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Introduction

1. In Myanmar, anti-corruption was prevalent after the World War II even before our country's independence. Civil Supplies Theft Prevention Committee and Public Property Protection Police were organized to handle theft of the government supplies of the goods to the public in 1947. Bribery and corruption cases were taken into action under the Penal Code, 1861 and the Suppression of Corruption Act, 1948 and later the Special Investigation Administrative Board and the Bureau of Special Investigation Act, 1951.
2. United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) was adopted under UN Assembly Resolution No. (58/4) on 31 October 2003, as an international framework agreement to cooperate in prevention and criminalization of far-reaching impact of corruption and its linkages to the transnational organized crimes. Myanmar signed the UNCAC in 2005 and ratified on 20 December 2012 and became a state party to the Convention. The enactment of Anti-Corruption Law of Myanmar followed on 7 August 2013 to prevent, combat and cooperate in the fight against corruption in line with international standards.
3. The Anti-Corruption Commission, Myanmar was formed on 25 February 2014 in accordance with the Law. The Commission Office was formed on 10 March 2014 and is operating anti-corruption activities.



The Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Message Delivered by H.E. U Win Myint, the President of the Union
to the Commemorative Ceremony of the International Anti-Corruption Day

(7 December 2018)

It is my pleasure to send good wishes on behalf of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar to the Commemorative Ceremony of the International Anti-Corruption Day and the 15th Anniversary of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption that falls on coming 9 December.

Countries in the world designate 9 December as the International Anti-Corruption Day and celebrate the commemorative ceremonies annually to raise the awareness on the role of UNCAC in corruption prevention and fighting against corruption.

Myanmar signed the UNCAC in 2005 and formally ratified it in 2012 to enter into its membership. In 2013, the Anti-Corruption Law was enacted. Accordingly, the Anti-Corruption Commission was formed in 2014 to combat corruption as a national responsibility. During the Administration of Public Government, to be of benefit as clean government and good governance, the Anti-Corruption Law was amended with the international standards. In order to ensure prevention of corruption and fighting against corruption with increased momentum, the Commission was empowered more duties and powers, and also for necessary independent investigation, prosecution and taking action, etc.

When I gave my presidential pledge as to serve as the President of the Union on (30.3.2018) at the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, I said, “x x x corruption shall be further combated.” Besides, when I gave the new-year greeting speech to the entire Union on 1st Waxing Day of Tagu, M.E. 1380, regarding the fight against corruption, I told that government departments shall review the power and duty of its staffs and make it to be proportionate enough and each department shall be accountable in fighting against culture of corruption found in many departmental staffs. The Anti-Corruption Commission as well as the media and public shall cooperate in proper investigation and revealing. It is especially required to report the involvement and interruption of competent authorities with accurate and reliable factual

evidences. I also encouraged that the Commission itself must develop a plan for fighting against corruption with greater momentum than it had done before. When I received the Anti-Corruption Commission on 11 April 2018 also, I mandated the Commission to decisively enforce the law with no bias and no distinction to all classes.

Many more education programs, persuasion sessions and workshops are also encouraging so that the corruptions rooted as endemic disease in Myanmar society and its negative impacts will be comprehended by all the public as a disgusting unethical conduct. I authorized to organize workshops under the theme “Protect corruption, enhance accountability” to discuss among participants from government departments, business entrepreneurs and representatives of civil societies. Corruption Prevention Units-CPU are also allowed to establish.

Measures are taking to reduce the loss of the State budget due to corruption in procurement by promoting transparency, accountability and responsibility; to significantly reduce the systemic corruption in public organizations; and to get better index in the World Bank’s Worldwide Governance Index, especially in the Control of Corruption Index. Moreover, the Government will remedy the weakening points as mentioned in Corruption Perception Index.

The Government has been improving its execution, legislation, judiciary, politics, economics and social sectors etc. in this transition period towards democracy. In doing so, it is realized that the corruption being the main obstacle in the path to building of modern developed nation and harms on the economic development, living standards improvement, poverty reduction, and inflow of foreign investments. Therefore, we all have strong political will to combat the evil corruption and have already determined to do so with tenacity and perseverance.

The Government has been carrying out to combat the corruption as national responsibility, to be of benefit as clean government and good governance, to improve accountability and transparency, to prevent loss of the State budget, to protect loss of public interests, to enhance knowledge and integrity, and to effectively take action, to be of benefit as corruption free society. The Government also encourages the whole society including government departments and Ministries, and non-governmental organizations, civil societies, news media to cooperate in fighting against corruption with collective strength.

In this auspicious ceremony to celebrate the International Anti-Corruption Day and wonderful time of the 15th Anniversary of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, I would like to deliver my formal messages that confirm the commitments of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar once again to fulfill the objectives and basic principles of the Convention, and express my heartily wish to cooperate hand in hand with all other Parties of UNCAC under the motto of UNs “Lets unite to counter corruption.”

Report by the Chairman of the Commission

1. Corruption is one of the main causes that makes the decline of economy, administration and political capability and adversely affect the entire socio-cultural life. Moreover, it is the main obstacle in the path towards poverty reduction and development of the country. Corruption is a deeply rooted issue in respective societies in Myanmar for many decades. The Commission is determined to combat this deeply-rooted corruption hand in hand together with the citizens.
2. Myanmar signed the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) on 2 December 2005, ratified it on 20 December 2012 and became a State Party. The Anti-Corruption Law was approved by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw on 7 August 2013 and came into force on 17 September 2013 after the President of the Union signed and issued it. The Anti-Corruption Commission was formed on 25 February 2014 in accordance with the provisions of the Law.
3. The Commission opened its Commission Office on 10 March 2014. According to sub-section 16(h) of the Anti-Corruption Law, the Commission prepares its annual reports to be submitted to the President of the Union, the Speaker of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, the Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw at the end of each year.
4. The 4th Amendment of the Anti-Corruption Law was enacted on 21 June 2018. According to sub-section 16(h) of the 4th amendment, the annual report 2018 was submitted to the President of the Union, the Speaker of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, the Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw as per stipulated. This Report was transparently published, with the intention of public awareness of our activities. It is our belief that not only responsible personnel for anti-corruption activities but also the general public will be aware of the Commission's implementation of annual activities, on-going progress and future plans for anti-corruption.
5. In publishing this 2018 Report, the Anti-Corruption Strategy Plan (2018-2021) and Action Plan for 2018 are being implemented as anti-corruption activities. The Strategy Plan includes (3) strategic goals to be realized with (5) thematic areas and (17) actions, together with (48) targets under respective annual action plans.
6. In this annual report (2018), the Anti-Corruption Strategy Plan (2018-2021), 2018 Action Plan, activities in corruption education, prevention, investigation and

prosecution were mentioned. In addition, the report covers the code of conduct for the Commission, amendment of the Anti-Corruption Law and process of the new Anti-Corruption Rules, systematic handling of complaints, actions taken against corruption cases, news releases on activities of the Commission, news articles, timely press releases on anti-corruption activities, cooperation with international organizations and foreign countries, cooperation with local business and private organizations, and Corruption Perception Survey by interviewing general public, business sector, heads of government departments in (13) Regions/States, and monitoring and evaluation of 2018 activities and also formulating actions for 2019.

7. The Commission has prosecuted 46 persons at various levels of civil servants and public servants in 2018, but according to the survey, most of the public still considers that corruption has not much reduced as it should be and that was perceived as weakness in rule of law and effective enforcement and thus the expectation that the involvement of citizens would bring about full success in combatting corruption is very much encouraging. In this respect, the Commission will make rectifications as necessary based on the past work experience, stimulate the inclusive participation of government departments, business entities and the entire society and work together with greater momentum for corruption prevention and combatting.

Chapter (1)

The Formation of the Anti-Corruption Commission,
Vision, Mission and Endeavours

Formation of the Commission

1. Under the President's Office Order No. (30/2017) dated 23 November 2017, the present Anti-Corruption Commission of Myanmar was formed with 12 members including the Chairman and the Secretary as follows:

Sr. No.	Name	Position
(a)	U Aung Kyi Union Minister (Rtd.) Ministry of Information	Chairman
(b)	U Soe Tint Director (Rtd.) Union Auditor General Office	Member
(c)	U Aung Lwin Director (Rtd.) Ministry of Home Affairs	Member
(d)	U Han Nyunt Deputy Director General (Rtd.) Union Attorney General's Office	Member
(e)	Daw Myat Myat So Director General (Rtd.) Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development	Member
(f)	U Aung Than Myint Director (Rtd.) Union Attorney General's Office	Member
(g)	U Khin Maung Myint Advocate Lawyer	Member
(h)	U Myo Myint Advocate Lawyer	Member
(i)	Daw Aye Aye Mu Deputy Director General (Rtd.) Union Auditor General Office	Member
(j)	U Zaw Win Police Chief Major-General (Rtd.) Ministry of Home Affairs	Member

- | | | |
|-----|--|-----------|
| (k) | Daw Lei Lei Thwin
Director (Rtd.)
Union Auditor General Office | Member |
| (l) | U Sann Win
Director (Rtd.)
Union Attorney General's Office | Secretary |

The Commission's Vision and Mission

Vision

2. To ensure prosperity in life of people by combatting corruption hand in hand with people of Myanmar across the country.

Mission

3. For emergence of clean government and good governance in the Union of Myanmar, to conduct corruption education, prevention, and enforcements as its national responsibility.

Objectives of the Commission

4. The Anti-Corruption Commission of Myanmar has been materializing corruption prevention and combatting works in accordance with following objectives:
 - ❖ To carry out anti-corruption as a national responsibility;
 - ❖ To be of benefit as a clean government and good governance;
 - ❖ To enhance integrity and accountability in the public governance;
 - ❖ To protect the State-owned properties, humanity and rights and interests of the citizens from corruption;
 - ❖ To take effective action against persons who commit corruption;
 - ❖ To be more transparent in rule of law and governance sector and develop the economy by domestic and foreign investments.

Motto and Logo of the Commission



အင်္ဂုလီ ပယ်ခွာ ပြည့်သာယာ



(Remove Corruption, Promote Prosperity)

5. Meaning of the Commission's logo –

- ❖ In the center of the logo, the country map of Myanmar in white color illustrates sense of peace and purity. The spirit of the union appears in the blue inner circle representing stability and maturity.
- ❖ The colors representing the national flag - yellow, green and red - are put in the second circle.
- ❖ In the third circle, the name of “Anti-Corruption Commission Myanmar” is mentioned.
- ❖ Above three circles are supported by the white pennant which is a symbol of success. The motto of the Commission “Remove Corruption, Promote Prosperity” is put in the pennant.

The Anti-Corruption Strategy Plan (2018-2021)

Strategic Goals

6. In order to successfully combat corruption in the country, the Anti-Corruption Strategy Plan was formulated and the implementation period was specified for 4 years from 2018 to 2021. During that period, the following three (3) strategic goals have been specified so as to reduce current widespread corruption throughout the country:
 - ❖ Decrease in losses of public funds caused from corruption in government constructive projects, government services, procurement of goods, rentals and sales through transparency, accountability and due diligence;
 - ❖ Combat to significantly reduce the systemic corruption in public institutions;
 - ❖ Improve Myanmar's ranking significantly in “Control of Corruption” Indicator under Worldwide Governance Indicators issued by the World Bank.

Thematic Areas

7. Anti-Corruption Strategy Plan (2018-2021) is being implemented under 5 Thematic Areas as follows:
 - ❖ **Thematic Area (1):** Establishment of effective and strong foundations for corruption prevention, investigation and prosecution;
 - ❖ **Thematic Area (2):** Enhancement of integrity and professional capacity;
 - ❖ **Thematic Area (3):** Improvement in cooperation with local and international organizations in corruption prevention and enforcement activities;
 - ❖ **Thematic Area (4):** Effective protection of State monies, properties and rights and interests of citizens;
 - ❖ **Thematic Area (5):** Emergence of corruption-free business environment.

