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Al-Taqwa orphanage crumbles in landslide

Governance in No Man's Land

Josie M Fernandez

Orphaned young Malaysians were majority of the victims of the landslide disaster in Hulu Langat on 21 May this year.

Sixteen of them lost their lives in the tragedy that could have been prevented, had federal and state authorities enforced a robust system of governance for hill slope development. The Hulu Langat tragedy yet again tests the conventional mechanisms and institutions that manage development on

hill slopes in the country. Each time a tragedy occurs, the public is promised a string of changes to the laws and rules that govern hillside development.

According to its 2010 report, the Malaysian Institute of Architects (PAM) states "PAM wishes to reiterate, with the industry, that hillside developments are viable as all safety issues can be addressed given today's technology and availability of expert knowledge.

While the concerns on the environmental impact of hill slope development, especially potential occurrence of landslides may be valid, such concerns can be mitigated and managed through proper application of technology know-how, and slope maintenance is an area evidently lacking in Malaysia. It is timely that we adopt and enforce more stringent rules for maintenance of slopes for the country. Regular and periodic

continued on page 2

TI-M submitted MEMORANDUM ON REFORM OF POLITICAL FINANCING IN MALAYSIA to YAB Prime Minister of Malaysia on May 5, 2011 *(see pages 4 and 6)*

maintenance of slopes and other sensitive areas must be carried out diligently by local authorities.”

The question then is – was it? No one has accepted responsibility for the recent tragedy. What happened to the technology and expertise claimed by PAM? Who must accept responsibility?

After the Hulu Langat tragedy, the Public Works Department declared the area surrounding the landslide-hit al-Taqwa orphanage in Hulu Langat as dangerous and susceptible to further disaster. Its senior director Datuk Ir Ashaari Mohamad said tree-felling at the area had compromised the integrity of the soil formation, adding the condition was exacerbated by the abnormal rainfall a few days before the tragedy.

He added the orphanage building had been erected too close to the hillside, and estimated that it had been hit by 3,500-cu m of dirt in the incident. Hill cutting near the orphanage also added to its landslide risk, he added.

Responses

However, Prime Minister Datuk Seri Najib Razak acknowledged there were weaknesses in the enforcement of hillside development safety guidelines. The PM urged, “All local authorities should conduct a survey on buildings built on agriculture land to identify buildings that flout the guidelines. Local authorities should also focus on informing and educating landowners of the risks they face from living near slopes, adding that landowners also had the responsibility to ensure buildings erected on their land were safe.” (*The Sun, May 25, 2011*).

The PM added that the Hidayah Madrasah al-Taqwa orphanage building had not complied with guidelines. “There were telltale signs that the area was not safe such as cracks in nearby buildings, and the orphanage was located near an 80° slope,” he said. (*The Sun, May 25, 2011*).

What solution did the PM offer? He announced that the federal government will move the orphanage to a safer location. He also offered RM10,000 to each family of the 25 victims.

The PKR – Parti Keadilan Rakyat -led Selangor state government announced that six of its local councils would form hill slope divisions to monitor high risk areas. However, the Hulu Langat district office stressed that it was only responsible for oversight of development on government land. The district office could not do anything about privately-owned land.

Grey area and jurisdiction

The place where the orphanage was situated is a grey area. According to the Hulu Langat district office, “Nobody is in charge of it.”

The orphanage was built on ‘no-man’s land.’ This ambiguity in the land’s status raises the question: who governs in no man’s land?

