refused the money. The individual was instead arrested and taken to the Perak MACC office for questioning.

These officers' rejection of kickbacks not only demonstrated high integrity but also the spirit of "jihad" or struggle against corruption in carrying out investigations. Their actions had been commended by the MACC.

6. 'Ops Rimba' – Illegal logging syndicate in Temenggor forest reserves, Perak defeated

On 2 June 2015, a joint operation called 'Ops Rimba' was conducted by the MACC in collaboration with the Forestry Department of Peninsular Malaysia around Meru in Ipoh, Perak.

The operation was carried out based on information that certain individuals were offering bribes worth RM1 million to the MACC and the Forestry Department of Peninsular Malaysia officers in order to discontinue investigation and close the case relating to illegal logging, and for the offense of not having a valid permit in the Temenggor Forest Reserve, Hulu Perak.

Individuals offering RM500,000 as bribe to MACC and Forestry Department officers arrested



Local newspaper cutting of 'Ops Rimba'



Local newspaper cutting of 'Ops Rimba'

7. 'Ops Ubat' – Medical Research Specialist accused of conspiring to make false claims amounting to RM80,000

Two women, including a medical research expert at the Institute of Medical Research (IMR), faced five charges of making false invoice claims worth RM80,000 between 2012 and 2013.

Dr. Nor Asiah binti Muhamad, an expert medical researcher at IMR and Normi binti Mustapha, both aged 46 years. Dr. Nor Asiah was charged under Section 18 of the MACC Act 2009, in the Special Sessions Court for Corruption in Kuala Lumpur for approving false claims submitted by

A Medical Research Specialist faces lawsuits for approving false claim documents amounting to RM80,000

Normi. The charges were read together in accordance with section 28 (1) (c) of the same Act.

The false claims were allegedly made for five courses conducted for IMR officials and staff, though they were never held. The five courses in question were rev-man managers for systematic review course 2012, creativity and innovation course 2013, statistical analysis and interpretation course 2013, training for presentation skills and lectures as well as data analysis course 2012.

SEVERAL HIGH-PROFILE CORRUPTION CASES INVOLVING CIVIL SERVANTS

1. Luxury Car BMW 5 Series 'given' for approving pawn brokers license application.

Kalaichelvana/IBalakrishnan, Deputy Secretary at the Moneylenders and Pawnbrokers Enforcement Division of the Housing and Local Government Ministry (KPKT) was charged in the Shah Alam Sessions Court on 11 February 2015 under Section 17 (a) of the MACC Act 2009 for accepting a bribe in the form of a **BMW 525i** car with the registration number WVW 9559 to be given to his brother on 18 May 2012 from a company, Semuajaya Resources, along Jalan One Utama, Lebuhraya Bandar Utama, Selangor.

**BMW 5 series
'presented'
in return for
approval**

The luxury car was an inducement for approving a pawn broker license application by Semuajaya Resources. In the meantime, an alternative charge was made against the accused under Section 165 of the Penal Code in which he was alleged to have obtained for his sibling a luxury BMW 525i car with the registration number WVW 9559 from Semuajaya Resources, although the accused knew he was officially involved in approving the application from the said company (Semuajaya Resources).



KALACHELVAN dihadapkan ke Mahkamah Sesyen Shah Alam semalam atas pertuduhan secara rasuah menerima bagi adiknya sebuah kereta jenis BMW 525i.

Local newspaper cutting of the case involving the Deputy Secretary at the Moneylenders and Pawnbrokers Enforcement Division of the Housing and Local Government Ministry (KPKT)

2. Abusing position to award food supply tender worth RM432,000 to nephew

On 10 October 2015, ACP Abd Razak Bin Abd Ghani was accused in the Special Sessions Courts for Corruption in Sabah. He was accused of abusing his position as Chairman of the Logistics Department (now known as Start Logistics Contingent) Contingent Headquarters (IPK) Sabah, to award a company owned by his nephew, Sharial Taufan Nerawi with a tender to supply food for prisoners lockup in IPD Kota Kinabalu.

**Award nephew's
company with
tender worth
approximately
RM432,000**

ACP Abd Razak allegedly participated as a member of the Assessment and Price Quote Selection Meeting to award Fullscale Development with a tender to supply cooked food and fresh rations for detainees in Kota Kinabalu lockups for a period of two years from 1 May 2014 to 30 April 2016 with an estimated contract value of RM432,000.

The accused was charged under Section 23 of the MACC Act 2009 and punishable under Section 24 of the same Act, which carries a jail term not exceeding 20 years and a fine of five times the bribe or RM10,000, whichever is higher.

3. Luxury hotel accommodation to keep DID employment contract

The Director of Drainage and Irrigation Department (DID) Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur, Dato' Abu Bakar Mohd Yusof, 60 and Mohd Nasir Mohd Isa @ Maidin, 44 years old, a draftsman in the same department, pleaded not guilty to charges of accepting bribes from Mazlan Jamaluddin, owner of Color Generation Sdn Bhd as an inducement not to interfere and to

maintain production contract of rock and sand from the Batu Dam in Gombak, Selangor from DID. Both the accused allegedly committed the offenses as follows:

Luxury stay as inducement to maintain contract in Batu Dam

- a) To receive inducement in the form of a stay in **Avani Sepang Gold Coast Resort**, Sungai Pelek, Selangor worth **RM2,097.28** and **RM1,252.80** respectively on 29 to 30 November 2014 at about 10.11 am. Both the accused were charged under Section 16 (a) (B) of the MACC Act 2009. Dato Abu Bakar Mohd Yusof was charged in the Special Sessions Court for Corruption in Shah Alam on 22 October 2015.

While in the afternoon of the same day, Mohd Nasir Mohd Isa @ Maidin was charged with two counts in the Special Sessions Court in Jalan Duta, Kuala Lumpur.

He allegedly **received cash of RM10,500 and RM10,000** as inducement from Mazlan Jamaluddin **in order for Dato' Abu Bakar Mohd Yusof to not obstruct and to maintain contract** of rock, sand and sediment extraction activity carried out by Syarikat Warna Generasi Sdn Bhd.

The offenses were committed on 13 May and 3 June 2015 with both of them seated in Mazlan Jamaluddin's vehicle near Old Town Coffee Bangsar and on the other occasion, in one of the accused's vehicles, in the parking area of KIOSK Gazebo Taman Tasik Perdana, Kuala Lumpur.

- b) Receiving inducement in the form of accommodation in **Thistle Resort Hotel Port Dickson**, Teluk Kemang, Port Dickson worth **RM4,568** and **RM1,422** from Mazlan Jamaluddin as an **inducement not to interfere and to maintain employment contract** for rock, sand and sediment production for Syarikat Warna Generasi Sdn Bhd. Both the accused committed the offense on 12 and 14 June 2015.

Both the accused were charged in the Special Sessions Court in Seremban on 23 October 2015 for additional charges. Each was charged with one separate count and with one joint charge of accepting a bribe in the form of cash amounting to RM20,000 from Mazlan Jamaluddin.

Bekas pengarah, pelukis pelan JPS dituduh rasuah

Shah Alam: Bekas pengarah dan pelukis pelan, Jabatan Pengairan dan Saliran Kuala Lumpur mengaku tidak bersalah di Mahkamah Sesyen di sini semalam, atas tuduhan menerima suapan pada 29 dan 30 November, pada tahun lalu.

Datuk Abu Bakar Mohd Yusof, 60, dituduh menerima suapan penginapan di Avani Sepang Gold Coast Resort, Sungai Pelek, Sepang, bernilai RM2,097.28, manakala Mohd Nasir Mohd Isa, 44, menerima suapan sama bernilai RM1,252.80 di tempat yang sama.

Mereka menerima suapan itu daripada Mazlan Jamaluddin sebagai balasan melantik syarikat Warna Generasi Sdn Bhd melaksanakan kontrak kerja pengeluaran bahan batuan, pasir dan mendapan di Empangan Batu, Gombak.

Tertuduh didakwa mengikut Seksyen 16(a)(B) Akta Suruhanjaya Pencegahan Rasuah Malaysia 2009 dibaca di hadapan Hakim Datuk Noradidrah Ahmad.

Timbalan Pendakwa Ray Mohd Heikal Ismail menawarkan jaminan RM15,000 dengan seorang penjamin, tetapi p

guam Abu Bakar, Mohd Shaharullah Khan Nawab Zadah Khan memberitahu mahkamah anak guamnya sudah bersara semat bulan lalu dan sentiasa hadir setiap kali diminta berbuat demikian oleh Suruhanjaya Pencegahan Rasuah Malaysia (SPRM) sepanjang siasatan dijalankan.

18 November sebutan semula kes

Noradidrah menetapkan jaminan RM10,000 dengan seorang penjamin terhadap Abu Bakar, manakala jaminan RM5,000 dengan seorang penjamin ditawarkan kepada Mohd Nasir. Mahkamah menetapkan 18 November ini sebutan semula kes.

Di Mahkamah Sesyen Kuala Lumpur, Mohd Nasir mengaku tidak bersalah atas dua tuduhan menerima suapan ber-



Abu Bakar (left) and Mohd Nasir.

Local newspaper cutting of the case involving DID director and draftsman

4. Three policemen allegedly received a bribe of RM12,000 for the release of six Chinese nationals

Three policemen were charged in the Special Sessions Court for Corruption in Shah Alam on 29 October 2015 of accepting bribes amounting to RM12,000 on 24 June 2015 from a contractor, Datuk Ng Tong Chun, for the release of six Chinese nationals from the custody of the Royal Malaysia Police (PDRM).

receive a
bribe of
RM12,000
for the release
of six Chinese
nationals

Corporal Roslinda Hamid face two counts while Detective Lance Corporal Deneshkumar Jeganathan and Detective Sergeant Major Shim Wong Kuang each face with one charge under Section 16 (b) (B) Act 2009 read together with Section 34 of the Penal Code.

Under the first charge, Roslinda working in the Criminal Investigation Division, North Klang police station allegedly received bribes amounting to RM12,000

from Datuk Ng Tong Chun through Deneshkumar Jeganathan and Shim Wong Kuang. The inducement was a reward for the release of six Chinese nationals from police custody for investigation **under Section 39 (b) of the Immigration Regulations 1959/63.**

Under the second charge, Roslinda, on the same date, time and place was accused of having a stamp "RECEIVED; IMMIGRATION OFFICE OF SELANGOR; ENFORCEMENT DIVISION" and a stamp "Amirul Ariffin Lakimin, Immigration Officer KP22" to make an impression, with the intent that they were to be used for forgery, which are punishable under Section 468 of the Penal Code. Deneshkumar Jeganathan and Wong Kuang Shim who served in the Special Branch, at South Klang police station were allegedly complicit with Roslinda in accepting a bribe of RM12,000 from Datuk Ng to be given to Roslinda as a reward for releasing six Chinese nationals from police custody. They were jointly charged, under Section 16 (b) (B) Act 2009 read together with Section 34 of the Penal Code.

'Upah' lepas warga China

■ Dua anggota polis tidak mengaku terima suapan RM12,000

Oleh Fuad Hadinata Yaacob

Dua anggota polis dihadapkan ke Mahkamah Sesiyen, di sini, semalam, atas pertuduhan menerima suapan daripada ahli perniagaan bergelar Datuk bagi melepaskan enam warga China daripada tahanan, Jun lalu.

Koperal Roslinda Hamid, 48, berdepan dua pertuduhan manakala Laks Koperal Detektif J Deneshkumar, 27, dan Sarjan Mejar Detektif Wong Shim Kuang, 57, masing-masing didakwa atas satu pertuduhan.

Mengikut pertuduhan pertama, Roslinda yang bertugas di Bahagian Siasatan Jenayah, Balai Polis Klang Utara didakwa memperolehi suapan RM12,000 daripada Datuk Ng Tong Chun untuk dirinya melalui Deneshkumar dan Wong

na yang ditahan untuk siasatan mengikut Peraturan 39(b) Peraturan-Peraturan Imigresen 1959/63. Roslinda didakwa melakukan kesalahan itu pada 24 Jun lalu pada jam 2.10 petang di kawasan parkir Restoran Taman Rashna, Klang.

Tertuduh dituntut mengikut Seksyen 17 (a) Akta SPRM 2009 yang boleh dihukum mengikut Seksyen 24 akta sama.

Sabiti kesalahan dia boleh dihukum penjara tidak lebih 20 tahun dan didenda tidak kurang daripada lima kali ganda nilai suapan atau RM10,000 mengikut mana-mana yang lebih tinggi.

Mengikut pertuduhan kedua, Roslinda pada tarikh, masa dan tempat sama dituntut memiliki satu cap berkanan bahagian pengatur kasa Pesabit Imigresen Selangor dan satu cap lagi

tertera nama Amirul Ariffin Lakimin, Pegawai Imigresen Tinggi KP22, bagi membuat suatu teraan dengan niat melakukan pemalsuan yang boleh dihukum mengikut Seksyen 468 Kanun Keseksaan.

Sehubungan itu, dia boleh dihukum mengikut Seksyen 473 Kanun Keseksaan yang memperuntukkan penjara sehingga tujuh tahun dan didenda jika sabiti kesalahan.

Roslinda mengaku tidak bersalah terhadap kedua-dua pertuduhan yang dibacakan di hadapan Hakim Sabariah Atan.

Sementara itu bagi pertuduhan bersama, Deneshkumar dan Wong yang bertugas di Bahagian Cawangan Khas, Balai Polis Klang Selatan didakwa bersubahat dengan Roslinda menerima suapan RM12,000 daripada Ng.

Kedua-duanya dituntut melakukan kesalahan pada 24 Jun lalu jam 2.10 petang di kawasan parkir Restoran Taman Rashna, Klang. Mereka dituntut melakukan kesalahan mengikut

Seksyen 16 (b)(B) Akta SPRM 2009 dibaca bersama Seksyen 34 Kanun Keseksaan yang boleh dihukum mengikut Seksyen 24 Akta SPRM 2009.

Sabiti kesalahan mereka boleh dihukum penjara tidak lebih 20 tahun dan didenda tidak kurang daripada lima kali ganda nilai suapan atau RM10,000 mengikut mana-mana yang lebih tinggi.

Deneshkumar mengaku tidak bersalah manakala Wong tidak hadir disebabkan memberi siji cuti sakit kepada mahkamah.

Pendakwaan dilakukan Pegawai Pendakwa Suruhanjaya Pencegahan Rasuah Malaysia (SPRM) Mahmad Sukri Seman manakala Roslinda dan Deneshkumar diwakili peguam bela Azrul Zulkifli dan Chen Tek Lee.

Mahkamah membenarkan Roslinda dibebaskan dengan jaminan RM12,000 dan Deneshkumar RM8,000 serta menetapkan 3 Disember ini untuk sebutan semula kes.



ROSLINDA HAMID (kanan) dan Deneshkumar Jeganathan keluar dari Mahkamah Sesiyen Shah Alam, semalam selepas mengaku tidak bersalah terhadap pertuduhan meminta rasuah sebagai dorongan untuk melepaskan enam warganegara China daripada tahanan polis pada 24 Jun lalu.

Local newspaper cutting of the case - police personnel brought to justice for corruption

5. Deputy Director of the Department of Orang Asli (JAKOA) received RM74,600 in connection with official duties

On 12 November 2015, the Deputy Director of the Department of Orang Asli (JAKOA) Headquarters, Nisra Nisran Angit was charged in the Special Sessions Court in Kuala Lumpur on three counts of **accepting RM74,600** (without any consideration) from Hamzah Sia, the owner of a company Semaqberi Enterprise, that operates in Kuantan, Pahang. The company **was awarded construction and upgrading project for JAKOA infrastructure.**

Section 165 of the Penal Code provides for offenses of public officials receiving goods from parties who they engage in official matters.

The accused was alleged to have committed the offense about five years ago. Payments were made through bank accounts belonging to Yusoff Othman, former driver for the accused. Payments were made in three transactions as follows:

- On 6 July 2010 with an amount of RM34,600
- On 6 December 2010 with an amount of RM20,000
- On 17 December 2010 with an amount of RM20,000

All the charges were under Section 165 of the Penal Code.

6. TEKUN Managing Director charged

Managing Director of Tabung Ekonomi Kumpulan Usaha Niaga National (TEKUN) Datuk Abdul Rahim Bin Hassan was charged in the Special Sessions Court for Corruption in Kuala Lumpur on 26 November 2015 on two counts of **corruption totaling RM200,000** involving a company, Dynamind Enterprise.

Charged for approving loan to son-in-law's company

The accused was charged for using his position as Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of TEKUN, to approve loan application for a pilot project worth RM100,000 from Dynamind Enterprise owned by his son-in-law, Khairul Fadly Bin Mahammad. The accused allegedly committed the offense on 31 March 2014.

The accused was also charged with two counts for approving a loan application for a pilot programme totaling RM100,000 to Dynamind Enterprise although the accused knew that his niece Khairiyah Khalid is a partner in the company. Both charges are offenses under Section 23 of the MACC Act 2009.



Local newspaper cutting of the case involving CEO TEKUN

Didakwa lulus pinjaman untuk menantu

» *Bekas Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif TEKUN tak mengaku salah*

Oleh Farah Marshita Abdul Patah

► Kuala Lumpur

Bekas Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif Tabung Ekonomi Kumpulan Usaha Niaga (TEKUN), Datuk Abdul Rahim Hassan, didakwa di Mahkamah Sesyen di sini, semalam, atas dua tuduhan meluluskan pinjaman RM200,000 kepada syarikat milik menantu serta anak saudaranya, tahun lalu.

Abdul Rahim, 59, yang juga bekas Pengarah Urusan TEKUN, bagaimanapun mengaku tidak bersalah dan memohon dibicarakan sebaik pertuduhan dibacakan di hadapan Hakim Allaudeen Ismail.

Guna jawatan

Berdasarkan kertas pertuduhan, Abdul Rahim didakwa menggunakan jawatannya bagi mendapatkan suapan dengan meluluskan pinjaman program perintis TEKUN Nasional berjumlah RM100,000 kepada Syarikat Dynamind Enterprise milik menantunya, Khairul Fadly Mahammad.

Dia turut didakwa meluluskan pinjaman program TEKUN Nasional berjumlah RM100,000 kepada Dynamind Enterprise, yang mana anak saudaranya Khairiyah Khalid adalah rakan kongsi syarikat

itu.

Abdul Rahim dituduh melakukan kedua-dua kesalahan itu di pejabat TEKUN Nasional di Bandar Tasik Selatan, di sini, pada 31 Mac 2014.

Tawar jaminan

Pendakwaan dilakukan mengikut Seksyen 23 Akta Suruhanjaya Pencegahan Rasuah Malaysia (SPRM) 2009, yang memperuntukkan hukuman penjara maksimum lima tahun dan denda tidak kurang lima kali ganda nilai suapan atau RM10,000, mana lebih tinggi, jika sabit kesalahan.

Terdahulu, Timbalan Pendakwa Raya, Syakimah Ibrahim menawarkan jaminan RM50,000 dengan seorang penjamin, bagi setiap pertuduhan dan dokumen perjalanan diserahkan kepada mahkamah.

Bagaimanapun, peguam Hasnal Rezua Merican, yang mewakili Abdul Rahim, memohon jaminan dikurangkan kepada RM40,000 dengan alasan anak guamnya adalah pesara.

Hakim membenarkan tertuduh diikat jamin RM50,000 dengan seorang penjamin, berserta syarat tambahan passport diserahkan kepada mahkamah dan menetapkan 16 Disember ini untuk sebutan semula kes.

CASES INVOLVING BRIBERY IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR FOR THE YEAR 2015

1. Criminal Breach of Trust totaling RM3,249,235.82 and money laundering amounting to RM324,235.82 busted

**CBT totalling
RM3,249,235
million and money
laundering busted**

Directors of Blue Valley Plantation Berhad (BVPB), Summugam a / I Ramasamy and Pannirselvam a / I Subramaniam were investigated by the MACC. As a result of the information received, both were suspected of breach of trust and

money laundering involving land sales money in Lot 1591 (Grant 11709) in Mukim Ulu Telom, Cameron Highlands, Pahang belonging to BVPB to a company, LL Shipyard Sdn. Bhd.

Summugam a / I Ramasamy was charged in the Special Sessions Court in Shah Alam on 6 June 2015 for three counts of committing criminal breach of trust amounting to **RM3,249,235.82**. The accused has fraudulently cashed the checks without the knowledge and approval of the BVPB Board of Directors and if convicted, the accused can be sentenced under Section 409 of the Penal Code.

Summugam also faced three other charges after being found involved in the practice of money laundering by depositing and issuing checks worth **RM3,249,235.82**. The money was a result of illegal activity punishable under Section 4 (1) (a) of the Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Terrorism Financing Act 2001 (Act 613).

Meanwhile, Pannirselvam a / I Subramaniam was charged in the Special Sessions Court for Corruption, Ipoh on 22 May 2015 on four counts of committing

Local newspaper coverage of the case involving CEO TEKUN

criminal breach of trust on the property worth **RM1,050,000** and is punishable under Section 409 of the Penal Code.

Pannirselvam was also charged with four counts of being involved in the practice of money laundering for

depositing and issuing checks totaling RM1,050,000. The money was a result of illegal activity punishable under the Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Terrorism Financing Act 2001 (Act 613).

Lelaki tak mengaku pecah amanah

■ ROSALAN ZAHARI

IPOH – Seorang bekas ahli lembaga pengarah syarikat perladangan mengikut tidak bersalah atas lapan pertuduhan pecah amanah dan pengubahan wang haram melibatkan wang berjumlah RM2.08 juta kira-kira tujuh tahun lalu, di Mahkamah Sesiyen, di sini, semalam.

S. Pannirselvam, 61, menghadapi empat pertuduhan di bawah Seksyen 409 Kanun Keseksaan dan empat lagi pertuduhan mengikut Seksyen 4(1)(a) Akta Pencegahan Pengubahan Wang Haram dan Pencegahan Pembiayaan Keganasan 2001 (Akta 613).

Kesemua pertuduhan itu dibacakan dalam bahasa Tamil oleh jurubahasa mahkamah di hadapan Hakim Rihaida Rafie.

Mengikut pertuduhan pertama, bekas ahli lembaga pengarah Syarikat Blue Valley Plantations itu didakwa telah melakukan pecah amanah dengan menggunakan cek yang bernilai RM216,666.65 di Public Bank Berhad cawangan Ayer Tawar, Ipoh pada 27 Jun 2008.

Bagi pertuduhan kedua dan ketiga, tertuduh didakwa melakukan kesalahan seperti yang terdapat pada

pertuduhan pertama di tempat serta masa dan jumlah nilai wang yang sama.

Dalam pertuduhan keempat, tertuduh didakwa telah melakukan kesalahan sama dengan wang tunai RM400,000 di Pejabat Firma Gauman K.H. Ong & Ng Advocates & Solicitors, No 11A, Medan Chateau, Ipoh, pada 8 Ogos 2008.

Berikutan itu, bagi kesemua pertuduhan tersebut, tertuduh telah melakukan kesalahan mengikut Seksyen 409 Kanun Keseksaan.

Tertuduh turut menghadapi empat pertuduhan lagi melibatkan jumlah wang yang sama di bawah Seksyen 4(1)(a) Akta Pencegahan Pengubahan Wang Haram dan Pencegahan Pembiayaan Keganasan 2001 (Akta 613).

Timbalan Pendakwa Raya Suruhanjaya Pencegahan Rasuah Malaysia (SPRM), Mohd. Asnawi Abu Hanifah memohon supaya mahkamah mengenakan wang ikat jamin sebanyak RM200,000 bagi kesemua pertuduhan serta menahak

pasport tertuduh.

Bagaimanapun, peguam ter-

tuduh, Nicholas Netto meminta mahkamah supaya mengurangkan wang ikat jamin kepada RM40,000 memandangkan tertuduh telah dinyatakan mulla pada tahun 2012.

Menurutnya, pasport tertuduh juga tidak pernah digunakan dan tiada risiko untuk tertuduh larian dari dari negara ini.

Selepas meneliti dan mempertimbangkan hujah kedua-dua pihak, Rihaida menetapkan wang jaminan RM100,000 dengan seorang penjamin dan pasport milik tertuduh turut ditahan di mahkamah.

Selain itu, Madiah menetapkan 23 Jun ini sebagai sebutan semula kes.

Terdahulu, kira-kira jam 9.45 pagi tertuduh yang tiba di mahkamah menemui muka menggantung kot dirinya dua wanita yang bertindak cuba menghalang jurugambar daripada melakukan tugas.

Dua wanita berkenaan turut menjerit dengan mengeluarkan perkataan, 'move, move, go, go' serta jangan ambil gambar kepada jurugambar bertugas ketika berada di pekarangan Mahkamah Sesiyen, di sini.

Bekas ahli lembaga pengarah didakwa pecah amanah, pengubahan wang

IPoh 22 Mei – Seorang bekas ahli lembaga pengarah Blue Valley Plantation Bhd. dihadapkan ke Mahkamah Sesiyen di sini hari ini atas lapan tuduhan pecah amanah dan aktiviti pengubahan wang haram membabitkan wang tunai berjumlah RM2.08 juta, lapan tahun lalu.

S. Pannirselvam, 61, yang kini tidak bekerja mengaku tidak bersalah terhadap kesemua pertuduhan tersebut yang dibacakan dalam bahasa Tamil oleh jurubahasa kepadanya di hadapan Hakim Rihaida Rafie.

Tertuduh yang memakai baju kemeja putih dan berseluar hitam dilihat bersahaja sambil menggelengkan kepala dan berkata 'tidak bersalah' selepas jurubahasa mahkamah bertanyakan pengakuannya bagi setiap pertuduhan yang dibacakan secara berasingan.

Pannirselvam sebelum itu tiba ke mahkamah kira-kira pukul 9.45 pagi dalam keadaan diselubungi dengan kot hitam oleh dua wanita dipercayai ahli keluarganya untuk mengelakkan wajahnya dirakam jurugambar akhbar yang menunggu sejak awal pagi.

Sambil memimpin tertuduh masuk ke mahkamah, kedua-dua wanita tersebut turut dilihat menghalau dan menepis jurugambar berkenaan sambil berkata, "Ketepil dan pergi dari sini," beberapa kali.

Suruhanjaya Pencegahan Rasuah Malaysia (SPRM) menyiasat kes ini susulan aduan sekumpulan 24 individu yang percaya wujud elemen penyelewengan dana hasil penjualan tanah milik mereka di Blue Val-

ley Plantation, Cameron Highlands pada tahun 2012.

Mengikut pertuduhan, Pannirselvam didakwa telah melakukan pecah amanah terhadap tiga keping cek Public Bank Bhd. yang masing-masing bernilai RM216,666.65 dan kesemuanya berjumlah RM649,999.95 yang diamanahkan kepadanya.

Dia yang beralamat di Taman Lim di sini didakwa melakukan ketiga-tiga kesalahan itu pada 27 Jun 2008 di Public Bank Bhd., Cawangan Ayer Tawar, Lot 10, Jalan Ayer Tawar di sini.

Pannirselvam turut didakwa pecah amanah sekeping lagi cek bernilai RM400,000 pada 8 Ogos 2007 di Pejabat Firma K.H. Ong & Ng Advocates & Solicitors di No.11A, Medan Chateau, Taman Chateau di sini.

Keempat-keempat pertuduhan pecah amanah itu dikemukakan Timbalan Pendakwa Raya daripada Suruhanjaya Pencegahan Rasuah Malaysia (SPRM), Mohd. Asnawi Abu Hanifah mengikut Seksyen 409 Kanun Keseksaan yang membawa hukuman penjara sehingga 20 tahun dan sebat serta boleh dikenakan denda.

Pannirselvam juga didakwa atas empat lagi pertuduhan di bawah Seksyen 4(1) Akta Pencegahan Pengubahan Wang Haram dan Pencegahan Pembiayaan Keganasan 2001



S. PANNIRSELVAM

melibatkan nilai wang, masa, tarikh dan tempat yang sama.

Hukuman yang diperuntukkan jika sabit kesalahan bagi seksyen ini pula adalah denda RM5 juta atau penjara atau kedua-duanya bagi setiap pertuduhan.

Sementara itu, Mohd. Asnawi menawarkan jaminan RM200,000 terhadap tertuduh dengan seorang penjamin bagi semua pertuduhan.

Peguam, Nicholas Netto pula memohon anak guamnya itu hanya dikenakan ikat jamin berjumlah RM40,000 bagi semua pertuduhan dan menyatakan anak lelaki Pannirselvam yang bekerja sebagai peguam dan tinggal bersama tertuduh bersedia untuk menjaminnya.

"Tertuduh telah bankrap pada tahun 2012 dan sejak itu dia tidak bekerja. Sejak itu, anaknya ini mengambil alih tugas sebagai penanggung keluarga mereka.

"Beliau belum berumah tangga dan masih tinggal bersama ibu bapanya. Beliau berjanji akan memastikan ayahnya tidak melarikan diri dan hadir ke mahkamah setiap kali percaraan diadakan," kata peguam itu.

Rihaida kemudian membenarkan Pannirselvam dibebaskan dengan ikat jamin RM100,000 bersama seorang penjamin bagi semua pertuduhan serta memerintahkan pasport tertuduh diserahkan ke mahkamah sehingga kes selesai.

Beliau menetapkan 23 Jun ini untuk sebutan semula kesemua kes tersebut.



Pannirselvam (tengah) dibawa ke mahkamah oleh dua wanita ketika tiba di Mahkamah Sesiyen Ipoh, semalam.

2. Leaking project information for bribery amounting to RM31,880.70

On 23 October 23, 2015, Petronas ICT Sdn. Bhd Project Manager, Ali Amran bin Alias had been charged in the Special Sessions Court for Corruption in Shah Alam, Selangor with three counts of corruption totaling RM31,880.70 for accepting three kickbacks on different dates from Ahmad Fauzan bin Hashim, Managing Director of Nera Infocom (M) Sdn. Bhd. **Corruption for leaking information** to assist the company to be selected as contractor for the installation of UHF radio system at the Bintulu Crude Oil Terminal (BCOT) in Petronas ICT Tanjung Kidurung, Bintulu.

Payments were made through three different checks entered into a bank account belonging to the accused's mother-in-law Rita Luat. All three charges are under Section 16 (a) (B) Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009.

Payments made to mother-in-law's bank account RM31,880.70



ALI Amran dibawa keluar dari Mahkamah Sesyen Shah Alam, semalam.

Didakwa rasuah guna akaun mentua

Shah Alam: Seorang pengurus projek dihadapkan ke Mahkamah Sesyen di sini, semalam, atas tiga tuduhan menerima suapan berjumlah RM31,880.70, pada 2013 dan tahun lalu.

Tertuduh, Ali Amran Alias, 42, yang masih bertugas di PETRONAS ICT Sdn Bhd bagaimanapun mengaku tidak bersalah terhadap semua pertuduhan dibacakan jurubahasa mahkamah di hadapan Hakim Sabariah Atan.

Tertuduh yang bertugas sebagai pengurus projek menerima suapan daripada Ahmad Fauzan Hashim yang juga pemilik syarikat Nera Infocom (M) Sdn Bhd sebagai dorongan untuk tertuduh membocorkan maklumat sebut harga bagi melayakkan syarikat itu terpilih sebagai kontraktor bagi kerja pemasangan sistem radio UHF Bintulu Crude Terminal (BCOT) di PETRONAS ICT Tanjung Kidurung, Bintulu,

Sarawak.

Bagi pertuduhan pertama, Ali bersetuju menerima sekeping cek Malayan Banking berjumlah RM7,084.60 melalui akaun ibu mentuanya, Rita Luat pada 10 Oktober 2013 di Hong Leong Bank Seksyen 15, di sini.

Pertuduhan kedua dan ketiga, tertuduh menerima cek HSBC berjumlah RM14,169.20 dan cek HSBC berjumlah RM10,626.90 melalui akaun dan di lokasi sama masing-masing pada 13 Mac dan 9 Mei tahun lalu.

Bagi semua pertuduhan, tertuduh didakwa mengikut Seksyen 16(a)(B) Akta Suruhanjaya Pencegahan Rasuah Malaysia (SPRM) 2009 yang boleh dihukum mengikut Seksyen 24(1) akta sama yang boleh dihukum penjara 20 tahun dan denda RM10,000 atau lima kali ganda nilai suapan atau mana-mana lebih tinggi.

FAKTA
Tertuduh boleh
dipenjara 20 tahun
dan denda
RM10,000

Local newspaper cutting of the case involving a Petronas ICT Sdn. Bhd. Project Manager

3. Kickbacks in the form of cash and diamonds

Lai Siew Moi, 46, Marketing Executive at Elegance Club (M) Sdn Bhd was charged with eight counts in the Special Sessions Court in Kuala Lumpur on 13 November 2015 for accepting bribes worth more than 167,000 as a reward for allowing diamonds from Facet Fin Company (M) Sdn Bhd and Syarikat Rushabh (M) Sdn Bhd to be purchased by the employer of the accused. The offenses were done between 23 November 2012 to 6 December 2013.

The accused was charged under Section 16 (a) (A) of the Anti-Corruption Commission Act (MACC) 2009 for receiving money deposited through bank account belonging to her husband as well as in the form of diamonds.



Local newspaper cutting of the case involving Elegance Club (M) Sdn Bhd Marketing Executive

Bekas eksekutif didakwa terima

KUALA LUMPUR 13 Nov. - Seorang bekas eksekutif jualan barangan kemas mengaku tidak bersalah di Mahkamah Sesyen di sini hari ini atas lapan pertuduhan menerima rasuah berjumlah RM167,087 daripada sebuah syarikat pembekal batu permata.

Lai Siew Moy, 46, didakwa menerima rasuah dalam bentuk wang tunai berjumlah RM78,666 dan berlian bernilai RM88,421 daripada pemilik syarikat pembekal itu, Niket Mahes Kumar Parikh secara berperingkat-peringkat melalui akaun milik suami tertuduh, Peter Wong Chee Seng.

Rasuah tersebut didakwa merupakan upah kepada wanita berkenaan kerana membeli berlian daripada syarikat-syarikat kepunyaan Niket, Fine Facets (M) Sdn. Bhd., dan Rushabh (M) Sdn. Bhd., bagi pihak majikan tertuduh, Elegance Club (M) Sdn. Bhd. (Elegance Club).

Kesalahan itu didakwa dilakukan oleh Siew Moy di antara 23 November 2012 dan 26 Oktober 2013 di CIMB Bank Bhd., di KL Sentral

di sini dan pejabat Elegance Club di Jalan Maarof, Bangsar di sini.

Pertuduhan terhadapnya dikesekukan mengikut Seksyen 16(a) (A) Akta Suruhanjaya Pencegahan Rasuah Malaysia 2009 dan boleh dihukum di bawah Seksyen 24 akta sama yang memperuntukkan hukuman penjara tidak melebihi 20 tahun dan denda RM10,000 atau lima kali ganda nilai suapan, mengikut mana lebih tinggi.

Timbalan Pendakwa Raya dari Suruhanjaya Pencegahan Rasuah Malaysia (SPRM) Mohammed Heikal Ismail yang mengendalikan pendakwaan mencadangkan jaminan RM30,000 bagi kesemua pertuduhan dengan seorang penjamin.

Siew Moy yang tidak diwakili peguam pula memohon agar jumlah ikat jamin itu dikurangkan memandangkan dia sudah tidak bekerja hampir dua tahun.

Hakim Mohd. Nasir Nordin kemudian membenarkan tertuduh diikat jamin RM25,000 dengan seorang penjamin sementara menunggu sebutan semula kes pada 14 Disember ini.

VALUE OF PROPERTY FORFEITED IN 2014 AND 2015

Table 14: Value of property forfeited in 2014 and 2015

TYPE OF PROPERTY	VALUE OF PROPERTY FORFEITED (RM)			
	2014		2015	
	MACCA	AMLATFPUAA	MACCA	AMLATFPUAA
Cash	1,370,923.54	-	981,135.00	2,248,400.00
Stocks	-	-	-	-
Motor Vehicle	429,000.00	-	450,000.00	-
Landed Property	1,028,749.09	-	-	-
Perishable property	-	-	-	-
Pelbagai	-	-	5,000.00	252,500.00
TOTAL	2,828,672.63	-	1,436,135.00	2,500,900.00

Referring to the statistics presented in Table 14, property totaling RM1,436,135.00 were forfeited under the MACC Act 2009 in 2015 compared RM2,828,672.63 in the year 2014. In addition, under the Anti-Money Laundering, Anti-Terrorism Financing and Proceeds Of Unlawful Activities Act (AMLATFPUAA) for 2015, a total of RM2,500,900.00 in property were forfeited.

“

”Whosoever of you sees an evil, let him change it with his hand; and if he is not able to do so, then [let him change it] with his tongue; and if he is not able to do so, then with his heart — and that is the weakest of faith.”.

Narrated by Muslim

”



MACC FORENSIC INVESTIGATION

MACC FORENSIC INVESTIGATION

The Forensic approach is among the latest initiatives in MACC's efforts to apply scientific techniques of investigation by emphasising the technical aspects of collecting accurate, precise and detailed evidence and testimony to support the admissibility of evidence and testimony in court.

Accordingly, since 2013, the MACC through its Forensic Accounting Unit (UFP), Forensic Division has been taking steps in utilising forensic accounting as one of the strategic approaches in investigating high profile cases which involved public interest, especially in solving complicated cases with elements of complex and cross-border financial transactions and manipulation of financial statements through window dressing techniques.

Among the roles and achievements of the UFP in 2015 are as follows:

- **MACC is taking steps in utilising forensic accounting as one of the approaches in investigating high profile cases which involved public interest**
- **UFP actively examines the surplus assets belonging to civil servants**

1. Perform forensic analyses and financial accounting analyses

- 1.1 Active involvement in investigation of high profile and public interest cases through assistance in forensic analyses in accounting and financial analyses, especially those which received wide coverage in the media. In these cases, several forensic reports were issued as forensic evidence to support investigation.
- 1.2 For analyses related to money trail, the UFP actively examined the surplus assets belonging to civil servants. Investigations were carried out under Section 36 of the MACC Act 2009. In 2015, several Forensic Papers (KF) were opened and completed by the UFP to assist investigations by analysing excess property ownership involving several officers and personnel in law enforcement agencies such as the police and customs.
- 1.3 Assistance was also given to the MACC of Perak, Perlis and Sarawak on cases of public interest. UFP's involvement was through the analyses of financial trails in cases in connection with a project for road reparation, a fish breeding project and also a state land acquisition process.

2. Advisory Services and Professional Assistance

Three external experts were brought in to provide consultancy and professional assistance to improve forensic analysis capabilities and to develop forensic accounting expertise among UFP officials in a more systematic way. They have joined the Forensic Division on a contract basis.

16 MACC officers as Certified Fraud Examiners upon passing the special examinations set by the ACFE

In addition, the Forensic Division is generally entrusted by MACA each year to ensure the success of programmes which include capacity building training encompassing technical lectures to MACC officers (newly appointed and in-service) related to aspects of forensic accounting, property ownership analysis and financial excess probe in an effort to provide them with knowledge and skills needed to investigate cases of white-collar crime.

3. Recognition of MACC officers as Certified Fraud Examiners (CFE)

In an ongoing effort to enhance the image and competency of its investigation team, MACC with coordination by the Forensic Division has taken a step in entering a strategic partnership with the Association of Certified Fraud Examiners (ACFE) based in Texas, United States of America (USA) with the aim to expose MACC officials to the latest anti-fraud knowledge and skills that meet international standards.

Among the enforcement bodies with active international involvement with the ACFE and continuous support towards the Certified Fraud Examiners (CFE) credited to investigators are the US Marshall Service, US Secret Service, the Federal

Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the City of London Police.

In line with the aspirations of MACC Top Management to inject analytical skills and investigation of cases of white-collar crime in a broader scope, in 2015, MACC has joined the Law Enforcement and Government Partnership (LEGP) programme together with ACFE and witnessed the commissioning of 16 MACC officers as Certified Fraud Examiners upon passing the special examinations set by the ACFE.

4. Competent Financial Investigating Officer.

In order to enhance its competency and capability in financial forensics, 14 newly appointed MACC officers (Grade P41) have been sent on practical training in several international audit firms in Kuala Lumpur from 1 December 2015 for a duration of 2 years to be exposed to practical audit courses to develop their skills in financial statement audit.

In addition, these officers are also required sit and pass the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA) examination before inducted into the Forensic Division upon completing their time at the audit firms in order to help strengthen the ability of UFP.