Implementation of the Strategy Plan

8. **Thematic Area (1):** Establishment of effective and strong foundations for corruption prevention, investigation and prosecution is being materialized through the following five (5) actions:
 - ❖ Strengthening anti-corruption related legal framework;
 - ❖ Enhancement of national coverage of combatting, prevention and awareness raising programs;
 - ❖ Review complaint reporting mechanism;
 - ❖ Arrangement to protect complainant and informant/informer;
 - ❖ Establishment and execution of Corruption Prevention Unit (CPU) at the ACC Office and similar CPUs in government departments/organizations.
9. **Thematic Area (2):** Enhancement of integrity and professional capacity is being materialized through the following two (2) actions:

- ❖ Develop for application of code of conduct for the Commission and the Commission Office;
 - ❖ Take measures to strengthen human resource management of the Commission.
10. **Thematic Area (3):** Improvement in cooperation with local and international organizations in the fields of corruption prevention and enforcement activities are being materialized through the following three (3) actions:
- ❖ Accomplish the 2nd Cycle of UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism;
 - ❖ Enhance international cooperation;
 - ❖ Promote internal cooperation and collaboration.
11. **Thematic Area (4):** Effective protection of State monies, properties and rights and interests of citizens is being materialized through the following two (2) actions:
- ❖ Establish transparent, accountable and responsive environment in public sector to promote public confidence;
 - ❖ Protect the interests of the State and its people from grievance against minority interest.
12. **Thematic Area (5):** Emergence of corruption-free business environment is being materialized through the following five (5) actions:
- ❖ Explore new potentials to enhance cooperation in combatting corruption by means of applying internal and international laws such as the Anti-Corruption Law and the United Nations Convention Against Corruption;
 - ❖ Establish networks to share data and information and to exchange good practices;
 - ❖ Strengthen engagement with Myanmar Chapter of UN Global Compact Network;
 - ❖ Develop code of conduct/ethics for business entities;
 - ❖ Develop capacity building activities to enhance awareness on combatting all forms of corruption.

2018 Action Plan

13. In order to implement the strategic goals in 2018, following seven (7) missions were designated:
- ❖ Development of policy and legal framework;
 - ❖ Nationwide prevention of corruption;
 - ❖ Anti-Corruption awareness raising and enhancing integrity;
 - ❖ Capacity development of staff;
 - ❖ Effective actions against offenders of corruption;
 - ❖ Internal and international cooperation for corruption prevention and education programs and capacity building programs;
 - ❖ Monitoring and evaluation.

Formation of Working Committees

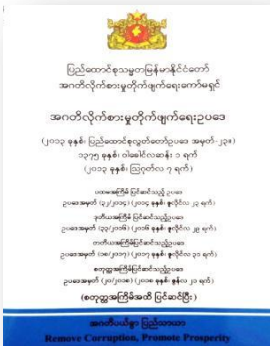
14. The following six (6) working committees are being formed to implement the functions of the Commission:
- ❖ Policy affairs working committee
 - ❖ International relations, training and research working committee
 - ❖ Legal affairs working committee
 - ❖ Complaint scrutiny working committee
 - ❖ Staff affairs, disciplinary and security working committee
 - ❖ Information working committee

Formation of Working Groups

15. The Commission also formed the following specific working groups not only for enforcement but also for education and prevention:
- ❖ Working group for materialization of education measures for school children and youths;
 - ❖ Working group for exploring linkages between corruption and transnational organized crimes and other social, economic and armed conflicts arising in border areas;
 - ❖ Working group for formulating rules and regulations related to ensure government projects and tender procedures;

The 4th Amendment of the Anti-Corruption Law

16. In order to effectively implement the objectives under the Anti-Corruption Law, the Law was amended for four times. The 4th amendment was enacted as Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No. (20/2018) dated 21 June 2018.



17. The 4th Amendment of the Anti-Corruption Law includes (26) substitutions and (9) amendments. In order to effectively combat corruption, the 4th Amendment has modified the definition of corruption; supplementing actions to be taken for loss and damage of state-owned monies and properties; to issue orders for private entities to establish and practice code of conduct; and supplementing actions for credible information.

Section 3: The following expressions contained in this Law shall have the meaning given hereunder:

(a) **Corruption** refers to any of the following acts:

- (i) giving and attempting to give to, or taking or attempting to take any gratification directly or indirectly from a person concerned by abuse of position or otherwise in order to do something illegal, avoid doing something legal, or to give or deprive any person of any rights to which they are entitled;
- (ii) causing loss of or damage to State-owned finance or property by violating any existing rules, regulations or procedures while managing State-owned finance in government departments, government organizations, public organizations or other organizations, or claiming, acquiring, administration or liquidation of their assets, or entering into or executing any agreement relating to them.

(c) **Credible Information on Corruption** refers to any information spreading among the public where the Commission has reasonable belief that there is substantial evidence relevant to suspicious conduct of a person with respect to corruption as applicable in this Law;

Section 16: The functions and duties of the Commission are as follows:

- (p) Inspecting, if necessary, the damage and loss of the State-owned finance, properties and assets due to violation of any existing law;
- (q) Issuing an order to develop and apply a work-related code of conduct to any private entities for the prevention of corruption.

Section 17: The powers of the Commission are as follows:

- (i) Considering credible information on corruption as a complaint.

Section 21: In respect to the following matters, the Commission may investigate or make to investigate to be able to take legal action:

- (d) Credible information on corruption.

New Anti-Corruption Rules

18. To be in line with the 4th Amendment of the Anti-Corruption Law, the new Anti-Corruption Rules is under process and the first draft has been developed during this reporting period.

Formulating Code of Conduct of the Commission and Basic Principles

19. The Anti-Corruption Commission is combatting corruption as a national cause. With the aim to safeguard the interests of the State and the People with genuine goodwill and ethics; to prevent unethical behavior and for adherence, the Code of Conduct with six (6) basic principles was developed and launched on 3 May 2018 to protect and safeguard the interest of the State and the People with good attitude and ethics, to prevent unethical behavior and to exercise the code of conduct.

Basic Principles

- ❖ Integrity
- ❖ Independence
- ❖ Accountability
- ❖ Transparency
- ❖ Fairness
- ❖ Inclusiveness



International Cooperation

The 2nd Cycle of UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism

20. Myanmar is participating in the review process on the implementation of United Nations Convention against Corruption.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The 1st Cycle of UNCAC Implementation Reviewing States Parties <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Thailand + Burundi <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Myanmar + Togo ❖ The 2nd Cycle of UNCAC Implementation Reviewing States Parties | <p>2010 – 2015
Under-Review State Party
Myanmar
Cambodia</p> <p>2016 – 2020
Under-Review State Party</p> |
|--|--|

Myanmar + Cote d'Ivoire
Iraq + Uzbekistan

Nigeria
Myanmar

21. Governmental experts from Iraq and Uzbekistan and representatives of UNODC will visit to Myanmar to discuss and review Myanmar's self-assessment checklist in May 2019. Internal coordination is under process.

Meetings of the South-East Asia Parties against Corruption

22. Myanmar became a member of the South-East Asia Parties against Corruption (SEA-PAC) on 14 November 2013. The Anti-Corruption Commission is attending the regular Principals Meetings and the Secretariat Meetings which are held annually.

Sr. No.	Date of Meeting	Meeting	Place of Meeting
1	December 2014	10 th Meeting	Malaysia
2	December 2015	11 th Meeting	Brunei
3	December 2016	12 th Meeting	Myanmar
4	November 2017	13 th Meeting	Philippines
5	October 2018	14 th Meeting	Singapore



Bilateral Memorandum of Understanding

23. The Commission signed bilateral Memorandum of Understanding with Government Inspectorate of Vietnam in 2015 and with National Anti-Corruption Commission of

Thailand in 2017 for cooperation in anti-corruption activities. The Commission also signed MOUs with two other anti-corruption agencies in the region.

24. **Myanmar- Lao MOU:** In order to enhance cooperation in anti-corruption area, U Sann Win, Secretary of ACC and Mr. Vilayvanh Boutdakham, Vice-President of State Inspection and Anti-Corruption Authority of Lao PDR signed MOU on 15 January 2018 at the Presidential Residence in Nay Pyi Taw.



25. **Myanmar-Korea MOU:** Myanmar Delegation headed by U Aung Kyi, Chairman of ACC made an official study visit to Korea from 29 May 2018 to 1 June 2018 to explore technical expertise and policies related to corruption risk assessment. During the visit on 30 May 2018, the Chairman of ACC and Ms. Pak Un Jong, Chairman of Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission of Republic of Korea signed bilateral MOU.



Bilateral Meetings

26. **Myanmar-Thailand Bilateral Meeting:** Delegation headed by U Aung Kyi, Chairman of ACC attended Myanmar-Thailand Bilateral Meeting hosted by Mr. Watcharapol Prasarnrajkit, Chairman of National Anti-Corruption Commission of Thailand on 6 March 2018 in Bangkok, Thailand. Views on bilateral corruption prevention and further cooperation between the two agencies were exchanged at the meeting.
27. **Myanmar-Hong Kong Bilateral Meeting:** Delegation headed by H.E. Mr. Simon Peh Yun Lu, Commissioner of Independent Commission Against Corruption of Hong Kong Special Autonomous Region Government visited ACC on 24 May 2018 and met with the Chairman of ACC. Bilateral Meeting followed and matters relating to training and education programs were discussed.
28. **Myanmar-Korea Bilateral Meeting:** Myanmar Delegation headed by the Chairman of ACC and comprising Commissioners, Parliamentarians and officials from Union Auditor General Office and Union Attorney General's Office, attended the policy workshop on technical and policy matters related to corruption risk assessment from 29 May 2018 to 1 June 2018 in Republic of Korea. Discussions took place between ACC and Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission of Republic of Korea led by Ms. Pak Un Jong, Chairperson.



29. Myanmar-Vietnam Bilateral Meeting

- ❖ Myanmar delegation headed by Secretary of ACC and Mr. Le Minh Khai, Inspector General of Government Inspectorate of Vietnam discussed cooperation in corruption prevention and law enforcement in Hanoi, Vietnam on 27-31 August 2018.



- ❖ Delegation headed by Mr. Dang Cong Huan, Deputy Chief of Government Inspectorate of Vietnam visited to ACC to meet with the Chairman of ACC. Bilateral meeting took place between ACC team headed by Secretary of ACC and Vietnamese delegation, and discussed cooperation in corruption prevention and law enforcement.

30. **Myanmar-Laos Bilateral Meeting:** Delegation headed by U Zaw Win, Commissioner of ACC attended Myanmar-Laos Bilateral Meeting hosted by Mr. Sinay Mianglavanh, Vice-President of Government Inspection and Anti-Corruption Authority of Lao PDR on 20-23 November 2018 in Vientiane.



Receiving Diplomats, International Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations

31. The Anti-Corruption Commission Myanmar cooperates with international organizations, non-governmental organizations, private entities, civil societies in anti-corruption activities. The number of courtesy calls made in 2018 was 62.

Conferences, Meetings and Workshops

32. **High Level Conference on Sustainable Development, Crime Prevention and Safe Societies:** Myanmar delegation headed by the Chairman attended the Conference on 5 March 2018 in Bangkok, Thailand. Representatives from Justice Organizations, Anti-Corruption Agencies, responsible personnel, scholars and observers from ASEAN, a total of about (250) people attended the Conference. A panel discussion was conducted under the theme of “Challenges of Justices in ASEAN” at the first session and followed by discussions on “The Role of SDGs in Shaping the New Chapter of Regional Development”, and for “Roadmap for success of SDGs”. The Chairman was a leading discussant in the first panel and shared activities of ACC to other partner organizations.



33. **High Level Meeting on Promoting a Fair Business Environment in ASEAN:** UNDP Regional Project “High Level Meeting on Promoting a Fair Business Environment in ASEAN” and associated Project Board Meeting, held on 23-24 August 2018 in Bangkok, Thailand, was attended by Myanmar Delegation headed by Daw Myat Myat So, Commissioner of ACC, accompanied by senior officials from Union Auditor General Office and Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation. Representatives from government organizations in ASEAN, private sector and civil societies, development partners and responsible persons from UNDP, all together (90) participants attended the meeting.



34. **The First Resumed 9th Session of UNCAC Implementation Review Group Meeting and the 9th Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Prevention of Corruption:** The 9th Session of UNCAC Implementation Review Group Meeting and the 9th Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Prevention of Corruption, held on 3-5 September and 6-7 September 2018 respectively in Vienna, Austria, was attended by Myanmar Delegation headed by Daw Myat Myat So, Commissioner of ACC.



35. **The 18th Edition of the International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC) and the 4th International Corruption Hunters Alliance (ICHA):** Myanmar Delegation headed by the Chairman of ACC attended the 18th Edition of the International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC) and the 4th International Corruption Hunters Alliance (ICHA), held on 22-24 October and 25-26 October 2018 respectively in Copenhagen, Denmark. All together (1800) persons from government sector of (144) countries, civil societies and multi-stakeholder organizations attended the Conferences.



36. In 2018, ACC office staff participated in (9) workshops/meetings invited by foreign organizations to exchange knowledge and experiences and cooperate in fighting against corruption.

