International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities

IAACA CONFERENCE 2012

6th Annual Conference & General Meeting of the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities. 4th - 7th October, Kuala Lumpur Convention Centre

Technical Assistance & Information Exchange

ABOUT THE IAACA

The International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA) is an independent and non-political organisation established in October 22, 2006 in Beijing, China, where it maintains its headquarters.

The main objective of the association is to promote and support the effective implementation of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), which has been signed by 140 countries and ratified by 107 nations. Malaysia accepted this convention on September 24, 2008 and subsequently, the spirit of UNCAC was incorporated into the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC) Act 2009. MACC Chief Commissioner Datuk Seri Abu Kassim Mohamed is a member of the IAACA Executive Committee.

IAACA members comprise of 300 organisational members from 170 countries, including more than 2000 individual members who are prosecutors, investigators and experts with experience in anti-corruption research and practice. The association facilitates the exchange and dissemination of information, expertise and experience among its members, and the adoption of best practice in preventive measures and criminal law and procedure.

It assists members to establish, maintain and improve sustainable systems in their fight against corruption by promoting cross-border evidence gathering, tracking, forfeiture of proceeds from corrupt activities and the prosecution of fugitive anti-corruption criminals. Since its formation, the IAACA has successfully hosted a series of Annual Conferences and General Meetings in China, Indonesia, Ukraine and Morocco. These events have been instrumental in promoting the global fight against corruption by fostering constructive collaboration in prevention, asset recovery and international cooperation.

To date, the IAACA has launched global anti-corruption resources and directory of anti-corruption authorities, collected and systemised practices of anti-corruption authorities operating under different legal systems. The Sixth IAACA Annual Conference and General Meeting, which is hosted by the MACC, will focus on 'Technical Assistance and Information Exchange'.

IAACA 2012 will be the platform for members to deliberate on issues such as training and technical assistance, collection, exchange and analysis of information on corruption, and provide opportunities for sharing practices, techniques and experience.

"The Malaysian Government has made fighting corruption one of its priorities. Fighting Corruption is a National Key Result Area under the Government Transformation Programme"

DATUK SERI NAJIB TUN RAZAK
Prime Minister Of Malaysia

"The IAACA is a golden opportunity for all national anti-corruption authorities, together with practitioners from other relevant sectors working with them, to discuss ground-breaking stratagem and instruments, with the resolute aim of combating corruption more effectively"

DATUK SERI ABU KASSIM MOHAMED
Chief Commissioner Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission

"Corruption cannot be rooted out by any single country, but by joint efforts from the international community. The IAACA has launched global anti-corruption resources directory of anti-corruption authorities, collected and systemised anti-corruption practices under different legal systems and disseminated them to its members"

PROFESSOR CAO JIANMING
IAACA President

EVENT PROGRAMME

Thursday, Oct 4 2012
5pm – 7pm Opening Ceremony

Addresses by:
Professor Cao Jianming
IAACA President

Mr. Dimitri Vlassis
Chief, Corruption and Economic Crime Branch,
Division of Treaty Affairs,
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

Mr. James Hamilton
President of International Association
of Prosecutors (IAP)
Former Director of Public Prosecutions, Republic of Ireland

Datuk Seri Abu Kassim Mohamed
Chief Commissioner
Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission

Datuk Seri Najib Tun Razak
Prime Minister of Malaysia

7.30pm – 8.00pm : Cocktail Reception

8.00pm – 10.30pm : Welcome Dinner hosted by the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission

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Friday, Oct 5 2012
9.00am - 10.30am / Plenary Session 1
The Need for Intelligence-Led Policing in the Investigation & Prevention of Corrupt Practices

MODERATOR - Alun Milford
General Counsel, Serious Fraud Office,
United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland

SPEAKERS
Tan Sri Abdul Gani Patail
Attorney-General, Attorney-General Chambers, Malaysia

Simon Peh Yun-Lu
Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption, Hong Kong

Yves Charpenel
Avocat General, Court of Cassation, France

Massi Gams Dieudonne
President, National Anti-Corruption Commission, Cameroon

Patrick Moulette
Head of Anti - Corruption Division,
Directorate for Financial and Enterprise Affairs,
Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

11.30pm – 1.00am / Plenary Session 2
Denial of Safe Havens: Core Elements & Strategies

MODERATOR - Dr. Edward G Hoseah
IAACA Executive Committee, Director-General,
Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau,
United Republic of Tanzania

SPEAKERS
Mohd Juanda Ab. Rashid
Director of Anti-Corruption Bureau, Brunei Darussalam.

Maria Schnebli
Federal Prosecutor, Office of the Attorney-General,
Swiss Federation

Khamsane Souvong
Supreme People's Prosecutor, Office of the Supreme People's Prosecutor, Laos

Mostafa Pourmohammadi
President, General Inspection Organisation, Iran

Dr. Fong Man Chong
Commissioner Against Corruption, Commission Against Corruption, Macao

2.30pm - 4.00pm / Plenary Session 3
Income & Asset Declarations

MODERATOR - Richard Buteera
IAACA Executive Committee, IAP Executive Committee,
Director of Public Prosecutions, Republic of Uganda

SPEAKERS
Professor Dr. M ichel Girodo
Ex- Member of the INTERPOL Group of Experts
on Corruption, United States of America

Richard Alderman
IAACA Executive Committee, Former Director of Serious Fraud Office, United Kingdom

Daniel de Alfonso Laso
Director, Anti-Fraud Office of Catalonia, Spain

Dr. Ho Chio Meng
Prosecutor General, Public Prosecutions Office, Macao

EVENT PROGRAMME

Phil Matsheza
Global Policy Advisor, Anti- Corruption and International Principles Cluster Leader, Democratic Governance Group, Bureau for Development Policy, UNDP

Laura Pop
Financial Market Integrity, Vice-President, Financial and Private Sector, World Bank

4.30pm – 6.00pm / Plenary Session 4
Capacity Building: The Importance of Technical Assistance

MODERATOR
Dr. Eduardo Vetere
Vice-President, International Association of Anti- Corruption Authorities, Former Director of the Division for Treaty Affairs, United Nations Office on Drugs & Crime (UNODC)

SPEAKERS:
Datuk Seri Idris Jala
CEO of PEMANDU, Minister in the Prime Minister's Department, Malaysia

Martin Kreutner
IAACA Executive Committee, President, European Partners against Corruption Network (EPAC/ EACN), Chair of the International Steering Committee, International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA), Republic of Austria.