“Today, the temptation which erodes integrity appears in a more diverse facade; and not just limited to the khuldi tree (tree of eternity). It may appear in the forms of ranks and titles, money and beautiful women, diamonds, emeralds and sapphire, vacation and travel, luxury homes and condominiums, and even more worrying, it includes packages which are masqueraded in the name of worship and religion, from the nightly festivities at a 5-star hotel to sponsorships to perform Umrah and Hajj. Today, the temptation which erodes human integrity in this mortal world has become more diverse, with irresistible charm, threatening to tear down one’s defenses and faith”

Regent of Perak, His Majesty Raja Dr Nazrin Shah
at the Enforcement Agencies Integrity Commission Convention
on 20 May 2013 at the Putrajaya International Convention Centre (PICC)

A close-up photograph of a hand holding a wooden gavel. The hand is positioned on the left, with the thumb and index finger gripping the handle. The gavel is made of dark wood and has a rounded head. It is held over a circular wooden block on a dark wooden surface. In the background, a white garment is visible. The lighting is dramatic, with strong highlights and shadows.

PROSECUTION OF CORRUPTION CASES

PROSECUTION OF CORRUPTION CASES

CHALLENGES IN THE PROSECUTION OF CORRUPTION CASES

The year 2015 has posed the most difficult challenge to the MACC in order to combat corruption. For some members of the society, prosecution on some high ranking personalities including political leaders are still inadequate to prove the MACC's transparency and decisiveness in its struggle against corruption.

The public must realise that actions taken by the MACC are solely based on the law and require the burden of proof which is strong enough to the extent of **'beyond reasonable doubt'**. This involves witnesses, documents and other evidence. It is unfair to suggest that the MACC had influenced witnesses, created certain documents or only intended to prosecute a certain individual and so forth.

Legal actions are taken against perpetrators of corruption irrespective of the background of individuals, political affiliations, skin colour or etc. The case between the **Public Prosecutor vs. Dato' Harun Idris, Menteri Besar of Selangor** (as he then was) provides ample evidence that the principle of 'Criminal Justice' will always be upheld.

The 1976 trial against him was conducted in front of Judge Raja Azlan Shah whereby Dato' Harun was charged with corruption and abuse of power in his administration. Dato' Harun was alleged to have requested and received bribes from the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Corporation to obtain the approval of the State Executive Council in respect

of an application for a piece of State land. This case serves not only as a lesson to the public, but has also injected courage in the MACC officers in this 'Jihad Against Corruption'.



During sentencing in this case, among others Federal Court Judge Raja Azlan Shah (Almarhum Al-Maghfurlah) said:

“It is painful for me to have to sentence a man I know. I wish it were the duty of some other judge to perform that task.

To me this hearing seems to re-affirm the vitality of the rule of law. But to many of us, this hearing also suggests a frightening decay in the integrity of some of our leaders.

It has given horrible illustrations of Lord Acton’s aphorism ‘power tends to corrupt, and absolute power corrupts absolutely’, and has focussed concern on the need of some avowed limitations upon political authority.

...the law is no respecter of persons. Nevertheless it will be impossible to ignore the fact that you are in a different category from any person that I have ever tried. It would be impossible to ignore the fact that, in the eyes of millions of our countrymen and women, you are a patriot and a leader. Even those who differ from you in politics look upon you as a man of high ideals. You had every chance to reach the greatest height of human achievement. But half-way along the road, you allowed avarice to corrupt you. It is incomprehensible how a man in your position could not in your own conscience, recognise corruption for what it is. In so doing, you have not only betrayed your party cause, for which you have spoken so eloquently, but also the oath of office which you have taken and subscribed before your Sovereign Ruler, and above all the law of which you are its servant.”

YM Raja Azlan Shah (Almarhum), Federal Court Judge - The Trial of Dato’ Harun Idris

The above quote proves that legal action will be taken against any offenders, without prejudice and regardless of the person’s background.

PROSECUTION OF CORRUPTION CASES

The main focus of prosecution in corruption cases is to ensure compliance with the criminal justice system so that legal actions can be carried out fairly. In addition, every penalty must be worthy of the offense and should serve as a lesson to the public.

Focus is also given to the forfeiture of the proceeds of corruption either through prosecution or without prosecution. This is to ensure that no one can benefit from a corruption offense.

PROSECUTION CASE STATISTICS

Charges

In 2015, a total of 161 people had been charged in the Special Sessions Courts for Corruption. Of these, 59 people or 37 percent of whom were civil servants, 78 people or 48 percent were of the general public and 24 or 15 percent of the private sector.

Out of 59 civil servants who had been charged in court, nine or 15 percent are in management and professional group, while 50 people or 85 percent are in the implementer group.

**161
people have been
charged**

**37
percent civil
servants,**

**48
percent general
public**

**15
percent from
private sector**

Trials

In 2015, a total of 387 cases have been heard in the Subordinate Courts, including 174 newly registered cases. Of these, 241 cases have been heard and received a court's decision. A total of 186 cases or 77 per cent had resulted in the accused being convicted the offense, while in 32 cases or 13 per cent, the accused were discharged and acquitted (DNA). In addition, the accused in 23 cases or 10 percent were discharged not amounting to acquittal (DNAA). Results of the trials in the Subordinate Courts are shown in Table 15.

TABLE 15: Results of trials in Subordinate Court in 2014 and 2015

NO	RESULTS	2014	%	2015	%
1	Convicted	245	78	186	77
2	Discharge and acquittal	51	16	32	13
3	Discharge not amounting to acquittal	17	6	23	10
TOTAL		313	100	241	100

Fines

In 2015, fines amounting to RM6,367,177 were imposed on individuals convicted of corruption.

**RM 6.4
million
in fines
imposed**

Appeals

In 2015, a total of 165 appeals were handled in the High Court and the Court of Appeals. Of these, a total of 104 cases had been completed whereas another 61 cases are still ongoing. Decisions on appeals in the High Court are shown in Table 16.

TABLE 16: Decision on appeals in the High Court in 2015

NO	RESULTS	TOTAL	%
1	In favour of the Public Prosecutor	33	69
2	Not in favour of the Public Prosecutor	15	31
TOTAL		48	100

Throughout 2015, 48 cases were heard in the High Court. Decisions on 33 cases or 69 percent were in favour of the Public Prosecutor compared to 15 or 31 percent which were not in favor of the Public Prosecutor. However, Notices of Appeal have filed to the Court of Appeals. The decisions on appeals in the Court of Appeal in 2015 are as shown in Table 17.

TABLE 17: Results of appeals in the Court of Appeal in 2015

NO	RESULTS	TOTAL	%
1	In favour of the Public Prosecutor	38	68
2	Not in favor of the Public Prosecutor	18	32
TOTAL		56	100

Based on the statistics presented, 56 cases had been decided on. Of these, 38 cases or 68 percent were in favour of the Public Prosecutor, compared to 18 cases or 32 percent which were in favour of the accused. The Court of Appeal is the final stage of appeal for cases of corruption.

Forfeiture of Property

Throughout 2015, a total of 27 cases of forfeiture of property were conducted in the Subordinate Courts

and the High Court. A total of 18 cases had been heard while the decision on another nine cases were still pending. Results of forfeiture of property cases in 2014 and 2015 are shown in Table 18.

TABLE 18: Results of forfeiture of the property cases in 2014 and 2015

NO	RESULTS	TOTAL			
		2014	%	2015	%
1	In favour of the Public Prosecutor	21	100	17	94
2	Not in favour of the Public Prosecutor	-	-	1	6

In 2015, properties totaling RM15,433,906.51 had been seized whereas the value of the property forfeited to the Government of Malaysia amounted to RM3,937,035..

RM15,433,906.51 worth of property seized; RM3,937,035.00 forfeited to the Government of Malaysia

SUCCESS OF PROSECUTION CASES

In 2015, there had been several cases that attracted public attention and involve public interest. Among the cases that had been tried and sentenced are as follows:

1. The Federal Court upheld the sentence on former Selangor Menteri Besar - RM6.5 mil home forfeited

One of the most the high-profile cases in 2015 involved former Selangor Menteri Besar Dr Mohamad Khir bin Toyo. Dr Mohamad Khir who was brought before the Shah Alam Sessions Court on 6 December 2010 and charged under Section 165 of the Penal Code

for the offense of being a public servant who received valuable items with no return or for a return which is known to be inadequate from a person not involved in official dealings with the public servant.

The Federal Court upheld the sentence on former Selangor Menteri Besar - RM6.5 mil home forfeited

The former Menteri Besar was charged on the purchase of two plots of land and a bungalow at No. 8 & 10, Jalan Suasa 7/11, Shah Alam, Selangor Darul Ehsan from Ditamas Sdn Bhd director Shamsuddin bin Hayroni. **The properties were bought at RM3.5 million, in contrast to the price of RM6.5 million paid for it by Ditamas Sdn Bhd in December 2004.** The incident occurred when Dr. Mohamad Khir bin Toyo served as Menteri Besar of Selangor. The case was later transferred to the Shah Alam High Court.

Upon completion of the trial, on 23 December 2011, the Shah Alam High Court Judge found Dr. Mohamad Khir guilty. He was later convicted and sentenced 12 months in prison and forfeiture of property involved.

On 30 May 2013, the panel of judges of the Court of Appeal unanimously dismissed Dr. Mohamad Khir's appeal and upheld the conviction and sentence by the High Court. The High Court's decision was based on the fact that when the incident occurred, Dr. Mohamad Khir was a public servant in his capacity as a Menteri Besar as well as Chairman of the Selangor State Development Corporation (PKNA). The Court was also satisfied with the credibility of Shamsudin who sold the house to Dr. Mohamad Khir and Nasir as the contractor who renovated the property. According to the court, the accused had shown interest in the property before Ditamas Sdn Bhd and Shamsudin sold it to him. In fact, Mohamad Khir also paid the cost of renovation in advance. The total amount of RM3.5 million paid by Khir was unfair and unreasonable as Ditamas Sdn Bhd had

purchased the property at a price of RM6.5 million in 2004. 2004.

On 22 September 2015, the Federal Court unanimously upheld the conviction and later on 29 September 2015, **maintained the 12 months' prison sentence to Dr. Mohamad Khir. The Federal Court also upheld the forfeiture of property.**

2. The Director of Negeri Sembilan Department of Veterinary Service fined RM10,000 and jailed 2 years for falsifying documents

The Director of Negeri Sembilan Department of Veterinary Service, Dato' Dr. Noor Soeraya Norsham was charged on 17 January 2012 at the Corruption Special Sessions Court in Seremban on four counts under Section 471 of the Penal Code, **for falsifying four documents related to her promotion.**

The Court on 15 January 2013 however discharged Dato' Dr. Noor Soeraya of all charges. The decision was made after the Court found that Dato' Dr. Noor Soeraya managed to raise a reasonable doubt in the case. The prosecution subsequently appealed against the decision.

The case was, therefore, taken to the Seremban High Court on 21 February 2014 to set aside the decision of the Sessions Court. Dato' Dr. Noor Soeraya Norsham was sentenced to four years imprisonment and fined RM10,000 (or six months in jail if the fine is not paid) for each charge. However, she made an appeal to the Court of Appeal, which on 29 January

The Director of Negeri Sembilan Department of Veterinary Service fined RM10,000 and jailed 2 years for falsifying documents

2015 affirmed the conviction and a prison sentence of 2 years for each charge and a fine of RM10,000.

3. Married couple involved in bribe of RM250,000 - fined RM2.5 million and sentenced to prison

The Deputy Director of Content and Enforcement Division of the Malaysian Communication and Multimedia Commission (MCMC), Noor Mohamed Khan Mohamed Mastan and his wife, Suraya Hani Zaki Akmad an Account Manager at Strategik Comintel Sdn. Bhd. were both charged on 9 April 2012 at the Shah Alam Sessions Court for cheating and demanding a bribe of RM250,000 from the Chief Operating Officer of Syarikat Siaga Informatics Sdn. Bhd., Mohd Shukri Othman.

Married couple involved in bribe of RM250,000 - fined RM2.5 million and sentenced to prison

The sum was requested in return for helping Syarikat Siaga Informatics to receive an award letter for a project to design, set up, test and accredit MCMC Forensic Digital Lab. The offense comes under Section 16(a)(A) of the MACC Act 2009. In addition, the couple was charged under Section 420 of the Penal Code with cheating Mohd Shukri by claiming that the Award Letter was obtained with assistance from the accused, thus prompting Mohd Shukri to hand over the cash demanded.

On 5 April 2013, Judge M. Bakri Abd Majid found both the accused, Mohd Noor Khan and Suraya Hani guilty and sentenced to five and four years' imprisonment respectively. In addition, they were fined RM2.5 million (or in one year in imprisonment). Both the accused have appealed the conviction and

sentence imposed at the Shah Alam High Court on 9 April 2013. On 27 February 2015, the Shah Alam High Court dismissed the appeal and uphold the conviction punishment and sentence.

4. Receiving kickbacks to abort 'khalwat' charge, Syarie Chief Prosecutor jailed two years and fined RM55,000

Shahrunnazri Abdul Samad, Syarie Chief Prosecutor at the Perak Islamic Religious Department was charged on 2 May 2008 at the Ipoh Sessions Court under Sections 10 (a) (bb) and 11 (a) of the Anti-Corruption Act 1997 for accepting bribery of RM10,000 from Mohd Asri Bin A Bakar in order to discontinue with charges in a case of committing indecency or 'khalwat'.

Receiving kickbacks to abort 'khalwat' charge, Syarie Chief Prosecutor jailed two years and fined RM55,000

The Sessions Court on 13 February 2012 sentenced Shahrunnazri to two years imprisonment and a fine of RM55,000 (or eight months' imprisonment, in default). The accused appealed the conviction and sentence at the Ipoh High Court on 21 August 2014 but was dismissed. Later, the accused took the case to the Court of Appeal on 2 June 2015. The Court of Appeal unanimously dismissed the appeal of the accused and upheld the conviction and sentence.

5. Eight false School Project claims - Sabak Bernam Member of Parliament sentenced to six years in prison and a fine of RM50,000

Another high profile corruption case which drew the attention of local media involved Datuk Abdul Rahman Bakri, the Sabak Bernam Member of Parliament and his assistant Rosli bin Bushro. Both were brought before the Shah Alam Sessions Court on 3 November 2009 and charged with 8 counts under Section 11 (c) of the Anti-Corruption Act 1997.

On 1 March 2012, the Sessions Court sentenced Datuk Abdul Rahman to six years in prison and a fine of RM50,000 for each charge. Datuk Abdul Rahman was charged with using false documents containing details of claims for programmes and activities that were never held. The claims involved the purchase of gifts, souvenirs and refreshments for programmes in Sabak Bernam, Selangor which were as follows:

Sabak Bernam MP sentenced to six years in prison and a fine of RM50,000

- Students Motivation Programme at the Sungai Air Tawar State Legislative Assembly (DUN);
- Mesra Rakyat and Family Day Programme at the Simpang 4 Hall, Bagan Nakhoda Omar (BNO);
- Forum Perdana Mukim BNO Programme;
- Mesra Rakyat Programme and the Prophet's Birthday Celebrations; and
- Mesra Rakyat Programme and KEMAS Teachers Day.

All of these false claims amounted to RM80,000 and they were submitted while the accused was still a member of the State Legislative Assembly (Assemblyman). Meanwhile, his Special Assistant, Rosli bin Bushro was found guilty of abetting the offense.

The Sessions Court imposed a fine of RM400,000 each for all the charges. Both the accused appealed to the High Court. However, the High Court on 11 October 2012 dismissed their appeal and upheld the conviction as well as the punishment decided by the Sessions Court Judge. On the same day, the two accused appealed against the decision of the High Court at Court of Appeal.

On 2 February 2015, the case was brought to the High Court to be heard by another High Court Judge.

The case is still pending in the High Court for rehearing.

6. Petronas Carigali Officer sentenced to three years imprisonment and a fine of more than RM2 million for agreeing on kickbacks to grant contract

Idris bin M. Shuhud, the Hook-Up Commissioning (HUC) Senior Manager at Petronas Carigali Development Division was charged on 5 July 2013 in the Kuala Lumpur Sessions Court under Section 17 (a) of the MACC Act 2009 for accepting bribes worth RM403,000 from a contractor as an inducement to approve official PETRONAS documents, namely the Technical Bids Evaluation (TBE) and the Service Completion Certificate (SCC) for companies Orbit Penaga Sdn Bhd, Genius Response Sdn Bhd and Recognize Tuah Sdn Bhd.

On 6 February 2015, the Kuala Lumpur Sessions Court sentenced him to three years imprisonment with a fine of RM2,015,000 (or sentenced to eighteen months in prison if fine is not paid).

7. Payment to withdraw sexual harassment allegation, Seberang Perai Tengah District Officer jailed for three years, fined RM150,000

The Seberang Perai Tengah District Officer Roslan bin Yahaya was brought to the Butterworth Sessions Court on 22 July 2013 to face charges under Section 16 (b) (A) of the MACC Act 2009 for giving RM30,000 in cash to Adle Bin Ismail through Mohd Shukri Bin A. Hamid.

Payment to withdraw sexual harassment allegation, Seberang Perai Tengah District Officer jailed for three years, fined RM150,000

The payment was made as an inducement to Amiza Binti Noor Azmee, the wife of Adle Bin Ismail to withdraw allegations of sexual harassment by Roslan bin Yahaya against Amiza Binti Noor Azmee.

On 19 March 2015, the Butterworth Sessions Court sentenced Roslan bin Yahaya to three years in prison and a fine of RM150,000 (or insentenced to 12 months imprisonment)

8. Syariah High Court Judge charged for accepting kickbacks to lessen penalty on Syariah offenders

Haji Hassan Basri bin Markum became the first Syariah High Court Judge in the country to be charged with offenses of corruption. He was brought to the Ipoh Sessions Court on 20 November 2007 (on five counts) and 31 March 2008 (on two counts) to face charges under Sections 10 (a) (bb) and 11 (a) of the Anti-Corruption Agency (APR) 1997. Haji Hassan was alleged to have requested and accepted RM13,000 in cash from a night club owner to reduce the sentence on Syariah offenders and return the court bail to the bailor.

Also charged with soliciting and accepting bribes amounting to RM2,200 in return for approving polygamy application

Haji Hassan was also charged with soliciting and accepting bribes amounting to RM2,200 in return for approving polygamy application by two couples to be wedded.

On 14 December 2010, the Sessions Court found him guilty on all seven counts of corruption. He was sentenced to 10 years in prison and a fine of \$ 210,000 (or 42 months in jail if the fine is not paid).

On 4 August 2014, the Ipoh High Court upheld the conviction and sentence on Haji Hassan. Haji Hassan Basri appealed against the decision at the Court of Appeal.

The Court of Appeal unanimously affirmed the conviction of all counts on 24 June 2015. However, the appeal against the sentence was allowed and the Court ordered for the prison sentence of four charges to run concurrently with a duration of five years and a fine of RM180,000 (in default 36 months' imprisonment). As for the other three charges, Hassan Basri was sentenced to one year in jail and fined RM30,000 (in default imprisonment).

Combating Corruption through Prosecution Activity

Throughout 2015, the MACC's noble effort should be appreciated based on its prosecution activities, retention of a high percentage of convictions, the number of successes in cases of public interest and its accomplishment in curbing leakages. The Commission's struggle to punish wrongdoers will continue in order to educate the public to avoid corruption.

"IN REMEMBRANCE"



The Late Datuk Kevin Anthony Morais

In Memory of Deputy Public Prosecutor (DPP) Kevin Morais

Enforcement is by no means an easy task, as it poses serious challenges including from the aspects of safety. This is especially evident in the tragic event which befell the late Deputy Public Prosecutor (DPP) Datuk Anthony Kevin Morais who was handling the case against Kunasegaran a/l Ragavanaidu (Pathology Expert Colonel Dr. U54, Tuanku Mizan Army Hospital) in the Shah Alam Sessions Court.

On 4 September 2015, Kevin Morais was kidnapped while traveling from his home in Menara Duta Condominium (1) around 9 am to his office at the Attorney General's Chambers, Putrajaya. His body was later found in a barrel filled with concrete on 16 September 2015 in Taman Subang Mewah, USJ 1, Subang Jaya, Selangor.

Results of police investigation pointed to the involvement of Dr. Kuna and six accomplices in the kidnapping and murder of the late Kevin Morais. The seven accused have been charged in the Kuala Lumpur Magistrate's Court under Section 302 of the

Penal Code on 28 September 2015. The High Court has set 16 days for the murder trial beginning 4 April 2016 .

News of Anthony Kevin Morais' passing away was received with disbelief and sadness by everyone at the MACC. He was not only known as a dedicated prosecutor who carried his duty with integrity, but was also a mentor who would never hesitate to share knowledge and experience with everyone who needed his guidance as well as viewpoints. To say that Anthony Kevin Morais was highly regarded and respected by everyone at MACC is an understatement.

• **'Kevin Morais Moot Court' as a Recognition**

In honour of Kevin Morais' contributions, MACC has named MACA moot court as the 'Kevin Morais Moot Court'. While Kevin Morais may have left us, his service and good deeds will forever be remembered. In addition, on 27 November 2015, Anthony Kevin Morais was conferred the Datuk Paduka Mahkota Perak (DPMP) medal which carries the posthumous title 'Datuk' in conjunction with the ceremonial Birthday Of His Royal Highness the Sultan of Perak YM Sultan Nazrin Muizzuddin Shah in Istana Iskandariah.



'Kevin Morais Moot Court'.

PREVENTION

Corruption is rampant due to greed and dishonesty of certain individuals in an organisation. Most cases of corruption occur when these individuals are given the mandate and responsibility to safeguard property and trust, but choose to abuse the mandate out of self-interest.

In addition, the absence of an organised internal control system and lack of monitoring by the management can open the pathway to corruption and abuse of power within an organisation.

MACC through its Prevention Division has relentlessly fought against corruption through proactive actions which include providing advice and guidance to organisations on how to reduce this crime. Such efforts are essential to produce human capital of high quality who abhor corruption. Awareness of the destruction and punishment awaiting the wrongdoers must also be injected into the soul of every individual through prevention activities.

The prevention activities carried out by the MACC Prevention Sector which comprises the Inspection and Consultation Division (BPmP), Governance of Public Sector Division (BUTSA) and the Public Integrity Management Division (BPIA) throughout 2015 are as follows.

PREVENTION

BAHAGIAN PEMERIKSAAN DAN PERUNDINGAN
SURUHANJAYA PENCEGAHAN RASUAH MALAYSIA

KERTAS PEMERIKSAAN PERUNDINGAN

1. BIL. KERTAS PEMERIKSAAN PERUNDINGAN
2. BIL. KERTAS PEMERIKSAAN PERUNDINGAN
3. BIL. KERTAS PEMERIKSAAN PERUNDINGAN
4. BIL. KERTAS PEMERIKSAAN PERUNDINGAN
5. BIL. KERTAS PEMERIKSAAN PERUNDINGAN

TARIKH BUKA:

PEGAUAI PERUNDING

Nama: _____
Jawatan: _____

NAMA BADAN AWAM/DAFTAR PERTUBUHAN

Nama: _____
Jawatan: _____

ALAMAT

1. SU
2. BI
3. P
4. TARI
5. PEGA
6. Nama
7. Jawatan
8. NAMA B
9. PEGAWAI
10. ALAMAT

INSPECTION AND CONSULTANCY

INSPECTION & CONSULTANCY

The inspection and Consultation activities are carried out in accordance with the legal provisions of Section 7 (c), (d) and (e) of the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009. The main objective of Inspection and Consultation activities are advising the Heads of the public agency, private companies as well as any other parties involved in measures to prevent and eliminate corruption through internal controls, especially by enhancing practices, systems and work procedures to reduce the risk of corrupt practices in an organisation.

To achieve such objectives, inspection and consultation are executed intensively through three approaches, namely inspection of practices, systems and operating procedures through the opening of Inspection and Consultation Paper, the Corporate Integrity Pledge, and Corruption Risk Management. As a proactive step, Inspection and Consultation activities are further strengthened by the establishment of the Anti-Corruption and Ethics Centre (ACE).

1. INSPECTION AND CONSULTATION PAPERS

The Inspection and Consultation Paper (KPP) is opened to examine issues affecting practices, systems and work procedures of public bodies / organisations / associations, which may allow avenues and opportunities for corruption, abuse of power, embezzlement and weak governance.

Advice is then given to the head of the relevant organisations to consider the recommendations

by The MACC for improvements to address the shortcomings identified. These recommendations must be agreed by both parties in order to enable appropriate actions to be implemented.

Monitoring of the agreed recommendations will be done in stages, comprising three, six and 12 months on the organisations involved. Should any head of department or organisation fail to implement the recommendations that have been agreed upon, a non-compliance report will be submitted to the Chief Commissioner of MACC to enable legal action or other administrative action taken against the organisation.

In 2015, a total of 132 KPPs were opened to enable inspections on issues involving practices, systems and procedures of public bodies / organisations / establishments with possibility of corruption, abuse of power and embezzlement. Of this total, 58 KPPs were opened for public bodies and three KPPs on an organisations / societies. In terms of advice, a total of 424 recommendations to improve practices, systems and work procedures had been recommended to 126 agencies.

132 KPP
424
Improvement
Recommendation

Inspection on the issues involving public interest which have become the focus of MACC in 2015 were as follows:

1.1 Inspecting the practices, systems and work procedures in relation to the enforcement on migrant smuggling through the border in the northern zone in Kedah and Perlis.

This issue has been given extensive coverage in respect of the influx of foreigners in the country, which raises pertinent questions on the ability of law enforcement agencies to safeguard Malaysia's borders from being easily breached.

For the first time in history, 'Task Force Based Inspection (TFBI) was carried out. Hence, actions will be taken as a team. In addition to the involvement of consultants from the MACC, the TFBI also comprised experts from various agencies and individuals who are skilled and experienced on the issue. Those involved are as follows:

1. Datuk Dr Raj binti Abdul Karim from *Anti Trafficking In Persons and Anti Smuggling of Migrants* (ATIPSOM);
2. North Bridged, General Operations Force (PGA);
3. The National Security Council (MKN);

4. Border Regiment, Malaysian Armed Forces (ATM);
5. Immigration Department (JIM);
6. Royal Malaysian Customs (JKDM);
7. The Royal Malaysia Police (PDRM) Secret Societies / Gambling / Vice Division (D7);
8. Department of Women's Protection;
9. Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM); dan
10. *The United Nation High Commissioner for Refugee Agency* (UNHCR).

Among the weaknesses found as a result of the inspection and the recommendations for improvement are explained in Table 19.

TABLE 19: Weaknesses identified and recommendations for improvement in relation to enforcement of migrant smuggling through border checkpoints in the northern zone of Kedah and Perlis.

WEAKNESSES IDENTIFIED	RECOMMENDATION FOR IMPROVEMENT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No agency has been appointed as Caretaker in Malaysia border control in the northern zone. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating a Caretaker to manage all the agencies working at the Immigration, Customs, Quarantine and Security Complex (ICQS).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No clear policy on the status of refugees coming into Malaysia.. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a clear policy regarding the entry of migrants and refugees into Malaysia as well as reviewing the procedure of issuing UNHCR refugee cards..
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The provision of Exemption Order 311/1988 of the Immigration Act and the Passport Act has led to the smuggling of migrants and duti-able goods within the Zone. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Articles 1 and 2 of the Immigration Act should be reviewed as they are no longer relevant and have contributed to the largest smuggling activities in ICQS of Bukit Kayu Hitam. Indirectly, the Articles have also contributed to the leakage of government revenue.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The location of The Zone's Duty Free Complex which is gazetted as No Man's Land measures 60 acres and is the main contributing factor for the entry of migrant and rampant contraband smuggling in the border in Kedah and Perlis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tax Free Zone (FTZ) should be minimised to facilitate control and enforcement.



WEAKNESSES IDENTIFIED	RECOMMENDATION FOR IMPROVEMENT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Malaysian Armed Forces (ATM) is not given power in the ATIPSOM Act although ATM is part of the inter-agency border control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The role and power of the ATM should be included in ATIPSOM Act of 2007 as ATM is one of the key enforcement agencies controlling the country's borders.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ATM's power is limited to making 'citizen arrest' with no legal authorisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The powers delegated to the ATM must be reviewed to include checks, arrests, demolition and confiscation..
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No storage of data concerning entry and exit of visitors to Malaysia, whether individuals or vehicles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing integrated border management system intended to provide the the Government with ability to modernise border security by facilitating detection of errors in the information security system and optimising interaction of various agencies.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most fences at the Malaysia-Thailand are in dilapidating condition. They were erected in the 1990s. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacing the double metal fence barrier and single barrier with concrete wall (more than 10 feet tall) along the Malaysia-Thailand border. Structurally, the concrete wall is stronger, unbreakable, has longer life and low maintenance cost. It is also difficult to span breakthrough.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FTZ The Zone border fence is impractical and opens avenue and opportunity for migrant and contraband smuggling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build a concrete wall with a reasonable height around the area.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to information obtained, most officers and personnel at the ICQS are involved in corruption. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening the integrity of enforcement officers in ICQS through awareness programmes on offenses of corruption, acceptance of gifts, protection of whistleblowers and good values; Placing advertisements with regard to corruption offenses in the form of billboards in the ICQS Complex; and Provide channel for complaints regarding corruption in the ICQS.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job rotation is performed but Immigration and Customs officers have served in the same place for more than five years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure job rotation is performed by all law enforcement agencies in ICQS in addition to regular inspection to avoid any conflict of interest in carrying out duties.

WEAKNESSES IDENTIFIED	RECOMMENDATION FOR IMPROVEMENT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No award given to officers who served with distinction or refuse kickbacks while on duty at the border. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce a special award to the officers on duty at the border eg. Award of Distinction.



The fence was cut to smuggle goods from The Zone Duty Free Complex store, Bukit Kayu Hitam, Kedah.



The sandstone wall (six feet in height) built around The Zone Duty Free Complex, Bukit Kayu Hitam, Kedah does not deter smugglers from entering the area.



The stone wall around Duty Free Complex The Zone was breached for smuggling activities.



Among the 'rat' trails used to smuggle illegal immigrants Rohingya around the Universiti Utara Malaysia Campus, Kedah



Condition of the fence around Universiti Utara Malaysia Campus, Kedah which was breached to facilitate the movement of illegal immigrants.



Dilapidated and unfit border control posts



Situation at the ICQS Post in Bukit Kayu Hitam (Non-functional scanner. Screening of individuals and goods is done manually).

The assessment and recommendations for improvement as regards the issue were presented in the Governance Integrity Committee Meeting (JITU) National Level Series 4 No. 2 for the year 2015 on 14 May 2015. Subsequently, they were presented as a Cabinet Memorandum in the Cabinet Meeting on 26 August 2015 by Senator Datuk Paul Low Seng Kuan. The Cabinet has agreed with all the recommendations submitted by MACC.

On 6 October 2015, a Cabinet Paper on the issue was presented by MACC in the 124th Meeting of Menteris Besar and Chief Ministers which was chaired by Prime Minister of Malaysia. It was decided in the meeting that the Home Ministry (KDN) and the Ministry of Finance would take action on the recommendations for improvement submitted. In addition, the Government has also agreed with the recommendations by the National Security Council (NSC) to establish a Border Security Agency as

caretaker for enforcement duties and border security.

1.2 Inspection on the practices, systems and work procedures regarding the procurement of fleet spare parts by Depot Bekalan Armada (DBA) — or Fleet Supply Management, Royal Malaysian Navy (TLDM) Lumut, Perak

The inspection was carried out by the TFBI involving MACC Investigation team, the Ministry of Finance (MOF) and the Internal Audit Division of the Ministry of Defence to scrutinise the policies, systems, procedures and practices adopted by the Bekalan Armada Depot (DBA) in the procurement of spare parts for Royal Malaysian Navy (TLDM) fleet. This inspection was conducted following information that navy officers who served in DBA, TLDM base in Lumut, Perak received kickbacks from 2012 to 2014 from ship spare parts suppliers.



Presentation of advisory service to the Ministry of Defence Malaysia by MACC Deputy Chief Commissioner (Prevention).

Weaknesses were found in the inspection and recommendations for improvement are made as indicated in Table 20.

Table 20: Identified weaknesses and proposed improvements to the process of ship spare parts procurement by Bekalan Armada Depot (DBA) Royal Malaysian Navy (TLDM) Base Lumut, Perak.

WEAKNESSES IDENTIFIED	RECOMMENDATION FOR IMPROVEMENT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DBA was given full authority to manage all procurement, supply and disposal of fleet spare parts. 	<p>Reduce DBA jurisdiction in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limit the jurisdiction of DBA to focus on core task as one-stop centre for supplies; and Procurement and disposal should be handled by other division.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of Quotation Management System (QMS) by DBA to request for quotation and tender without clear operating procedures, with no element of checks and balances (Due to its stand alone feature, QMS cannot be monitored by the Ministry of Defence (MINDEF) and Ministry of Finance). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> QMS is to be discontinued and replaced with the e-perolehan system as per Ministry of Finance's directive
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DBA procurement practices contradicted the Government's procurement directive as set out in Treasury of Malaysia PK2.2 / 2013 Government Procurement Method Article 1 (iii) (a). DBA breaks down requests from users into the amount smaller amount of units for tender and quotation, and avoids the use of the tender service introduced by MINDEF. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DBA must fully comply with the rules of government procurement. Create a Central Contract for goods with a high number of requests so that the items supplied are known, to guarantee their authenticity and durability. Appointed contractor must be qualified and meet the requirements of Department / Ministry. Require the procurement of spare parts to be made through suppliers appointed under the Contract. Any exceptions to this rule must meet certain conditions and through a procedure of checks and balances.



WEAKNESSES IDENTIFIED	RECOMMENDATION FOR IMPROVEMENT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DBA's practise in deciding the acquisition did not meet the requirements of Treasury Instruction Under Chapter B Section III paragraph (ii) and Instruction 170.3(b) Selection of suppliers for a particular procurement was not decided by the Board Meeting. Direct purchase, were made for circulation. The Board was not in session because it was claimed that there was plenty of procurement to be made in such a short time. This was not in accordance with the provisions of Treasury Instruction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of e-Perolehan system as prescribed by the Ministry of Finance and in compliance with the regulations set out in the directive.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No reference made by DBA to Malaysian Armforces Cataloguing Authority (MAFCA) in relation to the supply of spare parts which are no longer produced by the original manufacturer (Obsolete parts). With the aim of referring to supplies that can be obtained from suppliers recognised by the Government. List of spare parts codes in DBA Catalogue Division may be amended to enable procurement of spare parts to be broken down. No instructions or regulations requiring DBA to refer to MAFCA on the matters involving spare parts.. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration of new serial number for coded equipment spare parts must obtain permission from MAFCA and be stored in MAFCA database
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Methods and procedures of internal audits made by the Internal Audit and Investigation Division (BADSA) failed to detect the use of QMS implemented in DBA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any procurement procedure without permission from the Ministry of Finance must be reported by BADSA to the top management to reduce opportunities for corruption, abuse of power and embezzlement.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corruption among DBA officers lacking integrity with lavish lifestyles beyond their income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforcing a ban on suppliers / civilians from entering navy vessel with the aim of checking damaged goods or parts. Increase effectiveness of integrity courses to officers and personnel who served in the high-risk divisions / units. Streamlining the system / procedure of declaration of assets and detection of luxurious lifestyle. Perform job rotation

1.3 Inspection on the practice, system and implementation procedures of the 1AZAM Programme, procurement under community projects, upgrading of dilapidated schools and upgrading of public transport facilities in rural areas under the National Key Result Areas - Low Income Household (NKRA-LIH) by the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development (KPWKM).

The 1AZAM Programme (To End Poverty) is a special initiative under the National Key Result Areas (NKRA) which aims to help the poor out of the shackles of poverty and be able to make a living with their own efforts through work, agriculture or entrepreneurship activities. There are four categories under this initiative, namely AZAM Niaga, AZAM Kerja

and AZAM Tani and AZAM Khidmat. The Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development (KPWKM) through the NKRA Low Income Households (NKRA-LIH) Delivery Management Office (DMO), is the driver of AZAM Niaga and AZAM Khidmat. In addition, the NKRA-LIH DMO Unit is also responsible for implementing the initiatives identified to help the poor.

The inspection was done by the MACC following allegations of corruption and irregularities in the implementation of the projects, resulting in arrests of project officers and seizure of luxury vehicles owned by them. Weaknesses identified in the inspection and recommendations for improvement are shown in Table 21.

Table 21: Weaknesses identified and recommendations for improvement of the implementation 1AZAM, procurement under community projects, upgrading of dilapidated schools and upgrading of rural public transport facilities by the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development (KPWKM).

WEAKNESSES IDENTIFIED	RECOMMENDATION FOR IMPROVEMENT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SOP in respect of implementation, management and monitoring of the 1AZAM programme were not delivered on time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish SOP regarding the implementation, management and monitoring of the 1AZAM programme. Improve SOP by placing a time frame for the activities described in the SOP flow chart. Monitoring of compliance with the SOP must be fully enforced by the Ministry.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No guidelines given to the National Welfare Foundation (YKN) by the Ministry in regard to the Letter of Offer and contract documents for procurement under the Specific Funds for NKRA-LIH-related community projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing Guidelines on fund management implemented by agencies or organisations or subsidiaries Ensure inter-agency agreement with contractor is made if such projects continue in the future.



WEAKNESSES IDENTIFIED	RECOMMENDATION FOR IMPROVEMENT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Duplication in the tasks and responsibilities between the Ministry and YKN as regards procurement process for the Community Project and Upgrading of Schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review distribution of tasks and responsibilities between the Ministry and YKN if such projects continue in the future. Establishing Guidelines on fund management implemented by agencies or organisations or subsidiaries.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No discussion, research, and future planning made by the Ministry and the NKRA-LIH on the implementation of Community Project and School Upgrading Project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning, coordination and preliminary study must be made for all future projects under the NKRA-LIH.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of experts led to the company appointed without the Bill of Quantity (BQ) and Scope of Work. BQ and Scope of Work is provided by the company itself. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appointment of expert body or bringing in a cadre of officer on contract basis in accordance with expertise and project requirements.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery Management Office Unit (DMO) was not able to carry out periodic or ad hoc surveillance of boats due to limited number of personnel in the Project to Upgrade Rural Public Transport Facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delegate power to the State Community Welfare Department (JKM) for the purpose of monitoring to ensure boats given are used by villagers.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No pledges (akujanji) that bind the recipient, namely the Village Chief or representative from transferring, disposing ownership, without the knowledge of the Ministry in the Project to Upgrade Rural Public Transport. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issuing undertaking pledge (akujanji) and requiring the Village Chief or representative of the recipients to sign as guarantee of accountability for the boats supplied
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YKN does not have a checklist for purpose of payment to suppliers who have supplied boats in the Rural Public Transport Upgrading Project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide a checklist of necessary documents to enable payment to be made to suppliers.



The advisory service session was conducted by the Director of Inspection and Consultation Division, MACC to the Secretary-General (DG) of KPWKM Datuk Sabariah Binti Hassan on 23 June 2015 at the Ministry.

1.4 Inspection on practice, system and work procedures in recruitment management, control and detection of foreign workers in relevant agencies.

The issue of unlawful employment of foreign workers forms the basis for inspections to be conducted to identify the lack of law enforcement, corruption, embezzlement and abuse of power in relation to management, control and detection of foreign workers and illegal immigrants (PATI) in related agencies.

Inspections were conducted in the One-Stop Approval Centre (OSC), the Ministry of Home Affairs

(KDN), the Ministry of Human Resources (KSM), the Immigration Department of Malaysia (JIM) and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI). Several weaknesses were identified and recommendations were made as shown in Table 22.



Mingguan Malaysia's report on the influx of foreigners in Cameron Highlands.



Table 22: Weaknesses identified and recommendations for improvement in relation to recruitment management, control and detection of foreign workers in relevant agencies.

WEAKNESSES IDENTIFIED	RECOMMENDATION FOR IMPROVEMENT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Minister of Home Affairs (MDN) is given the ultimate power to decide on appeals rejected by the One-Stop Approval Centre (OSC). Application for approval can be made directly to the Minister without going through OSC. 	<p>Power of the Minister to grant special approval to unqualified applications should be eliminated. Each appeal must not be allowed to directly reach MDN. Reapplication must be made through OSC. Direct application must be discontinued.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No records in respect of special approval by MDN. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If special powers of the Minister are to be maintained, each application record and approval made by the Minister has to be managed and stored by the Ministry of Home Affairs' OSC All information and data of applicants pertaining to approved foreign workers are uploaded to KDN's database system accessible to all stakeholders. Records of MDN's approval must be clearly stated and kept by the OSC to ensure transparency in governance related to special approval by MDN.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OSC is not connected via online system with the Commission of Companies, Malaysia (SSM). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application of foreign workers registration must be linked to SSM system to allow OSC officials to detect whether an employer is genuine, and to detect forged and fraudulent documents by parties wishing to take advantage (manipulation by middlemen).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No authentication mechanism of documents submitted to OSC for the purpose of application for foreign workers quota in all sectors (land grant, estate grant, certificates of proficiency and SSM documents). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A mechanism to detect and verify authenticity of documents used in the application of foreign workers quota through smart partnership with other relevant agencies must be established.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no tracking mechanism to ensure the documents used to apply for foreign workers have not been repeatedly used by the same or different applicant(s). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A mechanism to ensure the documents used for foreign worker application cannot be repeatedly used by the same applicant or applicants must be established.