Commemoration of the International Anti-Corruption Day

37. With the collaboration of UNODC and UNDP, the Anti-Corruption Commission of Myanmar organized the Commemorative Ceremony of the Anti-Corruption Day on 7 December 2018 at Rose Garden Hotel, Yangon. Chairman of ACC, Union Minister for Education, Yangon Region Chief Minister, Chairman of Human Rights Commission of Myanmar, Yangon Region Hluttaw Speaker, Commissioners of ACC, Yangon Region Ministers, Foreign Ambassadors and Diplomats, staff from ACC office, private sector, business sector and media, civil society, officials from Ministry of Education, students and invited guests, all together about (330) persons attended the commemorative ceremony.



38. The message from the President of the Union was read out by the Chairman, which was followed by his opening speech. Yangon Region Chief Minister expressed welcome remarks and responsible personnel from UNODC and UNDP also extended their remarks.



Membership of International Anti-Corruption Academy

39. The Anti-Corruption Commission is processing for obtaining membership of International Anti-Corruption Academy for effective corruption prevention and combatting activities and capacity enhancement.

Capacity Enhancement

Opening of the Commission Office and Organizational Structure

40. The Anti-Corruption Commission Office was opened on 10 March 2014 at Wunna Theikdhi Sports' Village in Nay Pyi Taw. With the approval of Union Cabinet Meeting No. (17/2014), the Anti-Corruption Commission Office was initially organized with 270 posts in which the officer posts stood at 81 and other posts, 189.

Expansion of Organizational Structure

41. In order to more effectively and widely handle corruption prevention and combatting, the organizational structure was expanded with the approval of Union Cabinet Meeting No. (20/2018) dated 28 November 2018 to two Departments and two branch offices - one in Yangon and another in Mandalay - with a total of 838 numbers of staff in which a number of 214 posts for officers and 624 posts for non-officers.

Development of Curriculum for anti-corruption

42. Training needs assessment was conducted for capacity development in the fields of corruption detection, investigation and prosecution with the technical assistance of

UNODC. Accordingly, curriculum in advance, middle and basic levels in both Myanmar and English languages were published in April 2018.

Participation in Trainings

43. ACC Office staff were sent to various trainings for necessary capacity development. Totally (125) numbers of staff were sent to (6) trainings related to corruption investigation and prosecution provided by technical support of international organizations; (82) staff transferred from relevant Ministries under the arrangement of ACC Office were provided basic capacity development training; totally (22) staff to English language proficiency training and (34) others to various trainings provided by Union Ministries.
44. Eight (8) staff personnel from ACC were sent to foreign trainings to attain international knowledge and experiences in corruption investigation and prosecution.

Meetings of the Commission

45. The Regular Meetings of the Commission are held on Mondays and Thursdays. The following matters discussed in respective working committees are submitted to the Commission Meeting for approval:
 - ❖ Policy matters
 - ❖ Awareness-raising, prevention and enforcement measures
 - ❖ Activities under 2018 Work Plan of the Commission
 - ❖ Enhancement of international cooperation
 - ❖ Cooperation with relevant Ministries and local organizations
 - ❖ Legal matters
 - ❖ Complaints received
 - ❖ Findings upon investigated complaints
 - ❖ Responses on complaints
 - ❖ Staff affairs
 - ❖ Public relations
 - ❖ Budget matters
46. The attendance of two-thirds and above of the Commissioners at Meetings constitutes a quorum. The decisions of the Meeting are made with the two-thirds and above consent of those who are present at the Meeting.

Chapter (2)

Awareness Raising Activities

Workshops

47. The Workshop on Developing Anti-Corruption Strategy (Draft) and the Establishment of Corruption Prevention Units (CPUs) was organized in Nay Pyi Taw from 15 January 2018 to 17 January 2018 with the collaboration of UNODC.

48. The Workshop on Developing Investigation Manual Consistent with Legal Procedures and International Standards in Corruption Investigations was held on 22 March 2018 and 20 November 2018 in Nay Pyi Taw with the collaboration of UNODC.



49. With the cooperation of Legal Justice Department of United States of America under overseas cooperation program, "Investigation on Forensic Accounting Workshop" was organized from 12 November 2018 to 13 November 2018 in Nay Pyi Taw.



50. The Commission and UNODC jointly organized a meeting to discuss UNODC's 2019 Work Plan on 13 December 2018 in Nay Pyi Taw. The Commissioners and responsible officials from ACC Office and UNODC Representatives attended the discussion.

Awareness Raising Materials

51. As part of awareness raising arrangement on corruption prevention and combatting, a total of (8252) copies of Anti-Corruption Law, (1179) copies of Code of Conduct of the Commission and (507) numbers of pamphlets were distributed to Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, Pyithu Hluttaw, Amyotha Hluttaw, Union Ministries, Regions and States Governments and also at particular events such as anti-corruption related-trainings, knowledge-sharing booths, awareness-raising workshops and International Anti-Corruption Day Commemorative Ceremonies.

Awareness Raising through State-owned Newspapers, Facebook Page, Website and TV Channels

52. The Commission's website (www.accm.gov.mm) was launched in December 2015 and ACC Myanmar Facebook Page was launched in December 2017 and at present, Facebook Page has around 1,00,000 followers.

53. The Commission has made the followings in State-owned newspapers, TV channel, website and Facebook Page:

- (a) News and articles on corruption prevention and combatting (64) numbers;
- (b) News relating to courtesy calls, meetings with local and international organizations (37) numbers;
- (c) News on President's Office Directive No. (1/2017) on tender procedures to be followed by government departments/organizations in construction, procurement of goods and services, rentals and sales is attached as Annex (A).
- (d) For anti-corruption edutainment program, the following short video clips were produced:

❖ Right and Fairness



❖ Be Ethical



- ❖ Tell the truth



- ❖ Be Honest



- ❖ Fair Competition



- ❖ Giving Ineligible Rights



Cooperation with Civil Society Organizations

54. With the cooperation of Access to Justice Initiative (A2JI) Team and UNODC, the Commission participated in anti-corruption training held from 4 October 2018 to 5 October 2018 in Mandalay.
55. With the cooperation of Access to Justice Initiative (A2JI) Team and UNODC, the Commission participated in anti-corruption training held from 1 October 2018 to 2 October 2018 in Yangon.
56. The Commission participated in Anti-Corruption Law and Rules Workshop, held by Myanmar Accountancy Council on 28 January 2018 in Yangon.

Press Conferences and News Releases

Press Conferences

57. Following press conferences were made to publicize the policy, action plan and activities of the Commission in 2018:
 - ❖ Press conference on Symposium held on 6 January 2018 was made at the Commission Office. (36) News media representatives attended.
 - ❖ Press conference on Symposium “Promote Integrity to Counter Corruption” was made on 23 January 2018 at Park Royal Hotel, Yangon, led by the Chairman of the Commission. All together (51) news media representatives attended.

- ❖ Press conference on receipts of complaints and actions taken according to Section 7(b) of the Anti-Corruption Law was made on 31 March 2018 at the Commission Office with the attendance of (29) news media representatives.
- ❖ Press release on complaint against former Minister of Planning and Finance was led by the Chairman of the Commission on 9 June 2018 at the Commission Office and (54) news media attended.
- ❖ Press conference on the Anti-Corruption Law, Code of Conduct for Commissioners and staff, corruption prevention, corruption education and investigation activities was made by the Chairman on 7 December 2018 at Rose Garden Hotel, Yangon, and (36) news media attended.

News Releases

58. The Commission released following news on prosecution:

- ❖ Staff Officer Daw Aye Aye Nwe (Ta-2808) from Bago Region Judicial Office, Bago Region High Court; Min Hla Township Law Officer Daw Ya Min Thant (Oo-2906) and Higher Grade Pleader Daw Su Kyi (Serial No. 40536) were prosecuted on 16 January 2018 at Sagaing Region High Court and Butalin Township Court respectively;
- ❖ Lawsuit against Tamu District Administrator U Thein Zaw Oo was filed on 4 February 2018 at Sagaing Region High Court;
- ❖ Lawsuit against Land Surveyor level (4) U La Pyae Wun @ U Maung Maung from Land Management and Statistics Department was filed on 7 March 2018 at Bago Region High Court;
- ❖ Lawsuit against Kyaikhto Township Judge U Oo Thein Tun and Higher Grade Pleader Daw Khin Cho Win was filed on 6 April 2018 at Rakhine State High Court;
- ❖ Lawsuit against Director General Dr. Than Htut from Food and Drugs Administration Department, Ministry of Health and Sports was filed on 27 April 2018 at Mandalay Region High Court;
- ❖ Mandalay Region High Court passed judgment against Pyin Oo Lwin Township Administrator U Tin Naing Soe and Deputy Chief Officer U Kyaw Kyaw Naing and Pyin Oo Lwin Township Court passed judgment against Upper Divisional Clerk U Aung Soe Moe on 26 April 2018;
- ❖ Lawsuit against Htauk Kyant (Extension) Ward Administrator U Win Myint from Mingalardon Township in Yangon was filed on 16 July 2018 at Yangon Region High Court;
- ❖ Lawsuit against Staff Officer U Zaw Moe from Immigration and Population Department in Moe Nyo Township, Bago Region was filed on 3 August 2018 at Bago Region High Court;

- ❖ Lawsuit against High Court Lawyer Daw Khin Aye residing at Sayar San Road No. (8), Min Yat Ward, Latpadan, Bago Region was filed on 15 August 2018 at Latpadan Township Court;
- ❖ Lawsuit against Deputy Township Administrator U Soe Moe Thu from General Administration Department in Shwegyin Township, Bago Region was filed on 29 August 2018 at Bago Region High Court;
- ❖ Lawsuit against 13 officials and low level staff from Customs Department. Ministry of Planning and Finance was filed on 5 September 2018 at Yangon Region High Court;
- ❖ The order of allowing to withdraw made by the Yangon Eastern District Court to the murder case of actor Aung Ye Htwe and upon the investigation of the Commission as credible information, lawsuit against Yangon Region Advocate General U Han Htoo, Yangon Region Law Officer U Thein Zaw, Yangon Eastern District Law Officer U Ko Ko Lay, Deputy District Prosecutor Daw Thit Thit Khin, Deputy District Judge U Aung Kyi and Shwe Pauk Kan Township Police Station Officer Chit Ko Ko were prosecuted on 25 September 2018 at Yangon Region High Court;
- ❖ Lawsuit against Drawing Officer U Aung Myint Kyaw from Rural Development Department in Mandalay Region and Branch Clerk Daw Thuzar was filed on 2 November 2018 at Mandalay Region High Court;
- ❖ Mon State High Court convicted Kin Moon Chaung Village Tract Administrator U Kyaw Thura Hlaing in Kyaikhto Township, Mon State on 13 December 2018;
- ❖ Bago Region High Court convicted Land Surveyor level (4) U La Pyae Wun @ U Maung Maung from Land Management and Statistics Department in Kyauktada Township, Yangon on 13 July 2018;
- ❖ Yae Township Court convicted Khaw Zar Town Administrator U Naung Naung Lin and Kyaoh Nye Village Administrator U Tun Kyi on 23 November 2018.

Awareness Exhibition Booths

59. Myanmar Commerce Fair 2018 jointly organized by Myanmar Accountancy Council and Myanmar Institute of Certified Accountancy Council and Commerce Graduates' Association (Myanmar) was held on 1-2 December 2018 at Yangon Convention Center. The Anti-Corruption Commission displayed anti-corruption awareness exhibition booth. The anti-corruption awareness exhibition booth was also displayed at the Commemorative Ceremony for International Anti-Corruption Day held on 7 December 2018 at Rose Garden Hotel in Yangon.



Education Programs for Enhancing Integrity

60. In order to start educating anti-corruption knowledge and practices at primary education level, a total of 40,000 copies of Teachers' Guide Book for enhancing integrity, which was jointly developed by Anti-Corruption Commission and Union Ministry of Education, was handed over by the Commission on 18 October 2018.



Chapter (3)

Preventive Works

Symposium

Symposium on “Promote Integrity to Counter Corruption”

61. The Anti-Corruption Commission Myanmar and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) jointly organized a symposium under the theme “Promote Integrity to Counter Corruption” on 22-23 January 2018 at Park Royal Hotel, Yangon.



62. The Chairman, Commissioners, Economist U Myint and Professor Dr. Aung Tun Thet, Advocate U Mya Thein, U Khin Maung Nyo (Economics), and other 26 Resource Persons, interested scholars and civil society representatives, all together (309) persons attended the Symposium.

