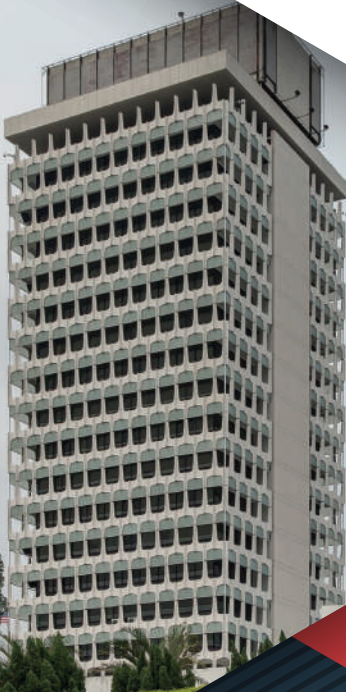




2019 PROGRESS REPORT ON THE NATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION PLAN (NACP) 2019-2023



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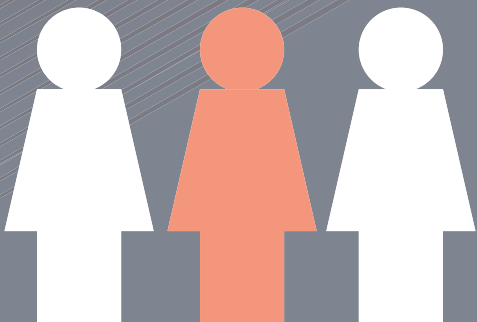
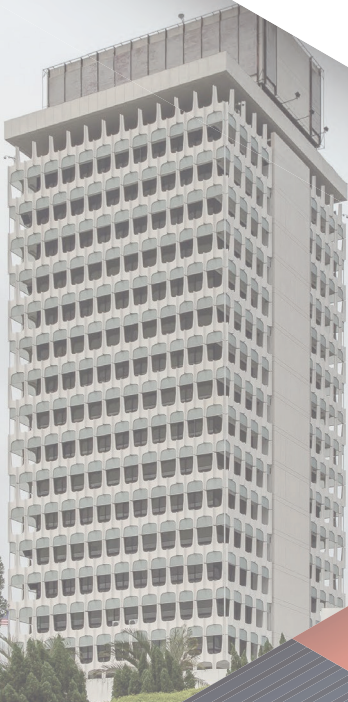




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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION



2019 PROGRESS REPORT ON THE NATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION PLAN (NACP) 2019-2023

“In any event, any plans and programmes aimed at achieving a stable and prosperous developed country will not be successful if the country continues to be plagued by corruption.

Thus, the implementation of development programmes based on integrity and good governance is essential to achieve sustainable economic growth for the well-being of the people and the nation.

We urge our Government to remain committed to its implementation of the NACP. We call on all parties to support this aspiration so that the implementation of each development programme is not jeopardised by corrupt practices, embezzlement and abuse of power.

It should be instilled in the minds of society from an early age that corruption is an abhorrent and a form of evil act and should be battled unremittingly.”

Excerpt from the Royal Address by Seri Paduka Yang di-Pertuan Agong in conjunction with the opening of the Third Session of the 14th Parliament on 18 May 2020.

BACKGROUND

The National Anti-Corruption Plan (NACP) is the key document of the Malaysian Government that outlines actions towards addressing the issues of governance, integrity and anti-corruption in a comprehensive manner. The framework of the plan is based on the corruption risk assessment which involves the analysis of data gathered from various sources. The plan, which is in line with the Shared Prosperity Vision (SPV) 2030, also acts as a guide to implement the anti-corruption mechanisms through mobilisation efforts and commitment towards achieving a clean and respectable nation. The NACP outlines 115 initiatives in six (6) priority areas namely political governance, public sector administration, public procurement, legal and judicial, law enforcement and corporate governance. The six (6) priority areas are listed based on the result of the risk assessment conducted which are then used to prioritise measures to be taken by the Government to strengthen the transparency, efficiency, accountability and credibility of the public service delivery, public procurement, legal and judicial system, law enforcement agencies as well as to foster good governance in corporate entities.

The 115 initiatives also consist of 30 short-term initiatives which are to be implemented from January to December 2019, 31 medium-term initiatives (January 2019 to December 2020) and 54 initiatives which are set on the long-term from January 2019 to December 2023.



The NACP is a dynamic document which aims for effective implementation by stakeholders and Lead Agencies identified. Thus, in ensuring that the national anti-corruption initiatives are implemented efficiently and systematically, the Government has introduced a specific governance structure of anti-corruption involving various levels of stakeholders through the “Prime Minister’s Directive No. 1 Year 2018 - Series 2 No. 1 Year 2019: Strengthening Governance, Integrity and Anti-Corruption in the Government Administrative Management: Implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Plan (NACP)” which took effect on 29 March 2019. Chapter 4 of the National Anti-Corruption Plan (NACP) 2019-2023 highlights the aspects of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the progress made by lead agencies on the implementation of the initiatives to ensure that the progress of the initiatives is on track and the objectives are met as stipulated in the plan.

Efficient monitoring and evaluation are key to the success of the strategies outlined in this plan and reflects the level of seriousness, accountability and continuous improvement so that every action taken in the implementation of the initiatives are in line with the target set. In identifying the progress and performance of the implementation of each strategy and initiative, all activities are monitored to meet the targeted timeline. Through this process, every input will be set in accordance with the output in achieving the expected outcome. A total of 24 Lead Agencies (Reporting Agencies) out of the 115 initiatives have been identified to ensure that each activity meet the requirements and goals of the NACP. The report also monitors the performance of the Lead Agencies (Reporting Agencies) with their strategic partners in implementing the initiatives outlined in the NACP.





PROGRESS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INITIATIVES - NATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION PLAN (NACP) 2019 – 2023 FOR THE YEAR 2019



115 INITIATIVES IN THE NACP 2019-2023

The corruption risk assessment which was conducted during the development of the National Anti-Corruption Plan (NACP) 2019-2023 had identified six (6) priority areas that need to be focused as a commitment towards achieving a corrupt-free nation. The six (6) priority areas focused on political governance, public sector administration, public procurement, legal and judicial, law enforcement and corporate governance.

A total of 115 initiatives have been identified under the six (6) priority areas with the objectives to strengthen the transparency, efficiency, accountability and credibility of the public service delivery, public procurement, legal and judicial system, law enforcement agencies as well as to foster good governance in corporate entities.

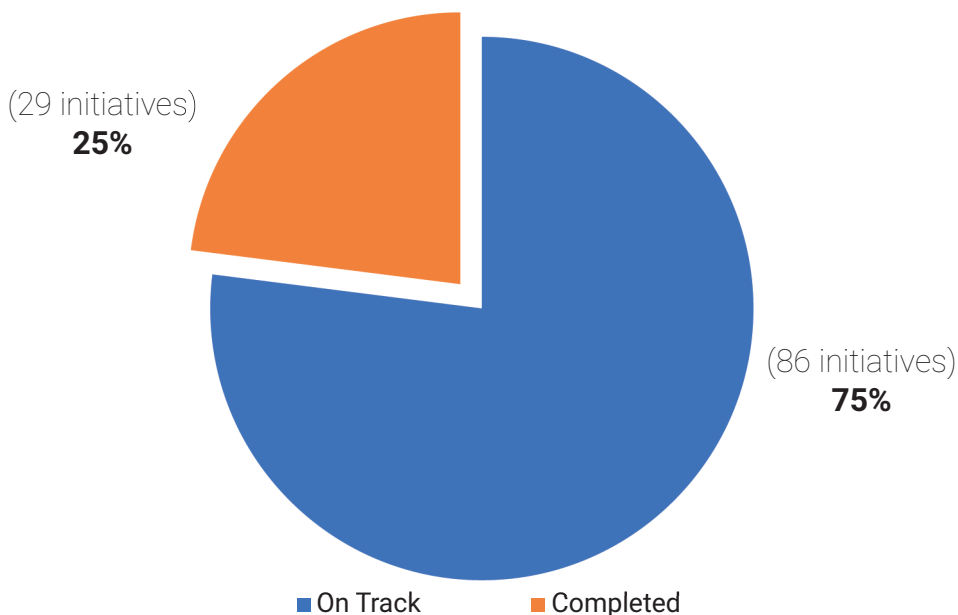
The 115 initiatives also consist of 30 short-term initiatives which are to be implemented from January to December 2019, 31 medium-term initiatives (January 2019 to December 2020) and 54 initiatives which are set on the long-term from January 2019 to December 2023.

The following figure shows that 86 initiatives out of 115 initiatives are still in progress while 29 initiatives are completed as of 31 December 2019.



No.	Goals Statement	Achievements in Year 2019
i	Accountability and Credibility of the Judiciary, Prosecution and Law Enforcement Agencies:	
	a. From 0.54 (2017-2018) to increase to 0.63 by 2023 in the World Justice Project Rule of Law Index b. From 77% (2017) to increase to 90% by 2023 in Corruption Conviction Rate in Malaysia	0.55 78%
ii	Efficiency and Responsiveness of Public Service Delivery: From rank 25 (2017) to increase to rank top 10 for Government Efficiency in the World Competitiveness Yearbook by 2023	27
iii	Integrity in Business:	
	To remain in the Top 4 by 2023 in the Corporate Governance Watch-Asian Corporate Governance Association	4th

STATUS ANALYSIS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 115 INITIATIVES (As of 31 December 2019)



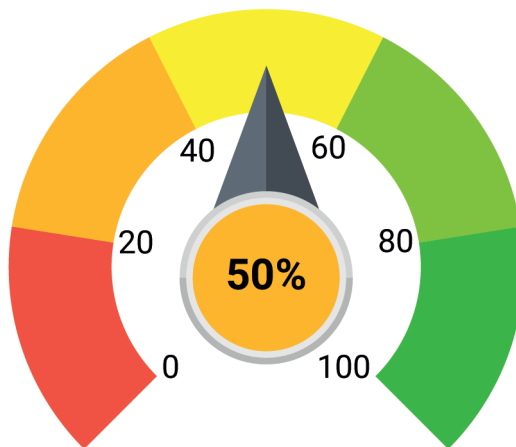


STATUS ANALYSIS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 115 INITIATIVES (As of 31 December 2019)

PRIORITY AREA	Completed	In Progress	Not Implemented	TOTAL
Political Governance	13	22		35
Public Sector Administration	3	28		31
Public Procurement	4	12		16
Legal and Judicial	1	5		6
Law Enforcement	5	12		17
Corporate Governance	3	7		10
TOTAL	29	86		115

SUMMARY ANALYSIS ON THE ACHIEVEMENT BASED ON YEARS OF IMPLEMENTATION

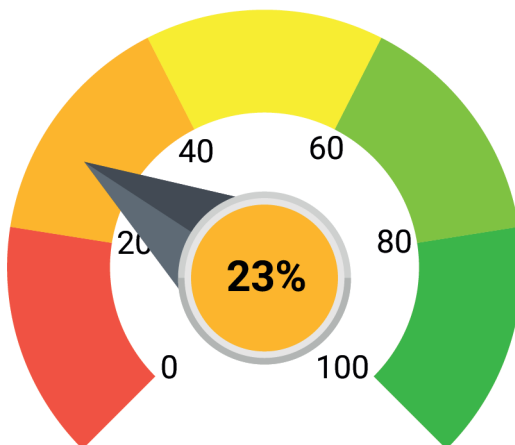
ONE YEAR (JAN 2019 – DEC 2019)



15 out of 20 initiatives **COMPLETED** within one (1) year

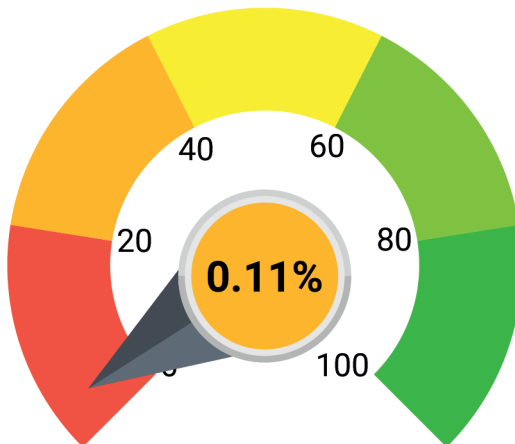


TWO YEARS (JAN 2019 – DEC 2020)



Eight (8) out of 31 initiatives **COMPLETED** within two (2) years

FIVE YEARS (JAN 2019 – DEC 2023)



Six (6) out of 54 initiatives **COMPLETED** within five (5) years





CHAPTER 2

EVALUATION ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INITIATIVES



MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF 115 INITIATIVES

The evaluation is a basic element in the monitoring process towards achieving the output in ensuring that the initiatives implemented are on track and aligned with the current Government policies and strategies.

The following tables summarised the initiatives implementation based on the output as well as impact of the completed initiatives.

In monitoring the initiatives, the relevant evaluation is determined by theory of change which consists of outputs and outcomes of the initiatives as well as the current changes in the Government policy.

The monitoring and evaluation process involves the analysis of data based on the progress of initiatives to assess the accomplished medium-term and long-term initiatives impacts. In general, such information will assist the relevant agencies to identify the effectiveness of the initiatives in overcoming the existing weaknesses faced by the agencies.

The following is a summary of the 29 initiatives that have been completed as of 31 December 2019 and the 86 initiatives that are still in progress for reference.



DESCRIPTION ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INITIATIVES - 29 COMPLETED INITIATIVES AT OUTPUT LEVEL



Description on the effectiveness of 29 COMPLETED INITIATIVES

The following tables shows the 29 initiatives which are completed.

The term “completed” on these 29 initiatives refers to the completion at the output level.



EVALUATION ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
LEAD AGENCY : ELECTION COMMISSION (EC)				
1	1.1.6 To establish Election Commission Nomination Committee.	Parliamentary Select Committee on Election was established on 4 December 2019.	Special Select Committee on Major Public Appointments in Public Service has been approved. Positions of Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Members of the EC are among the key national positions in the public service and any new appointments will be made through this committee.	Gain public trust and confidence in the appointment of EC members.
2	1.1.7 To establish a bi-partisan Parliamentary Select Committee on Electoral Matters pertaining to: i. Membership of the Election Commission ii. Finance of the Election Commission iii. Delineation Exercise iv. Any other matters of public and national interest	House of Representatives (Dewan Rakyat) passed the Special Select Committee on Election as a check and balance mechanism with applicable terms of reference.	Increased public confidence on the existence of a check and balance mechanism in Parliament.	Promote transparency on the existence of a check and balance mechanism in Parliament.



EVALUATION ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
		Direct Output from the Implementation of Activity	Short-Term Outcome After Implementation	Long-Term Holistic Change After Implementation
LEAD AGENCY: MALAYSIAN ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION (MACC)				
3	1.2.1 To introduce a proper asset declaration system for Members of Administration	Development of Asset Declaration System for Members of Administration in the MACC portal via https://mydeclaration.sprm.gov.my/	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As of 31 December 2019, all 85 Members of Administration had declared their assets (100%). 2. As of 31 December 2019, 150 (67.56%) out of 222 members of the House of Representatives (Dewan Rakyat) had declared their assets, while 32.43% members have not declared their assets. The details are as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Members of the House of Representatives (Dewan Rakyat) – Government (135 - Declared, 4 have not declared), and b) Members of the House of Representatives (Dewan Rakyat) – Opposition (15 - Declared, 68 have not declared) 3. As of 31 December 2019, 33 (53.20%) out of 62 members of the Senate (Dewan Negara) had declared their assets while 29 members (46.80%), of the Senate (Dewan Negara) have not declared their assets. 	Increased level of transparency and confidence among public towards Government efforts in addressing issues of corruption and abuse of power among Members of Administration and Members of Parliament through periodic monitoring of assets ownership, income and liabilities.



EVALUATION ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
LEAD AGENCY: MALAYSIAN ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION (MACC)				
4	1.2.2 To improve the policy and mechanism on the acceptance of gifts, entertainment and payment by Members of the Administration	The introduction of code of ethics for Members of Administration and Members of Parliament in December 2018 to improve the mechanism of acceptance of gifts, entertainment and payment by Members of Administration.	As of 31 December 2019, three (3) reports on the acceptance of gifts, entertainment and payment by Members of Administration were made to the Prime Minister.	Enhance the integrity and avoid abuse of power for personal interest among Members of Administration by requesting and accepting gifts, payment or entertainment.
LEAD AGENCY: PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT (JPM)				
5	1.3.4 To introduce a policy on refraining politicians and any Highly Influential Persons from interfering in the promotion, appointment and selection of positions in the Government	Directive of the Prime Minister Series 3 No. 2 Year 2019 on the Limitations of Involvement of Members of Administration in the Appointment of Secretary General, State Secretary and the Director General of Federal Agencies which came into effect on 14 May 2019.	As of 31 December 2019, no report on the interference by Members of Administration in the promotion, appointment and selection of Government positions was received by the Government.	Placement and promotion of public officer is based on the merit, experience, skills and leadership. In maintaining harmonious relationship between Members of Administration and public servants, the decision of the Search Committee or Promotion Board (LKP) shall be accepted by all parties.



EVALUATION ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
LEAD AGENCY : PARLIAMENT OF MALAYSIA				
6	1.4.1 To enforce Parliament's power in punishing for contempt of Parliament in order to compel Ministers, public servants and citizens: a. to appear before committees; and b. to provide information	Allocation of power to take action against acts for insulting the Meeting Council is stipulated in the Standing Orders of the Dewan Rakyat and Standing Orders of the Senate as well as the Parliament Council Act (Privileges and Powers) 1952.	Any acts of insulting the Meeting Council can be taken by Parliament.	Any acts of insulting the Meeting Council can be avoided and should it happens, then the process of taking action can be implemented effectively.
7	1.4.2 To introduce Members of Parliament code of conduct to be enforced by the Committee of Privileges of Parliament in order to compel Ministers, civil servants and public to appear before committees and to provide information	Code of conduct on Members of Parliament is stated in the Standing Orders of the Dewan Rakyat and Standing Orders of the Senate.	A member of House of Representatives (Dewan Rakyat)/ Senate (Dewan Negara) will be referred to the Committee of Privileges for their non-compliance on ethics and conduct as stipulated in the Standing Orders.	All Members of Parliament comply with the Standing Orders of the Dewan Rakyat and Standing Orders of the Senate.



EVALUATION ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
LEAD AGENCY: NATIONAL AUDIT DEPARTMENT (NAD)				
8	1.4.3 To insist on all audit reports be presented to the Parliament (without withholding, fabricating and modifying any information) and if in any case it involves security or national interest, it shall then be carried out under Standing Order 93 of the Dewan Rakyat.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compliance on Article 107 of the Federal Constitution. 2. No alteration and concealment of facts in the Auditor General's Report (LKAN) which is based on the principle of freedom on LKAN matters. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Auditor General's Report is presented with transparency as well as to comply with the Principle of Accountability and Transparency (The International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions 20 [ISSAI20]). 2. Article 107 of the Federal Constitution and Mexico Declaration on SAI Independence is fully observed that is to strengthen the principle of freedom on matters regarding Auditor General's Report (LKAN). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To strengthen accountability, transparency and integrity of public sector entities. 2. To strengthen the Audit Institution as Supreme Audit Institution.
LEAD AGENCY: PARLIAMENT OF MALAYSIA				
9	1.4.4 To introduce a code of ethics via Parliamentary Standing Orders for Members of Parliament (both Ruling and Non-Ruling Parties) to adhere to.	Code of ethics for Members of Parliament is stated in the Standing Orders of the Dewan Rakyat and Standing Orders of the Senate.	Matters of ethics for Members of Parliament has been provided in the Standing Orders of the Dewan Rakyat and Standing Orders of the Senate.	All Members of Parliament shall comply with the Standing Orders of the Dewan Rakyat and Standing Orders of the Senate.



EVALUATION ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
LEAD AGENCY: PARLIAMENT OF MALAYSIA				
10	1.4.7 To establish a Parliamentary training arm for Members of Parliament.	Training function for Members of Parliament is conducted by the Office of Speaker.	Briefings and seminars are given to Members of Parliament on a regular basis. Briefing to the Members of Parliament will also be conducted after each general election.	Members of Parliament will be more equipped with knowledge in various areas.
11	1.4.8 To establish a Parliamentary Select Committee on Expenditure to examine the thrust of Government's monetary policies on Income and expenditure.	Special Select Committee on Budget was established on 16 August 2018. The members of the committee are as follows: Datuk Seri Mustapa Mohamed (PH PPBM-Jel) as Chairman, Nik Nazmi Nik Ahmad (PH PKR-Setiawangsa), Datin Paduka Dr Tan Yee Kew (PH PKR-Wangsa Maju), Dr. Kelvin Yii Lee Wuen (PH DAP-Bandar Kuching), Khoo Poay Tiong (PH DAP-Kota Melaka), Khairy Jamaluddin (BN UMNO-Rembau) and Datuk Alexander Nanta Linggi (GPS PBB-Kapt).	The Committee is set up to examine and discuss any issues pertaining to financial policies and Government expenditure.	Transparency in Government's financial policies and expenditure.



EVALUATION ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
LEAD AGENCY: PARLIAMENT OF MALAYSIA				
12	1.4.9 To enhance the jurisdiction of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) to cover all institutions, receiving and generating funds, be it a Ministry or any Government Related Entity.	1. A policy was drafted to allow PAC to request the National Audit Department to conduct a specific audit on any entity that receives grant/financial allocation from the Government even though the entity is not gazetted under the Audit Order of the Federal Government Gazette (Company Accounts) 2017 P.U. (A) 294 dated 30 September 2017. 2. To allow PAC Parliament to cooperate with the Minister of Finance based on his powers under Section 5 (f) of Audit Act 1957.	PAC is to audit institutions and entities receiving fund/ budget allocations from the Government to ensure transparency and compliance with the financial procedures.	PAC is to act as a check and balance committee for all Government financial procedures towards prudent approach in spending.



EVALUATION ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
		Direct Output from the Implementation of Activity	Short-Term Outcome After Implementation	Long-Term Holistic Change After Implementation
LEAD AGENCY: PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT (JPM)				
13	1.4.12 To establish a separate Parliamentary Select Committee (PSC) to oversee Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC), Ombudsman Malaysia (Previously known as Public Complaints Bureau) and Election Commission of Malaysia.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The establishment of Special Select Committee on Election. 2. The establishment of Special Select Committee on Major Public Appointments for: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Public Complaints Bureau (Ombudsman Malaysia); and b. Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC). 3. The existence of Special Committee on Corruption (JKMR) under the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009 (Act 694) comprising of Members of Parliament from the ruling as well as the non-ruling parties to act as a check and balance mechanism. 	The PSC is to advise the Malaysia Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC), Ombudsman Malaysia (formerly known as Public Complaints Bureau [PCB]) and the Election Commission of Malaysia (EC) on matters regarding the functions and the appointment of the agencies' key positions.	The PSC is strengthened to be more transparent and trusted through its function as a check and balance mechanism in monitoring the agencies.
14	2.2.1 To introduce a policy on managing the appointments of consultant(s) in terms of their roles and responsibilities as well as also to minimise their involvement in financial matters and organisational policies.	Policy on the management of the appointment of consultants has been outlined in the Treasury Circular (PP)/ PK 3: Consultant Procurement which takes into effect on 31 Jan 2019.	Appointment of individual consultant is only allowed for Government research or a specific research which requires expert advice.	Should an individual consultant be appointed, the instructions and conditions must be clearly stated in the appointment documents. The consultant should be able to understand the needs of the project/study /task to avoid leakages and abuse of power.



EVALUATION ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
LEAD AGENCY: PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT (JPM)				
15	2.2.4 To introduce a transparent guideline on the appointment of Special Officer(s), Political Secretary(s), Private Secretary(s) and Media Secretary(s) for all Minister(s) and Deputy Minister(s): i. Terms and Conditions of Appointments ii. Number of Appointments Entitlement iii. Functions and Responsibilities iv. Salaries and Entitlements	Service Circular Number 2 Year 2018 on the Appointments and Service Matter at the Office of Ministers and Deputy Ministers.	The grade of officers in the Ministers and Deputy Ministers offices is set based on the functions and scopes of accountability, structure and hierarchy of relative and parity comparison between grades and functions, wage rates, workload and complexity of tasks.	The appointment of Special Officers, Political Secretaries, Private Secretaries, Media Secretaries to all Ministers and Deputy Ministers which is based on Service Circular No.2 Year 2018 will ensure good governance and harmonious structure in the Office of the Ministers and Deputy Ministers.
LEAD AGENCY: MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (MOFA)				
16	2.2.6 To introduce a policy on the placement of only career diplomats and non-politicians to head Malaysian overseas missions (Ambassador / High Commissioner / Malaysia Consulate).	In line with current Government policy, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) has terminated the tenure of politically appointed Heads of Mission on 30 June 2018. Subsequently, career diplomats from MOFA have been appointed to occupy these particular posts.	This initiative ensures that Heads of Mission shall only consist of career diplomats from MOFA, based on their qualification and experience.	The appointment of career diplomats from MOFA as Heads of Mission (Ambassador/ High Commissioner/ Consul General / Consul) would be more transparent as they are not politically inclined towards any political parties.