CONTENTS	PAGE
GOVERNANCE IN NO MAN’S LAND	1
13TH AGM OF THE SOCIETY	3
REFORMING POLITICAL FINANCING – MEMORANDUM RECOMMENDATIONS	4
REFORMING POLITICAL FINANCING – EVENTS	4
FOREST GOVERNANCE INTEGRITY PROGRAMME – UPDATES	8
HUMAN TRAFFICKING	11
ARMS TRADE CORRUPT	11
REVIEW OF THE GLOBAL CORRUPTION REPORT 2010 ON CLIMATE CHANGE	12
INTERVIEWS & PRESS CONFERENCES	13
PRESENTATIONS	14
TI’s STRATEGY 2015 OVERVIEW	16
UPCOMING EVENTS	16

The Local Government Department Director-General Datuk Arpah Abdul Razak states that those buildings in ‘no man’s land’ need only an architect’s approval before constructing a building. But the architect is not a regulator. As the PMA has highlighted, it has the expertise to develop hill slopes.

Arapah highlighted that all land must first be gazetted under Article 172 of the Town and Country Planning Act before coming under the purview of local councils. “This is usually done for urban areas only and they will then enjoy services like rubbish collection, street lighting, bus stops and drainage cleaning.” She said that only 65 per cent of land in Malaysia came under the jurisdiction of local councils. (*New Straits Times, May 26, 2011*).

Does this mean that builders in 35 per cent of land in Malaysia are not subjected to regulatory approvals for development? Builders in no man’s land need not comply with the recently announced standard guidelines by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for universal design of buildings.

Sympathy and Governance

The loss of any life is tragic. The outpouring of sympathy and charitable donations may alleviate the initial financial burden of victims and their families. The physical and psychological effects on the victims will require more long-term assistance.

But what is even more tragic is that no one has accepted responsibility for this tragedy or for all previous tragedies brought about by non-compliance of safety guidelines, and respect for the environment. The 1995 Karak Highway tragedy was attributed to God.

As a nation, we have failed to create a culture of responsibility, accountability and compliance with safety guidelines including in no man’s land.

13th Annual General Meeting of the Malaysian Society for Transparency and Integrity



Questions from members

Thirty seven individual and corporate members attended the adjourned 2010 AGM, held at 10am on 2 April 2011 at The Green, Royal Selangor Golf Club.

MATTERS DISCUSSED:

Fundraising

At the end of the last funding cycle, Petronas had reviewed its funding obligations and reduced TI-M's annual funding for General and Administrative expenses by 67%. We are now faced with the challenge of meeting our core funding requirements. Foreign funders are more open to providing project funding, such as the funding secured from the Royal Norwegian Embassy, Konrad Adenaur Stiftung (KAS) and the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (among others) for various projects. The President emphasized the importance of securing core funding to run the Secretariat. Options discussed included corporate sector funding, government funding, charging fees for services rendered by TI-M and raising subscriptions. The President emphasised that we must remain cautious with sources of funding and ensure that our independence will not be compromised.

Proposed amendments to the Constitution

The Secretary General highlighted the main amendments,

including:

- creating a new category for associate members, which is a non-voting category
- increasing subscriptions for Corporate Members based on paid-up capital

The proposed amendments that were included in the new constitution were passed without any changes.

Conflict of Interest

It was agreed that, where there could be a potential conflict of interest Exco members should not hold any of the following positions with the bodies listed:

- MACC and its panels and committees
- Members of Parliament and other elected representatives
- Elected members of Municipal councils.

Election of Executive Committee

Elections for all Executive Committee (Exco) positions were held for the period 2011-2012. Ten (10) Exco members were duly elected.

Note: As allowed for in the constitution, an additional four Exco positions were appointed at the 1st meeting of the elected Exco.

