

1. Please describe (cite and summarize) the measures /steps your country has taken, if any (or is planning to take, together with the related appropriate time frame) to use ICT to ensure full compliance with the Convention:

1. In relation to integrity in public procurement and management of public finances (article 9)
2. In relation to public reporting (article 10)
3. In relation to participation of society (article 13)

In relation to integrity in public procurement and management of public finances (article9), States parties may wish to provide information on measures that:

Utilize online platforms for the management and oversight of public procurement to prevent corruption, enhance transparency and ensure competition and objective criteria in decision-making.

Utilize information and communications technologies to promote transparency in the management of public finances (art.9 paragraph 2).

Utilize information and communications technology to identify and analyse risks of corruption.

In particular, information sought may include descriptions of good practices adopted and challenges faced in adopting these measures.

Answer:

As an initiative to promote budget transparency, the Budget Department under Ministry of Planning and Finance has released the following six documents on the Ministry's website out of 8 documents which are released in the countries with budget transparency:

- (a) Executive's Budget Proposal
- (b) Enacted Budget
- (c) Citizen's Budget
- (d) In-Year Reports
- (e) Mid-Year Review
- (f) Year End Report

The Citizen's Budget document summarizing the country's macroeconomic situations, fiscal policy, public financial management, budget estimate of the respective fiscal year, total tax revenue, total expenditure, budget deficit, international loan and debt situation, education and health expenditure, Union and States and Regional budgets, etc. has been released on the Ministry's website and through publications since FY 2015-2016. The Citizen's Budget for 6-month budget (from October 2021 to March 2022) has already released on the Ministry's website in February 2022.

All Government Organizations have to follow Presidential Directive (1/2017) issued dated on 10 April 2017 regarding Government Procurement.

This directive is issued with the purpose of preventing from wastage of the State Budget, from monopoly by an individual or, a group and avoiding speculations so as to bring out proper competition, transparency, responsibility, accountability on government organizations and enabling effectiveness for the people in approving tenders and procurement of civil works, goods and services, rental and sales of public properties by Union Level government departments and organizations, and states and regions.

Building the "Tender Committee" from Internal Revenue Department, the following is underway in terms of purchase and services;

- Regarding between 10 million kyats, without the tender for the purchase and service process, the Tender Committee or service providers demanded prices or services from the lowest prices or service.
- Regarding construction up to 10 million kyats, the relevant Ministry; Advertising Board of the Department of General Administration; District General Administration and township administrators should be announced twice in advance. In addition, the relevant department has been appointed by the resident of the department, as well as at least three from other associated organizations.
- Regarding building up to more than 100 million kyats, the type of business is clearly stated in the purchase of the materials and service process, and at

least twice as significant in state-run newspapers. Similarly, the advertisement must be announced at least 1 month in advance at the Ministry's Website.

Information and communication departments regarding information and communication technology in public financial management are implementing an electronic-based payment system instead of the subsidiary of the tax bill and payment system.

Taxpayers use the E-Filing Management System, which is able to import time and cost and costs due to the importing tax planet. Digital Tax Information Digital Brochures for the benefits to be accurate and easy to perform in format. The distribution and good, In the Department of Internal Revenue, www.ird.gov.mm; Ads are being issued and effectively implemented.

The Internal Revenue Department has to improve the tax system in accordance with information and technical sectors. The CBM - Net is used to make it easier for the taxpayers to improve the taxpayers for high taxpayers. Using the e-commerce, which has an E-commerce, which has an E-Payment Card, has been taken to pay taxes.

In order to prevent the issues of credit losing in Mobile Financial Services, Myanmar authorities have been implementing and allowing the Mobile Credit System for all mobile financial users. It is going to urge all Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) to utilize the Digital Financial Services (DFS) to manage the way of credit operating, credit information, loan disbursement and other financial services. In addition, so as to utilize the digital payment and remittance to reduce loan loss problems or non-performing loans that happening in Myanmar Financial Market.

Regarding the new financial products, it has been promoting digital financial services platform in Myanmar so as to explore the several solutions to the problem for transforming the Digital Financial Services by urging the relevant authorities and policy makers. In order to get easy access to finance in some remote-control areas, it has already planned to utilize mobile financial services in some villages, to develop New Digital Financial Services and Mobile Financial Services so as to reduce the costs by utilizing as e-payment and e-KYC system.