WEAKNESSES IDENTIFIED	RECOMMENDATION FOR IMPROVEMENT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The process of applying for foreign workers is manually conducted although myIMMs system has been established. This is because the online system sometimes experiences technical failure (hangs) and therefore, slows data processing. In addition, other systems also use the same platform as myIMMs including MYEG, Foreign Workers Centralised Management System (FWCMS), Education Malaysia Global Services (EMGS) for international students intake and Expatriate Services Division (ESD). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MyIMMs must be completely utilised.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The affairs of foreign workers in terms of Remuneration Policy are managed and operated by the Ministry of Human Resources (KSM) but the overall duty is carried out by different organisations, namely Labour Department (JTK), Ministry of Home Affairs (KDN), the Immigration Department of Malaysia (JIM) and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI). The division of duty is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » JTK: Quota of foreign workers; » KDN: Application for foreign workers; » JIM: Entry documentation and tracking of foreign workers; and » MITI: Regulate recruitment rules/policies of foreign workers in the manufacturing sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KSM must be named the coordinating and monitoring agency with regards to management of foreign workers affairs and must establish SOP to facilitate the handling of foreign workers by the agencies involved.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All job sectors are open to foreign workers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revision of employment of foreign workers policy in all job sectors to gauge the actual needs without affecting opportunities and welfare of Malaysian citizens.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jobs for local workers are not properly advertised by employers whereby they are put up for only a short while (a week) although according to requirements, these advertisements must be extended to a month. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KSM and the Labour Department need to monitor vacancies for local workforce.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing regulations allow foreign workers to change employers within the validity period of the permit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review existing regulations to limit the activity of foreign workers changing employers and place the burden of control of foreign workers on original employers.



WEAKNESSES IDENTIFIED	RECOMMENDATION FOR IMPROVEMENT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agencies tasked to regulate foreign workers are not given the power and responsibility to track the workers, whose permit has expired or who have changed employers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulatory agencies must be given the power and responsibility to monitor and detect foreign workers in each sector. The SOP in respect of detection and monitoring should be determined by KDN.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> myIMMs is unable to detect foreign workers whose permit has expired. (These workers must be sent home by applying the check-out memo). They are unable to be detected by the Immigration Department due to lack of warning mechanism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a mechanism within the Division's myIMMs such as 'Trigger' or 'Alarm' system to give warning if a foreign worker has exceeded his stay.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of Immigration Department's enforcement officers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immigration Department (JIM) should conduct inspections and focus on employers with high risk of violating the terms of employing foreign workers.



Employer / employer's representative at the counter for foreign workers in the OSC, the Foreign Workers Management Division of KDN.

1.5 Inspection on the practice, system and work procedures in the management of programmes and activities carried out by Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan Cina / Chinese Vernacular Schools (SJKC).

The inspection was conducted based on complaints that the Headmasters of Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan Cina (SJKC) are involved in corruption in relation to the following issues:

1. Commission from the sale of workbooks;

2. Computer class fees;
3. Student motivational programme;
4. Fees for English and Bahasa Melayu classes;
5. Canteen tender exercise;
6. Study trip;
7. Promotion and sales in school; and
8. *Smart Classroom*

Among the weaknesses found in the inspection and suggestions for improvement are included in Table 23.

TABLE 23: Weaknesses identified and recommendations for improvement in relation to the management of programmes and activities conducted by Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan Cina (SJKC).

WEAKNESSES IDENTIFIED	RECOMMENDATION FOR IMPROVEMENT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No guidelines issued by the Ministry of Education (MOE) on fee collection and selection of suppliers / contractors for the Smart Classroom programme as a reference and guide to the State Education Department (JPN), the District Education Office (PPD) and SJKCs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a set of Guidelines with regard to the Smart Classroom Programme detailing the method of selecting suppliers, fees, prohibition of conflict of interest, approval by JPN, accounting procedures and monitoring elements.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no records stored by JPN and PPD for schools with Smart Classroom facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JPN and PPD must to keep a record of schools with Smart Classroom facilities for the purpose of monitoring and improving transparency of the programme.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no monitoring or inspection carried out by JPN and PPD on the Smart Classroom Programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JPN and PPD must conduct inspections or monitoring of the Smart Classroom Programme as internal control mechanism.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No guidelines on fee collection for computer classes to be followed by the school. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish clear and detailed guidelines on fee collection for computer classes. Set the maximum rate of fees Explain the prohibition of conflict of interest
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No restrictions on continuous selection mentioned in the Management Guide of School Book Store 2006. As such, the same supplier has been appointed every two years. Example: SJKC Chong Hwa chose the same book supplier. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include a clause prohibiting the appointment of same supplier after 2-year term expires



WEAKNESSES IDENTIFIED	RECOMMENDATION FOR IMPROVEMENT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No restrictions on continuous selection mentioned in the Management Guide of Healthy School Canteen 2011. Tender is awarded to same company / individual due to being satisfied with the service of the company / individual. There is also intervention from the Board of Governors (LPS). Example: SJKC Tai Thung 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canteen tender must be awarded according to rotation in a timely manner (2 + 1 year)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no checks and balances over payment collection and expenditure management for study tour activities specified in the Professional Circular No. 5/2007 - Guidelines for Student Trip. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing a system of internal control including the role of supervisor, revision and approval process as well as creating a special account for collection of fees and expenses after the trip.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no clear prohibition of commission acceptance by teachers and head teachers in the Professional Circular No. 12/1988 - Restriction on Direct Selling in Schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving the instructions/circulars by including a prohibition clause with regard to acceptance of commission in line with the definition of Corruption under Section 3, MACC Act 2009
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no clear explanation related to jurisdiction, roles and responsibilities of the Board of School Governors (LPS) in relation to the appointment of contractors / suppliers - Circular Letter KPM No. 7/2014 - Establishment of LPS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the guidelines on the establishment of LPS to describe in detail its jurisdiction, roles and responsibilities in order to avoid duplication of power and disagreements between LPS and the school. This will in turn close the space and opportunity for corruption, abuse of power and embezzlement.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no monitoring and audit of grants (stimulus package) to LPS by the MOE or JPN. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement monitoring and auditing of LPS accounts, which received allocation / grant from government.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of Integrity Unit in the State Education Department (JPN) across Malaysia, which is responsible for monitoring adherence to directives, regulations and procedures prescribed by the Ministry of Education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing Integrity Unit in all State Education Departments (JPN) across Malaysia to ensure MOE's regulations and SOP are abided by.

1.6 Inspection on the practice, system and work procedures of programme financing management by the National Department of Youth and Sports (JBSN) and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) under the purview of the Ministry of Youth and Sports, Malaysia (KBS).

This inspection was carried out following the 2012

Auditor General's Report (LKAN) on the programme financing management carried out by the Ministry of Youth and Sports, Malaysia (KBS) involving agencies and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in respect of application and approval of funds, terms of agreement, distribution of funds and monitoring. Among the weaknesses found in the inspection and suggestions for improvement are included in Table 24.

TABLE 24: Weaknesses identified and recommendations for improvement in relation to the financing of programmes by the National Department of Youth & Sports (JBSN) and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) under the purview of the Ministry of Youth and Sports, Malaysia (KBS).

WEAKNESSES IDENTIFIED	RECOMMENDATION FOR IMPROVEMENT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recipients of NGO funds making payment on JBSN officers' name, which is not in accordance with Treasury Instruction AP99 (b). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issuing written instructions to JBSN to immediately stop the practice of its officers receiving payments from NGOs on their name. Ensuring all provisions of Treasury Instruction (AP), Circulars, Directives and Financial Procedures are understood and adhered to by JBSN officers; Introducing payments systems and procedures which are consistent with Treasury Instruction (AP) and government financial procedures, should there be a need for an officer to receive payment from any party for JBSN official activities; and Establishing clear guidelines in relation to responsibilities and methods of payment to suppliers, especially for Profile Project
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No guidelines on monitoring by JBSN of NGO / Association / Society operating office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing SOP / Guidelines on monitoring of NGO / Association / Society operating office with rules and procedures for monitoring and actions to be taken in the event of non-compliance. NGO / Association / Organisation must also be responsible in ensuring application documents are stored and managed on a regular basis.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring conducted by the Ministry of Youth and Sports (KBS) on NGO / Association / Society operating office through unverified reports with dubious information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Periodic monitoring / inspection / audit on NGO / Association / Society operating office.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme Proposal Paper and Post Mortem Report prepared by NGO / Association / Society did not detail the expenditure of the programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KBS must issue a written order requiring NGO / Association / Society to provide details of each programme expenditure. A standard format should be provided to be followed by NGO / Association / Society.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No authentication of programme funding request letter by JBSN to the Malaysian Youth Council (MBM) - some programme funding request letters by JBSN were unsigned. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JBSN must issue a formal request letter to MBM to apply for funding to be channeled to NGO / Association / Society.



WEAKNESSES IDENTIFIED	RECOMMENDATION FOR IMPROVEMENT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No formal handover declaration related to funding acceptance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KBS and MBM must provide a form of acknowledgment and enforce its use for any movement or receipt of money in cash to NGO / Association / Society as regards funding allocation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No written or minuted confirmation related to payment for ad-hoc requests but the money was given and spent without the details of expenditure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All ad hoc payments requested by KBS/BSN to MBM should be noted in writing and verified by the officers who applied.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no communication between KBS and MBM pertaining to claims and payments to supplier for Profile Project and Non-profile Project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management of KBS must issue written instructions regarding this matter and impose effective and efficient communication.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme Supervising Officer does not provide report after completion of the programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management of KBS must issue written instructions to MBM regarding the need to establish certificate of completion after completion of a certain programme.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No SOP related to claims and payments to suppliers for Profile Project and Non-Profile Project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing guidelines on the management of KBS funds by the agency or NGO for each Profile Project and Non-Profile Project.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MBM does not submit financial report to KBS for each programme expenditure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KBS should instruct MBM to submit final report for each fully paid programme for record and auditing purposes.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor record keeping and filing system by NGO / Association / Society pertaining to financial management of National Youth Day 2012. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KBS must issue written directives to require NGO / Association / Society to sign a letter of undertaking pertaining to financial management of the event in future
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Certificate of Completion was made in speech and not documented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KBS must insist on Certificate of Completion to be made in writing and be documented.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No requirements for supporting documents to be included with claims. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All payments must be in accordance with Treasury Instruction as stated in AP 99 (a) - Vouchers must be supported with complete supporting documents.



1.7 Inspection on the practice, system and work procedures in the implementation of the special housing assistance project for fisherman 2012 by the Fisheries Development Authority of Malaysia (LKIM).

The inspection was carried out following information regarding irregularities in the implementation of the special housing assistance project for fisherman 2012 based on results of investigation involving renovations of 223 fishermen's houses in the constituency of Dungun. The inspection aims

to study the practice, policies, system and work procedures used in distributing aid by the Malaysian Fisheries Development Authority (LKIM) to the target groups. Among the weaknesses found in the inspection and the proposed improvements are included in Table 25.



Table 25: Weaknesses identified and recommendations for improvement in the implementation of the 2012 special housing assistance project for fishermen by the Fisheries Development Authority of Malaysia (LKIM)

WEAKNESSES IDENTIFIED	RECOMMENDATION FOR IMPROVEMENT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government decided to authorise the Agriculture Development Parliamentary Council (MPPP) to manage fishermen's housing restoration project including claim payments to the contractors, but LKIM was entrusted to undertake this project by channelling allocation and approving assistance upon recommendation of the MPPP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the fishermen's housing restoration project should be fully implemented by LKIM as the agency responsible for managing matters related to fisheries.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weakness in the guidelines on special housing assistance project for fisherman issued by LKIM are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » LKIM Standard Operating Procedures regarding detailed specifications are not disclosed; » Confirmation is based solely on photos before, during and after completion of work; » Incomplete documentation of claims eg Delivery Order (DO), Invoices, Bills of Quantity (BQ); and » No prohibition clause in respect of the delegation of duty (to sub-contractors). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve LKIM SOP for the special housing assistance project for fishermen by following Treasury Instructions.

1.8 Inspection on the practice, system and work procedures pertaining to request for quotation to supply and deliver items based on examples of service in the Malaysian Armed Forces.

Inspection was conducted upon information related to the procurement procedures for the supply of white pillowcases and sheets to the Malaysian Armed Forces (TDM) involving the 91 Royal Ordinance Corps Depot Centre, Batu Kentonmen Camp, Kuala Lumpur. This depot employed the 'look and feel' method for items based on examples of service (non-operational items).

The items based on examples of service are those that do not have special specifications and cost below RM200,000 including pillowcases, sheets, shoe brushes, clothes brushes and black & white socks with no specific criteria when quotations are requested. The method adopted is look and feel samples of items provided by the Tender Committee. This method has been in practice for the procurement of goods by the Depot.

Weaknesses were found in the inspection and recommendations for improvement were made as shown in Table 26.

TABLE 26: Weaknesses identified and recommendations for improvement in relation to the supply of goods in the Armed Forces, Malaysia

WEAKNESSES IDENTIFIED	RECOMMENDATION FOR IMPROVEMENT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supplies based on examples of services include those supplies which are without any special specifications. Specifications for such supplies are determined on the “look and feel” basis with suppliers in attendance during meetings. The sampling of supplies will be carried out by the secretariat while the specification of supplies will be determined by suppliers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specifications for any supplies offered in quotation should be entered under the specification column of ePerolehan. This is based on Treasury Instruction No. 174 which requires that when quotations for supplies are made, the specification of the supply must be clearly stated in order for suppliers to have an idea of the requirements and a thorough basis to participate in the quotation exercise.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As the column under “specification” is non-mandatory in the ePerolehan system, the secretariat can skip this column and proceed to other columns. The secretariat will merely enter the column as supply by example of service. Hence there will be no details of specification in the specification column. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making the column under specification in the ePerolehan system a mandatory column where the secretariat are required to enter the specification before proceeding to other columns.

As a result of the recommended improvements, the ATM has taken proactive steps to adhere to the Treasury Instructions and ensure procurement procedures are followed by its personnel. The MACC monitoring team has found that the improvements implemented are able to curb the opportunities of corruption, abuse of power and embezzlement.

2. EXCLUSIVE ADVISORY SERVICE FOR DEPARTMENT APPLICATION

Apart from advice through KPP, MACC also provides advisory service exclusively to Departments seeking advice and views on specific issues raised, namely:

2.1 Advisory service relating to acceptance of sponsorship to the Ministry of Health (MOH) officials for the purpose of attending workshops, seminars, courses, tours and local and international training.

The Ministry of Health (MOH) has sought advice from the MACC on the issue of sponsored invitations to

its officials from the private sector made through associations or organisations to attend workshops, seminars, courses, tours and training. Such sponsorships include registration fees, airfare or travel facilities.

Based on existing Circular, acceptance of sponsorship is contrary to Service Circular No. 3 of 1998 (Guidelines for Giving and Receiving Gifts in the Public Service).

Accordingly, the Malaysian Anti Corruption Commission had proposed improvements with regard to the acceptance of sponsorship by the Ministry of Health officials for the purpose of attending workshops, seminars, courses, tours and domestic and international training which are as follows:



TABLE 27: Proposed improvements to the Ministry of Health (MOH).

NO	RECOMMENDATION FOR IMPROVEMENT
1	Sponsorship from the private sector cannot be made to any individual officer. Sponsorship can only be made to the Department.
2	A selection committee is to be established and the approval of sponsorship is to be chaired by its Secretary General / Deputy Secretary General and members comprising the Division Director and Division Integrity Unit officer.
3	A policy and guidelines are to be formulated on MOH level pertaining to acceptance of sponsorship for the purpose of attending workshops, seminars, courses, tours and training at local and international levels. Elements of control must be included in the policy and guidelines.
4	Any form of training related to the procurement of medicines and equipment offered by the supplier must be specified in the relevant contractual agreement.

As a result of this advisory letter, the Ministry of Health has prepared a draft on the Guidelines on Acceptance of Sponsorship by the Ministry of Health officials for the purpose of attending courses, training and seminars at local and international levels, which was submitted to the Public Service Department for approval.

2.2 Advisory service relating to approval of gift acceptance for 1PDRM Net service contract set by the Home Affairs Ministry (KDN).

The Ministry of Home Affairs (KDN) had sought advice from MACC on the issue of bidding and goodwill contribution in the form of iPad to the top management of KDN, the Secretaries of Division (SUB) and officials of the Ministry of Home Affairs' procurement division.

The contribution was made by the supplier as an offset to the price reduction during price negotiations for the 1PDRM Network Service contract made through direct negotiation. The iPads had been received by the Ministry but were not yet distributed.

The MACC had proposed improvements to the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding the acceptance of gifts for the 1PDRM Network Service contract as shown in Table 28.

TABLE 28: Suggested improvements for the Ministry of Home Affairs (KDN)

NO	RECOMMENDATION FOR IMPROVEMENT
1	<p>KDN was advised to return the iPads to the supplier or distributed to the end user, namely PDRM because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was feared that the gifts could lead to corruption offense under the Penal Code Act 2009; • Acceptance of gifts was contrary to Circular No. 3 of 1998, Guidelines for Giving and Receiving Gifts in the Public Service; • It could also give rise to conflicts of interest if there are issues or problems arising during the implementation of the contract; and • Acceptance of gifts by the top management, SUB and officers from the Procurement Division could lead to negative perception not only among the Division personnel but also the public as they are not given to the end user in the 1PDRM Net service contract (PDRM).

NO	RECOMMENDATION FOR IMPROVEMENT
2	The Ministry of Home Affairs was also advised to be more vigilant and take into account all aspects that could pose conflicts of interest and breach of the provisions of the laws, regulations and circulars in force before making a decision regarding offers and goodwill contributions in future.

As a consequence of this advisory service, the Ministry of Home Affairs has decided to restore the iPads to the PDRM as Department assets.

3. CORPORATE INTEGRITY PLEDGE

The Corporate Integrity Pledge (CIP) is a document that allows a company/organisation to make a commitment to support anti-corruption principles. The company/organisation which sign this document has made a promise not to engage in any form of corruption and to implement sustainable prevention efforts.

The voluntary pledge is one of the government's initiatives under the National Key Result Areas (NKRA) - Preventing Corruption, which is implemented along with the Government Transformation Programme (GTP) and is jointly executed by the Corporate Monitoring Body in Malaysia under the Corporate Integrity System Malaysia or CISM. The MACC has been appointed by the Government as a custodian of CIP. Other patrons which include the Malaysian Institute of Integrity (IIM), Transparency International Malaysia (TI-M), the Performance and Management Unit (PEMANDU), Corruption Prevention NKRA, Bursa Malaysia Berhad, the Securities Commission of Malaysia (SCM) and the Companies Commission of Malaysia (SSM) are implementers and promoters of CIP.



Diagram 1: Corporate Integrity Roundtable Partners

Members of the Corporate Integrity Pledge roundtable have underlined five principles for adoption by corporate organisations to demonstrate their commitment towards the creation of a business environment which is fair, transparent and free of corruption.

- 1 Committing to promote values of integrity, transparency, accountability and good corporate governance.
- 2 Strengthening internal systems that support corruption prevention.
- 3 Complying with laws, policies and procedures relating to fighting corruption.
- 4 Fighting any form of corrupt practice.
- 5 Supporting corruption prevention initiatives by the Malaysian Government and the Malaysian Anti Corruption Commission (MACC).

Figure 2: The five principles of the Corporate Integrity Pledge

Empowerment of the Corporate Integrity Pledge is made through monitoring of the signatories at least six months after the pledge has been signed. Methods of monitoring and reporting are based on 10 Anti Corruption Initiatives as shown in Figure 3:



Figure 3: 10 Anti Corruption Initiatives

Since its introduction in Malaysia in 2011, a total of 828 organisations have signed this pledge. Of these, 161 are public bodies, 642 from the private sector and another 25 are non-governmental organisations (NGOs). In 2015, a total of 316 organisations have signed the CIP; of which 53 are public entities, 260 are private companies and three NGOs.

Monitoring on 37 public and private agencies through the CIP Monitoring Workshop held from 14 to 16 October 2015 has found progress in the implementation of the initiative. However, most agencies still require further guidance from MACC. Among the agencies that have been identified to implement anti-corruption initiatives in line with the principles of CIP are as follows:

TABLE 29: The initiative undertaken by companies/ organisations.

COMPANY / ORGANISATION	INITIATIVES IMPLEMENTED
Indahwater Consortium Sdn Bhd (IWK)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of Integrity Unit Launch of Whistleblower Policy Integrity Seminar in each territory Integrity Briefing to suppliers Briefing on the Code of Ethics during induction training
Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seminar on Business Ethics Integrity and Legal Briefing for new students
International Islamic University (UIA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrity Week 2015
<i>Projek Lintasan Kota Holding Sdn. Bhd. (Prolintas)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrity Awareness Campaign Integrity Forum on contracts and procurement matters <i>Prolintas</i> Integrity Programme



YB Senator Datuk Paul Low Seng Kuan at the Certificate of Appreciation Award Ceremony for 37 public and private agencies participating in the CIP Monitoring Workshop

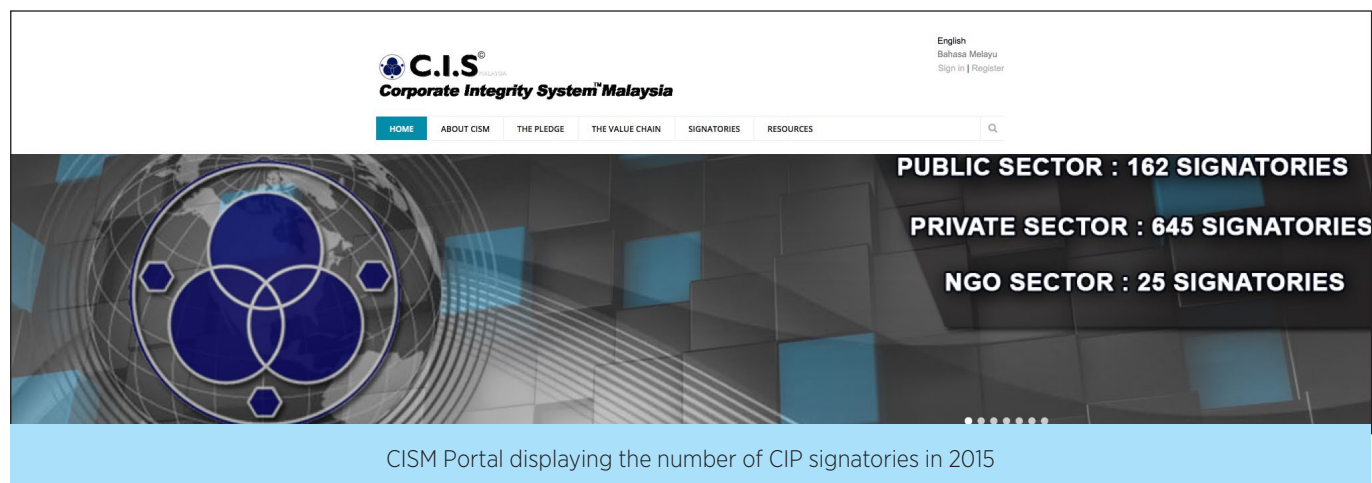


Press Conference in conjunction with the Corporate Integrity Pledge Monitoring Workshop



Corporate Integrity Pledge Monitoring Workshop at Deluxe Hotel from 14 to 16 October 2015.

The launch of the Corporate Integrity System Malaysia (CISM) portal.



The CISM which has been initiated since 2011 aims to provide information on efforts to promote a culture of integrity and encourage corporate sectors to create a business environment that is free of corruption and promote transparency, accountability and good governance.

Since the end of 2013, improvements have been made to the CISM portal, including rebranding of the portal's corporate image, creating an online Corporate Integrity Pledge (CIP) Registration System and providing a platform to share best practices implemented by the signatories. In addition, CISM Portal is also used as a medium by MACC for monitoring activities / programmes carried out. The launch of the CISM portal by MACC and IIM on 8 December 2015 at the Sime Darby Convention Centre (SDCC).



The launch of the CISM portal by MACC and IIM on 8 December 2015 at the Sime Darby Convention Centre (SDCC).

3.1 Corporate Integrity System Malaysia (CISM) Lab

Six Corporate Integrity System Malaysia (CISM) Implementation Labs were held in November 2015 according to Zones (Central, Eastern, Northern, Southern, Sabah and Sarawak Zones). The labs aim to guide the signatory agencies officials to use the CISM portal.



Corporate Integrity System Malaysia (CISM) Portal Lab.

3.2 Corporate Integrity Pledge Conference

The annual Conference was held on 8 December 2015 with the aim to gather signatories of various sectors, scientists, business practitioners and integrity officials throughout Malaysia as a platform for sharing ideas and discussion on the future direction of anti-corruption. The conference theme was Theoretical vs. Practical.



Corporate Integrity Pledge Conference at the Sime Darby Convention Centre.

3.3 Improvement to Companies Commission Act 2001

Through the CISM Roundtable Discussion (CISM RTD), the CIP has made an improvement to the Companies Commission Act 2001 by adding a sentence in the clause under Section 7 (d) of the MACC Act 2009, relating to the functions of the Malaysian Anti Corruption Commission, namely:

“To encourage and promote proper conduct amongst directors, secretaries, managers and other officers of a corporation, and self regulation by corporations, companies, businesses, industry groups and professional bodies in the corporate sector in order to ensure all corporate and business activities are conducted in line with the norms that have been established on good corporate governance and to stimulate and to promote corporate responsibility and business sustainability.”

With the improvement to this Act, the CIP signatories from the private sector will be more serious in the fight against corruption and be more committed in the implementation of governance with zero tolerance for corruption, abuse of power and embezzlement.

4. CORRUPTION RISK MANAGEMENT

Corruption Risk Management (CRM) is an approach adopted by MACC to assist in detection and assessment of the risks of corruption in public and private agencies. CRM is a management tool for the agency to identify threats of corruption in the implementation of activities and to take measures to improve the practice, system and work procedures for closing the space and opportunities for corruption, abuse of power and embezzlement.

Implementation of CRM will facilitate the establishment of the Organisation Corruption Risk Management because it can help identify issues of corruption and weaknesses in management that

exist within the organisation as well as identify corruption risk that has been, or is likely to occur. In 2015, a total of 35 CRM workshops have been held as shown in Appendix 1.

Agencies attending the courses / briefings voiced their commitment to come up with a corruption risk plan and also entrusted the MACC to implement the plan. The impact of the CRM implementation can only be assessed after the improvement plan is implemented by the agency.

5. ACE CENTRE: ERADICATING CORRUPTION THROUGH PREVENTION AND EDUCATION

The Anti-Corruption & Ethics (ACE) Centre is the brainchild of the MACC Chief Commissioner in order to extend the fight against corruption through education and prevention efforts. The ACE Centre is a platform for sharing information on current issues, proposed solutions and guidelines on corruption prevention efforts by public and private sector as well as the general public. Such information can be accessed via the ACE live chat, MACC official

portal and through the various programmes held.

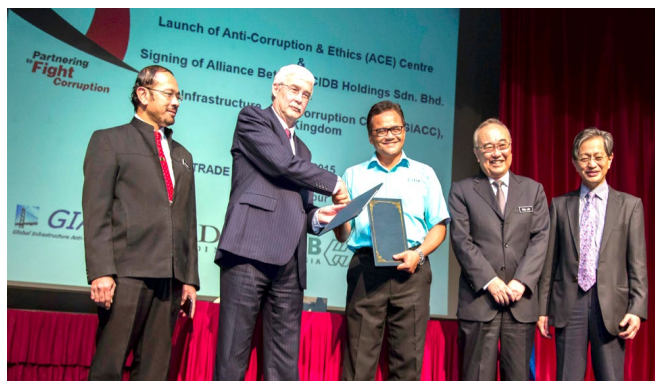
The ACE Centre was officially launched by the Hons. Senator Datuk Paul Low Seng Kuan, Minister in the Prime Minister's Department on 6 October 2015 at the MATRADE Exhibition and Convention Centre.

In conjunction with the launch of the ACE Centre, an alliance was established with the signing of a strategic partnership to enhance effectiveness of anti-corruption efforts in the construction sector between the Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB) Malaysia and the Global Infrastructure Anti-Corruption Centre (GIACC), United Kingdom, led by the Ministry of Public Works (KKR). Such an initiative is definitely needed to create a corruption-free environment in Malaysia.

Among the provisions of the agreement, the CIDB can adopt the GIACC lecture materials for training purposes and enable the construction industry in Malaysia to use GIACC toolkits and best practices in an effort to avoid acts of corruption in the implementation of infrastructure and construction projects.



The launch of ACE Centre by YB Senator Datuk Paul Low Seng Kuan on 6 October 2015 at Matrade Exhibition and Convention Centre, Kuala Lumpur

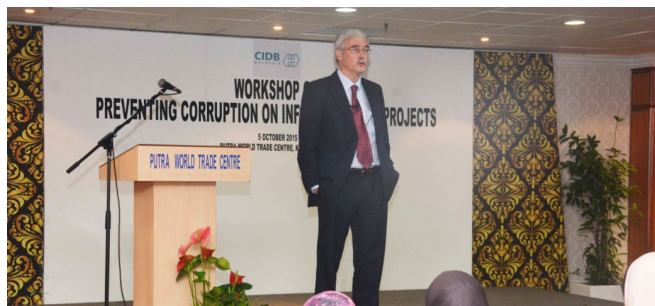


Strategic Partnership Agreement between CIDB Holdings and GIACC, UK; ACE Centre inaugural initiative towards identifying best practices in the construction industry.

5.1 Workshop on the prevention of corruption in infrastructure projects by GIACC, UK jointly organised by CIDB & ACE Centre

In conjunction with the launch of Anti-Corruption & Ethics (ACE) Centre online portal, a one-day workshop on the prevention of corruption in infrastructure construction projects was held at the Putra World Trade Centre (PWTC) on 5 October 2015.

Founder and Director of Global Infrastructure Anti-Corruption Centre (GIACC), United Kingdom, Neil Stansbury was specially invited to the workshop, which was part of the ACE Centre's efforts in pioneering and fostering cooperation to prevent corruption in the industry.



Founder and Director of Global Infrastructure Anti-Corruption Centre (GIACC), United Kingdom, Neil Stansbury delivering a briefing on 'Anti-Corruption In Construction Project'

Conclusion

As in previous years, 2015 has witnessed various inspection and consultation initiatives being effectively executed. The MACC believes that the recommendations and suggestions for improvement are accepted by agencies in efforts to reduce corruption in the public service. The monitoring conducted has also found that the recommendations and proposals made by the MACC have been and are being implemented by the agencies concerned.

The focus of inspection and consultation has been on the five key areas, namely procurement, enforcement, construction, land management and licensing, which are enforced with the appointment of the Head of Branch for each key area under the Designation Warrant of the Inspection and Consultation Division. Monitoring of the implementation of the CIP initiatives by signatories has also been widened to encompass more agencies. The CRM implementation workshops are also streamlined in order to be more systematic. The launch of ACE Centre in 2015 also represented a shift in MACC's efforts and commitment in improving the effectiveness of prevention activities.

In addition, MACC has also introduced a zoning approach in the implementation of activities for 2015 to strengthen inspection and consultation activities throughout Malaysia. This is a pilot project whereby the implementation will be more extensive in 2016 and the outcome will only be seen in the years to follow.

“

”Someone who hides even a needle that is not his or takes an inch of land by force from its rightful owner, must await severe punishment in the Hereafter”

Sayings of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)

”None of you truly believes until he loves for his brother what he loves for himself.”

Sayings of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)

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GOVERNANCE OF PUBLIC SECTOR

GOVERNANCE OF PUBLIC SECTOR

The public sector is faced with complex challenges in order to deliver quality public service to the general population as a result of an increasingly dynamic and competitive domestic and global environment. Good governance which emphasises performance and compliance is important to effectively address such challenges. Thus, the government has made efforts to institutionalise the principles and practice of good governance in the public sector to enhance and strengthen its ability in realising Vision 2020.

JITU
Implementation
mechanism of
good public
sector governance

The principles of good governance have been incorporated into various directives and circulars of the public sector. All public officials must, therefore, play their part in applying the principles of good governance in order to improve the delivery of excellent services, even beyond the expectations of the people. One of the mechanisms of good public sector governance is through the establishment of the Integrity and Governance Committee or Jawatankuasa Integriti dan Tadbir Urus (JITU) based on the Prime Minister's Directive No. 1 of 2014.

JITU NATIONAL LEVEL MEETING

The JITU National Level Meeting is a platform to discuss and resolve current issues related to governance and integrity across agencies through consensus, collaboration and immediate actions

for the people. In addition, the JITU National Level Meeting include sessions for the presentation of papers / studies and best practices for government agencies to share knowledge and experience.

Meeting Implementation

In accordance with the Prime Minister's Directive No. 1 of 2014 as regards the frequency of meetings, the MACC has organised three (3) JITU National Level Meetings in 2015 as shown in Appendix 2

Matters Arising

In 2015, a total of nine major issues were discussed through three series of JITU National Level Meeting.

MACC and Office of Minister in Prime Minister's Department (Integrity and Governance) are Joint Secretariat of JITU National Level



2015's JITU National Level Meeting.

TABLE 30: List of issues discussed in JITU National Level Meetings in 2015

NO	ISSUE
1.	The middlemen issue
2.	Integrity screening for the appointment of senior officials in Government-Linked Companies (GLC)
3.	Fund Management
4.	Direct Negotiation
5.	Policy review to ensure safety and welfare of enforcement officers while on duty
6.	Official information and official secrets leakage in the public sector
7.	The smuggling of migrants through border checkpoints in the northern zone in Kedah and Perlis
8.	Proposed amendment to the Regulations of Public Officers (Conduct and Discipline) 1993, Part II, Rule No. 5 related to external employment
9.	Appointment of government officials as Board Member of Statutory Body, Minister of Finance Incorporated (MOF Inc) or GLC

Status of follow-up actions on issues arising as a result of the decision of meeting:

1. The issue of ‘middlemen’

The MACC had organised two series of Lab with the aim to investigate the role of “middlemen” in addition to proposing policy review to close avenues and opportunities for corruption and mismanagement among the middlemen, within the context of enforcement, procurement and public sector service.

TABLE 31: “Middleman” Labs in 2015

LAB	DATE	OBJECTIVES	AGENCIES INVOLVED
Series 1 No. 1 2015	13 April 2015	Discussing the definition and role of “middlemen”	MOF, MOA, AGC, KDN, KPDNKK, KKR, JPJ, ICU, JPA, JPM dan SPRM
Series 2 No. 2 2015	15-17 Jun 2015	Preparing draft of “Guidelines on Addressing Issue of Middleman”	

Consequently, the outcome of the Labs was brought to a special meeting to discuss the issue of ‘middleman’ held on 13 November 2015 at the MACA. The meeting was attended by members of the Anti-Corruption Advisory Board (LPPR), the Consultation and Corruption Prevention Panel (PPPR), JITU Special Consultant Team (PKP JITU), the Operations Evaluation Panel (PPO) and MACC.

The purpose of the meeting was to provide a forum for sharing of experiences and exchange of ideas to address the issue of middlemen. Among the proposals for the resolution are as follows:

1. The Public Private Partnership Unit (UKAS), which is responsible for managing and evaluating projects which require funding facilitation shall sign the Integrity Pact;
2. To limit the discretionary power of the minister;
3. To introduce a drastic solution to the problem of leakages by eliminating procurement through Direct Negotiation;
4. Participation of middlemen is only allowed in the procurement through Open Tender;
5. The use of information technology can reduce the role of middlemen;

6. Benchmarking with foreign agencies with best practices in revenue management;
7. Making amendments to the Public Officers Regulations (Conduct and Discipline) 1993 by adding a clause that civil servants are not subject to letters of support; and
8. Legally registering each middleman based on the law according to the expertise that would be used by ministries / agencies.

Decision of Meeting

The meeting decided that the proposals for the resolution would be submitted by the Minister in the Prime Minister's Department (Governance and Integrity) for information/consideration of the Cabinet in the near future

2. Integrity vetting of the appointment of Government Linked Companies (GLC) senior officers

Decision of Meeting

The Special Cabinet Committee on Integrity of Government Management (JKKMKPK) Meeting Series 67 No. 1 of 2011 decided that the appointment of senior officers in GLCs such as Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Managing Director would have to go through a vetting process to enhance the integrity of GLCs.

**JKKMKPK
Meeting
Chaired By
The Prime
Minister**

The meeting also recommended that JITU integrity vetting should be extended to the Chairman of the Company and the Board of GLCs. Accordingly, the meeting between the Minister in the Prime Minister's Department (Governance and Integrity), Datuk Paul Low Seng

Kuan as chairman of the National-Level JITU Meeting, with the National Treasury (Khazanah Nasional) Management is to be held to further discuss the matter.

3. Management of Funds

Decision of Meeting

All Heads of Integrity Unit and Heads of Internal Audit in ministries and state governments are cautioned not to be involved in fund approval committee or other committees relating to procurement to avoid conflicts of interest. In addition, the Whistleblower Policy should be integrated into work practice and culture to prevent fraud and abuse in the management of funds.

4. Direct Negotiation

Decision of Meeting

The Cabinet Meeting had decided that procurement through direct negotiations is not allowed except under certain provisions. Accordingly, all government agencies are advised to comply with the government's procurement procedures and ensure that contracts are only awarded to companies with the right expertise and skills. In addition, procurement through direct negotiations must continue to be reduced to prevent insider trading during the government procurement process.

5. Policy study to ensure safety and welfare of enforcement officers while on duty

The study which was led by the Ministry of Home Affairs (KDN) was completed and presented in the Governance and Integrity Committee (JITU) National

Level Meeting Series 10 No. 1 of 2013. The objectives of the study include:

- i. Reviewing policies and enforcement of existing mechanisms;
- ii. Identifying the threats faced by enforcement personnel; and
- iii. Providing recommendations for improvement of protection, equipment, and benefits to members of law enforcement agencies.

Decision of Meeting

Decision of the Meeting on the Study should be brought to the JKMMKPK Meeting Series 70 for consideration and approval of proposals submitted, which consequently will lead to formulation of related policies. However, the JKMMKPK Meeting will not be implemented in the next two years due to reasons that cannot be avoided. Accordingly, the JPM has been instructed to present the proposed short-term and long-term solutions in relation to this policy study in JITU National Level Meeting Series 6 No. 1 of 2016 for further action.

6. Official information and official secrets leakage in the public sector

The JPM will establish a Review Committee pertaining to the issue of official information and official secrets leakage in the public sector. However, all government agencies are reminded to abide by the following advice in order to avoid leakage of information:

- i. Complying with the relevant Security Directives on operating procedures of classified documents;;
- ii. Using official department's e-mail for transmission of official documents; and
- iii. Ensuring safety measures and precautions to be taken in the management of information.

7. The smuggling of migrants through border checkpoints in northern Kedah and Perlis

The Inspection and Consultation Division (BPMP), MACC has conducted an audit to identify weaknesses in the practice, system and procedures relating to the enforcement of migrant smuggling through border checkpoints in northern Kedah and Perlis by the enforcement agencies involved. Recommendations and suggestions for improvement to close avenues and opportunities for corruption, abuse of power and embezzlement have been presented in JITU National Level Meeting Series 4 No. 2 of 2015. Meanwhile, MACC has set up an Enforcement Task Force to conduct in-depth study on the issue of border management in the northern zone of Kedah and Perlis.

8. Proposed amendment to the Public Officers Regulations (Conduct and Discipline) 1993, Part II, Regulation 5 pertaining to external employment

The JPA in collaboration with the Ministerial Integrity Unit and the MACC conducted a workshop from 19 until 21 October 2015 to further discuss the issue. Pursuant to Regulation 5 of the Public Officers Regulations (Conduct and Discipline) 1993, a government officer is prohibited from participate in commercial / agricultural / industrial activities or earn wages from any institution / company / firm / private individuals for him/herself or a close relative, without prior written permission from the Head of Department.

However, an exemption from this provision has led to the issue of conflict of interests and transparency where officers engage in outside jobs with a company owned by an immediate family member who has dealings with the department. Such a conflict of interest would result in the officer facing charges under Section 23 of the MACC Act 2009.