The new TI-M Executive Committee for the period 2011 – 2012 is as follows:

Y. Bhg. Datuk Paul Low Seng Kuan	President	paullo@transparency.org.my
Y. Bhg. Prof. Datuk Haji Mohamad Ali Hasan	Deputy President	alihasanpibg@gmail.com
Josie M. Fernandez	Secretary-General	sec-gen@transparency.org.my
Brian Fong	Treasurer	brianfong01@gmail.com
Ngooi Chiu Ing	Member	nci@alum.mit.edu
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Datuk Akhbar Satar	Member	akhbar.satar@gmail.com
Sabtu Md. Ali	Member	sabtu@iir.com.my
APPOINTED MEMBERS		
Dr. Loi Kheng Min	Member	kmloi@streamyx.com
Mejar (B) Rozni Hashim	Member	kechik_kajang@yahoo.com
Fahri Azzat	Member	fahri@azzatizzat.com
Professor Dr. James Chin	Member	Jameschin1@gmail.com

No. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1 Review the Federal Constitution and legislation governing the Election Commission to enhance its autonomy and independence.
- 2 Introduce appropriate mechanisms to enhance the independent functioning of the Election Commission.
- 3 Make it mandatory for election expenses of political parties and candidates to be independently audited by certified auditors before submission to the Election Commission.
- 4 Build the capacity of the Election Commission to verify the reporting of campaign financing.
- 5 Base the limits of candidates' and political parties' expenditures on the geographical area of the constituency and size of the electorate.
- 6 Introduce a mechanism for establishing a neutral caretaker government after elections are called.
- 7 Enact a new Political Parties Act, to regulate political parties.
- 8 Register political parties with the Election Commission instead of with the Registrar of Societies.
- 9 Regulate internal party elections under the Political Parties Act.
- 10 Make it mandatory for disclosure of all sources of financing and expenditure by political parties.
- 11 Amend the Election Offences Act 1954, which only regulates expenditure incurred between nomination day and polling day, to reflect all expenses incurred for general elections.
- 12 Prohibit covert funding such as slush funds.
- 13 Prevent organisations linked to political parties from being used as conduits for political funding.
- 14 Impose a limit on contributions by individuals to political parties.
- 15 Prohibit political parties from receiving foreign donations.
- 16 Impose an expenditure limit on the electoral activities of political parties.
- 17 Prohibit parties from directly or indirectly owning or being involved in business.
- 18 Include all shareholders in company decisions for political contributions.
- 19 Introduce state funding for political parties to finance their electoral and non-electoral activities.
- 20 Prohibit ownership of media by political parties.
- 21 Repeal the Printing Presses and Publications Act (PPPA) 1984.
- 22 Allow equal and free access to public media for all interest groups under the Political Parties Act.

Highlights: Project Activities on Reform of Political Financing in Malaysia

18 FEBRUARY 2011 – PUBLIC SEMINAR, KUALA LUMPUR

The public seminar was held at the Chinese Assembly Hall, Kuala Lumpur. This was jointly organised with TI-M's



A section of the audience at the Chinese Assembly Hall, Kuala Lumpur

partners Bersih 2.0 and Mafrel. The panelists were Datuk Paul Low, President of TI-M, Professor Dato' Dr Ishak Tambi Kechik, Former Vice Chancellor, University Sains Malaysia and a member of MACC's Advisory Panel, Professor Dr Edmund Terence Gomez, political economy lecturer at University of Malaya, and Zaid Kamaruddin, Steering Committee Member, BERSIH 2.0. Alan Kirupakaran, Executive Director of TI-M moderated the forum. Among those attending the seminar were Mr Jan Soer, Deputy Head of Mission of Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Dr. Thomas Knirsch of KAS Malaysia.

What the Panelists said . . .

- Professor Gomez divided TI-M's recommendations into two major areas, namely institutional reforms and legislative reforms. The key component of the institutional reforms is to create truly independent institutions, e.g. EC and Registrar of Societies (ROS) by granting

them more autonomy. Legislative reforms focus on four major components, namely, provision of direct state funding to political parties, public disclosure of political financing, imposing expenditure limit on party's electoral expenditure and banning of business ownership by political parties.