Getting the development of Digital Financial Services Eco-system in Myanmar, relevant authorities are going to set and enact criteria in order to promote and

updates the new laws, regulations and financial policies and platform. In this regard, it has been coordinating with the relevant stakeholders and policy makers so as to share their experience, know-hows and knowledge as well as reducing some forgeries in Digital Financial Services (DFS) and to reduce the risk of cyber securities and new technologies.

In order to operate completely of the Digital Financial Services in governmental organizations, it will be handling the e-payments, e-remittance and mobile financial services between the government and relevant stakeholders. In addition, other government financial services as in-kind donation, supporting welfare and taxation, it will be benefit to practice some DFS programs so as to get directly by the receivers and also promoted banking system in the Myanmar State-owned Banks. All action plans are aiming to be more responsibility, accountability and preventing the corruption in the Myanmar Financial Services Industry.

Challenges:

Currently, Myanmar is still implementing Public Procurement reforms, thus Myanmar cannot elaborate on e-procurement system.

In relation to public reporting (article 10), State parties may wish to provide information on measures that:

- Make available online, including in open data formats, government information relating to the implementation of the Convention, in order to foster greater transparency, accountability and efficiency;
- Promote the Use of online platforms or portals to enhance transparency in public administration, including information on the organization, functioning and decision-making processes of the public administration and on decisions and legal acts.

Information sought may include:

- Use of websites, online libraries, online archives or other means by which information on the organization, functioning and decision-making processes of the public administration is made available to the general public;
- Outline of the laws, procedures or regulations allowing members of the general public to obtain information on the organization, functioning and decision-making processes of the public administration through information and communications technologies;

- Description of the type of information to be proactively made available and automatically published by the government through online platforms and websites, including details of:
 - The types of bodies required to publish information;
 - The scope of the information that is published;
 - The means by which the information is published;
 - How often the information is updated;
- Description of the types of information to be made available upon request by a member of the public (i.e. legislation of freedom of information or access to information);
- Standards to protect privacy and personal data when considering the disclosure of such information;
- Description of online initiatives to raise public awareness of the information available and how it can be accessed online;

In particular, information sought may include descriptions of good practices adopted and challenges faced in adopting these measures.

Answer:

In order to fully implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption, Myanmar has implemented the ICT measures as follows:

To promote the use of online platforms or portals in order to enhance transparency in public administration, including information on the organization, functioning and decision making process of the public administration and on decisions and legal acts, Myanmar National Portal (<https://myanmar.gov.mm/>) has been established in which relevant information relating to public administration, decision making, enacted and issued laws, rules and regulations, Government budgets for each fiscal year, sources of information of each and every government ministries and departments, recruitment of government organizations, public procurements, procedure and requirements that have to follow when applying various licenses, Health, Education, Business, Security, Rule of law, Judiciary, Transportation, Energy, Telecommunications sectors' activities and Passport and visa application procedures are described in detail and the

information is being updated in timely manner. Every citizen can access the information in every time.

Section 4(d) of the Myanmar Media Law (2014) described the News Media workers shall have the right to collect information, to be provided with accommodation and to enter into certain offices, departments and organizations in accordance with regulations of relevant departments or organizations.

The information relating to public administration, decision making, enacted and issued laws, rules and regulations, Government budgets for each fiscal year, sources of information of each and every government ministries and departments, recruitment of government organizations, public procurements, procedure and requirement that has to follow when applying various license, Health, Education, Business, Security, Rule of law, Judiciary, Transportation, Energy, Telecommunications sectors' activities and Passport and visa application procedures are being automatically published by the government via MYANMAR NATIONAL PORTAL (<https://myanmar.gov.mm/>) and respective websites of government ministries and departments by a proactive manner.

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The standards to protect privacy and personal data when considering the disclosure of such information are as follows:

According to section 357 of the Constitution, the Union shall protect the privacy and security of home, property, correspondence and other communications of citizens under the law subject to the provisions of the Constitution.

