



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Annex I

Guidance Note

Experiences, good practices and challenges in measuring corruption and the effectiveness of anti-corruption frameworks

Measuring corruption and the effectiveness of anti-corruption frameworks can enhance our understanding of its causes, risks, consequences, and trends. It allows for the identification of gaps and weaknesses in legal and institutional frameworks and the monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of anti-corruption policies and actions and can thereby inform domestic policy responses.

Due to the hidden and often complex nature of corruption, measuring it poses various challenges. In addition to requiring financial and technical capacity to gather and analyse data, any measurement approaches need to take into account the specificities of geographic, sectoral and legal contexts.

In resolution 10/4, the Conference of the States Parties requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to collect information on good practices, lessons learned and challenges in measuring corruption and to collect data on methodologies and indicators for measuring corruption risks, trends and prevalence, as well as for assessing the effectiveness of their policies and actual measures to combat corruption.

Part 1 of this Annex contains dedicated questions regarding measuring the effectiveness of anti-corruption frameworks. In this respect, reference is made to the document “Good practices, lessons learned and challenges in periodically evaluating the efficiency and the effectivity of anti-corruption measures and policies” (CAC/COSP/WG.4/2023/2), which contains an analysis of the information submitted by 38 parties to the Convention and was presented to the 14th session of the Working Group in 2023. Parties are invited to send additional information regarding measuring the effectiveness of anti-corruption frameworks and may wish to consider using the questionnaire contained below.

Part 2 of the below questionnaire contains questions on the measurement of corruption.

The answers to the questionnaire will flow into an analytical paper to inform the discussions of the 15th session of the Working Group on Prevention. In addition, unless otherwise requested, the responses will be published as part of the creation of a repository of methodologies and indicators for measuring corruption risks, trends and prevalence in line with paragraph 8 of resolution 10/4.

Making the world safer from drugs, crime and terrorism

Part 1 – National experiences with assessing the effectiveness of anti-corruption frameworks

1. Does your country have any mechanisms in place to assess the effectiveness of its legislative and/or institutional anti-corruption framework? Please briefly summarize the methodology, scope and frequency of the process as well as any specific tools your country uses.

- **Does your country have any mechanisms in place to assess the effectiveness of its legislative and/or institutional anti-corruption framework?**

Yes, we do. Malaysian Government has seriously embarked on anti-corruption assessment in combating corruption and the efforts had been strategically continued through various frameworks since 2018 that customised according to the culture and nature of business in Malaysian ecosystem.

- **Please briefly summarize the methodology, scope and frequency of the process as well as any specific tools your country uses.**

The Government has established a specific multi-level anti-corruption governance structure through the issuance of “Prime Minister’s Directive 2018: The Enhancement of National Mechanism for Governance, Integrity and Anti-Corruption in Government Administration” on 5th October 2018 to ensure the national anti-corruption initiatives are being implemented efficiently and systematically.

NACP 2019-2023 (5-year plan)

Malaysia's National Anti-Corruption Plan (NACP) 2019-2023 is a 5-year plan developed by the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC) to combat corruption in the nation. It outlines 115 initiatives to be implemented over the span of 5 years, which include MACC, Attorney General Chambers (AGC), Ministry of Finance (MOF) and other relevant stakeholders. The NACP is a living document and is regarded as the first anti-corruption plan in Malaysia that stipulate specific action to be done within specific timeframe and become part of the Government's efforts and agenda to strengthen its anti-corruption framework and good governance. **The NACP 2019-2023 aimed towards a corrupt free nation and consists of 3 mission statements, i.e.:** 1) to uphold rule of law; 2) to improve efficiency, transparency and accountability in public administration based on good governance; and 3) to create clean business environment. The MACC has also set up several working groups, comprised of

representatives from the public and private sectors, to oversee the implementation of the NACP. These working groups are responsible for monitoring progress, identifying challenges and recommending strategies to address them. The NACP has been in effect since January 2019 and is monitored and evaluated until December 2023. The progress and challenges in the implementation have been recorded in the yearly report of the NACP. In addition, the MACC has also reported many successes in terms of reducing the opportunities for corruption.