Arkan El Seblani
Regional Project Manager, Anti- Corruption and Integrity in the Arab Countries, UNDP

Francois Badie
Headof Central Service for the Prevention of Corruption, Ministry of Justice, France

Professor Pakdee Pothisiri
Commissioner, National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC) Thailand

Professor Iryna Nizhynska
Professor of the Chair of Civil & International Law, National Academy of Internal Affairs, Ukraine

Saidov Fatoh Goibovich
Director, Agency for Financial Control and Counter with Corruption, Tajikistan

Giovanni Kessler
Director-General, European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF)

Saturday, Oct 6 2012
9am -11am / Workshop A - Proactive Investigation : Staying Ahead (Two Parallel Workshops)

1A. Whistle Blower Act & Witness Protection Schemes: Pitfalls & Best Practices

MODERATOR
Dimitri Vlassis
Chief, Corruption and Economic Crime Branch, Division for Treaty Affairs, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

SPEAKERS:
Dr Vincent Cheng Yang
Professor and Personal Chair in International Law, University of Saint Joseph (Macao), Canada

John McFarlane
Associate Investigator, Centre of Excellence in Policing and Security (CEPS), Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, Australian National University, Australia

Kenan Tur
Vorstand/ Executive Board Member, Business Keeper AG, Germany

Srirak Plipat
Asia Pacific Regional Director, Transparency International (TI)

2A. Difference in Approaches: Private & Public Sector Investigation

MODERATOR
Abdesselam Aboudrar
IAACA Executive Committee Member, Chairman, Central Authority for Corruption Prevention, Morocco

RAPPORTEUR
Michael Symons
Managing Director, Anti-Corruption Consultants Australia

SPEAKERS
Datuk I.G. Chandran
Chief of Forensic Accounting, Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission

Raymond So
Assistant Director of Operations, Independent Commission Against Corruption, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, People's Republic of China

Jaganathan Saravanasamy
Assistant Director, Anti-Corruption Sub- Directorate, International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL)

EVENT PROGRAMME

Dr. Nikos Passas
Professor, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, North Eastern University, United States of America

Kharabsheh Abed
Anti-Corruption Commission, Jordan

11.00am - 1.00pm / Workshop B: Performance Accountability & Integrity in Government Administrative and Business Practices (Two Parallel Workshops)

IB. Corruption & Integrity : Codes of Conduct and Enforcement

MODERATOR
Kamran Aliyev
IAP Executive Committee Member, Director of the Anti- Corruption Department, General Prosecutor's Office, Republic of Azerbaijan

RAPPORTEUR
Evalina Yim
Principal Youth & Education Officer, Community Relations Department, Independent Commission Against Corruption, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, People's Republic of China.

SPEAKERS
Henrik Helmer Steen
Deputy Public Prosecutor, Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, Denmark

Dr. Julio F. Vitobello
Head of Anti-Corruption Office, Ministry of Justice, Argentina

Irfan Qadir
Attorney-General, Pakistan

Paul Lachal Roberts
Legal Adviser, European Anti-Fraud Office Office (OLAF)

Nihal Sri Ameresekere
Chairman, Consultants 21 Limited, Sri Lanka

2B. Taking a Stand Against Corruption: Creating Functional Stakeholder Partnerships

MODERATOR
George Prouse
Team Leader, Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), Canada

RAPPORTEUR
Ng Hung Cheung
Principal Corruption Prevention Officer, Corruption Prevention Department, Independent Commission Against Corruption, Hong Kong

SPEAKERS
Datuk Mustafar bin Ali
Director of Investigations, Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission

Professor David Lovell
Head of School of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of New South Wales, Defence Force Academy, Australia

Tatsuya Sakuma
Director, United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI), Japan

Talat Faruq Lone
Consultant, International Bar Association, Pakistan

Bertrand de Speville
Principal, Anti- Corruption and Governance Consultants, United Kingdom

Larissa Gray
Consultant, Financial Market Integrity Unit, World Bank

2.30pm - 4.00pm / Workshop C International Recovery of Ill-Gotten Assets: Case Histories (Two Parallel Workshops)

IC. Asset Forfeiture & International Cooperation

MODERATOR
Paulus Noa
Director, Anti- Corruption Commission, Namibia

RAPPORTEUR
Sebastian Sal
Partner, Sal & Morchio - Attorneys at-Law, Argentina

SPEAKERS
Apsari Dewi
Head, Sub-Division of International Cooperation of Ke-jaksaan Agung, Indonesia

Gretta Fenner Zinkernagel
Managing Director, Basel Institute on Governance, Swiss Federation

Medenica Vesna
President of the Supreme Court, Republic of Montenegro

EVENT PROGRAMME

Tammar Berger
Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR) Initiative, World Bank

Josaia K. Naigulevu
Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions,
Ministry of Justice, Solomon Islands

2C. Political Commitment & Expertise in Denying Safe Havens

MODERATOR
Simon Lokodo
State Minister for Ethics and Integrity, Office of the President in the Ugandan Cabinet, Uganda

RAPPORTEUR
Rasib Ghaffar
Barrister of Lincoln's Inn, United Kingdom

SPEAKERS
Dr. Keebong Paek
Senior Prosecutorial and Judicial Adviser, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