Corruption Prevention Talks and Workshops

Talks at Union Ministries and Central Institute of Civil Service

63. Talks on corruption prevention, combatting and education were conducted at (4) Union level Ministries. Presentations/talks at various trainings, specific lectures in training courses of Central Institute of Civil Service in 2018 were as follows:

Dates	Speaker	Description	Number of Participants
7-2-2018	Commissioner U Zaw Win	Senior-level Officials Management Training No. 2 (Upper Myanmar)	45
16-2-2018	Deputy Director Daw Khin Moe Swe	Basic Training for officials, Post Graduate Diploma in Civil Services Management Course No. 3 (Upper Myanmar)	137
12-3-2018	Commissioner U Han Nyunt	Quarterly Coordination Meeting of Ministry of Construction	390
13-6-2018	Commissioner U Zaw Win	Senior-level Officials Management Training No. 3 (Lower Myanmar)	45
6-7-2018	Commissioner U Zaw Win	Senior-level Official Management Training No. 11 (Upper Myanmar)	43
11-7-2018	Director U Tun Tun Win	Mid-level Officials Management Training, Civil Services Management Advanced Diploma Course No. 1	150
17-7-2018	Commissioner U Han Nyunt	Ministry of Electricity and Energy	250
3-8-2018	Commissioner U Han Nyunt	Heads of Civil Services Personnel Management Training No.5	24
15-8-2018	Deputy Director Daw Khin Moe Swe	Deputy Administrators/Staff Officers Capacity Building Training No.1 (Mingalardon Tsp., Yangon)	132
14-9-2018	Commissioner U Zaw Win	Heads of Civil Services Personnel Management Training No.2(Lower Myanmar)	20
21-9-2018	Commissioner U Zaw Win	Awareness raising on anti-corruption (Myanmar Insurance Enterprise, Yangon)	150
1-10-2018 to 2-10-2018	Deputy Director U Lin Wai Aung	Anti-Corruption Training jointly organized by UNODC and A2JI in Yangon	30

Dates	Speaker	Description	Number of Participants
4-10-2018 to 5-10-2018	Director U Tun Tun Win	Anti-Corruption Training jointly organized by UNODC and A2JI in Mandalay	25
11-10-2018	Chairman U Aung Kyi Secretary U Sann Win	Lecture on enforcement of the Anti-Corruption Law in the training course for Embassy Deputy Heads of Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Nay Pyi Taw.	13
28-10-2018	Deputy Director General U Thant Zaw and Director U Tun Tun Win	Presentation on the “Anti-Corruption Law and Rules” in monthly seminars and workshops organized by Commerce Graduates’ Association (Myanmar) at Union Auditor General Office, Yangon.	200
31-10-2018	Commissioner U Han Nyunt	Senior-level Officials Management Training No. 4 (Upper Myanmar)	32
31-10-2018	Assistant Director U Aye Min Thaung	Deputy Administrators/Staff Officers Capacity Building Training No.2 (Mingalardon Tsp., Yangon)	133
29-11-2018	Deputy Director General U Thant Zaw	District/Township Administrators/ Directors Capacity Building Training No.1 (Mingalardon Tsp., Yangon)	60
3-12-2018	Commissioner U Han Nyunt	Senior-level Officials Management Training No. 12 (Lower Myanmar)	36

Workshops on Corruption Prevention

64. With the collaboration of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Magway Region Government, the Anti-Corruption Commission organized a workshop on “Business Development and Ethics” on 17 November 2018 in Magway. The Chairman of the Commission, Chief Minister of Magway Region, Commissioners of ACC, Magway Regional Ministers, Regional Parliamentarians, representatives from UNDP, officials from regional, district and township level government departments, responsible persons from economic, social and administrative organizations in various level, town elders and invited guests, totally over 400 people attended the Workshop.



65. With the collaboration of UNODC and UNDP, the Commission organized the International Anti-Corruption Day Commemorative Ceremony on 6 December 2018 at Rose Garden Hotel, Yangon. The opening ceremony was followed by the Forum on “Enhance Accountability to Prevent Corruption”. The Chairman of the Commission, Yangon Region Chief Minister, Speaker of Yangon Region Hluttaw, Commissioners of ACC, Yangon Region Ministers, Chairmen and Secretaries of Hluttaw Affairs Committees, Economist U Myint, Professor Dr. Aung Tun Thet, representatives from UNDP and UNODC, officials from regional and district level government departments, CSOs, post graduate students and university students from Ministry of Education, news media, and staff from ACC Office, all together around 380 people attended the Forum.



Dialogue with Union of Myanmar Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industries (UMFCCI)

66. The Anti-Corruption Commission and Union of Myanmar Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industries (UMFCCI) jointly organized the dialogue on “Developing Code of Conduct on Business Integrity” at the UMFCCI Head Office in Yangon. All together about 200 people attended the dialogue.



Discussion on Tender Procedures

67. The Anti-Corruption Commission, Magway Region Government and UNDP jointly organized the workshop on “Business Development and Ethics” on 17 November 2018 in Magway. Discussions on the President's Office Directive No. (1/2017), focusing tender procedures to be followed by government departments/organizations in construction, procurement of goods and services, rental and sales were broadly made.

Introductory Workshop on Asset Declaration

68. Introductory Workshop on Asset Declaration under chapter 8 of Anti-Corruption Law was conducted with the technical support of UNODC on 13-14 June 2018 at ACC office. Commissioners and a number of 30 staff of ACC office attended the Workshop.

Public Disclosure relating to Corruption Prevention

Joint Declaration on Cooperation for Anti-Corruption

69. The Chairman of the Commission and the Chairman of UMFCCI signed and issued the Joint Declaration on Cooperation for Anti-Corruption on 2 July 2018 at UMFCCI Head Office, Yangon. The Declaration is attached as Annex (B).

Notification on Developing Business Ethics

70. To develop principally strong business ethics and appropriate control measures in business organizations for prevention of corruption, Notification No. (14/2018) as attached as Annex (C) was issued on 19 October 2018.

Establishment of Corruption Prevention Unit

71. Given the requirement to establish and implement Corruption Prevention Unit in ACC and similar CPUs in government departments/organizations as per Action No. (5) under Thematic Area (1) of Anti-Corruption Strategy Plan (2018-2019), a pilot plan to establish CPUs in (14) Union level Ministries is being materialized with the approval of the Union Cabinet.

Chapter (4)

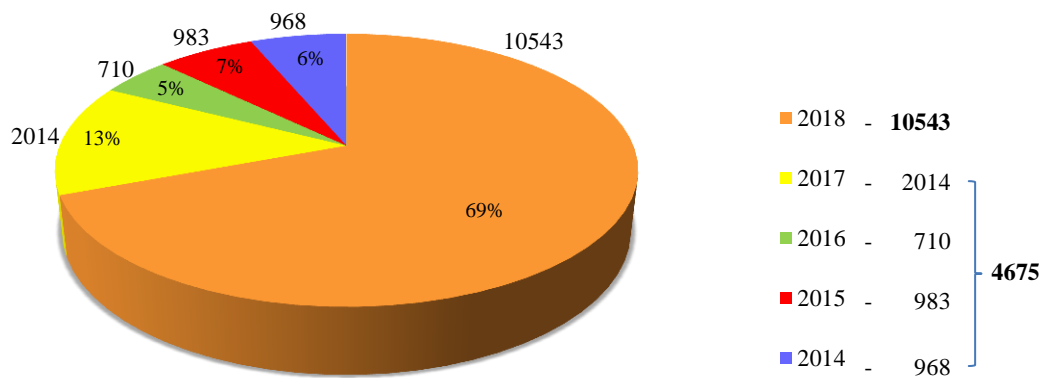
Investigation and Prosecution

Handling of Complaints

Receipt of Complaints

72. A total number of complaints received in 2018 was 10,543. Annual receipt of complaints from 2014 to 2018 was as followed:

Receipt of Complaints on Annual Basis



73. Receipt of complaints on Region/State basis in 2018 was as followed:

Sr. No.	Region/State	Number of Complaints
1	Nay Pyi Taw	396
2	Kachin State	186
3	Kayah State	14
4	Kayin State	145
5	Chin State	87
6	Sagaing Region	885
7	Tanintharyi Region	174
8	Bago Region	1181
9	Magway Region	591
10	Mandalay Region	1877
11	Mon State	482
12	Yangon Region	2452
13	Rakhine State	312
14	Shan State	530
15	Ayeyarwady Region	1231
Total		10543

74. Complaints received by the Commission were classified into (4) types.

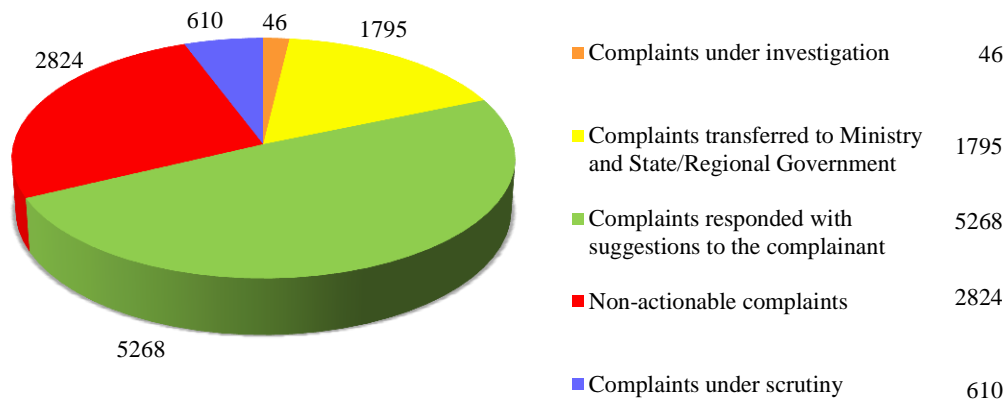
Sr. No.	Receipt of Complaints	Quantity
1	Assignment by the President of the Union, Speaker of Pyithu Hluttaw, Speaker of Amyothar Hluttaw	63
2	Reporting directly to the Commission	8652
3	Sending copy of complaint to the Commission	1798
4	Anonymous complaints	30

75. Complaints received by the Commission were categorized into (7) groups based on its description.

Sr. No.	Description in the Complaint	Quantity
1	Reporting of corruption conduct	46
2	Misconduct in management/administration	1883
3	Land Management	1917
4	Judicial matters	1690
5	Personal misconduct	4297
6	Withdrawal of complaints	19
7	Miscellaneous	691

Scrutiny of Complaints

76. Complaints received in 2018:



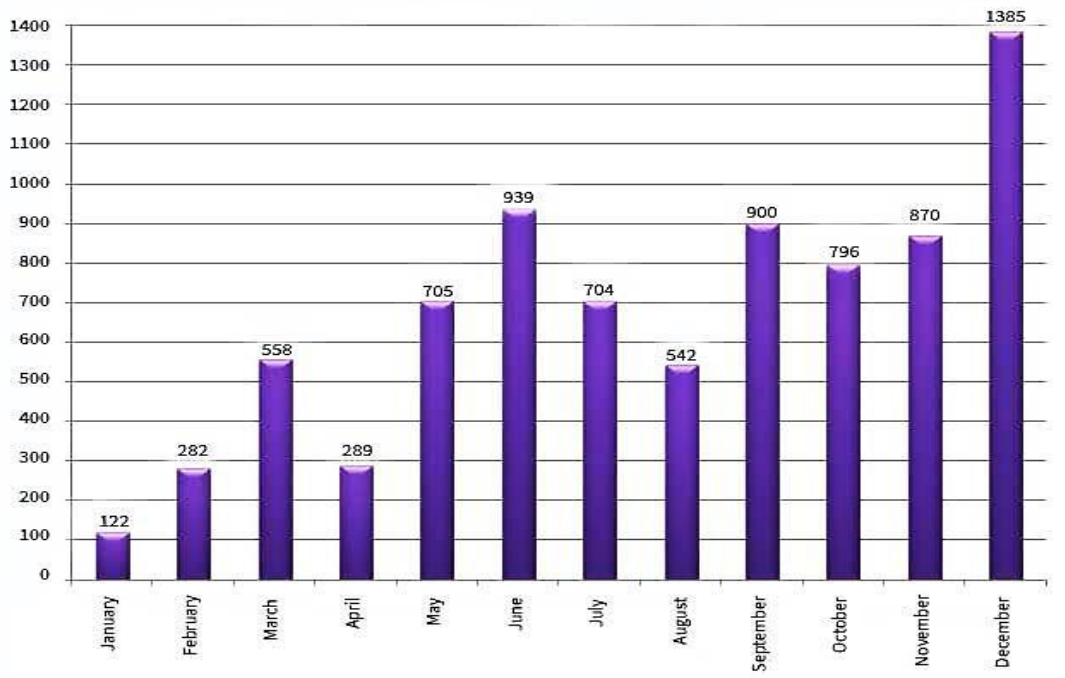
Transferring of Complaints

77. Complaints which are irrelevant to the Anti-Corruption Law but are related to management, administration, land and court matters were forwarded to the concerned departments/organizations for execution as necessary. Following Table shows total number of transferred complaints as of 31 December 2018.