The NACS 2024-2028 Evaluation Mechanism (5-year Strategy document)

The NACS 2024-2028 was launched in 7 May 2024 and it is the manifestation that the Government is serious in combating corruption and continue the efforts enshrined in the previous NACP 2019-2023. Thus, to ensure the materialization of the implementation of 60 strategies in the NACS, MACC as the main secretariat in monitoring and evaluating the strategies by adhering to the processes as follow:

1. The MACC serves as the NACS Secretariat in monitoring, evaluating, facilitating discussions and reporting on the implementation of the strategies and sub-strategies comprised in the NACS.
2. The MACC will also conduct bi-annual Strategy Performance Review Meetings with the relevant stakeholders to review progress and challenges encountered during implementation.
3. The MACC will ensure that lead agencies to be required to submit quarterly reports to update the NACS Secretariat on the implementation progress of the sub-strategies under the respective lead agencies.
4. The NACS Performance Report should be submitted periodically to the Special Cabinet Committee on National Governance (“JKKTN”).
5. The NACS Secretariat is responsible in preparing the NACS Analysis Report and the Monitoring and Evaluation Report of NACS.
6. The JKKTN is responsible to review and endorse the Monitoring and Evaluation Report of the NACS to be presented to the Cabinet in order to ensure the effectiveness of NACS implementation.
7. The Cabinet will evaluate the Monitoring and Evaluation Report on the NACS before the report is presented to Parliament.

2. Please describe the institutional setup for assessing the effectiveness of the anti-corruption framework. Which institutions are involved in the assessment? Is there a mechanism for interagency cooperation in assessing the effectiveness of the anti-corruption framework? Does your country engage with academia, civil society and the private sector throughout these processes?

- **Please describe the institutional setup for assessing the effectiveness of the anti-corruption framework.**

In December 2023, the Government introduced the Prime Minister's Directive No. 1 of 2023 – "The Enhancement of National Governance in the Management of the Malaysian Government Administration"

Under this Directive, 2 driving committees act as the institutional setup to discuss and tackle the issues of governance and anti-corruption, namely the Committee on Governance (JTK) and the Special Cabinet Committee on National Governance (JKKTN). Both committees were formerly known as JAR and JKKMAR respectively in 2018 till this new Directive is issued on 5 December 2023.

The role of JKKTN is to endorse policies, strategies, initiatives as well as to monitor and evaluate the performances of the strategies implementation by related ministries, department and agencies, to ensure that the policies and initiatives within the parameter of governance, integrity, and anti-corruption are being efficiently and systematically implemented.

The JKKTN chaired by the Prime Minister and the members include Deputy Prime Ministers, the Chief Secretary to the Government, the Auditor General, the Attorney General, Secretary General of Malaysia Treasury and the Chief Commissioner of the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC).

JKKTN meetings is scheduled 3 times every year i.e. in May, September and December to discuss issues related to governance, integrity, and anti-corruption.

On the other hand, the other committee i.e., the National JTK's roles are to discuss and identify high-impact issues across agencies which need special intervention as well as recommends solutions and improvements to JKKTN approval.

The National JTK which is chaired by the Chief Secretary to the Government and the members consists of all Secretary Generals of ministries and the State Secretaries.

- **Which institutions are involved in the assessment?**

Taking into account the NACP 2019-2023 and NACS 2024-2028, the MACC is the main secretariat that monitor and evaluate the implementation of anti-corruption strategies and initiatives that have been implemented by various dedicated lead agencies, among others Parliament, Ministry of Finance (MoF), Public Service Department (JPA) and National Audit Department (JAN). To be specified, for instance, the institutions were listed in the annual report of NACP 2019-2023.

- **Is there a mechanism for interagency cooperation in assessing the effectiveness of the anti-corruption framework?**

The MACC serves as main secretariat in monitoring, evaluating, facilitating discussions and reporting on the implementation of the strategies and sub-strategies comprised in the NACS and will also conduct bi-annual Strategy Performance Review Meetings with the relevant stakeholders to review progress and challenges encountered during implementation. The same process was conducted for the previous implementation of NACP 2019-2023.