Michael J. Hershman
President and CEO of Fairfax Group, Malaysia

Dr. Claire A. Daams
Federal Attorney, Office of the Attorney-General,
Swiss Federation

Professor Sun Zhuangzhi
Vice-President and Secretary General, China Anti-Corruption Research Centre, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), China

Shervin Majlessi
Regional Anti-Corruption Adviser, Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

4.30pm - 6.00pm / D. The Role of Prosecutors and Judiciary in Combating Corruption (Two Parallel Workshops)

1D. The Art of Prosecuting Corrupt Practices & Abuse of Power

MODERATOR
Abdul Kadir bin Sulaiman
Former Federal Court Judge, Malaysia

RAPPORTEUR
Aldila Salleh
Principal Counsel & Head of Criminal Justice Division,
Attorney General's Chambers, Brunei Darussalam

SPEAKERS
Anthony Kevin Morais
Deputy Director, Legal and Prosecution Division,
Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission, Malaysia

Kevin P. Zervos
Director of Public Prosecutions,Department of Justice,
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, People's Republic of China

Dr. Franz Plochl
Deputy Procurator General, Procurator General's Office,
Republic of Austria

Mahamoud Soilihi
Attorney General, Court of Appeals,
Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros

Kenneth C. Kohl
Resident Legal Advisor, American Embassy in Malaysia

4.30pm - 6.00pm 2D. Corruption & The Role of Judiciary in Combating Corruption

MODERATOR
Satyajit Boolell SC
Member of the Executive Committee of IAP,
Director of Public Prosecutions, Republic of Mauritius

RAPPORTEUR
Chuah Chang Man
Chief Senior Assistant Commissioner,
Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission, Malaysia

SPEAKERS
Medenica Vesna
President and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court,
President of the Judicial Council,
Republic of Montenegro

Mohd Juanda Ab. Rashid
Director of Anti-Corruption Bureau, Brunei Darussalam

Basile Elombat
Vice President of IAP, Magistrate, Court of Appeal of Northern Garoua, Republic of Cameroon

Samir Annabi
Head of the Tunisian Anti-Corruption Authority,
Republic of Tunisia

Adil Abilov
Assistant Minister of Justice, Ministry of Justice,
Republic of Azerbaijan

Wang Xiumei
Professor of Law, College for Criminal Law Science, Beijing Normal University, People's Republic of China

Sunday, Oct 7 2012

8.30 am - 11.00am Plenary Session 4: Workshop Reports and General Discussion

MODERATOR
Bulelani Ngcuka
General Counsellor of IAACA, Former National Director of Public Prosecutions, South Africa

SPEAKERS
Ng Hung Cheung
Principal Corruption Prevention Officer, Corruption Prevention Department, Independent Commission Against Corruption, Hong Kong

Evalina Yim
Principal Youth & Education Officer, Community Relations Department, Independent Commission Against Corruption, Hong Kong

Michael Symons
Managing Director, Anti-Corruption Consultants Australia

Sebastian Sal
Partner, Sal & Morchio – Attorneys of Law, Argentina

Rasib Ghaffar
Barrister of Lincoln's Inn, United Kingdom

One Officer from MACC

One Officer from the Attorney-General's Chamber, Brunei

11.45am - 12.30 pm / Closing Ceremony

MODERATOR
Dr. Eduardo Vetere
IAACA Vice- President, Former Director of the Division for Treaty Affairs, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

SPEAKERS
Tan Sri Muhyiddin Yassin
Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia

Datuk Seri Abu Kassim Mohamed
Chief Commissioner Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission

Professor Cao Jianming
IAACA President, Prosecutor General of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, China

KEY SPEAKER'S *PROFILE*

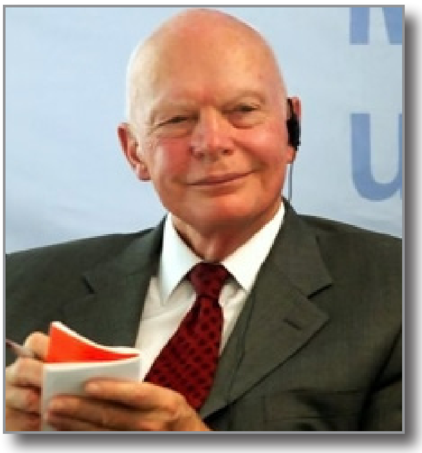
Professor Cao Jianming

Professor Cao Jianming is a native of Nantong, Jiangsu Province. He obtained a postgraduate law degree from East China Politics and Law University. Cao has won numerous accolades in his student days, these includes "homecoming student that has outstanding contributions", "a young and middle-aged expert that has outstanding contributions of the national level", "one of the 10 outstanding legists in China", "one of the 10 talents in universities in Shanghai", and "one of the 10 outstanding youths in Shanghai", among others. He began to enjoy the special government subsidy of the State Council in 1992, and was selected by the "1 million talents project of China" in 1997. Cao has spent most of his career at East China Politics and Law University. He served as vice-president of the Supreme People's Procuratorate from 1999-2008. He became Procurator-General of the Supreme People's Procuratorate in 2008. Cao Jianming was an alternate member of the 16th CPC Central Committee and is a member of the 17th CPC Central Committee.

Dimitri Vlassis

Dimitri Vlassis holds a law degree from the University of Athens (Greece) and an LL.M. (Master of Laws) from the University of Miami (U.S.A.). He is an attorney in Greece, a member of the Athens Bar Association, and Secretary of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption. Vlassis was recruited by the United Nations in 1989. He was principally responsible for the organisation and servicing of the Naples World Ministerial Conference on Organised Transnational Crime (November 1994), as well as for the International Conference on the Prevention of Money Laundering and the Control of the Proceeds of Crime (Courmayeur, Italy) (June 1994), as well as the High-level Political Signing Conference for the United Nations Convention against Corruption (Mérida, Mexico, December 2003). Vlassis has been actively involved in the technical cooperation programme of the Office, leading or participating in needs assessment and advisory services missions in numerous countries, including Cambodia and Somalia (in the context of peace-keeping missions of the United Nations).