9. Appointment of government officials as Statutory Body, Minister of Finance Incorporated (MOF Inc) or GLC Board Members

Minister in the Prime Minister's Department (Governance and Integrity) will review and hold further discussions with the Ministry of Finance (MOF) pertaining the issue. Government officials appointed as chairman or member of the Board of Statutory Body, MOF Inc or GLC will be entitled to certain allowances. A conflict of interest arises when government officials underscore their role and responsibility as members of the Board of Directors to the detriment of their core duty in public agencies.

Presentation Paper

TABLE 32 shows the Papers / Research and Best Practices presented by certain agencies in the JITU National Level Meeting in 2015.

TABLE 32: Papers presented during JITU National Level Meeting in 2015

MEETING	AGENCY	PAPER
Series 3 No. 1 of 2015	Ministry of Youth & Sports	Management of assistance to NGOs
	Women, Family and Community Development Ministry (KPWKM)	Ministry's Fund Management pertaining to 1AZAM (AZAM Niaga and AZAM Khidmat)
	Ministry of Science Technology Information	MOSTI fund management
	Ministry of Finance	Implementation of Integrity Pact in government procurement

MEETING	AGENCY	PAPER
Series 3 No. 1 of 2015	Mass Rapid Transit Corporation Sdn. Bhd. (MRT Corp.)	<i>Implementation of MRT Corps' Corporate Integrity Pact in KVMRT SBK Line 1 Project</i>
	Melaka State Secretary's Office	<i>Punctuality Cascading Report System (PCRS)</i>
	Ministry of Health (MOH)	<i>The Good Governance for Medicines (GGM) Program in Malaysia</i>
Series 4 No. 2 of 2015	MAMPU	A Study on the Effectiveness of Service Delivery of Local Authorities (PBT)
	MACC	Inspection report on the practice, system and procedures of enforcement of migrants smuggling at border checkpoints in the Northern Zone of Kedah and Perlis
	Implementation Coordinator Unit (ICU) Prime Minister	Implementation of Business Licensing Electronic Support online system (BLESS)

MEETING	AGENCY	PAPER
Series 5 No. 3 of 2015	MACC	<i>Environment Crime – Corruption Related</i>
	MACC	Inspection report on the practice, system and procedures of recruitment management, control and detection of foreign workers in the relevant agencies.
	MACC	<i>Corruption Risk Management (CRM)</i>
	Home Affairs Ministry	Establishment of Border Security Agency
	Integrity Institute Malaysia (IIM)	Fix Rate Pilot Project

JITU SPECIAL CONSULTATION TEAM (PKP JITU)

The PPKP JITU was established following the Prime Minister's Directive No. 1 of 2014. The JITU Special Consultation Team is responsible for conducting studies on high-impact issues that have been identified and providing a Concept Paper or Proposal for reform and improvement. Monitoring of the latest study achievements and status being/has been implemented will be discussed further in the PKP JITU Meetings.

In addition, MACC as coordinator of PKP JITU will report the findings of studies in the JITU National Level Meeting. Details of PKP JITU Meetings in 2015 are in Appendix 3.

**2 studies completed;
3 are in progress**

In 2015, PKP JITU has conducted five studies which are as follows:

TABLE 33: List of studies by PKP JITU

ISSUE	LEADER	ACHIEVEMENT STATUS
A Study on the Effectiveness of Service Delivery of Local Authorities (PBT)	MAMPU	The study was concluded and presented in the JITU National Level Meeting Series 4 No. 2 of 2015. Findings of the study and the recommendations were presented to the Ministry of Urban Wellbeing, Housing and Local Government (KPTK) as input for preparation of the Local Authorities Transformation Plan.
Abuse of position and embezzlement by the Joint Management Board / Joint Management Council members	MACC	<p>The study has been completed with MACC proposing the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Combining and improving Building and Joint Property Act (Management and Maintenance) Act 2007 as well as the Strata Titles Act (1985); and Establishing the Strata Management Bill (RUUPS) 2012 as a new Act

ISSUE	LEADER	ACHIEVEMENT STATUS
Review policies to ensure the safety and welfare of enforcement officers while on duty	Prime Minister Department	The study has been completed and will be brought to the JKKMKPK for policy decisions.
Leakage of official information and official secrets in the public sector	Prime Minister Department	JPM is in the process of holding a special meeting with the Office of the Chief Government Security Officer (CGSO) to discuss this issue.
Construction of permanent houses for flood victims project	MACC	MACC is conducting a study on the management of project funds in the construction of permanent houses for flood victims and have suggested improvements to close the space and opportunities for corruption and embezzlement.

The success of JITU

The success of the JITU Paper Presentation by the MACC in the JITU Meeting Series 4 No. 2 of 2015 on the Inspection of Practice, System and Procedures in the Enforcement of Migrant Smuggling at Border Checkpoints in the Northern Zone of Kedah and Perlis has led to the Minister in the Prime Minister's Department (Governance and Integrity) recognising

it as a Cabinet Memorandum in the Cabinet Meeting on 26 August 2015.

Decision of Meeting

Decision of Meeting has agreed that the Briefing Notes on Enforcement of Migrant and Goods Smuggling at Border Checkpoints in Kedah and Perlis, Kelantan and ESSZONE shall be discussed in the 124th Menteri Besar and Chief Ministers Meeting.

Meeting Results

As a result of this meeting, all the proposals submitted by the MACC have been directed to be acted upon by the relevant agencies. The main success was the establishment of the Border Security Agency (AKS), which will coordinate all enforcement agencies at the border to prevent not only smuggling (migrants and goods) but will also coordinate the issues of integrity and governance.

PUBLIC SERVICE INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT

In 2014, the MACC had mobilised efforts to enhance integrity in the public service through implementation of the Malaysian Public Service Integrity Assessment (MyIA) encompassing 20 ministries / agencies. As a follow-up of the study results, the MACC has implemented an intervention programme in 2015 to assist ministries / agencies in designing and implementing appropriate policies to strengthen and improve integrity of organisations.

The MyIA Intervention Workshop was conducted three times in 2015, which included Corruption Prevention Strategic Plan (CPSP) and Corruption Risk Management (CRM) briefings, discussion groups and presentations by representatives of ministries/agencies. Details of MyIA Study Intervention Workshop in 2015 are shown in Table 34.

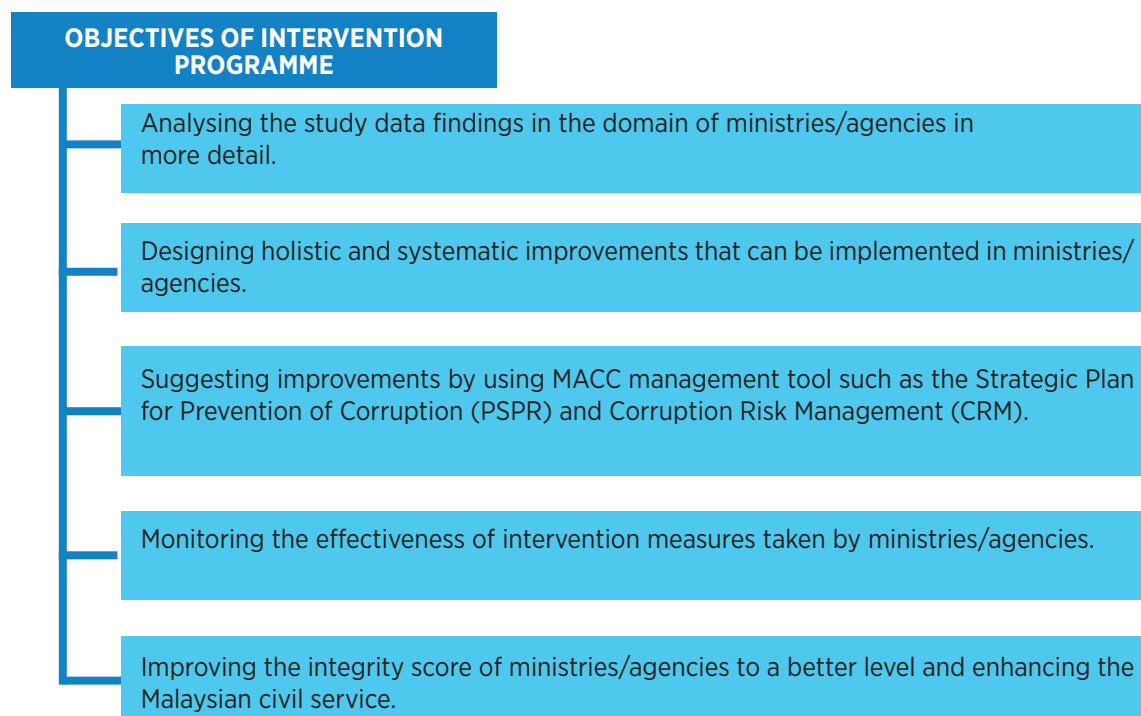


FIGURE 4: Objectives of the intervention programme

TABLE 34: MyIA Intervention Studies Workshop 2015.

WORKSHOP	DATE	VENUE	MINISTRY / AGENCY INVOLVED
Series 1 No. 1/2015	19 – 21 March 2015	Ipoh, Perak	PDRM, KKM, JPJ, KKR, KDN, KPDNKK
Series 2 No. 2/2015	15 – 17 June 2015		MOF, FELDA, AADK, KPM, MOD, JKDM, MOA, JIM
Series 3 No. 3/2015			MOT, JKR, DOA, JPSM, UKAS, NRE



Public Service Malaysia Integrity Assessment (MyIA) Intervention Workshop in 2015

Enhancement of the government administration management integrity system should be done continuously. Therefore, MACC has devoted attention to carry out the MyIA studies on 27 ministries / agencies which have been identified. At the same time, the MACC has also carried out monitoring of interventions implemented by ministries / agencies based on the results of the MyIA 2014 to ensure that the objectives of improving integrity of an organisation are achieved.

MACC PEER REVIEW PROGRAMME (MPR)

The MPR is an initiative in the transformation of the MACC to improve confidence and public perception of the Commission. Its implementation began in 2014 with a pilot project involving the MACC Johor and the MACC Sabah. In 2015, whereby a total of 13 MPR initiatives were implemented as shown in Appendix 4.

MPR comprises discussion and knowledge sharing

**13 State
MACC
implemented
MPR in 2015.**

sessions among State Directors which are assessed by two State Directors, appointed as implementer for coaching and mentoring. The scope of the discussion is in line with the investigation, prevention and management services.



MACC Peer Review (MPR) implementation in MACC Kedah

Among the findings of the MPR pertaining to State MACCs which can be acknowledged as best practices for the purpose of sharing are:

1. The practice of friendly but firm management in the administration system to foster strong relationship between the Director and his/her subordinates;
2. The Community Education Officer and the State MACC Inspection and Consultation Unit attending Operations Room (BGOS) Meeting to gain exposure on investigation duties as well obtain the latest information to be used in talks/lectures;
3. Revising and updating lecture slides to suit an audience and in line with current issues and local developments; and
4. The Director must be sensitive to the welfare of officers by visiting and fostering close relationship with them and to understand their problems.

The MPR programme plays an important role in an effort to strengthen the MACC administrative management system and should be implemented continuously. Thus, the MPR team has devised a plan to include the programme in all the MACC HQ Divisions in 2016.

“

Enculturation of good governance based on honesty, integrity and excellent character with zero tolerance for corruption is the assurance of future glory for the individual, family, socially and the nation.

Senator Datuk Paul Low Seng Kuan,
Minister in the Prime Minister's Department

”



AGENCY INTEGRITY MANAGEMENT

AGENCY INTEGRITY MANAGEMENT

INTEGRITY MANAGEMENT

1. The government has decided to form an Integrity Unit to handle integrity issues in all public agencies. Such a move is intended to consolidate and strengthen civil servants who will continue to uphold and enforce the principles of integrity and accountability in delivering excellent public service. The Government's initiative in establishing an Integrity Unit in all public agencies is also aimed at ensuring a work culture of excellence, institutionalisation and implementation of integrity, moral character and strong ethics in order to curb criminal misconducts and violations of the code of conduct and ethics of the organisation among civil servants.
2. Service Circular No. 6 of 2013. The establishment of the Integrity Unit in all public agencies has been implemented with effect since 1 August 2013. The Agency Integrity Management Division (BPIA), which was officially established on 1 June 2013 is responsible for coordinating the formation of the Integrity Unit at both Federal and State levels. BPIA is also tasked with the preparation of policies and integrity management mechanism in each agency. In addition, the MACC is responsible for setting the agency corruption risk rating to determine the appropriate Integrity Unit model to be formed in each agency.
3. The MACC through the BPIA is appointed to conduct research, design, draft and develop internal control policies and institutionalisation of integrity initiatives for the Integrity Units in ministries, state governments, departments and agencies. The division is also responsible for coordinating and guiding programmes for institutionalisation of integrity, as well as providing advice and assistance in matters related to integrity management to the agencies concerned.

AGENCY INTEGRITY UNIT

The Directive for the establishment of the Agency Integrity Unit which became effective on 1 August 2013 is a proactive step by the Government to address the issue of integrity among civil servants. It is also seen as a great effort to strengthen institutionalisation of integrity and prevention of corruption in the administration. a.

Accordingly, the Integrity Unit is a special unit responsible for integrity management in a public service agency due to the fact that the civil service is often associated with the issue of integrity and corruption, though efforts have been made to address them. As a consequence, the public service requires a new approach and a change in strategy to strengthen the institutionalisation of integrity and anti-corruption among its members.

TABLE 35: List of federal and state agencies which have set up the Agency Integrity Unit as of 31 December 2015.

NO	CATEGORY	AGENCY RISK STATUS				NO. OF AGENCY WITH INTEGRITY UNIT			
		L	M	H	TOTAL	L	M	H	TOTAL
1	Ministries (Federal)	0	13	12	25	0	13	12	25 (100%)
2	Departments (Federal)	104	9	8	121	104	9	8	121 (100%)
3	Statutory Bodies (Federal)	83	4	1	88	83	4	1	88 (100%)
4	Local Authorities (Federal)	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1 (100%)
5	Ministries (State)	22	2	0	24	22	2	0	24 (100%)
6	Departments (State)	371	13	0	384	371	13	0	384 (100%)
7	Statutory Bodies (State))	100	0	0	100	100	0	0	100 (100%)
8	Local Authorities (State)	144	0	0	144	144	0	0	144 (100%)
JUMLAH		824	42	21	887	824	42	21	887 (100%)

NOTE: L - Low, M - Medium, H - High

As of 31 December 2015, the list of Federal and State agencies that have set up the Integrity Unit is shown in Table 35.

A total of 33 MACC officers are placed in 29 public agencies, including Federal Ministries, Federal Departments, State Departments and Federal Statutory Bodies. Placement of MACC officers in public agencies is made based on the establishment

warrant and also application from the agencies involved.

The MACC also stations 12 senior officers in 10 GLCs. The MACC officers Placement statistics at federal agencies, state agencies and GLCs are shown in Table 36. In addition, the MACC officer placement statistics of at agencies based on risk rating is shown in Table 37.

**TABLE 36: Placement of MACC officers at Federal & State agencies and GLCs**

NO	TYPE OF AGENCY	NO. OF AGENCIES	NO. OF OFFICER
1	Federal Ministries	17	19
2	Federal Departments	8	9
3	State Departments	2	2
4	Federal Statutory Bodies	1	1
5	Local Authorities	1	1
6	GLCs	10	12
TOTAL		39	44

TABLE 37: Placement statistics of MACC officer at agencies based on risk rating

NO	TYPE OF AGENCY	NO. OF AGENCIES	NO. OF OFFICER
1	Risiko Tinggi	16	18
2	Risiko Sederhana	12	12
3	Risiko Rendah	1	2
TOTAL		29	32

For high-risk agencies, MACC officers on Grade JUSA C, P54 or P52 are placed as the Head of Integrity Unit. Two MACC officers on Grade P44 are placed at high risk agencies as Integrity Officers to assist the Head of Integrity Unit.

For medium-risk agencies, officers on Grade P44 have been approved in the establishment warrant. At both Majlis Amanah Rakyat (MARA) dan Kuala Lumpur City Hall, two officers on Grade P52 are placed. The MACC officers Placement statistics at public agencies and GLCs are shown in Table 38

TABLE 38: Placement statistics of MACC officers at public agencies and GLCs according to their positions

DESIGNATION GRADE	RATING				
	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	GLC	TOTAL
JUSA C	2	0	0	3	5
P 54	9	0	1	3	13
P 52	5	1	0	1	7
P 48	0	1	0	5	6
P 44	2	10	0	0	12
P 42	0	0	1	0	1
TOTAL	18	12	2	12	44

CORE FUNCTIONS OF INTEGRITY UNIT

Service Circular No. 6 of 2013 Establishment of Integrity Unit in All Public Agencies has set six core functions of the Integrity Unit which are as follows:

- 1. Governance** - Ensure the best form of governance is implemented;
- 2. Strengthening Integrity** - Ensure enculturation, institutionalisation and implementation of integrity within the organisation;
- 3. Detection and Confirmation** -
 - Detect and verify complaints of criminal misconduct and violations of conduct and organisational ethics, and ensure appropriate actions are taken; and
 - Report criminal wrongdoing to the enforcement agency responsible.

4. Complaints Management - Receive and take action on all complaints / information on criminal misconduct and breaches of conduct and organisational ethics;

5. Compliance - Ensure compliance with laws and regulations; and

6. Discipline - Perform secretariat functions of the Disciplinary Board.

AGENCY INTEGRITY UNIT IMPLEMENTATION OF FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

In 2015, the Integrity Unit in public agencies and GLCs have performed all the functions and responsibilities as assigned. Statistics relating to the matter are shown in TABLE 39.

TABLE 39: Statistics relating to implementation of Integrity Unit functions at public agencies and GLCs in 2014 and 2015

NO.	FUNCTIONS	PUBLIC AGENCY INTEGRITY UNIT 2014	PUBLIC AGENCY INTEGRITY UNIT 2015	GLC INTEGRITY UNIT 2014	GLC INTEGRITY UNIT 2015
1.	Complaints Management	1,902	10,813	1,283	1,182
2.	• Detection and Verification	908	946	146	121
	• Complaints/Information conveyed to MACC for action	157	168	63	30
3.	Disciplinary Case Settlement	1,937	1,229	1,487	1,397
4.	Strengthening Integrity Programme	1,596	918	149	224
5.	Compliance Activity	384	614	88	31
6.	Governance	101	254	22	34

1. Complaints Management

A total of 10,813 complaints were received by the Public Agency Integrity Unit in 2015 compared to 1,902 complaints in 2014. The number of complaints received by the GLC Integrity Unit for 2015 was 1,182, compared 1,283 complaints in 2014. They were received via the complaint system, complainant coming forward, personally obtained by Integrity Unit Officers and through other channels.

10,813
complaints
were received
by the Public
Agency
Integrity Unit
in 2015

2. Detection and Verification

In 2015, Detection and Verification were conducted on 11,995 complaints received by the Public Agency Integrity Unit as well as 1,067 complaints received by GLC Integrity Unit. As a result, 198 complaints

have been channeled to the Information Assessment Committee, MACC. In 2014, 3,185 complaints were received by both Integrity Units (public agency and GLC), of which 1,054 were channeled to the Information Assessment Committee, MACC.

3. Settlement of Disciplinary Cases

Since the establishment of the Integrity Unit, Departmental Disciplinary Board Proceedings have been conducted more frequently. Thus, the number of disciplinary cases of the current year which are either solved or pending has also increased.

**Settlement of
3,424
Disciplinary
Cases**

In 2015, a total of 2,626 disciplinary cases were solved comprising 1,229 cases solved by the Public Agency Integrity Unit and another 1,397 cases by GLC Integrity Unit. Compared with 2014, the number of disciplinary cases solved for both Integrity Units was 3,424 cases.

4. Integrity Enhancement Programmes

1,142
Integrity
Strengthening
Programmes

The Public Agency and GLC Integrity Units were also actively involved in organising programmes to enhance integrity. Throughout 2015, the Public Agency Integrity Unit conducted 918 programmes while GLC Integrity Unit conducted 224 programmes. In 2014, the number of Integrity Enhancement Programmes implemented by the Public Agency Integrity Unit was 1,596 while GLC Integrity Unit implemented 149 programmes.

5. Compliance Activities

The Integrity Unit is responsible for ensuring compliance with the law, regulations, procedures and directives among officers and staff members of public agencies at all time. The main activity focus is on compliance with procurement and financial procedures and directives as stated in the Public Officers Regulations (Conduct and Discipline) 1993.

645
Compliance
Activities

In 2015, the Public Agency Integrity Unit conducted 614 compliance activities in the form of inspection, mystery shopper and various other activities to suit different agencies. The GLC Integrity Unit, in addition, implemented a total of 31 compliance activities. Compared to the year 2014, the total number of compliance activities carried out by the Public Agency Integrity Unit was 384 whereas the GLC Integrity Unit organised another 88 activities.

6. Governance

In order to ensure good governance is practised, actions have been taken on a total of 288 cases related to governance in 2015. A total

254+34
improvement

of 254 improvements have been implemented by the Public Agency Integrity Unit, with another 34 improvements carried out by the GLC Integrity Unit. Improvements in governance are made through proposals for new policies and initiatives as well as enhancement to existing policies and initiatives. Among them are a review of organisational ethics and code of conduct, creating a system of complaints of corruption, guidelines on departmental integrity plan, policies relating to procurement contracts and others.

The GLC Integrity Unit is not bound by the implementation of the six core functions as outlined in Service Circular No. 6 of 2013 Establishment of the Integrity Unit in all Public Agencies. However, for the purpose of data synchronisation, the GLC Integrity Unit is also required to submit a report based on the six functions.

Some GLC Integrity Units are not required to perform certain functions. For example, the disciplinary function is not implemented by the Integrity Units in Petronas, Johor Corporation and Malaysia Airport Holdings Berhad (MAHB). On the other hand, the compliance function is not implemented by Integrity Units in Telekom Malaysia Berhad as well as MAHB.

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

In 2015, a total of nine (9) the MACC Top Management Meetings with MACC officers seconded to other agencies were held as shown in Appendix 5. These meetings were chaired by the MACC Chief Commissioner Tan Sri Abu Kassim bin Mohamed and attended by the three Deputy Chief Commissioner. The meetings

are a means to convey the MACC Top Management's instructions, message and information programmes from time to time. Such meetings and gatherings can also bridge the gap between the MACC Top Management and its officers stationed in other agencies. The problems they face with regard to the tasks carried out in their respective agencies can be discussed, with the intention of finding the best solution to the issues raised.



MACC Top Management Meeting with Integrity Officers seconded to other agencies.



Engagement Session with the Sustainable Energy Development Agency (SEDA), Malaysia in SEDA's Office, Putrajaya

In addition, eight (8) meeting sessions between the Minister in Prime Minister's Department, Senator Datuk Paul Low Seng Kuan and the Public Agency Integrity Unit were held. Among the agencies involved are shown in APPENDIX 7.

The Head of Integrity Unit in each agency presented the activities implemented as well as the Integrity Unit's plans. In addition, current issues related to the functions and roles of the Public Agency Integrity Unit were discussed. Datuk Paul Low Seng Kuan took note of the problems raised and recommended the actions to be taken.

ENGAGEMENT / INSPECTION / MONITORING ACTIVITIES

1. Monitoring Visits

A total of 20 engagement activities and monitoring visits to the Public Agency Integrity Unit were organised throughout 2015, to ensure implementation of all the core functions and find solutions to the problems faced by the Integrity Unit. Details of BPIA engagement visits to Public Agency Integrity Unit are shown in APPENDIX 6.

2. Audit Session on Agency's Integrity Unit

In 2015, eighteen (18) Public Agency Integrity Units of low-, medium- and high-risk agencies underwent auditing sessions to ensure they understand and implement the requirements of the Integrity Unit's six core functions as stipulated in Service Circular No. 6 of 2013. The agencies that have undergone the audit are listed in Appendix 8.



YB Senator Datuk Paul Low Seng Kuan meeting with Integrity Officers from the Integrity Unit of the Ministry of Health (MOH) in Perdana Putra, Putrajaya.



YB Senator Datuk Paul Low Seng Kuan meeting with Integrity Officers from the Integrity Unit of the Immigration Department (JIM) in the Office of the Minister, Perdana Putra, Putrajaya.



Audit Session on the Department of Agriculture's Integrity Unit.

3. Areas at risk in ministries, departments and agencies

Risk areas with the potential for corruption exist in each ministry, department and agency. In this regard, a Corruption Risk Management (CRM) workshop is proposed as a result of the Integrity and Governance Committee (JITU) National Level Meeting Series 3 No. 1 of 2015. All Ministerial Integrity Units are required to identify their risk areas and develop a corruption risk management action plan.

Corruption risk management is a process of identifying, evaluating and controlling risks. In addition, corruption risk management practices can increase the overall awareness of staff members on the different kinds of risk that may affect service. They may then be able to reduce the risk which may impact the performance of an agency.

Identifying risk areas is, therefore, an important practice in the management and operational aspects to curb and control the risks that may affect an agency's reputation as well as achievements.

4. Collaborative project on the development of Reporting System and Integrity Unit Knowledge Portal with MAMPU

The Agency Integrity Management Division (BPIA), MACC has collaborated with MAMPU ICT Consultancy Division to develop a reporting system and knowledge portal to be used by 887 agencies with Integrity Unit across the country.

The project to develop a Reporting System and Integrity Unit Knowledge Portal is a platform to facilitate all Integrity Units in submitting reports and will also become a centre of knowledge and resources related to integrity matters. The signing of the charter documents of the project was completed

on 27 November 2015 between the MACC Deputy Chief Commissioner (Prevention), Dato' Sri Hj. Mustafar bin Hj. Ali and the Deputy Director General (ICT) of MAMPU, Dr. Suhazimah binti Dzazali, witnessed by the MACC Chief Commissioner Tan Sri Abu Kassim bin Mohamed and the MAMPU Director-General Datuk Sri Zainal Rahim bin Seman.

Following the ceremony, a workshop on the Development of Reporting System and Integrity Unit Knowledge Portal was organised by BPIA in Bayou Lagoon Park Resort, Melaka from 7-9 December 2015. The workshop was held in collaboration with the Modernisation and Management Planning Unit (MAMPU). The MAMPU Consultancy Team acted as a facilitator to assist the MACC in developing the Report System and Knowledge Portal to be adopted by all 887 Public Agency Integrity Units nationwide.

The workshop was attended by participants comprising Certified Integrity Officers (CeIO), officers of the BPIA and the Public Sector Governance Division (BUTSA), officers from the Records Management and Information Technology Division (BPRTM), MACC as well as the Integrity and Governance Division (BITU) of the Prime Minister's Department. Those in attendance were part of the task force and Subject Matter Experts (SME) who will assist the MAMPU in developing this reporting system.



Signing of the Charter of the Reporting System and Integrity Unit Knowledge Portal Development Project (MACC-MAMPU) on 27.11.2015.

PUBLIC AGENCY INTEGRITY UNIT: WAY FORWARD

Within two years of its implementation, the Integrity Unit of each agency has overcome various challenges in carrying out its duty in accordance with Service Circular No. 6 of 2013 Establishment of Integrity Unit in all Public Agencies.

To empower the Integrity Unit in order for the public to be aware of its existence and the important role played by each Head of Unit or officer in the Integrity Unit, various efforts and improvements have been and shall be made.

According to statistics of reports submission by the Public Agency Integrity Unit for the first four months of 2015, only 56 agencies have given full commitment. Thirty (30) agencies with MACC officers in the Integrity Unit have consistently produced their report. Another 26 agencies without MACC officers were inconsistent in submitting their reports.

Thus, the online reporting system being developed will allow all 887 agencies with Integrity Unit established to fully commit themselves in submitting report. The time saving and cost effective system will also facilitate the task of data and statistical analysis. Efforts to uphold and enculture integrity should be intensified by the Integrity Unit in all agencies.

Integrity awareness programmes must be expanded through face-to-face delivery of education to agency staff members of all levels. Indirectly, such a move is in line with the Fourth Challenge of Vision 2020 to create a society with strong moral values and ethics, with its citizens possessing religious and spiritual values anchored with noble characteristics.

The Public Agency Integrity Unit has to formulate and carry out activities of Integrity Testing on state agencies and branches. In addition, inspection

and compliance activities must be organised and streamlined to enhance the level of integrity among members of an agency in order for them to perform their duty in accordance with the regulations and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) which have been set.

In order to close avenues which can lead to corruption and misconduct as well as reducing red tape, review of systems and departmental procedures will continue to be carried out and improved from time to time.

The responsibility to fight corruption does not lie on MACC shoulders alone, but must involve every individual in an organisation. All members of society should be mobilised in order to jointly combat corruption and to report any acts of corruption.

A government cannot be administered and managed without the element of trust. In this case, accountability is an important element in ensuring good governance, while compliance is another important ingredient to ensure administrative accountability.

Finally, continuous monitoring can strengthen accountability through check and balance system, feedback system, periodic reporting, warnings or reprimands and advice to all personnel, in addition to compliance with the code of ethics, rules and regulations of the department.

“

Injustice will continue to exist, not because of the number of wrecked people but because of the silence of the good people

Ali bin Abi Talib (R.A)

”



ANTI-CORRUPTION EDUCATION

The Community Education Division (PenMas) has carried out community education initiatives with the theme “A Citizen-centric MACC”. PenMas activities include engagement programmes, field programmes, through electronic and print media. Such initiatives are also supported by research and development programmes to strengthen anti-corruption education among the community.



ANTI-CORRUPTION EDUCATION



ANTI-CORRUPTION EDUCATION

ANTI-CORRUPTION EDUCATION

The Strategy to create a **“Citizen-centric MACC”** through education is an important element in the fight against corruption. Efforts to educate the public about the prevention of corruption are carried out based on the legal provisions under Section 7 (f) and Section 7 (g) of the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009.

For this purpose, integrated efforts and initiatives through educational and engagement programmes are in full swing in line with the spirit of “Jihad Against Corruption through Education”. Such programmes can foster and raise public awareness to abhor corruption, which would ultimately trigger the society to join the fight against corruption.

This is one of MACC’s initiatives which has been implemented holistically through the prevention of corruption education, targeted at all levels of society. The focus is on political parties, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO), as well as the private sector, students and youth. The approach chosen is the Communicate, Penetrate and Mobilise (CPM) model.

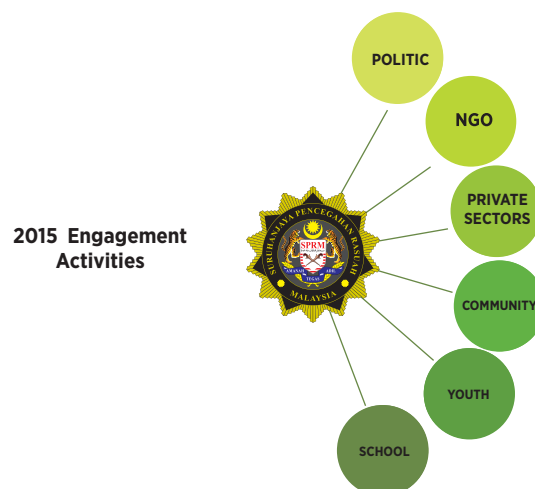
“If a country is to be corruption free and become a nation of beautiful minds, I strongly feel there are three key societal members who can make a difference. They are the father, the mother and the teacher”

Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam
Mantan Presiden India

1. ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

The main thrust of the anti-corruption education strategy is through engagement activities. Throughout 2015, extensive engagement activities have been implemented involving all segments of the society with a focus on the political sector, NGOs, private sector and youth groups, as shown in Figure 5.

FIGURE 5: Engagement Activities



1.1 ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES WITH POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

In accordance with the CPM approach, a number of briefings and dialogues with leaders of the ruling and opposition political parties were held. The initiative aims to increase public knowledge on various issues of corruption, in addition to

garnering support for the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution, Act and Political Funding in order to consolidate anti-corruption movement in the country. Also emphasised is the role of political leaders in the effort to eradicate corruption.

Engagement with leaders and members of political organisations is initiated by the Political Sector Branch, Community Education Division. In 2015, several anti-corruption education programmes and activities for leaders and politicians have been successfully conducted. The engagement activities are listed in Table 40.

TABLE 40: List of Engagement Activities with the “Opinion Leaders’ (Political) in 2015

NO.	ACTIVITY	DATE	INFLUENTIAL LEADER
1.	Current Issues Forum	22 Jan 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MCA Youth Chief YB Chong Sin Woon - Member of Parliament for Damansara Utama (DAP), YB Yeo Bee
2.	Meeting with Democratic Action Party (DAP) Leaders	17 March 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Member of Parliament for Seremban and DAP National Secretary, YB Loke Siew Fook
3.	MACC Top Management Dinner Talk with PAS Leaders	1 April 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PAS President YB Datuk Seri Tuan Guru Haji Abdul Hadi Bin Haji Awang - 10 PAS Members of the State Legislative Assembly (ADUNs) - 10 PAS Member of Parliaments
4.	Briefing and Dialogue with DAP Members of Parliament	7 April 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Member of Parliament for Seremban, YB Loke Siew Fook - Member of Parliament for Rasah, YB Teo Kok Seong - Member of Parliament for Sandakan, YB Wong Tien Fatt - Member of Parliament for Tanjong, YB Ng Wei Aik - Member of Parliament for Batu Kawan, YB Kasthuriraani a / p Patto - Member of Parliament for Kampar, YB Ko Chung Sen - Member of Parliament for Kota Melaka, YB Sim Tong Him - Member of Parliament for Seputeh, YB Teresa Kok Suh Sim - Member of Parliament for Kulai, YB Teo Nie Ching - Member of Parliament for Bakri, YB Er Teck Hwa - Member of Parliament for Sibul, YB Oscar Ling Chai Yew - Member of Parliament for Lanang, YB Alice Lau Kiong Yieng - Member of Parliament for Stampin, YB Julian Tan Kok Ping - Member of Parliament, YB Chong Chieng Jen - Member of Parliament for Bukit Mertajam, YB Sim Chee Keong
5.	Meeting with Democratic Action Party (DAP) Leader	20 May 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Member of Parliament for Seremban and DAP National Secretary, YB Loke Siew Fook



NO.	ACTIVITY	DATE	INFLUENTIAL LEADER
6.	Meeting with the Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA) Leader	29 May 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wanita MCA chief Datuk Heng Sie Kie
7.	Briefing and Dialogue with MCA Senior Management	20 May 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - President & Member of Parliament for Bentong, YB Datuk Liow Tiong Lai - Vice President & Member of Parliament for Ayer Hitam, YB Datuk Dr Wee Ka Siong - Secretary and Member of Parliament for Tanjong Malim, YB Datuk Ong Ka Chuan - Member of Parliament for Alor Gajah, YB Datuk Koh Nai Kwong - Member of Parliament for Tebrau, YB Khoo Soo Seang - Wanita MCA chief Datuk Heng Seai Kite - YB Senator Datuk Yoo Wei How - YB Senator Datuk Chai Kim Sen - YB Senator Koh Chin Han - MCA Youth Secretary-General, Datuk Leong Kim Soon
8.	Meeting with MCA Leader	29 May 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wanita MCA chief Datuk Heng Sie Kie
9.	Anti-Corruption Talks organised by MCA	30 May 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MCA Members
10.	Meeting with Parti Keadilan Rakyat (PKR) Leader	17 May 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Member of Parliament for Batu, YB Chuah Tian Chang
11.	Briefing and Dialogue with Parti Gerakan Rakyat Malaysia (PGRM) Top Management	20 June 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - President of PGRM & Member of Parliament for Teluk Intan, YB Mah Siew Keong - All PGRM State Presidents
12.	Anti-Corruption Talks organised by MCA Youth	29 July 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MCA Youth, YB Chong Sin Woon - MCA Members
13.	Meeting with MCA Leader	23 Oct 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Principal of the MCA School of Political Studies, YB Chew Mei Fun

In recognition of the impact of the engagement activities, the MCA Deputy President Datuk Dr. Wee Ka Siong who is also Ayer Hitam MP has vowed to organise anti-corruption programmes and activities involving all MCA members in the fight against corruption.

In general, the Members of Parliament and leaders of political parties in Malaysia have agreed to lend support in strengthening anti-corruption efforts. They have also agreed with the recommendation to amend the Federal Constitution as regards the appointment of the MACC Chief Commissioner.



Briefing and Dialogue with Parti Gerakan Rakyat Malaysia (PGRM) Top Management at Wisma PGRM



Briefing and Dialogue with MCA Senior Management held in the office of the Minister of Transport



MACC Top Management Dinner Talk with PAS Leaders



MACC Top Management Dinner Talk with PAS Leaders



Briefing and Dialogue with DAP Members of Parliament



Engagement activities with political leaders at the state level.

Aside from the above, engagement activities involving political institution were also held at the state level. Among the activities arranged are as shown in Table 41.

TABLE 41: Engagements with political leaders at state level

NO.	PROGRAMME	INVOLVEMENT OF	OUTCOME
1.	A Citizen-centric MACC Programme (Program Merakyatkan MACC) in the district of Kerian with Influential Leaders 16 Feb 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gunong Semanggol Assemblyman, YB. Mohd Zawawi B. Abu Hassan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 1st face-to-face anti-corruption programme by Perak MACC in the district of Kerian Support and cooperation given to implement anti-corruption programmes.
2.	A Citizen-centric MACC Programme with State Political Leaders in Kelantan 22 Feb 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Kelantan Menteri Besar, Datuk Hj. Ahmad bin Yakob Member of Parliament for Kota Bharu, YB Datuk Takiyuddin Hassan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperation was forged for the implementation of anti-corruption programmes.
3.	Programme with Kelantan Barisan Nasional 24 Feb 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minister of International Trade and Industry and Member of Parliament for Jeli, Datuk Mustapa Mohamed BN Members of Parliament, State Assemblymen and Heads of Division 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full support obtained in relation to the Proposed Amendments to the Federal Constitution to ensure MACC will effectively carry out its duties Partnership for the implementation of anti-corruption and integrity programmes
4.	Programme with State Political Leader in Selangor 27 Feb 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selangor Menteri Besar, YB Datuk Mohamed Azmin bin Ali 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YB Menteri Besar of Selangor pledged his support and cooperation to anti-corruption programmes and implementation of integrity initiatives
5.	CMCA Pahang Members Enhancement Camp 6 Dis 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MCA Members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperation for the implementation of anti-corruption and integrity programmes
6.	MCA Perak Members Enhancement Camp 13 Dis 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MCA Members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperation for the implementation of anti-corruption and integrity programmes



Engagement Programme with Selangor State Political Leader by MACC Selangor



A Citizen-Centric MACC Programme with Opinion Leaders (Political) in the district of Kerian by MACC Perak

1.2 ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES WITH NGOS AND COMMUNITY

The main objective of the Engagement Activities between the MACC and the NGOs and the community is to enhance knowledge in prevention and eradication of corruption in addition to further

enhancing support of the NGOs and the local community towards the MACC. NGO's support of the proposal to amend the Federal Constitution, Act, Political Funding as well as the issue of "middlemen" in order to strengthen the anti-corruption movement in Malaysia. Among the engagement activities with the NGOs and the community are shown in Table 42.

TABLE 42: Engagement activities with NGOs and local community

NO.	PROGRAMME	ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME
1.	Regional Environmental Awareness Cameron Highlands (R.E.A.C.H) Programme - 7 February 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pollution Monitoring Team Members, Department of Environment, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment - The Deputy Director of Supreme Control, Department of Environment, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promoting community awareness and commitment among the local community to organise anti-corruption programmes in collaboration with REACH
2.	Dialogue Programme with residents of Kampung Orang Asli Tekir, Labu, Negeri Sembilan: "Speak Against Corruption" - 15 February 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Executive Council Member of Transparency International-Malaysia, Dr. Muhammad and Ms. Jessica Sercombe - Members of the NGO Center to Combat Corruption and Cronyism (C4) - Representative of the High Commission of Canada, Mr. Rob Stewart 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishing a body called Cooperation Network of Peninsular Malaysia Orang Asli (JKOASM) to address issues of corruption. - The activity attracted the interest of Transparency International-Canada and C4 to carry out anti-corruption programmes in Tasik Chini, Pahang, Cititel Express Hotel Kuala Lumpur, Grik, Tapah, Gua Musang and Kuala Pilah, Negeri Sembilan; and



BIL	PROGRAM	KETERLIBATAN	HASIL
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Due to the success of this programme, MACC was acknowledged in Canada for its anti-corruption efforts among the indigenous communities in Malaysia
3.	Ceremony in Appreciation of MACC Negeri Sembilan Partners - SPRM di Hati 2015 (7 Oct 2015)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Negeri Sembilan MACC Director Datuk Shaharom Nizam bin Abd. Manap - Leaders of MCA and PGRM - NGO (Association of United Youth Malaysia - GBBM) 	This programme has reinforced existing cooperation between MACC and the parties involved.