- **Does your country engage with academia, civil society and the private sector throughout these processes?**

Yes, we do engage with academia, civil society and the private sector to ensure that all perspectives and insights of anti-corruption and governance are collected and analysed accordingly through townhall sessions, symposiums and various workshops.

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3. If your country uses indicators to assess the effectiveness of its anti-corruption framework, please describe the indicators as well as the data sources used.

The Government in 2020 has established the Malaysian Governance Indicators (MGI) which outlines 4 good governance principles i.e; transparency, restore accountability, efficiency and effectiveness based on 6 priority areas stipulated in the NACP 2019-2023. The MGI can be used to guide as an assessment of the country's quality of governance based on a comprehensive set of indicators. The MGI can be downloaded from the following link:

<https://bpgn.sprm.gov.my/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/The-Malaysian-Governance-Indicator.pdf>

Apart from that, the annual report of NACP 2019-2023 which elaborates the status and progress of the anti-corruption initiatives, is the written manifestation of how the 111 anti-corruption initiatives have been measured and evaluated by the NACP Secretariat since 2019. The report can be accessed from the link:

NACP 2019-2023 progress report for year 2019:

<https://bpgn.sprm.gov.my/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/2019-Progress-Report-on-the-NACP-2019-2023-GIACCs-Portal-2.pdf>

NACP 2019-2023 progress report for year 2020-2021:

https://bpgn.sprm.gov.my/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/NACP-ENG_DIGITAL.pdf

NACP 2019-2023, status as of December 2022:

https://www.sprm.gov.my/index.php?id=21&page_id=105&contentid=2887

Prior to the launching of NACS on 7 May 2024, the assessment will be done based on indicated terms of short (1-2 years), medium (2-3 years) and long term (4-5 years). NACS can be accessed from the following link:

<https://bpgn.sprm.gov.my/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/NACS-2024-2028-ENGLISH.pdf>

Meanwhile, the MACC is also actively embarking into research collaboration with local universities in identifying and measuring the corruption risk areas in various sectors that prone and vulnerable to corruption, weak governance and violation of ethics and integrity values.

Since 2020, MACC through its division i.e. National Governance Planning Division (NGPD), had conducted more than 30 research projects in different sectors, activities, areas and nature of business, with the objectives to assess and evaluate the issues, risk and trend of corruption with the specific target and aim to identify the suitable intervention for future implementation and recommendation to the Government for policy making. Out of these papers, 18 were successfully presented at the National Conference on Governance, Integrity and Anti-Corruption (NCGIAC) in 2022 and 2023, in which the key note addresses of the Chief Secretary to the Government were read by the Director General of Public Service and the Deputy Director General of Public Service respectively. The papers and conference can be accessed from the following links:

2022 National Conference on Research link (with 8 presentation papers):

<https://www.facebook.com/bpgnSPRM/videos/persidangan-penyelidikan-governans-integriti-dan-antirasuah-kebangsaan-2022/1068554620395185/>

2023 National Conference on Research link (with 10 presentation papers):
<https://www.facebook.com/share/v/3uBwtp7vPfHevpni/?mibextid=oFDknk>

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4. Please summarize any findings of the effectiveness assessment. If several exercises have been conducted, have any trends been identified?

It is imperative to note that from the finding of 18 research papers that have been presented in 2022 and 2023 at National Conference on Governance, Integrity and Anti-Corruption organised by MACC, it is observed positive trends on good governance especially commitments towards implementing among institutions in Malaysia across all sectors, for instance, all Ministries have developed Organizational Anti-Corruption Plan (OACP) in line with the Prime Minister's Directive No. 1 2019 on NACP.

On the other hand, there are 4 angles that need to be emphasized in order to achieve the effective state of anti-corruption agenda in Malaysia; i.e:

- 1) Ecosystem that supports clean business/operation/routine is a must;
- 2) Tackle and address vulnerable areas carefully, do not make assumption at the outset;
- 3) Put in place preventive and enforcement measures and do communication work; and
- 4) No compromise in failure to instilling ethical values and good governance practices

Below are 18 research papers for:

10 research papers in 2022 conference:

<https://bpgn.sprm.gov.my/en/dasar/penyelidikan/>

8 research papers in 2023 conference:

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1LTta5sWZhRrj9vjCW1ibAjUMQTeu2pFR>

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5. How does your institution or country use the results of the assessments to inform policy-making? Has your country amended its anti-corruption framework in response to the outcomes of the effectiveness assessments?

