

**THEMATIC COMPILATION OF RELEVANT INFORMATION SUBMITTED  
BY MALAYSIA**

**ARTICLE 8, PARAGRAPH 4 UNCAC**

**REPORTING ON ACTS OF CORRUPTION**

**MALAYSIA (THIRD SESSION)**

Malaysia has implemented the following policies and mechanism to encourage members of the civil service to report acts or suspected acts of corruption:-

i. Training – All civil servants are required to attend a training Integrity Management Module vide Government of Malaysia Service Circular No 4/1999 which train the civil servant how to report acts or suspected acts of corruption . The module covers, amongst others, the following topics:-

a. Identification of acts of corruption, acts of corruptions, malpractices and abuse of powers; and

b. The acts of corruption, malpractices and abuse of powers reporting systems such as the using of email, toll-free, hotline, complaints counter handle by MACC officers in Head Quarters, State offices and branches.

ii. Publicity/ Awareness campaigns – the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission efforts under section 7 (f) and (g) of the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009 which include:

a. Road Shows on the provisions of the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission with reference to offences under the Act and in particular provisions of section 25 –Duty To Report Bribery Transactions and section 65 – Protection Of Informers And Information.

b. The Restrain From Accepting: Fight Against Bribe Givers Campaign

c. Interviews, talk shows, dialog,

d. Drama based on successful operation carried out by the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission

e. Religious sermons

f. Broachers, pamphlets,

g. Toll free hotline / emails

iii. Recognition Accorded to Civil Servants Who Report on Corruption – to encourage civil servants to lodge reports against bribe givers to the Authorities/MACC.

The reporting of acts of corruption –

i. The implementation of WHISTLEBLOWERS PROTECTION ACT 2010 AND WITNESS PROTECTION ACT 2009.

ii. The Restrain from Accepting: Fight against Bribe Givers Campaign

The campaign aims to enhance the integrity of public officials to fight corruption, abuse of powers and malpractices. The campaign also seeks to enlighten the public that bribe givers are not absolved from legal actions to be taken against them. The awareness among the public officials on this scourge of corruption will turn them to be more assertive and defy corrupt practices as a culture of life.

As a result of the campaign, it was noticed that the number of arrests among the public officials under the offence of section 17(a) of the MACC Act 2009 (Act 694) dropped by 32% representing 200 arrests in the year 2010 compared to the 294 arrests made in 2009. However, under the offence of section 17(b) of the same Act, a rise of 283% representing 414 arrests was seen in the year 2010 compared to the 108 arrests made in the year 2009. This report on the statistics clearly reflects a paradigm shift of mindset and attitude amongst the public officials particularly of those who are attached to enforcement agencies.

a. The use of asset declarations.

The asset declaration is a pre-condition for conformation and promotion of all Public Officials under Chapter A of the General Order and violation against the requirement to declare asset can be punishable under Chapter D of General Order.