EVALUATION ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
		Direct Output from the Implementation of Activity	Short-Term Outcome After Implementation	Long-Term Holistic Change After Implementation
LEAD AGENCY: MALAYSIAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (PWD)				
17	3.1.2 To ensure all client departments and regulators to carry out projects based on the advice and recommendation provided by Technical Department such as the Malaysian Public Works Department and related technical agency.	Value Engineering/Value Management (VE) for projects worth RM50 Million and above. (Rolling Plan Project 4 [RP-4 RMK-11]) has set that all agencies are required to seek advisory services from PWD.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As of 31 December 2019, 20 projects have been successfully implemented as targeted. 2. Based on the statistics, as of 13 December 2019, released projects by agencies is recorded as 3.82% from the total application for development (agency that applied for release to self-implement projects). It is expected that the percentage shall not exceed 5% till 31 December 2019. The limit for release application is under PWD control. 3. PWD has implemented a total number of 224 out of the 411 RMK-11 projects (RP-4) in 2019 which has met the project implementation readiness criteria in terms of project brief, land and cost. 	All agencies and regulatory agencies are to implement projects based on the advice and suggestions provided by technical departments such as Public Works Department and relevant technical agencies towards strengthening the Public Procurement Framework (Existing Procurement System used by PWD).



EVALUATION ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
LEAD AGENCY: MINISTRY OF FINANCE (MOF)				
18	3.2.2 To introduce standard clauses in project procurements' undertakings in order to protect Government' interest in all projects/contracts involving Government, Statutory Bodies, and State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs). In the event of breach of contract(s), the Government can, at any given time, terminate or/and file a civil suit against the party(ies) to the contract.	1. Treasury Circular PK 4.2 on the Letter of Acceptance, Government Orders and Work Indent for Government Procurement takes into effect on 1 September 2017. 2. Standard format for Letter of Acceptance (SST) which includes a clause to safeguard the Government interests that has been approved by the Attorney General's Chambers.	Improvement on Government procurement and introduction of standard clauses to safeguard Government interests in standard contracts of PWD203.	Strengthen the governance of Government procurements related to contract administration towards ensuring Government interests is safeguarded from violation.
19	3.2.3 To ensure appointment of rescuing contractors through open tender.	Treasury Circular/PK 4.5 on the Procedures regarding the Management of Sick Projects and the Appointment of Rescue Contractors for Completion of Sick Projects takes into effect on 29 June 2018.	List of rescue contractors appointed through pre-qualification open tender is published on the Ministry of Works portal since 27 February 2019.	Reduce the number of sick projects by selecting qualified contractors and appointing rescue contractors based on prescribed procedures.



EVALUATION ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
LEAD AGENCY: MINISTRY OF FINANCE (MOF)				
20	3.2.4 To introduce mechanism in curbing leakages in governmental funds (Aid Funds) and grants.	PB 1.3 on the Guidelines for Annual Budget Preparation takes into effect on 4 May 2020 and PB 3.1 on the Guidelines on Optimization of Government Expenditures	Guidelines on the management/preparation of Government funds based on priorities to avoid loss/leakages of funds.	Prudent Government expenditure towards achieving outcome and objective of the allocation of funds and grants.
LEAD AGENCY: OFFICE OF THE CHIEF REGISTRAR OF THE FEDERAL COURT OF MALAYSIA (PKPMP)				
21	4.1.2 To set up additional Specialised Corruption Courts to manage the increased number of backlog cases.	18 Specialised Courts for Corruption have been established.	Corruption cases are disposed of within the timeframe.	Based on the numbers of the Specialised Corruption Courts that have been established, corruption cases have been successfully disposed of within the prescribed timeframe.



EVALUATION ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
LEAD AGENCY: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (MOHA)				
22	5.1.1 To enhance the existing Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) by incorporating technology in an effort to reduce the use of force against detainees/prisoners by enforcement officers.	The element of technology was included in the improvement of these SOPs: 1. The SOP on The Treatment of Prisoners/Detainees/Juveniles of the Malaysian Prison Department was improved on 12 September 2019. 2. The Directive of the Director General of Immigration on the Administrative and Management of the Immigration Depots was released on 25 October 2019. 3. The SOP on Lock-up Management: CCTV Lock-up was improved by the Royal Malaysia Police on 27 December 2019. 4. Procedure on the Operation of Lock-ups and Detainees Management was released by the Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency on 12 December 2019. 5. SOP related to the Detention/Prisoners has been improved by the National Anti-Drugs Agency since April 2019.	The improvements on these SOPs have produced positive impacts on: 1. Presence on duty (significant reduction in absenteeism) 2. Better attitude and treatment towards detainees/prisoners 3. More systematic monitoring. 4. Better detection on planned fraudulent acts by the detainees/prisoners (example: acting being in pain).	1. Deaths in custody can be avoided. 2. Existing deficiencies are proven through technological inspection (electronic monitoring). 3. Immediate/fast actions in emergency issues. 4. Validation of complaints from prisoners/detainees. 5. Improvement of officers/staffs' integrity. 6. More systematic outcome in providing services. 7. Encourage honesty.



EVALUATION ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
LEAD AGENCY: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (MOHA)				
23	5.1.2 To curb malfeasance in Immigration Department through internal control.	More than 10% decrease in investigation cases involving Immigration officers.	Immigration officers and staffs are fully aware and understand the rules enforced hence reduce the risk of non-compliance.	Decrease in the cases on misconduct under the disciplinary rules and prevention of officers involving in criminal activities.
24	5.1.4 To set up a Royal Commission of Inquiry (RCI) to investigate the existence of human trafficking camps and graves of Wang Kelian in Perlis.	RCI was established on 5 March 2019.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The RCI was established following the discovery of 147 graves and 28 abandoned human trafficking camps. RCI has conducted examination on all document and evidence related to the discovery, investigated whether improvements were made on the enforcement post-incident as well as identified the implications of the incident to the country. The RCI report was tabled in the Conference of Rulers Meeting on 30-31 October 2019 and in the Cabinet Meeting on 29 January 2020. 	Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA) has taken actions as recommended by the RCI and working towards preventing potential human trafficking cases in Malaysia.



EVALUATION ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
LEAD AGENCY: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (MOHA)				
25	5.2.1 To inculcate the practice of transparency in managing foreign workers affairs system.	Direct Output from the Implementation of Activity	Short-Term Outcome After Implementation	Long-Term Holistic Change After Implementation
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Approval on the application for employment of foreign workers through One Stop Centre (OSC) has been improved. This is proven by the reduction of approval time from previously 24 hours to only 30 minutes after interview. The implementation of Online Maid System (SMO) to apply foreign maid by eligible employers has started on 1 January 2018. The application for Extension for Visit Pass Temporary Employment has been implemented online (ePLKS) since 1 January 2020 which has eliminated the use of agents and companies. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Shorter waiting time allows follow up matters regarding foreign workers can be done within the same day. The SMO and ePLKS have successfully reduced the dependency on third parties such as agents and companies. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Efficient process in terms of time and cost reduction can increase public confidence towards the quality of services provided by the Government. Services can be provided online to the public without involvement of third party which will eventually reduce the risk of abuse of power/corruption by the public officials.

EVALUATION ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
		Direct Output from the Implementation of Activity	Short-Term Outcome After Implementation	Long-Term Holistic Change After Implementation
LEAD AGENCY: PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT (JPM)				
26	5.3.1 To establish a National Anti-Financial Crime Centre as a competent centre to manage the seizure and forfeiture of assets through integrated enforcement.	The National Anti-Financial Crime Centre Act 2019 was passed by the Parliament.	The establishment of the National Anti-Financial Crime Centre with a total number of 28 staffs that carries functions as stipulated in the National Anti-Financial Crime Centre Act 2019.	A central agency that will coordinate and manage confiscated and forfeited assets efficiently and effectively. This will facilitate the Government in combatting financial crimes.
LEAD AGENCY: MINISTRY OF FINANCE (MOF)				
27	6.1.2 To impose conditional approach on the purpose and utilization of funds provided by the Government to all Statutory Bodies, State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs), and Government Established Company Limited By Guarantee (CLBG).	Guidelines on the Financial Aid to Minister of Finance Incorporated (MKD) companies and Regulations on the Procurement of Federal Statutory Body (WP7.5) which takes effect on 14 April 2020 to be adopted by all Statutory Bodies, State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) and Government Established Companies Limited by Guarantee (CLBG) not limited only to entities under Ministry of Finance.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Companies that receive Government funds such as subsidies, grants, equities, operational expenses and etc. must report quarterly on the use of such funds and the terms and conditions on the use of funds (KPI milestone programme/project) must be specified in the letter of acceptance to the Government. Terms and conditions for Government loans are clearly stated in the Loan Agreement between the Government and the company. The regulations on procurement for Federal Statutory Bodies (BBP) which receive Government funds (fully or partly) and fully using its own resources are stipulated in WP7.5 regulations. 	Government funds can be effectively managed based on objectives, priorities and outcome of the funding.





EVALUATION ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome	
28	<p>6.1.3 To impose a full disclosure of the Statutory Bodies, State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs), and Government Established Company Limited By Guarantee (CLBG) on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Direct and indirect share holdings of senior management; ii. Individual director's and key management personnel's directorship positions in other public companies (listed or otherwise); iii. Remuneration of individual directors on a detailed basis; iv. Remuneration of senior management on a bands basis number of individuals earning remuneration within that band). 	<p>The full disclosure on the listed items among companies and Government-owned companies is made compulsory under the Companies Act 2016 and the Malaysian Code on Corporate Governance 2017.</p>	<p>Direct Output from the Implementation of Activity</p>	<p>Short-Term Outcome After Implementation</p>	<p>Long-Term Outcome After Implementation</p>
LEAD AGENCY: MINISTRY OF FINANCE (MOF)					
			<p>Disclosure of information reported in Companies' Annual Financial Report includes the percentage of shareholders, members of the Board of Directors (BoD), remuneration and fees.</p>	<p>The policy on disclosure of information can improve the confidence of investors and stakeholders through the transparency and accountability of the BoD and the management team.</p>	

EVALUATION ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
LEAD AGENCY : MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS (MEA)				
29	6.2.6 To establish a full disclosure mechanism on information regarding subsidiaries and non-consolidated companies of Statutory Bodies, State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs), and Government Established Company Limited By Guarantee (CLBG) needs to be established.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Under section 252 of the Companies Act 2016, a company director shall prepare for each financial year a report and such report shall be attached to the financial statements. Companies also need to disclose all the subsidiaries of the company in the consolidated financial statement pursuant to Section 250 of the Companies Act 2016. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the Fifth Schedule under Section 253 of the Companies Act 2016, the Directors' Report shall contain the name, place of Incorporation, main activities and percentage of issued share capital held by the company and its subsidiaries in the consolidated financial statements; and The company shall file Financial Statements and Directors' Report with CCM through the online system known as the Malaysian Business Reporting System (MBRS). 	The disclosure of information reflects good corporate governance of companies which eventually will improve the confidence of investors towards subsidiaries and non-consolidated companies in Statutory Bodies, State Owned Enterprises (SOEs) and Government Established Companies Limited by Guarantee (CLBGs).





DESCRIPTION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS ON THE 86 ONGOING INITIATIVES



**Description of The Effectiveness on the
86 ongoing initiatives is set out in the
following tables:**



EVALUATION OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
LEAD AGENCY : ELECTION COMMISSION (EC)				
1	1.1.1 To undertake a study on the viability of electronic electoral system and to implement if deemed feasible.	An interim report of the electronic voting system to the Government.	Suitability of electronic voting system in election.	A trusted and efficient election process.
2	1.1.2 To review the amount of election expenses allowable for each constituency, by whom such amount should be allowed to be spent on; to clearly define what constitutes to "election expenses".	A review report on: 1. the revised limit for candidate contesting in Dewan Rakyat and State Legislative Assembly. 2. declaration method and verification mechanism of the expenses are made through the statement of expenses.	Setting of appropriate expenses limit for candidates together with the implementation mechanism.	An appropriate expenses limit for the new candidate and a more transparent implementation mechanism.



EVALUATION OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
LEAD AGENCY : ELECTION COMMISSION (EC)				
3	1.1.3 To establish a fixed election date or to define a fixed period by which the Government should call a General Election. Any dissolution of Parliament or State Legislative Assembly before such date or period of time shall only be done by approval of the Parliament or State Legislative Assembly.	Expected Direct Output Resulted from the Implementation of the Activity	Targeted Short-Term Outcome Resulted from the Implementation	Targeted Long-term Reform Resulted from the Implementation
4	1.1.4 To establish transparent delineation of Parliamentary and state boundaries process.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The improvement of delimitation guidelines to resolve administrative issues pertaining to delimitation process of Parliamentary and State Assembly constituencies. A clear policy on delimitation process to clarify the principles of delimitation as stipulated in Federal Constitution. 	A transparent delimitation process of Parliamentary and State Assembly constituencies.	A trusted, transparent and efficient delimitation process of Parliamentary and State Assembly constituencies.
NOTE: POSTPONED AS IT REQUIRES AMENDMENTS TO THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION				



EVALUATION OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
LEAD AGENCY : ELECTION COMMISSION (EC)				
5	1.1.5 To review and strengthen Part III (Corrupt Practices) of the Election Offences Act 1954 (Act 5).	Amendments to Section III (Corrupt Practices) of the Election Offences Act 1954 (Act 5).	The use of Government machinery in promoting any candidate or political party is classified as an offence.	A fair and clean competition platform to all candidates in the election
6	1.1.8 To amend Article 114(4) of the Federal Constitution on the Constitution of Election Commission to add more criteria in disqualifying members of Election Commission; including involvement in political parties (past or present).	Amendment to Article 114 (4) of the Federal Constitution.	New criteria for disqualifying members of the Election Commission, including past or present involvement in political party.	A credible and trusted EC.
NOTE: POSTPONED AS IT REQUIRES AMENDMENTS TO THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION				
7	1.1.9 To insert legal provision on the use of Government's machinery in promoting the election of any candidate or political party as an offence under Election Offences Act 1954 (Act 5).	Amendments to Section III (Corrupt Practices) of the Election Offences Act 1954 (Act 5).	The use of Government machinery in promoting selection of any candidate or political party is classified as an offence.	A fair and clean competition platform to all candidates in the election.

EVALUATION OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
LEAD AGENCY : NATIONAL AUDIT DEPARTMENT (NAD)				
8	1.2.3 To strengthen the independence and widen the autonomy of the National Audit Department by placing them under the Parliament.	Achieve autonomy in human resource management and equitable funding to conduct public sector audit in accordance with the Lima Declaration, Mexico Declaration and United Nations Resolution A/66/209, and protect the independence of NAD as a Supreme Audit Institution.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Auditing is undertaken effectively in accordance with Section 6 of the Audit Act 1957 (Act 62). 2. Auditing under Section 6 of the Audit Act 1957 (Act 62) to ensure that the public sector takes responsibility for the management of public resources/funds, on audit findings, recommendations and undertake appropriate corrective and punitive actions. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen accountability, transparency, integrity of the Government and the public sector in line with auditing under Section 5 of the Audit Act 1957 (Act 62) and International Standards for Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAI) 12. 2. To promote efficiency and effectiveness in public administration.
LEAD AGENCY : PUBLIC SERVICE DEPARTMENT (PSD)				
9	1.2.4 To amend the current Government circular: 'Pekeliling Perkhidmatan Bilangan 3 Tahun 1998' to include sponsorship hence strengthening the monitoring mechanism.	Amendments to the Guidelines on Giving and Receiving of Gifts in the Public Service / Service Circular No. 3 Year 1998.	A more effective monitoring on the management of gifts and sponsorship among civil servants.	Reduce the risk in the occurrence of corrupt practices, malpractices and violation of integrity, thereby improving the image of the public administration, which is known for its high standards of integrity.





EVALUATION OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
		Expected Direct Output Resulted from the Implementation of the Activity	Targeted Short-Term Outcome Resulted from the Implementation	Targeted Long-term Reform Resulted from the Implementation
LEAD AGENCY : PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT (JPM)				
10	1.2.5 To introduce new legislation on governing Political Funding and to include an offence on lobbying.	Political Funding Bill is drafted.	To increase transparency through declaration of political contribution by donors and recipients (politicians).	Establish a system on the declaration of political contribution which aims to ensure that there are no elements of corruption, conflict of interest and money laundering in politics.
LEAD AGENCY : PUBLIC COMPLAINTS BUREAU (PCB)				
11	1.2.6 To transform the Public Complaints Bureau (PCB) into Malaysian Ombudsman.	Establishment of Ombudsman Malaysia	The establishment of Ombudsman Malaysia as a free (impartial) body by law and with the power to deal with complaints or disputes about maladministration more efficiently and effectively.	A more efficient and effective service delivery system by implementing the recommendations of the Ombudsman Malaysia. The Ombudsman Malaysia will complement all public institutions in implementing more robust functions and better governance so that together they can provide the best service to the public while enhancing the image and credibility of Public Service and the Government.



EVALUATION OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
		Expected Direct Output Resulted from the Implementation of the Activity	Targeted Short-Term Outcome Resulted from the Implementation	Targeted Long-term Reform Resulted from the Implementation
LEAD AGENCY : NATIONAL AUDIT DEPARTMENT (NAD)				
12	1.2.7 To amend the Federal Constitution/States Constitution by limiting the term of Office for the Prime Minister, Chief Minister and Menteri Besar.	Amendments to the Federal Constitution to limit the tenure of the Prime Minister.	The Federal Constitution is amended in paragraph (a) of Article 43 (2) to include provisions for additional criteria relating to the eligibility of a member of the Dewan Rakyat to be appointed as Prime Minister and provides that a member of the Dewan Rakyat may not be appointed Prime Minister, if he has been appointed Prime Minister two (2) terms of Parliament.	Such amendment may strengthen the check and balance mechanism in the national administrative system. This effort is taken to limit the term of office of the Prime Minister to two (2) terms to limit the possibility of abuse of power and corruption.
NOTE: POSTPONED AS IT REQUIRES AMENDMENTS TO THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION				
LEAD AGENCY: MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION AND MULTIMEDIA MALAYSIA (KKMM)				
13	1.2.8 To introduce new legislation on Freedom of Information.	Freedom of Information Bill is drafted.	Improve disclosure of information in the public interest and create opportunity/right for everyone to access information from ministries, departments and Government agencies through request submitted to the relevant bodies.	Ensure accountability and transparency in administration to complement the Official Secrets Act of 1972.



EVALUATION OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
LEAD AGENCY : MALAYSIAN ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION (MACC)				
14	1.2.9 To introduce a written law on the declaration of asset and interest by Members of Parliament.	Legal provisions on the declaration of assets and interests by all Members of Administration and Members of Parliament.	Written legislation requires all Members of Administration and Members of Parliament to make declarations of their assets and interests.	To strengthen integrity of the Members of Administration and Members of Parliament through the obligation of assets and interests declaration, which failure to comply may result in legal action.
LEAD AGENCY : PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT (JPM)				
15	1.3.1 To prohibit Members of the Administration or any Highly Influential Persons from issuing supporting letters for any projects or applications. Therefore, heads of departments can no longer accept supporting letters as directives or decisions from Members of the Administration or Highly Influential Persons.	A Prime Minister Directive on guidelines for handling support letter will be issued to all Members of the Administration.	A transparent procedure for handling support letter to avoid conflict of interest.	The public administration is free from corruption and abuse of power.

EVALUATION OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
		Expected Direct Output Resulted from the Implementation of the Activity	Targeted Short-Term Outcome Resulted from the Implementation	Targeted Long-term Reform Resulted from the Implementation
LEAD AGENCY : PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT (JPM)				
16	1.3.2 To introduce a Prime Minister's Directive in governing demarcation of power between Ministers and Secretary Generals.	Prime Minister's Directive in governing demarcation of power between Ministers and Secretary Generals.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Management of Minister's power in deciding the ministry's direction after obtaining the collective approval of the Cabinet. 2. Management of Secretary General's power in formulating policies, planning and implementing Ministry's programs and projects within a specified period after consultation with the Minister in order to achieve the Minister in order to achieve Ministry policies and objectives. 	To comply with Prime Minister's Directive in governing demarcation of power between Ministers and Secretary Generals to ensure checks and balances between the two key positions in a Ministry.
LEAD AGENCY : PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT (JPM)				
17	1.3.3 To introduce a policy on appointing politicians as Chairperson or members to the Board of Directors of Statutory Bodies, State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs), and Government Established Company Limited By Guarantee (CLBG) based strictly on academic and/or professional qualifications.	Amendment to General Circular No. 3 Year 1998 on the Guidelines on the Roles and Responsibilities of Ministers, Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer in the Management of Federal Statutory Bodies through the issuance of new guidelines and not limited to Statutory Bodies and State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) under the Ministry of Finance only.	Standardization in the appointment of politicians who have been vetted and have a proven track record of qualifications, experience, professionalism, competence and achievements in being appointed as Chairman or Board of Directors of Statutory Bodies, State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) and Government Established Company Limited by Guarantee (CLBG).	Adherence to governance best practices of Federal Statutory Bodies, State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) and Government Established Company Limited by Guarantee (CLBG).





EVALUATION OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
LEAD AGENCY : PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT (JPM)				
18	1.3.5 To introduce a clear policy on refraining political interference in making decisions over the removal and appointment of Chairman / Board of Director / CEO of all Statutory Bodies, State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs), and Government Established Company Limited By Guarantee (CLBG).	Amendment to General Circular No. 3 of 1998 on Guidelines on the Roles and Responsibilities of Ministers, Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officers in the Management of Federal Statutory Bodies through the issuance of new guidelines and not limited to Statutory Bodies and State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) under the Ministry of Finance only.	No political interference in the decision making process in the appointment and dismissal of Chairman/ Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officers of Federal Statutory Bodies.	Check and balance of political power in the appointment and removal of the Chairman/Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer of the Federal Statutory Bodies.
LEAD AGENCY : PARLIAMENT OF MALAYSIA				
19	1.4.5 To require the elected Speaker of Dewan Rakyat to resign from any of the post held by him/ her in any political party; to appoint one of the Deputy Speakers of Dewan Rakyat from the members of the Opposition.	Amendment to Orders 4 and 6 of the Standing Orders of the Dewan Rakyat.	Rules requiring the <i>Yang di-Pertua Dewan Rakyat</i> to resign from all offices in a political party after being elected <i>Yang di-Pertua</i> and to elect two (2) Deputies <i>Yang di-Pertua Dewan Rakyat</i> from among the members of the Ruling Party and Non-Ruling Party.	Strengthen the institution of Parliament (Dewan Rakyat) in the practice of parliamentary democracy and as a transparent check and balance institution for the Government.



EVALUATION OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
		Expected Direct Output Resulted from the Implementation of the Activity	Targeted Short-Term Outcome Resulted from the Implementation	Targeted Long-term Reform Resulted from the Implementation
LEAD AGENCY: PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT (JPM)				
20	1.4.6 To introduce a written guideline on the role of the caretaker Government.	Guidelines on the role of a caretaker Government.	The interim government is to reduce the risk of abuse of power due to the absence of Parliament, which can act as a check and balance. It will also ensure that Government leaders do not use Government's machinery for electoral purposes and that the Government Administration remains free from political interference.	The guidelines are able to fulfil the requirements of conventional practices in force in other parliamentary democracies. It will address misuse of Government machinery for election campaigns and create a clear separation between Government and political parties.



EVALUATION OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
LEAD AGENCY: PUBLIC SERVICE DEPARTMENT (PSD)				
21	1.4.10 To propose a Public Appointments Bill 2018 to regulate the exercise of Executive Power in respect of Public Appointments to certain constitutional and statutory offices.	Expected Direct Output Resulted from the Implementation of the Activity	Targeted Short-Term Outcome Resulted from the Implementation	Targeted Long-term Reform Resulted from the Implementation
			Transparency and integrity of public officials, good governance and separation of powers between public officials and the executive.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Apolitical public service towards transparent and accountable public officials. 2. To enhance integrity and good governance in public service.
NOTE: POSTPONED AS IT REQUIRES AMENDMENTS TO THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION				
LEAD AGENCY: PARLIAMENT OF MALAYSIA				
22	1.4.11 To re-enact the Parliamentary Service Act 1963.	Parliament of Malaysia Commission Bill is drafted.	The Parliament has its own autonomy and can play a role in considering and scrutinising the executive power of the Government for the benefit of people and the country.	Parliament's finances and staffing can be managed independently by Parliament, as it has the necessary knowledge. If this law is reinstated, it will provide a basis for a good separation of powers as was practiced in the past.



EVALUATION OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
		Expected Direct Output Resulted from the Implementation of the Activity	Targeted Short-Term Outcome Resulted from the Implementation	Targeted Long-term Reform Resulted from the Implementation
LEAD AGENCY: PUBLIC SERVICE DEPARTMENT (PSD)				
23	2.1.1 To strengthen the mechanism in enforcing mandatory job rotation for public servants holding sensitive posts.	A circular on work schedule/ rotation based on a new model.	Government officials in sensitive posts will not be retained in the same place/position for unduly long periods to avoid corruption or abuse of power.	A more transparent and integrity public service.