According to section 3 and 8 of the Law for Protection of Personal Privacy and Personal Security of Citizens, every citizen has the right to enjoy fully personal privacy and personal security of citizens as set forth in the Constitution.

According to section 19 of the Competition Law, no businessmen are allowed to divulge the secrets of other businesses.

Section 27-a and 27-b of the Electronic Transaction Law also prescribed the ways to maintain the privacy of personal information.

Similarly, secrecy provisions relating to bank and financial information and securities information are also described in section 66 of the Control of Money Laundering Law, section 100 of the Central Bank of Myanmar Law, section 81 of the Financial Institutions Law and section 15 and 58 of the Securities Exchange Law.

Rules 59 of Myanmar Anti-Corruption Rules described The Commission may, for the participation of the public in preventive measures of corruption and anti-corruption, carry out the following works:

- (a) giving educative lectures in schools and civil society organizations on anti-corruption,
- (b) organizing, educating, giving lectures, and providing training courses to the staff of the government departments and organizations;
- (c) carrying out to expose the matters of anti-corruption and activities of persons of high integrity in news media and information works;
- (d) releasing news of the corruption for public information;
- (e) giving training and education to promote the honesty of the authorities.

With the exception of confidential information, the Anti-Corruption Commission released timely information relating to the Commission's work programs, procedures and activities via Commission Website www.accm.gov.mm , Facebook Page and State-Owned Newspapers in order to promote public awareness on corruption prevention.

Good practices

Progress made in the establishment of corruption prevention units in all ministries in Myanmar, to be trained by the Anti-Corruption Commission.

Challenges

On public access to information, in line with the Convention.

In relation to participation of society (article 13), States parties may wish to provide information on measures that:

- Use online platforms, smartphone applications, mobile telephone-based reporting, social media or other ICT tools to enhance the effective and efficient participation of individuals and groups outside the public sector, such as civil society, non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations, in the prevention of and fight against corruption and to raise public awareness regarding the existence, causes and gravity of and the threat posed by corruption;

- Enhance the transparency of, and promote the contribution of the public to, decision-making processes, in particular through the use of online platforms to facilitate consultation with the public on issues relating to the prevention of and fight against corruption;
- Respect, promote and protect the freedom to seek, receive, publish and disseminate information concerning corruption, in particular through online mechanisms;
- Provide public access, including through online mechanisms, to relevant anti-corruption bodies for the reporting, including anonymously, of any incidents that may constitute an offence established in accordance with the Convention.

In particular information sought may include good practices and challenges faced in adopting these measures:

Answer:

Post and Telecommunications Department, in collaboration with mobile operators has issued a short code “1111” as a helpline number to the Anti-Corruption Commission in order for the public to easily reach out to the Commission.

ACC in collaboration with World Bank provide technical assistance for using Corruption Prevention Unit (CPU) Toolkit to facilitate the public feedback programme (PFP) in the Web Portal. Improving telecommunication infrastructure across the country, with mobile density (120%), mobile coverage (96%) and internet density (96%), Public can effectively access and use the platform for easy enquiry and complaint.

The Commission is implementing an Online E-complaint System to make it easier for the public to report corruption.

2. Please outline actions required to ensure or improve the implementation of these articles and describe any specific challenges you might be facing in this respect.

Examples of the types of challenge that States parties may face include:

- Developing the appropriate legislative framework for using ICT to facilitate public sector transparency and combat corruption;
- Building ICT infrastructure, including development of software and hardware solutions, to serve a board range of stakeholders;
- Low levels of usage of ICT systems by the public owing to limited Internet access or other reasons;
- Building the capacity of the relevant governmental authorities to effectively implement legislation on transparency and access to information;
- Availability and quality of data in open formats and difficulties in building accessible databases;
- Difficulties in the coordination of action taken by government agencies to implement adopted legislation and policies.

Challenges:

Although people in Myanmar are familiar with digital devices, the vast majority of Myanmar people do not understand “the digital literacy” and the impact of the digital literacy. In order to implement the Convention, the digital literacy should be introduced to Myanmar people.