We do publish reports on the status and progress of the implementation of anti-corruption initiatives and the report to be made public. From the result and outcome of the monitoring and evaluation, finding and recommendation will be presented at JKKTN chaired by Prime Ministers for advice and endorsement for intervention and policy making in the future. The input from the assessment made by JKKTN and relevant committees had been used to develop, among others, the NACP Mid Term Review and any anti-corruption framework in Malaysia.

For instance; the progress report of NACP 2019-2023 which covers the stages and process of evaluation, among the reports are as below: -

[NACP 2019-2023 progress report for year 2019:](https://bpgn.sprm.gov.my/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/2019-Progress-Report-on-the-NACP-2019-2023-GIACCs-Portal-2.pdf)

<https://bpgn.sprm.gov.my/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/2019-Progress-Report-on-the-NACP-2019-2023-GIACCs-Portal-2.pdf>

[NACP 2019-2023 progress report for year 2020-2021:](https://bpgn.sprm.gov.my/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/NACP-ENG_DIGITAL.pdf)

https://bpgn.sprm.gov.my/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/NACP-ENG_DIGITAL.pdf

[NACP 2019-2023, status as of December 2022:](https://www.sprm.gov.my/index.php?id=21&page_id=105&contentid=2887)

https://www.sprm.gov.my/index.php?id=21&page_id=105&contentid=2887

<https://bpgn.sprm.gov.my/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/Laporan-Semakan-Semula-NACP-2019-2023-english-version.pdf>

For instance; the 18 resolutions of research papers in year 2022 and 2023 had been presented in JKKTN for legal and policy improvement on governance, integrity and anti-corruption. The media coverage on this matter is as follows:

<https://www.pmo.gov.my/2023/09/enactment-of-freedom-of-information-act-approved-in-principle-pm-anwar/>

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6. Which challenges has your country encountered in assessing the effectiveness of anti-corruption frameworks, and which steps have been taken to overcome them?

The following are among the challenges:

1. The need for each **lead agency to coordinate with other agencies (strategic partners) in the implementation of anti-corruption initiatives**, which needs to be strengthened, as most of the initiatives set out require the support and cooperation of others in its implementation.
2. There should be **active participation and proper planning to maintain the aspirations and the spirit behind the initiative as to why it must be implemented without excuse**. The effectiveness of these outcomes has to be assessed after a certain period of time to determine the holistic impact of institutional changes and reforms as well as the values aspired by all parties.
3. In the process of monitoring and evaluation on anti-corruption measures, to **gain the complete support and cooperation by all sectors** is quite challenging as anti-corruption agenda need a concerted effort from all quarters.
4. As highlighted in the NACS 2024-2028 page 56-57, it is pertinent to note the following challenges in combating corruption in this country and as to how effectively measures the implementation of anti-corruption strategies. Moreover, the need for strong will to materialize, reform and not to hide the finding under the carpet:
 - a) **The demand for strong political will** - Leaders should lead by example, demonstrating determination and possessing the authority to advocate for transparency and accountability. Furthermore, the Government must consistently enforce punishment for corrupt individuals, reclaim their unlawfully acquired assets, ensure expeditious prosecution, and avoid selective prosecutions under all circumstances.
 - b) **The demand for strong institutions** - The success in combating corruption depends on the presence of strong, transparent, effective, and accountable institutions at all levels, upholding the rule of law and anti-corruption efforts. This begins with upholding the constitution, safeguarding and preserving the independence of three branches of Government – executive, legislative, and judiciary. Such an institutional framework is vital for fortifying specialized anti-corruption bodies, ensuring their autonomy and accountability, allocating necessary resources and training, and adapting their structures as required to meet contemporary challenges.