EVALUATION OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
LEAD AGENCY: PUBLIC SERVICE DEPARTMENT (PSD)				
24	2.1.2 To manage the involvement and appointment of Senior Government Officials as members of Board of Director and CEO in all State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) as well as Statutory Bodies.	1. Amendment to General Circular No. 3 of 1998 on Guidelines on the Roles and Responsibilities of Ministries, Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officers in the Management of Federal Statutory Bodies through the issuance of new guidelines and not limited to Statutory Bodies and State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) under the Ministry of Finance only. 2. Guidelines on Roles and Responsibilities of Ministries, Boards of State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) and Statutory Bodies and not limited to Statutory Bodies and State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) under the Ministry of Finance only.	The appointment of public official as Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer is governed by guidelines that set the limits of their official involvement to safeguard the interests of the Government.	A guideline on the appointment of public official as Board of Directors and their involvement in State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) and Statutory Bodies to avoid conflict of interest and irregularities in awarding contracts.



EVALUATION OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
		Expected Direct Output Resulted from the Implementation of the Activity	Targeted Short-Term Outcome Resulted from the Implementation	Targeted Long-term Reform Resulted from the Implementation
LEAD AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF STANDARDS MALAYSIA (JSM)				
25	2.1.3 To introduce Anti-Bribery Management System (ABMS) MS ISO 37001 certification in all Government agencies.	Government agencies implement certification system for Anti-Bribery Management Systems (ABMS) MS ISO 37001.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction on corruption risk in an organisation internally and externally. This standard is designed to help organisation demonstrate to stakeholders that it has practiced sufficient anticorruption initiatives and that these are being effectively implemented. 22 Government agencies have been certified to ABMS as of 31st December 2019. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> ABMS is a voluntary internal monitoring system in an organisation for effective detection, prevention, implementation, enforcement, evaluation and improvement of anti-corruption management measures. ABMS is a flexible instrument that can be adapted to the corruption risks identified in an organisation.



EVALUATION OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
LEAD AGENCY: PUBLIC SERVICE DEPARTMENT (PSD)				
26	<p>2.1.4 To establish initiatives in promoting and managing workplace values towards integrity, accountability and efficiency in public sector through:</p> <p>a) Values Audit Management System (Sistem Pengurusan Audit Nilai (SPAN)) To measure and analyse workplace values in the public sector according to Arahan YAB Perdana Menteri No.1 Tahun 1998 Siri 7 No.1 Tahun 2007</p> <p>b) Values Enhancement Module for Public Service (Modul Pementapan Nilai Perhidmatan Awam) This module recommends initiatives to enhance and integrate values into the structures, processes, systems and deliveries of public service operations.</p>	<p>Expected Direct Output Resulted from the Implementation of the Activity</p>	<p>Targeted Short-Term Outcome Resulted from the Implementation</p>	<p>Targeted Long-term Reform Resulted from the Implementation</p>
		<p>Existence of guidelines for the implementation of the Value Practice Management System (SPAN) 2.0 for all ministries and agencies and improvement of the modules offered by INTAN based on integrity, ethics, accountability and efficiency of the public sector.</p>	<p>Elements of integrity and ethics as well as positive values are instilled widely in courses organised by INTAN and other Government agencies.</p>	<p>Promote positive public service values and reinforce good workplace practices based on integrity, accountability and efficiency in the public sector.</p>

EVALUATION OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
		Expected Direct Output Resulted from the Implementation of the Activity	Targeted Short-Term Outcome Resulted from the Implementation	Targeted Long-term Reform Resulted from the Implementation
LEAD AGENCY: MALAYSIAN ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION (MACC)				
27	2.1.5 To oblige the public sector to develop Organisational Anti-Corruption Plan (OACP) with the assistance of three agencies namely the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC), National Centre for Governance, Integrity and Anti-Corruption (GIACC) and Malaysian Institute of Integrity.	All Government agencies have developed their own Organisational Anti-Corruption Plan (OACP).	As of 31 December 2019, three (3) public sector agencies have developed the OACP namely the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Consumer Affairs (KPDNHEP), the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development (KPWKM) and Royal Malaysian Customs Department (JKDM).	Strengthening of governance, integrity and anti-corruption at the Ministry / Department / Agency level is implemented based on their respective OACP.
LEAD AGENCY: PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT (JPM)				
28	2.1.6 To establish a strong and effective mechanism in the issuance of permits and licensing.	A guide outlining the mechanism for issuing permits and licenses overseen by one (1) agency.	The issuance of permits and licenses at all levels of agencies, including ministries, states and local authorities, shall be coordinated on the basis of a single mechanism to facilitate the resolution of weaknesses in the administration of the issuance of permits and licenses.	Establishment of Integrity Pact (IP) for issuance of permits and licenses as well as requirement of signing of IP by officials of issuing authority and applicants for permits and licenses.





EVALUATION OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
		Expected Direct Output Resulted from the Implementation of the Activity	Targeted Short-Term Outcome Resulted from the Implementation	Targeted Long-term Reform Resulted from the Implementation
LEAD AGENCY: PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT (JPM)				
29	2.2.2 To introduce a policy on the management Contract For Service (CFS) Officers in Government agencies so as to minimise the involvement of CFS Officers in financial matters and organisational policies.	Policies and procedures related to the appointment of Contract for Service officers.	The appointment mechanism of contract for service is described in more detail depending on the scope of duties within a given period.	Government interests are protected from any legal or financial repercussions, and the involvement of CFS officials in the financial and administrative affairs of an organisation is limited.
LEAD AGENCY: PUBLIC SERVICE DEPARTMENT (PSD)				
30	2.2.3 To strengthen the integrity of the public service by making improvements to its promotion exercise (including top civil service officials).	Improvement on existing work process and rules for promotion exercise in public service.	Public officials who are competent and with high level of integrity for placements at strategic positions in the public service.	Increase transparency and integrity of civil servants of public service.



EVALUATION OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
LEAD AGENCY: PUBLIC SERVICE DEPARTMENT (PSD)				
31	2.2.5 To introduce policy or guideline for the “cooling-off” period for public official and senior civil servants moving to corporate entities for executive posts.	Policy / guidelines “cooling-off period” for retired public officials before accepting executive appointments at corporate entities.	Reducing risks of abuse of power and influence of public officials who will or have retired for personal gain before accepting executive positions in corporate entities.	Reducing risks of abuse of power and corruption against civil servants who will or have retired for personal gain by using influence during their tenure in the Government.
NOTE: POSTPONED AS IT REQUIRES AMENDMENTS TO THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION				
LEAD AGENCY: PUBLIC SERVICE DEPARTMENT (PSD)				
32	2.2.7 To revisit and strengthen the current process of integrity vetting for Public Official holding positions with high risk/responsibility.	Establishment of guidelines on work processes and promotions in public service.	Filling strategic posts in public service with officers who are competent and with integrity.	Public officials with high level of integrity.



EVALUATION OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
LEAD AGENCY: MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (MOFA)				
33	2.2.8 To oblige all attaché who are based in Malaysia's overseas missions to be answerable and to be directly under the purview of Head(s) of Mission(s).	Strengthening of General Circular Number 2 Year 2018 (SPA2/2018).	The presence of an accurate organisational hierarchy and adherence to a clear chain of command enable operational and administrative matters, including structured analysis and reporting, allows Mission to be more thorough towards achieving its vision, mission, and objectives.	Heads of Mission shall make informed decisions based on accurate, prompt and thorough reporting by all staff, including attachés at Mission. Effective reporting mechanism enables Heads of Mission to ensure that the interests of the Government are safeguarded at all times, while improving the bilateral relations between Malaysia and the host country.
LEAD AGENCY: MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT (KPKT)				
34	2.3.1 To govern the power of Politician(s) and any Highly Influential Person including the imitations inter-alia influences, interferences and subjections of control in Local Authority performance and decision making.	Establishment of Guidelines on Appointment of Local Authorities Council Members (PBT).	Members of Elected Council can support the agenda, vision and mission of the State Government and Local Authorities without interference from politicians and influential individuals.	Appointed Councillors will be able to exercise the trust and responsibility with full competence and integrity without interference from politicians and influential individuals.

NOTE: POSTPONED AS IT REQUIRES COMPREHENSIVE NEW LEGISLATION

EVALUATION OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
		Expected Direct Output Resulted from the Implementation of the Activity	Targeted Short-Term Outcome Resulted from the Implementation	Targeted Long-term Reform Resulted from the Implementation
LEAD AGENCY: MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT (KPKT)				
35	2.3.2 To establish a Local Authority service commission.	Establishment of Local Authority Service Commission (SPPBT).	SPPBT administers the service delivery system for members and employees of Local Authorities (PBT) in seven (7) areas, namely: 1. Appointment; 2. Confirmation; 3. Placement into permanent and pensionable schemes; 4. Promotion; 5. Deployment/Transfer; 6. Appeal Commission for Disciplinary Cases; and 7. Termination of employment.	To address issues related to closed services of PBT members by establishing SPPBT such as: 1. Career advancement of PBT officers/ Staff; 2. PBT members may be transferred to another PBT; 3. The existence of Little Napoleon is eliminated; 4. Officers are no longer exposed to corruption; and 5. The ability to appeal disciplinary cases.
		NOTE: POSTPONED AS IT REQUIRES COMPREHENSIVE NEW LEGISLATION		
36	2.3.3 To introduce job rotation scheme for Local Authorities officers or staffs who have held a certain post for number of years.	Introduction of guidelines on job rotation system for PBT officers and staff.	The establishment of SPPBT is in line with the objectives of Service Circular No. 3 Year 2004 on the Guidance Note to Deploy Public Official. The circular outlines the policy for the orderly and uniformed deployment of officers.	For public service to be more transparent and with high level of integrity at PBT.
		NOTE: POSTPONED AS IT REQUIRES COMPREHENSIVE NEW LEGISLATION		





EVALUATION OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
LEAD AGENCY: MINISTRY OF EDUCATION MALAYSIA (MOE)				
37	2.4.1 To revise the curricula for pre-service and in-service teachers' education to cover all aspects of integrity, human governance and anti-corruption.	Expected Direct Output Resulted from the Implementation of the Activity	Targeted Short-Term Outcome Resulted from the Implementation	Targeted Long-term Reform Resulted from the Implementation
38	2.4.2 To reinforce elements of integrity and human values (human governance) in induction training programmes for lecturers at higher education institutions.	Improved induction programmes with emphasis on elements of integrity and human values.	Aspects of integrity and human values will be incorporated into the educational system of higher learning institutions.	To instill high level of integrity in teachers and to impart noble elements to students.
39	2.4.3 To strengthen the leadership programmes for all educators and administrators within the Ministry of Education by incorporating element of human governance.	Enhanced leadership programmes on elements of human leadership among existing educators and administrators in the Ministry of Education.	Educators and administrators working in the Ministry of Education are introduced to elements of human governance.	High level of integrity among MOE educators and administrators.

EVALUATION OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
LEAD AGENCY: MINISTRY OF EDUCATION MALAYSIA (MOE)				
40	2.4.4 To strengthen the leadership programmes for all educators and administrators in all higher learning institutions by incorporating element of human governance.	Enhanced leadership programmes on aspects of human governance for educators and administrators at higher learning centres.	Elements consisting of human governance are instilled among the existing educators and administrators in institutes of higher learning.	Educators and administrators of institutes of higher learning possess high level of integrity and human capital.
41	2.4.5 To accentuate noble human values in the syllabus of pre-school education.	National Preschool Curriculum document based on noble values.	Preschool pupils are instilled with noble values.	Develop children who are exposed to the importance of noble values and integrity.
42	2.4.6 To strengthen primary schools' education that is based on strong character building, self-esteem and leadership.	Educational Planning Programme based on building a strong personality, identity, and leadership for elementary students.	Elementary students are instilled with elements of developing character, identity, and good behaviour.	Develop children who are exposed the importance of personality, identity, and leadership.
43	2.4.7 To introduce University Compulsory Course (<i>Matapelajaran Wajib Universiti</i>) at the undergraduate level that emphasise the meaning of human as relational being and its implication on one's surrounding.	University courses at the elementary school level emphasising aspects of human relations and environmental impact.	Undergraduates are introduced to the elements of human relations and the implications on the environment.	Develop youths who are sensitive in interpersonal relationships to create awareness of the negative impact of corruption in the community.





EVALUATION OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
LEAD AGENCY: MINISTRY OF ENTREPRENEUR DEVELOPMENT (MIED)				
44	2.4.8 To emphasise on the aspects of integrity and anti-corruption in entrepreneurial programmes.	Increase the number of entrepreneurs participating in the basic entrepreneurship course from 1,000 to 2,000.	Existing and prospective entrepreneurs understand the value of integrity and strive to continuously raise awareness about integrity and anti-corruption.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish a knowledge sharing that enables entrepreneurs to set the right goals. 2. Creating a business ecosystem that has high levels of integrity and resilience, thereby reducing instances of integrity and corruption among entrepreneurs.
LEAD AGENCY: MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MULTIMEDIA MALAYSIA (KKMM)				
45	2.4.9 To continuously disseminate message on anti-corruption within the context of relational human being through various media channels.	Regular dissemination of anti-corruption messages on various platforms in collaboration with the MACC and IIM.	Public to be sensitive of corruption and integrity issues and support the Government's efforts to combat corruption with the MACC and IIM.	Public that has self-control over corruption i.e., being aware of corruption and integrity issues and work together in combating and overcoming corruption.

EVALUATION OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
LEAD AGENCY: MALAYSIAN ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION (MACC)				
46	2.4.10 To continuously disseminate message on anti-corruption within the context of relational human being through the engagement with religious bodies and NGOs.	Disseminate anti-corruption messages through programmes/ activities involving religious institutions/ non-governmental organisations (NGOs).	Religious institutions and NGOs jointly support the anti-corruption agenda. Forms of advocacy that have been disseminated include: Corruption Free Pledge (IBR), Courtesy Visit/Visits, Anti-Corruption Seminar/ Reinforcing Integrity Officers, Semarak Community Service Programme, Friday Sermon, Exhibition/ Walkabout, <i>Ukhwah</i> Networking and <i>Semarak Kasih</i> /Friendly Networking (<i>Jalanan Mesra</i>) in places of worship.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Religious institutions and NGOs are stepping up their support by actively and effectively participating in anti-corruption initiatives / efforts / activities / programmes, including those implemented by the MACC. As knowledge and awareness against corruption increases, religious institutions and NGOs will also independently spread anti-corruption messages in their respective fields.
LEAD AGENCY: MINISTRY OF EDUCATION MALAYSIA (MOE)				
47	2.4.11 To strengthen secondary schools' education that is based on strong character building, self-esteem and leadership.	Education Programme Plan which is based on the development of character building and leadership in secondary school students.	Secondary school students are instilled with elements of character building, identity and strong leadership.	Produce students who are instilled with the importance of character building and leadership qualities.





EVALUATION OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
LEAD AGENCY: MINISTRY OF YOUTH AND SPORTS (KBS)				
48	2.4.12 To approach the youth outside of formal education (school dropouts) through clubs, associations and youth organisations to inculcate the values of integrity, governance and anti-corruption.	In implementing this initiative, the Ministry of Youth and Sports has implemented three (3) ongoing programmes such as: Y-Career Enable access to short term courses for B40 group to undertake specialist training in line with current industry requirements. B-Best Open career opportunities for at-risk youth in building productive lives. Yellow Ribbon Provide a second chance for former prisoners and former inmates through skills, sports, entrepreneurship and marketability.	Y-Career Participants are able to find employment in the industry or start their own business. B-Best Participants can be absorbed to work at training centres. Yellow Ribbon Participants are able to build their potentials through skills and sports as well as gain employment and entrepreneurship opportunities.	Y-Career Create job opportunities for oneself and society. B-Best Provide second chance for at-risk youth to have a better life, as well as helping to reduce social problems and youth unemployment. Yellow Ribbon To provide a second chance to former prisoners and former inmates in leading a better life and to be accepted by the communities.

EVALUATION OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
LEAD AGENCY: PUBLIC SERVICE DEPARTMENT (PSD)				
49	2.4.13 To emphasise on the essentials of integrity and human values (human governance) in the induction programmes for public officials.	Elements of integrity are included in the curriculum of the Mind Transformation Programme (MTP) as follows: i. Segment II: Responsibilities and Role of Officials and includes character building; ii. Segment III: First Class Work Culture. Implementation of MTP in the Ministry/ Department/ Agency.	Improvements of MTP module by add-on modules: i. Psychological Test; ii. Financial Planning by Credit Counselling and Debt Management Agency (AKPK); and iii. Nationalism	To produce civil servants endowed with elements of integrity and human values (human governance).
LEAD AGENCY: MALAYSIAN ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION (MACC)				
50	2.4.14 To strengthen the elements of human governance, integrity and anti-corruption in self-development programmes to Statutory Bodies, State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs), and Government Established Company Limited By Guarantee (CLBG) and private sector.	The MACC assists Statutory Bodies, State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) and Companies Limited by Guarantee (CLBG) established by government and the private sector, and is not limited to Statutory Bodies and State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) under the Ministry of Finance through the Continuous Professional Development Programme with the integration of elements of human governance, integrity and anti-corruption.	Employees of Statutory Bodies, State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) and Companies Limited by Guarantee (CLBG) established by the Government and private sectors are exposed to programmes based on elements human governance, integrity and anti-corruption.	The effectiveness of Continuous Professional Development education with the integration of elements of human governance, integrity and anti-corruption in Statutory Bodies, State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) and Companies Limited by Guarantee (CLBG) established by the Government and private sectors.





EVALUATION OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
LEAD AGENCY: MINISTRY OF FINANCE (MOPF)				
51	3.1.1 To introduce a comprehensive procurement policy on disclosure of conflict of interest during procurement process.	Expected Direct Output Resulted from the Implementation of the Activity	Targeted Short-Term Outcome Resulted from the Implementation	Targeted Long-term Reform Resulted from the Implementation
LEAD AGENCY: MALAYSIAN ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION (MACC)				
52	3.1.3 To strengthen the current Integrity Pact to be in line with international standards.	The existing Integrity Pact Mechanism is improved in accordance with international standards.	Integrity Pact has been improved and implemented in line with international standards by ensuring that those who receive Government projects must declare the interests of the parties involved and that failure to do so will result in the cancellation of the contract. Conviction is not required for such contract cancellation. It is sufficient if such action is taken through arbitration or other alternative clauses that do not burden or cause loss to the Government.	The improved implementation of Integrity Pact is in line with international standards to ensure that all Government procurements are carried out in a more transparent manner, thus avoiding waste and abuse of power to further safeguard the interests of the Government.

EVALUATION OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
		Expected Direct Output Resulted from the Implementation of the Activity	Targeted Short-Term Outcome Resulted from the Implementation	Targeted Long-term Reform Resulted from the Implementation
LEAD AGENCY: IMPLEMENTATION COORDINATION UNIT (ICU), (JPM)				
53	3.1.4 To enhance the System <i>Pemantauan Projek</i> II in monitoring the project management cycle for better effective and efficient in all government projects.	The improved system is as follows: i. Application Module, Monitoring Module and Assessment Module; ii. The Monitoring Module is able to meet the requirements of a more comprehensive project monitoring at the contract level; iii. A simpler and more user-friendly version of designs, representations and flowcharts; and iv. Application of the latest technology using open-source software to save maintenance costs in the long term.	Application Module is used for 12th Malaysia Plan (RMKe-12) Rolling Plan-1 (RP1) projects' application by ministries to achieve their objectives and broader project monitoring.	A more accurate and specific monitoring of a project's physical and finance progress at its contract level.
LEAD AGENCY: MINISTRY OF FINANCE (MOF)				
54	3.1.5 To introduce legislation on public procurement in regulating the procurement activities, improving efficiency resource utilisation, safeguarding public and national interest as well as protecting the rights of contracting parties.	Government Procurement Bill is drafted.	Regulation of procurement activities, improve the efficient use of resources, safeguard the national interest and protect the rights of contracting parties.	The government's interest in the procurement process is guaranteed.





EVALUATION OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
LEAD AGENCY: MINISTRY OF FINANCE (MOPF)				
55	3.1.6 To create accountability and transparency in defining the exercise of power of Minister as stipulated in legal provisions especially in procurement and financial system.	Government Procurement Bill is drafted. Expected Direct Output Resulted from the Implementation of the Activity	More transparent powers of the Minister in the provision of laws relating to procurement and the financial system. Targeted Short-Term Outcome Resulted from the Implementation	A comprehensive provision on the Minister's powers in relation to procurement and the financial system which is based on the concept of accountability and transparency in the exercise of those powers. Targeted Long-term Reform Resulted from the Implementation
56	3.2.1 To introduce a more transparent mechanism in preventing information leakages in procurement process.	Government Procurement Bill is drafted.	A comprehensive provision as a more transparent mechanism to prevent information leakages in the procurement process.	The procurement process is free from element of information leakages in the procurement process.
57	3.2.5 To establish procurement complaints mechanism for aggrieved parties.	Government Procurement Bill is drafted.	A comprehensive provision to provide disgruntled parties with specific channels to lodge complaints on procurement.	Complaints from disgruntled parties related to procurement will be resolved more efficiently and systematically as they will be handled by the MOPF without involving a third-party system.

EVALUATION OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
		Expected Direct Output Resulted from the Implementation of the Activity	Targeted Short-Term Outcome Resulted from the Implementation	Targeted Long-term Reform Resulted from the Implementation
LEAD AGENCY: MALAYSIAN ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION (MACC)				
58	3.2.6 To introduce a checks and balances mechanism in procurement dealings with the involvement of Integrity Unit and Internal Audit Officers.	Coordination and cooperation between both the Integrity Unit and the Internal Audit Unit for procurement management and will serve as a monitoring/regulatory layer	Procurement matters are handled with greater transparency and integrity thus reducing the risk of corruption/abuse of power/leakages of public funds.	A check and balance mechanism for procurement under the supervision of Integrity Unit and Internal Audit Unit, to ensure that procurement is more transparent and to reduce the risk of corruption.
LEAD AGENCY: MINISTRY OF WORKS (KKR)				
59	3.2.7 To amend rules and regulations in monitoring the wrong doings by contractors and project consultants (Consultant Engineer).	Amendments to the rules and regulations in monitoring any misconduct by Contractors and the Project Consultants (Consulting Engineers).	Handling over the task of regulating the performance of engineering consultants by the Ministry of Finance (MOF) to the Board of Engineers Malaysia (LJM) and relevant professional associations, as well as the development and implementation of the Consultant Performance Evaluation System (CP-E-BEM) to monitor the performance of consultants for Government projects.	Reduction in cases related to corruption and breach of integrity as well as reduce the number of sick projects/problematic projects.





EVALUATION OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
LEAD AGENCY: MINISTRY OF FINANCE (MOP)				
60	3.2.8 To introduce 'E-Work' system in monitoring project management, project approval(s) and value analysis.	Expected Direct Output Resulted from the Implementation of the Activity	Targeted Short-Term Outcome Resulted from the Implementation	Targeted Long-term Reform Resulted from the Implementation
61	3.2.9 To enhance the technology-based procurement system (e-perolehan) in order to reduce human intervention between parties.	A more efficient e-Procurement system.	The work process of the e-Procurement system is smoother and more efficient without human intervention.	Ensure accountability and transparency in all procurement processes by minimizing human intervention.
LEAD AGENCY: MALAYSIAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (PWD)				
62	3.2.10 To monitor jointly with law enforcement agencies and Malaysian Public Works Department on the mismanagement of Government projects in Sabah and Sarawak.	Implementation of Best Project Management Practices for federal projects in Sabah and Sarawak.	Implementation of best project management practices initiatives such as the use of Work Scheduling, Risk Management and Project Health Check, to be implemented in Sabah PWD and Sarawak PWD projects.	Monitoring of Government projects in Sabah and Sarawak in collaboration with law enforcement agencies and the Malaysian Public Works Department will be improved and directly benefit the state government (cost-benefit ratio).



EVALUATION OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
LEAD AGENCY: PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT (JPM)				
63	4.1.1 To review and revise the Judges' Code of Ethics to include a prohibition on judges' accepting appointments to positions in any commercial entity for a period of three years following their retirement.	Expected Direct Output Resulted from the Implementation of the Activity	Targeted Short-Term Outcome Resulted from the Implementation	Targeted Long-term Reform Resulted from the Implementation
			The findings serve as a basis for determining whether it is necessary (cooling-off period) for a judge to hold office in a commercial institution after retirement.	Reducing the risk of conflict of interest when a judge holds an office in a commercial establishment immediately after retirement.
NOTE: POSTPONED AS IT REQUIRES AMENDMENTS TO THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION				
LEAD AGENCY: OFFICE OF THE CHIEF REGISTRAR OF THE FEDERAL COURT OF MALAYSIA (PKPMP)				
64	4.1.3 To prioritise for corruption cases to be handled by judges and public prosecutors who are trained and/or experienced in corruption cases.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Experienced and trained judges in corruption cases to hear corruption cases; 2. Placement of experienced and trained Deputy Public Prosecutor (DPP) to handle corruption cases at the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC). 	Judges and prosecutors who handle corruption cases are familiar and well-trained in corruption cases.	Corruption cases are dealt with systematically, and resolved within a reasonable timeframe with the emphasis that sentence will be imposed based on public interest.