Do you require technical assistance for the implementation of these articles? If so, please specify the forms of technical assistance that would be required. For example:

Legislative assistance: Please describe the type of assistance

Institution-building: Please describe the type of assistance

Policymaking: Please describe the type of assistance

Capacity-building: Please describe the type of assistance

Research/data-gathering and analysis: Please describe the type of assistance

Facilitation of international cooperation with other countries: Please describe the type of assistance

Others: Please specify

Answer:

Yes, we need technical assistance for the academic staff who will be sharing anti-corruption knowledge and practices in education sector, they should be equipped with required trainings, workshops and materials so that awareness rising on anti-corruption can be widely performed. And we also need law drafting training, prosecutor training, investigation training, Case Management training and English language course for anti-corruption professionals. We need Data Analysis trainings for Monitoring and Evaluation.

4. Is any technical assistance already being provided to you? If so, please provide a general description of the nature of assistance, including donor information.

When providing information on the use of ICT, States parties may wish referring to their submissions for the sixth and seventh meetings of the Working Group, held in 2015 and 2016.

Information requested from States parties in relation to challenges to and good practices in anti-corruption awareness-raising, education, training and research (article 13,1(c))

4. Please describe (cite and summarize) the measures your country has taken, if any, (or is planning to take, together with the related envisaged time frame) to ensure full compliance with article 13(1)(c) of the Convention and, in particular, anti-corruption awareness- raising programmes, education, training and research.

Information sought may include:

- . Description of relevant awareness-raising programmes aimed at the public at large or specific groups in society;
- . Description of research programmes aimed at increasing knowledge of corruption in society;
- . Description of educational courses or modules that have been introduced in primary and secondary schools that include elements of anti-corruption or related issues such as integrity, ethics, civic rights and duties, fiscal education or governance;
- . Description of educational courses or modules that have been introduced in universities that include elements of anti-corruption or related issues such as public administration,

- public procurement, integrity, ethics, criminal or corporate law;
- . Description of innovative teaching and learning tools and methodologies that have been used to foster and facilitate education programmes in schools and universities on anti-corruption;
- . Description of interactive remote educational technologies and e-learning tools on anti-corruption, integrity and the rule of law in the institutions of secondary and higher education to create a virtual space for students and educators to engage in innovative learning;
- . Description of training manuals, curricula, syllabi, course packets, websites and other materials related to anti-corruption education programmes in schools and universities;
- . Description of the efforts to encourage the contribution of young people to the prevention of corruption and to promote a culture of respect for the law and integrity; and
- . Statistics on number of students participating in anti-corruption education programmes in schools and universities;

Answer:

Except from the confidential information, the Anti-Corruption Commission released timely information relating to the Commission's work programs, procedures and activities via Commission Website www.accm.gov.mm , Facebook Page and State-Owned Newspapers in order to promote public awareness on corruption prevention.

As integrity-promoting activities, one song performance, five Short video clips in 2019 and four short movie series from Hong Kong Independent Commission Against Corruption were broadcast on State-owned Myanmar Radio and Television and uploaded on ACC Myanmar Facebook Page.

With the purposes of prevention on corruption risks, we have been publishing the anti-corruption articles under "ACC Against COVID-19" session of the official ACC Facebook in which many professionals from other sectors are invited to write articles during pandemic.

As an awareness program for enhancing of integrity, ACC has developed teacher's guide books for primary and secondary and Integrity Modules for High School level totally 110000 copies handed over to the Ministry of Education, and Anti-Corruption

Module for University level totally 90000 of books have been published and handed over to the Ministries and State/ Regional Government Organizations.

The Commission's Code of Conduct was issued in 2018 with the aim of enforcing the civil service code of conduct of its staffs, in order to fulfill their duties and responsibilities and to increase public confidence.

The Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) is developing an online training course on ethics to promote the integrity and to compliance of the code of conduct for civil servants.

The Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) has conducted a total of 40 training courses for staff's capacity building from 2014 to 2022. Regarding awareness of Anti-Corruption activities, ACC conducted the training (totally 157 times) for all Ministries and civil society; 39 times in Ministries and organizations,17 times of Region/State Government, 91 times at Central Institute of Civil Service and Departmental Training and 10 times at Civil Societies.

The three books on Anti-Corruption was designed for each ranks in ACC. (Directors and Deputy Director level Officers, Assistant Director and Staff Officer level, and Investigators and Support Staffs).