Dialogue with NGOs and a site visit by Dato' Sri Hj. Mustafar Bin Hj. Ali to areas affected by flood



"Speak Up Against Corruption" Programme with the villagers of Kampung Orang Asli Tekir, Labu, Negeri Sembilan.

1.3 ACTIVITIES WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR

To further increase the level of public confidence, the MACC has organised several programmes to reduce corruption in the private sector. These programmes were held with the focus on policies and strategies that

can bring significant impacts to private organisations, and will indirectly lead to increased public confidence. Such programmes and activities were carried out with an emphasis on the GLCs as well as financial and banking institutions. The engagement activities with the private sector are as shown in Table 43.

TABLE 43: List of engagement programmes with the private sector

NO.	PROGRAMME	INVOLVEMENT OF	OUTCOME
1.	Effective Engagement With Malaysian Employees Federation (4 Februari 2015)	<i>Malaysian Employees Federation (MEF)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discussion of collaborative programmes and activities to prevent corruption between MEF and MACC
2.	Engagement with American Chamber of Commerce (11 Februari 2015)	<i>American Chamber Of Commerce (ACC)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kedua-dua pihak bersetuju mengadakan kerjasama dalam melaksanakan pengisian program anti-rasuah di masa hadapan.
3.	Engagement with American Chamber Of Commerce (3 Mac 2015)	<i>Association Islamic Banking Malaysia (AIBIM)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AIBIM agreed to cooperate with the MACC in organising anti-corruption programmes to its members - AIBIM is also keen to sign the Corporate Integrity Pledge.



1.4 ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES WITH YOUTH

1.4.1 A Citizen-centric MACC Programme with the Office of the Commissioner of Sports Malaysia

The Office of the Commissioner of Sports Malaysia (PJS) in collaboration with the MACC has organised a forum to provide opportunities for leaders of 250 national level sports bodies to discuss and share views on issues of corruption and integrity. The move is part of efforts to enhance the country's

pride in sports and reduce the perception and even allegations of corruption in the country's sports organisations.

Panelists in the programme included the MACC PenMas Division Director, Dato' Shamshun Baharin bin Mohd Jamil, Vice President of the Olympic Council of Malaysia, Datuk Low Beng Choo and the Vice President of the Malaysian Hockey Confederation, Prof. Dr. Shamala Subramaniam. The closing ceremony was performed by the Minister of Youth and Sports, YB Khairy Jamaluddin and witnessed by the MACC Chief Commissioner.



YB Khairy Jamaluddin presenting the Certificate of Participation to leaders of national sports bodies in the Citizen-centric MACC Programme with the Office of the Commissioner of Sports

1.4.2 Programme with IPTA and IPTS Youth

The MACC has taken a major step through the establishment of the Corruption Prevention Secretariat (SPR) at Public Universities (UA) since 2007. In 2013, the Corruption Prevention Secretariat (SPR) was launched at the Institute of Teacher Education (IPG) and the MARA Institute of Education (IPMa).

To date, a total of 104 SPRs have been established in Public Universities, the Institute of Teacher Education and the MARA Educational Institutions. The success of the SPR has attracted the interest of private universities and colleges including the Kolej Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Selangor (KUIS) and the Kolej Saito to establish their SPR in 2015.

In addition, the MACC's success can also be seen through the establishment of the Anti-Corruption Secretariat Alumni (ASPeRA) for former SPR members who have completed their studies. Thus, the ASPeRA has become a new platform for the alumni to continue their fight against corruption upon graduation.

Sustainability of the SPR is also proved with the establishment of the Anti-Corruption Secretariat Executive Council (MESPR) on 22 November 2015. The council aims to synchronise all SPRs by optimising resources and strengthening alliances to bring maximum impact

In 2015, the SPR in Public Universities (UA) have conducted 70 activities, whereas the SPR in Institute of Teacher Education (IPG) have carried out 55 activities. Among them were forums, integrity camps, musicals, the SPR Convention, "Public Service Announcement" and Anti-Corruption campaigns. The main programmes and activities carried out by SPR in 2015 are as follows:

i) "Centrality of Integrity for the Next Generation" Programme

On 4 July 2015 at the Auditorium of CSIT, Universiti Tenaga Nasional (UNITEN) Bangi, the Minister of

Youth and Sports, YB Khairy Jamaluddin launched "Centrality of Integrity for the Next Generation" Programme in conjunction with the prevention of corruption programme, Empowering Youth Endeavors (EYE) in collaboration with the University and Youth Branch, Community Education Division of MACC.

The Minister in the Prime Minister's Department Senator Datuk Paul Low Seng Kuan was also present and delivered a speech. Among the key points in his speech was **"as leaders of the future, integrity and good values must be part of leadership. As we head towards a progressive country, we become more materialistic which in turn, invites corruption"**.

The objective of the program is to expose university students to anti-corruption programmes. The strategic partnership programme applied the Pareto principle where collaboration was reached between the MACC, the UNITEN, Malaysian Institute of Integrity (IIM) and supported by the Malaysia Airports Holdings Berhad (MAHB).

A total of 250 students from the Public Universities (UA) and the Private Universities (US) comprising members of the Secretariat of Anti-Corruption (SPR) in Kuala Lumpur and Selangor attended the event.

ii) Institute of Higher Education National Seminar on Integrity and Anti-Corruption 2015

On 7 July 2015, the Kolej Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Selangor (KUIS) in collaboration with the MACC organised a corruption prevention seminar at the Higher Learning Institution (IPT) level. The seminar aims to increase understanding and awareness as well as establish close cooperation between the university college and the MACC in the fight against corruption.



The opening ceremony was officiated by the Deputy Chief Commissioner (Prevention), Dato' Sri Hj. Mustafar bin Hj. Ali. In the same event, KUIS SPR was also launched together with a book on Integrity Education in Human Capital Development titled 'Integrity and Anti-Corruption'. The book contains a collection of theses by the MACC officers who underwent the Master of Social Science (Corruption Studies) Course at Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM). The signing of the KUIS Corporate Integrity Pledge was also conducted.

Attended by 500 participants comprising academics, religious scholars, Islamic NGOs, GLCs and student leaders, among the activities held are as follows:

- Academic Discourse-** Featuring panel members comprising Federal Territory Mufti Datuk Dr. Zulkifli Mohamad Al-Bakri, the KUIS Rector, Prof. Datuk Dr. Halim Tamuri and the Deputy Chief Commissioner (Prevention) Dato' Sri Hj. Mustafar Bin Hj. Ali.
- Parallel Session I** – The panel members consists of the former Inspector General of Police, Tan Sri Musa Hassan, the KUIS Lecturer Dr. Mohd Farid Ravi Abdullah and the President of the Malaysian Institute of Integrity (IIM), Dr. Anis Yusal Bin Yusoff.
- Parallel Session II** – The panel members consist of Profesor Tan Sri Datuk Dzulkifli Bin Abdul Razak, the Anti-Corruption Advisory Board Member, Puan Zaleena Binti Abd. Ghani, Head of Ethics & Integrity Unit, the Telekom Malaysia Bhd and Dr. Mohd Akbal Bin Abdullah, lecturer of the Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia.
- Personal Integrity Forum themed** “Integrity Education In Human Capital Development” – The panellists comprise Dr. Syarul Azman Bin Shaharuddin, the KUIS, Deputy Commissioner (Management and Professionalism) Datuk Seri Haji Zakaria bin Haji Jaffar and the Student Representative Council (MPP) YDP, Mr Akram Ikrami Bin Taib Azamudden.

This seminar was able to enhance participants' understanding of corruption, the functions and roles of the MACC in its anti-corruption efforts as well as sharing of ongoing integrity practices among the community. In addition, relationship and cooperation between the MACC and the KUIS were strengthened with KUIS acknowledged as one of the key-communicators to the MACC.

iii) **“Keluh-Kesah Tidur Di Kasur, Berkeruh di Lapik Penjemuran” Forum**

The anti-corruption forum organised on 3 October 2015 by the MACC in collaboration with the Integrity Unit of Universiti Putra Malaysia was called “Keluh-Kesah Tidur Di Kasur, Berkeruh di Lapik Penjemuran”. Held in the Chancellor Residential College Auditorium, Universiti Putra Malaysia, the theme was chosen to foster and strengthen good values among students in this age of modernisation and globalisation.

The forum was attended by 500 participants consisting of students and teachers from secondary schools around Putrajaya, university/college students and lecturers from the Kolej Saito, the UKM, the Maktab Perguruan Ilmu Khas Cheras dan Kolej Polytech MARA. The main objective of the event was to instil anti-corruption awareness among students.

Panelists comprising the Deputy Chief Commissioner (Prevention) Dato' Sri Hj. Mustafar bin Hj. Ali and the Kolej Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Selangor (KUIS) lecturer, Professor Dr. Farid Ravi were invited to the discussion revolving around integrity and corruption affecting the lives of students, the MACC functions and the significant roles played by students in combating such a vice in Malaysia.

iv) **The fifth Higher Learning Institutions Anti-Corruption Secretariat (SPR IPT) Convention**

The convention was held from 21 to 24 November

2015 in the MARA Higher Vocational College (KKTm) Lenggong, Perak with the theme “Youth, the Purveyors of Transformation, Preventing Corruption”. The programme was attended by 500 participants consisting of SPR members from public universities, private universities and Teacher Education Institutions.

Among the activities featured were paper presentations, dialogue session with the MACC Top Management, innovation session and team building led by the Anti-Corruption Secretariat Alumni (ASPeRa).

During the convention, the MACC launched the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Secretariat Executive Council (MESPR) to amplify the MACC's role at the national level through a wider collaboration. The prevention mechanism at youth leadership level was jointly formulated by the Ministry of Higher Education, Malaysia. The MESPR will feature SPR leaders and figures who will later be absorbed into the Student Representative Council. This mechanism is hoped to culminate in elements of integrity introduced in local universities by the year 2016.

The closing ceremony was performed by the Deputy Chief Commissioner (Prevention) Dato' Sri Hj. Mustafar bin Hj. Ali. Also conducted was the prize giving and certificate presentation ceremony to the Higher Learning Institutions and the Teacher Education Institution SPRs which had actively held anti-corruption programmes and played their part as key-communicators in the jihad against corruption.

The SPR Universiti Malaysia Sabah was named the best SPR among the Higher Learning Institutions. The Teacher Education Institute, International Language Campus was named the best IPG SPR. Meanwhile, the Public Service Announcement SPRM 2015 was awarded to the UniKL MICET (First Place), the Kolej MARA Banting (Second) and the Kolej Professional MARA Bandar Melaka (Third). They were also given cash prizes and trophies.



v) Integrity Running Challenge – Inculcating values in students

Efforts to foster integrity require continuous commitment as well as involvement from all levels of the society. In view of this, the Universiti Malaysia Perlis SPR (SPR UNIMAP) had organised the Integrity Running Challenge.

The main objective of the programme was to inculcate integrity and good values in university students. Aside from that, the programme was aimed at promoting and spreading knowledge as regards the existence of SPR to the UNIMAP students.

The closing ceremony was performed by the MACC Perlis Director and was also attended by the UNIMAP Students Affairs Deputy Chancellor Prof. Madya Dr Mohd Fo'ad bin Sak. Overall, the event held by the UNIMAP SPR was a runaway success.

vi) Establishing SPR overseas

While on a working trip to Russia on 30 October 2015, the MACC Chief Commissioner, Tan Sri Abu Kassim bin Mohamed, held a meeting with Malaysian student representatives studying there.

During the event, the Chief Commissioner encouraged for SPR to be formed in order to heighten students awareness of corruption. The SPR can become the centre of information and organise events which involve Malaysian students in Russia. The Chief Commissioner is confident that Malaysian students there are able to shoulder such a responsibility. In addition, Tan Sri Abu Kassim bin Mohamed firmly believes that the establishment of the SPR will expose the younger generation to the latest information which is suitable

to the MACC's efforts to prevent corruption and create a corruption free environment.

1.5 ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES AT SCHOOL LEVEL

The year 2015 also witnessed the MACC's commitment to inculcate anti-corruption culture among school children. Such an effort is in line with the Malay proverb 'Melentur Buluh, Biarlah Daripada Rebungnya'.

Therefore, the Wira Anti-Corruption Programme (WAR) has been used as a platform to disseminate anti-corruption education to school children, which indirectly involves teachers and parents attending the programmes. This approach can definitely spread anti-corruption messages to various people. The list of WAR programmes carried out in 2015 is in Appendices 9 and 10.



PenMas Division Director, MACC Dato' Hj. Shamshun Baharin Bin Mohd Jamil at the WAR Launching Ceremony in Sabah.

Following the WAR Programme held, several **positive impacts** were noted which are as follows:

- i. Increase in knowledge and understanding of violations under the MACC Act 2009 among teachers, school staff and parents as well as students' guardians;
- ii. Increase in applications to hold WAR Programme;
- iii. Increase in requests to organise study tour to the MACC Headquarters in Putrajaya and the State MACC to enhance understanding among students, teachers and parents; and
- iv. Increase in requests for corruption prevention programmes at school level.

2. ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES – MACC WITH THE PEOPLE

The MACC has actively conducted engagement sessions with the community in a massive effort to combat corruption. This approach is to ensure cooperation from all parties in assisting the MACC to eradicate such a disease. The engagement programmes organised have increased knowledge and awareness of the society as regards the danger of corruption, in addition to bridging a closer relationship with the MACC. Pamphlets and brochures containing anti corruption messages have also been distributed during these programmes. Among the engagement sessions held in 2015 are as shown below:

2.1 MACC with the rakyat, together with Asian Finance Bank Berhad and Titian Kaseh charity home

In conjunction with the holy month of Ramadhan, a Citizen-centric MACC Programme with the Asian Finance Bank Berhad (AFBB) and the Titian Kaseh charity home was organised on 10 July 2015 in MACA. The programme organised by both the MACC and the Asian Finance Bank Berhad was aimed at celebrating

65 residents of Rumah Titian Kaseh, Taman Tasik Titiwangsa, Kuala Lumpur. They comprised orphan children, single mothers, senior citizens as well as the disabled.

Also in attendance were the MACC Chief Commissioner Tan Sri Abu Kassim Mohamed and his wife Puan Sri Rasheedah binti Zachariah Merican who is also the Chairman of the MACC Puspanita, Asian Finance Bank Berhad (AFBB) Chief Executive, the AFBB senior officers and the MACC officials. A total of 240 guests from various companies and societies including Pharmaniaga Berhad, Syarikat Prasarana Negara Berhad, the Petronas, the CD Holdings and Puspanita SPRM were also at the event to present gifts and donation.

The programme was part of the MACC corporate social responsibility to approach the less fortunates. Aside from that, it also managed to instill good values among the MACC officer and personnel to carry out charitable work.

The event also featured nasyeed performance from the MACC Nurani Group which was followed by presentation of gifts and donation. Representatives of companies which took part in the donation was presented with a Certificate of Appreciation. Apart from breaking fast and performing the congregational Maghrib, Isya' and Taraweeh prayers, attendees were also treated to a special Ramadhan lecture, and also refreshments or the 'moreh'.



MACC Chief Commissioner Tan Sri Abu Kassim bin Mohamed with orphans, single mothers and senior citizens after the presentation of donation and gifts



2.2 International Anti-Corruption Day 2015

The International Anti-Corruption Day 2015 was celebrated with the theme “Breaking the Chain of Corruption”. The theme was chosen as corruption is committed regardless of race, political affiliations, education background or social position. Due to greed and lack of integrity, corruption will continue to exist so long as the chain is not broken.

MACC is taking a proactive step in becoming the purveyor of the International Anti-Corruption Day celebration through corruption prevention programmes organised at both national and state levels. This is testament to the support and commitment shown by Malaysians towards international level initiatives.

The country’s leaders, public and private agencies’ top management, NGOs, student leaders and the general population all took part in the programmes lined up based on the policy to create “A Citizen-centric MACC”.

3. CORRUPTION PREVENTION EDUCATION STRATEGY THROUGH PRINT & ELECTRONIC MEDIA AND STUDY TOURS

3.1 Exhibitions

Exhibitions are chosen as the medium of interaction between MACC and the society. They are lined up in conjunction with important programmes, whether implemented by MACC or external parties. Throughout 2015, a total of 193 exhibitions on corruption prevention education have been held across the country.

Through such a channel, MACC has been able to provide explanation to attendees on the evils of corruption as well as the initiatives in place to combat and defeat such a crime. Guests to an event were also able to interact with the MACC officers

should they have any queries pertaining to the crime of corruption.

3.2 Media Promotions

The mass media is seen as an important source of information for the society. Hence, MACC has taken full advantage by utilising them to disseminate anti-corruption messages to a wider audience across Malaysia. Among the campaigns lined up through the mass media include:

- **Corruption Prevention Advertisement on KLIA TV**

Airports are without a doubt a strategic location for the dissemination of anti-corruption messages especially targeted to the international community. The MACC has taken advantage of this by broadcasting Public Service Announcements in the Kuala Lumpur International Airport (KLIA) as well as KLIA2. Each advertisement carries the message “Report Corruption” and the International Anti-Corruption Conference, with a duration of 10, 15 and 30 seconds. The advertisements are shown in 3 Arrival and Departure halls. In addition, a 3-minute MACC corporate video is also broadcast.

- **Corruption Prevention Advertisement in TGV Cinemas**

The MACC has also collaborated with the Tanjong Golden Village (TGV) Cinemas to bring anti-corruption warnings to the movie screen. Among the cinemas involved are TGV AEON Tebrau City, Johor Bahru, the TGV 1st Avenue Penang and the TGV Gurney Paragon, Penang.

The 30-second advertisement displays the message “Dont Destroy Your Generation’s Integrity” and is targeted at viewers from all walks of life, who frequent entertainment centres.

• Advertisements

Although they are merely 30 to 60 seconds long, each anti-corruption message is able to have a significant impact on viewers if consistently broadcast. The advertisements produced are as shown in Table 44.

TABLE 44: Anti-Corruption advertisement shown on TV

NO	ADVERTISEMENT
1.	Make a Change, Prevent Corruption on RTM TV1
2.	A 30-second Upin Ipin Malaysia Makmur, Les Copaque
3.	Rezeki Yang Barakah / Malaysia Makmur Tanpa Rasuah on TV1 (Before Maghrib Azan)
4.	Malaysia Makmur Tanpa Rasuah on TV Al- Hijrah (Before Maghrib Azan)
5.	Malaysia Makmur Tanpa Rasuah on TV1 & TV2 (On Hari Raya's eve)

• TV Talk Show Programmes

TABLE 45: LIST OF TV TALK SHOW PROGRAMMES

NO	PROGRAMME	GUEST
1.	Selamat Pagi 1 Malaysia on RTM TV 1	- PenMas Division Director MACC, Dato' Shamshun Baharin bin Mohd Jamil.
2.	Sunday Break programme (Astro Kah Lai Toi, Channel 304) "Jangan Biarkan Rasuah Menjadi Kata Ganti Nama Malaysia" Series 1 dan 2	- Ps Lim Gim Shin - Ng Kian Nam, Lawyer - Simpang Renggam MP, Datuk Liang Teck Meng
3.	MACC testimonial interview on TV Al-Hijrah	- PPJ Samsul bin Salip, PenMas Division.
4.	Interview on Selamat Pagi 1 Malaysia titled 'Kempen WAR' on RTM TV1;	- PenMas Division Director, Dato' Shamshun Baharin bin Mohd Jamil.
5.	Analisis Awani interview "Integriti Dalam Sukan"	- PenMas Division Director, Dato' Shamshun Baharin bin Mohd Jamil.
6.	Interview "Kerjasama SPRM dengan RTM" and promotion of IACC on RTM TV1	- PenMas Division Director, Dato' Shamshun Baharin bin Mohd Jamil
7.	Interview "Mengakhiri Kesan Buruk: Rakyat, Integriti & Tindakan" on RTM TV1	- Deputy Chief Commissioner (Prevention), Dato' Sri Hj Mustafar bin Hj Ali
8.	Interview "Ruang Bicara 502" on "Rasuah Meragut Kesejahteraan Pengguna"	- PenMas Deputy Division Director, KPKPJ Tuan Haji Abd Samat bin Kasah - Persatuan Pengguna Islam Malaysia President, Datuk Nadzim Johan

• Documentaries

TABLE 46: List of TV documentaries on prevention of corruption

NO	PROGRAMME
1.	Docudrama Confession season 3 (episode 1 – 13) on RTM TV1
2.	TV series RISIK-O (episode 1 – 13) on RTM TV2.
3.	MACC / RTM documentary on 48th anniversary of SPR/MACC “Gemilang SPRM”.
4.	Documentary on TV Al-Hijrah “Tradisi Munafik”
5.	Documentary on TV Al-Hijrah “Wira Anti Rasuah”
6.	Documentary on RTM “Transformasi SPRM Mercu Kejayaan”) on TV1.

• Radio Advertisement

Radio also plays an important role in the dissemination of anti-corruption messages. Repeated messages can and will have a great impact on listeners.

The MACC’s messages on prevention of corruption are aired on several newer radio stations including the Ultra FM and the My.FM. The main advice is **“Dont offer or receive bribes”**, and the importance of reporting the crime of corruption.

The 30-second advertisements carry the messages of **“Dont offer, Dont take bribes”**, **“REPENT”**, **“Gifts can be Bribery”** and **“Increase of Government Services”** on radio stations as shown in Figure 6. In addition, they are on PiMai FM, Suria FM, Perak FM and 98.9 FM.

• Radio interview

The interviews are broadcasted live at a frequency of 5 interviews per month, featuring different topics. The MACC officers are invited to discuss current issues, viewpoints, successes, efforts as well as violations of the MACC Act 2009 on the following stations:

FIGURE 6: Radio stations broadcasting interviews on corruption prevention education



• Portal

On 9 December 2015, the MACC took another step by making improvements to its official website www.sprm.gov.my which now features the MACA and the ACE Centre micro sites with a one-stop / centralised concept for convenience.



MACC official portal in Mandarin

To facilitate users' search, the portal has been improved with a Mandarin version to create awareness among the Chinese community as regards the MACC's functions and roles. Such an improvement is made based on the importance of the medium to disseminate anti-corruption messages to different target groups. In 2015, the MACC's portal has recorded 8 million hits.

• MACC.fm

The MACC made history on 9 December 2015 by launching the first anti-corruption radio streaming in the country, which was officially unveiled by the Deputy Chief Commissioner (Prevention) Dato' Sri Hj Mustafar bin Hj. Ali. The radio was developed as a result of the Perception Study on MACC's Effective Actions in 2015, with 70% of the respondents stating that anti-corruption messages are widely received through electronic media, particularly radio.

The radio streaming service is the latest platform to empower efforts of delivering anti-corruption messages to the society, through continuous broadcast of interviews/dialogues and internal programmes on prevention of corruption issues.

Transmission begins from 9 am until 9 pm using the tagline **"My Anti-Corruption Channel MACC.FM"** and can be accessed at **www.macc.fm** dan **www.sprm.gov.my**. It can also be downloaded via Google Playstore (for Android) and Apps Store (for iOS). MACC takes pride that the service is fully operated by the MACC officers from the Radio Unit, Electronic Branch, Publications Section, Community Education Division.





- **MACC Bulletin**

In 2015, the MACC produced six (6) editions of the MACC bi-monthly bulletin. They are distributed to government departments and agencies, private sector, libraries, schools as well as to SPRs in colleges and universities. Various articles on MACC's main activities are included in the bulletin. Interesting topics on prevention of corruption are also published to create awareness in the society.

- **Education via social media**

The current most influential medium is without a doubt the social network. The MACC is also utilising the social network to educate the society on the prevention of corruption. Advertisements, serial drama, telemovies and documentaries which are produced by the MACC are uploaded to the Commission's official YouTube and Facebook pages. The MACC Flickr page is filled with high quality photos of activities carried out to fight corruption. They can also be viewed on the "PenMAs Didik" and the "SPRM Didik" Facebook pages.

4. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES AS A CATALYST TO STRENGTHEN ANTI-CORRUPTION EDUCATION

4.1 Perception Study on MACC's Effective Actions in 2015

The Perception Study on the MACC's Effective Actions was carried out by the MACC based on the decision of the JKMMKPK Meeting on 31 March 2003 which is periodically held once every five years. In 2002 and 2007, two macro studies were conducted. From 2012 until now, the Perception Study on MACC's Effective Actions has been conducted on an annual basis

(with 3 field works).

The study is important to gauge the MACC's performance encompassing the fields of enforcement, prevention and education, aside from measuring the level of public support and confidence. The main objective of the study is to assess the society's understanding of corruption, MACC's role and the current scenario of corruption. The Preparedness, readiness, and cooperation of the MACC in corruption prevention actions, as well as level of independence, transparency and professionalism of the Commission are also measured. These are done to determine the effectiveness of actions, as well as public support towards and confidence in the MACC.

A total of 16 factors are analysed and formulated as the MACC Actions Performance Index (IreTSPRM). Answers from 9,000 respondents comprising the public, civil servants, employees in the private sector, students, political organisations and NGOs are analysed. It should be noted that youth and students make up 40% of the country's populace.

The study found that in general, the society is highly supportive (with 86 points) of the MACC although 2015 was indeed a challenging year. This is defined through the MACC Actions Impact Assessment which is done annually. In terms of public confidence, the findings reveal a score of 65.8 points (a drop from the previous year's score of 67.8).

Nevertheless, the study shows the public's assessment of the Aspiration Index, which combines Independence, Transparency and Professionalism of the MACC to be favourable with more than 70 points. The main challenge is the perception that the MACC is "not an independent body", with the Commission seen as subject to government's directives and acting under external influences.

To further strengthen the MACC, efforts especially in terms of effective operations must be undertaken to enhance the confidence of the public. Public support should be harnessed through a more aggressive “Citizen-centric the MACC Programme”, especially in conveying the message that MACC works with the people to tackle corruption in Malaysia. The MACC must be viewed and interpreted as acting independently in carrying out actions in a professional and transparent manner. This is to remove any suspicion as regards its actions.

Findings of the 2015 study outline four strategies that should be implemented to strengthen public confidence. The four strategies are as follows:

1. Strengthen and expand the support of various public sectors in the fight against corruption without fear or favour;
2. Enhance the MACC’s effectiveness and efforts to eradicate corruption through the fight against high-profile “mega corruption” affecting the public’s interest. MACC needs to form a network and “coalition” across the country and be led by a Champion of the people as an icon to combat corruption;
3. Underline efforts to tackle the tendency to commit corruption and strengthen integrity among the youth and students. A holistic long-term step through strengthening of values, ethics and integrity and enhancing preparedness and extensive cooperation among the youth and students; and
4. Address the ‘trust deficit’ and improve the level and adequacy of the government’s seriousness in combating corruption thoroughly and consistently. The public currently sees the fight against corruption is not accompanied by a strong political will. MACC as the agency responsible for fighting corruption should present the findings of the ‘trust deficit’ to the country’s top leadership.

Implementation of these four strategies based on the research findings should be implemented in order to propel the MACC to be a more effective agency; determined to achieve success in the **“Jihad Against Corruption”**.



4.2 Development of Anti-Corruption Module (MPR)

A workshop on Anti-Corruption Module (MPR) development was held on 6 February 2015 in the MACA and was attended by 25 officers from the Community Education Division (PenMas) the MACC Headquarters and the State MACCs. The workshop was handled by two instructors from the Institut Aminuddin Baki (IAB).

A total of 24 MPR were developed after a Training Needs Analysis (TNA) was done to gather essential elements relating to the prevention of corruption. Information was processed according to the needs and suitability of the target group. The MPR were developed into four clusters, namely Education [Primary and Secondary], Youth [Institutions of higher learning, general and working youth], Private [Private sector, Government-linked Companies - GLCs) and Regulators and Community [Political, Chinese community and Non-Government Organisation].

Each module contains the programme components, lecture slides on values and prevention of corruption as well as relevant teaching aid.

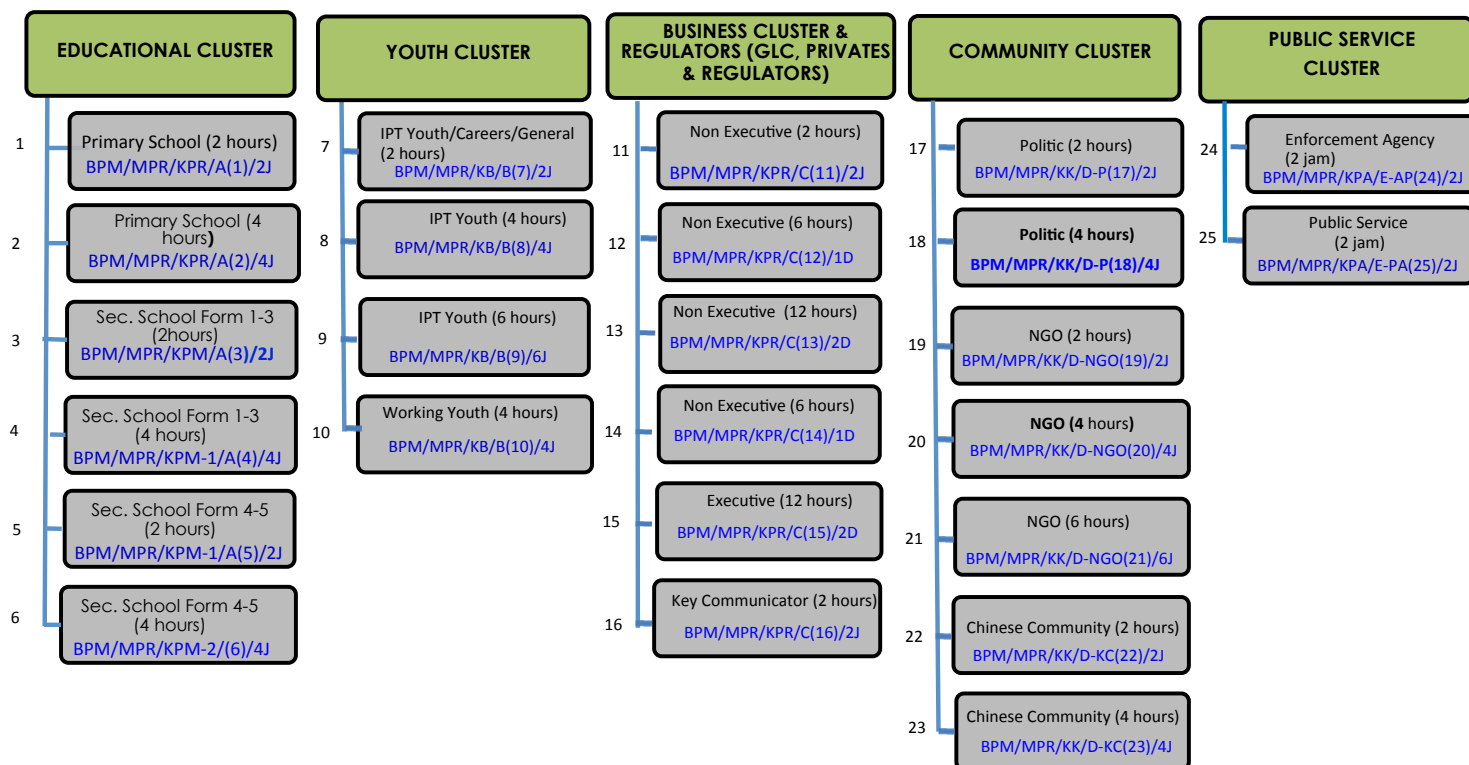


Module Development and Research Section, PenMas Division with research officers from Institut Aminuddin Baki (IAB)



Participants of MPR development workshop

FIGURE 7: MPR Clusters
**FIVE CLUSTERS
OF THE ANTI-CORRUPTION MODULE (MPR)**



4.3 MACC Toastmaster Workshop 2015: High Impact Speakers

The main objective of the MACC Toastmaster Workshop 2015: High Impact Speakers is to enhance the ability of officers in delivering presentation. This programme is a result of the recommendation of the Prevention Competence Development Panel Members, and focuses on the following points:

- Communication/Presentation Skills;
- Influencing skills;
- Programme Management Skills;
- Written Communication Skills;

- Analysing skills; and
- Network Developing Skills

Implemented in four series in 2015, the programme has successfully coached a total of 115 officers from the PenMas Unit, who are regular MACC speakers in events held across Malaysia.



Toastmasters workshop participants together with trainer, Madam Faridah Hanim.

The success of the MACC Toastmaster Workshop 2015: High Impact Speakers can be seen through the positive feedback received from participants. Their confidence level has increased tremendously and the participants are more adept at delivering lecture topics to audience of all levels. It is recommended that the MACC commissioned each of the workshop participants as High Impact Speakers.



Toastmaster workshop participants

4.4 Documentation of the Strategic Plan for Prevention of Corruption (PSPR)

In line with the aspiration of the MACC's top management that every implementation of anti-corruption education programme be documented to serve as a guideline and reference materials, another initiative in the development of prevention module is the documentation of the Strategic Plan for Prevention of Corruption (PSPR). The PSPR serves as an internal anti-corruption mechanism that should be undertaken by agencies identified as susceptible to corruption.

Through this plan, activities to enhance integrity and prevent corruption can be carried out by the commission in a more focused and structured manner. The PSPR comprises four approaches or strategies, namely Education Strategy, Prevention Strategy, Strengthening Strategy and Enforcement Strategy.

Documentation of the Strategic Plan for Prevention of Corruption (PSPR) has begun in 2015, and will be completed in June 2016. These documents will then serve as reference and guidance to agencies in the implementation of the PSPR.



Implementation of PSPR in Sarawak Land and Survey Office

5. STATE LEVEL ANTI-CORRUPTION EDUCATION ACTIVITIES



International Anti-Corruption Day Programme “Penang Anti-Corruption Run” (PACRUN) by MACC Penang



A Citizen-Centric MACC with residents of Kampung Cikgu Ali, Mata Ayer in conjunction with Iftar Ramadhan 1436H by MACC Perlis.



High-Powered Motorcycle Expedition Programme “We Reject Corruption and Support MACC’s Efforts”, jointly organised by SUK and Sabah Big Bikers Association (SBBA) and MACC Sabah.



International Anti-Corruption Day 2015 Programme & KL Car Free Morning by MACC Federal Territory KL



International Anti-Corruption Day 2015 Programme
"10,000 steps to Fight Corruption" by MACC Negeri
Sembilan



"A Citizen-Centric MACC-Struggle Together" in
conjunction with ACA/MACC 48th anniversary
celebration by MACC Pahang



"Melaka Beautiful Without Corruption: Youth / NGOs
Support MACC" Forum Closing Ceremony by MACC
Melaka.



"A Citizen-Centric MACC with Community Leaders" in
Kg Buntal, Santubong, Sarawak by MACC Sarawak



Roundtable Discussion (RTD) Programme by MACC
Johor and Johor Baru City Council (MBJB)



STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS



STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS

Strategic communications continue to play an essential role in the implementation of proper communication and public relations action plan in relation to the MACC. It is also instrumental in establishing close cooperative relationship between the MACC and the mass media, political and community leaders, as well as NGOs in order to increase public confidence and positive perception towards the MACC.

In such a case, the MACC Strategic Communications Division (BKS) is given the responsibility to act as a communication centre to effectively disseminate information either internally and externally. The BKS has taken a proactive approach on all issues involving the MACC by issuing quick, accurate and correct press statements.

STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS MAIN FOCUS

In 2015, the main focus of strategic communications included:

- Managing issues effectively;
- Continuously increasing public confidence and support towards the MACC;
- Establishing a close working relationship between the MACC and the media and all parties concerned; and

- Provide training on media management to MACC communications officers

EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF ISSUES

Aside from domestic and international perception, issues involving stakeholders have brought serious implications to the MACC. In 2015, the BKS has had to deal with several issues which included:

- Investigation on SRC International;
- Monetary donation amounting to RM2.6 billion;
- High-profile cases including the appeal case of former Selangor Menteri Besar, Dr. Mohd Khir Toyo, Petronas Carigali Manager, former TLDM Lieutenant Commander and few others.

BKS has also played a prominent role in the coverage of the MACC's success in 2015, which are as follows:

- Operations carried out including Ops Gergaji, Ops Carsing, Ops BS in Sabah, Ops Sealand, Ops Licin 2, Ops Sejuk Cameron Highlands, Ops Kristal and so on;
- The International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC) organised by MACC;
- MACC's involvement with political institutions, NGOs, private sector, community, youth and students in its anti-corruption efforts.

REFORM AND IMPROVEMENT

In line with the MACC Transformation Programme, the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission continues to implement reform and improvement initiatives in a bid to enhance the aspects of media management and strategic communications. As a consequence, several State and Headquarters MACC officers working in fields related to management control have been sent to undergo communication skills courses and training which included:

- i. Media and Strategic Communication Management Workshop (Advanced).
- ii. Social Media Handling Skills Course
- iii. Social Media Communication Strategy Workshop.

The MACC Officers who have completed their course, especially from the State MACCs are appointed as information communicators in the State programmes or activities in order to convey messages to the general public, as well as the MACC personnel.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU) OF CROSS PLACEMENT PROGRAMME

To sharpen media management and communication skills among officers, the MACC has forged cooperation with New Straits Times Group by establishing the Cross Placement Training Programme. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) of the Cross Placement Programme was signed in January 2015. In addition, linkages have also be established with other parties for the purpose of transfer of knowledge.

**MACC has signed
a MoU on the
Cross Placement
Programme**

SOCIAL MEDIA UNIT

Another reform initiative carried out by the MACC was through the formation of the Social Media Unit. This new unit was conceived with the intention of strengthening the management of issues sector, through swift, effective and extensive use of the social media.

Its achievements during the 10 months of formation has given indication that the establishment of the Social Media Unit was indeed a right move, whereby corruption and preventive efforts have been immediately identified and handled. Target groups have been given explanation using logical facts and arguments, which in turn, has improved public perception of the MACC. Such a development was also made possible through analysis conducted by the Social Media Unit. An analysis of the media tone reveals that positive coverage is in the region of 92 to 94 percent. This is constructive development for the MACC. In addition, the Social Media Unit has also cooperated with news portal and blog administrators to empower the MACC officers' skills in management and handling of online issues.

**Social Media
Unit was indeed
a right move,
whereby corruption
and preventive
efforts have been
immediately
identified and
handled**

MEDIA TONE ANALYSIS

The MACC constantly monitors the media to gauge the effectiveness of its anti-corruption efforts. An analysis of the tone of reports in electronic, print and social media is carried out by an independent and professional firm appointed by the MACC, namely Syarikat Isentia.



Overall, the MACC has obtained positive media tone with a score of 94.5 percent in 2015. This a positive development compared to the score of 92.33 percent in 2014. Such an increase in the positive score was contributed by cases which involved public interest as well as the MACC's success in implementing its "Citizen-Centric" Programme throughout the year.

**MACC
obtained
positive
media tone
with a score
of 94.5% in
2015**

An analyses of media tone provided by Isentia reveals a total of 11,753 reports have been carried by print, electronic and online media in 2015, which directly involved the MACC. From the total figure, 7,493 written articles were produced in newspapers and magazines, 760 news stories were broadcast on TV, 594 stories were aired on radio, and 2,906 stories were posted by online portals.

Most reports involved the MACC's investigations and prosecution of corruption cases in courts, with a total number of 6,961 reports or 59.2 percent. This was followed by news items on the MACC's functions and roles with 2,638 reports; political issues linked to corruption (990); reports related to the Chief Commissioner and MACC personnel (675) as well as activity and public education campaign reports (489).

Among the methods used in disseminating information on the MACC's role, achievements and activities is through exclusive interviews with the Commission's top management and the State MACC as well as division directors. These interviews were then used as articles published in local newspapers and magazines. They featured the MACC Chief Commissioner Tan Sri Abu Kassim Mohamed, the Deputy Chief Commissioners, the Division Directors and the State MACC Directors.

Compared to the previous, the focus in 2015 has been on interviews with MACC State Directors of Johor, Kelantan, Kedah, Perlis, Penang and Selangor. Efforts must be taken to promote MACC's success at state level. The initial step has yielded results and therefore, shall be continued in 2016.

Services of several members of the independent bodies, namely the Special Committee on Corruption, the Corruption Prevention Advisory Board, Operation Assessment Panel, and the Corruption Consultation and Prevention Panel as well as the former Deputy Chief Commissioner (Management and Professionalism) Datuk Seri Zakaria Jaafar were used to fill slots provided by the media.

The MACC through the BKS is currently strategising effective ways to fill the slots and airtime in 2016. This is seen as an impact of the Transformation Programme, which focuses on better relations with the media. Starting in December 2015, the BKS has also utilised the MACC FM radio streaming for the purpose of addressing issues and promoting the MACC activities.