c) **The demand for inclusive and responsible policy** - Anti-corruption strategies must extend beyond mere reliance on transparency and accountability frameworks. The strategies deployed should be seamlessly integrated across all relevant policies, programmes, and institutions. Effective policies should exert influence on all stakeholders vested with the authority and capacity to enforce regulations, ultimately culminating in successful transparency and accountability mechanisms. To effectively combat corruption and uplift society, it is imperative to adopt a comprehensive and holistic all-of-nation approach. This strategy should prioritize enhancing access to social protections (including healthcare, education, and social welfare programmes), providing alternative economic opportunities (such as skills training, job creation initiatives, and entrepreneurship support) to empower Malaysians to reject corrupt practices. Furthermore, addressing the immediate negative impacts of corruption, such as poverty, inequality, and lack of access to basic services, is crucial. This holistic approach acknowledges the complex interplay between corruption and social inequality, aiming to foster inclusive development and strengthen the fabric of society.

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7. Has your country been guided by any international efforts aimed at improving or assessing the effectiveness of anti-corruption frameworks (e.g., peer review mechanisms, methodologies provided by international organizations)? If not, are there any tools or measures by international organizations that you would consider helpful in this regard (e.g., guidance on data collection, provision of tools, stronger focus on effectiveness in peer reviews)?

In 2020, a collaboration with UNDP has resulted a publication of a document i.e.: Malaysian Governance Indicators that plays a complement to the NACP 2019-2023.

As of now, with the new document that outline anti-corruption strategies for the next 5 years known as NACS 2024-2028, we welcome any ideas and recommendation to how best measuring and assessing anti-corruption framework in the future.

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8. Please insert any information you would like to add, such as descriptions of indicators or links to sources or reports.

Sources as follows:

Malaysian Governance Indicator
<https://bpgn.sprm.gov.my/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/The-Malaysian-Governance-Indicator.pdf>

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Part 2 - National experiences with corruption measurement

A. Existing national or sub-national mechanisms to measure corruption and/or the effectiveness of anti-corruption frameworks

1. Does your country have any mechanisms in place to quantify or measure corruption? Please briefly summarize the methodology and scope (e.g. national, regional, sectoral) and frequency of the measurement process.

- **Does your country have any mechanisms in place to quantify or measure corruption? Please briefly summarize the methodology and scope (e.g. national, regional, sectoral) and frequency of the measurement process.**

The Government through MACC conducted research to measure anti-corruption framework, corruption problem, weak governance and violation of integrity as follows:

Sectoral scope: to identify risk at different sectors and nature of business, and conducted yearly based on data and input on vulnerable areas.

Example:

2022 National Conference on Research link (with 8 presentation papers):
<https://www.facebook.com/bpgnSPRM/videos/persidangan-penyelidikan-governans-integriti-dan-antirasuah-kebangsaan-2022/1068554620395185/>

2023 National Conference on Research link (with 10 presentation papers):
<https://www.facebook.com/share/v/3uBwtp7vPfHevpni/?mibextid=oFDknk>

National scope: to identify the level of corruption in the country, and to be conducted once over the span of 3 to 5 year.

Example; Source: University Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM). 2024. Development of National Anti-Corruption Strategies (NACS): Views and Experiences on Issues Related to Corruption, Integrity and Governance in Malaysia: Nationwide Survey. 2023.

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2. Please summarize any findings of the measurement exercises. If several exercises have been conducted, have any trends been identified?

For instance, we refer to the research paper by Islamic Science University of Malaysia (USIM) in 2023 that was published in 2024; i.e; research on the Development of National Anti-Corruption Strategies (NACS): Views and Experiences on Issues Related to Corruption, Integrity and Governance in Malaysia: Nationwide Survey. In this recent finding, the researchers have found that in 2023, findings from a comprehensive nationwide survey conducted by USIM revealed that 41% of respondents strongly agreed that corruption in Malaysia remained alarmingly high while 1 in 4 Malaysians agreed that corruption had worsened over the course of a year. In total, a staggering two-thirds (69%) of Malaysians believed that corruption had increased compared to the previous year. Source: Page 4 of the NACS 2024-2028.

