

LIST OF MEASURES TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT IN ENHANCING TRANSPARENCY, INSTITUTIONAL INTEGRITY AND ANTI-CORRUPTION EFFORTS IN THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS IN MALAYSIA

Governance Investigation Division (Bahagian Penyiasatan Tatakelola, BPT) Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC)

- 1. The Governance Investigation Division (BPT)** is one of the divisions under the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC) that is entrusted with carrying out governance investigations on the practices, systems and work procedures of an organisation. The main purpose of this implementation is to identify and close the gaps and opportunities for the occurrence of corruption, abuse of power and misconduct, as well as to strengthen good governance practices in public and private sector organisations. The implementation of this task is guided by the provisions of Sections 7(c), (d) and (e) of the MACC Act 2009 (Act 694).

Core Services of the Governance Investigation Division

MACC Governance Investigation Division conducts investigations on the systems and practices of public and private organisations to identify weaknesses that may open opportunities for corrupt practices, abuse of power and misconduct. The investigation process is conducted through interviews, document reviews, site visits and benchmarking.

The results of the investigation are presented to the top management of the organisation together with recommendations for improvement. Periodic monitoring is also carried out to assess the level of implementation of these recommendations.

2. Corporate Liability Briefing (Section 17A of the MACC Act 2009)

Section 17A provides for the principle of corporate liability which stipulates that a commercial organisation may be convicted if any employee or associated person is involved in corrupt activities on behalf of the organisation.

As a preventive measure, BPT provides advisory services in the form of lectures and briefings related to Section 17A and the Adequate Procedures Guidelines to public and private sector organisations.

3. Organisational Anti-Corruption Plan (OACP)

The Organisational Anti-Corruption Plan (OACP) is an anti-corruption policy document at the organisational level that aims to address governance, integrity and corruption risk issues.

BPT is entrusted with reviewing, developing modules and guiding agencies in the preparation and implementation of the OACP through the organisation of OACP development workshops. This is in line with the National Anti-Corruption Strategy (NACS) 2024–2028:

- **Item 6 – Organisational Corruption Prevention Plan Development Measures:**
- 6.1.2 – The development of this plan is a mandatory requirement under NACS “Strategy 2 Sub-strategy 18: **Requiring the public sector to develop organisational corruption prevention plan measures based on corruption risk assessment with the assistance of MACC.**
- 6.1.10 – The implementation of a corruption prevention plan in the **private sector should be encouraged** and can be implemented according to the executive decision of the respective organisation and adapted according to the needs of each organisation.

4. Corruption Risk Management (CRM)

BPT also provides modules and workshops related to Corruption Risk Management (CRM) to help organisations identify corruption, abuse of power and misconduct risks. Through this approach, organisations are able to formulate systematic mitigation plans to strengthen governance and close opportunities for the occurrence of corrupt practices.

STATISTIK PELAKSANAAN INISIATIF PENCEGAHAN RASUAH SPRM

JUMLAH INISIATIF PENCEGAHAN RASUAH BPT DAN UPT SPRM NEGERI SEHINGGA <u>31 OKTOBER 2025</u>											
	KETERLIBATAN BERSAMA AGENSI LUAR	KETERLIBATAN UPT NEGERI BERSAMA BPT	BENGGEL CRM	BENGGEL OACP	TAKLIMAT CRM	TAKLIMAT OACP	TAKLIMAT HYBRID (CRM/OACP)	SEKSYEN 17A	ABMS	NACS	JUMLAH
JUMLAH	221	14	14	36	14	8	5	65	4	0	381

Tarikh Kemaskini: 02/11/2025

Rujukan Terkini : Laporan Bulanan **OKTOBER 2025**

NATIONAL GOVERNANCE PLANNING DIVISION (BPGN), MALAYSIAN ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION (MACC)

The **National Governance Planning Division (Bahagian Perancangan Governans Nasional, BPGN)** is one of the divisions under the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC), tasked with leading the **National Governance, Integrity, and Anti-Corruption Policy Empowerment Agenda**. Its mission is to institutionalize the best governance, integrity, and anti-corruption principles through strategic, effective, and holistic policy management.