IACC 2015 MEDIA MANAGEMENT

Despite the challenges faced in 2015, the MACC through the BKS has successfully handled media management during 16th International Anti-Corruption Conference, which was co-organised by the MACC for the first time. The conference provided extensive exposure to the MACC officers in the area of communication and media management.

Dissemination of information was done before, during and after the 16th IACC held from 2 to 4 September 2015. Various means of delivering information to promote the event was established, including meeting up with editors of local media and foreign correspondents, arranging interviews

with print and electronic media, as well as preparing articles and press statements. The 16th IACC brought a major impact to both the MACC as well as its clients, from the following aspects:

- i. Success of Transformation Programmes from the aspect of transfer of knowledge, with experts coming ashore to share their knowledge and skills on media management and communication to the State MACC and the MACC Headquarters officers. The MACC was able to handle and manage an international standard programme without appointing external PR companies;
- ii. Establishment of network and dynamic cooperation with media and the MACC stakeholders such as NGOs and members of independent bodies monitoring the MACC's actions and promoting the Commission's success to the outside world. Such cooperation will benefit the MACC in the long run;
- iii. Drafting of SOP and guidelines on best practices as regards media management and communication, especially in organising major international standard events; and
- iv. The decision to not appoint external PR companies has resulted in cost savings amounting to millions of ringgit. This was the first time the MACC had managed promotional and communication activities all by itself. Such a success has also come at a time where the MACC top management has called for all divisions and personnel to take up austerity measures following a budget reduction.

INITIATIVE TO ADDRESS NEGATIVE PERCEPTION

Negative perception has become an obstacle which could tarnish the MACC's reputation. The MACC takes this matter seriously and has mobilised all its personnel to relay accurate and clear information on certain issues to the public. The electronic, print and social media have all been utilised in order to feed consumers with the right information.

Among the initiatives taken by the MACC to address negative perception is through optimisation of internal communications via e-mail to the MACC personnel pertaining to current issues and the latest developments. In addition, briefings by divisions involved in operations to the Community Education Division officers and the MACC speakers are regularly held.

This can assist the MACC speakers to convey accurate information during their activities with the community. In addition, it will also help the MACC to implement activities in a more organized, structured and optimised manner, resulting in a positive media tone.

MACC STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS SOCIAL MEDIA CHANNELS

The advent of technology as culminated in the social media being seen as the main source of information. The MACC continues to actively use this medium to convey the latest anti-corruption messages and information. Connectivity especially among the younger generation has also prompted the MACC to utilise this form of communication to get close to all levels of the society.



Among the contents uploaded on the social media include excerpts of speech made by the MACC Top Management and national leaders regarding corruption, charges of corruption in court, the latest information on certain cases, reports and photos pertaining the MACC activities. The MACC strategic communication social media channels are as follows:

- **MACC Official Blog www.ourdifferentview.com**

The MACC's official blog with the address www.ourdifferentview.com was established on 19 May 2010, and continues to be the MACC's medium to directly explain current issues to the society. A total of 200 articles have been published on the blog. The number of visitors has reached 352,987.

- **MACC Facebook page**

The MACC official Facebook page is used as it is the most popular channel among youth. The MACC official Facebook page features news updates on the struggle against corruption and the MACC activities. It is accessible at <http://www.facebook.com/pages/MACC/247689136935>. As at 31 December 2015, the FB page has drawn over 185,702 friends (Likes).

- **MACC Twitter account**

The MACC official Twitter account can be reached at <http://twitter.com/SPRMMalaysia>. Similar to the official Facebook page, this account is used to deliver the latest information pertaining to the MACC programmes and activities. A total of 14,614 tweets have been posted, with the account attracting 28,401 followers.

- **MACC Flickr**

The Flickr picture gallery was created on 19 May 2010 and contains pictures of the MACC programmes and activities across Malaysia. The MACC official Flickr account is reachable at <http://www.flickr.com/photos/ourdifferentview/>. A total of 26,333 images have been uploaded, attracting 2,766,861 hits.

- **SPRM YouTube**

This video sharing account was created on 19 May 2010 and contains clips of the MACC activities, excerpts of speech on corruption and prevention of corruption messages. It can be browsed at <http://www.youtube.com/odvmacc>. A total of 568 videos have been uploaded. The MACC official YouTube currently has 370 subscribers and has attracted 2,935,843 hits.

- **E-newsletter**

E-newsletter is used to disseminate information on corruption prevention to local and international communities alike. It is available in English language under the name, 'MACCToday'. In addition, the e-newsletter featured events organised during the 3-day International Anti-Corruption Conference held in Putrajaya Convention Centre from 2 to 4 September 2015. 250 copies of the e-newsletter were distributed daily to participants of the 16th IACC. It was the first time such an approach was made and this was duly appreciated by the delegates.

- **Whatsapp**

This messaging application is widely used by the BKS officers for swift communication especially to the MACC stakeholders. Among them is the media group which shares messages pertaining to programmes which require media participation and coverage. Various Whatsapp groups have also been created comprising reporters covering court cases, state bureaus, and newspaper editors. The use of this messaging application has tremendously facilitated dissemination of information.

The use of both media and non-media has definitely aided the BKS in its work throughout 2015. In addition, the Transformation Programme has brought positive results in the areas of issue management and promotion of initiatives/activities at both the Headquarters and the State MACC levels.

“

”If we become weary in doing good, the weariness will disappear and the goodness will remain. If we are happy committing sins, then the happiness will be disappear but the sins remain.”

Umar bin Al- Khattab

”

“ I believe that our world needs an instrument of global action as never before in history. I believe that the United Nations is the instrument for securing peace and for giving people everywhere, in poorer countries as in richer, a real stake in that peace by promoting development and encouraging cooperation. But the United Nations is only an instrument, an actor in need of props and cues from its directors, and so I will paraphrase Winston Churchill: Give us the tools - the trust, the authority and the means - and we will do the job. ”

**Kofi Annan
Former UN Secretary-General**



INTERNATIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS



INTERNATIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS



INTERNATIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS

Malaysia's determination to eradicate corruption has drawn the attention of the international community. One major achievement for the country was when the MACC was invited as a presenter at various international corruption prevention forums. In fact, the appointment of the MACC's top management to represent Malaysia to share the Commission's experience in implementing its transformation programme and anti-corruption movement is an international recognition to the country.

Malaysia's participation in various initiatives has undoubtedly opened valuable opportunities to realise the role and commitment of the government in the fight against corruption at the international stage. It also creates a more accurate perception regarding corruption occurring in the country. It is also able to highlight the success of anti-corruption mechanism spearheaded by the government, especially the initiatives contained in the Government Transformational Programme (GTP).

Malaysia's active and consistent involvement in fulfilling the requirements of United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC)'s mandatory and optional articles has attracted attention of the international community. Among them are the establishment of an independent anti-corruption agency, creating legal provisions for corruption in the private sector, and introduction of the Witness Protection Act and the Whistle-blower Protection Act 2010.

Throughout 2015, Malaysia's involvement and achievement in the fight against corruption at the international level are through:

1. United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC)
2. Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation - Anti-Corruption Transparency Working Group (APEC - ACTWG)
3. International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC)
4. International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA), Austria
5. South East Asia Parties Against Corruption (SEA-PAC)

Further details of the involvement and success obtained are as follows::

1. UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION (UNCAC)

The UNCAC is an international convention under the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) which obliges member states to implement extensive and detailed anti-corruption measures. This convention is recognised by the law and is adopted by the United Nations' General Assembly. The UNCAC was signed by Malaysia on 9 December 2003 and ratified on 24 September 2008.

The UNCAC contains eight chapters and 71 articles on prevention, crime and law enforcement, promotion of integrity and accountability in public funds management, international cooperation, asset tracking, technical assistance and information sharing as well as the implementation mechanism of the convention. The UNCAC compliance assessment is carried out in rounds once every five years with each round focused on specific chapters of the convention.

Malaysia is one of the countries to have successfully completed the UNCAC assessment process within a year as prescribed by the Implementation Review Group (IRG)

The first round of evaluation has been successfully conducted in 2010 - 2014 with a focus on compliance with Chapter III - Crimes and Enforcement Act and Chapter IV - International Cooperation.

Malaysia is one of the countries to have successfully completed the UNCAC assessment process within a year as prescribed by the Implementation Review Group (IRG). The second round taking place in 2016 - 2020 will involve Chapter II - Prevention and Chapter V - Asset tracking. As a proactive measure, the MACC has set up a special team which consists of various stakeholders to prepare for the second round.

1.1 Technical assistance to Palau Malaysia, as a state party to the UNCAC, has helped the nation of Palau by providing technical assistance in terms of preparing the UNCAC Self-Assessment Checklist for Chapter II - Prevention. Selection of the MACC officers was an acknowledgement of Malaysia, especially the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission. The technical assistance was conducted from 21-23 April 2015.

Malaysia is seen as a country totally committed in the UNCAC review process and initiatives that

have been, are being and will be carried out. Many countries were impressed with the commitment shown by Malaysia in its proactive preparation of the assessment process.

The establishment of a special UNCAC team by the MACC with the involvement of various stakeholders, especially government departments and agencies, Government-Linked Companies and Non-Governmental Organisations is also seen as among the best practices that should be emulated. As a result, several countries are eager to learn from Malaysia in relation to preparation for the assessment process of Chapter II.

1.2 6th Session of the Implementation Review Group (IRG), UNCAC

The conference held in Vienna, Austria from 1-5 June 2015 was attended by the MACC expert, Mr. Chuah Chang Man along with Assistant Chief Commissioner (PKPJ) Karunanithy s/o Y.Subbiah. The MACC presented a comprehensive paper on the technical assistance provided to Palau in preparing for the UNCAC Self-Assessment Checklist for Chapter II.

The UNODC expressed its gratitude to the commitment of both Malaysia and Cambodia in allowing the assessment process to run smoothly. Malaysia has been chosen to assess three countries, namely Iraq, Palau and Turkey, while the assessment process involving Malaysia was completed in May 2013.

1.3 6th Conference Of The State Parties To The UNCAC – St. Petersburg, Russia

The Malaysian delegation to the conference was headed by the MACC Chief Commissioner Tan Sri Abu Kassim bin Mohamed, the Deputy Commissioner (Prevention), Dato' Sri Hj. Mustafar bin Hj. Ali and three senior MACC officers.



At the conference, Dato' Sri Hj. Mustafar bin Hj. Ali delivered the high level statement on behalf of the Government of Malaysia on the efforts taken by MACC in combating corruption in the country. Among them were the anti-corruption efforts undertaken in the private sector, the establishment of the Anti-Corruption Secretariat (SPR) at the Public Higher Learning Institutions (IPTA) / Private Higher Learning Institutions (IPTs), the MARA Institute of Education (IPMa) and the Institute of Teacher Education (IPG).

2. ASIA PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION - ANTI-CORRUPTION TRANSPARENCY WORKING GROUP (APEC - ACTWG)

Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) comprises 21 countries, and represents 40.5 percent of the world population, 54.2 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 43.7 percent of global trade value. Such a capacity makes the APEC an important forum in facilitating economic, trade and investment alliances in the Asia Pacific region. Recognising corruption as among the main obstacles to economic growth which result in an increase to business cost, the APEC has established an Anti-Corruption Transparency Working Group (ACTWG).

This initiative aims to coordinate the implementation of various measures to prevent corruption and promote integrity in the practice of economics and governance in the Asia Pacific region. Since it was founded in 2005, the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission has been very active in discussing and presenting its views to strengthen anti-corruption commitments in the Mid-Term Work Plan 2010-2015.

The confidence of the international community towards the MACC's initiatives was evident when member countries gave a good response to MACC's suggestion regarding improvement to the public and private sectors partnership as well as the governance of non-profit organisations. As a consequence, the suggestion has been accepted as among the four things to be implemented in the five-year plan.

2.1 Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation - Anti-Corruption Transparency Working Group (APEC-ACTWG) First Senior Officials Meeting (SOMI)

The meeting was held from 26 to 28 January 2015 in Clark, Philippines and was attended by the Policy, Planning and Research Division Director, Datuk Ahmad Khusairi Bin Yahaya, as well as the Agency Integrity Management Division Director Datuk Norazlan Bin Mohd Razali.

The MACC has been directly involved in the Anti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group (ACTWG) Forum as an active economic focal point member. The MACC's involvement is important in order to report the progress of the UNCAC as well as the various activities to eradicate corruption in Malaysia.

The MACC has been directly involved in the (ACTWG) Forum as an active economic focal point member.

Two papers were presented by the representatives of the MACC, including on the progress and development of the UNCAC as well as the mechanism and implementation of the integrity unit in Ministries/Departments/Agencies in Malaysia.

3. INTERNATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION CONFERENCE (IACC)

The International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC) is jointly organised by the IACC Advisory Council, Transparency International and the "host country" chosen. In general, IACC is a main global forum to bring together leaders of nations, NGOs and the private sector to exchange skills and knowledge on combating corruption in an ever challenging world. The forum is also a means to gain support and effective anti-corruption actions at the international level.

3.1 16th International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC) – Putrajaya Malaysia

The 16th International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC) was held in the Putrajaya International Convention Centre from 2 to 4 September 2015. The opening ceremony was performed by the Minister in the Prime Minister's Department, Senator Datuk Paul Low Seng Kuan who has been appointed to oversee matters concerning integrity and governance.

The closing ceremony, on the other hand, was conducted by the Minister in the Prime Minister's Department, Datuk Seri Abdul Wahid Omar. The Deputy Chief Commissioner (Prevention) Dato' Sri Hj. Mustafar Bin Hj. Ali delivered a speech and presented a paper during the conference as a representative of the

Chief Commissioner, who is also the Chairman of IACC Central Organising Committee.

The theme chosen for the 16th International Anti-Corruption Conference was, "Ending Adverse Effects: People, Integrity and Action". A total of 1,200 participants from 130 countries took part in biennial conference organised by the MACC, the IACC Advisory Council, the Transparency International (TI) and the Transparency International Malaysia (TI-M).

Four (4) parallel workshops were held throughout the conference. In addition, 25 presenters took to the stage to present their papers while 35 agencies including the MACC, the MACA, the Petronas and the TI-M participated in the exhibition.



Opening Ceremony of the 16th International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC) by the Minister in the Prime Minister's Department, Senator Datuk Paul Low Seng Kuan



Chairman of the Anti-Corruption Advisory Board (LPPR), Tunku Abdul Aziz Tunku Ibrahim, as one of the panelists in the forum at the 16th IACC



The 16th IACC ended with the Putrajaya Declaration which stressed the need for various actions to combat corruption.

Putrajaya Declaration

"In Putrajaya we declare the need for numerous actions to prevent corruption, to stop corruption, to make sure corrupt acts are not repeated and to ensure the corrupt not only feel the full force of the law but fully repay their debts to society."

- a. We are watching those who act with impunity and we will not let them get



LPPR member Datuk Seri Azman Ujang ini one of the dialogue sessions during IACC



Among the forums at the 16th IACC

away with it;

- b. Together we have the power to bring impunity to an end;
- c. It takes courage and collective action to ensure that those with power who commit crimes are brought to justice;
- d. People in government, civil society, the private sector, young people and social innovators must join to build innovative anti-corruption, transparency and accountability solutions to end impunity and corruption;
- e. We need a culture of integrity in all sectors of society to achieve sustained, positive change; and
- f. We need people with integrity taking action together against impunity that enables the spread of grand corruption.

4. INTERNATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION ACADEMY (IACA), AUSTRIA

On 25 August 2010, the Cabinet Meeting agreed for the Government of Malaysia to sign an agreement for the establishment of an International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA) in Vienna, Austria. The agreement was signed by the Attorney-General, Tan Sri Abdul Gani on 2 September 2010 as a representative of the Government of Malaysia.

In 2010, the MACC Chief Commissioner was appointed to the Advisory Board of the International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA) and serves to discuss the direction of the IACA and cooperative relations between the MACA and the IACA. In the following conference held in November 2012, the selection process for the Board Member of Governors of the International Anti-Corruption Academy witnessed the MACC chief commissioner Tan Sri Abu Kassim bin Mohamed appointed as the Vice Chairman of the IACA Board of Governors.

4.1 Board of Governors (BoG) Meeting IACA, Austria

The MACC Chief Commissioner Tan Sri Abu Kassim bin Mohamed as the Vice Chairman, together with the Director of MACC Strategic Communications Division Datuk Rohaizad bin Yaakob attended the Board of Governors (BoG) Meeting which was held from 4-6 March 2015 in Vienna, Austria.

Among the responsibilities of the Vice Chairman is to determine the strategy, policies and guidelines of IACA and ensure the implementation of the rules governing the operations of the IACA, including financial regulations and staffing. Through this appointment, the sharing of knowledge and expertise between the MACA and the IACA was also promoted.

4.2 Masters of Anti-Corruption Studies (MACS) establishes stronger collaboration between Anti-Corruption Enforcement Officers

The Masters of Anti-Corruption Studies (MACS) course is a good initiative for law enforcers to enhance cooperation between their respective organisations and the MACC. The course can be an eye-opener as regards anti-corruption efforts in other countries and participants are expected to contribute to anti-corruption initiatives when their return home.

The MACC through the MACA, had been given the honour to host one of MACS modules, namely "Enforcement" which was conducted in the MACA, Kuala Lumpur. The inaugural MACS programme was attended by 26 students from 17 countries who were mostly members of law enforcement agencies, NGOs and members of the administration.

The MACS, which is offered by the International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA), based in Vienna, Austria, is a biennial programme. It is designed specifically for professionals to enhance understanding of the complexity of corruption in the social environment and the effective prevention actions. The MACC takes pride to be given the honour to host one of MACS modules, even more so following the recognition as an international training centre in the prevention of corruption by UNODC.

4.3 4th Session of IACA's Assembly of Parties - Vienna, Austria

The 4th Session of the Assembly of Parties to the International Anti-Corruption Academy was held in Vienna, Austria from 9 to 11 December 2015. Minister in the Prime Minister's Department, Senator Datuk Paul Low Seng Kuan and MACC Chief Commissioner



Tan Sri Abu Kassim Mohamed represented the Government of the Malaysian government as the state party in IACA. Following the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the MACC and the IACA in 2012, the two sides have agreed to continue cooperation for the next three years. The signing of the MoU was held in Vienna, Austria to formulate the framework of cooperation in improvement of the Masters of Anti-Corruption Studies (MACS) course. Part of the study will be conducted at the MACA. The two-year course is specifically designed for professionals in the field of anti-corruption, police officers, judges and other law enforcers.

In his speech at the conference, Senator Datuk Paul Low expressed the Malaysian government's determination to fight corruption by outlining various anti-corruption policies. Datuk Paul Low also made an offer to the IACA and the member states to use the MACA as a training centre to produce skilled anti-corruption officers. The Director of Strategic Communications Division MACC, Datuk Rohaizad bin Yaakob, Assistant Commissioner Shamina binti Ali from MACC International Relations Branch and Mr Alan Kirupakaran, the Governance and Integrity Officer in the Prime Minister's Department were also present at the conference.

4.4 Government of Malaysia's Annual Contribution to IACA

Since 2012, the MACC through the Malaysian government has made a donation of Euro 700,000 to the IACA management to assist in IACA activities. This contribution demonstrates the commitment of the Government in its efforts to eradicate corruption and propel Malaysia at the international stage. In addition, scholarships for students taking the MACS are also available for application.

5. SOUTH EAST ASIA PARTIES AGAINST CORRUPTION (SEA-PAC)

South East Asia Parties Against Corruption (SEA-PAC) is a forum that brings together anti-corruption agencies in the Southeast Asian region to share knowledge and experience in the prevention of corruption whilst promoting cooperation among the agencies concerned.

SEA-PAC's confidence in the MACC and Malaysia is evident when the Commission was selected as the Permanent Secretariat of the Meeting of Parties to the Memorandum of Understanding on Preventing and Combating Corruption, which was established under the SEA-PAC initiative. Through this role, the MACC has been actively helping to strengthen the planning and implementation of activities under the initiative and support the SEA-PAC members to strengthen their capacity in anti-corruption efforts for the benefit of the region.

5.1 11th South East Asia Parties Against Corruption (SEA-PAC) Secretariat Meeting

All the member of the South East Asia Parties Against Corruption (SEA-PAC) supported the initiative of the MACC to bring the SEA-PAC under the auspices of the ASEAN during the 11th SEA-PAC Secretariat meeting, held in Penang on 28-29 April 2015. The MACC Policy, Planning and Research Division Director, Datuk Ahmad Khusairi bin Yahaya chaired the meeting, during which, members of SEA-PAC agreed that MACC submit a formal request concerning the matter to the Secretary-General of ASEAN.

To strengthen the capacity of SEA-PAC, its members had reached a consensus and agreed to strengthen cooperation and mutual assistance in the investigation and prevention of corruption in accordance with the UNCAC's Articles 48 and 49. In addition, the best methods for organising leadership courses under the guidance of the MACA in cooperation with the UNODC were also discussed. This corresponded to

the recognition accorded to the MACA in the 10th SEA-PAC Meeting as the anti-corruption training centre serving as a hub for leadership training in the Southeast Asian region.

The Secretariat meeting was attended by officers from the Anti-Corruption Bureau (BMR) Brunei Darussalam, the Indonesia's Corruption Eradication Commission, the Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau (CPIB) of Singapore; the Anti-Corruption Unit (ACU) Cambodia; the Office of the Ombudsman Philippines; the National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC) Thailand; the Government Inspectorate of Vietnam; Lao People's Democratic Republic and Special Investigation Bureau of Myanmar. MACC presented 2 papers; entitled: "Report on the Proposal for SEA-PAC to Become an Entity Associated with ASEAN" by Assistant Chief Commissioner Karunanithy s/o Y. Subbiah and "Leadership Programme" by Puan Faridah Hanim binti Haron.



11th SEA-PAC Secretariat Meeting



PKPj Karunanithy s/o Y. Subbiah, Head of International Relations Branch presenting a paper entitled "For SEA-PAC to Become an Entity Associated with ASEAN"

INTERNATIONAL CONTRIBUTION

Placement of Officer at the International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL)

For a period of two years starting in 2014, the MACC Senior Enforcer Mohan s/o Munusamy, has been posted to the International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL) in Lyon, France. Among his duties and responsibilities are to assist the INTERPOL in matters related to capacity development among Asian countries and establish close cooperation in anti-corruption efforts between the Union of European Nations (EU).

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

1. Memoranda of Understanding between MACC and Timor-Leste Anti-Corruption Commission and MACC and Maldives Anti-Corruption Commission

In conjunction with the organisation of the IACC, the MACC has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with both the Timor Leste's Anti-Corruption Commission and the Maldives Anti-Corruption Agency on 3 September 2015 to forge a closer collaboration in eradicating corruption. The signing ceremony was held at the Putrajaya International Convention Centre (PICC).

On behalf of the MACC, both MoUs were signed by the Deputy Chief Commissioner (Prevention), Dato' Sri Hj. Mustafar bin Hj. Ali; with the Anti-Corruption Commission of Timor Leste represented by Commissioner Aderito Antonio Pinto Tilman. The Maldives Anti-Corruption Commission, meanwhile, was represented by Commissioner Mohamed Sofwath.

The signing ceremony was witnessed by the Minister in the Prime Minister's Department Senator Datuk Paul Low Seng Kuan. Also in attendance were the Acting High Commissioner of Maldives to Malaysia, Mohamed Fahmee Hassan and the Timor Leste High



Commissioner to Malaysia, Jose Amorium Dias. Both the MoUs include cooperation in seven (7) areas:

1. Cooperation in the preparation of professional anti-corruption skills courses, expertise exchange and advisory service on human capital development;
2. Sharing of information and expertise in corruption prevention and eradication;
3. Sharing of experience in identifying corrupt acts and methods used in corruption;
4. Organisation of anti-corruption forum, workshops, conventions and conferences;
5. Sharing of information related to community education to enhance awareness on prevention of corruption through media, campaigns to promote integrity and harnessing community involvement in preventing and eradicating corruption;
6. Cooperation in technical assistance in operations activities; and
7. Other cooperation deemed necessary.

With the signing of the MoU, the MACCA has signed a total of 13 MoUs with various international anti-corruption organisations and agencies. Such cooperation is necessary in order to strengthen the MACC operations capacity as well as in gaining confidence of the international community.

This initiative has also received international recognition by the UNODC which, among others, has listed 23 best practices and achievements of Malaysia in carrying out anti-corruption efforts. Such acknowledgement is listed in the UNODC report for the year 2013. The willingness of other nations to sign similar MoU is also testament to the trust gained by the MACC in the prevention of corruption.

2. Memorandum of Understanding between MACC and Anti-Corruption Commission, Bhutan

On 11 March 2015, the MACC and the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) Bhutan signed a Memorandum of Understanding in the aspects of international anti-corruption collaboration. The MoU is a testament to the strong and effective cooperation between the MACC and the ACC Bhutan in enhancing anti-corruption initiatives in both countries.

The MoU was signed by MACC Chief Commissioner Tan Sri Abu Kassim Mohamed and ACC Bhutan Chairman Zeten Zangmo. Bhutan became the 13th country to sign a MoU with the MACC. In addition, Bhutan is also among the countries to have signed the UNCAC.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER PRESENTATION/ MEETING AND COURSE

In 2015, the MACC has been invited by various international agencies and organisations to present working papers in the fields of anti-corruption investigation, intelligence, prevention and training.

These invitations are recognition to the MACC as a law enforcement agency to combat corruption in the international arena. Among the forums, conferences, meetings, workshops and initiatives participated by MACC are listed in APPENDIX 11.

1. 11th Bilateral Cooperation Meeting between MACC and Anti-Corruption Bureau (BMR) Brunei Darussalam

The UNODC Assessment Report on Malaysia pertaining to compliance with UNCAC, among others acknowledges the MACC's cooperation with and contribution to BMR Brunei Darussalam. It is among the 23 best practices and achievements of Malaysia in the corruption prevention efforts recognised by UNODC.

The 11th Bilateral Cooperation Meeting between the MACC and the BMR Brunei Darussalam was held in 2015 in Brunei Darussalam to discuss matters pertaining to the cooperation between both sides on international corruption prevention issues.

Among the matters presented was the “The 3rd Operations and Networking between the MACC and the BMR Brunei Conference Report”, delivered by MACC Prosecution Division Director Datuk Umar Saifuddin bin Jaafar. Twelve (12) Senior MACC Officers were in attendance at the two-day meeting, led by MACC Deputy Chief Commissioner (Operations) Datuk Sri Mohd Shukri bin Abdull. In addition, recreational activities involving officers from the MACC and the BMR Brunei were also held.

MACC and BMR Brunei held firmly to the principles that enforcement and implementation of prevention and eradication of corruption operations require both willpower and effort, transcending international borders. Such is the pre-requisite and basis for a nation to consolidate its internal strength with the support of international anti-corruption enforcement partnering agencies.

Due to this understanding and awareness, the movement to strengthen a working cooperation between the two international anti-corruption agencies has been established and consolidated. The strong bond between the MACC and the BMR Brunei has in fact borne success across borders. In order to establish enforcement and planning, as well as stimulate its implementation, the borderline that exists between the two countries has been set aside.

The Bilateral Cooperation Meeting between the MACC and the BMR Brunei Darussalam was chaired by both the MACC Chief Commissioner and the BMR Brunei Director, which is testament to the commitment, ambition and willpower of the agencies involved. Subsequently, a Working Team Meeting was chaired by the MACC Investigation Division Director together with the BMR Investigation Division Director.

2. 1st Bilateral Cooperation Meeting between MACC and National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC) Thailand

Following a side meeting between the MACC and the National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC) Thailand which was held on 29 April 2015 in Pulau Pinang, a Bilateral Cooperation Meeting between the MACC and the National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC) Thailand was organised from 22 to 23 October 2015 in Alor Setar, Kedah.

The NACC Thailand’s delegation to the meeting comprised 10 officials including the Directors of NACC for the districts of Songkhla, Narathiwat, Pattani, Yala and Satun, led by the Assistant Secretary-General of NACC. The MACC on the other hand was represented by a delegation of 11 officials including the Director of the Investigation Division as the leader, the Policy, Planning and Research Division Director, the Intelligence Division Director, the MACC Perak Director, the MACC Kedah Director, the MACC Kelantan Director and the MACC Director for the state of Perlis.

Among the objectives of the meeting was to share experience and best practices on corruption prevention and eradication efforts through collaboration of border enforcement agencies. This was in accordance to Article 48 in UNCAC, whereby MACC and NACC has signed a MoU to signal their commitment to establish long term cooperation to prevent and eradicate corruption. The meeting therefore proposed the following:

- MoU Meeting to be held by states sharing the border with Thailand, namely Kedah, Kelantan, Perak and Perlis
- MoU Meeting shall be an annual event held alternately in the states of Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Perak as well as Thailand. State MACC Offices shall be involved to assist the Secretariat as regards preparation of the meeting.



TRIPARTITE SPORTS TOURNAMENT BETWEEN SPRM, CPIB AND BMR BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

The programme hosted by the BMR Brunei Darussalam at the Brunei Darussalam National Sports Complex attracted the participation of the MACC and the CPIB. The top management and officials of the MACC Headquarters as well as the MACC Sabah and MACC Sarawak emerged as the overall champions in the event. The MACC Contingent which was led by the Deputy Chief Commissioner (Operations) Dato' Sri Mohd Shukri bin Abdull, successfully defended the title won during the first tripartite sports festival held in Kuala Lumpur in 2014.

The objective of the event was to strengthen the cooperation between the BMR, MACC and CPIB aside from performing their international duties. The Singapore Contingent included 72 officials led by the CPIB Director, whereas the MACC was represented by 30 officials led by the Deputy Chief Commissioner (Operations). Among the sports contested were futsal, volleyball, badminton, basketball and bowling. The MACC managed to wrest the overall trophy

The closing ceremony was performed by the BMR Brunei Darussalam Director-General YM Datuk Paduka Hj Mohd Juanda A Rashid.

Such a bond between the agencies involved was a testament to the strong cooperation established between the MACC and the CPIB since 2008. Meanwhile, the bilateral cooperation between the MACC and the BMR Brunei Darussalam has been established since 2006. Programmes such as this can forge a stronger working relationship between these three agencies.

FOREIGN DELEGATION VISIT TO MACC

The MACC has become a source of reference and a place to share experience as regards corruption prevention among international organisations. In 2015, a total of 113 delegates from 13 countries and international bodies have visited the MACC. The details are as shown in APPENDIX 12:



“

*I look for three things, in hiring people. The first is personal **INTEGRITY**, the second is intelligence and the third one is a high energy level. But, if you don't have the first, the other two will kill you*

Warren Buffett. CEO, Berkshire Hathaway

”

PROFESIONALISM

A blurred background image showing several people in a meeting or collaborative work environment. The image is out of focus, emphasizing the overall atmosphere of professional interaction. A solid orange vertical bar is visible on the right edge of the image.

EXCELLENCE AND PROFESSIONALISM

EXCELLENCE AND PROFESSIONALISM

“...It is important for MACC to excel in order to increase confidence and improve public’s perception of the effectiveness of corruption prevention efforts based on the principles of independence, transparency and professionalism. Therefore, efforts to build good and noble character must be given attention. This does not solely depend on the ability to transform operational and technological systems but is closely linked to the quality of an organisation’s human capital...”

Tan Sri Abu Kassim bin Mohamed
MACC Chief Commissioner

To face an ever challenging environment, it is of utmost importance for the MACC to emphasise on integrity, commitment and excellent service of its staffs. In addition, the management must not forsake the efforts to provide motivation and encouragement to the staff in order for them to scale greater heights and be more diligent in achieving the MACC’s goals to ensure the nation is free of corruption.

Apart from focusing on operational and preventative activities, the MACC has also turned its attention towards integrity management, organisational psychology and complaints management involving its staff. Details of the related activities are as follows:

1. INTEGRITY MANAGEMENT

As an enforcement agency, the MACC is not excluded from being faced with external and internal threats. These threats are closely linked to the integrity and ethics of the MACC staff which can affect the performance

as well as the productivity of the Commission.

Based on the MACC’s objectives and the Integrity Plan 2011-2015, various initiatives to foster excellence in work culture have been implemented to achieve the target set. Thus, a myriad of activities have been organised to shape and instil integrity and excellent character among the MACC staff with the aim to increase awareness, understanding and enculturation of good values in carrying out the responsibilities accorded to them.

Among the programmes implemented throughout 2015 are as follows:

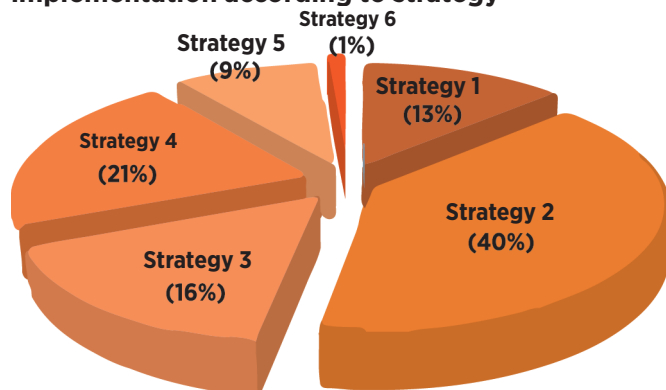
1.1 Shaping Excellence in Organisation through the Culture of Integrity

In 2015, a total of 1,050 programmes and activities to create a culture of integrity were held throughout the MACC. These programmes were implemented in accordance to the strategies as shown in TABLE 47.

TABLE 47: Implementation of Programmes/Activities by Strategy

No.	OBJECTIVE OF STRATEGY	TOTAL PROGRAMME/ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTED
1.	Strategy 1 – Shaping Human Capital with Integrity	138
2.	Strategy 2 – Strengthening the Culture of Integrity and Innovation	416
3.	Strategy 3 – Improving service delivery system	168
4.	Strategy 4 – Empowering governance and discipline management	220
5.	Strategy 5 – Increasing and acknowledging integrity and performance	96
6.	Strategy 6 – Enhancing Rehabilitation Programme	12
TOTAL		1,050

The objective of the programme is to groom the MACC staffs with integrity. Hence, all the activities conducted are able to instil the culture of integrity which can improve governance, enhance the capability of the MACC to become more innovative, and increase performance.

Chart 4: Percentage of programme/activity implementation according to strategy

All the programmes and activities conducted are aimed at enhancing accountability and integrity of the MACC staff members. In addition they can also increase the MACC staff's compliance with the enforced law and regulations.

1.2 Programme to Increase Integrity of MACC Staff

A total of 4 programmes to increase integrity were held in the months of October and November 2015. These programmes involved 290 the MACC staff and were divided into four zones, namely the Northern, Eastern, Southern as well as the Labuan Zones. The objectives of the programmes are as follows:

- To increase integrity of the MACC staff;
- To foster better cooperation between the MACC staff in all zones;
- To discuss disciplinary issues in State the MACCs;
- To share mechanism and methods to handle disciplinary issues.

Participants gave a positive feedback on the programmes held. As a consequence, their understanding of the offenses and punishments stipulated in the Public Service Regulations (conduct and discipline) 1993 has tremendously improved.



Participants of the 'Increasing Integrity of MACC Staff Programme' in Baling, Kedah.



1.3 Integrity Assessment

A total of 72 integrity assessment sessions were conducted to gauge work value, positive outlook, social, ethics and behaviour of MACC staff. Various methods were employed to assess integrity and the accountability of each staff member in relation to different probable settings. The implementation of the integrity assessment is as follows:

- **Mystery caller**

Result of 48 'mystery phone calls' carried out revealed that the customer service standard provided by 16 MACC Call Centres (PTJ) was satisfactory. The MACC officers and staff were found to be well prepared in taking the calls in a courteous and friendly manner.

- **Mystery shopper (Mystery Shopping)**

Result of the 'mystery shopping assessment' reveals that:

- The standard of customer service and assistance provided was satisfactory;
- Safety aspects of the office blocks were good and well under control;
- The waiting spaces in the MACC office and facilities provided to guests were clean, reflecting a comfortable and cheerful environment.

- **Urine test**

The MACC had taken a proactive step by conducting urine test on its staff. The test was jointly conducted with the National Anti-Narcotics Agency (AADK), to ensure all the MACC staffs are free of drug abuse.

2. MANAGEMENT OF ORGANISATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

2.1 Management of organisational psychology

Excellence and professionalism are of utmost importance in the development of human capital in the MACC. This is in line with the MACC's Code of Ethics and Conduct as well as the Integrity Plan 2011-2015.

To achieve the objectives, various programmes based on the field of psychology in regard to development service, prevention, rehabilitation and crisis intervention have been implemented. They encompass the advisory service approach, consultation and admission, as well as organisation of programmes related to the development of organisational psychology service.

2.2 Efficient and Effective Personal Financial Management

A total of three Lectures on Personal Financial Management were given to those identified. The purpose of the programme is to enhance understanding and ability of the attendees to efficiently and effectively manage their finances.

The programme was jointly organised by the MACC and the Psychological Management Section, the Prime Minister's Department and also Credit Management and Counselling Agency (AKPK). The programme was held on 24 March, 23 June and 13 November 2015 in the MACC headquarters, Putrajaya.

2.3 Talk on Cybercrime "Effects and Consequences"

Some 251 officials from the MACC Headquarters, the Federal Territory of KL, Selangor, Negeri Sembilan, the Federal Territory Putrajaya and the MACA attended the talk on cybercrime, entitled "Effects and Consequences"

held on 20 May 2015. The talk was held in collaboration with the Cybercrime and Multimedia Investigation Division, Royal Malaysia Police, with the purpose of enhancing professionalism among MACC staff.



Talk on cybercrime "Effects and Consequences" by Investigating Officer from the Cybercrime and Multimedia Investigation Division, Royal Malaysia Police on 20 May 2015



2.4 Intervention and Officer Development

A total of 23 staff of the MACC were selected to undergo the Intervention and Officer Development Programme, held in Kem Bina Negara Tanjung Rhu, Sepang, Selangor from 4 to 8 October 2015. The programme feature a special module developed by

the Public Service Department (JPA) with the aim for participants to:

- i. Get to know themselves;
- ii. Understand others and the surrounding;
- iii. Adapt and integrate between themselves, others and the environment;
- iv. Manage themselves including from the aspects of thinking, attitude and behaviour; and
- v. Develop participants with strong will to surmount challenges.

Overall, the programme was a success in enhancing participants' understanding from 73 percent to 92 percent; which was an increase of 19 percent. This assessment was based on participants' understanding before and after the programme was conducted.

2.5 Motivational talk "Kerja Satu Ibadah" bring positive outcome

The programme was aimed at further increasing the motivation of MACC staff with regard to the responsibilities they have been entrusted with. The talk was delivered by Tuan Haji Hushim bin Haji Salleh from Motivational and Counselling Consultancy.

2.6 Creativity and Innovations

In conjunction with the MACC Innovation Day, with the theme "Sustainability of Innovation Driving Transformation", 2 MACC Divisions were selected as recipients of the 2015 MACC Innovation Certificate of Appreciation for the initiatives they have unveiled. The two Divisions are:

2.6.1 The Record Management and Information Technology Division for the products:

- i. Portal Star Grading (Provider-Based Evaluation - PROBE 2014);
- ii. Certificate of Transition of ISMS Standard ISO/IEC 27001:2005 to ISMS Standard ISO/IEC 27001:2015 ISMS for MACC in 2015;

- iii. Open Gov Asia “Excellence in Analytics Business Operations Award” and “Excellence in Analytics Employee Innovation Award”; and
- iv. Runner-up in the 2015 Creative and Innovative Group (KIK) Convention, Prime Minister’s Department.

2.6.2 The Security Division obtained 4-Star in the Security Protection Inspectorate Star Grading.

2.6.3 Aside from the above, the MACC Innovation Award 2015 was also presented to these winners:

i. Kedah MACC

Deriving bail extension card and special book for person detained by the MACC to facilitate extension of bail;

ii. Record Management and Information Technology Division

Developing online system to facilitate tracking of individual record for the

purpose of promotion/award and related matters;

iii. Pulau Pinang MACC

Internal monitoring by the Director and Deputy Director as well as several officers in the State Finance Unit to ensure no queries on audit as well as excellent financial performance.



Deputy Chief Commissioner (Prevention) Dato' Sri Hj Mustafar Bin Hj Ali visiting the Creative and Innovative Group (KIK) Convention (KIK) booth during MACC Innovation Day on 15 November 2015.



MACC Chief Commissioner Tan Sri Abu Kassim Mohamed with winners of the MACC Innovation Award in conjunction with MACC Innovation Day on 24 November 2015.