KEY SPEAKER'S *PROFILE*



Bertrand de Speville

Since stepping down in 1996 as the Commissioner of the Independent Commission Against Corruption of Hong Kong (ICAC), Speville has advised governments and international organisations on various aspects of anti-corruption policy and practice. He was the adviser to the Council of Europe's Multidisciplinary Group on Corruption from 1997-2003 A lawyer by profession, Speville practised in the private and public sectors in London and Hong Kong and was Solicitor General of Hong Kong before being asked to turn his attention to corruption and good governance. He is the author of 'Overcoming Corruption - The Essentials' (2010).

Datuk Seri Idris Jala

Datuk Seri Idris Jala is the current Minister without Portfolio in the Prime Minister's Department and chief executive officer of the Performance Management and Delivery Unit (PEMANDU). Established in 2009, PEMANDU is a unit under the Prime Minister's Department, whose main role and objective is to oversee the implementation, assess the progress, facilitate as well as support the delivery and drive the progress of the Government Transformation Programme (GTP) and the Economic Transformation Programme (ETP). Before that, he used to work for Shell (1993–2003). In 2005, the Malaysian government elected him as CEO of Malaysia Airlines to curb the massive losses of the company. In February 2006, he announced the airline's business turnaround plan from a 9-month loss of USD400 million suffered in 2005 to achieving a record profit of USD260 million over a two-year period from 2007-2009. Jala holds Shell Sabbatical (Masters Degree), Warwick University, UK in Industrial Relation in 1987 and B Soc Sc in Development Studies and Management from Universiti Sains Malaysia.

KEY SPEAKER'S *PROFILE*

Martin Kreutner

Martin Kreutner is Chair of the International Transition Team of the International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA) as well as Executive Secretary of her Provisional Commission. He holds a Master degree in law from the University of Innsbruck, and in 2004 obtained an additional Master's grade in Policing and Public Order Studies from the University of Leicester, U.K. Kreutner is a certified court expert on criminology has delivered lectures on international humanitarian law as well as on corruption and security topics at numerous universities, academies and institutions all over the globe. He is the President of the European Partners Against Corruption network (EPAC) and the EU's anti-corruption contact point network (EACN), member of the Executive Committee (EC) of the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA), member of Interpol's International Group of Experts on Corruption (IGEC), member of the International Advisory Board of the Malaysia Anti-Corruption Academy (MACA), member of the Advisory Board of Transparency International – Chapter Austria, (alternate) Head of Delegation to all Conferences of the States Parties to the UNCAC, alternate Head of Delegation to GRECO (2007-2011), former Chairman of IACA's Steering Committee (2008-2011), former Vice-President and member of the EC of the European Healthcare Fraud and Corruption Network (EHFCN); he is a senior anti-corruption consultant, evaluator and peer reviewer for, inter alia, the UN, the Council of Europe, Transparency International, and the World Bank. He is the author of many articles and papers on anti-corruption and security issues, editor of books on corruption (2006, 2008, 2010) and co-author of a legal commentary (2005, 2009).

Datuk Mustafar Ali

Datuk Mustafar Ali hold a Masters Degree in Criminal Justice from the University of New Haven in Connecticut, USA. He is the Director of Investigations with the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission. Prior to joining the MACC Datuk Mustafar was the Deputy President at the Integrity Institute of Malaysia (2004-2010).

KEY SPEAKER'S *PROFILE*

Michael J. Hershman

Michael Hershman is President and CEO of the Fairfax Group. He is an internationally recognised expert on matters relating to transparency, accountability, governance and security. The Fairfax Group has advised governments, corporations and international financial institutions on issues pertaining to the conduct of senior-level officials and/or the entities with which they do business. Before founding the Fairfax Group, Hershman was Deputy Auditor General for the Foreign Assistance Programme of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), where he was awarded the Superior Honour Medal. He was appointed Independent Compliance Advisor to the Board of Directors of Siemens AG in 2006. Hershman began his career in Europe as an investigator during the late 1960s. After leaving the military, he moved to investigations of government misconduct and financial fraud in the New York State Attorney General's Office and the Office of the Mayor of New York City. He later served as Senior Staff Investigator for the Senate Watergate Committee and as Chief Investigator for a joint Presidential and Congressional Commission reviewing state and federal laws on wiretapping and electronic surveillance. Hershman joined the Federal Election Commission as Chief Investigator and then served as Deputy Staff Director for the Subcommittee on International Organizations of the U.S. House of Representatives. In 1993, Hershman co-founded Transparency International, the largest independent, not-for-profit coalition promoting transparency and accountability in business and government. For the past six years he has been a member of INTERPOL's International Group of Experts on Corruption (IGEC), and for the past 12 years, he has sat on the Board of the International Anti-Corruption Conference Committee (IACC). Since 2007, Hershman has been a member of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee of the Centre for International Private Enterprise. He was named on Ethisphere Institute's list as one of the 100 most influential people in business ethics worldwide in 2008.

Tan Sri Abdul Gani Patail

Tan Sri Abdul Gani Patail began his legal career in 1980 as a Deputy Public Prosecutor in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah. He was promoted to Senior Federal Counsel for Sabah in 1985. In January 1994, he moved to the Attorney General's Chambers in Kuala Lumpur where he was appointed Head of the Prosecution Division (1994 and again in 2000), Head of the Advisory and International Division (1995) and Commissioner of Law Revision (1997).[3] On 1 January 2002, he was appointed Attorney General of Malaysia. Tan Sri Abdul Gani holds a Bachelor of Laws (Hons) from the University of Malaya.