5. Please outline actions required to ensure or improve the implementation of article 13(1)(c) on undertaking anti-corruption education programmes in schools and universities and any specific challenges you might be facing in this respect.

Examples of the types of challenges States parties may face include:

- . Challenges related to the adoption or implementation of anti-corruption educational measures, the need to provide support following the introduction of new academic courses, including through training of academic staff responsible for delivering such courses; and
- . Challenges related to resource limitations, limited capacity or overloaded curriculum.

Challenges:

As mention above, Anti-Corruption Commission had developed the teacher guide's books for primary, secondary school and Integrity Module for high school (Totally (110000) books were handed to Ministry of Education).The (90000) books for University Module were developed and delivered to many States and Regional Governments. Nevertheless, the books on integrity education are not fully taught in school and universities because at time limitation and lack of teaching training for teachers especially in primary and secondary schools. So, teacher training for integrity education is needed and the books on integrity education should be updated periodically. Teaching integrity education was not prescribed in National Education Strategic Plan. So, awareness on the importance at integrity education should be integrated in MoE with the purpose at profounding integrity for school children and youth.

6. Do you consider that any technical assistance is required in order to allow you to fully implement this provision? If so, what specific forms of technical assistance would you require?

Legislative assistance: Please describe the type of assistance

Institution-building: Please describe the type of assistance

Policymaking: Please describe the type of assistance

Capacity-building: Please describe the type of assistance

Research/ data-gathering and analysis: Please describe the type of assistance

Facilitation of international cooperation with other countries: Please describe the type of assistance

Is any technical assistance already being provided to you? If so, please provide a general description of the nature of assistance, including donor information.

Measurement of Corruption Training and Corruption Survey Training were provided by UNODC. ACC conducted the corruption survey in the business sector with the technical assistance of UNODC and support of Denmark.

Information requested from States parties in relation to achieving the commitments regarding corruption prevention from the UNGASS political declaration.

Please describe (cite and summarize) measures/ steps your country has taken, if any (or is planning to take, together with the related appropriate time frame) to implement the commitments contained in paragraphs 1 to 22 (preventive measures) of the UNGASS political declaration.

Please outline actions required to ensure or improve the implementation of the commitments contained in paragraphs 1 to 22 of the political declaration, as well as any challenges faced or technical assistance required.

Answer:

Anti-corruption activities such as workshops, seminars are held in order to create a corruption-free society in our country. Seminars on "Responsible Business" and "Vulnerability to Corruption Assessment" are held in many Region and State. In accordance to Section 16 (h) of the Anti-Corruption Law, Anti-Corruption Commission is conducting anti-corruption code of conduct for the prevention of corruption in private sector, the formation of ethical committees and Self-assessment on corruption risk in respective organizations. Moreover, The Public-Private Collaboration against Corruption Framework is being implemented. In addition, commissioners and staff from the commission office are complying with the Code of Conduct. In accordance to Section 16 (f) of the Anti-Corruption Law, ACC is conducting for specifying the type and designation, and level of duties undertaken by an authorized person who has to compile the list of monies, properties, liabilities and assets.

In order to prevent corruption involving the private sector, ACC and UMFCCI had declaration on Anti-Corruption cooperation in which both organizations continued to combat corruption across all sectors for upholding transparency, accountability, integrity in private sector. We will encourage an ethical behaviors, anti-corruption and anti- bribery compliance.

ACC hasn't enacted the beneficial ownership in AC Law. Nevertheless, the Directorate of Investment and Company Administration (DICA) has issued the directive on disclosure of beneficial ownership information in 2019. This directive aims to

enhance the transparency and accountability of beneficial ownership of legal person or legal arrangement and also deter tax evasion, money laundering and terrorist financing. This directive provides that if any legal person or legal arrangement fails to comply, the legal person shall be punished in line with Chapter (XI) of the Anti-Money Laundry Law.

The independence and transparency of Judiciary is enacted in the Constitution (2008), as well as in the union Judiciary Law (2010). In addition, a code of Judicial Ethics, Judicial Strategy (2018-2022) and action plans are being formulated/ developed and implemented.