3. COMPLAINTS MANAGEMENT

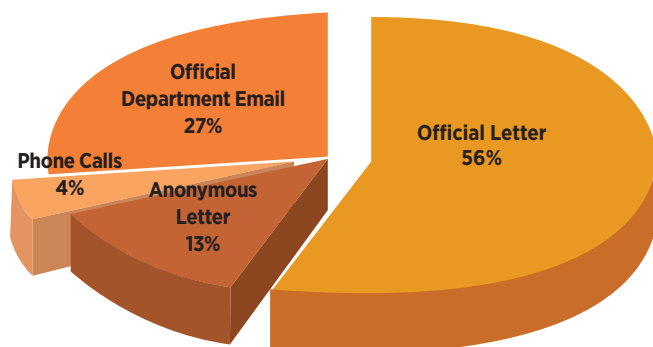
3.1 Acceptance of and actions on complaints

In 2015, the MACC Disciplinary Committee (JKA) organised 6 meetings, comprising three meetings in the MACC Headquarters, Putrajaya and one each in the MACC Pulau Pinang, the MACC Negeri Sembilan and the MACC Labuan. These meetings were conducted to monitor action taken on 95 complaints involving MACC personnel. The breakdown of complaints is shown in TABLE 48..

TABLE 48: Number of complaints according to channel

NO	CHANNEL	TOTAL
1.	Official Letter	53
2.	Anonymous Letter	12
3.	Phone Calls	4
4.	Official Department Email	26
TOTAL		95

Chart 5: Percentage of complaints received according to channel in 2015



Actions had been taken on all 95 complaints as illustrated in TABLE 49.

TABLE 49: Number of complaints and actions

NO. OF COMPLAINTS	ACTIONS
26	Disciplinary Investigation Paper
6	Disciplinary Board Paper
56	Small envelope
1	Investigation file (attached)
2	Distribute to Division/State
1	Penyelesaian Dalaman
2	No Further Action (NFA)
1	Considered for opening of Investigation Paper

Findings of the monitoring revealed that the average time taken for Investigation Paper to be completed was 32 days, as opposed to the time stipulated which was 60 days.

3.2 Disciplinary Vetting and Assets Declaration

A total of 1,455 disciplinary vetting and declaration of assets were processed, as shown in TABLE 50.

Table 50: Disciplinary Vetting

No.	Type of Vetting	Total
1.	Furthering studies	47
2.	Retirement	14
3.	Service confirmation	182
4.	Resignation	6
5.	Acting	85
6.	Promotion	777
7.	Conferred title/medal/award	64
8.	Courses	20

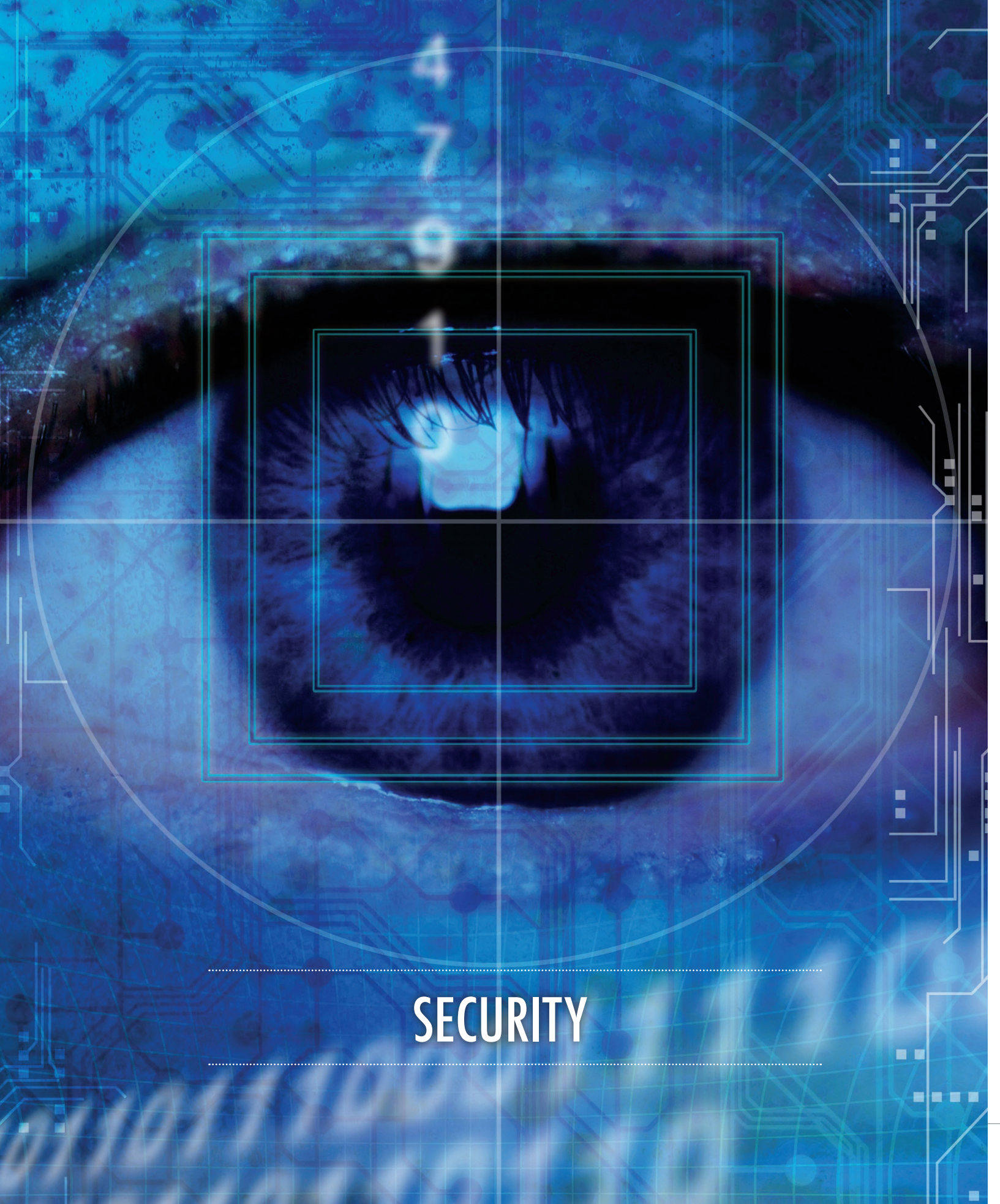


No.	Type of Vetting	Total
9.	Courses overseas	25
10.	New position/interview	2
11.	Excellent service	177
12.	Salary increase	3
13.	Secondment	13
14.	Secondment to other department	8
15.	Assist in investigation	2
16.	Disciplinary proceeding status	16
17.	Probation period extended	2
18.	Filling in at Foreign Representative Office	4
19.	Application to work overtime	1
21.	Policy paper preparation	1
22.	Interview	6
Total		1,455

Vetting was conducted to ensure all the MACC staff are clear of any wrongdoing and disciplinary actions will only be considered with regard to the objectives listed in TABLE 50.

4. BEHAVIOURAL MANAGEMENT

A total of 18 disciplinary actions had been taken against the MACC staff throughout 2015, involving 13 officers and 4 common user staff. All the actions taken against MACC staff found to be guilty are announced to everyone in the MACC through email and also gazetted. These actions are a reminder to MACC staff to abide by the law and regulations, and are also testament to the MACC's firm and uncompromising stance against any wrongdoing involving its staff.



SECURITY

SECURITY

Management of security protection is an important element in the MACC. It encompasses aspect of physical, documents and personnel security in ensuring the MACC is secured from various threats and breach.

Throughout 2015, among the activities and achievements in the Management of Security Protection included Security Protection Audit, Lockup Safety Monitoring, MACC Security Convention as well as the MACC Security Threats & Risk Management Programme. Apart from the activities and programmes implemented, another important element is witness protection as a witness is an important asset in ensuring success or failure of MACC's investigation on corruption cases.

The important activities for strengthen security protection are as follows:

1. SECURITY PROTECTION AUDIT

The role and continuous commitment of the Management of Security Protection towards the aspect of security such as in prioritising budget allocation is evident in ensuring success of the planned policy. Hence, a measurement mechanism has been developed to measure the standard of the MACC's office security on a regular basis.

The MACC Office Security Audit is conducted every year to ensure implementation of and compliance with Security Directive is at the highest level. Thus, the MACC Management of Security Protection has become one of the Key Performance Indicators

referred to by the MACC Chief Commissioner, Deputy Chief Commissioner and the MACC State and Division Directors.

The Security Audit Assessment is divided into two categories, namely the Security Protection Inspectorate which is conducted in the MACC Headquarters and Security Protection Inspection for State MACC offices.

The objectives of the audit are to gauge the level of implementation and compliance with the Government Security Directive in MACC Headquarters and the State offices through physical inspection and documentation. The details are as follows:

1.1 Security Protection Inspectorate in MACC Headquarters

Security Protection Inspectorate (IKP) in the MACC Headquarters was conducted by the Office of MACC Chief Security Inspectorate Division (KPKK). Starting in 2015, IKP was conducted in the MACC Headquarters with a score as shown in FIGURE 8.

FIGURE 8: Security Protection Inspectorate in MACC Headquarters.



Such an achievement is proof of the management's commitment on the aspect of security. This has also led to improvement on the level of accountability and integrity of MACC officers and has propelled the MACC as an anti-corruption body which is independent transparent, and professional, in line with its "Jihad Against Corruption".

1.2 Security Protection Inspection for State MACC Offices

The Security Protection Inspection for the MACC State offices was also conducted to measure the implementation of and compliance with the Security Directive enforced in the MACC State Offices. Throughout 2015, the security inspection was carried out in 17 State offices, with the details as shown below:

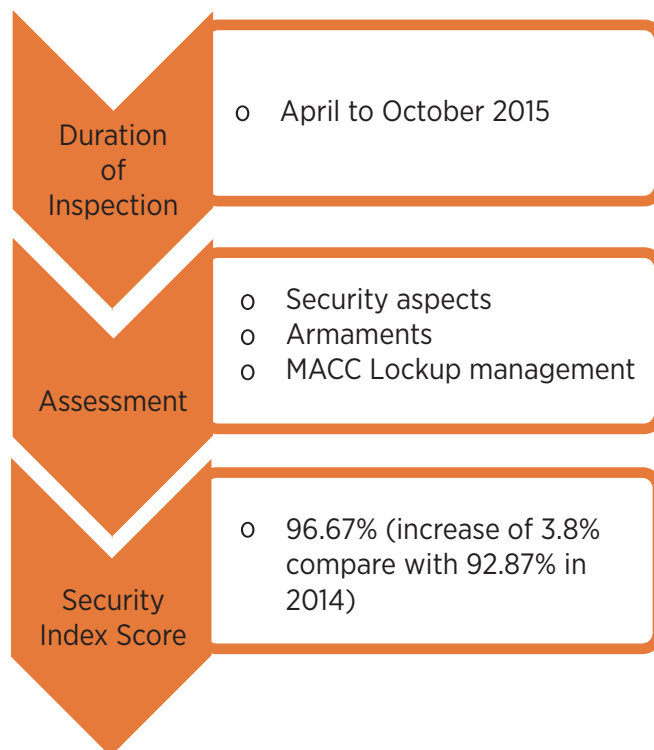


FIGURE 9: Security Protection Inspection for State MACC offices in 2015.

Improvement in the Security Index Score from 92.87 percent in 2014 to 96.67 percent in 2015 was a clear indication of MACC continuous effort and commitment to ensure prioritising aspect of security.

2. LOCKUP SECURITY MONITORING, MACC INTEGRITY ASSURANCE

As of 2015, the MACC manages a total of 12 lockups across Malaysia which was gazetted under the Prison Act 1995 and MACC Act 2009. All the lockups are equipped with Close Circuit TV (CCTV) system. Aside from monitoring, the safety feature is also proof of the MACC's accountability and integrity.

Monitoring of the lockups is given priority in order to ensure they are in the best condition, to avoid negative public perception regarding the safety of MACC detainees.

3. MACC SECURITY CONVENTION

The MACC Security Convention Series 1 with the theme “Integrity and Security, the Catalyst for the Jihad against Corruption” was held from 2 to 4 March 2015 in Port Dickson, Negeri Sembilan. The convention which was jointly organised by the Office of Chief Security of the Government, the Royal Malaysia Police and the Cyber Security Malaysia, attracted the participation of 70 security officers and assistant security officers of department and the MACC security unit chiefs for division, state and branch.

The convention was the best platform to the MACC Security Management Committee, chaired by the MACC Deputy Chief Commissioner (Management and Professionalism) Dato’ Sri Mohd Jamidan bin Abdullah, to resolve issues relating to security of the MACC offices, aside from coordinating law enforcement and compliance with security directive. As a consequence, a resolution was passed. The details of the resolution were as stated in FIGURE 10.



MACC Security Management Committee in convention



Convention Participants



Macc Security Convention 2015

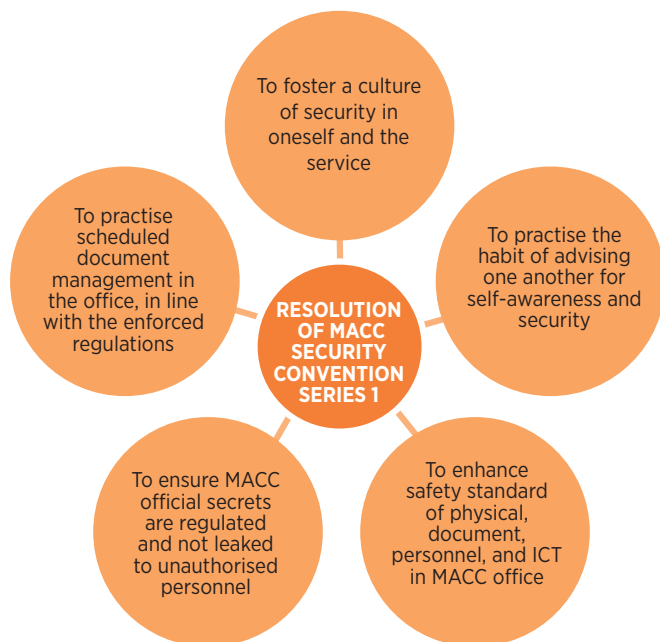


FIGURE 10: Resolution of MACC Security Convention Series 1, 2015

4. RISK MANAGEMENT AND MACC SECURITY THREAT

The Risk Management and the MACC Security Threat Programme was held from 11 to 13 November 2015, and attended by 30 participants consisting of State MACC and Branch Security Unit Chiefs and representatives of the MACC Operations Division. The main objective of the programme is to provide exposure and strengthen knowledge on the risks involved whilst at work.



Briefing by MACC Security Division Director



Participants in the Risk Management and MACC Security Threat Programme

5. WITNESS PROTECTION WINS PUBLIC'S CONFIDENCE

Members of society are the main assets of the MACC, as they are the source of information. In addition, the cooperation to become a witness is the contributing factor in the success of a case taken to court. The public's confidence in the MACC must be given attention at all times. The MACC has always prioritised this aspect by providing protection to those willing to come forward.

The MACC through the Escort and Protection Branch has 5 escort teams, with each team member highly trained to provide protection to witness before and while a case is on trial. The Escort and Protection Branch is always prepared for any threat.

The Witness Protection Act 2009 is enforced by the Witness Protection Division (BPS) in the Prime Minister's Department, which has also given cooperation in the application submitted by the MACC as regards witness protection.

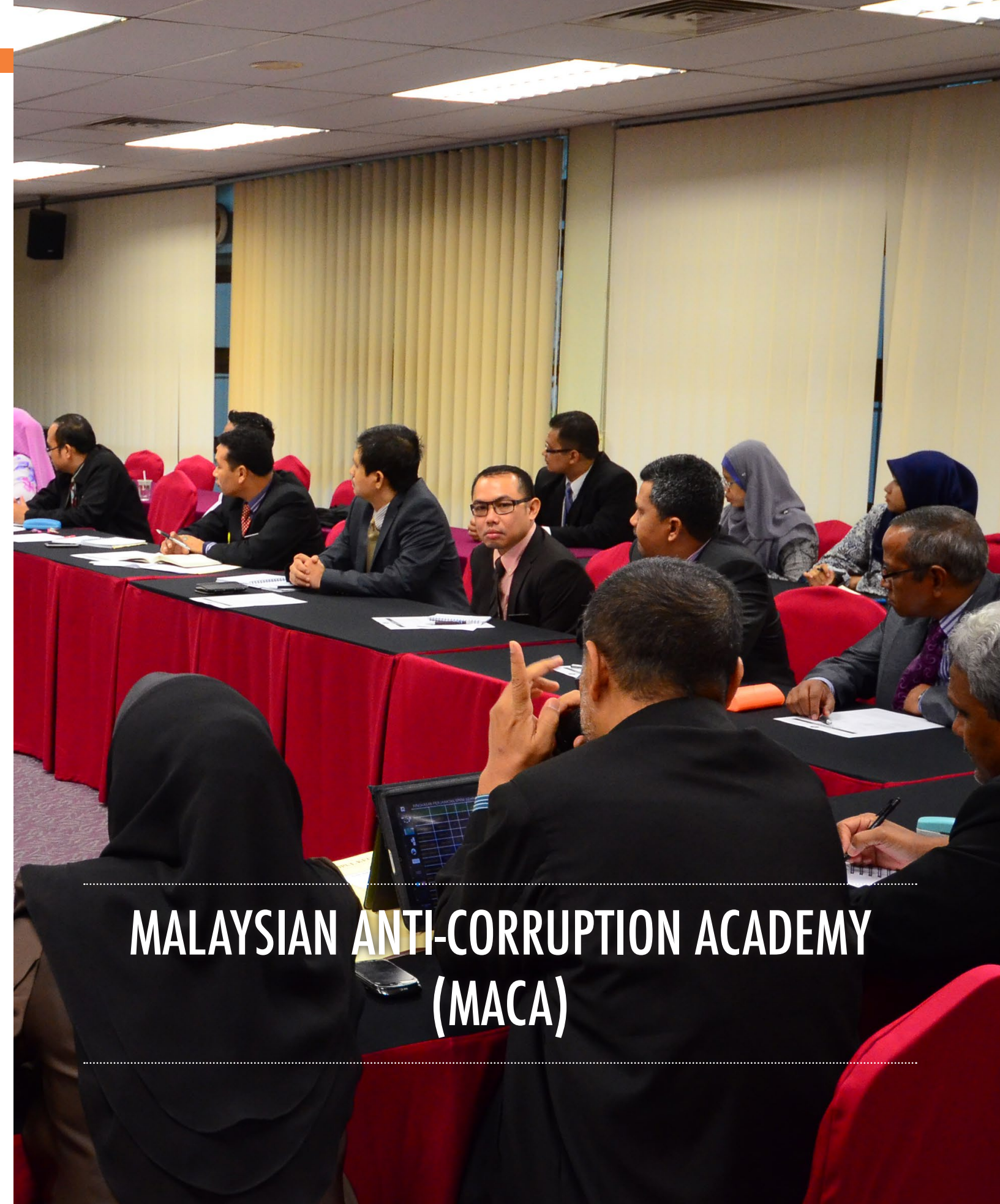
Before the formal approval process through BPS can be carried out, the witness will be given an interim protection by the MACC to determine the level of his cooperation and confidence as a witness. The witness is protected during his daily activities and while assisting investigation in the MACC or if required to turn up in court.

The level of cooperation shown by the society is testament to the trust and confidence the MACC continues to garner, even during challenging times. The MACC strives to enhance its service and security standard including through provision of logistic facilities. The MACC's top management is always aware and will continue to give serious attention to the issue of witness protection.

Therefore, this aspect of corporate social responsibility and image shouldered by the MACC will be improved, as it plays a significant role in the MACC's mission to ensure security within an organisation.



Officers from MACC Escort and Protection Branch during training



MALAYSIAN ANTI-CORRUPTION ACADEMY (MACA)

MALAYSIAN ANTI-CORRUPTION ACADEMY

As the only anti-corruption training centre in Malaysia, the main focus of the MACA is to empower human capital through the strengthening of knowledge and skills amongst the MACC personnel, to prepare for duty in the prevention of corruption, embezzlement and abuse of position.

With the advent of information and communication technology, the task faced by the MACC as well as other enforcement agencies to eradicate corruption has become even more challenging, and requires the use of appropriate methodologies suitable with this time and age. Therefore, the MACC has taken the lead by organising appropriate programmes to equip the human capital to become highly skilful. Also given emphasis are aspects of integrity and spiritual empowerment to ensure MACC personnel are able to carry out their duty in a professional manner.

The scope of the MACA functions has been widened to provide training to officers from various agencies, either from the public or private sectors. After almost 10 years of its establishment, the MACA has become an anti-corruption centre of excellence renowned throughout the Asia Pacific region and until today, The MACA is comprised of the following academic clusters, namely:

i. International Studies Cluster

- ii. Foundation Training Cluster
- iii. Corporate Integrity Development Cluster
- iv. Planning, Research and Development Cluster
- v. Investigation and Forensics Cluster
- vi. Intelligence and Detection Cluster
- vii. Legal and Prosecution Cluster
- viii. Corruption Prevention and Management Cluster
- ix. MACC Leadership Excellence Cluster
- x. Ethics and Professionalism Cluster

The MACC's commitment is confirmed through the establishment of the MACA Strategic Plan which clearly outlines its direction to become a world class anti-corruption centre of excellence.a.

MACA ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2015

One of the MACA's successes was when various international institutions and organisations voiced their intention to not only collaborate with the MACA, but acknowledge the training centre as a source of reference pertaining to corruption prevention. The MACA has therefore been able to provide trainers, obtain specialist service, develop training module, and conduct courses, seminars and workshops in the aspect of prevention and eradication of corruption.

In order to fulfil its role, bilateral and multilateral cooperation with regional anti-corruption agencies has been established in 2015, involving:

- i. Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) Hong Kong;
- ii. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) United States;
- iii. Biro Mencegah Rasuah (BMR) Brunei Darussalam;
- iv. Korea Independent Commission Against Corruption (KICAC) Republic of Korea;
- v. Komisi Pembenterasan Korupsi (KPK) Indonesia;
- vi. Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau (CPIB) Singapura; dan
- vii. National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC) Thailand

To enhance the skills and professionalism of the MACC officers, the MACA has prepared various in-service training comprising development of modules for investigation, prosecution, intelligence, community education, inspection and consultation, work ethics, management and finance, security, leadership, training of trainers, information technology, and languages especially English language.

1. SCALING GREATER HEIGHTS AT THE WORLD STAGE

As one of the best providers for anti-corruption learning, the capability of MACA has attracted interest and confidence of the international community. Since its establishment, the MACA has drawn participants from the world over to enrol in its courses, under the cluster of International Studies on prevention of corruption.

The MACA has also conducted training based on requests by international agencies (customised courses). Among them are foundations training courses, financial investigation and corruption, and prosecution, apart from courses on ethics and integrity. The international agencies that had undergone training in the MACA include:

- i. Government Inspectorate of Vietnam;
- ii. Republic of Kazakhstan Civil Service;
- iii. Fiji Independent Commission Against Corruption;
- iv. Bhutan Anti-Corruption Commission;
- v. Attorney General Office, Anti-Corruption Unit, European Police Mission in Afghanistan;



The Executive Certificate Course for Strategic Management of Anti-Corruption



Corruption Risk Management (CRM) course for ACA Egypt



Participants in the Intelligence Based Investigation (IBI) course (IBI).

- vi. KPK Indonesia;
- vii. Anti-Corruption for Palestine;
- viii. Administrative Control Authority (ACA) Cairo, Egypt;
- ix. Commission for the Investigation of Abuse of Authority (CIAA) Officials, Nepal; dan
- x. Anti-Corruption Commission of Maldives (ACC) Republic of Maldives.

Among the programmes and courses attended by international agency participants in 2015 include as follows:-

1.1 MACA expands training overseas

MACA's commitment is not only seen domestically, but has reached foreign shores. Thus far, the MACA has been requested to send its Subject Matter Experts in the field of anti-corruption to Maldives, Fiji, Nepal and more recently Bhutan. Such a programme is considered a smart partnership initiative to foster a closer relation between Malaysia and the host countries. In Bhutan, the MACC assisted the Bhutan Anti-Corruption Commission in preparing its training Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and using

of the latest technical equipment for intelligence activities. Aside from that, the MACC also shared the Integrity Management and Ethics Programme with its Bhutan counterpart. As a consequence, the Bhutan Anti-Corruption Commission has also asked MACA to provide experts to increase knowledge and skills of the country's civil servants, pertaining to ethics and integrity.

2. SUSTAINING THE INTEGRITY AGENDA

The MACA has been successful in reinforcing its role as the domestic integrity and training hub for anti-corruption to meet the needs of the public and private sectors. In relation to this, the Corporate Integrity Development Centre (DIDC) is established to conduct the programme for a Certified Integrity Officer (CeIO).

Since the introduction of the CeIO programme, an interesting development can be seen as more and more officers of both the government and private sectors have shown interest to enrol in the programme. The positive trend of increasing number of participants also shows the awareness for organisation management to include an element of integrity has gained momentum.



MACC Deputy Chief Commissioner (Management and Professionalism) Datuk Seri Hj Zakaria bin Hj Jaffar, MACA Director Dato' Abdul Wahab bin Abdul Aziz and MACC PenMas Division Deputy Director KPKPj Hj Abdul Samat bin Kasah during the SOP Preparation Training Session in Bhutan.

The CeIO also faces several challenges in an effort to ensure his/her relevance. The key challenge is to place himself/herself as an agent of change in promoting integrity amongst Malaysians. To achieve maximum impact, Heads of Departments are hoped to instruct officers who have participated in the CeIO course to carry out duties related to integrity.

FIGURE 11: The role and function of the Certified Integrity Officer (CeIO)



The CeIO is expected to be able to effectively perform the duties and responsibilities entrusted. This is an important challenge that needs to be passed by all CeIOs. In addition, the CeIO programme is also part of a learning process to create long-term positive values in management and administration.



CeIO Series 9 participants



CeIO participants discussing the challenges of CeIO as agents of change to enculture integrity amongst Malaysians



CeIO International participants during a Roundtable Discussion on the functions and scope of work of the Department and Organisation Integrity Unit in the respective country



Certified Integrity Officer (CeIO) Programme 4th Convocation Ceremony held on 9 April 2015 in the Putra World Trade Centre.

3. RECOGNITION THROUGHOUT 2015

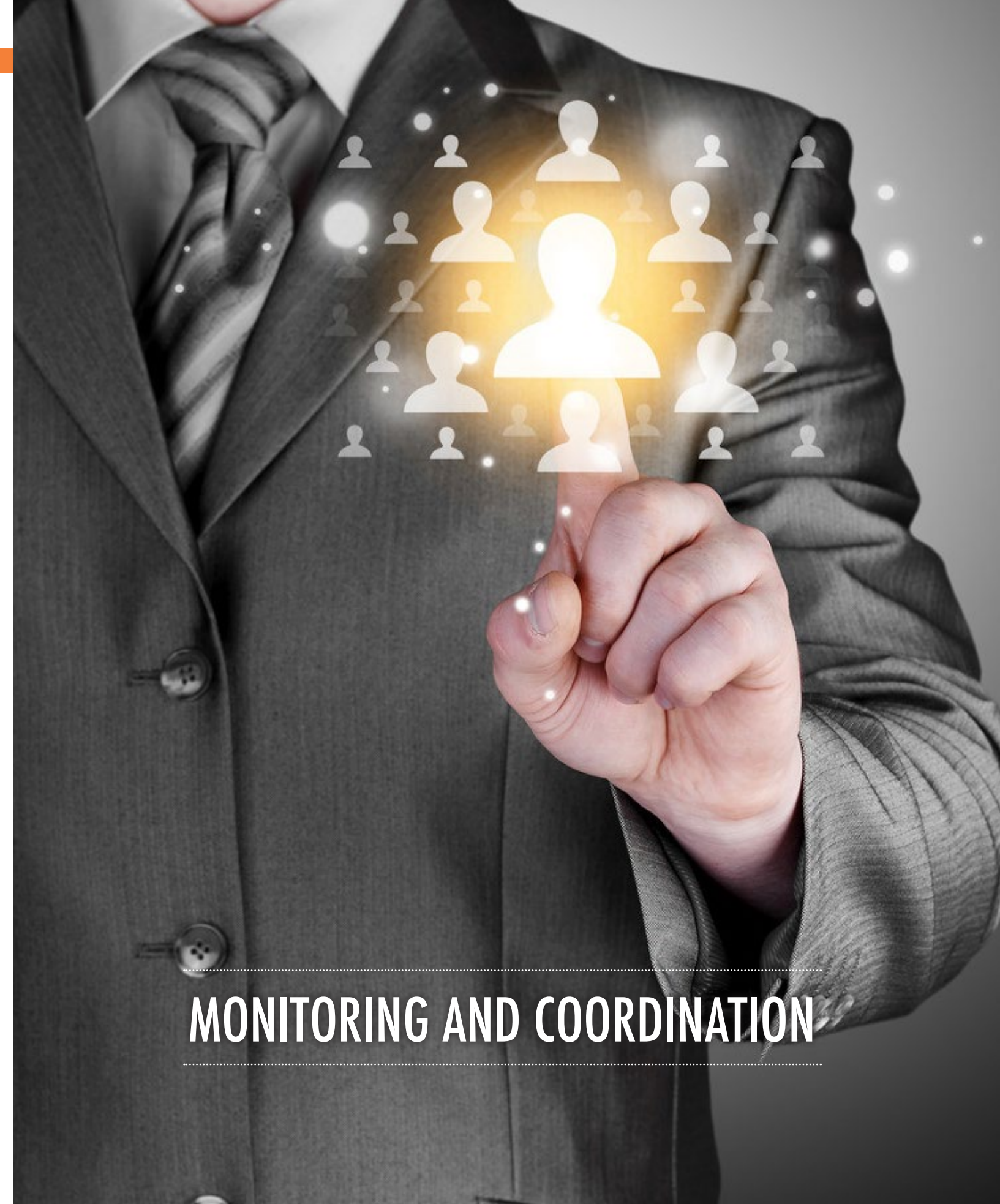
- 3.1 MACA's decade-long commitment and consistency gained regional recognition with the South East Asia Parties Against Corruption (SEA-PAC) accepting it as training hub and centre of excellence for the prevention of corruption in the Southeast Asian region;
- 3.2 Recognition by the Public Service Department and is listed as a Public Training Institute (ILA);
- 3.3 MACA's ability was acknowledged internationally when the training centre was chosen to develop and act as a learning centre for Module 6 of the Master of Corruption Studies (MACS) course, organised by the International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA), Vienna, Austria. This has boosted the image of the MACC and MACA as an international training hub;
- 3.4 The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) also recognises MACC in the implementation of international cooperation, crimes of corruption and law enforcement as enshrined in Chapters III and IV of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) where MACA has contributed in the development of training and learning. MACA is

also being recognised as one of the best schools in the world for the study of anti-corruption; and

- 3.5 MACA also acts as a platform for cooperation with the countries in the European Union regarding anti-corruption efforts at the international level. This is demonstrated by the placement of MACC officers in the Prevention of Corruption Directorate, the International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL), Lyon.

Way Forward

The MACA is serious in carrying out its role in institutionalising the knowledge, skills and establishment of a strong personality. This commitment is demonstrated through the development of a Strategic Plan that describes the MACA's clear direction which is to become a world class centre of excellence for the prevention of corruption. In general, the MACA hopes to emerge as a regional centre for ongoing efforts to improve the capacity and capability in fighting corruption.

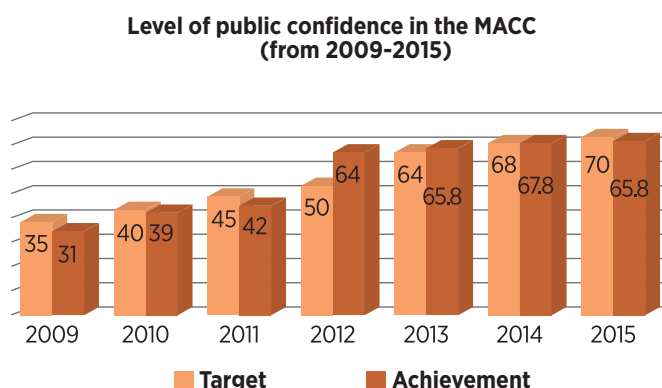


MONITORING AND COORDINATION

MONITORING AND COORDINATION

Growing public confidence in the MACC has become the main agenda in the transformation of the Commission. This is further strengthened by the strategy to create a Rakyat-Centric MACC, which remains as the main thrust.

Chart 6: Level of public confidence in the MACC (from 2009-2015)



The Study on Public Confidence in the MACC which has been completed reveals an uptrend beginning with 31% in 2009 to 67.8% in 2014. Nevertheless, there was a slight drop to 65.8% in 2015. Among the factors which have led to an increase in public confidence was the implementation of corporate responsibility through the principles of independence, transparency and professionalism, fostered across the organisation. However, to maintain such trust of the society, the MACC must continue to be committed and work together with the stakeholders closely linked to the Commission..

To ensure continual increase in public confidence, the Monitoring and Coordination Division of the MACC is responsible for monitoring and coordinating the implementation of strategic measures taken. The division is also responsible for assisting the MACC Chief Commissioner to ensure that every strategy and activity in the programme is carried out to achieve the highest output.

1. MONITORING AND COORDINATION OF KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS [KPI] AND MACC STRATEGIC IMPLEMENTATION

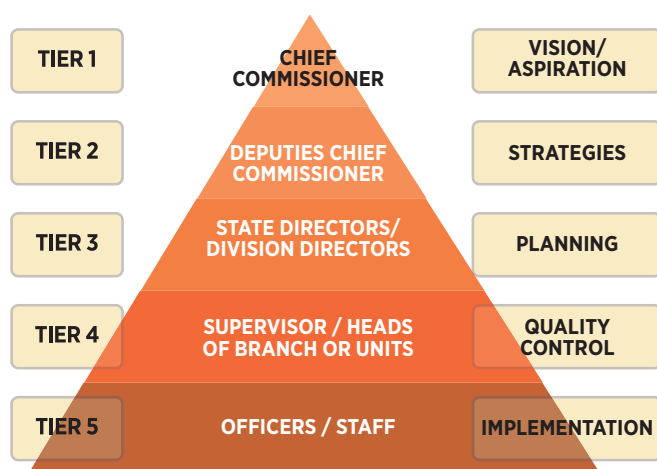
1.1 Key Performance Indicators (KPI)

The Key Performance Indicators (KPI) is a mechanism to help the MACC define and measure progress towards achieving its objectives and direction. The KPI is a quantitative measure which also reflects the critical success factors of the Commission.

It has also become one of the strategic measures for achieving the objectives of the MACC in continuously combating all forms of corruption, abuse of authority and misappropriation. Indirectly, this strategy was developed to achieve the MACC's vision of creating a society free from corruption as well as propel the MACC as a world-class anti-corruption agency.

The MACC KPI management in 2015 is a continuation of the work done in 2014. The 2015 MACC KPI uses a template coordinated by the Public Service Department (JPA), which includes three main clusters, namely joint responsibility, specific responsibility and personal effectiveness. Each cluster has a weighted value determined by the dimensions of each Tier stage, as described in Figure 12.

FIGURE 12: KPI development structure



The above diagram of the KPI Development Structure shows the implementation of KPI to begin with Tier 1 (Chief Commissioner), Tier 2 (Deputies Chief Commissioner), Tier 3 (State and Division Directors), Tier 4 (Supervisors) and Tier 5 (Officers / Staff).

For starters, in 2014, the implementation of the KPI involved only Tier 1 to Tier 3.

To ensure effective management of performance benchmarking, the monitoring, coordination and implementation of KPI development in the MACC was also implemented to achieve and fulfil the targets set. Moreover, it also serves to ensure interlocking of KPI at each level (Tier) with the full support of the structure below.

The spirit of teamwork implemented through this monitoring and coordination measure has injected renewed vigour and commitment of all staff members to contribute to the achievement of the organisation. This is evidenced with the consent of all parties to extend the implementation of KPI on all civil servants in Tier 4 and Tier 5 in the MACC since 2015. This is an achievement to be proud of in order to realise the implementation of KPI benchmarking in the MACC.



2015 KPI signing ceremony by MACC Top Management



2015 MACC KPI Management Book Presentation
Ceremony

The MACC KPI was made through mutual agreement with each personnel from Tiers 1 to 5. The KPI was signed by everyone according to the KPI template of their responsibilities.

1.2 Success of the KPI

The MACC Citizen Centric strategy which has thus far been pursued has not only succeeded in increasing public confidence in the Commission but also managed to improve the commitment and performance of MACC staff members. This is testament to the success of the MACC's transformation; resulting in the positive impact being felt by all parties.

2. INSPECTORATE UNIT COMPLIANCE

To establish comprehensive compliance by the State and Division MACC officers and staff, monitoring and coordination of the implementation of all MACC programmes and activities have been steadily carried out. This step is to ensure all directives issued by the MACC management are in force and complied with.

The objective of this monitoring being carried out through inspection by the Inspectorate Unit are to assess;

- The level of understanding of MACC officers
- The level of compliance with the Standing Orders, Circulars, Directives and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)
- The level of implementation of rules and procedures
- The functionality of the equipment provided

Based on the domain, the 2015 inspection targets are as follows:

- Investigation Division
- Community Education Division
- Inspection and Consultancy Division
- Security Division
- Financial Management Division

The methods of inspection include face to face interviews and physical examination through review of files, records and documents.

In 2015, monitoring through the implementation of inspectorate in the MACC offices has focused on the above five domains. A total of 16 State MACC and five Divisions, namely the Investigation Division, the Intelligence Division, the Special Operations Division, the Forensic Division and the Inspection and Consultations Division were examined in early 2015.

3. CAPACITY MANAGEMENT COMPLIANCE

Monitoring and coordination are also performed on the following matters:

- Accountability Index
- Department of Accountant General's (AG) report of eSPKB Inspectorate
- Asset and store management Inspection Reports
- MACC Audit Report

3.1 Accountability Index

In addition to being an essential component of governance and accountability in measuring the KPI, the Accountability Index is also a major contributor that can affect perception and public confidence in the MACC. This step is an attempt to strengthen and improve the financial management system, especially in the State MACC offices and Branches acting as the Responsibility Centre (PTJ), to determine the minimum percentage of non-compliance.

3.2 Department of Accountant General's (AG) report of the electronic budgetary planning and control system (eSPKB) inspectorate)

On 11 June 2015, the MACC through the Monitoring and Coordination Division along with officers of the Finance, Account and Development Division, and the Management Services Division managed and supervised the Finance and Asset Management Pre Audit Inspection in the Negeri Sembilan MACC. As a result of the audit, several proposals were submitted for the purpose of corrective actions and improvements.

The objective of the inspection is to ensure that financial management at the MACC offices complies with the rules and procedures. In addition, the aim is to proactively improve the financial management of State MACCs prior to the audit by the Internal Audit Division of the Prime Minister's Department, the Department of Accountant General (JANM) or the National Audit Department (JAN). This inspection would indirectly help minimise auditing reprimands against the Negeri Sembilan MACC office.

The Internal Audit Division of the Prime Minister's Department has implemented a financial management audit of the Negeri Sembilan MACC office on 22-26 June 2015, with the latter achieving good financial management standard. The same process has been performed on all the State MACC and Divisions from time to time.



Monitoring and Coordination Division Director
Dato' Salim Sundar bin Abdullah chairing the MACC
Financial Accountability Index Management Meeting
of the Tawau MACC office

3.3 Store management compliance audit

The MACC Store Management Compliance Audit was conducted from 5 to 9 November 2015. The audit report was prepared and presented in the closing meeting held on 19 November 2015 for actions by the Store Management Unit, MACC Management Services Division.

The objective of the audit or review is to ensure the management of the MACC Headquarters major store in Putrajaya complies with the rules and procedures.

Meanwhile, from 15 to 17 November 2015, the audit based on Accountability Index was executed in Sabah MACC and Tawau MACC offices. As results of the audit, several recommendations have been made as regards remedial actions to be taken.

The inspection was also carried out at the Miri MACC branch, Sarawak from 7 to 9 December 2015. The closing meeting of inspection which involved the Head of Branch was held on 9 December 2015 to formulate and issue findings and recommendations for improvement to be taken by the Miri MACC branch.

Monitoring and coordination periodically made at each level have resulted in a favourable outcome.



The monitoring sessions have also become a means for strengthening teamwork, apart from being an avenue to share knowledge and suggestions for improvement pertaining to the KPI implementation process.

3.4 Capability Management Compliance

Monitoring and coordination were also carried out on the performance of contract for service and contract of service officers who are serving in MACC. The objective of the study was to assess whether the contract for service and contract of service personnel has excellently contributed to the organisation.