6th IAACA CONFERENCE AND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Welcome Address by Datuk Seri Abu Kassim Mohamed

The Honorable Datuk Seri Mohd Najib bin Tun Abdul Razak,
Prime Minister of Malaysia

Professor Cao Jianming, President of IAACA,

Delegates and Distinguished Guests,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

May I, on behalf of The Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC) welcome you to Malaysia and to the 6th International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities Conference and Annual General Meeting. Thank you for making the effort to attend this important conference and to engage in the IACC's quest to strengthen our collective efforts in the on-going battle against corruption.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Many scholars and commentators on corruption have stressed that without political support, the fight against corruption is lost even before it has begun. That is not the case in Malaysia, for not only do we have a government that is committed to fight corruption and provide the necessary resources, we also have a Prime Minister who takes a close interest in, and supports the difficult and sometimes lonely work of the MACC officers. For Prime Minister Datuk Seri Mohd Najib bin Tun Abdul Razak, his presence with us here today demonstrates his continued commitment to, and encouragement for, international collaboration.

Sir, on behalf of my officers and all conference delegates, I thank you for your concern.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The focus of our discussions over the next few days is based on the four pillars of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), which is namely:

1. Law Enforcement;
2. Prevention of Corruption;
3. Asset Recovery; and
4. International Cooperation

These pillars underpin and guide our efforts, especially in light of the increasing internationalisation of crime. This fact alone makes international cooperation critically important – both formally and informally – through collaboration, the exchange of information, as well as technical assistance.

I am convinced that in order to meet the challenges of cross border and information technology driven crimes, there is a need to further develop forms of collaboration which will enhance our domestic and international initiatives in combating corruption. However, we need to remain alert to the legal implications both in terms of admissible evidence and differing but required rules and procedures. These obstacles, given goodwill, are not insurmountable.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Before the introduction of various international conventions that mandated international cooperation, most anti-corruption agencies used informal assistance as a means to secure information. This process involved networking to seek information on matters ranging from the whereabouts of witnesses, suspects and documents. This practice must continue.

Over the past 45 years, the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission has collaborated with many anti-corruption agencies and authorities. These collaborative partnerships have largely proved successful. Despite the difficult challenges, we have used these experiences as an opportunity to learn, improve our know-how, and to put what we have learnt into practice. At times, it is the mistakes that we have made and the pitfalls that we have faced, that have taught us the most.

It is my contention that in a world where corruption is becoming increasingly sophisticated and globalised, inter-governmental and by extension, inter-agency co-operation will play and ever more vital role in combating and preventing such crimes. To put it bluntly, we either work together or we will lose together.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I want to use this occasion to reaffirm that Malaysia stands committed to share and exchange information intelligence with our international anti-corruption counterparts. We shall continue to strengthen our international commitment through the provision of capacity and capability building and provide technical assistance to other member states. Our Anti-Corruption Academy will always be there for you – all you have to do is ask.

I must take this opportunity to thank the Malaysian Government for the grant of One Million Ringgit. This is another example of the Prime minister's commitment and already, the IACA Academy has launched a Masters Programme, part of which will be conducted at the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Academy.

"Malaysia not only has a government that is committed to fighting corruption by providing the necessary resources, we also have a Prime Minister who takes a close interest in, and supports the difficult and sometimes lonely work of the MACC officers"

Datuk Seri Abu Kassim Mohamed
MACC Chief Commissioner

Dear Colleagues,

In concluding, I would like to thank you for attending and participating in this Annual Conference and General Meeting. I am confident that the discussions and contributions by members and experts over the next four days will enhance our understanding. We shall seek and, I am confident, find new solutions to the difficult challenges faced by anti-corruption authorities. Let these be our road-map for the future.

Finally, may I wish you an enjoyable stay in Malaysia and hope that I can meet and greet many of you personally.

Datuk Seri Abu Kassim Mohamed
Chief Commissioner
Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission

6th IAACA CONFERENCE AND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Welcome Address by Professor Cao Jianming, IAACA President

Your Excellency Datuk Seri Mohd Najib bin Tun Abd Razak, Prime Minister of Malaysia,

Respected Datuk Seri Abu Kassim bin Mohamed,
Chief Commissioner
Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission,

Dear Colleagues,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my great pleasure to join all of you in attending the Sixth IAACA Annual Conference and General Meeting held in the beautiful city of Kuala Lumpur. The Malaysian Government has attached great importance to this conference and The Honorable Prime Minister, Datuk Seri Najib Tun Razak has taken time out of his busy schedule to attend and address this meeting. Here, on behalf of the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA), I wish to express my heartfelt thanks to Prime Minister Datuk Seri Najib Tun Razak for his presence, and to the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission for organising this conference.

It is gratifying to see that, since the last annual conference and thanks to vigorous efforts of the IAACA, exchanges and cooperation between anti-corruption authorities in all countries and regions have been deepened, new progress has been made in promoting the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and the in-depth development of international anti-corruption cooperation. In the past year, the IAACA was highly productive in its work, especially in hosting the following major activities:

Firstly, the Fifth IAACA Annual Conference and General Meeting were held in Marrakech, Morocco in October 2011. Nearly 400 participants from 85 countries and regions attended the conference, including prosecutors-general, attorneys general, ministers of supervision, heads of anti-corruption authorities and representatives of 9 international organisations. The conference made an in-depth discussion on the prevention and investigation for transfer of proceeds of offences; the mechanism of direct asset recovery; the international cooperation in asset recovery; forfeiture of assets; asset disposal and asset return as well as closer bilateral and multilateral cooperation in asset recovery; and issued the IAACA Marrakech Declaration, which was well received by the international community after IAACA Secretariat submitted it to the Conference of States Parties to UNCAC and relevant UN agencies and promoted it among all member countries. The conference also adopted the IAACA Work Plan which laid a good foundation for the sustainable development of IAACA.