EVALUATION OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
LEAD AGENCY: JUDICIAL AND LEGAL SERVICE COMMISSION (JLSC)				
65	4.1.4 To split the Judicial and Legal Service Commission into three separate commissions: i. The Judicial Service Commission should be responsible for the employment of judicial officers. ii. The Legal Service Commission should be responsible for the employment of legal officers in the Attorney General's Chambers. iii. The Public Prosecution Service Commission should be responsible for the employment of Deputy Public Prosecutors in the Office of Public Prosecutor.	Expected Direct Output Resulted from the Implementation of the Activity	Targeted Short-Term Outcome Resulted from the Implementation	Targeted Long-term Reform Resulted from the Implementation
		Separation of the Judicial and Legal Service Commission into three (3) separate commissions: i. The Judicial Service Commission should be responsible for hiring judicial officers. ii. The Legal Service Commission should be responsible for hiring legal officers in the Attorney General's Chambers. iii. The Public Prosecution Service Commission should be responsible for hiring Deputy Public Prosecutors in the Office of Public Prosecutor.	The recruitment and services of judicial, legal officers and Deputy Public Prosecutors will be considered separately and there will be a check and balance mechanism for each service which will be guided by a separate service scheme.	Freedom to perform duties without fear or favour.
NOTE: POSTPONED AS IT REQUIRES AMENDMENTS TO THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION				



EVALUATION OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
		Expected Direct Output Resulted from the Implementation of the Activity	Targeted Short-Term Outcome Resulted from the Implementation	Targeted Long-term Reform Resulted from the Implementation
LEAD AGENCY: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S CHAMBERS (AGC)				
66	4.1.5 To promote clear separation of powers and impartiality, i.e. the power of the Public Prosecutor should be separated from the power of Attorney General. i. Attorney General : The Attorney General should no longer assume responsibility and power in prosecution matters. He should attend Cabinet and Parliament meetings by invitation. ii. Public Prosecutor : The Public Prosecutor takes over the prosecutorial duties and powers from the Attorney General, and may direct an Inquest into the cause and circumstances of any death.	The separation of the powers of Public Prosecutor and the Attorney General. The function of the prosecution shall be performed by the Public Prosecutor.	Independent prosecution without fear or favour and uninfluenced by any person on the basis of the principles of justice.	Independent prosecution without fear or favour, and uninfluenced by any person, to uphold the principles of justice.



EVALUATION OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
LEAD AGENCY: OFFICE OF THE CHIEF REGISTRAR OF THE FEDERAL COURT OF MALAYSIA (PKPMP)				
67	4.1.6 To introduce the usage of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) for Specialised Corruption Courts.	Upgrading the Court Recording Transcription (CRT) System with the: a) Recording Voice-To Text System (RVT) with the Voice To Text (VTT) function to produce draft notes of proceeding; b) Exhibits Presentation System (EPS) to facilitate recording, storage and access of evidence through Case Management System (CMS).	Note of Proceedings is recorded through the usage of information technology.	The implementation of the RVT System with the VTT features for the purpose of upgrading the CRT System to be more effective.
LEAD AGENCY: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (MOHA)				
68	5.1.3 To integrate relevant agencies responsible in managing border control towards effective border management.	Establish a Single Border Agency (SBA) in which only one (1) agency will patrol the border.	Enhance the coordination of inspection process through a single clearance mechanism in order to improve security aspects.	Improve operational and security standards along the national borders through regulation and monitoring.



EVALUATION OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
LEAD AGENCY: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (MOHA)				
69	5.2.2 To use Information and Communications Technology (ICT) in all detention centres.	<p>1. The National Integrated Immigration System (NIISe) will be developed in all Immigration Depots and Detention Centres nationwide.</p> <p>2. The installation of CCTV/s at certain locations at the borders of immigration depots, the use of biometric systems, and etc. will also be implemented.</p>	<p>1. Data and information management and also inmate biometrics can be stored and managed more systematically.</p> <p>2. Reduce the cases of misconduct by law enforcement officers towards inmates.</p>	<p>1. More efficient and effective management of prisoners.</p> <p>2. Issues related to the management of prisoners, such as complaints on the misconduct by officers, can be handled more transparently.</p> <p>3. Data management through biometric systems can store data on detainees which can help the Government to identify repeat offenders and be used by other law enforcement agencies.</p>
70	5.2.3 To improve existing foreign workers centralised management system i.e. streamlining and integrating the existing online systems for foreign workers application.	Establishment of NIISe by integration of existing system.	Reduce the use of physical documents which is easier for all party involved since there will be no more recurrent preparation of documents to different agencies. Every information can be accessed by all agencies through a single system.	The entire system is controlled by the Government rather than third parties (vendors), thus will be cost saving, more comprehensive security controls and improve the quality of service towards a more efficient, transparent and free from conflict of interest process.



EVALUATION OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
LEAD AGENCY: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (MOHA)				
71	5.2.4 To apply digital technologies to monitor all illegal and illicit activities such as illegal immigrants, smuggling and other illicit activities at all border control and entry points into the country.	More effective and efficient enforcement in reducing illegal and illicit activities through the use of the Border Control Digital Mobile Radio Network System (AKSEMNet), upgraded new computer equipment and the ability to monitor nationwide network.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The effectiveness of the agency in controlling and reducing illegal and illicit activities can be improved. 2. More effective surveillance and control of the borders and points of entry. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Comprehensive control of all border and point of entry to curb illegal activities. 2. Reduce cases of misconduct by officers working at the borders and points of entry.
72	5.2.5 To establish an integrated database system for the registration of immigrants flowing into and out of Malaysia.	Establishment of the National Integrated Immigration System (NIISe) by integrating the existing system to register immigrants entering and leaving Malaysia.	The data and information management as well as the biometric of immigrants entering and leaving the country can be stored and managed more systematically.	Comprehensive control on all immigrants entering and leaving Malaysia to ensure security and directly monitor their length of stay in Malaysia.



EVALUATION OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
LEAD AGENCY: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (MOHA)				
73	5.3.2 To empower the Police Force Commission in managing its welfare, logistics, manpower and training budgetary.	1. Consolidation of the Integrity and Standard Compliance Department (JIPS), Royal Malaysia Police (RMP). 2. Installation of CCTV in lock-ups. 3. Mandatory job rotation system. 4. Modernisation of the teaching and learning system. 5. Infrastructure repairs of the quarters and maintenance of the buildings.	1. A balanced ratio between JIPS and the entire police force to deal with cases of misconduct within the police force. 2. Elimination of loopholes that may attribute towards accusations against RMP following undesirable incidents in lock-ups that will result in injury or death (to reduce statistics on cases of injured/dead detainees). 3. Improvement of the integrity and provide opportunities for the police force to increase their knowledge and work experiences from various fields within the RMP in order to avoid centralisation of work. 4. Improvement in the professionalism capabilities of the police force. 5. Improvement in the welfare of the police force.	1. Improvement of the image, effectiveness and public confidence towards the police force and free from the negative public perception. 2. Improvement in the capabilities and capacities of the police force. 3. Introduction of new infrastructures and technologies to increase the productivity of the RMP.
		Expected Direct Output Resulted from the Implementation of the Activity	Targeted Short-Term Outcome Resulted from the Implementation	Targeted Long-term Reform Resulted from the Implementation



EVALUATION OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
		Expected Direct Output Resulted from the Implementation of the Activity	Targeted Short-Term Outcome Resulted from the Implementation	Targeted Long-term Reform Resulted from the Implementation
LEAD AGENCY: MALAYSIAN ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION (MACC)				
74	5.3.3 To empower the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC) in terms of the appointment of Chief Commissioner, budgetary, oversight committee, establishment of service commission and manpower.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Amendments to the Federal Constitution and the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission Act (MACC) 2009 (Act 694) on the appointment of the Chief Commissioner, establishment of the Anti-Corruption Service Commission (SPRM) and Oversight Committee. 2. Improvements to existing policies on the allocation of financial resources and personnel. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The appointment and dismissal of the Chief Commissioner shall be treated as equal to the appointment of the Auditor General and the establishment of a service commission. 2. Policies for financial and personnel allocation. 	Strengthening MACC, especially in terms of integrity, professionalism and freedom in the performance of its functions.
LEAD AGENCY: ENFORCEMENT AGENCY INTEGRITY COMMISSION (EAIC)				
75	5.3.4 To transform and convert the Enforcement Agency Integrity Commission (EAIC) into Independent Police Complaints and Misconduct Commission (IPCMC) to address integrity issues and curb misconducts among members of the Royal Malaysia Police.	The Independent Police Complaints of Misconduct Commission Bill is drafted to establish IPCMC.	Empowering EAIC as IPCMC, to receive complaints of misconduct, investigate into such complaints, and exercise disciplinary control over RMP as an independent oversight body.	Reinforcing the integrity of RMP, as well as restoring public confidence in the provisions of their services.

EVALUATION OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
		Expected Direct Output Resulted from the Implementation of the Activity	Targeted Short-Term Outcome Resulted from the Implementation	Targeted Long-term Reform Resulted from the Implementation
LEAD AGENCY: MALAYSIAN ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION (MACC)				
76	5.4.1 To insert a new provision in the existing law that criminalises misconduct in public office which shall impose punitive measures against public officials who deliberately cause leakage or wastage of Government funds.	Misconduct in Public Office Bill is drafted.	To impose legal action on misconduct by public officials that results in leakages and financial losses to the Government.	Reduce instances of misconduct cases by public officials that result in leakages and loss of Government funds and directly benefit the Government (value for money).
LEAD AGENCY: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (MOHA)				
77	5.4.2 To amend the Immigration Act 1959/63 (Act 155) to provide for an express power to blacklist persons from leaving the country under limited circumstances defined by law.	Comprehensive amendments on the Immigration Act 1959/63 (Act 155).	Authorization by law to blacklist and thus prevent certain individuals from leaving Malaysia.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in legal consequences from the process of blacklisting and preventing certain individuals from leaving Malaysia. Deterrence on the certain individuals with issues from leaving Malaysia.
NOTE: POSTPONED AS IT REQUIRES AMENDMENTS TO THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION				





EVALUATION OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
LEAD AGENCY: MALAYSIAN ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION (MACC)				
78	5.4.3 To include a new provision in the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009 (Act 694) which provides that a Commercial organization / person commits an offence if the commercial organization / person to sell off a Government project/tender to another party for monetary gains without undertaking the project/tender; this provision shall also require any person who benefits from the sale of the project/tender to reveal the beneficiary ownership.	Amendments to the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009 (Act 694) by including statutory provisions relating to offences committed by commercial organisations or individuals in the sale of Government projects/ tenders to other parties.	Transparency in public procurement and preventing certain parties from taking direct and indirect benefits from Government projects/ tenders, especially by proxy.	Full legal authority can be exercised to ensure that no beneficiaries are protected in committing corruption and criminal enterprises behind the projects/ tenders offered by the Government.
79	5.4.4 To propose minimum imprisonment penalty for corruption offences under the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission 2009 (Act 694).	Amendments to the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009 (Act 694) by prescribing minimum prison sentences.	Existence of a deterrence effect on corruption offences prosecuted by the Court.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> As a preventive element that helps to curb future cases of corruption and thus to strike fear into the hearts of potential corruption offenders. A term of imprisonment proportionate to the gravity of the offence, having regard to the public interest.

NOTE: POSTPONED AS IT REQUIRES AMENDMENTS TO THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION

EVALUATION OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
LEAD AGENCY: MINISTRY OF FINANCE (MOPF)				
80	6.1.1 To introduce integrity vetting requirement as a selection criteria for top management position in Statutory Bodies, State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs), and Government Established Company Limited By Guarantee (CLBG).	Amendment to General Circular No. 3 of 1998 on "Guidelines on the Roles and Responsibilities of Ministers, Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officers in the Management of Federal Statutory Bodies" and extending the guidelines to Statutory Bodies and State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) and Companies Limited By Guarantee (CLBG) established by the Government.	More transparent selection of Board of Directors of Federal Statutory Bodies, State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) and Companies Limited By Guarantee (CLBG).	Only Board of Directors who passed the integrity vetting can be appointed to top management positions in Federal Statutory Bodies, State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) and Companies Limited By Guarantee (CLBG) and to safeguard the integrity and interests of the Government.
LEAD AGENCY: MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS (MEA)				
81	6.2.1 To oblige the Statutory Bodies, State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs), Company Limited By Guarantee (CLBG) and private sector regulated by regulatory bodies to develop Organisational Anti-Corruption Plan (OACP) with the assistance of three agencies namely the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission, National Centre for Governance, Integrity and Anti-Corruption and Malaysian Institute of Integrity.	Statutory Bodies, State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) Companies Limited by Guarantee (CLBG) and the private sector regulated by regulators have developed the Organisational Anti-Corruption Plan (OACP).	As of 31 December 2019, two (2) Statutory Bodies have developed the OACP namely the Rubber Industry Smallholders Development Authority (RISDA) and Inland Revenue Board (IRB).	Strengthening and empowering of governance, integrity and anti-corruption at Statutory Bodies, State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) Companies Limited by Guarantee (CLBG) and the private sectors regulated by regulators will be implemented based on their respective OACPs.





EVALUATION OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
HEAD OF LEAD AGENCY: MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS (MEA)				
82	6.2.2 To strengthen anti-corruption awareness programme and engagement with Statutory Bodies, State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs), Company Limited By Guarantee (CLBG) and private sector.	Regularly monitor the implementation of anti-corruption awareness and engagement programs with Statutory Bodies, SOEs and CLBGs established by the Government and private sectors.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementing and incorporating anti-corruption, integrity and corporate governance awareness programmes as compulsory modules to be conducted by Statutory Bodies, State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) and Companies Limited by Guarantee (CLBG) established by the Government and the private sector with the support of Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC), Companies Commission of Malaysia (CCM) and Malaysian Institute of Integrity. 2. Creating a more resilient business environment with integrity which minimises the instances of integrity breaches and corruption among officials in Statutory Bodies, State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) and Companies Limited by Guarantee (CLBGs) established by the Government and private sectors. 	The reduction in risk of corruptions, violations of integrity and misconduct among officers in Statutory Bodies, State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) and Companies Limited by Guarantee (CLBG) established by the Government and private sectors to create a clean environment.
		Expected Direct Output Resulted from the Implementation of the Activity	Targeted Short-Term Outcome Resulted from the Implementation	Targeted Long-term Reform Resulted from the Implementation

EVALUATION OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
LEAD AGENCY: MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS (MEA)				
83	6.2.3 To expand the participation of Certified Integrity Officers (CeIO) to all Statutory Bodies, State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs), and Government Established Company Limited By Guarantee (CLBG).	Regular monitoring of CeIO's placement in all Statutory Bodies, SOEs and CLBG in collaboration with the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Academy.	Compliance with the Prime Minister's Directive Series 1 No.1 of 2018 on the Establishment of Integrity and Governance Unit of Government-Linked Companies (GLCs), Companies Owned by Ministries and Government Agencies including under the State Government as well as the Prime Minister's Directive Series 1 No.1 of 2011 on Implementation of Accredited Integrity Programmes to strengthen the capacity and capability of officers in the Integrity Unit.	The establishment of an integrity unit is intended to bring together all administrative matters relating to integrity, governance and anti-corruption in a dedicated unit so that they can be carried out in a focused and organised manner.
84	6.2.4 To propose Anti-Bribery Management System (ABMS) MS ISO 37001 certification as a requirement for State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs), Company Limited By Guarantee (CLBG) and private sector in order to bid for Government contracts.	Establishment of Anti-Bribery Management System (ABMS) MS ISO 37001 as a condition imposed on companies bidding for Government projects.	Assist organisations in demonstrating to stakeholders that the organisation has adequate anti-corruption practices, initiatives and has implemented them through ABMS certification.	An internal voluntary organisational control system to detect, prevent, operate, enforce, evaluate and improve anti-corruption management measures effectively and directly facilitates procurement matters with the Government.





EVALUATION OF INITIATIVES

No.	Initiative	Output	Immediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
LEAD AGENCY: MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS (MEA)				
85	6.2.5 To issue a Prime Minister's Directive to govern disclosure of conflict of interest, as well as efficiency and transparency in Statutory Bodies, State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs), and Government Established Company Limited By Guarantee (CLBG).	The Prime Minister's Directive in administering declarations of conflict of interest, issues of transparency and efficiency among Statutory Bodies, State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) and Companies Limited by Guarantee (CLBG) established by the Government and not limited to Statutory Bodies and State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) under the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Economic Affairs only.	Each Statutory Body, State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) and Companies Limited by Guarantee (CLBG) established by the Government shall ensure that the Board of Directors and management shall declare any conflict of interest in any transaction with the Company or any subsidiary company, directly or indirectly.	All officers of Statutory Bodies, State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) and Companies Limited by Guarantee (CLBG) must act honestly and ethically when dealing with one another, business stakeholders and other third parties to promote trust and confidence.
LEAD AGENCY: MINISTRY OF FINANCE (MOF)				
86	6.2.7 To introduce a legal provision that prohibits Statutory Bodies, State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs), and Government Established Company Limited By Guarantee (CLBG) from making contributions to politicians or political parties.	Political Contribution Bill is drafted.	To increase transparency in the declaration of political contributions by donors and recipients (politicians).	Establishment of a control system pertaining to declaration of political contributions to ensure there are no elements of corruption, conflicts of interest and the usage of money from illegal proceeds in political activities.





CHAPTER 3

STATUS OF INITIATIVES IMPLEMENTED BY LEAD AGENCIES



Implementation of 115 Initiatives

A total of 24 agencies have been identified as Lead Agencies, which also serve as Lead Agencies (Reporting Agencies) to the NACP's Main Secretariat at the National Centre for Governance, Integrity and Anti-Corruption (GIACC). Reporting under the template set by the NACP Performance Coordination Main Secretariat is submitted by the Lead Agencies (Reporting Agencies) in accordance with YAB Prime Minister's Directive No.1 Year 2018 Series 2 No.1 Year 2019 Strengthening Governance, Integrity and Anti-Corruption in Management of Malaysian Government Administration: Implementation of the National Anti -Corruption Plan.

- 1. First Quarter (January - March) - before or 10 April**
- 2. Second Quarter (April - June) - before or on 10 July**
- 3. Third Quarter (July - September) - before or on 10 October**
- 4. Fourth quarter (October - December) - before or on 10 January of the following year**



SUMMARY OF INITIATIVE IMPLEMENTATION BY 24 LEAD AGENCIES (REPORTING AGENCIES)

Of the 115 initiatives set out in the NACP, a total of 24 Lead Agencies (Reporting Agencies) have been identified to ensure that each action taken complies with the requirements and goals of the NACP. The 24 Lead Agencies (Reporting Agency) are as follows:

1. Ministry of Finance Malaysia **(MOF)**
2. Ministry of Home Affairs **(MOHA)**
3. Ministry of Economic Affairs **(MEA)**
4. Ministry of Education Malaysia **(MOE)**
5. Ministry of Works **(KKR)**
6. Ministry of Communication and Multimedia Malaysia **(KKMM)**
7. Ministry of Youth and Sport **(KBS)**
8. Ministry of Entrepreneur Development **(MED)**
9. Ministry of Foreign Affairs **(MOFA)**
10. Ministry of Housing and Local Government **(KPKT)**
11. Parliament of Malaysia
12. Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission **(MACC)**
13. Election Commission **(EC)**
14. Judicial and Legal Service Commission **(JLSC)**
15. Enforcement Agency Integrity Commission **(EAIC)**
16. Prime Minister's Department **(JPM)**
17. Implementation Coordination Unit **(ICU)**, Prime Minister's Department
18. Public Service Department **(PSD)**
19. Attorney General's Chambers **(AGC)**
20. National Audit Department **(NAD)**
21. Public Works Department **(PWD)**
22. Department of Standards Malaysia **(JSM)**
23. Office of the Chief Registrar of the Federal Court of Malaysia **(PKPMP)**
24. Public Complaints Bureau **(PCB)**

The following is a summary of status in the implementation of initiatives by the 24 Lead Agencies (Reporting Agency).

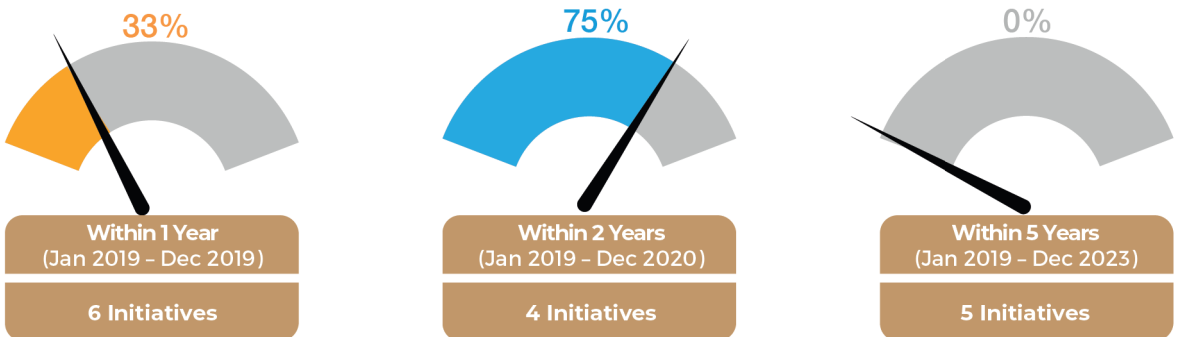


MINISTRY OF FINANCE (MOF)

The Ministry of Finance (MOF) as the Lead Agency (Reporting Agency) is responsible for 15 initiatives under NACP 2019-2023 which involves the implementation of these initiatives for a period of one (1) to five (5) years.



PERCENTAGE OF MOF'S ACHIEVEMENT ACCORDING TO THE YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION





MINISTRY OF FINANCE (MOF)

Other agencies in cooperation with MOF in the implementation of these initiatives are:

1. Ministry of Economic Affairs (**MEA**)
2. Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (**MACC**)
3. Public Service Department (**PSD**)
4. Prime Minister's Department (**JPM**)

SUMMARY OF INITIATIVES IMPLEMENTED BY MOF

1. **Initiative 2.1.2 : To manage the involvement and appointment of Senior Government Officials as members of Board of Director and CEO in all State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) as well as Statutory Bodies.**



The Ministry of Finance (MOF) and Implementation Coordination Unit (ICU), Prime Minister's Department are in the process of revising General Circular No. 3 Year 1998 on the "Guidelines on Roles and Responsibilities of Ministries, Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officers in the Management of Federal Statutory Bodies" and is not limited to Statutory Bodies and State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) under the Ministry of Finance only. The amendments will take into account current developments and recent decisions of Federal Government, including the introduction of the integrity vetting in the selection of Board of Directors of Federal Statutory Bodies. These amendments will also be coordinated and issued by the ICU, JPM.



2.



Initiative 3.1.1 : To introduce a comprehensive procurement policy on disclosure of conflict of interest during procurement process.

Treasury Circular/PK 2.1/Paragraph 10 (vii)(a)(9) has stipulated that any member of the Procurement Board who has an interest in a tender should declare his/her interest and withdraw from the tender discussion/decision and the same shall be accordingly minuted. Treasury Circular/PK 4.2/Appendix B Letter of Acceptance (SST)/Successful Bidder's Declaration has included a declaration clause to not offer or give any form of bribes to/from any individual, as a reward for being selected in the tender. Treasury Circular/WP 7.1/Paragraph 3.1 (c) (ii) and (iii) has stipulated that the Chairman and Alternate Chairman of the Procurement Board are not of political appointments and not the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Federal Statutory Body (BBP) concerned. Treasury Circular/WP 7.1/Paragraph 3.9 (b) has stated that if the Chairman/Board of Directors of the company/subsidiary of the Federal Statutory Body are the parties who shall decide and approve the acquisition, those involved must declare their interests and shall not be in the committee/board that decides on the procurement in order to avoid conflict of interest. MOF in collaboration with the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC) is preparing a Circular and Guidelines for the implementation of the Integrity Pact in Government Procurement which will also directly look at conflict of interest.



3. **Initiative 3.1.5 : To introduce legislation on public procurement in regulating the procurement activities, improving efficiency resource utilisation, safeguarding public and national interest as well as protecting the rights of contracting parties.**



The Ministry of Finance (MOF) is currently drafting a legislation related to public procurement to regulate procurement activities, improve efficient use of resources, safeguard national interests and protect rights of contracting parties. Engagement sessions were also held together with the stakeholders in drafting the Public Procurement Bill before the tabling of the bill at Parliament and is expected to come into force early in the year 2021.

4. **Initiative 3.1.6 : To create accountability and transparency in defining the exercise of power of Minister as stipulated in legal provisions especially in procurement and financial system.**



The proposed initiative was outlined in the Administrative Rules and Procedures of Treasury Instructions and existing Treasury Circulars. The MOF is also working on Public Procurement Bill that will regulate public procurement as a whole, detail the powers of stakeholders, and establish a monitoring mechanism to ensure good governance.

5. **Initiative 3.2.1 : To introduce a more transparent mechanism in preventing information leakages in procurement process.**



The Ministry of Finance (MOF) is in the process of drafting a transparent mechanism to maintain confidentiality of information/positions of tenders/projects in documents/descriptions and ensure that no information is leaked. This is being drafted under the Public Procurement Bill before it is introduced in Parliament and is expected to come into force in early 2021.

6.



Initiative 3.2.2. : To introduce standard clauses in project procurements' undertakings in order to protect Government' interest in all projects/contracts involving Government, Statutory Bodies, and State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs). In the event of breach of contract(s), the Government can, at any given time, terminate or/and file a civil suit against the party(ies) to the contract.