Sr. No.	Department/Organization	Number of Complaints
1	The Supreme Court of the Union	104
2	Ministry of Home Affairs	249
3	Ministry of Defence	8
4	Ministry of Border Affairs	3
5	Ministry of Information	3
6	Ministry of Religious Affairs and Culture	8
7	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation	107
8	Ministry of Transport and Communications	17
9	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation	36
10	Ministry of Electricity and Energy	17
11	Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population	29
12	Ministry of Commerce	3
13	Ministry of Education	51
14	Ministry of Health and Sports	29
15	Ministry of Planning and Finance	12
16	Ministry of Construction	7
17	Ministry of Hotels and Tourism	2
18	Union Attorney General Office	22
19	Union Auditor General Office	4
20	Nay Pyi Taw Council	31
21	Kachin State Government	9
22	Kayah State Government	1
23	Kayin State Government	12
24	Chin State Government	22
25	Sagaing Region Government	102
26	Tanintharyi Region Government	23
27	Bago Region Government	155
28	Magway Region Government	78
29	Mandalay Region Government	168
30	Mon State Government	43
31	Yangon Region Government	197
32	Rakhine State Government	29
33	Shan State Government	35
34	Ayeyarwady Region Government	161
35	Yangon City Development Committee	8
36	Mandalay City Development Committee	1
37	Bar Council	3
38	Investment Commission	2
39	Central Farmland Management Body (CFMB)	3
40	Human Rights Commission	1
Total		1795

Response to the Complainants

78. Amidst the complaints directly reported to the Commission, 8092 complaints were responded with suggestions to the complainants.



Receiving Complainants for Discussion

79. Regarding complaints irrelevant with corruption, the Commission transfers them to the relevant department/organization for necessary action and responses to each complainant on not taken action by the Commission and suggestions for necessary action are made. 72 complainants were received in Nay Pyi Taw for consultation.

Investigation and Prosecution

80. Investigated and prosecuted by their respective positions/ranks in 2018 were as follows:

Sr. No.	Position/Rank	Quantity
1	Political Post Holders	1
2	Senior Officials	9
3	Officials	13
4	Non-Officials	17
5	Public Servants	6
Total		46

81. The following table shows the investigated and prosecuted persons in their respective positions/ranks in 2014-2017.

Sr. No.	Position/Rank	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	Political Post Holders				
2	Senior Officials		1		
3	Officials	4		4	8
4	Non-Officials	1	1	7	8
5	Public Servants	1	2	1	12
Total		6	4	12	28

82. The following table shows disciplinary actions taken on the complaints referred under sub-section 30(b) of the Anti-Corruption Law:

Sr. No.	Position /Rank	Action Taken										Total (persons)
		Warning in written form	Suspension of Increment	Suspension of Promotion	Reduction of pay scale	Demotion	Termination	Dismissal	Reduced Pension	Reduction of police service	Informing to take action	
1	Political Post Holders											
2	Officials	5	2	6	2	1			1		2	19
3	Non-Officials	6	10	12		6	3	2		8	5	52
4	Public Servants	3					1					4
Total		14	12	18	2	7	4	2	1	8	7	75

83. The list of Investigated complaints and witness examinations is as follows:

Sr. No.	Formation of Investigation Team Order No.	Place of Investigation	Number of Witness investigated
1	(2/2018)	Ayeyarwady Region, Hinthada	10
2	(3/2018)	Bago Region, Taungoo	39
3	(4/2018)	Bago Region, Tharyarwady	23

Sr. No.	Formation of Investigation Team Order No.	Place of Investigation	Number of Witness investigated
4	(5/2018) (8/2018)	Nay Pyi Taw, Anti-Corruption Commission Office, Yangon Region, Kyauktada Township	40
5	(6/2018)	Rakhine State, Ngapali	18
6	(7/2018)	Yangon Region, Bahan Township	37
7	(9/2018)	Nay Pyi Taw, Anti-Corruption Commission Office	3
8	(10/2018)	Nay Pyi Taw, Anti-Corruption Commission Office	26
9	(11/2018)	Sagaing Region, Min Kin Township	22
10	(12/2018)	Ayeyarwady Region, Pathein Township Nay Pyi Taw, Anti-Corruption Commission Office	27
11	(13/2018)	Nay Pyi Taw, Anti-Corruption Commission Office	12
12	(14/2018)	Nay Pyi Taw, Anti-Corruption Commission Office, Yangon Region	14
13	(17/2018)	Yangon Region, Yankin Township	33
14	(18/2018)	Rakhine State, Kyauktaw Township	29
15	(19/2018)	Sagaing Region, Monywa	20
16	(20/2018)	Nay Pyi Taw, Anti-Corruption Commission Office, Ayeyarwady Region, Phyar Pon	35
17	(21/2018)	Yangon Region, Bahan Township	106
18	(22/2018)	Nay Pyi Taw, Anti-Corruption Commission Office, Bago Region, Taungoo	25
19	(23/2018)	Bago Region, Thonese	18
20	(24/2018)	Nay Pyi Taw, Anti-Corruption Commission Office, Yangon Region	23
21	(26/2018)	Mandalay Region, Bureau of Special Investigation Office	25
22	(27/2018)	Bago Region, Thonese	13
23	(28/2018)	Bago Region, Moe Nyo	18
24	(29/2018)	Yangon Region, Kyauktada Township	61
25	(30/2018)	Mandalay Region	62
26	(31/2018)	Nay Pyi Taw, Anti-Corruption Commission Office, Mandalay Region	50
27	(33/2018)	Nay Pyi Taw, Anti-Corruption Commission Office Rakhine State, Sittwe	40

Sr. No.	Formation of Investigation Team Order No.	Place of Investigation	Number of Witness investigated
28	(34/2018)	Nay Pyi Taw, Anti-Corruption Commission Office Rakhine State, Thantwe	9
29	(35/2018)	Nay Pyi Taw, Anti-Corruption Commission Office Rakhine State, Thantwe	10
30	(36/2018)	Yangon Region, Tarmwe Township	50
31	(39/2018)	Ayeyarwady Region, Hintada Township, Nga Thaing Chaung	31
32	(40/2018)	Yangon Region, Bahan Township	11
33	(42/2018)	Nay Pyi Taw, Anti-Corruption Commission Office Yangon Region, Tarmwe Township Mandalay Region, Aung Myae Tharzan Township	13
34	(43/2018)	Rakhine State, Gwa	13
35	(45/2018) (46/2018)	Rakhine State, Gwa	69
36	(48/2018)	Bago Region, Tharyarwady	25
37	(49/2018)	Yangon Region, Mhawbi	41
Total			1,101

Investigation and Prosecution under Credible Information

84. In the criminal regular case No. 34/2018 filed by plaintiff U Thant Zin Oo against the suspects Than Htut Aung @ Thar Gyi and two others at the Yangon Eastern District Court for the death of celebrity Aung Ye Htwe, Yangon Eastern District Court passed the judgment of withdrawal. The Anti-Corruption Commission made investigations, as credible information. Upon findings on investigation, Yangon Region Advocate General U Han Htoo, Yangon Region Prosecutor U Thein Zaw, District Prosecutor U Ko Ko Lay, Deputy District Prosecutor Daw Thit Thit Khin, Deputy District Judge U Aung Kyi and Police Lieutenant Chit Ko Ko (ID No. La 166954) were prosecuted at the Yangon Region High Court as liable to legal action under Anti-Corruption Law.

Disciplinary Actions Taken by Union Ministries and Region/State Governments on the Transferred Complaints

85. Followings are disciplinary actions taken by Union Ministries and Region/State Governments on (1795) numbers of transferred complaints under sub-section 16 (k) of the Anti-Corruption Law.

Sr. No.	Dept. /Org.	Written Warning	Recorded Warning	Suspension Of Increment	Suspension of Promotion	Reduction of Pay Scale	Demotion	Transfer	Termination	Dismissal	Subject to Police Regulations	Reduction of Police Services Life	Police Custody	Departmental Procedures	State Property Protection Act	Total
1	The Supreme Court of the Union	1														1
2	Ministry of Home Affairs	14	46		4		13			3	58	9	2			149
3	Ministry of Religious Affairs and Culture	1														1
4	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation	27		6	3	1	18			7						62
5	Ministry of Transport and Communications	6	1	4	2	4	4			2						23
6	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation	55		17	1	8	6	1								88
7	Ministry of Electricity and Energy	3			2	2	1			2						10
8	Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population	9	5	3			3									20
9	Ministry of Education	22					4	1						7		34
10	Ministry of Health and Sports	2						1		1						4
11	Ministry of Construction	2														2
12	Union Attorney General Office				3			2								5
13	Union Auditor General Office				2											2

Sr. No.	Dept. /Org.	Written Warning	Recorded Warning	Suspension Of Increment	Suspension of Promotion	Reduction of Pay Scale	Demotion	Transfer	Termination	Dismissal	Subject to Police Regulations	Reduction of Police Services Life	Police Custody	Departmental Procedures	State Property Protection Act	Total
14	Nay Pyi Taw Council		3			1										4
15	Kachin State Government		1													1
16	Kayin State Government							1			1					2
17	Sagaing Region Government	1														1
18	Tanintharyi Region Government		2													2
19	Bago Region Government	2	15		1		2	1	10				8			39
20	Magway Region Government	1	5					3								9
21	Mandalay Region Government		10				4	1						1	4	20
22	Mon State Government	3	1		1				1					3		9
23	Yangon Region Government	1	18						6							25
24	Rakhine State Government								1					2		3
25	Shan State Government							1								1
26	Ayeyarwady Region Government	1	10						5		3					19
Total		151	117	27	22	16	48	15	27	15	61	9	3	21	4	536

Confiscation of Proceeds from Corruption

86. Kyats 30.89 million and US\$ 4.003 million were seized as the State Property in 2018.

Sr. No.	Description	Confiscated Amount
1	Loss of State-owned money from timber auction of Myanmar Timber Enterprise in Monywa, Sagaing Region	20 million Kyats
2	Loss of State-owned money from land compensation of Myanma Railways project in Eastern Dagon Tsp., Yangon	10.89 million Kyats

Sr. No.	Description	Confiscated Amount
3	Debitted amount to the State Fund Account of training funds of overseas companies on the surrender of the blocks after termination of joint venture with Myanma Oil and Gas Enterprise	USD 1,815,642.26
4	Debitted taxes of Petro Vietnam Exploration Production (PVEP) Company jointly ventured with Myanma Oil and Gas Enterprise	USD 2,187,618.0

Chapter (5)

Evaluation on the Outcomes of 2018 Action Plan and
Formulation of next Action Plan

Development of Policy and Legal Frameworks

87. By amending the Anti-Corruption Law for the fourth time, the definition of corruption becomes broader; loss and damage of state-owned monies and properties are actionable; enabling to issue orders to private entities for compliance of codes of conduct; enabling to take action on credible information; empowering the Commission to give advice to public organizations and thus legal infrastructure is more strengthened.

88. In pursuing the strategic goals of the Commission, Code of Conduct covering (6) basic principles of the Commission and its staff was developed and disclosed to the public that it increases public understanding and confidence.

Prevention and Education

89. Introducing corruption prevention and education programs in basic education primary schools for the knowledge of school children, organizing awareness workshops in Regions/States, issuing notifications for private entities to formulate and comply codes of conduct, broadcasting more edutainment short stories in newspapers and television programs, awareness raising on tender procedures to be followed by government departments/organizations in construction, procurement of goods and services, rental and sales for their cautions and to be free from corruption, enhance knowledge of integrity, ethics, accountability and responsibility among youths, business, private and administration sectors.

90. The Commission has been carrying out corruption prevention, awareness raising and combatting with the aim to effectively protect monies and properties of the State and interests of the citizens. Even in highly transparent EU countries, loss of interests of the State-owned economic corporations and loss of public funds by corruption is observed as still high. In those countries, the amount of government procurement through tendering process is about 20% of total GDP of EU. The scholars estimated that loss of public funds in 2010 due to corruption in tender processes was as high as 13% of total estimated budget.

91. The President's Office issued Directive No. (1/2017) on 10 April 2017 that direct tender procedures to be followed by government departments/organizations in construction, procurement of goods and services, rental and sales. Costs of machineries and office equipment, other expenses and maintenance expenses under current expenditure are transparent and obviously calculable and thus, consequences of corruption are preventable. Because of the huge budget amount, project size and interests are large, tenders for projects and works under capital budget, tenders using foreign funds, tender projects under international investments can have big impact on economic, social and political conditions of the country. The Commission, with the collaboration of internal and external academics has initiated research on loss of state-owned monies and properties by corruption in tender

processes, organizes awareness raising trainings and participates in forums for experience and technical exchange.