The trend in other research papers within the governance and anti-corruption sphere also reveal more serious concern among Malaysians that the issue of corruption will eventually put the country at stake, hence need a bold and aggressive approach to combat corruption.

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3. Which institutions are involved in the measurement efforts (e.g. *Ministry/ies, Anti-Corruption Agency, Civil Service Commission, Ethics Commission, National Statistical Office, Supreme Audit Institution, procurement authority, tax authority, law enforcement authority*)? Is there a mechanism for interagency cooperation in measuring corruption?

Among the stakeholders that play the roles as data providers in the anti-corruption research projects are MACC, National Audit Department, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) and other related ministries, department and agencies that govern specific sectors/activities, those will be roped in as partners in the anti-corruption assessment.

4. Does your country engage with academia, civil society and the private sector in measuring corruption?

Yes, we do engage with all the above stakeholders as shown in the report given as per the links given earlier.

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5. Which challenges has your country encountered in measuring corruption and which steps have been taken to overcome them? *E.g. Lack of resources, lack of methodological guidance, lack of technical capacity, lack of credibility of data, lack of legislation and procedures in place, multiplicity of data collection approaches, multiplicity of data sources and formats*

Among the challenges faced and steps taken are as follows:

- **Lack of resources** - MACC to strategically plan years ahead to ensure adequate fund allocation in conducting research on corruption.
- **Lack of methodological guidance** - MACC to partner and collaborate with research entities mostly local university to ensure the correct methodologies used in measuring and assessing corruption and governance issues in various sectors and efforts.
- **Lack of credibility of data** - MACC to ensure engage with relevant authorities and entities in collecting data for measuring corruption and related issues.

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6. Which good practices could your country share regarding the measurement of corruption that could benefit other States?

The followings are among the best practices for sharing purposes:

- ✓ The findings of the research papers in sectors prone to corruption are to be presented at annual national conference on governance, integrity and corruption, and can be viewed online via social media.
- ✓ The status and progress of the national anti-corruption initiatives and strategies to be documented in written form and to be made public.
- ✓ Among others are:
 - a) Code of Ethics for Members of Administration and Members of Parliament;

b) Prime Minister's Directive No.1 2023 on Governance of Government-Interest Companies (GIC) and Company Limited By Guarantee (CLBG); and

c) Guideline to improve governance on statutory bodies.

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B. Specific areas of corruption, indicators and sources

1. Which types of corruption does your country measure and which specific indicators does your country use to assess the level of corruption?

Please tick or describe the indicators your country uses to measure corruption.

	Direct measures (e.g. prevalence of corruption collected through surveys)	Perception (among general population or selected groups collected through surveys)	Risk constraints (factors that deter corruption, e.g. use of e-governance)	Risks Opportunities (Factors that enable corruption; e.g. little oversight)	Legislative response (<i>de jure</i> ; e.g. law in place)	(Criminal) Justice response (<i>de facto</i> ; e.g. arrests, convictions for corruption offences)
Bribery	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Embezzlement/misappropriation	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Money-laundering	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Illicit enrichment	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Abuse of functions	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.

	Direct measures (e.g. prevalence of corruption collected through surveys)	Perception (among general population or selected groups collected through surveys)	Risk constraints (factors that deter corruption, e.g. use of e-governance)	Risks Opportunities (Factors that enable corruption; e.g. little oversight)	Legislative response (<i>de jure</i> ; e.g. law in place)	(Criminal) Justice response (<i>de facto</i> ; e.g. arrests, convictions for corruption offences)
Public hiring based on merit	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Independence and integrity of the judiciary	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Conflict of interest	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Management of Public finances	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Public procurement	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Candidature for and election to public office	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Preventive measures for the private sector	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.

	Direct measures (e.g. prevalence of corruption collected through surveys)	Perception (among general population or selected groups collected through surveys)	Risk constraints (factors that deter corruption, e.g. use of e-governance)	Risks Opportunities (Factors that enable corruption; e.g. little oversight)	Legislative response (<i>de jure</i> ; e.g. law in place)	(Criminal) Justice response (<i>de facto</i> ; e.g. arrests, convictions for corruption offences)
Preventive measures for state-owned enterprises	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Training programmes	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Resources allocated to fight corruption	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Public reporting and access to information	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Protection of reporting persons	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Other: Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Other: Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.