- Professor Dato' Dr Ishak argued that without a mentally mature society, corruption could still plague the country even if Malaysia has achieved Vision 2020. He added that fighting corruption should be a multi-pronged approach, and fighting political corruption is only part of the approach. He suggested that we should also focus on the 3D's, namely Duit, (money), Dadah (drugs), and Dakwah (deviation of the teaching of Islam). He also argued that MACC, despite its infancy was doing quite well, but is facing a crisis of perception.
- Zaid Kamaruddin pointed out that good reforms in politics will produce a good working government. It is very important to have a proportional representation, a single transferable vote and easing of regulations regarding party formation and candidature. This would promote good competition among parties.
- Datuk Paul Low reiterated that granting meaningful independence and autonomy to key institutions, e.g. the EC - Election Commission and the ROS - Registrar of Societies were one of the most crucial areas of reforms. He also stated that direct state funding is necessary and it should be introduced urgently.

Comments from Participants

The audience while supportive of TI-M's recommendations to reform political financing in Malaysia was not optimistic about the government's resolution and political will to implement them all. While expressing their disappointment over the Malaysia Anti-Corruption Commission's (MACC) performance, some even commented on the need to emulate the democratisation movement happening in Tunisia and Egypt to address corruption in the country.

- Dato' Ambiga Sreenevasan, Chairperson of BERSIH 2.0, emphasised the importance of the first recommendation, "Review the provisions in the Malaysian Constitution and the legislation governing the Election Commission (EC) to enhance its autonomy and independence". She stated that Article 114 of the Federal Constitution expressed explicitly the autonomy of the EC through the appointment of the chairman of the Commission, being an individual who enjoys public trust. Dato' Ambiga argued that the Chairman has sufficient autonomy and protection to carry out his responsibilities independently. In addition, she agreed that the MACC should be empowered with prosecution powers, noting that the Malaysian judicial system consolidated prosecution powers in one person, namely the Attorney-General (A-G).
- YB R. Sivarasa, Member of Parliament for Subang stressed his dissatisfaction at the performance of MACC. He

argued that MACC had only changed its "clothes" by changing its name from the Anti-Corruption Agency (ACA) to MACC.

- Ms Tricia Yeoh, research officer for the Selangor state government, recognised that the financing of political parties is a key issue in the fight against corruption. She agreed with TI-M's recommendation to prohibit political parties from involvement in business, but stated there may be challenges if political parties used proxies to own businesses indirectly.

17 MARCH 2011 – FORUM ON REFORMING POLITICAL FINANCING IN MALAYSIA, KOTA KINABALU

The first leg of the Political Financing forum in East Malaysia was held in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah. The panelists were Datuk Wira Wan Ahmad, Deputy Chairman of EC, Tan Sri Simon Sipaun, Former Vice Chairman of the Human Rights Commission of Malaysia (SUHAKAM), Col (R) Shaharudin Othman, Deputy Chairman of MAFREL and Prof Datuk Mohamad Ali Hasan, TI-M's Deputy President. The Executive Director moderated the session. Representatives of political parties, civil society and members of the public attended the forum.

What the Panelists said . . .

- Datuk Wira Wan Ahmad highlighted the lack of legislation and regulation on campaign financing, and stated that the EC is supportive of the idea of enacting a specific law for this area. He called on the public as well as civil society organisations to lobby the government for such an Act and make it heard by the government. He noted the current irony where the EC, an election management body, is not empowered by the law to supervise political parties, who are the main players in elections.
- Prof Mohamad Ali stated that political corruption or money politics is recognised as the mother of all corruption. Corrupted politicians, who may become the leaders and managers of the country, could transfer the disease of corruption to the government if they were elected.
- Col Shaharudin spoke about the role MAFREL plays in elections, namely as an independent observer during nomination day and the campaign period.
- Tan Sri Simon Sipaun advocated an anti-hopping law for Sabah as he opined that too many politicians were jumping ship from one party to another. He lamented that greed is difficult to control and corruption is caused by greed. He was very supportive of the idea of implementing direct state funding as it seems to be a cheaper and more viable alternative to promote transparency, integrity and accountability in political financing.