92. Capital expenditure budget estimates for the Union in 2018-2019 FY is about 6,314 billion kyats, which is 26% of total budget estimates. Analysis of Union budget increasing trend in last 5 years indicates country's budget deficit is increasing yearly. According to present approved budget estimates in 2018-2019 FY, budget deficit was up to 4,778 billion kyats. The cause of the budget deficit is due to increase in capital expenditure for the projects, therefore, it is important to reduce budget wastage and to execute for the realization of people-centered development outcomes. In light of this, it is observed that for their successful tendering works, government departments/organizations should have fair and right competition practices for cost-effectiveness with good results, capacity for careful analysis and assessment of the tender works, and enhancement of educative trainings for evaluating possible corruption potentials.

Investigation to take Action

93. According to the 4th Amendment of the Anti-Corruption Law, the Commission could investigate and prosecute officials, staff, senior-level officials and political post holders. On the other hand, the Commission creates more opportunities for the general public to report acts of corruption, responds its suggestions to the complainants, receives personally for consultation, scrutinizes complaints to handle in time daily, and thus, the Commission is progressively obtaining public interests and confidence which in turn increases the receipt of complaints and information.

Internal and International Cooperation

94. Enhancement of international cooperation can be noted in the following Table:

Sr. No.	Description	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	Courtesy Calls made by organizations	4	6	5	32	62
2	Attendance of meetings, workshops, trainings abroad	3	9	10	19	23
3	In-country workshops	1	1	-	4	9
4	Bilateral MOUs	-	1	-	1	2
5	Symposiums	-	-	-	-	1
6	Forums	-	-	-	-	2
Total		8	17	15	53	93

95. Upon enhancement of cooperation and coordination between the Commission and relevant government departments/organizations, the complaints transferred by the Commission are given more attention.

Sr. No.	Prosecution under Anti-Corruption Law	Disciplinary Action Taken on Transferred Complaints		Total
		Civil Service Personnel Law	Myanmar Police Force Maintenance of Discipline Law	
2014	6	22	-	28
2015	4	20	-	24
2016	12	16	2	30
2017	28	25	2	55
2018	46	63	13	122

Corruption Perception Survey

96. To be able to assess corruption on public service delivery as per activities under Commission's Anti-Corruption Strategy Plan, the Commission contracted with a third party which is Access to Justice Initiative (A2JI) to do survey on corruption unbiasedly and transparently in 4 areas namely - **public perception, public opinion, transparency and accountability** - in selected places from October to December 2018.

97. **Public Opinion Polls:** Public opinion on corruption prevention were surveyed by interviewing (100) persons in each State/Region, totally (1330) persons from (13) Regions/States except Chin State. {Annexes (D) to (D-7)}

(a) **Knowledge of corruption**

- ❖ Public understanding on acts of corruption
- ❖ Public perceptions on arising of corruptions
- ❖ Root causes of corruption
- ❖ Government responses against corruption
- ❖ Public perception on corruption and development of the country
- ❖ Public perception on Anti-Corruption Commission

(b) **Public opinion on government departments/organizations relating to corruption**

- ❖ departments/organizations that are prone to corruption most

- ❖ evaluating corruption index by department/organization
- ❖ behaviour amounting to corruption

(c) **Public opinion on complaints against corruption and potential cooperation**

- ❖ Reporting acts of corruption
- ❖ Cooperation for combatting corruption

98. **Public Perception:** In order to survey public perception on corruption, (100) persons from 5 Regions - Ayeyarwady, Tanintharyi, Yangon, Magway, Sagaing - and Kachin, Kayin and Mon States, (800) persons were interviewed about **forms of corruption in public service delivery and root causes. {Annex (D-8) to (D-11)}**

99. **Transparency:** Findings upon interviews based on transparency of departmental procedures in construction, fisheries and forest sectors were conducted with (50) business people from Ayeyarwady, Tanintharyi, Yangon, Magway and Sagaing Regions with the rate of (10) persons from each Region. It was found out that departmental procedures are still complex and have to undergo hierarchical approvals; clear information on technical specifications are necessary in tender documents; independent experts are required in tender evaluation; informing only to the nearest; weak in releasing tender regulations and necessary information; requiring third party monitoring and evaluation; lack of complaint mechanism for corruption; non-compliance of laws and procedures; awarding without competition; supporting the shared tendering among the bidders instead of fair competition; and weakness in transparency leading towards possible conflict of interests.

100. **Accountability:** The findings of the interviews with (28) responsible personnel from (9) Union Ministries that have the most public service delivery are as follows:

- (a) Use of official position for personal interest, promotions and transfers of the staff not applying laws and procedures;
- (b) Weak in support of administrative facilities, corruption due to inadequate wages and salary;
- (c) Need of corruption-reducing methods such as maintaining education programs and exercising reward & punishment system rather than penalization;
- (d) Complexity of public services delivery procedures;
- (e) Weak in implementation of law and procedures enabling internal check and balance in reduction of corruption processes.

101. Though most of the people do not precisely understand corruption, it is obvious that acts of corruption are undesired in the society. They sometimes want to offer bribe for timely delivery of essential public services, many people also fully believed that corruption can be combatted with the strength of the public. That is a great support for the Commission. Corruption can be reduced by having rule of law and accountability, facilitating for complaints of corruption by enhancing effective actions and education activities to deter corruption, maintaining awareness programs and rewarding non-corrupted

persons and creating an environment of honouring that spirit, and also appropriate increase in salary can be supportive for corruption combatting. And thus, the findings are relevant to the policies and goals of the Commission.

Condition of Corruption Index

102. According to Corruption Perception Index (CPI) released by Transparency International (TI), Myanmar’s annual score and index are as follows. Scoring went down (1) and ranking (2) in 2018.

Year	Score	Rank	Number of Countries
2012	15	172	176
2013	21	157	177
2014	21	156	175
2015	22	147	168
2016	28	136	176
2017	30	130	180
2018	29	132	180

Formulation of 2019 Action Plan

103. The Commission will be implementing the following activities in corruption prevention, education and combating:

- ❖ **Development of policy framework**
 - Endeavor to formulate national anti-corruption strategy.
- ❖ **Strengthening legal framework**
 - Develop the Whistleblower Protection Law;
 - Enhance law enforcement;
 - Develop new Anti-Corruption Rules.
- ❖ **Nationwide prevention of corruption**
 - Establish and assign Corruption Prevention Units (CPUs) and collaborate according to Sections 21(c)(3), 44 and 45 of the Anti-Corruption Law;
 - Organize training workshops for the implementation of asset declaration by persons in authority under Chapter (8) of the Anti-Corruption Law, 2013.
- ❖ **Nationwide enhancement of integrity and corruption awareness**
 - Conduct integrity-enhancement and awareness raising programs on anti-corruption for the inclusion of all stakeholders;
 - Organize seminars to enhance business ethics in States and Regions;

- Produce short TV dramas, flyers, articles, short stories, cartoons on corruption prevention and education; arrange regular media access to ensure media friendliness;
- Promote public relations;
- Promote social accountability by having grievance mechanism by the general public.

❖ **Institutional capacity development**

- Recruit staff in line with new set-up of the Commission Office;
- Open branch offices in Yangon and Mandalay Regions.

❖ **Capacity Building**

- Organize in-country management trainings, refresher trainings and basic trainings for various levels from low level staff to senior-level official;
- Organize trainings, workshops and symposiums in cooperation with UNODC and UNDP, and under bilateral programmes.

❖ **International cooperation in corruption prevention and law enforcement**

- Arranging of bilateral MOUs for cooperation in corruption prevention;
- Hosting bilateral formal working meetings;
- Preparations for 15th SEA-PAC Principals Meeting in Thailand and 14th SEA-PAC Secretariat Meeting in Singapore;
- Participate inter-governmental meetings and thematic meetings organized by UNODC;
- Receive country visit for the 2nd cycle of UNCAC Implementation review mechanism (2016-2020);
- Consultation on country review report (draft) and coordinate for the release of Country Review Report;
- Organize in-country trainings and workshops with the technical support of UNODC and UNDP;
- Arrange official study visits to Asian Countries with the support of UNODC and UNDP;
- Coordinate with relevant departments for the commemoration of International Anti-Corruption Day in collaboration with UNODC and UNDP, celebrate International Anti-Corruption Day in Myanmar, record-taking and translation.
- Translation of the Anti-Corruption Law and the Anti-Corruption Rules into English language and publication with the support of UNODC.

❖ **Monitoring and evaluation**

- Conduct relevant surveys

❖ **Developing 2020 Action Plan of the Commission**

❖ **Public reporting**

Conclusion

104. In fighting against corruption as the national responsibility, the Anti-Corruption Commission is dedicated to carry out the six objectives under the Anti-Corruption Law as our mission as assigned by our citizens.

105. Being an organization responsible to monitor and administer the interests of the citizens in the realization of the objectives, the values and standards such as integrity, independence, accountability, transparency, fairness and inclusiveness together with the rule of law and the prosperity of the general public are placed on top.

106. It is humbly stated that the Commission will work hard with the People together to foster the culture of zero tolerance on corruption across the country.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Aung Kyi", written over a diagonal line.

Aung Kyi
Chairman

Dated: 1 March 2019

Annexes



Annex (A)

Notification on Prevention of Corruption

Tenders are usually called for construction, procurement of goods and services, rental and sales of assets in government departments/organizations. Have you already known the important facts in the tender procedures?



The President Office issued tender procedures in Directive No. (1/2017)
- To prevent loss of the State budget



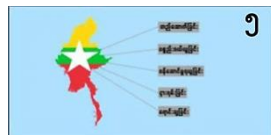
- for not to occur acts of corruption
- for not to monopolize the tender and manipulate the price by either individual or a group



To be proper and fair competition
- Transparency, accountability, responsibility



To ensure effective and efficient construction, procurement of goods and services, rental and sales benefited to the country and the People



Following Tender Committees shall be systematically formed:
- Tender Committee
- Threshold Price Calculation Committee
- Tender Receiving and Scrutinizing Committee shall be formed and allocated their duties as per requirement.



- In order to run the tender process,
- Make sure of whether required fund are secured.
 - Prepare and submit a procurement plan for approval
 - Prepare tender documents, including contractual documents
 - Invite tenders and make tender advertisements
 - Scrutiny and evaluate tenders, submit reports with the recommendations for awarding of contract
 - Prepare and negotiate for contract
 - Payment scheme including contract management, etc.



To declare the tender winners, firstly tender shall be opened at the designated place and time by designated mean in front of the tenderers.



Tender process shall be systematically handled.

Out of many tenderers who passed the prequalification and evaluation of proposed technical specifications, the tenderer who submit the lowest financial proposal will be selected and win/lose status will be determined.



To ensure transparency, the winning tenderer shall be officially declared at the tendering Ministry's website and awarded the contract.

Unsuccessful tenderers will be formally notified and allowed to take out the bid security within (7) days from the date of notice.



All tender processes shall be recorded and kept the following records at least (3) years.

- The received tender proposals
- Tender evaluation report
- Minutes of Tender Committee
- the signed contract
- Payment terms and related information
- Acknowledgement of receipt of payment
- Other associated documents, etc.

One should clearly understand that loss of state-owned monies and properties due to violation of the President Office's Directive No. (1/2017) will be taken into action under corruption offence.



Therefore, precise compliance to tender procedures (1/2017) will not cause to corruption.





Declaration on Anti-Corruption Cooperation

We, the Anti-Corruption Commission of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar (ACC) and the Republic of the Union of Myanmar Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry (UMFCCI) have agreed as follows:

We recognize that corruption impedes economic sustainability and development, threatens social security and fairness, undermines the rule of law and erodes government accountability, as well as public trust;

We affirm our continued commitments to combat corruption across all sectors, through upholding the values of transparency, accountability, integrity, solidarity, courage, justice and democracy;

We commend the ACC for guiding us in strengthening our resolve to effectively fight corruption;

Together, we hereby call for more concerted efforts through the following actions:

- Looking anew at the potential of enhancing cooperation to fight corruption through the use of existing national and international legal instruments such as Anti-Corruption Law, 2013 and the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC)
- Establishing networks for sharing information and exchanging best practices
- Strengthening links with UN Global Compact Network Myanmar
- Establishing Code of Conduct for all members of UMFCCI
- Undertaking capacity development to raise awareness of ways of combating corruption in all its forms.