BPGN is also responsible for spearheading the planning and development of national policies on governance, integrity, and anti-corruption to ensure accountability across all stakeholders.

There are six main core functions of BPGN:

1. Advising the Government on governance, integrity, and anti-corruption matters to various implementing agencies in the public sector and at the international level.
2. Coordinating the implementation of governance, integrity, and anti-corruption initiatives by implementing agencies.
3. Assessing the effectiveness of actions taken by implementing agencies on all governance, integrity, and anti-corruption initiatives.
4. Planning appropriate strategies and action plans for national-level implementation, such as the **National Anti-Corruption Plan (NACP) (now known as National Anti-Corruption Strategy, NACS)**.
5. Monitoring the current performance of implementing agencies to ensure the achievement of intended goals.
6. Reporting findings related to governance, integrity, and anti-corruption actions to the public through various media channels.

In line with the **13th Malaysia Plan 2026–2030**, Malaysia is strengthening its national agenda on good governance, with a target to rank among the top 25 countries in the **Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)** by 2030. The following are some of the steps

taken by the government to enhance governance, integrity, and institutional accountability at all levels:

1. Under **Thematic Priority 1: Governance (G1.10)** in the **National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights (NAPBHR)**, Malaysia has set improving its CPI ranking as one of the measures to strengthen human rights protection. This is based on the recognition that corruption is a major barrier to human rights as it diverts public resources, limits access to justice, and undermines fair governance.
2. To this end, a **Special CPI Task Force** has been established to analyze and propose strategies to improve Malaysia's CPI. This task force is chaired by the **Chief Secretary to the Government** and comprises chief secretaries of relevant ministries, department heads, and experts from various fields related to CPI assessments. The Special CPI Task Force is supported by **6 Focus Groups (FGs)** concentrating on key areas: Enforcement, Public Fund Management, Business Competitiveness, Investment Risk, Legal Framework, and Strategic Communication.
3. To achieve national targets and generate significant outcomes, the Special Task Force has developed a **roadmap to achieve the country's CPI objectives**. Among the key initiatives outlined in the roadmap are:
 - a) **National Anti-Corruption Strategy (NACS) 2024–2028** – a comprehensive 5-year plan to address corruption through a multidimensional approach emphasizing prevention, education, and community engagement. Two dashboard systems have been developed to ensure the effective implementation of NACS: **r-NACS**, a quarterly performance monitoring tool; and **d-NACS**, a public dashboard providing transparency on NACS implementation progress and results.
 - b) **Government Procurement Bill**, approved by Parliament this year, aimed at ensuring transparency and integrity in public procurement.
 - c) **Amendment to the Audit Act 1957**, passed by Parliament in July 2024, empowering the **National Audit Department** to build public trust through

independent and objective audits, ensuring government activities and expenditures are conducted responsibly and ethically.

d) **Public Finance and Fiscal Responsibility Act [Act 850]**, enacted in 2023, aimed at strengthening fiscal discipline while promoting transparency and accountability in public financial management.

e) **Whistleblower Protection (Amendment) Bill 2025**, passed by Parliament, is a key reform to enhance protection for whistleblowers under the **Whistleblower Protection Act 2010**. Major changes include protection for whistleblowers even when the disclosed information falls under the Official Secrets Act, expected to boost public confidence and encourage more individuals to report misconduct without fear of retaliation.

f) **Malaysia Investment Facilitation Centre (IMFC)**, established on 1 December 2023 by the **Malaysian Investment Development Authority (MIDA)** under the Ministry of Investment, Trade and Industry (MITI), functions as a one-stop center for investment-related matters by coordinating approval processes, providing consultation and advisory services, and offering efficient investor-friendly services, thereby reducing bureaucratic obstacles.

g) **New Guidelines to Strengthen the Management and Governance of Federal Statutory Bodies**, issued on 30 April 2024.

h) **Prime Minister's Directive No. 1 of 2023 on State-Owned Enterprises (SOE) Governance and Companies Limited by Guarantee (CLBG)**, issued in May 2024.