The Ministry of Finance (MOF) found that there was a need to review the issuance of Letter of Acceptance (LoA) following the existence of serious violations in the administration of contract that have had legal implications to the Government. In strengthening the governance of Government procurement, particularly on contract administration, the MOF with the cooperation of the Attorney General's Chambers have taken the initiative to improve the content and method of LoA issuance in ensuring that the interests of the Government are safeguarded. LoA is an official letter informing unconditional acceptance from the Government on the offer by a company. The Malaysian Treasury Circular/PK 4.2 on the Letter of Acceptance, Government Orders and Work Indent for Procurement took effect on 1 September 2017. Through this initiative, the Public Works Department (PWD) has also been instructed to make improvements to Government procurements and create standard clauses to safeguard the Government interests in PWD203 standard contract.

7.



Initiative 3.2.3 : To ensure appointment of rescuing contractors through open tender.

The Ministry of Finance (MOF) has issued Treasury Circular/ PK4.5 on the Procedures regarding the Management of Sick Projects and Appointment of Rescue Contractors for Sick Projects which takes into effect on 29 June 2018. This circular outlines the procedures for the management of sick projects and the appointment of rescue contractors for sick projects as well as methods on the appointment of contractors with Completion Contractor Certificate by the Ministry of Works (KKR) through open tender. Both the MOF and Ministry of Works publish the list of rescue contractors appointed through pre-qualified open tenders on the Ministries' website.



8. Initiative 3.2.4 : To introduce mechanism in curbing leakages in governmental funds (Aid Funds) and grants.



The Ministry of Finance (MOF) has issued a circular PB 1.2 on the Estimated Annual Federal Expenditure and PB 1.3 on the Guidelines for Annual Budget Preparation which takes into effect on 4 May 2020 as guidance for all Ministries to manage/prepare the Government funds based on the priorities and the core business of the Ministries to avoid leakages and duplication of functions. PB 3.1 on the Guidelines on Optimization of Government Expenditures has also been introduced for Ministry/Agency to spend prudently towards achieving its outcomes and objective.

9. Initiative 3.2.5 : To establish procurement complaints mechanism for aggrieved parties.



The Ministry of Finance (MOF) is still in the process of updating PP/PK2.1 Government Procurement Method and improving procurement rules for objections to tender specifications for a particular brand. The MOF will also provide a mechanism for a structured complaints of grievance in the Public Procurement Bill.

10. Initiative 3.2.8 : To introduce 'E-Work' system in monitoring project management, project approval(s) and value analysis.



Study on the eWorks system was completed in April 2019. Presentation to the YB Minister of Works was made in May 2019 and to the YB Minister of Finance on 20 September 2019. A presentation to the Cabinet is scheduled in early 2020. The eWorks System Special Team will be established to put the system into effect once Cabinet approval is obtained.



11.



Initiative 3.2.9 : To enhance the technology-based procurement system (e-perolehan) in order to reduce human intervention between parties.

The Ministry of Finance (MOF) is carrying out improvement to the e-perolehan system and at the same time ensuring that the system is not affected during the improvement process. A total of 898 planned items were developed for improvement and would be implemented through eight (8) releases. In addition, there are improvements that will also involve integration with other systems such as MyGPIS. To date, three (3) releases have been completed.

12.



Initiative 6.1.1 : To introduce integrity vetting requirement as a selection criterion for top management position in Statutory Bodies, State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs), and Government Established Company Limited By Guarantee (CLBG).

The Ministry of Finance (MOF) together with the Implementation Coordination Unit (ICU), Prime Minister's Department is in the process of revising the General Circular No. 3 of 1998 on Guidelines on the Roles and Responsibilities of Ministries, Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officers in the Management of Federal Statutory Bodies" which is not limited to Statutory Bodies and State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) under the Ministry of Finance only. The revision will take into account current developments and the recent decisions of the Federal Government including the introduction of integrity vetting in the selection of Board of Directors of Federal Statutory Bodies. The amendment will also be coordinated and issued by ICU, JPM.

13.



Initiative 6.1.2 : To impose conditional approach on the purpose and utilization of funds provided by the Government to all Statutory Bodies, State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs), and Government Established Company Limited By Guarantee (CLBG).

The Ministry of Finance (MOF) has issued Guidelines on the Allocation of Financial Aid to Minister of Finance Incorporated (MKD) companies and Regulations on the Procurement of Federal Statutory Body (WP7.5).



14.



Initiative 6.1.3 : To impose a full disclosure of the Statutory Bodies, State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs), and Government Established Company Limited By Guarantee (CLBG) on:

- i. Direct and indirect share holdings of senior management;
- ii. Individual director's and key management personnel's directorship positions in other public companies (listed or otherwise);
- iii. Remuneration of individual directors on a detailed basis;
- iv. Remuneration of senior management on a bands basis number of individuals earning remuneration within that band).

The full disclosure on the listed items among companies and Government-owned companies is made compulsory under the Companies Act 2016 and the Malaysian Code on Corporate Governance 2017 as follows:

- i. The percentage of the company's shareholders is reported in the Company Annual Financial Report;
- ii. List of Members of Board of Directors should be updated monthly through the Company Secretary and submitted to the Companies Commission of Malaysia (Section 221 of the Companies Act 2016);
- iii. Directors' remunerations and fees must be approved in the Annual Meeting (AGM) (Section 230 (1) of the Companies Act 2016 and Practice 7.1 of MCCG); and
- iv. Remuneration received by senior management must be based on specified bands (Practice 7.1 MCCG).

15.



Initiative 6.2.7 : To introduce a legal provision that prohibits Statutory Bodies, State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs), and Government Established Company Limited By Guarantee (CLBG) from making contributions to politicians or political parties.

The Ministry of Finance (MOF) has been in discussions with the National Centre for Governance, Integrity and Anti-Corruption Centre (GIACC), JPM to combine the said initiative with initiative 1.2.5, which seeks to introduce a new law on political contributions.

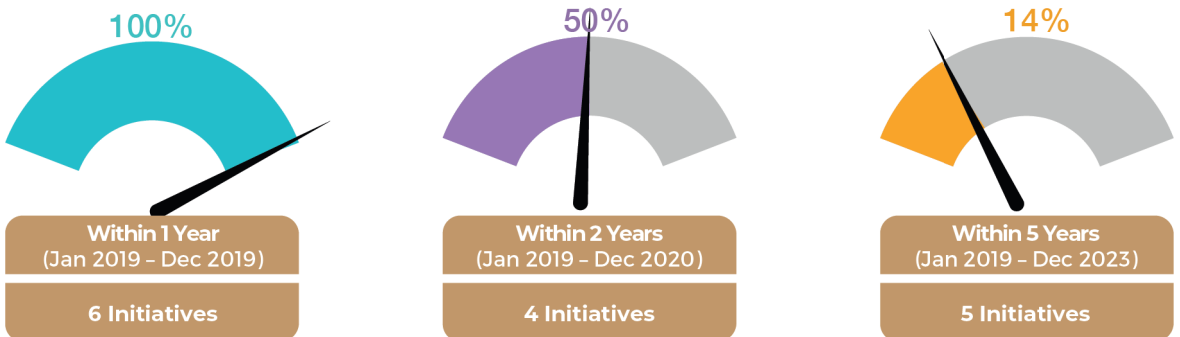


MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (MOHA)

The Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA) as the Lead Agency (Reporting Agency) is responsible for 11 initiatives under NACP 2019-2023 which involves the implementation of these initiatives for a period of one (1) to five (5) years.



PERCENTAGE OF MOHA'S ACHIEVEMENT ACCORDING TO THE YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION





MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (MOHA)

Other agencies in cooperation with MOHA in the implementation of these initiatives are:

1. Royal Malaysia Police (**RMP**)
2. Malaysian Prison Department
3. Immigration Department of Malaysia (**JIM**)
4. Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (**APMM**)
5. National Anti-Drugs Agency of Malaysia (**AADK**)
6. Border Security Agency (**AKSEM**)

SUMMARY OF INITIATIVES IMPLEMENTED BY MOHA

1. **Initiative 5.1.1 : To enhance the existing Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) by incorporating technology in an effort to reduce the use of force against detainees/prisoners by enforcement officers**



Five (5) enforcement agencies have improved their Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) as follows:

- i) SOP on The Treatment of Prisoners/Detainees/Juveniles by the Malaysian Prison Department;
- ii) SOP on Lock-up Management: CCTV Lock-up by RMP;
- iii) Directive of the Director General of Immigration on the Administrative and Management of the Immigration Depots by JIM;
- iv) Procedure on the Operation of Lock-ups and Detainees Management by APMM; and
- v) SOP related to the Detention/Prisoners by AADK.



2.



Initiative 5.1.2 : To curb malfeasance in Immigration Department through internal control.

Various initiatives have been implemented through internal control to curb misconduct in JIM as follows:

- i. Certification of ABMS on 11 November 2017 and establishment of the Anti-Corruption Policy, No Gift Policy and Guidelines on Complaints Management under the Whistleblower Act 2010 (Act 711);
- ii. Establishment of the Code of Ethics and Conduct;
- iii. Establishment of the Integrity Unit at every state office and at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport (KLIA) to assist the Integrity Division in Headquarters in executing integrity programmes such as integrity enhancement, compliance and inspections; and
- iv. Establishment of the Anti-Corruption Sub-Committee at each state office chaired by the State Director in addition to the Committee at the Headquarters level.

Various integrity enhancement programmes such as integrity talks have been conducted regularly and continuously as follows:

- i. Skill training such as integrity investigation techniques in collaboration with the Integrity and Standard Compliance Department (JIPS), RMP;
- ii. Publication of posters and flyers regarding integrity such as Anti-Corruption, No Gift Policy and Side Jobs Policy which are circulated in the portal, by email and WhatsApp application to the officers;
- iii. Compliance inspection such as internal regulations, Anti-Bribery Management Systems, Mystery Shopping, break time, uniforms and etc.; and
- iv. Revision and circulation of the internal directives through Immigration Circulars, Restricted Immigration Circulars and Administrative Directives.



3. **Initiative 5.1.3 : To integrate relevant agencies responsible in managing border control towards effective border management.**



The Ministry is conducting a study on establishment of a single body to monitor and manage the borders, points of entry and ports through consultants engaged with the Ministry. The study also directly address the regular issues on enforcement and control of Perlis, Kedah, Perak and Kelantan in order to formulate strategies with more concrete and effective methods of border control operation.

4. **Initiative 5.1.4 : To set up a Royal Commission of Inquiry (RCI) to investigate the existence of human trafficking camps and graves of Wang Kelian in Perlis.**



The Royal Commission of Inquiry (RCI) was approved by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong on 29 January 2019 and subsequently established on 5 March 2019 following the discovery of 147 graves and 28 abandoned human trafficking camps at the summit of Bukit Wang Burma in Wang Kelian, which is located at the Malaysia-Thailand border. The RCI acted in accordance to the terms of reference of the commission, which was to investigate the temporary settlement camps and graves as well as the execution of procedures during and after the incident by the authorities. The RCI has examined all document and evidence related to the discovery, investigated whether improvements were made on the enforcement post-incident as well as identified its implications to the country. The report was submitted to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong on 6 September 2019 and tabled its findings at the Conference of Rulers Meeting on 30-31 October 2019.

5.

**Initiative 5.2.1 : To inculcate the practice of transparency in managing foreign workers affairs system.**

The application process for hiring foreign workers through the One Stop Centre (OSC), MOHA was established in 2005 as a check and balance mechanism. Employers applying for foreign workers will be interviewed by panels from the Regulatory Agencies (AKS) which are based at the OSC, where approval can be issued to the employer in the same day. This is proven by the reduction of approval time from previously 24 hours to only 30 minutes after interview. JIM continues to implement the online foreign worker application through the MyEG system and the Online Maid System (SMO) for eligible employers. Other initiatives that are still in progress including check and balance procedures involving various Ministries and Agencies and the application of Extension for Visit Pass Temporary Employment (ePLKS) via online.

6.

**Initiative 5.2.2 : To use Information and Communications Technology (ICT) in all detention centres.**

The Malaysian Immigration Depot uses the PATI Depot Module in the MyIMMs system for registration, health, death, deportation and other matters related to detainees in the depot. Discussions were also held on the requirements of information and communication technology in all Immigration Depots and Detention Centre nationwide which will be included in the development of the National Integrated Immigration System (NIISe). Installation of CCTVs at the border of immigration depots, the use of biometric systems and other relevant technologies will also be implemented.



7.



Initiative 5.2.3 : To improve existing foreign workers centralised management system i.e. streamlining and integrating the existing online systems for foreign workers application.

The process for hiring foreign workers involved two (2) systems which are the ePPAX system in the Ministry of Human Resources (MOHR) and MyIMMS in MOHA. MOHR has integrated both systems and developed the Multi-Tier Levy (MTL) model. However, there are several improvements to this initiative that are still ongoing such as:

- i. Development of Employers and Foreign Workers Data Integration;
- ii. MTL Model Development;
- iii. Amendment of Fees Act; and
- iv. Coordination with MyEG

8.



Initiative 5.2.4 : To apply digital technologies to monitor all illegal and illicit activities such as illegal immigrants, smuggling and other illicit activities at all border control and entry points into the country.

Initiatives as follows are being implemented to monitor the illegal and illicit activities such as illegal immigrants and smuggling at all border control and point of entry of the country:

- i. Development of the Border Control Digital Mobile Radio Network System (AKSEMNet); and
- ii. Technological equipment including upgraded new computers and the ability to monitor nationwide network.



9.



Initiative 5.2.5 : To establish an integrated database system for the registration of immigrants flowing into and out of Malaysia

Existing database uses the following systems:

- i. MyIMMs System;
- ii. Phase 1 ID System;
- iii. Advanced Document Reader; and
- iv. NERS System.

The information and communication technology requirements for all Immigration Depots and Detention Centre nationwide has been included in the development of the National Integrated Immigration System (NIISe). Improvements will be carried out on the existing MyIMMs, Phase 1 ID, Advanced Document Reader and NERS systems.

10.



Initiative 5.3.2 : To empower the Police Force Commission in managing its welfare, logistics, manpower and training budgetary.

Several initiatives regarding the management of welfare, logistics, manpower and budget for training are implemented to consolidate RMP including:

- i. Enhancement of the Integrity and Standard Compliance Department (JIPS)'s structure; and
- ii. Application for installation of CCTVs in all lock-ups.



11.



Initiative 5.4.2 : To amend the Immigration Act 1959/63 (Act 155) to provide for an express power to blacklist persons from leaving the country under limited circumstances defined by law.

JIM is revising the Immigration Act 1959/63 (Act 155) and the Passport Act 1966 (Act 150). There is also an ongoing study on the improvement to JIM's enforcement capabilities in matters regarding immigration including on the authorization by law to blacklist certain individuals from leaving Malaysia.



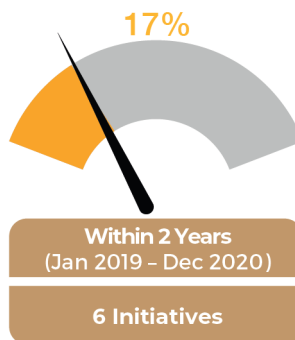
MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS (MEA)

The Ministry of Economic Affairs (MEA) as the Lead Agency (Reporting Agency) is responsible for six (6) initiatives under NACP 2019-2023 which involves the implementation of these initiatives for a period of two (2) years.

NUMBER OF INITIATIVES ACCORDING TO YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION



PERCENTAGE OF MEA'S ACHIEVEMENT ACCORDING TO THE YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION






MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS (**MEA**)

Other agencies in cooperation with MEA in the implementation of these initiatives are:

1. Ministry of Finance (**MOF**)
2. Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (**MACC**)
3. Prime Minister's Department (**JPM**)
4. Securities Commission (**SC**)
5. Companies Commission of Malaysia (**CCM**)
6. Malaysian Institute of Integrity (**IIM**)

SUMMARY OF INITIATIVES IMPLEMENTED BY MEA

1.  **Initiative 6.2.1 : To oblige the Statutory Bodies, State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs), Company Limited By Guarantee (CLBG) and private sector regulated by regulatory bodies to develop Organisational Anti-Corruption Plan (OACP) with the assistance of three agencies namely the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission, National Centre for Governance, Integrity and Anti- Corruption and Malaysian Institute of Integrity.**

The OACP Development Module was established by the MACC and Malaysian Institute of Integrity. Several briefings/workshops were held to assist Statutory Bodies, State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs), Companies Limited by Guarantee (CLBG) and private sectors in developing their respective OACPs. Details are as follows:

 - i. Between June and December 2019, the MACC held briefing for 56 Ministries/Departments/Agencies;
 - ii. During the same period, the MACC held OACP development workshops for nine (9) Ministries/Departments/Agencies; and
 - iii. The IIM held OACP development workshops for 26 Ministries/Departments/Agencies to provide exposure and implementation guidance on the development of OACP.



As of 31 December 2019, two (2) Statutory Bodies have developed the OACP, namely the Rubber Industry Smallholders Development Authority (RISDA) and Inland Revenue Board (IRB).

2.



Initiative 6.2.2 : To strengthen anti-corruption awareness programme and engagement with Statutory Bodies, State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs), Company Limited By Guarantee (CLBG) and private sector.

The Ministry of Economic Affairs (MEA) is committed to monitor all awareness programmes and anti-corruption activities undertaken by Statutory Bodies, SOEs and CLBG. MEA's strategies include building a smart and comprehensive cooperation network through various types of training programmes, consultations and awareness programmes by introducing a set of tools and methods for practical implementation by an organisation as corruption prevention measures.

3.



Initiative 6.2.3 : To expand the participation of Certified Integrity Officers (CeIO) to all Statutory Bodies, State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs), and Government Established Company Limited By Guarantee (CLBG).

MEA is in the process of expanding the placement of Certified Integrity Officers (CeIOs) in all Statutory Bodies, State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) and Companies Limited by Guarantee (CLBGs) established by the Government in view of the requests received. In this regard, MEA is encouraging officers from their respective agencies to participate in the CeIO programme offered by several agencies including the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Academy. The CeIO programme is also part of a long-term learning process aimed at creating positive management and administrative values and fulfilling the tasks of detecting and preventing issues of integrity, governance and corruption.



4. **Initiative 6.2.4 : To propose Anti-Bribery Management System (ABMS) MS ISO 37001 certification as a requirement for State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs), Company Limited By Guarantee (CLBG) and private sector in order to bid for Government contracts.**



The Anti-Bribery Management System (MS ISO 37001) 2016 has been developed to help organisations demonstrate to stakeholders that they have adequate anti-corruption practises and initiatives in place and are implementing them to the best of their ability. In this context, MEA has taken on the role of proposing that this standard to be applied in all State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs), Companies Limited by Guarantee (CLBGs) and private sectors. ABMS certification allows a company to manage its compliance risk and implement an effective management system to prevent, detect and deal with corruption that may occur in any organisation.

5. **Initiative 6.2.5 : To issue a Prime Minister's Directive to govern disclosure of conflict of interest, as well as efficiency and transparency in Statutory Bodies, State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs), and Government Established Company Limited By Guarantee (CLBG).**



MEA is working with the Ministry of Finance (MOF) on a circular and guidelines for the implementation of the Integrity Pact in Government Procurement, which will also directly address conflict of interest issues. Treasury Circular / WP 7.1/ Paragraph 3.9 (b) provides that if the Chairman/Board of Directors of the company/subsidiary of Federal Statutory Body are involved in reviewing and approving procurement, they must declare their interests and abstain from being in the committee/board making the decision to award the contract in order to avoid conflicts of interest.



6.



Initiative 6.2.6 : To establish a full disclosure mechanism on information regarding subsidiaries and non-consolidated companies of Statutory Bodies, State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs), and Government Established Company Limited By Guarantee (CLBG) needs to be established.

Under section 252 of the Companies Act 2016, a company director shall prepare for each financial year a report and such report shall be attached to the financial statements.

Companies also need to disclose all the subsidiaries of the company in the consolidated financial statement pursuant to Section 250 of the Companies Act 2016. Based on the Fifth Schedule under Section 253 of the Companies Act 2016, the Directors' Report shall contain the name, place of incorporation, main activities and percentage of issued share capital held by the company and its subsidiaries in the consolidated financial statement. The company shall file Financial Statements and Directors' Report with CCM through the online system known as the Malaysian Business Reporting System (MBRS).



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION MALAYSIA (MOE)

The Ministry of Education Malaysia (MOE) as the Lead Agency (Reporting Agency) is responsible for eight (8) initiatives under NACP 2019-2023 which involves the implementation of these initiatives for a period of five (5) years.

NUMBER OF INITIATIVES ACCORDING TO YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION



PERCENTAGE OF MOE'S ACHIEVEMENT ACCORDING TO THE YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION







MINISTRY OF EDUCATION MALAYSIA (MOE)

Other agencies in cooperation with MOE in the implementation of these initiatives are:

1. Malaysian Anti -Corruption Commission (**MACC**)
2. Malaysian Institute of Integrity (**IIM**)
3. Ministry of Youth and Sports (**KBS**)

SUMMARY OF INITIATIVES IMPLEMENTED BY MOE

1.  **Initiative 2.4.1 : To revise the curricula for pre-service and in-service teachers' education to cover all aspects of integrity, human governance and anti-corruption.**

Conduct studies to enhance the curricula of Basic Leadership and Professional Development Course by incorporating elements of integrity, human leadership and anti-corruption for pre-service and in-service teachers following bachelor's degree of Teaching Programme at Institute of Teacher Education.
2.  **Initiative 2.4.2 : To reinforce elements of integrity and human values (human governance) in induction training programmes for lecturers at higher education institutions.**
 1. Elements consisting of Human Governance and Integrity in the New Lecturers' Induction Programme. The Mind Transformation Programme module, which is a compulsory programme for all new lecturers, will be incorporated with elements from Human Governance. To this end, MOE will collaborate with Public Service Department as the author/ developer of the PTM module.
 2. Refine the Curriculum and Content of Instructional Courses and Andragogy Development (KIPA) by including elements consisting Human Governance and human development in appropriate and relevant topics for young lecturers in Polytechnics and Community Colleges.



3. Instructional Leadership and Andragogy Development Programme (KIPA) for young lecturers based in Polytechnics and Community Colleges;
4. Refresher Programme in the Understanding of Human Development for all existing lecturers in the Polytechnics and Community Colleges;
5. Briefings and broadcasts on Legislation, Integrity and Discipline Based on the Statutory Bodies Act (Discipline and Surcharge [Act 605]); and
6. Exposure on elements consisting of Human Governance in talks with the involvement of the MACC to stakeholders of Private Higher Educational Institutions during Customers Day in creating and instilling awareness on integrity.

3. **Initiative 2.4.3 : To strengthen the leadership programmes for all educators and administrators within the Ministry of Education by incorporating element of human governance.**



The Ministry of Education Malaysia (MOE) is currently working on a draft for Governance Standards Module, which will include aspects of the elements of integrity, human leadership and anti-corruption. The improved module will be applied to all teachers and administrators of MOE.

4. **Initiative 2.4.4 : To strengthen the leadership programmes for all educators and administrators in all higher learning institutions by incorporating element of human governance**



The Ministry of Education Malaysia (MOE) is drafting Governance Standards Module which will include aspects of integrity, human governance and anti-corruption. The improved module will be applied to all teachers and administrators in higher learning institutions.

5. **Initiative 2.4.5 : To accentuate noble human values in the syllabus of pre-school education**



Human values are incorporated in all subjects and reinforced through extracurricular activities and the creation of a positive preschool culture. Both forms of formal and informal curriculum in preschool education are fully utilised and integrated to ensure the effectiveness of the application of noble values.

6. **Initiative 2.4.6 : To strengthen primary schools' education that is based on strong character building, self-esteem and leadership.**



This goal is reinforced by the establishment of a Human Governance Committee at the elementary school leadership level. Human governance will focus on various basic and continuous in-depth trainings that in-service teachers must attend. The goal of Human Governance will be achieved through implementation in specific subjects such as civics, Malay Language and Moral Education as well as through programs such as Malaysia Future Leaders School Program (FLS), through community service and volunteerism and may be extended to the Speaker's Corner program at the primary level.

7. **Initiative 2.4.7 : To introduce University Compulsory Course (Matapelajaran Wajib Universiti) at the undergraduate level that emphasis the meaning of human as relational being and its implication on one's surrounding.**



New courses will be introduced and implemented so that students will be able to appreciate the concept of ethics, which includes corruption and integrity. Two (2) new courses, Ethics and Civilization, Philosophy and Current Issues as well as MACC course module on Integrity and Corruption will be introduced. Students will also be exposed to the Elements of Integrity and Ethics as one of the subtopics in the courses offered at all Higher-Educational Institutions.



8. Initiative 2.4.11 : To strengthen secondary schools' education that is based on strong character building, self-esteem and leadership.



This goal is reinforced by the establishment of a Human Governance Committee at the secondary school administration level. Human governance will focus on various basic trainings and continuous immersions to be attended by in-service teachers. The goal of Human Governance will be achieved through implementation in specific subjects such as civics, Malay Language, and Moral Education, as well as programs such as Malaysia Future Leaders School Program (FLS), through community service and volunteerism, and may be extended to the Speaker's Corner program at the secondary level.



MINISTRY OF WORKS (KKR)

The Ministry of Works (KKR) as the Lead Agency (Reporting Agency) is responsible for one (1) initiative under NACP 2019-2023 which involves the implementation of this initiative for a period of two (2) years.