Done in Yangon on 2 July 2018.

U Zaw Min Win
President

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry
(UMFCCI)

U Aung Kyi
Chairman

The Anti-Corruption Commission of the
Republic of the Union of Myanmar
(ACC Myanmar)



The Republic of the Union of Myanmar

The Anti-Corruption Commission
The Notification Order No. (14/2018)
The 10th Waxing Day of Thadingyut, M.E. 1380
(19 October 2018)

Designating basic principles for preparation and practice of principally sound business ethics and appropriate internal control measures related to corruption prevention in private entities

The Anti-Corruption Commission hereby issues the Notification according to sub-section 72(b) of the Anti-Corruption Law, 2013.

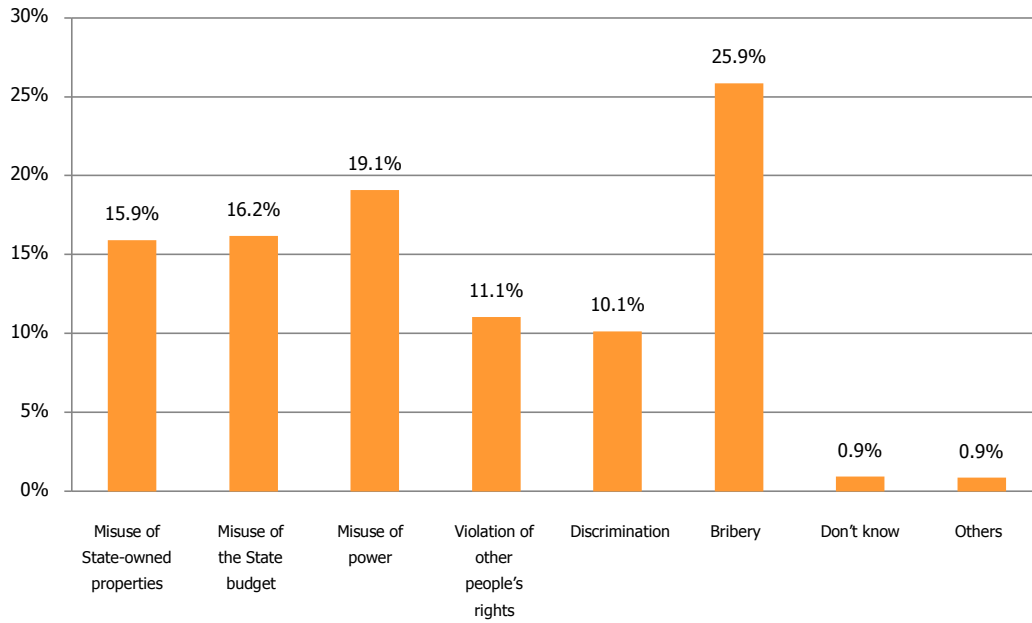
1. Sub-section 16(q) of the Anti-Corruption Law indicates one of the duties of the Commission as “Issuing an order to any private entities to be developed and applied a work-related code of conduct strongly based on the preventive corruption”.
2. Accordingly, the Commission hereby designate the following principles to be based not only in preparation and practices of principally sound business ethics but also in taking appropriate internal control measures to prevent corruption in private entities:
 - (a) To set up strong and effective policy for the fight against corruption and to get the commitment of highest management on the policy;
 - (b) To effectively assess, identify and evaluate on corruption risk assessment;
 - (c) To take more precise and comprehensive measures in vulnerable and high risk of corruptions;
 - (d) To include not only one’s own business but also all other linking value change processes into the fight against corruption;
 - (e) To keep records and accounts systematically and correctly;
 - (f) To pursue human resources development policy helpful to the fight against corruption;
 - (g) To keep reliable reporting mechanism for enabling to report the doubt of corruption;
 - (h) To keep regular monitoring and evaluation system on activities related to prevention of corruption.

Sd./-
Aung Kyi
Chairman
The Anti-Corruption Commission

Annex (D)

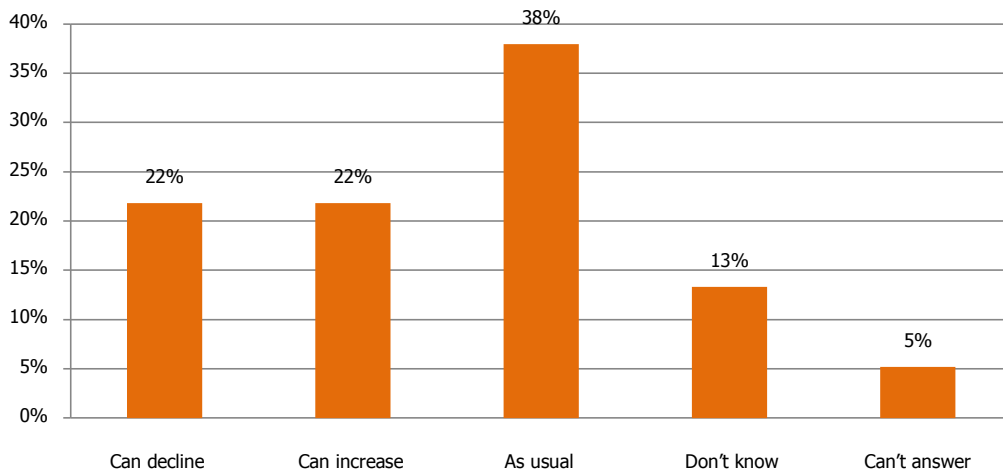
Public perception on arising of corruption in Myanmar

Public understanding on corruption



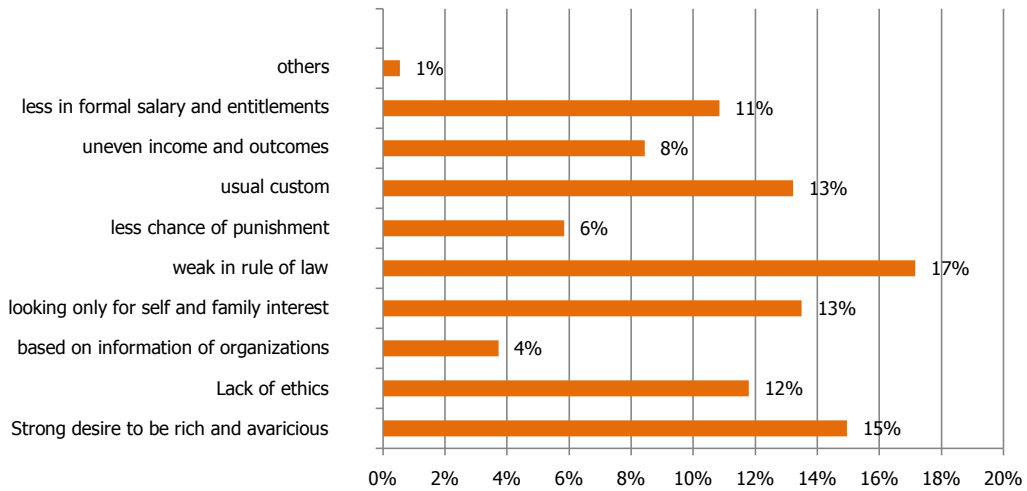
Annex (D-1)

Public perception on current corruption situation



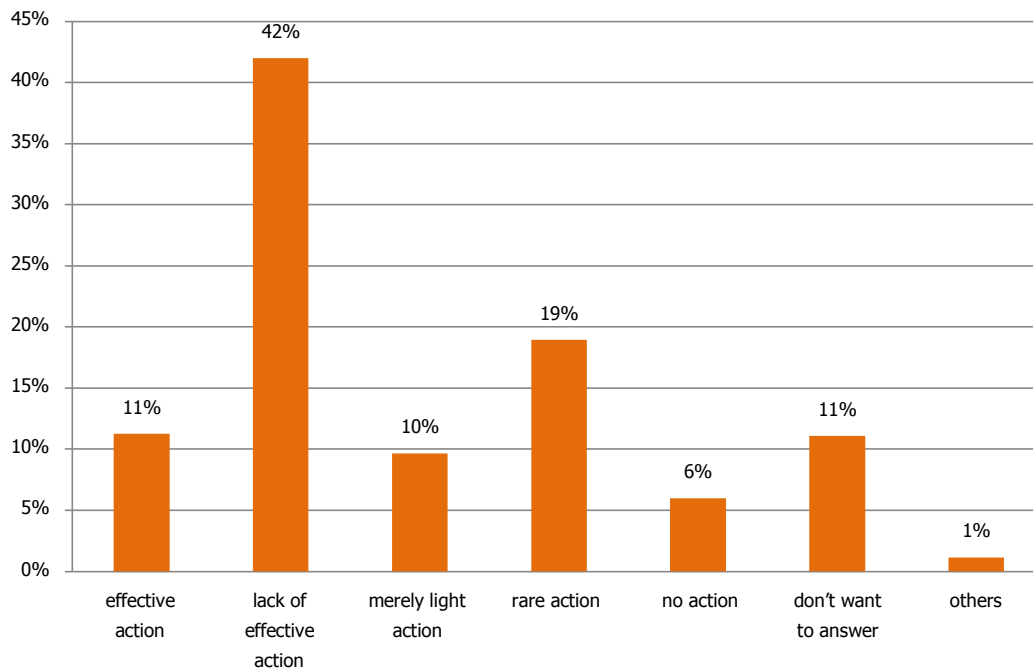
Annex (D-2)

Questioning the root causes of corruptions



Annex (D-3)

Public perception on the state's actions to corrupted persons

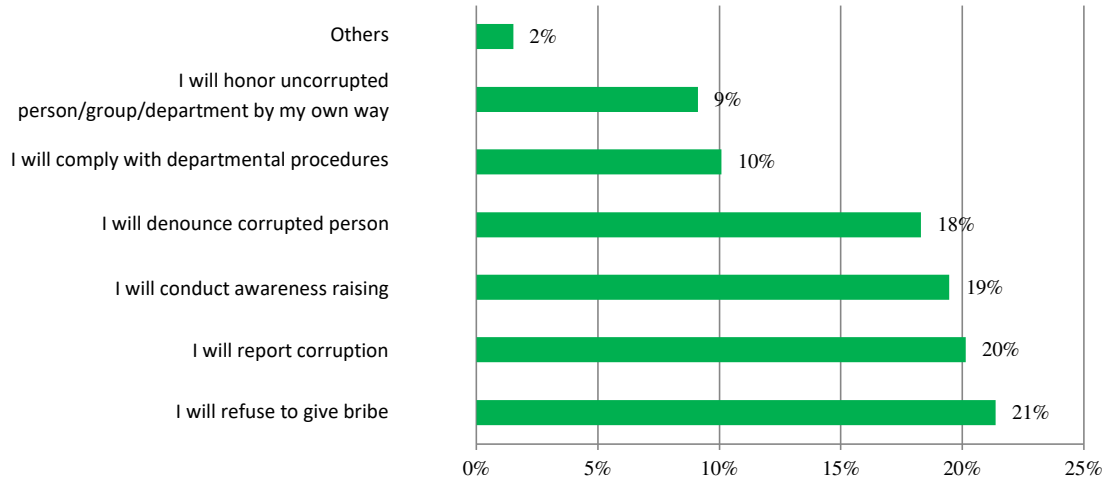


Public perception on the complaints

Description	Agreed	Not Agreed	Neutral	Don't want to answer
No need to report as it is just matter of course	3.16 %	18.81%	9.03%	8.50%
No need to report as it is like a gift.	3.96%	16.02%	11.22%	9.79%
No need to report because it will not make any difference.	7.74%	13.32%	9.10%	9.28%
Many complainants regret for their complaints.	9.02%	8.05%	12.28%	12.34%
People don't know where to report	18.81%	3.42%	6.63%	8.53%
Afraid of consequences of complaint.	16.06%	5.20%	8.68%	8.87%
Don't want to be busy with consequences of complaint.	15.96%	5.42%	8.47%	8.84%
Don't want to report because I have benefited also.	5.23%	12.27%	13.27%	11.66%
No need to report as it is provided for gratitude.	6.14%	11.37%	11.86%	12.15%
Can't complaint because it is difficult to prove.	13.92%	6.12%	9.46%	10.04%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