Secondly, the IAACA and the Independent Commission against Corruption (ICAC) Hong Kong jointly held the First International Anti-Corruption Public Service Announcement Video Competition and Seminar in Hong Kong in December 2011. Over 200 participants from 33 countries and regions took part in the seminar, and 29 anti-corruption videos were presented in the competition. It has actively promoted exchanges and experience-sharing among anti-corruption authorities of all countries and regions and improved the use of media for anti-corruption awareness campaign.

Thirdly, the spring meeting of the IAACA Executive Committee was held in Arusha, Tanzania in March 2012. It was attended by representatives from 20 countries and regions, including executive members, observers and representatives of relevant international organisations. The meeting reviewed and evaluated the IAACA Working Report last year and put forward constructive suggestions for the work and activities for this year. Discussions were held on the review mechanism for implementation of UNCAC, and adopted the Proposal on Promotion of the IAACA International Anti-Corruption Public Service Announcement Videos, the Proposal on the Sixth IAACA Annual Conference and General Meeting and the Proposal on Holding IAACA Seminar in Dalian, China.

Fourthly, the Fourth IAACA Seminar was held in Dalian, China in June 2012. A total of over 400 judicial officials, experts and scholars from over 80 countries and regions took part in the seminar. They gave comprehensive reports on the anti-corruption legislation and work in their respective countries and regions, the international cooperation on asset recovery and the difficulties and problems involved. They had in-depth discussions and shared experience on how to effectively prevent, monitor and investigate transfer of assets across jurisdictions, freezing, forfeiture, seizure, recovery and return of assets. The seminar has improved the work capacity of anti-corruption authorities of all countries and regions and the international anti-corruption cooperation.

These achievements would have been impossible without active participation of all members, especially the executive members. Here, on behalf of the IAACA, I wish to express sincere thanks to all executive members and members, especially Mr. Abdesselam Aboudrar, Chairman of the Central Authority for Corruption Prevention of the Kingdom of Morocco, Mr. Timothy Tong, former Commissioner of ICAC HongKong, Dr. Edward G. Hoseah, Director General of the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB) of the United Republic of Tanzania, People's Procuratorate of Liaoning Province and Dalian of the People's Republic ofChina for their great support.

Dear Colleagues,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Anti-corruption is a common task facing every country in the world, and strengthening exchanges and cooperation in anti-corruption has become an inevitable choice of the international community.

6th IAACA CONFERENCE AND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Welcome Address by Professor Cao Jianming, IAACA President

Given differences in the level of economic development, political and legal system, historical and cultural background, as well as in legislation, investigation, prosecution and punitive measures for fighting and preventing corruption crimes, countries and regions may be different in their anti-corruption work development. Nonetheless, we should, in the spirit of mutual respect, mutual benefit and win-win cooperation, deepen our cooperation and mutual support to jointly fight and prevent transnational corruption crimes.

"Anti-corruption is a common task facing every country in the world, and strengthening exchanges and cooperation in anti-corruption has become an inevitable choice of the international community. We should, in the spirit of mutual respect, mutual benefit and win-win cooperation, deepen our cooperation and mutual support to jointly fight and prevent transnational corruption crimes"

Professor Cio Jianmeng, IAACA President

This conference takes "Technical Assistance and Information Exchange" as the theme and focuses on discussions on "The Need for Intelligence-Led Policing in the Investigation and Prevention of Corrupt Practices", "Denial of Safe Havens: Core Elements & Strategies", "Income & Asset Declarations","Capacity Building: The Importance of Technical Assistance", "Proactive Investigation: Staying Ahead","Performance Accountability & Integrity in Government Administrative and Business Practices","International Recovery of Ill-Gotten Assets: Case Histories","The Role of Prosecutors and Judiciary in Combating Corruption", which is of important practical significance.I wish to put forward the following points for our discussion:

Firstly, strengthen dialogue and information exchange, and share experience and achievements in anti-corruption. The anti-corruption, procuratorate and judicial authorities of all countries and regions should, in the form of high-level visits, regular seminars, personnel training and academic exchange, strengthen their dialogue and information exchange to enhance mutual understanding and mutual trust. We should make full use of the IAACA platform and actively participate in the IAACA annual conferences, general meetings and seminars, so as to exchange experience in fighting and preventing corruption and promote international cooperation in anti-corruption.

Secondly, implement the measures of technical assistance to promote balanced development of anti-corruption work. We should earnestly implement the provisions on technical assistance under the Convention, strengthen technical assistance for developing countries, provide them with extensive assistance, including financial contribution, material support and training, and assist developing countries in improving anti-corruption legislation and working mechanism to improve their capability to fight and prevent corruption crimes.

And thirdly, strengthen international cooperation and enhance the level of fighting and preventing corruption crimes. We should take full advantage of the regional or international conferences, seminar mechanisms, and bilateral or multilateral treaties or arrangements, to strengthen information exchange and technical assistance, actively carry out anti-corruption cooperation and training activities, and train all kinds of anti-corruption personnel; and IAACA should, on the basis of the Work Plan, conduct closer cooperation with those anti-corruption authorities with rich experiences and strong work capabilities, as well as relevant international organisations, organise more trainings and seminars with more specialised knowledge, more diversified forms and richer contents, to provide better service and support for member states.