NUMBER OF INITIATIVES ACCORDING TO YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION



PERCENTAGE OF MOE'S ACHIEVEMENT ACCORDING TO THE YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION





MINISTRY OF WORKS (**KKR**)

Other agencies in cooperation with KKR in the implementation of this initiative are:

1. Ministry of Finance (**MOF**)
2. Attorney General's Chambers (**AGC**)
3. Board of Engineers Malaysia (**BEM**)
4. Board of Architects Malaysia (**BAM**)
5. Board of Quantity Surveyors Malaysia (**BQSM**)
6. Board of Surveyors Malaysia (**LJT**)

SUMMARY OF INITIATIVE IMPLEMENTED BY KKR

1. **Initiative 3.2.7 : To amend rules and regulations in monitoring the wrong doings by contractors and project consultants (Consultant Engineer).**



The Board of Engineers Malaysia (BEM) is in the process of obtaining Government's consideration to:

- i. Hand over the task of monitoring the performance of engineering consultants by the Ministry of Finance (MOF) to BEM; and
- ii. Propose to develop and implement a Consultant Performance Evaluation System (CPE-BEM) to monitor the performance of consultants for government projects.

KKR is also in the process of conducting a detailed study to weigh the legal implications if both considerations are implemented and will seek legal opinions and views from the Attorney General's Chambers.



MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MULTIMEDIA MALAYSIA (KKMM)

The Ministry of Communications and Multimedia Malaysia (KKMM) as the Lead Agency (Reporting Agency) is responsible for two (2) initiatives under NACP 2019-2023 which involves the implementation of these initiatives for a period of five (5) years.

NUMBER OF INITIATIVES ACCORDING TO YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION



PERCENTAGE OF KKMM'S ACHIEVEMENT ACCORDING TO THE YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION





MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MULTIMEDIA MALAYSIA (**KKMM**)

Other agencies in cooperation with KKMM in the implementation of these initiatives are:

1. Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (**MACC**)
2. Legal Affairs Division (**BHEUU**)
3. Malaysian Institute of Integrity (**IIM**)
4. Department of Broadcasting Malaysia (**RTM**)
5. Department of Information Malaysia (**JAPEN**)
6. Malaysian National News Agency (**BERNAMA**)
7. National Film Development Corporation Malaysia (**FINAS**)
8. Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission (**SKMM**)
9. *Measat Broadcast Network Systems* (**ASTRO**)
10. *Al Hijrah Media Corporation* (**TV Alhijrah**)

SUMMARY OF INITIATIVES IMPLEMENTED BY KKMM

1. **Initiative 1.2.8 : To introduce new legislation on Freedom of Information.**



The Ministry of Communications and Multimedia Malaysia (KKMM) is currently drafting a Freedom of Information Bill. To determine the parameters and policies of the proposed Bill, stakeholders' view on Open Data Charter (ODC) and the existing laws and regulations such as the Official Secrets Act 1972 will be taken into account towards the feasibility of this Bill. Several engagements and consultations have been made thus far over the proposed Freedom of Information Bill in 2019, as follows:

- i. Four (4) series of meetings with Ministries/Departments/Agencies such as the Selangor and Penang State Legal Advisor's Offices, Ministry of Communications and Multimedia Malaysia, Chief Government Security Office (CGSO), Malaysian Administrative Modernisation and Management Planning Unit (MAMPU) and Legal Advisor's Office of the Prime Minister's Department (JPM);



- ii. The National Stakeholders Consultation Seminar on the Right to Information Legislation jointly organised by the Centre of Independence Journalism (CIJ) and BHEUU from 27 to 28 November 2019; and
- iii. Sharing of Experience session on The Right of Information Commissioner of Sri Lanka on 29 November 2019.

2.



Initiative 2.4.9: To continuously disseminate message on anti-corruption within the context of relational human being through various media channels.

The Ministry of Communications and Multimedia Malaysia (KKMM) constantly disseminate messages on anti-corruption in the context of human relations through various media channels. In 2019, 95 programmes/activities were conducted in various forms as follows:

- i. TV Talk Shows;
- ii. Radio Talk Shows;
- iii. TV & Radio Public Service Announcement;
- iv. Crawler;
- v. Electronic Displays (Prasarana);
- vi. Billboard;
- vii. Distribution of Printed Materials (Brochures/Booklets/ Posters);
- viii. Media Coverage;
- ix. Social Media (Email/Facebook/Instagram/Twitter); and
- x. Online News - Bernama.com



MINISTRY OF YOUTH AND SPORTS (KBS)

The Ministry of Youth and Sports (KBS) as the Lead Agency (Reporting Agency) is responsible for one (1) initiative under NACP 2019-2023 which involves the implementation of this initiative for a period of five (5) years.

NUMBER OF INITIATIVES ACCORDING TO YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION



PERCENTAGE OF KBS'S ACHIEVEMENT ACCORDING TO THE YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION





MINISTRY OF YOUTH AND SPORTS (**KBS**)

Other agencies in cooperation with KBS in the implementation of this initiative are:

1. National Youth and Sports Department
2. State Youth and Sports Department
3. National Sports Council of Malaysia (NSC)
4. Malaysian Youth Council (MBM)
5. National Association of Skilled Workers (PKPB)
6. Institute for Youth Research Malaysia (IYRES)

SUMMARY OF INITIATIVE IMPLEMENTED BY KBS

1. **Initiative 2.4.12: To approach the youth outside of formal education (school dropouts) through clubs, associations and youth organisations to inculcate the values of integrity, governance and anti-corruption.**



The Ministry of Youth and Sports (KBS) has introduced various continuous programmes such as Youth Career Programme (Y-Career), Bestari Youth Entrepreneurship Programme (B-Best) and Yellow Ribbon Project to be conducted annually. The Youth Career Programme (Y-Career) is a two-week short term programme. The target group is B40 youth (18-30 years) from the urban and rural areas. This programme helps poor youth, especially in rural areas, to undergo specialised training based on the operational needs of employers before being placed in the labour market after training. The courses offered are based on the current attractive development trends such as hair styling, culinary, sports massage and creative and multimedia design. In 2019, the total participants involved in this programme were 934 youths. In addition, this programme had successfully secured 8 collaboration with the related industries such as food and beverage, fashion and multimedia.

The Bestari Youth Entrepreneurship Programme (B- BEST) is a rebranding of the Bestari Youth 3K programme. This joint venture programme with several youth organisations and associations targets a total of 581 participants who meet the



eligibility criteria. This programme also provides experience and training in the selected industries and prepares the qualified participants for the job market. The elements of anti-corruption and integrity are included in the modules of the ongoing programmes to raise awareness on corruption and participants are also exposed to current issues to stay well informed. As for 2019, the total participants for this program were 55 youths. There were a total of 18 collaboration with the small and medium size enterprises (SMEs) in sectors such as farming, electronic and hospitality.

The Yellow Ribbon Project was launched by the Minister of Youth and Sports on 19 October 2018 at the Sungai Buloh Prison in Selangor. The implementation of this project was jointly undertaken with the Ministry of Youth and Sports (KBS), Ministry of Home Affairs, Malaysian Prison Department, Youth Organisations, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) as well as relevant bodies. The aim of this programme is to provide a second chance to former prisoners and former inmates, especially youths, through skills training, sports, entrepreneurship and marketability so that they can enjoy a better life and contribute to the development of the country. The programme have managed by five (5) clusters represented by agencies/organisations namely entrepreneurship, marketability, sports, skills and awareness campaigns. In 2019, the total participants for this program were 24, 234 youths. The courses offered were such as terminal tractor operator, peer volunteer training, job coaching and others.



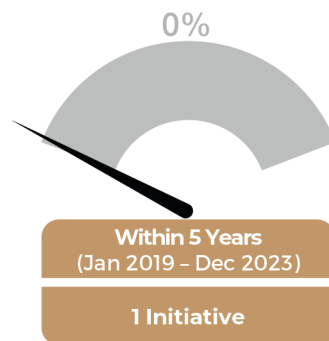
MINISTRY OF ENTREPRENEUR DEVELOPMENT (**MED**)

The Ministry of Entrepreneur Development (MED) as the Lead Agency (Reporting Agency) is responsible for one (1) initiative under NACP 2019-2023 which involves the implementation of this initiative for a period of five (5) years.

NUMBER OF INITIATIVES ACCORDING TO YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION



PERCENTAGE OF MED'S ACHIEVEMENT ACCORDING TO THE YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION





MINISTRY OF ENTREPRENEUR DEVELOPMENT (**MED**)

Other agencies in cooperation with KBS in the implementation of this initiative are:

1. Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (**MACC**)
2. SME Corp.
3. Tekun Nasional
4. National Entrepreneurship Institute (**INSKEN**)

SUMMARY OF INITIATIVE IMPLEMENTED BY MED

1. **Initiative 2.4.8: To emphasise on the aspects of integrity and anti-corruption in entrepreneurial programmes.**



Introductory slot on the MACC 2009 Act and Awareness on the Dangers of Corruption to society at large are part of the Basic Entrepreneurship Course (KAK) organised by Cooperative Institute of Malaysia (CIM) in collaboration with INSKEN/MEDAC. The Basic Entrepreneurship Seminar (SAK) focuses on integrity and anti-corruption aspects for TEKUN Nasional entrepreneurs across the country. SME Corp Malaysia will also ensure that Small and Medium-sized Enterprises receiving Bumiputera Enterprise Enhancement Programme (BEEP) financial grants attend the Financial Management Courses before submitting payment applications. SME Corp will consider requiring all grant recipients to attend integrity and anti-corruption courses to ensure that this aspect is always of paramount importance in all matters. INSKEN has successfully produced an integrity video to be aired specifically for the programme/course with entrepreneurs. Copies of this video have been distributed to all ministries and agencies for their mutual benefit.



MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (MOFA)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) as the Lead Agency (Reporting Agency) is responsible for two (2) initiatives under NACP 2019-2023 which involves the implementation of these initiatives for a period of two (2) years.

NUMBER OF INITIATIVES ACCORDING TO YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION



PERCENTAGE OF MOFA'S ACHIEVEMENT ACCORDING TO THE YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION





MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (**MOFA**)

Other agencies in cooperation with MOFA in the implementation of these initiatives are:

1. Ministry of Finance (**MOF**)
2. Prime Minister's Department (**JPM**)
3. Public Services Commission of Malaysia (**PSC**)
4. Public Service Department (**PSD**)
5. Istana Negara

SUMMARY OF INITIATIVES IMPLEMENTED BY MOFA

1. **Initiative 2.2.6 : To introduce a policy on the placement of only career diplomats and non-politicians to head Malaysian overseas missions (Ambassador / High Commissioner / Malaysia Consulate).**



In line with the National Anti-Corruption Plan (NACP), only qualified and experienced career diplomats will be nominated as heads of Malaysia's diplomatic missions. In general, the appointment process starts with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) submitting names of qualified candidates to the Prime Minister for his endorsement. The list of the endorsed candidates will then be forwarded to the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission for integrity vetting. Subsequently, nominations need to be approved by the Public Service Commission and by the *Yang di-Pertuan Agong* (Head of State) before the official appointment is made. A formal letter of appointment (called 'letter of credentials') is then presented to the appointee after obtaining *agrément* from the host country.



2.



Initiative 2.2.8 : To oblige all attaché who are based in Malaysia's overseas missions to be answerable and to be directly under the purview of Head(s) of Mission(s).

In line with the Government's decision to postpone the Rationalisation exercise through the Public Service Department's (PSD) letter dated 15 April 2020, the implementation of this initiative will be done through the strengthening of the General Circular Letter No. 2 of 2018 on the Malaysian Government Administrative System Abroad (SPA2/2018). Subsequently, all officers working abroad under the supervision of a Head of Mission will be required to perform the functions and responsibilities stipulated under the requirements of SPA 2/2018. In this regard, all Heads of Mission have been reminded to ensure compliance to the chain of command at Mission by all Home-Based Staff (HBS) and Malaysian Government Agencies Representative Offices abroad, as stipulated under the provisions of SPA2/2018. In terms of reporting, sensitive matters classified in particular, need to be analysed in advance to determine the nature and limitations that can be communicated to the Head of Mission, and not merely on a need-to-know basis based on the discretion of the officer himself / herself. Heads of Mission need to be kept abreast and well informed of matters concerning all aspects of bilateral relations and pending issues between Malaysia and the host country, as well as with the country / countries that the Head of Mission is/are accredited to.



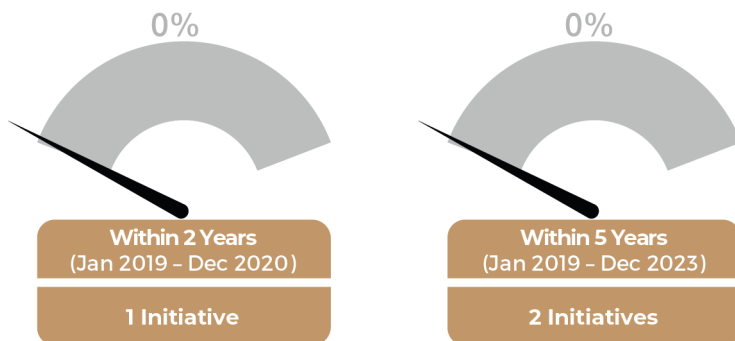
MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT (KPKT)

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government (KPKT) as the Lead Agency (Reporting Agency) is responsible for three (3) initiatives under NACP 2019-2023 which involves the implementation of these initiatives for a period of two (2) to five (5) years.

NUMBER OF INITIATIVES ACCORDING TO YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION



PERCENTAGE OF KPKT'S ACHIEVEMENT ACCORDING TO THE YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION





MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT (KPKT)

Other agencies in cooperation with KPKT in the implementation of these initiatives are:

1. State Governments
2. State Local Authorities

SUMMARY OF INITIATIVES IMPLEMENTED BY KPKT

1. **Initiative 2.3.1 : To govern the power of Politician(s) and any Highly Influential Person including the limitations inter-alia influences, interferences and subjections of control in Local Authority performance and decision making.**



The Ministry of Housing and Local Government (KPKT) regularly organizes Leadership Courses for the Mayors/*Yang di-Pertua*/Councillors to ensure good governance in all agencies under Local Authorities. The courses directly address issues of interference or control by any party in the running of the agencies under Local Authorities. KPKT is also in the process of incorporating matters such as limiting influence, interference and control over performance and decision making through Local Authorities as a provision in the new Local Government Act.



2. Initiative 2.3.2 : To establish a Local Authority service commission.



Local Authority Service Commission (SPPBT) Workshop No. 1/2019 and SPPBT Workshop No. 2/2019 were held to provide details on the elements of the legislation, SPPBT implementation mechanism and compensation benefits. The Ministry of Housing and Local Government conveyed to the Attorney General's Office its views on the legal aspects and suggestions regarding the proposed establishment of SPPBT to be considered through the amendment of two (2) sections under the Local Government Act 1976 (Act 171).

3. Initiative 2.3.3 : To introduce job rotation scheme for Local Authorities officers or staffs who have held a certain post for number of years.



The proposal to establish Local Authority Service Commission will ensure that job rotation for all PBT members is carried out in accordance with Public Service Department Service Circular Number 3/2004 on the Guide on Job Rotation of Public Service. This job rotation will enrich and broaden the scope of work of all PBT members while increasing the level of integrity in the administration of the PBT.

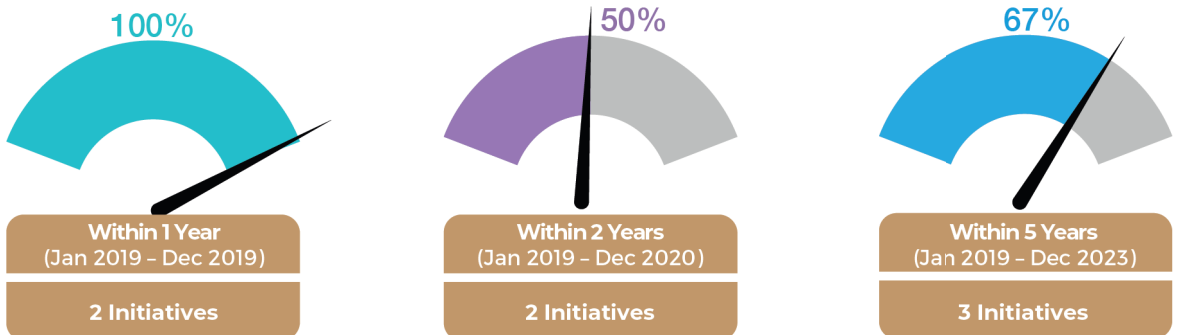


PARLIAMENT OF MALAYSIA

The Parliament of Malaysia as the Lead Agency (Reporting Agency) is responsible for three (3) initiatives under NACP 2019-2023 which involves the implementation of these initiatives for a period of one (1) to five (5) years.



PERCENTAGE OF PARLIAMENT'S ACHIEVEMENT ACCORDING TO THE YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION





PARLIAMENT OF MALAYSIA

Other agencies in cooperation with Parliament in the implementation of these initiatives are:

1. Ministry of Finance (**MOF**)
2. Public Service Department (**PSD**)
3. Public Services Commission of Malaysia (**PSC**)
4. Attorney General's Chambers (**AGC**)
5. Prime Minister's Department (**JPM**)

SUMMARY OF INITIATIVES IMPLEMENTED BY PARLIAMENT

1. **Initiative 1.4.1 : To enforce Parliament's power in punishing for contempt of Parliament in order to compel Ministers, public servants and public:**



- a. to appear before committees; and**
- b. to provide information**

As of to date, no Ministers, public servants and the public were called to present or give information regarding violation and insulting of Parliament. The Standing Orders of the *Dewan Rakyat* and Standing Orders of the Senate as well as the Houses of Parliament (Privileges and Powers) Act 1952 consists of provisions on punishment for insulting Parliament by requiring Ministers, public servants and the public to appear before the relevant Committees and provide information.

2.



Initiative 1.4.2 : To introduce Members of Parliament code of conduct to be enforced by the Committee of Privileges of Parliament in order to compel Ministers, civil servants and public to appear before committees and to provide information

Members of Parliament are subject to and must adhere to the regulations as stipulated in the Standing Orders of the *Dewan Rakyat* under Article 80(3) and 80A. A member of House of Representatives (*Dewan Rakyat*) will be referred to the Committee of Privileges for their non-compliance on ethics and conduct as stipulated in the Standing Orders. As such, the code of conduct for Members of Parliament is not required. The committee has the right to request anyone to appear before them and discuss matters regarding power, rights and independence of the Council.

3.



Initiative 1.4.5 : To require the elected Speaker of Dewan Rakyat to resign from any of the post held by him/ her in any political party; to appoint one of the Deputy Speakers of Dewan Rakyat from the members of the Opposition.

The *Yang di-Pertua Dewan Rakyat* shall be elected by a motion of the Prime Minister or a member of the *Dewan Rakyat*, which shall be decided by a voting procedure in the *Dewan Rakyat* if there are more than 2 nominations. The *Yang di-Pertua Dewan Rakyat* may be elected from among the members of the *Dewan Rakyat* or non-members of the *Dewan Rakyat* who are qualified to be elected as the *Yang di-Pertua Dewan Rakyat*.

As for the selection of Deputy *Yang di-Pertua Dewan Rakyat* (TYPDR), on 16 July 2018, the House of Representatives (*Dewan Rakyat*) agreed to appoint two (2) Deputies *Yang di-Pertua* amongst the ruling party. Out of the three (3) candidates (two (2) representatives of the ruling party and one (1) representative of the opposition party), only two (2) candidates will be selected as deputies. According to Federal Constitution 57(1), "The *Dewan Rakyat* shall from time to time elect two (2) Deputies *Yang di-Pertua* from among the members of *Dewan Rakyat*." The motion to elect the Deputy *Yang di-Pertua Dewan Rakyat* shall be made by the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition Party. The selection of the TYPDR will also be decided in the *Dewan Rakyat*. According to the current decision on TYPDR selection, both TYPDR belong to Government Ruling Party, but from



two (2) different coalitions, one from the Democratic Action Party (DAP) and the other is from Parti Keadilan Rakyat (PKR). Nevertheless, a detailed study will be carried out should there be a need to amend Article 57 of the Federal Constitution and Standing Orders 4 and 6 of the Standing Orders of the *Dewan Rakyat*.

4. Initiative 1.4.7 : To establish a Parliamentary training arm for Members of Parliament.



The training for Members of Parliament is conducted by the Office of the Speaker on a regular basis through briefings, seminars and the Speaker's Lecture Series. Members of Parliament also participate in conferences, seminars and programs organized both nationally and internationally. In addition, a briefing will be given to Members of Parliament after each general election.

5. Initiative 1.4.8 : To establish a Parliamentary Select Committee on Expenditure to examine the thrust of Government's monetary policies on income and expenditure.



The establishment of the Special Select Committee on Budget was approved by the Dewan Rakyat on 16 August 2018. Members of the committee are Datuk Seri Mustapa Mohamed (PH PPBM-Jeli) as Chairman, Nik Nazmi Nik Ahmad (PH PKR-Setiawangsa), Datin Paduka Dr Tan Yee Kew (PH PKR-Wangsa Maju), Dr Kelvin Yii Lee Wuen (PH DAP-Bandar Kuching), Khoo Poay Tiong (PH DAP-Kota Melaka), Khairy Jamaluddin (BN UMNO- Rembau) dan Datuk Alexander Nanta Linggi (GPS PBB-Kapit). The committee is appointed for a period two (2) years/two (2) terms. The Special Select Committee on Budget meeting will also be attended by ex-officio (permanent representatives) among officers from the Ministry of Finance (National Budget Office, Tax Division and Fiscal and Economic Division), Ministry of Economic Affairs, Attorney General's Chambers and Accountant General's Department of Malaysia. The main function of this Committee is to examine and discuss any matters arising from the Supply Bill before it is tabled and debated in the Dewan Rakyat. This is to ensure that any financial matters and allocation in the Supply Bill can be refined and studied in advance to identify important issues that are



to be highlighted in the Dewan Rakyat. The existence of this Committee somehow saves time and improves the quality of debates.

6.



Initiative 1.4.9 : To enhance the jurisdiction of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) to cover all institutions, receiving and generating funds, be it a Ministry or any Government Related Entity

A policy was drafted to allow PAC to cooperate with the Minister of Finance based on his powers under Section 5 (f) of Audit Act 1957 in requesting the National Audit Department to conduct a specific audit on any entity that receives grant/financial allocation from the Government even though the entity is not gazetted under the Audit Order of the Federal Government Gazette (Company Accounts) 2017 P.U. (A) 294 dated 30 September 2017.

7.



Initiative 1.4.11 : To re-enact the Parliamentary Service Act 1963.

The draft Bill of the Parliamentary Commission of Malaysia is still under consideration by Parliament and Attorney General's Chambers. This Bill adopts that the financial aspects and appointments in Parliament can be administered independently. If this bill is reinstated, it will provide the basis for a good separation of powers as practiced in the past.



MALAYSIAN ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION (MACC)

The Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC) as the Lead Agency (Reporting Agency) is responsible for 12 initiatives under NACP 2019-2023 which involves the implementation of these initiatives for a period of one (1) to five (5) years.



PERCENTAGE OF MACC'S ACHIEVEMENT ACCORDING TO THE YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION





MALAYSIAN ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION (**MACC**)

Other agencies in cooperation with the MACC in the implementation of these initiatives are:

1. Ministry of Finance (**MOF**)
2. Prime Minister's Department (**JPM**)
3. Companies Commission of Malaysia (**CCM**)

SUMMARY OF INITIATIVES IMPLEMENTED BY MACC

1. **Initiative 1.2.1 : To introduce a proper asset declaration system for Members of Administration**



The Asset Declaration Portal has been developed by the MACC to enable publishing of asset declaration for access by the public based on the Government's decision to prove transparency in Government's leadership. This portal was first developed on 15 October 2018 and became functional on 1 November 2018. The portal is accessible through <https://mydeclaration.sprm.gov.my>. It publishes a list of names (asset declarants) and respective total asset ownership as declared by the Member of Administration and the Member of Parliament. The asset declaration is made under oath by virtue of the Statutory Declaration Act 1960 using the Form PH1/2018 and is copied to the Chief Commissioner of the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC).

The Code of Ethics for Members of Administration and Members of Parliament imposes the need for this asset declaration.

- a) As of 31 December 2019, all 85 Members of Administration had declared their assets (100%).
- b) As of 31 December 2019, 150 (67.56%) out of 222 members of the House of Representatives (Dewan Rakyat) had



declared their assets, while 32.43% members have not done so. The details are as follows:

- Members of the House of Representatives (Dewan Rakyat) – Government (135 - Declared, 4 have not declared), and
 - Members of the House of Representatives (Dewan Rakyat) – Opposition (15 - Declared, 68 have not declared)
- c) As of 31 December 2019, 33 out of 62 members (53.20%) of the Dewan Negara have declared their assets while 29 members (46.80%), of the Dewan Negara have not declared.

2.



