

With respect to paragraphs (1) to (21) of Resolution No. 9/1, Myanmar has implemented the following:

- (a) With regard to Article (1) of Resolution No. 9/1, the Anti-Corruption Commission is in the process of developing and implementing the 2022-2025 Strategic Plan. Furthermore, the anti-corruption law has undergone a review and has been submitted to the Union Government.
- (b) In relation to paragraph (2), during the COVID-19 epidemic, the Director of the Department of Public Health, Ministry of Health and Sports, and (retired) Director General of the Department of Public Health were subjected to actions under the anti-corruption law. These actions were taken due to their involvement in causing financial damage to the state concerning the subsidies provided for the implementation of COVID-19 vaccination activities. In addition, the Commission has distributed international standards for the prevention and combat of corruption to the Union Ministry as well as to various Organizations. Amid the COVID-19 epidemic, individuals who are unable to appear for testimony in investigations due to closed airlines are being approached for remote testimony through online video conferencing, particularly for those located abroad. Additionally, witness cross-examinations are being facilitated at the relevant embassies, and hearings are being conducted with the presence of prison staff. To conduct investigations in accordance with the rules and regulations during the COVID-19 epidemic, a Standard Operating Procedure to be followed in the investigation has been developed and published.

- (c) Regarding paragraph (3), prior to the COVID-19 epidemic, the Union Ministries and organizations established 22 Corruption Prevention Units (CPUs). Following the COVID-19 epidemic, the Union Ministries and Organizations established 15 CPUs, and 14 CPUs were established in State and Regional Governments. The three tasks of anti-corruption groups include: (a) to investigate and identify bribery and corruption issues to respective departments; (b) to solve the corruption problems legally and (c) to prevent and control the continuance of corruption.
- (d) As for paragraph (4), it has already been addressed in paragraphs (2) and (3).
- (e) Regarding Article (5), Corruption Prevention activities in the Public Sector are being promoted through the media, as well as the ICT-based Proactive Beneficiary/Citizen Engagement (PBE) Mechanism for Corruption Prevention. This mechanism has received technical assistance from the World Bank under the Public Feedback Programme (PFP) since October 2019. Originally launched as a Pilot Project, it has been implemented in (10) Union Ministries/Organizations. Corruption Prevention Units (CPUs) have been established, and negotiations for the implementation of Public Feedback Programmes are underway. As of April 2023, the program has been developed and implemented in (33) Union Ministries/Organizations. The Public Feedback Programme (PFP) constituted a key component of the PBE mechanism. It enabled individuals who had received services from office branches under the relevant departments to offer feedback and suggestions via SMS. The program employed the Short Code “1111” to allow

service recipients to send questions to the designated telephone number. The primary objective of the PFP was to address minor corruption issues associated with service delivery. By gathering feedback, the program aimed to evaluate the quality of public services and demonstrate the commitment of Union Ministries/Organizations to enhancing the daily lives of the people.

- (f) With respect to paragraph (9), the Union Ministries/Organizations, which have established Corruption Prevention Units (CPUs), are actively conducting Corruption Risk Assessments (CRA) within the organizations. Through these assessments, potential risks are identified and effectively managed.
- (g) Regarding paragraph (10), the Anti-Corruption Commission is responsible for formulating a robust code of conduct to deter corruption within private business entities. In pursuit of this, Notification No. 14/2018 dated 19-10-2018 was issued, outlining fundamental elements crucial for establishing suitable control mechanisms.
- (h) Regarding paragraph (11), efforts are being directed towards combating money laundering. This includes conducting assessments to evaluate the risk of financial loss linked to money laundering in connection with Beneficial Ownership. Based on the outcomes of these assessments, a parallel investigation is being conducted to uncover instances of money laundering associated with corruption. Furthermore, ACC is actively planning a collaborative workshop with the Directorate of Investment and

Company Administration of the Ministry of Investment and Foreign Economic Relations.

- (i) In relation to paragraph (13), a labor attaché who represented migrants in Thailand committed corruption by abusing his position and laundered the money obtained from corruption to transform legally, and was handed over to the Ministry of Home Affairs for action in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering Law.
- (j) Regarding paragraph (18), the Myanmar Anti-Corruption Commission engaged in a Memorandum of understanding with the Government Inspectorate of Vietnam (GIV) in 2015. The aim of this collaboration was to exchange insights and expertise concerning international cooperation in the realm of anti-corruption endeavors. Subsequent to this, in 2017, a similar agreement was established with Thailand's National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC), followed by the Lao State Inspection Authority (SIA) in 2018, India's Anti-Corruption Academy (ACA) in 2020, Cambodia's Anti-Corruption Unit (ACU) in 2022, and, most recently in 2023, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was formalized between Myanmar and the Russian Federation. This MoU underscores the commitment of both nations to collaborate on anti-corruption initiatives through the Office of the Attorney General.
- (k) Turning to paragraph (19), there is a recognized need for training sessions aimed at addressing gaps in expertise about financial investigations. This requires technical assistance to enhance the proficiency of the involved parties.

Furthermore, technical support is imperative to effectively implement the recommendations stemming from the 2<sup>nd</sup> Cycle of the implementation review process of the UNCAC.

- (l) In connection with paragraph (21), Thailand's National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC) is presently investigating a company based in Thailand, focusing on allegations of corruption involving high-ranking officials. In pursuit of this, the commission has been in communication with pertinent organizations and has responded to NACC's requests for assistance, particularly concerning an organization situated in Myanmar.