Dear Colleagues,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

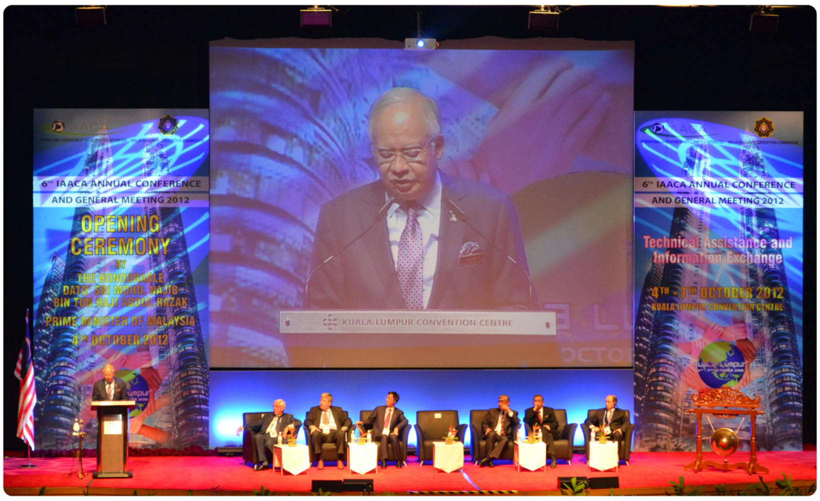
Creating an international community of harmony, stability and integrity requires common efforts of all countries and regions. We should, on the basis of mutual respect, adopt a more proactive and open attitude towards cooperation and explore more pragmatic and effective modes for cooperation, so as to promote the development of anti-corruption technical assistance and information exchange. I sincerely hope that all participants can take the opportunity of this conference to enhance mutual understanding, expand common ground in exchanges and develop friendship in cooperation. Together, we will make great contribution to the sound development of the international anti-corruption cause.

Thank you

Professor Cao Jianming,
President
International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA)

6th IAACA CONFERENCE AND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Opening Remarks by Datuk Seri Najib Tun Razak
Prime Minister of Malaysia



In the name of Allah, the Beneficent the Merciful

Assalamualaikum Warramatullahi Wabarakatuh

1. First and foremost, allow me to express my thanks and appreciation to the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission and also the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA) for inviting me to the opening ceremony of the 6th IAACA Conference and General Meeting this evening. I am honoured to be here with all of you today as I feel that this conference play an important role in the anti-corruption efforts of the Malaysian Government and its counterparts at the international level in their fight against the corruption scourge.

Your Excellencies, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen,

2. I am delighted to join all of you today at the 6th International Association Of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA) Conference and Annual Meeting - I know many of you have travelled thousands of miles to be here, and I want to thank you for your dedication and commitment to our common cause in fighting corruption.

3. Allow me also to personally thank the President of IAACA, for giving Malaysia the opportunity to host this event. I was made to understand that this conference and annual meeting of IAACA over the next 4 days aims to enhance international collaboration especially among its member in implementing the provisions of the United Nations Conventions against Corruption. I hope this meeting of minds will yield tangible results and that all of us would benefit from new thought and ideas in the battle against the corruption scourge.

Ladies and gentlemen,

4. All of you here are the experts on fighting corruption and I will not attempt to lecture you on a subject which all of you will discuss in great detail during your time at this conference. Suffice to say that the fight against corruption appears to be a perpetual one. Despite the enduring war against this social menace, and the fact that it is a crime condemned by the public, it still remains widespread in many societies. It has in fact flourished in some places, in spite having been proven to be one of the most powerful barriers to social and economic progress.

5. A high level of corruption often renders public policies ineffective, and draws investment and economic activities away from productive pursuits. It rewards instead those engaged in underhanded activities. Left unchecked, it can become endemic and even lead to the proliferation of organized crime, which in turn further weakens governments, their institutions and society at large.

6. It is for the reason that, as the Chief Commissioner of the Malaysian Anti Corruption Commission elaborated at some length just now; the Malaysian government takes the curbing of corruption as a national priority. The steps we have undertaken reflect the seriousness with which we view the problem. However, the Malaysian government does not believe that these efforts are an end in them. Battling corruption is part of a larger whole and that is, to ultimately create a truly ethical and responsible progressive society.

Ladies and gentlemen,

7. Often, when people speak of 'corruption' the first thing that often springs to their minds relates to the abuse of power by those serving in government and the public service. What is often neglected however is the fact that the corruption extends far beyond that sphere. What should be disconcerting to us all is how corruption and corrupt behavior is entangled deep within the moral fabric of all societies. If we view corruption as truly unethical and immoral behavior, we cannot stop at just looking at the public officials and politicians who abuse their powers – we must go much further than that.

8. We must be able to take an unrelentingly honest look at the values prevalent in our societies. For example, we rightly demand greater scrupulousness from those in public office yet; we live in a world where the public culture endorses the pursuit of greed and unmitigated material success, at least until someone is caught breaking the law. In other words, we forgive greed, until that greed spirals out of control and the effects reach beyond to the handful of individuals perpetuating it. We only have to witness the impact of the recent collapse of the international financial system and its devastating effect on the lives of millions of people across the globe to understand the dangers of greed.

9. Today we condemn those responsible for the financial fiasco but it wasn't too long before their wrongful acts were exposed that we applauded the very same people for achieving their record-breaking profits. It's the unbridled and ruthless pursuit of extraordinary profits a form of corruption? In my estimation, the answer would be in the affirmative. Because I believe that we see corruption as fundamentally a moral problem, therefore anything that promotes selfish interest at the expense of the well being of others is morally wrong. And I am convinced that it is this vapid self-interest and greed, which is truly at the heart of that phenomenon, we call corruption.

Ladies and gentlemen,

10. As I am sure most of you here are aware, 'corruption' is not in any way a recent or, or even a modern phenomenon. What we know of ancient civilizations provide ample evidence that even in those times, many of their leaders and thinkers had pondered about widespread corruption, and what can be done to stop it. Some produced considerable literature on the ways of reducing corruption, especially amongst those in power and holders of public office.