	Direct measures (e.g. prevalence of corruption collected through surveys)	Perception (among general population or selected groups collected through surveys)	Risk constraints (factors that deter corruption, e.g. use of e-governance)	Risks Opportunities (Factors that enable corruption; e.g. little oversight)	Legislative response (<i>de jure</i> ; e.g. law in place)	(Criminal) Justice response (<i>de facto</i> ; e.g. arrests, convictions for corruption offences)
Other:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.
Other:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.
Other:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.

Please insert any information you would like to add, such as descriptions of indicators or links to sources or reports.

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Sources as follows:

2022 National Conference on Research link (with 8 presentation papers):
<https://www.facebook.com/bpgnSPRM/videos/persidangan-penyelidikan-governans-integriti-dan-antirasuah-kebangsaan-2022/1068554620395185/>

2023 National Conference on Research link (with 10 presentation papers):
<https://www.facebook.com/share/v/3uBwtp7vPfHevpni/?mibextid=oFDknk>

NACS 2024-2028:
<https://bpgn.sprm.gov.my/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/NACS-2024-2028-ENGLISH.pdf>

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2. Which methods and data sources does your country use to measure corruption?

- Population surveys
- Business surveys
- Public official surveys
- Administrative records
- Procurement data
- Banking data
- Criminal justice records
- Other:

C. Data collection and use

1. How does your country ensure the validity and integrity of the data collected on corruption?

The validity and integrity of the data collected were maintained through the collaboration between MACC and local universities (research entities) to ensure the independent, ethical standard, data integrity and no bias or conflict in process of data collection and analysis.

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2. Are policies or mechanisms in place to

- Discuss and agree on data objectives, priorities and scope between relevant stakeholders
- Collect data to measure corruption systematically
- Collect data disaggregated by
 - sex
 - age
- Validate the accuracy and impartiality of the data collected to measure corruption
- Facilitate data sharing across institutions
- Integrate data from different sources
- Ensure easy access to data
- Release information on the measurement of corruption on regular basis (monthly, yearly)

3. Which technological tools or systems are employed by your country in the collection and analysis of relevant data?

Collaboration with local universities (research entities) is to ensure the data integrity and no bias in data collection and analysis. The following are among the methodologies in conducting the research.

- ✓ Review Documented Information (RDI)
- ✓ Quantitative
- ✓ Qualitative

Below is example of the systems used:

- ✓ Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA)

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4. How does your country utilize the data on corruption to inform policy-making and anti-corruption strategies?

Finding and recommendation of anti-corruption research papers were presented to the JKKTN and they were picked up by stakeholder for further deliberation and intervention.

Source:

<https://bpgn.sprm.gov.my/en/dasar/penyelidikan/>

<https://www.pmo.gov.my/2023/09/enactment-of-freedom-of-information-act-approved-in-principle-pm-anwar/>

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5. Has your country participated in any international efforts or collaborations aimed at improving the measurement of corruption? If not, which efforts would you find helpful to inform your national measurement work?

In 2020, a collaboration with UNDP has resulted with the publication of Malaysia Governance Indicators (MGI) as a complement document to the implementation of initiatives outlined in the NACP 2019-2023.

Besides this, at national level, a national conference on Governance, Integrity and Anti-Corruption serves a platform to showcase the methodology of measuring the corruption risk in different sectors and areas.

This conference is organised yearly since 2022. Below are the links to access to the research conference video:

2022 National Conference on Research link (with 8 presentation papers): <https://www.facebook.com/bpgnSPRM/videos/persidangan-penyelidikan-governans-integriti-dan-antirasuah-kebangsaan-2022/1068554620395185/>

2023 National Conference on Research link (with 10 presentation papers): <https://www.facebook.com/share/v/3uBwtp7vPfHevpni/?mibextid=oFDknk>

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6. If your country does not currently measure corruption, can you indicate why? Would any international efforts, e.g., those by international organizations, be helpful to inform national efforts in this regard? Which tools, support or other measures would you consider helpful?

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