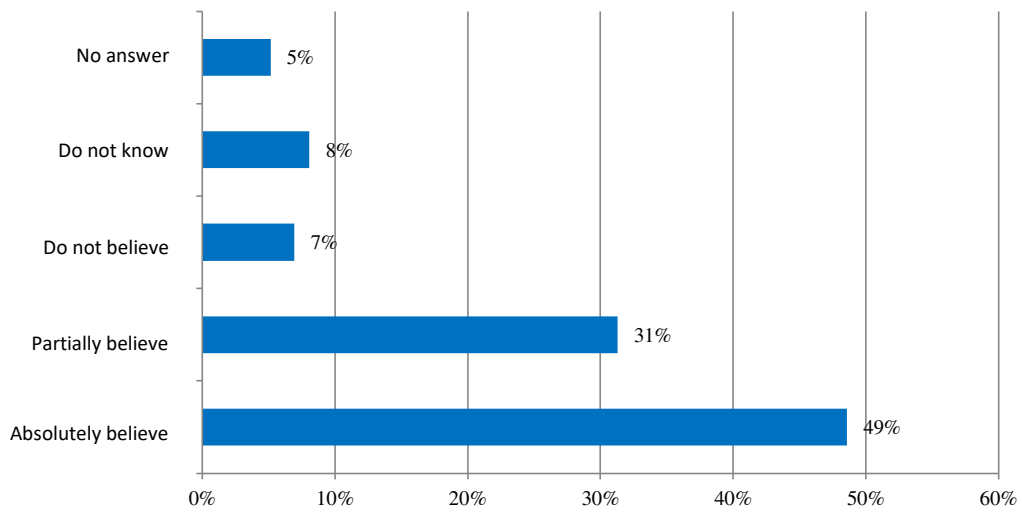
Annex (D-5)

Public desire to counter corruption



Annex (D-6)

Confidence on success of public participation in the fight against corruption

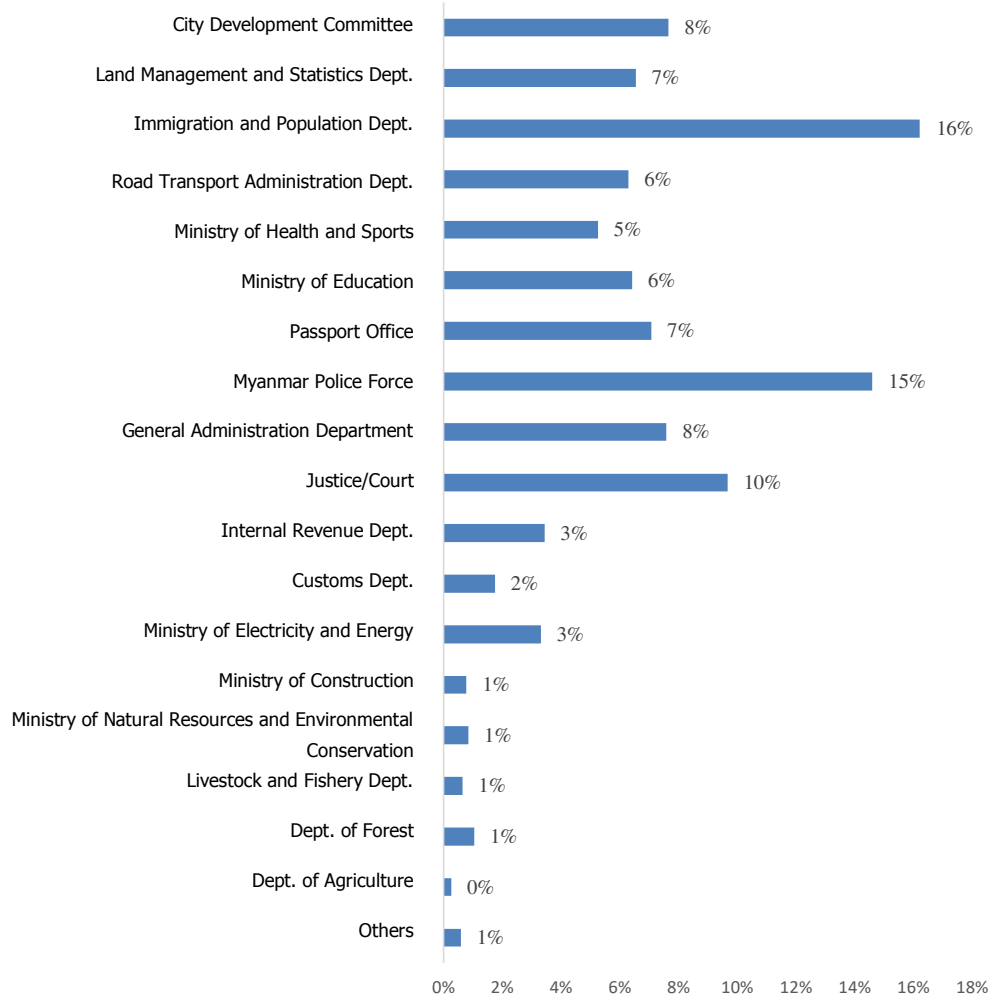


Reasons of giving bribes to government departments

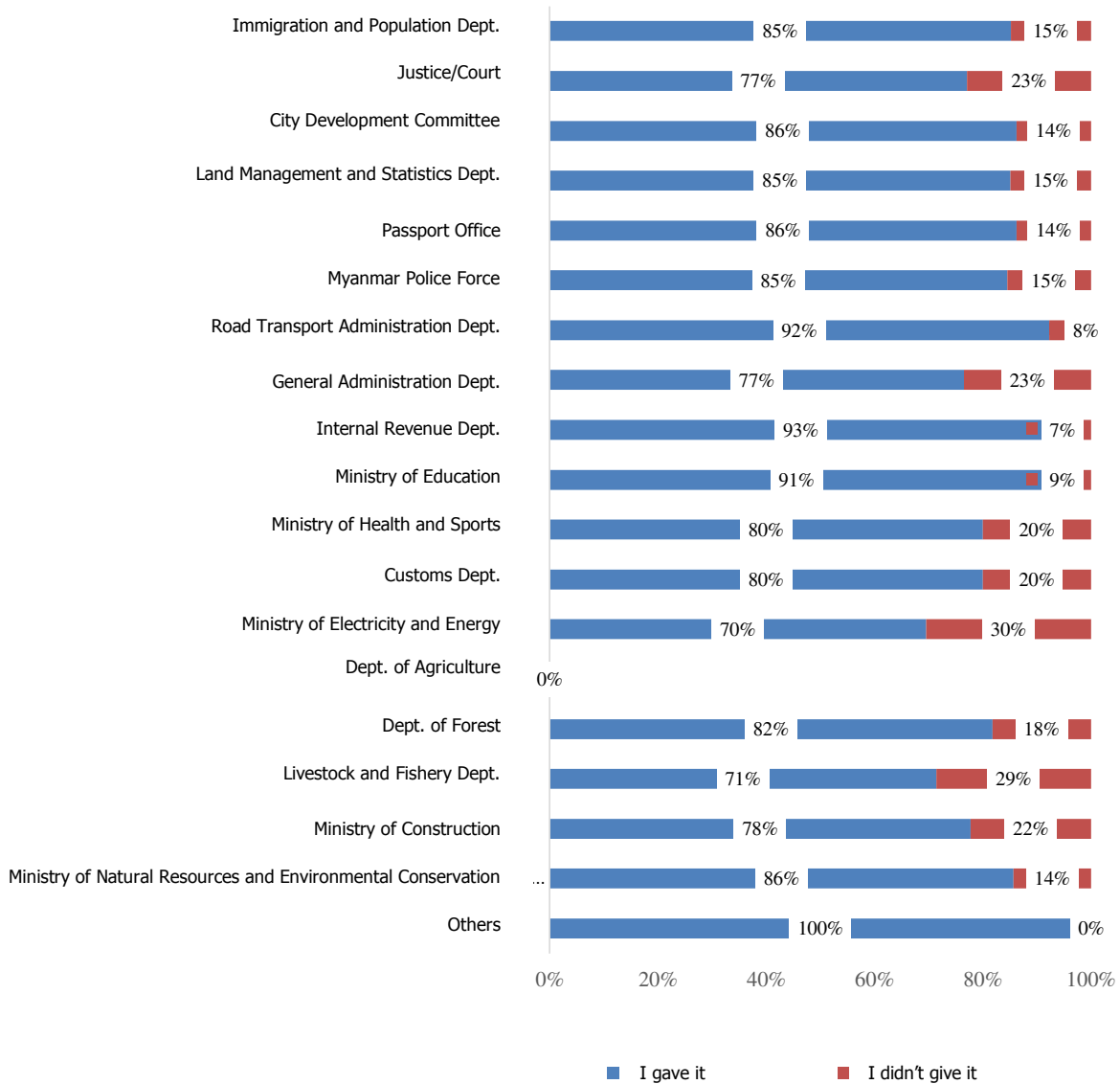
Sr. No.	Description	Percentage
1	No other ways to accomplish the work	19.77%
2	To facilitate the procedures	16.41%
3	To avoid punishment and fines	12.26%
4	To pay lesser amount than officially prescribed amount	6.89%
5	To treat me well	10.44%
6	To favor/ give preference to me	11.45%
7	I dare not stay away from paying because I am afraid	9.28%
8	It is usual custom to pay the responsible person	12.27%
9	Others	1.23%
		100.00%

Questioning public experiences on prevention of corruption

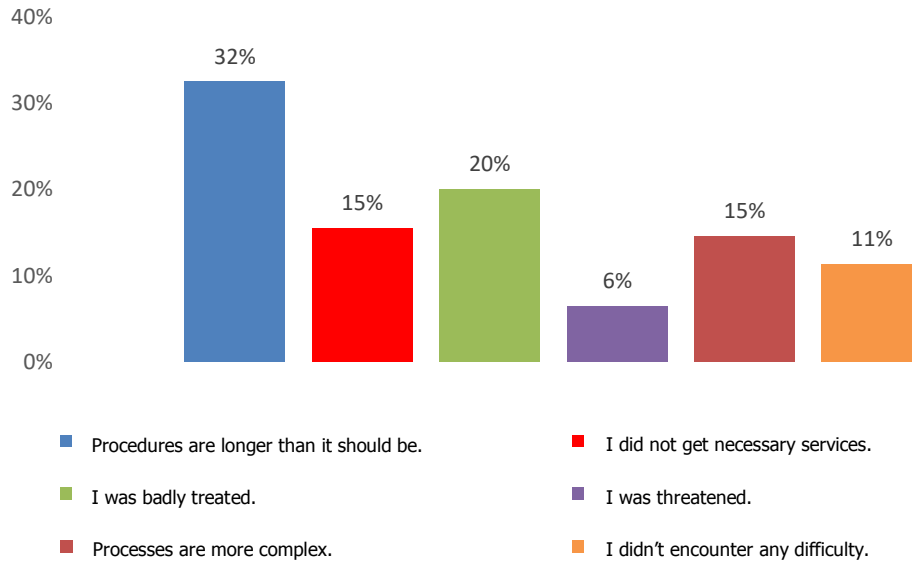
Departments that have highest contacts with public



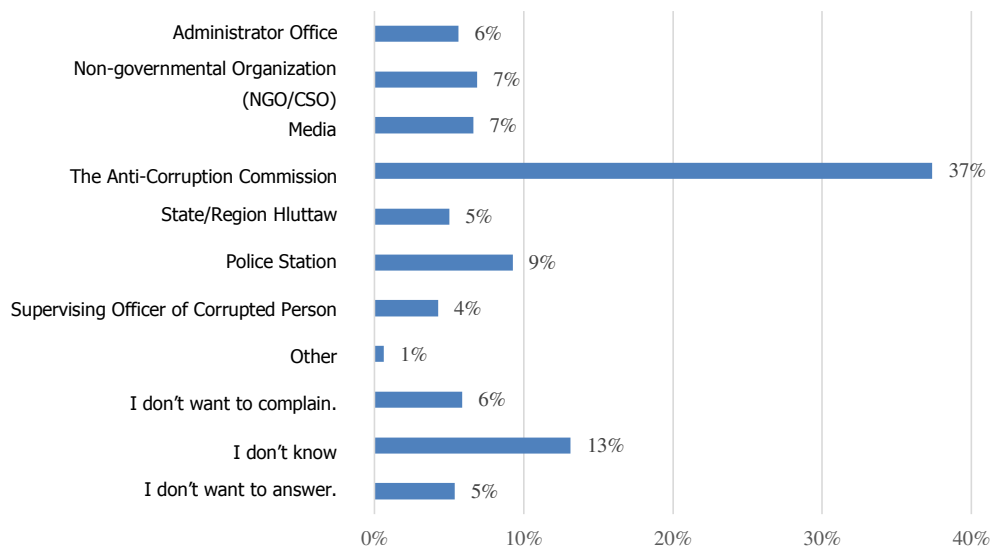
Payment of bribes (or) gifts by public upon request of departments



Encountering problem for not paying money (or) gift to departments



Awareness on where to lodge complaint on corruption



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