Initiative 1.2.2 : To improve on the policy or mechanism pertaining to the acceptance of gifts, entertainment and payment by Members of Administration

The Special Cabinet Committee on Anti-Corruption (JKKMAR) meeting on 13 August 2018 has agreed that a policy on gifts and donations to Members of Administration (involving ministers and political secretaries) to be drafted. According to the Service Circular No. 3 Year 1998, only public servants are obliged to report any acceptance and giving of gifts. In line with the JKKMAR decision, the existing code of ethics has been amended requiring Members of Administration and Members of Parliament to report acceptance of gifts, entertainment and payment. The report is required to be copied to the Chief Commissioner of the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC). Based on the code, Members of Administration and Members of Parliament are only allowed to accept or keep gifts, entertainment and payment for an amount exceeding RM5, 000 or a quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) of their emoluments subject to prior written consent to be obtained from the Prime Minister and a copy of the consent is to be furnished to the MACC. As of 31 December 2019, three (3) reports on the acceptance of gifts, entertainment and payment by Members of Administration have been copied to the MACC.

3. **Initiative 1.2.9 : To introduce a written law on the declaration of asset and interest by Members of Parliament.**



In line with the Government's aspiration to ensure transparency and accountability in its administration, all Members of the Administration and Members of Parliament must declare their assets and those of their spouses, children and trustees every two (2) years. The declaration of assets, acquisition of additional asset and disposal of asset by the members, their spouses, children and trustees must be copied to the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC).

4. **Initiative 2.1.5 : To oblige the public sector to develop Organisational Anti-Corruption Plan (OACP) with the assistance of three agencies namely the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC), National Centre for Governance, Integrity and Anti-Corruption (GIACC) and Malaysian Institute of Integrity.**



The OACP module has been developed by the MACC. Several briefings/workshops to guide development of OACP have been delivered to the Ministries/Departments/Agencies. Details are as follows:

- i. Between June and December 2019, the MACC has conducted briefing sessions to 56 Ministries/Departments/Agencies;
- ii. During the same period, the MACC has also conducted OACP development workshops on 9 Ministries/Departments/Agencies; and
- iii. The Malaysian Institute of Integrity (IIM) has conducted OACP development workshops on 26 Ministries/Departments/Agencies to expose and guide them on OACP development.

As of 31 December 2019, three (3) public sector agencies namely the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Consumer Affairs (KPDNHEP), the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development (KPWKM) and Royal Malaysian Customs Department (JKDM) have developed their respective OACPs.



5.



Initiative 2.4.10 : To continuously disseminate message on anti-corruption within the context of relational human being through the engagement with religious bodies and NGOs.

The MACC has undertaken various activities/programmes in collaboration with religious institutions/non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to widespread anti-corruption messages to strengthen public support for corruption prevention initiatives/activities/programmes. As of 31 November 2019, the MACC has conducted 75 activities/114 programmes through public awareness programmes in collaboration with religious institutions and NGOs such as Corruption Free Pledge (IBR), Courtesy Visit/Visits, Anti-Corruption Seminar/ Reinforcing Integrity Officers, *Semarak* Community Service Programme, Friday Sermon, Exhibition/Walkabout, *Ukhwah* Networking and *Semarak Kasih*/Friendly Networking (*Jalinan Mesra*) in places of worship.

6.



Initiative 2.4.14 : To strengthen the elements of human governance, integrity and anti-corruption in self-development programmes to Statutory Bodies, State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs), and Government Established Company Limited By Guarantee (CLBG) and private sector.

Various anti-corruption activities/programmes have been undertaken by MACC with Statutory Bodies, State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs), Companies Limited by Guarantee (CLBG) and private sector. As of 31 November 2019, a total of 94 activities/156 programmes have been implemented via engagement sessions with Statutory Bodies, State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) and Companies Limited by Guarantee (CLBG). The Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB) has also taken the initiative to develop a module on “Corruption in Construction Sector” as part of its integrity course for all contractors under its supervision.

7.

**Initiative 3.1.3: To strengthen the current Integrity Pact to be in line with international standards.**

The MACC is undertaking a comprehensive research intended to review the Integrity Pact by studying various case references and other suitable models to be at par with international standards:

- i. Benchmarking studies on Integrity Pact (IP), implemented for the MRT project;
- ii. Among the lessons learnt from the MRT project, all IP forms signed by the contractors are to be verified by a Commissioner of Oath;
- iii. The MACC was informed that there were no cases of IP non-compliance during the course of implementing the MRT project by any of the stakeholders;
- iv. Engagements will be held with Transparency International (TI) and to propose benchmarking visits to several countries approved by the MACC top management.

8.

**Initiative 3.2.6: To introduce a checks and balances mechanism in procurement dealings with the involvement of Integrity Unit and Internal Audit Officers.**

The Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC) is currently studying the existing procurement matters to ensure that procurements are handled with integrity and in a transparent manner to reduce the risk of corruption/abuse of power/misappropriation of public funds. A check and balance mechanism on procurement matters will be designed via a comprehensive study with the assistance of Integrity Units and Internal Audit Units and relevant data from across Government agencies.



9.



Initiative 5.3.3 : To empower the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC) in terms of the appointment of Chief Commissioner, budgetary, oversight committee, establishment of service commission and manpower.

The MACC 2.0 Transformation Committee Coordination Meeting was convened on 10-12 April 2019. The MACC is still deliberating various aspects for the implementation of this initiative. There are seven (7) sub-initiatives to be acted on as listed below:

- i. Amendment to the Federal Constitution to insert a new provision on the appointment of the MACC Chief Commissioner. The draft provisions was agreed in principle at the JKKMAR Meeting No.1/2020 on 7 January 2020;
- ii. Amendments to the Federal Constitution in regards to the establishment of Anti-Corruption Service Commission;
- iii. Additional of 400 new posts in the MACC;
- iv. Establishment of a lower-rank-officer service scheme for MACC;
- v. Strengthening of five (5) MACC oversight bodies;
- vi. New policy to determine the annual budget; and
- vii. The insertion of a statutory provision in the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009 that provides for returning of a certain percentage of forfeited proceeds to MACC.

10.



Initiative 5.4.1 : To insert a new provision in the existing law that criminalises misconduct in public office which shall impose punitive measures against public officials who deliberately cause leakage or wastage of Government funds.

The MACC is deliberating appropriate mechanisms to prevent misconduct of public officials in the execution of their official duties that results in deliberate leakage and loss of Government funds. Non-compliance to this new provision may result in legal action. Some policy matters require improvement and appropriate decision.



11.



Initiative 5.4.3 : To include a new provision in the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009 (Act 694) which provides that a Commercial organization / person commits an offence if the commercial organization / person to sell off a Government project/tender to another party for monetary gains without undertaking the project/tender; this provision shall also require any person who benefits from the sale of the project/tender to reveal the beneficiary ownership.

The MACC is identifying appropriate mechanisms aimed at improving transparency in Government procurement and preventing individuals with vested interests from benefiting directly or indirectly from Government projects/tenders, particularly through proxies. A comprehensive studying is being carried out in considering amendment to the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009 with regards to this.

12.



Initiative 5.4.4 : To propose minimum imprisonment penalty for corruption offences under the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission 2009 (Act 694).

The MACC is undertaking comprehensive studies to justify how deterrent convictions by courts have had on corruption offenders.



ELECTION COMMISSION (EC)

The Election Commission (EC) as the Lead Agency (Reporting Agency) is responsible for 9 (nine) initiatives under NACP 2019-2023 which involves the implementation of these initiatives for a period of one (1) to five (5) years.

NUMBER OF INITIATIVES ACCORDING TO YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION



PERCENTAGE OF EC'S ACHIEVEMENT ACCORDING TO THE YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION





ELECTION COMMISSION (EC)

Other agencies in cooperation with the EC in the implementation of these initiatives are:

1. Prime Minister's Department (**JPM**)
2. Parliament of Malaysia
3. Election Reform Committee (**ERC**)
4. National Centre for Governance, Integrity and Anti-Corruption (**GIACC**)

SUMMARY OF INITIATIVES IMPLEMENTED BY EC

1. **Initiative 1.1.1 : To undertake a study on the viability of electronic electoral system and to implement if deemed feasible.**



The Election Commission (EC) is currently reviewing the various types of electronic voting, such as the optical scan system, direct recording electronic, voter verified paper audit trail and internet voting. The EC will also organize several discussions with industry players and experts from abroad for comparison purposes. Engagement session will also include participation from Civil Society Organization regarding the use of e-voting. The EC also plans to visit several countries to learn about the implementation of e-voting and the cyber security aspect related to the use of electronic voting system.

2. **Initiative 1.1.2 : To review the amount of election expenses allowable for each constituency; by whom such amount should be allowed to be spent on; to clearly define what constitutes to "election expenses".**



The Election Commission (EC) is currently reviewing the allowable amount of expenses limit for candidates, the declaration methods and verification mechanism for the expenses. Electoral Reform Committee (ERC) through its Registrar Political Parties and Election Financing Cluster is also carrying out the study and the preliminary report is expected to be completed in August 2020.



3.



Initiative 1.1.3 : To establish a fixed election date or to define a fixed period by which the Government should call a General Election. Any dissolution of Parliament or State Legislative Assembly before such date or period of time shall only be done by approval of the Parliament or State Legislative Assembly.

A study is being carried out on the legal framework, particularly in relation to the Federal and State Constitutions, the impact and sensitivity to the powers of the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong and Sultans, the willingness of the Federal and State Governments to amend the provisions of the Federal Constitution and State Constitutions, and the acceptability of the proposals to stakeholders (ruling parties). The EC will also address issues related to the best mechanism and method to declare the dissolution of Parliament and a fixed election date.

4.



Initiative 1.1.4 : To establish transparent delimitation of Parliamentary and state boundaries process.

A study is being conducted by the ERC through its Election Constituency Boundary Cluster on the legal framework, particularly amendments to the Federal Constitution, the willingness of other agencies and stakeholders to implement, to adopt the recommendations and to develop specific legislations/regulations on delimitation procedures. The EC has also established a Committee on the Delimitation of Electoral Divisions in setting of policy and direction for delimitation process in the future to ensure it is fair and balanced. Improvements in administrative matters, particularly local investigation process, were made based on the recommendations from the stakeholders by updating the existing Standard Operating Procedures.



5.



Initiative 1.1.5 : To review and strengthen Part III (Corrupt Practices) of the Election Offences Act 1954 (Act 5).

The Election Conduct Cluster is currently reviewing the legal framework, the readiness of other authorities to enforce the rules, the impact and cost of setting up a separate body and the acceptability of stakeholders to implement the recommendation. The Election Commission (EC) is also conducting a study on administrative and regulatory offenses and the appropriateness of imposing fines and penalties.

6.



Initiative 1.1.6 : To establish Election Commission Nomination Committee

Special Select Committee on Major Public Appointments in Public Service has been approved. Positions of Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Members of the EC are among the key national positions in the public service and any new appointments will be made through this committee.

7.



Initiative 1.1.7 : To establish a bi-partisan Parliamentary Select Committee on Electoral Matters pertaining to:

- i. Membership of the Election Commission**
- ii. Finance of the Election Commission**
- ii. Delineation Exercise**
- iv. Any other matters of public and national interest**

The Select Committee on Election was passed by the House of Representatives (*Dewan Rakyat*) on 17 October 2019. The Parliament is in the midst of appointing members for the Committee and developing Terms of Reference (TOR) which are to examine aspects such as membership in the EC, financial allocation, implementation of delimitation and other matters of national interest.



8. **Initiative 1.1.8 : To amend Article 114(4) of the Federal Constitution on the Constitution of Election Commission to add more criteria in disqualifying members of Election Commission; including involvement in political parties (past or present).**



The ERC is currently reviewing the legal framework, in particular amendments to the Federal Constitution, procedural integrity and stakeholders acceptance on the implementation of the proposals. The EC is also reviewing the eligibility criteria and the appointment and removal of commission members through the EC Policy, Transparency and Governance Committee.

9. **Initiative 1.1.9 : To insert legal provision on the use of Government's machinery in promoting the election of any candidate or political party as an offence under Election Offences Act 1954 (Act 5).**



The ERC is currently reviewing the legal framework, the willingness of other agencies to implement enforcement, impacts and costs on the establishment of separate bodies and the acceptance of stakeholders towards the implementation of the recommendation. The EC is also scrutinizing and reviewing the activities at the Election Offences Policy Committee level.



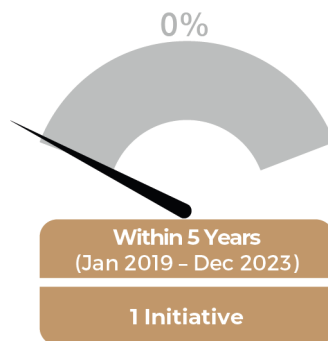
JUDICIAL AND LEGAL SERVICE COMMISSION (JLSC)

The Judicial and Legal Service Commission (JLSC) as the Lead Agency (Reporting Agency) is responsible for 1 (one) initiative under NACP 2019-2023 which involves the implementation of this initiative for a period of five (5) years.

NUMBER OF INITIATIVES ACCORDING TO YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION



PERCENTAGE OF JLSC'S ACHIEVEMENT ACCORDING TO THE YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION





JUDICIAL AND LEGAL SERVICE COMMISSION (**JLSC**)

Other agencies in cooperation with the JLSC in the implementation of this initiative are:

1. Attorney General's Chambers (**AGC**)
2. Office of the Chief Registrar Federal Court of Malaysia

SUMMARY OF INITIATIVE IMPLEMENTED BY JLSC

1. Initiative 4.1.4 : To split the Judicial and Legal Service Commission into three separate commissions:



- i. **The Judicial Service Commission should be responsible for the employment of judicial officers.**
- ii. **The Legal Service Commission should be responsible for the employment of legal officers in the Attorney General's Chambers.**
- iii. **The Public Prosecution Service Commission should be responsible for the employment of Deputy Public Prosecutor in the Office of Public Prosecutions.**

The Judicial and Legal Service Commission in cooperation with the Attorney General's Chambers, are currently conducting a comprehensive study of the implementation of the initiative to divide the Commission into three (3) separate commissions. This initiative is aimed at removing the perception that lower court judges are under the control of the Attorney-General, preserving the independence of the judiciary and enhancing confidence in the Judicial and Legal Service in Malaysia.



ENFORCEMENT AGENCY INTEGRITY COMMISSION (EAIC)

The Enforcement Agency Integrity Commission (EAIC) as the Lead Agency (Reporting Agency) is responsible for 1 (one) initiative under NACP 2019-2023 which involves the implementation of this initiative for a period of five (5) years.

NUMBER OF INITIATIVES ACCORDING TO YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION



PERCENTAGE OF EAIC'S ACHIEVEMENT ACCORDING TO THE YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION





ENFORCEMENT AGENCY INTEGRITY COMMISSION (**EAIC**)

Other agencies in cooperation with the EAIC in the implementation of this initiative are:

1. Ministry of Home Affairs (**MOHA**)
2. Attorney General's Chambers (**AGC**)
3. Royal Malaysia Police (**RMP**)
4. National Centre for Governance, Integrity and Anti-Corruption (**GIACC**)
5. Bar Council Malaysia

SUMMARY OF INITIATIVE IMPLEMENTED BY EAIC

1. **Initiative 5.3.4 : To transform and convert the Enforcement Agency Integrity Commission (EAIC) into Independent Police Complaints and Misconduct Commission (IPCMC) to address integrity issues and curb misconducts among members of the Royal Malaysia Police.**



The IPCMC Bill 2019 has been tabled for its first reading in the Dewan Rakyat on 18 July 2019 and the second and third readings are expected to be tabled in the next session.

The IPCMC will act as an independent oversight body to receive complaints and conduct investigations into misconduct of RMP members. The IPCMC will exercise disciplinary control over RMP members, as provided under Article 140 (1) of the Federal Constitution.

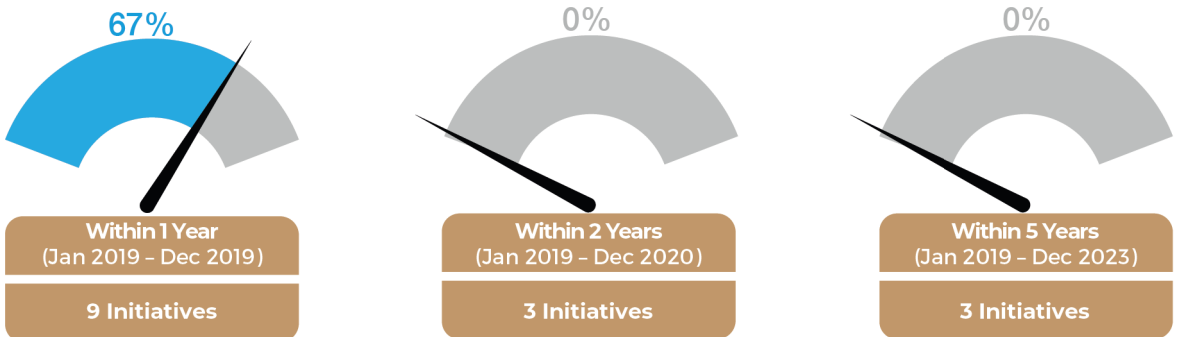


PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT (JPM)

The Prime Minister's Department (JPM) as the Lead Agency (Reporting Agency) is responsible for 15 initiatives under NACP 2019-2023 which involves the implementation of these initiatives for a period of one (1) to five (5) years.



PERCENTAGE OF JPM'S ACHIEVEMENT ACCORDING TO THE YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION





PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT (JPM)

Other agencies in cooperation with the JPM in the implementation of these initiatives are:

1. Ministry of Finance (**MOF**)
2. Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (**MACC**)
3. National Centre for Governance, Integrity and Anti-Corruption (**GIACC**)
4. Public Service Department (**PSD**)
5. Public Services Commission (**PSC**)
6. Attorney General's Chambers (**AGC**)
7. Implementation Coordination Unit (**ICU**), JPM
8. Malaysian Administrative Modernisation and Management Planning Unit (**MAMPU**), JPM

SUMMARY OF INITIATIVES IMPLEMENTED BY JPM

1. **Initiative 1.2.5 : To introduce new legislation on governing Political Funding and to include an offence on lobbying.**



The draft bill has been submitted to Special Select Committee for Consideration of Bills in Parliament to review and scrutiny the bill prior to the approval in Parliament. The proposed bill seeks to enable all politicians to declare donations received in order to provide a mechanism for political donations with integrity.

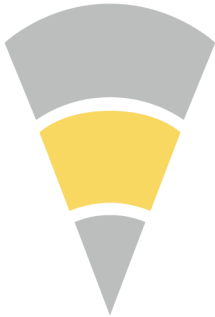
2. **Initiative 1.2.7 : To amend the Federal Constitution/States Constitution by limiting the term of Office for the Prime Minister, Chief Minister and Menteri Besar.**



Amendments to the Federal Constitution by limiting the term of office of the Prime Minister has been tabled in Parliament and will be read a second time in March 2020. If passed, it will limit the tenure of the Prime Minister to two (2) terms.



3.



Initiative 1.3.1 : To prohibit Members of the Administration or any Highly Influential Persons from issuing supporting letters for any projects or applications. Therefore, heads of departments can no longer accept supporting letters as directives or decisions from Members of the Administration or Highly Influential Persons.

The guideline will assist Members of the Administration on understanding action that can be taken upon receiving request for support letter. Therefore, any letter requesting support from the Members of Administration for Government related matters is to be handled based on a proper procedure in ensuring a transparent Government decision making process to avoid any risk that can lead to corruption and abuse of power.

4.



Initiative 1.3.3 : To introduce a policy on appointing politicians as Chairperson or members to the Board of Directors of Statutory Bodies, State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs), and Government Established Company Limited By Guarantee (CLBG) based strictly on academic and/or professional qualifications.

Political appointees are eligible for posts in Federal Statutory Bodies (BBP) taking into account their academic background and professional qualifications as per the decision taken during Cabinet Meeting on 20 June 2019. These criteria have been reviewed by ICU, JPM, on receipt of appointment applications before forwarding them to Prime Minister for approval. To further strengthen this initiative, the new General Circular No. 3 Year 1998 elaborates on the policies, principles and regulations based on the latest developments to guide the administration of the BBP.



5.



Initiative 1.3.4 : To introduce a policy on refraining politicians and any Highly Influential Persons from interfering in the promotion, appointment and selection of positions in the Government

Directive of the Prime Minister Series 3 No. 2 Year 2019: on the Limitations of Involvement of Members of Administration in the Appointment of Secretary General, State Secretary and the Director General of Federal Agencies came into effect on 14 May 2019 based on the decision made during the Special Cabinet Committee on Anti-Corruption (JKKMAR) Meeting on 19 March 2019. The Directive further stipulates that Members of Administration can determine the appropriate criteria for the appointment of key positions except of race, religion or particular name of individual. The Directive applies to all Members of Administration, public officials at the federal and state levels with the purpose of enhancing the level of integrity in the Public Service.

6.



Initiative 1.3.5 : To introduce a clear policy on refraining political interference in making decisions over the removal and appointment of Chairman / Board of Director / CEO of all Statutory Bodies, State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs), and Government Established Company Limited By Guarantee (CLBG).

To strengthen this initiative, an updated version of General Circular No. 3 Year 1998 will be issued setting out the policy, principles and rules based on the latest developments in dealing with political interference in decisions on dismissals and appointments of Chairmen/Board of Directors/Chief Executive Officers for Statutory Bodies.

7.



Initiative 1.4.4 : To introduce a code of ethics via Parliamentary Standing Orders for Members of Parliament (both Ruling and Non-Ruling Parties) to adhere to.

Members of Parliament are subject to and shall comply with the rules stipulated in the Standing Orders of the *Dewan Rakyat* and Standing Orders of the Senate. As such, the code of ethics for Members of Parliament is not required. Member of Parliament will be referred to the Committee of Privileges for their non-compliance of the Standing Orders.

8.



Initiative 1.4.6 : To introduce a written guideline on the role of the caretaker Government.

This study looks at the role that the Election Commission (EC) can play in establishing the concept of a caretaker Government. The aim of the caretaker Government is to reduce the risk of abuse of power due to the absence of Parliament and to create a system of checks and balances. It also aims to ensure that Government leaders do not use the Government's machinery for party political campaigning and to keep the administration of the Government free from political interference.

9.



Initiative 1.4.12 : To establish a separate Parliamentary Select Committee (PSC) to oversee Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC), Ombudsman Malaysia (Previously known as Public Complaints Bureau) and Election Commission of Malaysia.

1. The establishment of Special Select Committee on Election.
2. The establishment of Special Select Committee on Major Public Appointments for:
 - a. Public Complaints Bureau (Ombudsman Malaysia); and
 - b. Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC).
3. The existence of Special Committee on Corruption (SCC) under the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009.



10.



Initiative 2.1.6 : To establish a strong and effective mechanism in the issuance of permits and licensing.

The Ministry of Agriculture Malaysia presented on issues and recommendations to improve the issuance of agricultural permits and licenses in the 8th JKKMAR Meeting on 14 May 2019. Some of the issues and challenges to be studied include the use of existing policies with major loopholes, misuse of approved quotas, siphoning and leakage of government revenue, safety of imported food and certain loopholes in the existing Malaysian Quarantine and Inspection Services (MAQIS) Act, 2011 (Act 728) which limits the power of MAQIS to be stationed only at the entrance or quarantine stations and facilities. A comprehensive study is being undertaken to put in place a new mechanism to address the weak administration in issuing permits and licenses across ministries/departments/agencies.

11.



Initiative 2.2.1 : To introduce a policy on managing the appointments of consultant(s) in terms of their roles and responsibilities as well as also to minimise their involvement in financial matters and organisational policies

The procurement of consultancy service is subject to Treasury Circular (PP)/PK 3: Procurement of Consultancy Service which takes into effect on 31 Jan 2019. The definition of consultancy service of the Government Procurement is outlined under PP/ PK 3.1 Para 3.2 which states that a consultant appointed by a Government Agency must be based on expertise and experience in carrying out a Government development project or research. PP/ PK 3.1 Para 11.1.2 (a) also states that the appointment of individual consultant is only allowed for Government research or a specific research which requires expert advice. The circular also outlines the requirement to appoint a consultant shall be specific and be made to perform the following scopes:

- i. architectural, engineering, quantity survey and land survey consultancy for Government physical projects; and
- ii. Government research.



12.



Initiative 2.2.2 : To introduce a policy on the management Contract For Service (CFS) Officers in Government agencies so as to minimise the involvement of CFS Officers in financial matters and organisational policies.

The Ministry of Finance Malaysia (MOF) is still exploring the proposal to introduce a policy in managing the appointment of Contract For Service (CFS) officers as the engaging of a CFS does not have a clear source of authority and in principle only relies on the powers of the Minister of Finance under Section 6(1) of the Financial Procedure Act 1957 which generally holds the Minister of Finance for the management of Federal Finance. Therefore, the introduction of any policy regarding the same must be carefully perused from the aspect of appropriacy and the effects that may arise should the policy be introduced and CFS is not involved in financial and policies affairs of an organisation.

13.



Initiative 2.2.4 : To introduce a transparent guideline on the appointment of Special Officer(s), Political Secretary(s), Private Secretary(s) and Media Secretary(s) for all Minister(s) and Deputy Minister(s):

- i. Terms and Conditions of Appointments**
- ii. Number of Appointments Entitlement**
- iii. Functions and Responsibilities**
- iv. Salaries and Entitlements**

Service Circular Number 2 Year 2018 on the Appointments and Service Matter at the Office of Ministers and Deputy Ministers was issued on 1 November 2018 as an updated version of Circular No. 6 Year 2012 (covering aspects of salaries and functions). The circular Number 2 Year 2018 acts as a guideline on the appointment of Special Officers, Political Secretaries, Private Secretaries and Media Secretaries to Ministers and Deputy Ministers.