Conducted from October to November 2015, the study involved a total of 15 contract for service personnel (experts) appointed by Talent Corporation (M) Bhd as well as 32 contract of service officers appointed by the Public Service Department. The study report was presented by the Director of Monitoring and Coordination Division in the closing meeting session held on 5 November 2015 attended by the MACC management and all the officers involved.

The Effective and efficient management of the KPI monitoring and coordination will not only benefit the staff, but also assist the MACC in achieving the objectives set by the management. In the implementation of this KPI, the positive values expected to be instilled in the MACC staff are as follows:

1. Culture of excellence in carrying out duties and responsibilities;
2. Culture of precision timing to improve efficiency;
3. Culture of unwavering and unequivocal loyalty to MACC and the country;
4. Perseverance in the face of adversity;
5. Integrity In all matters pertaining to management and transactions; and
6. Demonstrate professionalism in discharging duties and corporate responsibility.



“

Put the right people with the complete skills to a certain position at the right time in order to get most effective results.

**Kofi Annan
UN Secretary-General**

I do not wish to borrow from the Treasury because I'm afraid of the day when my life comes to an end. I'm afraid you and all Muslims will say I took money from the Treasury for my personal use.

Khalifah Umar Ibni Khatab

”



Detailed information of changing business activity of subsidiaries

Month	Bar Value	Line Value
Jan.	340	260
Feb.	340	260
Mar.	120	120
Apr.	50	120
May	70	120
June	120	120
July	120	120
Aug.	320	120

MANAGEMENT SERVICES



MANAGEMENT SERVICES

MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Human Capital Transformation is to complement to the MACC Operations. This step shall help increase the capacity and professionalism of MACC officers, especially in the process of competence, accreditation, training and career development and officer placement and succession plans.

Strengthening the Organisation

Overall, the number of personnel in the MACC in 2015 totalled 2,944, with 86.3 percent positions being filled. Of the total, 1,717 positions were for MACC officers while the remaining 827 posts were for common user staff. The breakdown of designation is as follows:

**Overall
personnel
2,944**

TABLE 51: MACC Designation in 2015

GROUP	DESIGNATION	FILLED	VACANCY
MACC Top Management Officers	22	19	3
Common User Top Management Officers	5	4	1
MACC Management & Professional Officers	702	547	155
Common User Management & Professional Officers	136	95	41
MACC Support Officers I	1,296	1,151	145
Common User Support Officers I	535	495	40
Common User Support Officers II	248	230	18
TOTAL	2,944	2,541	403
PERCENTAGE OF POSITION FILLED (%)	100	86.3	13.7

This figure is based on the Establishment Warrant A179 and 188 of 2014, in which the Government approved the increase in the MACC establishment warrants of 146 posts for various grades. The increase was in line with the Government's decision to add 150 MACC officers each year. It also signaled the Government's commitment in the fight against corruption in order to improve Malaysia's ranking in the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) at the international level.

Government approved the increase in MACC designation warrants of 146 posts

Secondment of MACC to External Agencies

MACC has placed a total of 35 Certified Integrity Officers (CeIO) as cadres in Ministries, departments and public agencies selected due to than moderate and high corruption risk ratings. The MACC officers placed as CeIO can hopefully be bastions of internal control to the organisations in order to strengthen the integrity and prevention of corruption.

MACC Officer Career Development

In accordance with the requirements of government policy, officers with excellent track record are eligible for promotion. Thus in 2015, the MACC Transformation Programme continued with the promotion and evaluation of theirs in acting position as was done in the previous year. For the year 2015, the number of officers who have been promoted are as follows:

Table 52: Evaluation of the acting officers

NO.	NO. OF ACTING	NO. OF CANDIDATE	SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE
1.	Grade P52 to P54	27	15
2.	Grade P48 to P52	25	25
3.	Grade P44 to P48	40	26
4.	Grade P41 to P44	74	70
5.	Grade P29/P32 and P38 to P42	-	6
6.	Grade P32 to P38	18	15
7.	Grade P29 to P32	126	59
TOTAL		310	216

The MACC has also created acting positions for the Top Management to fill in key positions based on establishment warrant as follows:

TABLE 53: Acting Senior Management Candidates

NO.	ACTING	NO. OF CANDIDATE
1.	Grade JUSA B ke JUSA A (KUP)	1
2.	Grade JUSA C ke JUSA B (KUP)	-
3.	Grade P54 ke JUSA C <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By default Through operations 	3 2
TOTAL		6

* Acting Top Management Candidates are still awaiting Public Service Promotion Board (LKPPA) decision



Implementation of HRMIS

The Implementation of Human Resource Management and Information System (HRMIS) is one of the Key Performance Indicators (KPI) for the Chief Commissioner. On 30 November 2015, the MACC received a Certificate of Appreciation from the Public Service Department for achieving 100 per cent KPI in 2014.



MACC is among the agencies achieving 100% KPI HRMIS

In 2015, the overall performance of the HRMIS implementation is in accordance with the criteria of evaluation as follows:

Table 54: Criteria for performance evaluation of HRM implementation

NO.	MODULE / SUB MODULE	PERCENTAGE OF ACHIEVEMENT
1.	Purification of Data for 24 elements in the Personnel Data, Personal Records and Service Profiles in HRMIS	100
2.	Comparison between number of positions in HRMIS and MyPost	100
3.	Implementation of the Declaration of Assets through HRMIS	99.65
4.	Implementation of Annual Work Targets for 2015 through HRMIS	98.32
5.	Annual Performance Evaluation Report (LNPT) for 2015, through HRMIS	99.72

EFFORTS TO IMPROVE QUALITY OF SERVICE

In order to improve the quality of service, the MACC has also conducted a number of programmes and activities. Among them are:

Meet the Customers Day

The Meet the Customers Day was held on 21 May 2015 and 17 December 2015 at the Foyer, Level 5, the MACC Headquarters. The main objective is to provide an opportunity for MACC staff to voice any questions in relation to human resources matters.



Among the attendees to MACC Meet the Customers Day held at the Foyer, Level 5 of the MACC Headquarters

MACC Human Resources Convention

The MACC Human Resources Convention was held from 18 to 20 November 2015 in Melaka. The main objectives of the convention were as follows:

- To pass a resolution to address the issues arising in relation to human resource management in MACC;
- To enhance the implementation of rules, procedures and systems of work needed to be adopted by the management of human resources; and
- To conduct a brainstorming session for improving the quality of human resources services.



Among the sessions during MACC Human Resources Convention

Training programme for implementer group

In order to improve the quality of service of the Implementer Group, a number of training programmes / courses were held, including:

a. Department vehicle handling and driving course

A course in department vehicle handling and driving course in collaboration with Mitsubishi Motors Malaysia was held on 28 May 2015 at the Mitsubishi Training Centre, Petaling Jaya. The course was attended by 23 MACC drivers. It aimed to enhance their knowledge and skills on the correct and safe ways of vehicle handling and usage.

b. Government vehicle management workshops

A Government Vehicle Management Workshop was held from 28 to 30 October 2015 in the Permodalan Nasional Berhad (PNB) Port Dickson, Negeri Sembilan. The workshop was attended by all the officials of the States' and Divisions' Department of Transport Operators. The workshop aimed to ensure the department vehicle control management system has been implemented effectively, properly and in accordance with regulations.

Among the topics of discussion during the workshop was about managing vehicle logbook, vehicle maintenance and the online department vehicle management system (E-SpKJ) delivered by officials of the Ministry of Finance, Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur JKR Workshop, the Excellence & Professionalism Division and the Records Management and information Technology Division.



Department vehicle handling and driving course

c. Internal Learning Sessions

The internal learning sessions were held in accordance with Service Circular No. 6 of 2005 which aimed to:

- Improve the skills and knowledge on the functions and roles of officers in each Division;
- Increase understanding of work procedures, instructions and related circulars; and
- Produce competent and dedicated MACC staff.



Excellent Service Award Ceremony

In recognition of the achievements and outstanding performance of officers in 2014, the MACC Excellent Service Award Ceremony was held on 12 March 2015 at the Multipurpose Hall, Level B2, Complex D, Putrajaya. A total of 198 officers received the

Excellent Service Award (APC) in the event, which was officiated by Tan Sri Abu Kassim Mohamed, the MACC Chief Commissioner.



Recipients of the MACC Excellent Medal Award 2014

RETIREMENT OF MACC STAFF MEMBERS

A total of 45 MACC officers retired or left the service in 2015. The statistics of staff who have retired according to the categories of mandatory retirement, optional retirement, derivative pensions and for health reasons are as stated below:

TABLE 55: Statistics of Staff Retirement.

RETIREMENT	NO. OF STAFF
Mandatory	26
Optional	17
Derivative Pensions	1
Health Reasons	1
TOTAL	45

a. MACC Officers Retirement Ceremony 2015

The MACC also held a retirement ceremony on 12 October 2015, at The Everly Hotel, Putrajaya to celebrate the 45 staff members who retired in the year 2015. The ceremony was officiated by Tan Sri Abu Kassim Mohamed, the MACC Chief Commissioner and also attended by the Association of Former MACC Officers, the Complaints Committee Former Members, State and Division Directors and Senior MACC officers.



MACC Officers Retirement Ceremony 2015

b. Handing over of duty in conjunction with the retirement of Deputy Chief Commissioner (Management and Professionalism)

The handing over of duty by the Deputy Chief Commissioner (Management and Professionalism) Datuk Sri Hj. Zakaria bin Jaffar to Datuk Mohd Jamidan bin Abdullah was held on 3 August 2015 in conjunction with the retirement of Datuk Sri Hj. Zakaria bin Jaffar. The event was witnessed by the MACC Chief Commissioner Tan Sri Abu Kassim Mohamed.

In honour of the retiring Deputy Chief Commissioner (Management and Professionalism) Datuk Sri Hj. Zakaria bin Jaffar, a ceremony was held on 12 October 2015 at the Malaysia Anti-Corruption Academy (MACA), Kuala Lumpur.



Signing and Handing Over of Duty



Ceremony to honour Datuk Sri Hj Zakaria Jaffar in MACA

DEPARTMENT JOINT COUNCIL: CATALYST FOR EMPLOYEE & MANAGEMENT RELATION

The MACC Department Joint Council (MBJ) had successfully conducted four meetings, which were held to discuss and resolve matters such as the following:

- i. Welfare issues;
- ii. Financial matters;
- iii. Administration;
- iv. Service schemes and designation;
- v. Service matters; and
- vi. Other matters related to regulation and government policy and matters related to individual and personal problems.

The number of issues raised and resolved for 2015 were as follows:

TABLE 56: The number of issues raised and resolved in 2015

ITEM	TOTAL
Issues raised	20
Issues resolved	20
Percentage of resolution	100 %

“

“When we appoint someone to a (public) post and provide him with an allowance, anything he takes beyond that is an ill-gotten gain.

(Hadith narrated by Abu Dawud)

”



FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT

FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT

EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT OF OPERATING PROVISIONS

Effective financial management is important in the prudent preparation of financial provisions in accordance with the procedures in force.

**Operating provisions
RM294,326,800**

**Expenditure blocking
RM27,258,799**

In 2015, the MACC obtained operating provisions totalling RM294,326,800. As an austerity measure, the Ministry of Finance issued two Notices of Blocking totalling RM27,258,799 or 9.26 percent, bringing the total operating expenditure for 2015 to RM267,068,001. This means, the total allocation in 2015 was reduced by RM24,918,999 or 8.53 per cent compared to the previous year.

TABLE 57: Comparison of total annual allocations from 2012 to 2015

YEAR	10000 EMOLUMENT (RM)	20000 SERVICE AND ACQUISITION (RM)	30000 ASSETS (RM)	40000 GRANTS (RM)	TOTAL ALLOCATION (RM)
2012	116,499,100	90,429,100	4,032,500	327,800	211,288,500
2013	150,001,100	94,366,700	13,652,500	327,800	258,348,000
2014	172,611,330	107,247,526	11,259,160	868,984	291,987,000
2015	154,159,325	99,195,570	10,470,048	3,243,058	267,068,001

CHART 7: Comparison of total annual allocations from 2012 to 2015

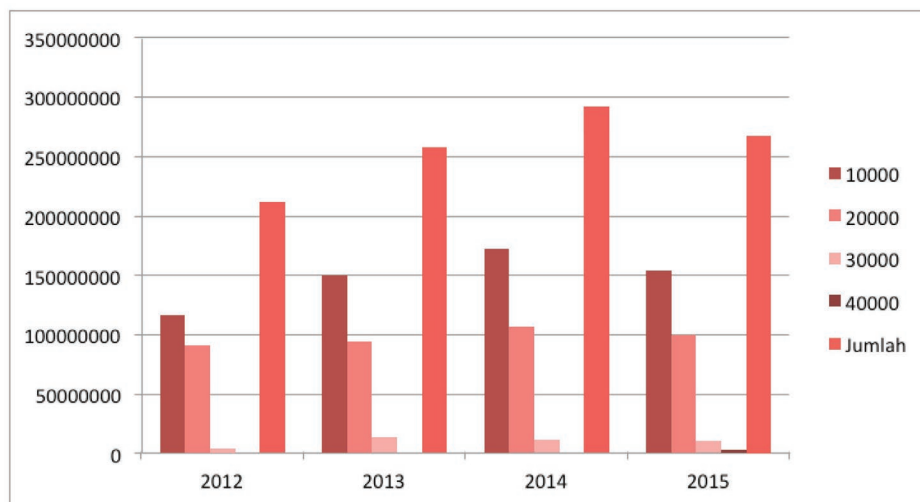
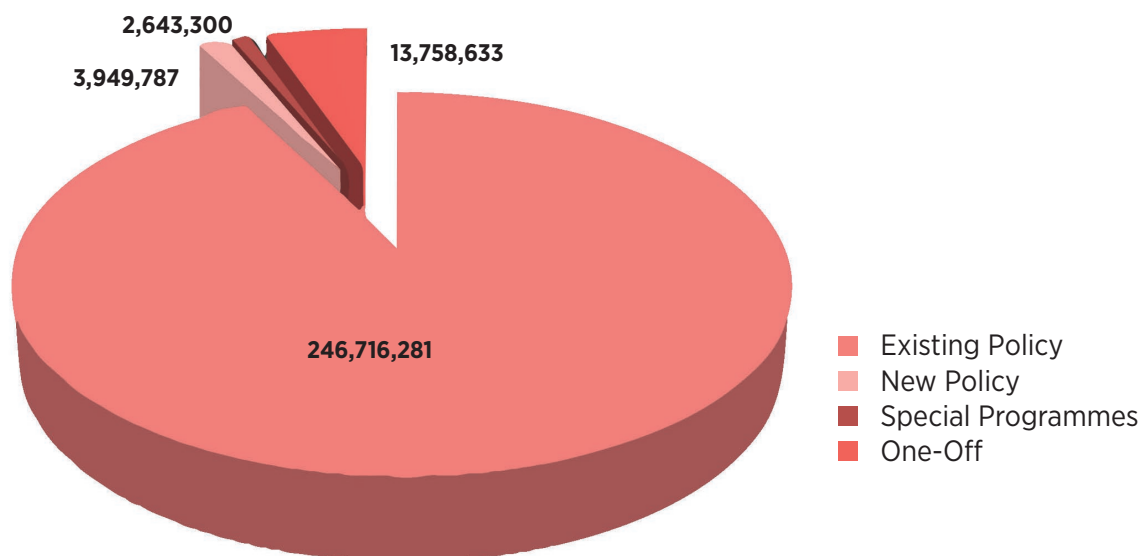


Chart 8: Distribution of MACC B09 operating expenditure for 2015





EXPENDITURE PERFORMANCE

In 2015, the overall performance of operating expenses amounted to RM265,065,786.59 or 99.25 percent of the total allocation of RM267,068,001.

The breakdown of the provision in accordance with the specified policies and expenditures are as shown in Table 58:

Table 58: Allocation - expenditure comparison according to policy

POLICY	ALLOCATION (RM)	EXPENDITURE(RM)	EXPENDITURE (%)
Existing Policy	246,716,281	245,294,457.37	99.42
New Policy	3,949,787	3,909,899.10	98.99
Special Programme	2,643,300	2,450,578.06	92.71
One-Off	13,758,633	13,410,852.06	97.47
TOTAL	267,068,001	265,065,786.59	99.25

EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT OF DEVELOPMENT ALLOCATIONS

In 2015, the MACC was allocated a sum of RM 18,475,000 for four the MACC Office Complex

development projects. The project list is as follows: :-

TABLE 59: Management of Development Allocations

NO	MACC OFFICE COMPLEX CONSTRUCTION PROJECT	ALLOCATION IN 2015 (RM)	FIRST AMENDMENT (RM)	SECOND AMENDMENT (RM)	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE (RM)
1.	Selangor	16,000,000	7,310,604.15	4,564,984.15	4,560,353.76
2.	Sarawak (renovation)	1,600,000	816,895.85	708,995.85	686,302.11
3.	Terengganu	875,000	110,000	74,737.10	74,737.10
4.	Pahang (NOC inherent details)	-	-	369,031.90	292,790.29
TOTAL		18,475,000.00	8,237,500	5,717,749	5,614,183.26

The actual expenses for the Provision of Physical Development Project until 31 December 2015 amounted to RM5,614,183.26 or 98.19 percent.

Meanwhile, actual expenditures for ICT projects totaled RM4,948,954.42 or 99.98 percent.

MACC OFFICE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT IN 2015

Terengganu MACC Office Construction

The Government, through the Economic Planning Unit (EPU) approved the Terengganu MACC Office Complex Construction Project on 28 October 2015. The complex is expected to be completed in 2018.

MACC Headquarters Office Construction

The project was approved in 2010, and is currently actively implemented through the Public Private Partnership (PPP) between the Public Private Partnership Unit (UKAS) of the Prime Minister's Department and the Putrajaya Holdings Sdn. Bhd. (PjH). It is expected to be completed in 2017.



Artist's illustration of Terengganu MACC Office



MACC Top Management's visit to the MACC Headquarters Office Project Site



PERFORMANCE OF 14-DAY BILL PAYMENT COMPLIANCE

Based on the Bills Processing Progress Report on Agencies under the Prime Minister's Department, the MACC has successfully cultivated the culture of bill payment within 14 days of receipt of a complete bill as stipulated in the Treasury Instruction 103. The MACC has also successfully completed the payment of bills by 97.16 percent in less than seven days. The breakdown of the performance of the flawless bill payment is as follows:

TABLE 60: Bill Payment Performance

DURATION	DAYS	NUMBER (UNIT)	PERCENTAGE (%)	VALUE (RM)
01/01/2015 – 31/12/2015	<7	16,619	97.16	58,845,610.05
	8 – 14	485	2.84	1,517,121.88
	15 >	-	-	-
TOTAL		17,104	100	60,362,731.93





APPENDIX

A close-up photograph of a white jigsaw puzzle. One piece in the center is a vibrant blue color, standing out from the rest. The puzzle pieces are interlocked, and the lighting creates soft shadows, emphasizing the three-dimensional nature of the pieces.

APPENDIX LIST


APPENDIX 1: List of CRM Workshop (page : 125)

NO.	DATE	DEPARTMENT
1	23-26 February 2015	Department of Agriculture Series 1/2015
2	24-26 February 2015	Syarikat Air Johor (SAJ)
3	23-26 Mac 2015	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (NRE)
4	24-27 Mac 2015	Kolej Kemahiran Tinggi MARA (KKTM) dan Institut Kemahiran MARA (IKM)
5	30 Mac – 1 April 2015	Department of Environment (JAS)
6	20-23 April 2015	Ministry of Domestic Trade, Co-operatives and Consumerism (KPDNKK)
7	20-22 April 2015	Giatmara Sendirian Berhad
8	5-7 May 2015	South East Johore Development Authority (KEJORA)
9	25-28 May 2015	Universiti Kuala Lumpur and Campuses Branch
10	8-10 June 2015	Government Departments and Private Agencies Malacca State
11	11-13 June 2015	National Civics Bureau
12	11-13 June 2015	Majlis Amanah Rakyat (MARA)
13	8-10 June 2015	Majlis Municipal Council (MPK)
14	8-11 June 2015	Universiti Kuala Lumpur and Campuses Branch
15	16 June 2015	TH Properties
16	29-30 June 2015	National Registration Department (JPN)
17	4-6 August 2015	Central Terengganu Development Authority (KETENGAH)
18	20-22 August 2015	Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) Series 1/2015
19	11-13 August 2015	Local Authority (PBT) Perak State
20	11-12 August 2015	Immigration Department of Malaysia
21	2-4 September 2015	Ministry of Finance Malaysia
22	8-10 September 2015	Malaysia Airport Holdings Berhad (MAHB)
23	10-12 September 2015	Ministry of Communication and Multimedia Commission
24	28-30 September 2015	Subang Jaya Municipal Council (MPSJ)
25	6-7 October 2015	Department of Fisheries Malaysia
26	8-9 October 2015	Ministry of Defence
27	18-20 October 2015	Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry
28	29 October 2015	Malaysia Administrative Modernisation and Management Planning Unit (MAMPU)
29	2-4 November 2015	Syariah Court Department of Perak State
30	16-18 November 2015	Ministry of Home Affairs (KDN)

	DATE	DEPARTMENT
31	11-12 November 2015	Malaysia Administrative Modernisation and Management Planning Unit (MAMPU)
32	18-21 November 2015	Ministry of Plantation Industries and Commodities (MPIC)
33	23-24 November 2015	Public Works Department (JKR)
34	24-26 November 2015	Royal Malaysia Custom (JKDM)
35	25-26 November 2015	Federal Territories Syariah Court, Putrajaya

APPENDIX 2: Meeting of JITU at National Level in 2015 (page : 129)

MEETING	DATE	VENUE
Series 3 Vol. 1 Year 2015	24 February 2015	Alor Setar, Kedah
Series 4 Vol. 2 Year 2015	14 May 2015	Putrajaya International Convention Centre (PICC), Putrajaya
Series 5 Vol. 3 Year 2015	14 December 2015	Putrajaya

APPENDIX 3: Meeting of JITU PKP in 2015 (page : 134)

MEETING	DATE	VENUE
Series 3 Vol. 1 Year 2015	23 January 2015	MACC Headquarter, Putrajaya
Series 4 Vol. 2 Year 2015	28 April 2015	MACC Headquarter, Putrajaya
Series 5 Vol. 3 Year 2015	2 October 2015	MACC Headquarter, Putrajaya

APPENDIX 4: Implementation of the Anti-Corruption Council in 2015 (pg : 137)

NO.	STATE MACC	VENUE
1.	Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan	11 March 2015
2.	Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur	16 March 2015
3.	Negeri Sembilan	23 March 2015
4.	Melaka	9 April 2015
5.	Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya	27 April 2015
6.	Pahang	6 May 2015
7.	Terengganu	12 May 2015
8.	Kelantan	19 May 2015
9.	Perak	27 May 2015



NO.	STATE MACC	DATE
10.	Selangor	28 July 2015
11.	Pulau Pinang	20 August 2015
12.	Sarawak	22 September 2015
13.	Kedah	13 November 2015

APPENDIX 5: MACC Top Management Meeting with MACC officers seconded to External Agencies (pg : 146)

NO.	MEETING	DATE
1.	Meeting Vol.1 Year 2015	10 February 2015
2.	Meeting Vol. 2 Year 2015	26 February 2015
3.	Meeting Vol. 3 Year 2015	30 March 2015
4.	Meeting Vol. 4 Year 2015	30 April 2015
5.	Meeting Vol. 5 Year 2015	28 May 2015
6.	Meeting Vol. 6 Year 2015	30 June 2015
7.	Meeting Vol. 7 Year 2015	18 August 2015
8.	Meeting Vol. 8 Year 2015	30 October 2015
9.	Meeting Vol. 9 Year 2015	23 November 2015

APPENDIX 6: BPIA Involvement Visits to Public Agency Integrity Units (pg : 147)

NO.	PUBLIC AGENCY	DATE
1.	Public Service Commission of Malaysia (SPA)	13 Jan 2015
2.	Ministry of Human Resources (KSM)	19 Jan 2015
3.	Ministry of Transport Malaysia (MOT)	27 Jan 2015
4.	Malaysia Enforcement Agency (APMM)	5 Feb 2015
5.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (KLN)	12 Feb 2015
6.	Department of Islamic Development Malaysia (JAKIM)	13 Feb 2015
7.	Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water KeTTHA	16 Feb 2015
8.	Ministry of Tourism and Culture Malaysia (MOTAC)	21 Apr 2015
9.	Selangor Public Library Corporation (PPAS)	8 May 2015
10.	Ministry of Education Malaysia (KPM)	13 May 2015
11.	Department of Malaysia Quarantine and Inspection Services (MAQIS)	19 May 2015
12.	SUK Office and PBT of Perak and Selangor State	15 May 2015

NO.	PUBLIC AGENCY	DATE
13.	University Putra Malaysia	23 June 2015
14.	Election Commission of Malaysia (SPR)	24 June 2015
15.	University Technology Mara (UiTM)	26 June 2015
16.	Sustainable Energy Development Authority Malaysia (SEDA)	12 August 2015
17.	SUK Office and PBT of Kelantan, Terengganu and Pahang State (Eastern Zone)	24 August 2015
18.	Retirement (Incorporated) (KWAP)	27 August 2015
19.	Malaysia Communication and Multimedia Commission (SKMM)	15 Sept 2015
20.	SUK Office, Kedah	20 Okt 2015

APPENDIX 7: Meeting Sessions between YB Senator Datuk Paul Low Seng Kuan with Selected Public Agency Integrity Units (pg : 147)

NO.	PUBLIC AGENCY	DATE
1.	Ministry of Transport (MOT)	9 June 2015
2.	Royal Malaysian Customs Department (JKDM)	18 June 2015
3.	National Registration Department (JPN)	22 June 2015
4.	Ministry of Defence (MINDEF)	23 June 2015
5.	Ministry of Human Resources (KSM)	25 June 2015
6.	Immigration Department of Malaysia (JIM)	29 June 2015
7.	Ministry of Health Malaysia (KKM)	14 Sept 2015

APPENDIX 8: List of Agency Integrity Unit involved in Inspectorate (pg : 147)

NO.	AGENCY	DATE OF INSPECTION
1.	Department of Agriculture Malaysia	05 Feb 2015
2.	Ministry of Youth and Sports	05 Feb 2015
3.	Road Transport Department	06 Feb 2015
4.	Ministry of Home Affairs	17 Feb 2015
5.	Ministry of Urban Wellbeing, Housing and Local Government	05 March 2015
6.	Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia	05 March 2015
7.	National Anti-Doping Agency	10 March 2015
8.	National Registration Department	20 March 2015
9.	Ministry of Tourism and Culture Malaysia	23 March 2015

NO	AGENCY	DATE OF INSPECTION
10.	Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development	31 Mac 2015
11.	Public Private Partnership Unit (UKAS)	15 Apr 2015
12.	Department of Prime Minister	21 Apr 2015
13.	Ministry of Plantation Industries and Commodities, Malaysia	29 Apr 2015
14.	Ministry of Health Malaysia	07 May 2015
15.	Immigration Department of Malaysia	12 May 2015
16.	Ministry of Human Resources	12 May 2015
17.	SUK of Selangor	13 May 2015
18.	Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation	01 July 2015

APPENDIX 9: WAR Programme Involving Primary School Students in 2015 (pg : 167)

NO	PRIMARY SCHOOL
1.	SJK(C) Chuen Min, Klang
2.	SK Malawa, Kota Kinabalu , Sabah
3.	SK Bota Kiri, Perak
4.	SJK(T) Subramaniya Barathee, Pulau Pinang
5.	SJK(T) Ladang Rinching, Selangor
6.	SJK(C) Chung Sin, Tanjung Malim , Perak
7.	SK Rantau Panjang, Kelantan
8.	SK Petani Jaya, Kedah
9.	Sek.Rendah Sri Al-Amin, Bangi
10.	Sek. Kebangsaan Bandar Rinching, Selangor

APPENDIX 10: WAR Programme Involving Secondary School and MARA Junior Science in 2015 (pg : 167)

NO	SECONDARY SCHOOL AND MRSM
1.	SMK Presint 8, Putrajaya
2.	SMK Tunku Putera, Baling, Kedah
3.	SMK Presint 16 (1), Putrajaya
4.	SMK Presint 14 (1) , Putrajaya
5.	SMK Keningau I, Sabah
6.	SMK Keningau II, Sabah
7.	SMK Gunsan I, Sabah
8.	SMK Gunsan II, Sabah
9.	SMK Seri Papatih, Negeri Sembilan
10.	SMK Jalan Reko, Klang
11.	SMK Seri Alam, Selangor
12.	SMK Presint 16 (1), Putrajaya
13.	MRSM Taiping, Perak
14.	MRSM Alor Gajah, Melaka
15.	MRSM Kuantan, Pahang
16.	MRSM Batu Pahat, Johor

APPENDIX 11: List of conference/forum /workshop/nternational meeting in 2015 (pg : 199)

NO.	CONFERENCE / FORUM / WORKSHOP / MEETING	PLACE	DATE	NO. PAPER WORK
1	APEC Senior Officials Meeting	Clark, Filipina	26-28 January 2015	1
2	PWC'S Financial Crime and Compliance Conference	Singapura	29 January 2015	1
3	Mesyuarat Pleno dan Kumpulan Kerja Financial Action Task Force (FATF)	Paris, France	22-27 February 2015	-
4	Siri Mesyuarat Bersempena dengan Sidang Kemuncak G20	Turkey	4-5 March 2015	1
5	Board of Governors Meeting	Vienna, Austria	4-6 March 2015	-
6	First Nazaha International Anti-Corruption Conference Riyadh	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	15-20 March 2015	1
7	Mesyuarat Kerjasama Dua Hala SPRM & GIV Vietnam	Vietnam	5-11 April 2015	3
8	UNODC	Palau	21-23 April 2015	-
9	Global Cities: Joining Forces Against Corruption	New York, USA	23-25 April 2015	1
10	11 th SEA-PAC Secreteriat Meeting	Pulau Pinang, Malaysia	28-29 April 2015	2
11	The 6 th ICAC <i>Symposium</i>	Hong Kong	11-13 May 2015	1
12	3 rd Annual Meeting of Economic Crime Agencies Network (ECAN)	Hong Kong	14-15 May 2015	1
13	ACRC Training Course	Seoul, Korea	May 2015	1
14	Mesyuarat Kerjasama Dua Hala SPRM & BMR Kali Ke-11	Brunei	22-23 May 2015	4
15	Program Kerjasama Pelbagai Hala SPRM-BMR-CPIB	Brunei	23 May 2015	-
16	6 th Session of the implementation Review Group	Vienna, Austria	1-5 June 2015	1
17	OECD Working Group on Bribery	Paris , France	8-12 June 2015	1
18	G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group Washington D.C meeting	Washington D.C USA	16-17 June 2015	-



NO.	CONFERENCE / FORUM / WORKSHOP / MEETING	PLACE	DATE	NO. PAPER WORK
19	The 3rd Conference on Evidence based Anti-Corruption Policies (CEBAP 3)	Thailand	17-18 June 2015	1
20	ALB SE Asia Anti-Corruption Forum	Singapura	30 June 2015	1
21	The 2nd APEC Anti-Corruption Transparency Network of Anti-Corruption Authorities and Law Enforcement Agencies (ACT-NET)	Cebu, Philippines	28 August 2015	1
22	16th International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC)	Putrajaya, Malaysia	2-4 September 2015	18
23	6th Meeting of the Open-Ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Asset Recovery	Vienna, Austria	3-4 September 2015	-
24	1 st Bilateral and Working Group Meeting between MACC & NACC, Thailand	Kedah, Malaysia	22-23 Oktober 2015	5
25	8 th IAACA Annual Conference and General Meeting	Moscow/ St. Petersburg, Russia	30-31 Oktober 2015	1
26	6 th Session of the Conference of State Parties to the UNCAC	St. Petersburg, Russia	2-6 November 2015	2
27	Lawatan Pemantapan Pelaksanaan Unit Integriti	Washington D.C USA	10-15 November 2015	-
28	Lawatan Sambil Belajar ke Thailand Institute of Director	Bangkok, Thailand	12-14 November 2015	-
29	<i>Typologies and Capacity Building Workshop Asia Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG)</i>	Kathamandu, Nepal	16-19 November 2015	-
30	9 th Regional Seminar on Good Governance for Southeast Asian Countries	Jakarta, Indonesia	24-26 November 2015	1
31	Complaints Management System Workshop	Hanoi, Vietnam	26/11/2015	1

APPENDIX 12: List of External Agencies Visiting MACC (pg : 201)

NO.	COUNTRY / AGENCY	NO. OF DELEGATES
1	Bangsamoro Delegates Working Visit	11
2	Head of Education Department of Civil Servant Training Centre Japan Working Visit	1
3	INTERPOL Officers Working Visit	2
4	Civil Servant Training Centre, National Personnel Authority of Japan	1
5	National Anti-Corruption Commision (NACC) Thailand	13
6	Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) Bhutan	2
7	Australian Embassy In Malaysia Working Visit	2
8	Training Course for GIV Vietnam	1
9	Business Integrity Network Afghanistan (BINA) and Commercial Law Development Program (CLDP) Working Visit	21
10	Commission for the Investigation of Abuse of Authority (CIAA) Nepal Working Visit	15
11	Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) Solomon Island Working Visit	7
12	Corruption Practices Investigation Bureau (CPIB) Singapore Working Visit	35
13	Memorandum of Understanding between MACC and CAC, Timor-Leste and ACC Maldives	6
14	Audit Institute of Afghanistan (AIA) Delegates Working Visit	15
15	Deputy Undersecretary for the Turkey Prime Minister Working Visit	2



LIST OF CHARTS, TABLES AND NEWSPAPER COVERAGE

TABLE TITLE

NO	TABLE TITLE	PAGE
1	Sources of information in 2015	38
2	Comparison of action against information of corruption in 2014 and 2015	40
3	Investigation Papers according to the types of offenses in 2015	41
4	Percentage of programmes/activities implemented by strategy	185
5	Percentage of complaints according to channel in 2015	189
6	Level of public confidence in MACC (from 2009-2015)	204
7	Comparison of the total annual allocation from 2012 to 2015	217
8	The distribution of MACC B09 expenditure in 2015	218

TABLE TITLE

NO	TABLE TITLE	PAGE
	CHECK AND BALANCE MECHANISM	
1	Number of complaints received by channel	26
	ENFORCEMENT - OPERATIONS STATISTICS	
2	Sources of information received in 2014 and 2015	39
3	Information received in 2015	39
4	Comparison of information by category in 2014 and 2015	39
5	Investigation Paper by type of offenses in 2014 and 2015	40
6	Investigation Paper according to section of offenses in 2015	41

NO	TABLE TITLE	PAGE
7	Comparison of arrests by category of positions in 2014 and 2015	41
8	Arrest by type of offenses in 2014 and 2015	42
9	Integrity vetting application in 2014 and 2015	43
10	Duration of integrity vetting process in 2014 and 2015 (until December 31)	43
11	Number of protection to whistleblowers from 2011 to 2015	44
	ENFORCEMENT - MACC INVESTIGATION	
12	Among the operations carried out in 2015	46
13	Smuggled goods seized in 'Ops BS "	59
14	The value of assets forfeited in 2014 and 2015	70
	ENFORCEMENT - PROSECUTION OF CORRUPTION CASE	
15	Decision of trials in the Subordinate Court in 2014 and 2015	77
16	Decision on appeals in the High Court in 2015	77
17	Decision on appeals in the Appeal Court in 2015	77
18	Results of forfeiture of property cases in 2014 and 2015	78
	PREVENTION - INSPECTION AND CONSULTATION	
19	Weaknesses identified and suggestions for improvement in relation to enforcement of migrants smuggling through the border checkpoint in northern Kedah and Perlis	87



NO	TABLE TITLE	PAGE
20	Weaknesses identified and suggestions for improvement in relation to the process of parts acquisition by Depot Bekalan Armada (DBA) Royal Malaysian Navy base in Lumut, Perak	93
21	Weaknesses identified and suggestions for improvement in relation to 1AZAM programme implementation, acquisition for community projects and schools upgrading and public transport facility project by the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development (KPWKM)	95
22	Weaknesses identified and suggestions for improvement in relation to management of decision, control and detection of foreign workers in agencies related.	98
23	Weaknesses identified and suggestions for improvement in relation to management of programme and activities conducted by Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan Cina (SJKC)	101
24	Weaknesses identified and suggestions for improvement in relation to management of programme funding by the Department of Youth & Sports (JBSN) and Non-Governmental organisations (NGOs) under the auspices of the Ministry of Youth and Sports (KBS)	103

NO	TABLE TITLE	PAGE
25	Weaknesses identified and suggestions for improvement in relation to the implementation of special assistance for fisherman housing project in 2012 by the Fisheries Development Authority of Malaysia (LKIM)	106
26	Weaknesses identified and suggestions for improvement in relation to the supply of goods to the Armed Forces Malaysia	107
27	Suggestions for improvement to the Ministry of Health Malaysia (MOH)	108
28	Suggestions for improvement to the Ministry of Home Affairs (KDN)	108
29	Initiatives undertaken by company/organisation	110
PREVENTION - PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNANCE		
30	List of issues discussed in the JITU national level meeting in 2015	119
31	'Middleman' Lab in 2015	119
32	Papers presented in JITU national level meeting in 2015	121
PREVENTION - AGENCY INTEGRITY MANAGEMENT		
33	List of studies by PKP JITU	122
34	MylA intervention study workshop in 2015	124
35	List of federal and state agencies with Public Agency Integrity Unit as of 31 December 2015	129
36	Placement of MACC officers in Federal agencies, State agencies and GLCs	130

NO	TABLE TITLE	PAGE
37	Statistics of MACC officers placement in accordance with agency risk rating	130
38	Statistics of MACC officers placement in public agencies and GLCs by grade position	131
39	Statistics of functions performance by Integrity Units in public agencies and GLCs in 2014 and 2015	132
	CORRUPTION PREVENTION EDUCATION	
40	List of joint engagement activities with 'Opinion Leaders' (Politics) in 20155	140
41	List of engagement activities with political leaders at the state level	143
42	List of engagement activities with NGOs and Community	144
43	List of engagement activities with the private sector	146
44	List of TV ads about prevention of corruption	154
45	List in TV talk show programmes	154
46	List of TV documentaries on the prevention of corruption	155
	EXCELLENCE & PROFESSIONALISM	
47	Implementation of programmes/ activities according to strategy	185
48	Number of complaints received by channel	189
49	Number of complaints and actions	189
50	Disciplinary screening	189
	MANAGEMENT AND FINANCE	
51	MACC designations for 2015	210
52	Assessment on acting officers	211
53	Top Management Acting Candidates	211
54	HRMIS implementation criteria for performance evaluation	212

NO	TABLE TITLE	PAGE
55	Statistics of MACC officers' retirement	214
56	The number of issues raised and resolved in 2015	215
57	Comparison of the total annual allocation from 2012 to 2015	217
58	Provision against expenditure according to policy	218
59	Management of development expenditure	219
60	Bill payment performance	220

LIST OF CHARTS

NO	CHART TITLE	PAGE
1	Corporate Integrity Pledge round table members	109
2	The five principles of Corporate Integrity Pledge	109
3	Ten anti-corruption initiatives	110
4	Intervention programme objectives	124
5	Engagement activities	139
6	Radio stations interview on corruption prevention education	155
7	MPR Clusters	160
8	Security Protection Management Inspectorate	193
9	State MACC offices security inspection in 2015	193
10	MACC Security Convention Series 1 2015 Resolution	195
11	The role and functions of Certified Integrity Officers (CeIO)	201
12	KPI development structure	205



LIST OF NEWSPAPER CUTTING ON MACC CASES

NO	TITLE	PAGE
1	Newspaper Cutting on 'Ops Sealord'	52
2	Newspaper Cutting on 'Ops Gergaji'	54
3	Newspaper Cutting on 'Ops Carsing'	55
4	Newspaper Cutting on 'Ops Licin 2'	57
5	Newspaper Cutting on 'Ops Licin 2' – exposing lack of integrity	58
6	Newspaper Cutting on 'Ops Rimba'	60 & 61
7	Newspaper Cutting on the case involving Division Deputy Secretary of Money Lenders and Pawnbrokers Division, KPKT	62
8	Newspaper Cutting on corruption case involving JPS director and draftsman	63
9	Newspaper Cutting on PDRM official taken to court for corruption	64
10	Newspaper Cutting on corruption case involving TEKUN CEO	65 & 66
11	Newspaper Cutting on 'Blue Valley Plantation' CBT	67
12	Newspaper Cutting on Petronas ICT Sdn Bhd Project Manager	68
13	Newspaper Cutting on Elegance Club (M) Sdn Bhd marketing executive	69



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