11. Nobel Laureate Amartya Sen asks the fundamental question – correctly to my mind – what is 'corrupt behavior'? No doubt corruption involves the violation of established rules for personal gain and profit. It is also the greed and selfishness that I spoke of earlier. And often, it is tempting to think that the solution lies ultimately in an ideal system of inspection and penalty, which would eradicate the problem of corruption. But it is my considered opinion that this alone in insufficient. While an effective system would be an invaluable ally in the fight against corrupt practice, it is only part of the solution.

12. As Sen suggests, any system entirely dependent on an instrumental approach – which emphasizes either a system of incentives, punishment or a mix of the two – in dealing with the problem of corruption will inevitably find itself unsuccessful. Why? Because if we depend on a system of incentives, then it may create the problem of escalating incentives where the behavior of any individual in performing a task will not be based on best or most optimal practices but rather it will depend on who can give them the most rewards. It is also encourages, as the experiences of some societies have shown, the tendency towards social apathy, where corruption is no longer seen as a serious crime, but as 'normal' behavior.

13. An effective punitive system will deter some: but even in the case of countries where the transgression of these laws could lead to the most severe of punishments, it does not follow that it is entirely effective means of eradicating such illegal activities.

14. Having said that, I hasten to add that these limitations should not prevent us from constantly making improvements to our system of governance I will touch on what Malaysia has done in terms of our anti-corruption framework in a while and I am certain all of you here are doing your part in your respective countries. I am simply putting forth that over and above what we are continuously doing, we must look at the bigger picture to see how we can instill a natural abhorrence of corruption into the very conscience of society. Indeed there is strong evidence to suggest that in societies that have managed to reduce corrupt behavior, to reliance is to a great extent dependent on entrenched codes of behavior and a strong civic consciousness as opposed to purely legal deterrents or financial incentives. This forces our attention on to the ethics, norms and values, which prevail, in different societies.

15. Understanding the social norms and the values, which underpin a given society, plays a critical role in helping us deal with the problem of corruption. Plato had suggested that a strong sense of duty would help in preventing corruption. But he also wisely noted that cultivating these values would be no easy task. The importance of cultivating the appropriate social norms and values therefore are critical for the war against corruption. How people behave – and the decisions that informs this behavior – often depends on their perception of others in their social environment.

16. It is critical for people in positions of power and authority to exemplify the values they wish their constituents would follow. This makes the behavior of those in positions of leadership, be it in politics, government, business, civil society, education and perhaps most critically, the home, especially important in instilling the right values and basics of ethical conduct.

Ladies and gentlemen,

17. Coming back to Malaysia's anti-corruption framework, we have been cognizant to the threats posed by corruption and corrupt behavior since the earliest days of the Federation. In 1952 the High Commissioner for the Federation of Malaya set up a Commission of Enquiry into the Integrity of the Public Service with a particular focus on incidences of corruption. This was followed by with the 1961 Prevention of Corruption Act (POCA), and eventually led to the establishment of the Anti Corruption Agency (ACA) in 1967.

18. The most recent and perhaps the most significant step in this regard is the establishment of the Malaysian Anti Corruption Commission (MACC). In December, 2008 the Parliament approved the MACC bill which has also paved the way for the establishment of an independent advisory board, a parliamentary committee, a complaints committee and two others panels-all responsible for scrutinizing and advising MACC. Headed by the Chief Commissioner, the MACC will report to the Special Parliamentary Committee on Corruption. The Committee will examine the report on the discharge of MACC functions and submit its report to the Prime Minister who, in turn would table it to the parliament. Our move to establish the MACC has evidently been a correct one given the results the MACC has produced since its inception. Meanwhile our relentless battle against corruption continues as we have made it one of our National Key Results Areas (NKRA) as part of the national Government Transformation Program (GTP) and Economic Transformation Program (ETP) launched in 2009.

19. As part of these efforts, as I have said earlier, it is critically important that we develop the intellectual, educational and informational resources to increase the effectiveness of our combined efforts to combat corruption. And so it was heartening that on 30th September 2012, Tan Sri Abdul Gani Patail, Attorney General of Malaysia on behalf of the government of Malaysia has signed an agreement for establishment of the International Anti Corruption Academy (IACA) as an international organization in Vienna, Austria.

20. Prior to the signing of the agreement on 30th July 2010 IACA signed a Letter of Exchange with the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Academy (MACA) on the cooperation in training and research, to based here in Kuala Lumpur. Both institutions are mandated to provide training programs on anti corruption with the objective to enhance the skills and capabilities of anti corruption practitioners worldwide in order to eradicate corruption effectively. I have been informed that IACA also requested MACA to send

one of its officers to assist the academy to formulate a training program on anti corruption known as IACA Summer School: Science Meets Practice on Anti Corruption, which was successfully held in summer 2011. In return MACA sent its Head of International Studies Center to Vienna for that purpose.

21. In this context, I would also like to welcome and command on the launching of the world's first international Master Program in Anti Corruption Study, which was recently launched by the IACA. Not only this Program complies with the UNCAC and other regional instrument, but also it takes a great pleasure to mention that Malaysia through its MACA is one of the strong supporters of this Program and to the extent of conducting one of the seven modules here in Kuala Lumpur. I, for the foremost wish the Program and the MACC together with MACA all the success.

Ladies and gentlemen,

22. It is critical for the Government of Malaysia to continue to invest, along with other like-minded nations, into developing the intellectual and knowledge based resources, which are integral to the fight against corruption. For such as this would be critical towards that end, and I am glad that Malaysia has many friends who share its commitment towards the elimination of corruption.

23. To all delegates and members of IAACA, I urge you to share your knowledge and experience and build upon the ideas that are discussed in the forthcoming sessions. I hope that you may bring back some of these ideas and implement them in your respective countries and organizations. I wish you every success in your deliberations and on this note; it is my great pleasure to officiate the 6th International Association of anti-Corruption Authorities' (IAACA) Conference and Annual Meeting.

Thank you.

Datuk Seri Najib Tun Abdul Razak
Prime Minister of Malaysia