14.



Initiative 4.1.1 : To review and revise the Judges' Code of Ethics to include a prohibition on judges' accepting appointments to positions in any commercial entity for a period of three years following their retirement.

A study will be conducted to determine whether it is appropriate for a judge to accept a position in a commercial entity for at least three (3) years after retirement. The study will also make comparisons with other Commonwealth countries to see if there are similar restrictions on retired judges and whether such restrictions are appropriate in Malaysia. This cooling-off period will also directly reduce the risk of conflict of interest when a judge holds an office in a commercial enterprise.

15.



Initiative 5.3.1 : To establish a National Anti-Financial Crime Centre as a competent centre to manage the seizure and forfeiture of assets through integrated enforcement.

The National Anti-Financial Crime Centre Act 2019 (Act 822) was passed in Parliament and gazetted in December 2019. The National Anti-Financial Crime Centre was established with 28 member of officers/staffs which consists of seven (7) posts and 21 administrative posts which carries out its functions as stipulated under the National Anti-Financial Crime Centre Act 2019 (Act 822).



PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT – IMPLEMENTATION COORDINATION UNIT (ICU)

The Implementation Coordination Unit (ICU), Prime Minister's Department (JPM) as the Lead Agency (Reporting Agency) is responsible for 1 (one) initiative under NACP 2019-2023 which involves the implementation of this initiative for a period of five (5) years.

NUMBER OF INITIATIVES ACCORDING TO YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION



PERCENTAGE OF ICU'S ACHIEVEMENT ACCORDING TO THE YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION





PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT – IMPLEMENTATION COORDINATION UNIT (ICU)

Other agencies in cooperation with the ICU, JPM in the implementation of this initiative are:

1. All Ministries

SUMMARY OF INITIATIVE IMPLEMENTED BY ICU, JPM

1. **Initiative 3.1.4 : To enhance the *Sistem Pemantauan Projek II* in monitoring the project management cycle for better effective and efficient in all government projects.**



In order to improve the Project Monitoring System II in monitoring Government's project management cycle to be more effective and efficient, the following steps have been taken and will be implemented:

- i. Improvement of Application Module;
 - The proposed module is improved with a simpler and more user-friendly interface to meet the needs of 12th Malaysia Plan project planning and preparation.
- ii. Improvement of Monitoring Module; and
 - The monitoring module will be improved to meet the needs of a specific project monitoring at the contract level.
- iii. Improvement of the Outcome Evaluation Module.
 - The Outcome Evaluation Module is improved with a simpler and more user-friendly interface to fulfil the needs of outcome evaluation in line with Shared Prosperity Vision 2030.

The implementation of this (go-live) system will be done in stages starting from June 2021.



PUBLIC SERVICE DEPARTMENT (PSD)

The Public Service Department (PSD) as the Lead Agency (Reporting Agency) is responsible for nine (9) initiatives under NACP 2019-2023 which involves the implementation of these initiatives for a period of one (1) to five (5) years.



PERCENTAGE OF PSD's ACHIEVEMENT ACCORDING TO THE YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION





PUBLIC SERVICE DEPARTMENT (PSD)

Other agencies in cooperation with the PSD in the implementation of these initiatives are:

1. All Ministries/Departments/Agencies
2. National Centre for Governance, Integrity and Anti-Corruption (**GIACC**)

SUMMARY OF INITIATIVES IMPLEMENTED BY PSD

1. **Initiative 1.2.4 : To amend the current Government circular: 'Pekeliling Perkhidmatan Bilangan 3 Tahun 1998' to include sponsorship hence strengthening the monitoring mechanism.**



The Public Service Department (PSD) has taken the initiative to issue a directive to all government agencies to file reports of all gifts/sponsorship received, using a declaration form to be filled on a regular basis to address the issue of lack of monitoring, while making the amendment to the circular. A letter will be sent as a reminder of its implementation in 2020. The draft of the new circular has already been prepared. However, its implementation can only take effect until the draft regulation for Public Officers P.U.(A)395/1993 (Main Regulations) is amended. The amended draft P.U(A) 395/1993, which covers the administration of gifts and sponsorship, has been reviewed by the Attorney General's Chambers (AGC) and is currently being revised based on the AGC's proposed amendments.

2. **Initiative 1.3.2 : To introduce a Prime Minister's Directive in governing demarcation of power between Ministers and Secretaries General.**



Amendment of the existing General Circular No. 2 Year 1982 to clearly state the demarcation of power between Ministers and Secretary Generals.



3.



Initiative 1.4.10 : To propose a Public Appointments Bill 2018 to regulate the exercise of Executive Power in respect of Public Appointments to certain constitutional and statutory offices.

The JKKMAR Meeting Series 10 No. 5 Year 2019 adopted and approved the new framework for the proposed Civil Service Law on 19 September 2019. From 8 to 10 November 2019, a workshop was held with the Attorney General's Chambers (AGC), Ministry of Finance (MOF), GIACC, Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC) and the Cabinet, Constitution and Government Relation Division (BKPPAK), Prime Minister's Department to discuss the new proposed framework of the law. A draft Bill will be prepared before submitting a memorandum to the Cabinet Meeting.

4.



Initiative 2.1.1 : To strengthen the mechanism in enforcing mandatory job rotation for public servants holding sensitive posts.

The Public Service Department (PSD) is still conducting a comprehensive study on the implementation of this initiative. The PSD will review the report on the survey held 1-15 July 2019, the report from Job Description Dictionary Development Workshop for Job Description Series 1 held 24-26 July 2019, and Series 2 held 31 July 31-2 August. A Job Description Dictionary Concept Paper is expected to be completed in the first quarter of 2020 before being presented at the Secretaries General and Heads of Departments Meeting.



5.



Initiative 2.1.4 : To establish initiatives in promoting and managing workplace values towards integrity, accountability and efficiency in public sector through:

**a. Values Audit Management System
(Sistem Pengurusan Audit Nilai (SPAN))**

To measure and analyse workplace values in the public sector according to *Arahan YAB Perdana Menteri No.1 Tahun 1998 Siri 7 No.1 Tahun 2007*

The implementation of SPAN 2.0 in public service was presented at National Level Anti-Corruption Committee (JAR) Meeting Series 3 No. 3 Year 2019 on 28 November 2019. Based on the outcome of the meeting, the PSD is in the process of preparing a guide for the implementation of SPAN 2.0 before it is rolled out to all ministries/departments/agencies.

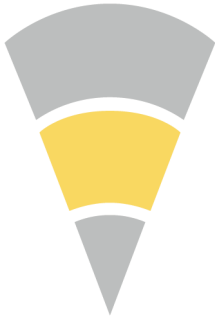
**b. Values Enhancement Module for Public Service
(Modul Pemantapan Nilai Perkhidmatan Awam)**

This module recommends initiatives to enhance and integrate values into the structures, processes, systems and deliveries of public service operations.

The National Institute of Public Administration (INTAN) is in the process of improving its existing course modules. The INTAN Training and Curriculum Development Committee (JPLKI) will be formed to assess the effectiveness of the existing courses through applications based on integrity, ethics, accountability and effectiveness in the public sector. The JPKLI recommendations are expected to be completed by June 2020.



6. **Initiative 2.2.3 : To strengthen the integrity of the public service by making improvements to its promotion exercise (including top civil service officials).**



The PSD has improved the existing process of promotion in the public service by implementing additional integrity vetting (more detailed and includes cases under investigation) on SUPERSCALE officers who will be promoted to higher positions or confirmation of posts to their current positions. The outcome on the study of the implementation will be presented to Chief Secretary to the Government (KSN)/Top Management of PSD for approval.

7. **Initiative 2.2.5 : To introduce policy or guideline for the “cooling-off” period for public official and senior civil servants moving to corporate entities for executive posts.**



The PSD is in the process of preparing a Policy Review Report on the Implementation of the Cooling-Off Period for Government Retirees. A detailed study report will be prepared taking into account all aspects and requirements of the public service holistically based on existing rules and law.

8. **Initiative 2.2.7 : To revisit and strengthen the current process of integrity vetting for Public Official holding positions with high risk/responsibility.**



To strengthen the existing integrity vetting process, the PSD has introduced an additional vetting (more detailed and involving cases under investigation) for SUPERSCALE officials who will be promoted to higher positions or for confirmation purposes in their current positions.



9.



Initiative 2.4.13 : To emphasise on the essentials of integrity and human values (human governance) in the induction programmes for public officials.

The existing Curriculum for Mindset Transformation Programme (MTP) incorporates the element of integrity under Segment II: Responsibilities and Roles of Officers and includes character building activities under Segment III: First Class Work Culture. The implementation of the MTP at Ministries/Departments/Agencies is based on Curriculum in PP14/2012. The current MTP is to be improved by adding the following modules:

- i. Psychological test;
- ii. Financial Planning by Credit Counselling and Debt Management Agency (AKPK); and
- iii. Nationalism.



ATTORNEY GENERAL'S CHAMBERS (**AGC**)

The Attorney General's Chambers (AGC) as the Lead Agency (Reporting Agency) is responsible for 1 (one) initiative under NACP 2019-2023 which involves the implementation of this initiative for a period of five (5) years.

NUMBER OF INITIATIVES ACCORDING TO YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION



PERCENTAGE OF AGC'S ACHIEVEMENT ACCORDING TO THE YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION





ATTORNEY GENERAL'S CHAMBERS (AGC)

Other agencies in cooperation with the AGC in the implementation of this initiative are:

1. Ministry of Finance (MOF)
2. Public Service Department (PSD)
3. Judicial and Legal Service Commission (JLSC)
4. Office of the Chief Registrar Federal Court of Malaysia (PKPMP)

SUMMARY OF INITIATIVE IMPLEMENTED BY AGC

1. **Initiative 4.1.5 : To promote clear separation of powers and impartiality, i.e. the power of the Public Prosecutor should be separated from the power of Attorney General.**



- i. Attorney General : The Attorney General should no longer assume responsibility and power in prosecution matters. He should attend Cabinet and Parliament meetings by invitation; and**
- ii. Public Prosecutor : The Public Prosecutor takes over the prosecutorial duties and powers from the Attorney General, and may direct an inquest into the cause and circumstances of any death.**

A working committee has been established within the Attorney General's Chambers (AGC) to undertake a study based on global best practice and present the findings to Cabinet by mid-2020. Should Cabinet approve the proposal to separate the roles of the Public Prosecutor and the Attorney General, the Federal Constitution and relevant legislation will be amended accordingly and a new Public Prosecutor's Office (PP Office) will be established. The function of prosecution will be separated from the AGC and will be performed by the new PP Office. Currently, the Working Committee is making concerted efforts to create a new PP office, to identify the basic and logistical requirements in terms of staff, organizational structure, working premises and infrastructure.



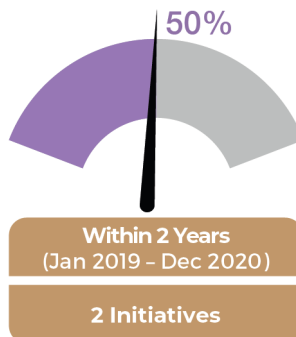
NATIONAL AUDIT DEPARTMENT (NAD)

The National Audit Department (NAD) as the Lead Agency (Reporting Agency) is responsible for two (2) initiatives under NACP 2019-2023 which involves the implementation of these initiatives for a period of two (2) years.

NUMBER OF INITIATIVES ACCORDING TO YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION



PERCENTAGE OF NAD's ACHIEVEMENT ACCORDING TO THE YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION





NATIONAL AUDIT DEPARTMENT (NAD)

Other agencies in cooperation with the NAD in the implementation of these initiatives are:

1. Ministry of Finance (MOF)
2. Public Services Commission (PSC)
3. Public Service Department (PSD)
4. Attorney General's Chambers (AGC)

SUMMARY OF INITIATIVES IMPLEMENTED BY NAD

1. **Initiative 1.2.3 : To strengthen the independence and widen the autonomy of the National Audit Department by placing them under the Parliament.**



The draft Cabinet Memorandum (MJM) to strengthen the independence of the National Audit Department (NAD) was approved by the Auditor General on 16 April 2019. Feedbacks regarding the implementation of this initiative has been received on 2 July 2019 which includes constraints from legal and administrative aspects as well as constraints faced by the auditors. The NAD has had further discussions with the Ministry of Finance and the Public Service Department to explore the possibility of implementing this initiative administratively based on the feedback received by other relevant agencies.

The Cabinet Secretary's Directive No.1 Year 2008 states that all Parliamentary and Constitutional matters are among those requiring Cabinet consideration and decision. Since the Auditor General's Reports (LKAN) relate to Parliamentary and Constitutional matters, the legal opinion of the Attorney General's Chamber dated 19 December 2012 states that LKAN could be tabled to the Cabinet as an administrative procedure. This legal opinion express the view that LKAN must not be amended by the Cabinet. Therefore, NAD proposes that the Cabinet Secretary's Directive No. 1 Year 2008 should be exempted to the Auditor General in relation to the tabling of the Auditor General's Report in the House of Representatives (*Dewan Rakyat*).



2.



Initiative 1.4.3 : To insist on all audit reports be presented to the Parliament (without withholding, fabricating and modifying any information) and if in any case it involves security or national interest, it shall then be carried out under Standing Order 93 of the Dewan Rakyat.

Pursuant to Article 107 of the Federal Constitution, the Auditor General shall submit all Auditor General's Report (LKAN) to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong prior to the tabling in the House of Representatives (*Dewan Rakyat*). In implementing this initiative, the National Audit Department shall submit its reports to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong for his consent who shall cause them to be laid before the House of Representatives (*Dewan Rakyat*).

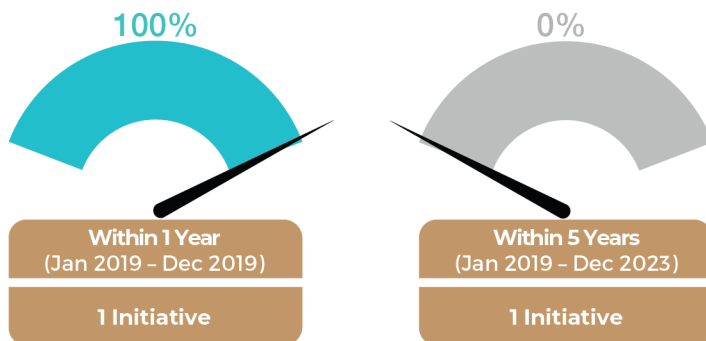
MALAYSIAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (PWD)

The Malaysian Public Works Department (PWD) as the Lead Agency (Reporting Agency) is responsible for two (2) initiatives under NACP 2019-2023 which involves the implementation of these initiatives for a period of one (1) to five (5) years.

NUMBER OF INITIATIVES ACCORDING TO YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION



PERCENTAGE OF PWD'S ACHIEVEMENT ACCORDING TO THE YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION







MALAYSIAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (PWD)

Other agencies in cooperation with the PWD in the implementation of these initiatives are:

1. Ministry of Finance (**MOF**)
2. Ministry of Economic Affairs (**MEA**)
3. Implementation Coordination Unit (**ICU**), Prime Minister's Department

SUMMARY OF INITIATIVES IMPLEMENTED BY PWD

1.  **Initiative 3.1.2 : To ensure all client departments and regulators to carry out projects based on the advice and recommendation provided by Technical Department such as the Public Works Department and related technical agency.**

The PWD has completed 224 out of 411 projects of RMK-11 (RP4) year 2019 which was received by the Ministry through *Sistem Pengurusan Projek II* (SPPII) by Implementation Coordination Unit (ICU), Prime Minister's Department. The Malaysian Public Works Department (PWD) has ensured that the agency seeks advisory services from PWD through the implementation of Value Engineering/ Value Management (VE) for projects valued at RM50 million and above. (Rolling Plan Project 4 [RP-4 RMK-11]). A total of 20 projects were implemented through Value Engineering/Value Management (VE) (100% completed). The PWD is also responsible for monitoring the performance of projects received from agencies to be carried out by PWD.
2.  **Initiative 3.2.10 : To monitor jointly with law enforcement agencies and Public Works Department the mismanagement of Government projects in Sabah and Sarawak.**

The PWD will implement project management best practices for federal projects in Sabah and Sarawak through regular engagement programs. The implementation of project management best practices includes the use of Work Scheduling, Risk Management and Project Health Check, which will be applied to Sabah PWD and Sarawak PWD projects.



DEPARTMENT OF STANDARDS MALAYSIA (JSM)

The Department of Standards Malaysia (JSM) as the Lead Agency (Reporting Agency) is responsible for 1 (one) initiative under NACP 2019-2023 which involves the implementation of this initiative for a period of two (2) years.

NUMBER OF INITIATIVES ACCORDING TO YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION



PERCENTAGE OF JSM ACHIEVEMENT ACCORDING TO THE YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION





DEPARTMENT OF STANDARDS MALAYSIA (JSM)

Other agencies in cooperation with the Standards Malaysia in the implementation of this initiative are:

1. Ministry of Finance (**MOF**)
2. Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (**MACC**)
3. Malaysian Institute of Integrity (**IIM**)

SUMMARY OF INITIATIVE IMPLEMENTED BY JSM

1. **Initiative 2.1.3 : To introduce Anti-Bribery Management System (ABMS) MS ISO 37001 certification in all Government agencies.**



The Department of Standards Malaysia (JSM) published MS ISO 37001: 2016 - Anti-Bribery Management Systems - Requirements with Guidance for Use in 2017. The MS ISO 37001 is a voluntary internal control system for organisations to effectively identify, prevent, operate, enforce, evaluate and improve anti-corruption measures.

JSM developed the Anti-Bribery Management Systems (ABMS) accreditation programme on 3rd January 2019. As of 31st December 2019, one (1) certification body has obtained ABMS accreditation.

A series of briefings and seminars were also held to introduce ABMS certification as follows:

- a. A Briefing Session on the Introduction and Implementation of MS ISO 37001: 2016 (Anti-Bribery Management Systems) for the Heads of Integrity Units in the Public Sector Series 1 was organised by MACC on 17th May 2019.
- b. The Seminar on Standard Awareness for MS ISO 37001:2016 Anti-Bribery Management Systems was held on 17th October 2019 in Sabah organised by JSM. The seminar was attended by 60 participants from Government agencies, private agencies and certification bodies.



- c. Seminar on Standard Awareness for MS ISO 37001:2016 Anti-Bribery Management Systems was held on 26 November 2019 in Melaka organised by JSM. The seminar was attended by 40 participants from Government agencies, private agencies and certification bodies.

JSM continuously collaborates with Integrity Units in Government Ministries/Agencies. An ABMS workshop will be held in 2020 and the target participants will be from Integrity Units of all Federal ministries/agencies.

As of 31st December 2019, 22 Government agencies have been certified with ABMS.



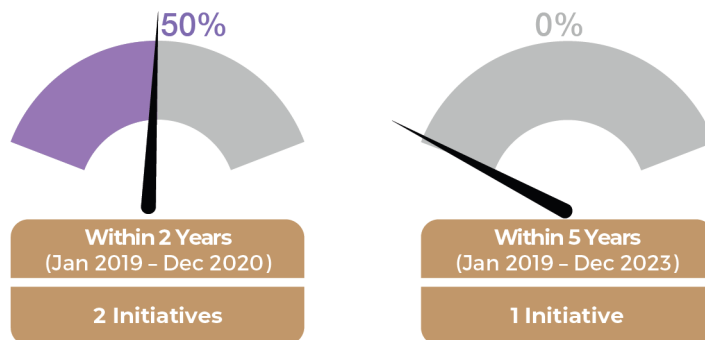
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF REGISTRAR OF THE FEDERAL COURT OF MALAYSIA (PKPMP)

Office of the Chief Registrar of the Federal Court of Malaysia (PKPMP) as the Lead Agency (Reporting Agency) is responsible for three (3) initiatives under NACP 2019-2023 which involves the implementation of these initiatives for a period of two (2) to five (5) years.

NUMBER OF INITIATIVES ACCORDING TO YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION



PERCENTAGE OF PKPMP'S ACHIEVEMENT ACCORDING TO THE YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION





OFFICE OF THE CHIEF REGISTRAR OF THE FEDERAL COURT OF MALAYSIA (**PKPMP**)

Other agencies in cooperation with the PKPMP in the implementation of these initiatives are:

1. Ministry of Finance (**MOF**)
2. Public Service Department (**PSD**)
3. Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (**MACC**)

SUMMARY OF INITIATIVES IMPLEMENTED BY PKPMP

1. **Initiative 4.1.2 : To set up additional Specialised Corruption Courts to manage the increased number of backlog cases.**



For a period of two (2) years, PKPMP is of the view that based on statistical data, corruption cases have been successfully disposed of within the prescribed time frame. Therefore, the number of 18 existing Specialised Corruption Courts are sufficient to handle such corruption cases.

2.



Initiative 4.1.3 : To prioritise for corruption cases to be handled by judges and public prosecutors who are trained and/or experienced in corruption cases.

The existing eight (8) SUPERSCALE C posts will be upgraded to SUPERSCALE B for the Specialised Corruption Courts Judges and it will be implemented on a trade-off basis with the existing posts to improve the performance of the Specialised Corruption Court. A Proposal Paper to upgrade the said posts has been submitted to the Organisational Development Division (BPO), Public Service Department (PSD) and PKPMP will hold further discussions with PSD on the need to restructure the said posts. The Attorney General's Chambers has also recommended that the eight (8) Specialised Corruption Courts Judges posts be upgraded to Legal Officer SUPERSCALE B on a trade-off basis with the L41 grade posts.

3.



Initiative 4.1.6 : To introduce the usage of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) for Specialised Corruption Courts.

The Office of the Chief Registrar of the Federal Court of Malaysia (PKPMP) will collaborate with the Malaysia Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC) to conduct a study on the need of the use of information and communication technology at the Specialised Corruption Courts. Ongoing studies are also being conducted on the upgrading of the Court Recording Transcription (CRT) system with:

- a) the Recording Voice to Text (RVT) system which has a voice to text (VTT) function to produce draft notes of proceedings; and
- b) Exhibits Presentation Systems (EPS) to facilitate for evidence to be recorded, stored and accessed through the Case Management System (CMS).



PUBLIC COMPLAINTS BUREAU (PCB)

The Public Complaints Bureau (PCB) as the Lead Agency (Reporting Agency) is responsible for 1 (one) initiative under NACP 2019-2023 which involves the implementation of this initiative for a period of two (2) years.

NUMBER OF INITIATIVES ACCORDING TO YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION



PERCENTAGE OF PCB'S ACHIEVEMENT ACCORDING TO THE YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION





PUBLIC COMPLAINTS BUREAU (**PCB**)

Other agencies in cooperation with the PCB in the implementation of this initiative are:

1. National Centre for Governance, Integrity and Anti-Corruption (**GIACC**)
2. Attorney General's Chambers (**AGC**)

SUMMARY OF INITIATIVE IMPLEMENTED BY PCB

1. **Initiative 1.2.6 : To transform the Public Complaints Bureau (PCB) into Malaysian Ombudsman.**



The Public Complaints Bureau (PCB) will be transformed into Ombudsman Malaysia to ensure that grievances against maladministration in a ministry or agency can be dealt with more efficiently. To ensure the establishment of this body, Ombudsman bill will be drafted and tabled in the next session of Parliament. The bill to establish Ombudsman Malaysia is currently being reviewed by the Attorney General's Chambers and will be presented to the Cabinet for approval before being tabled in Parliament. Ombudsman Malaysia will act as the second-tier complaints body. Currently, there is an overlap in the handling of complaints when a complaint is made at different levels at the same time, which takes a lot of time and affects the integrity and effectiveness of the remedial action. Every complaint and issue must first be taken to the relevant authority or ministry for resolution. Only after a certain period of time, if no action is taken or if the complainant is dissatisfied with the resolution at the first-tier, the complaint in question can be referred to the Ombudsman. The Ombudsman only acts to resolve complaints at the second-tier.



CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION



Conclusion

The agenda to consolidate governance, integrity and anti-corruption in Malaysia is not new. Thus, the effort to fight corruption is an ongoing struggle that has no end. It must be implemented by putting aside all different beliefs or ideologies and moving in the same direction, with the main objective for the country to get rid of the corruption trap. This report is a platform to show that efforts to eradicate corruption in the country have never stopped and remain relevant to protect the stability of the country from corruption crimes that would result in loss to the country and if not tackled, people will become victims suffering the consequences of corruption.

The task of monitoring and evaluating 115 NACP initiatives from the level of output production to the level of achieving the desired immediate and long-term success will continue to determine whether the initiatives outlined in the NACP 2019-2013 are yielding good results in shaping a corruption-free country. Taking into account the existence of the NACP as a dynamic document, the monitoring and evaluation aspect through Main Secretariat of the NACP at regular intervals has enabled the collection of the latest feedback submitted by Lead Agencies (Reporting Agency) on issues, efforts and challenges in the implementation of the 115 initiatives.

The Government is serious in tackling the agenda of governance, integrity, and anti-corruption in the administration of the country. Therefore, all parties whether public or private or non-governmental organisations must be united to say no to corrupt practices by translating it through action and decision making at all levels.



Acknowledgements

1. 24 Lead Agencies.
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