Comments from Participants

- YB Liew Teck Chan, Deputy Chairman SAPP and ADUN for Likas said that expenditure during by-elections and elections depend on the candidates themselves. He said it is impossible to abolish the use of money in politics although it is possible to minimize it. This is because in every election, money is spent. YB Yew suggested that TI-M establish a branch in Sabah to look into advocacy work related to corrupt practices in the state.
- Edward Linggu, member of United Borneo Front (UBF) commented that the public's perception on the autonomy and independence of the EC is low as the Commission is funded by the government, therefore the perception that it is pro-government.

19 MARCH 2011 – FORUM ON REFORMING POLITICAL FINANCING IN MALAYSIA, KUCHING

The forum was held in Kuching.

The panelists were Datuk Wira Wan Ahmad, Deputy Chairman of EC, Associate Professor Dr. Andrew Aeria, Political Science Professor at Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS), Dr. Wong Chin Huat, Committee Member of BERSIH 2.0, Col (R) Shaharudin, Deputy Chairman of MAFREL and Datuk Prof M. Ali, TI-M's Deputy President. Representatives from various political parties, academics, NGOs, and members of the public were in attendance.

What the Panelists said . . .

- Prof Aeria was sceptical about the political will of both coalitions, Barisan Nasional (BN) and Pakatan Rakyat (PR) to undertake reforms. In view of this, he proposed that a Royal Commission of Inquiry (RCI) be established to study the adequacy of current laws and regulations to combat money politics. The RCI must be equally and fairly represented by representatives from all sectors of the society, and it should be able to solicit feedback and public support. Additionally, Prof Aeria suggested that the EC propose to the government to set a fixed and firm election date. This will greatly help address speculation on election dates and level the playing field in electoral competition.
- Dr. Wong suggested that the formation of a caretaker government be expanded to the state level. He did not agree with TI-M's proposal to enact a Political Parties Act that solely governs political parties. The new legislation should cover registration and monitoring of political parties, regulations on political financing, voters' registration, conduct of elections, an administratively neutral caretaker government, fair, equal and inclusive access to media and party elections.



Panel members at the Forum in Kuching, Sarawak

Comments from Participants

- Ong Boon Keong, Coordinator of Malaysian Election Observers Network (MEO-Net) commented that reforming political financing involves many aspects; hence a long process is needed to see significant changes. He proposed an "instant remedy": extending the nomination period from one to three days. This would provide a disincentive for political parties to bring along their supporters to gauge support prior to entering the nomination hall. Secondly, he urged the EC to use the jurisdiction granted to them under the existing institutional framework to deal with money politics. If the framework does not allow the EC to act in certain cases, they could make an open criticism and this could greatly help in stopping alleged malpractices.
- Wong Meng Chuo, Chief of Mission of Sibu Election Watcher lamented on how corruption and money politics had seeped into the election system.
- Michael Rijau, Executive Committee Member, Parti Pesaka Bumiputera Bersatu Sarawak (PBB) raised his concern that the poor are being used as an instrument for elections. Many of the poor lack education and therefore they are easily taken in by bribes. The independent candidates who do have the people's concerns at heart cannot get through to the poor because money influences voters choices.

TI-M was urged to localise the effort of reforming political financing by spreading the message to the indigenous people residing in rural areas. Some participants volunteered to cooperate with and help TI-M in this regard. As in Kota Kinabalu, TI-M was encouraged to set up a local branch to facilitate the effort in combating corruption in the state.

5 MAY 2011 – SUBMISSION OF MEMORANDUM ON REFORM OF POLITICAL FINANCING IN MALAYSIA TO THE PRIME MINISTER OF MALAYSIA

On 5 May 2011, Josie M. Fernandez, the Secretary General and Alan Kirupakaran, the Executive Director represented TI-M in submitting the memorandum on Reforming Political Financing to the Prime Minister of Malaysia.

The memorandum (in Bahasa Malaysia and English) was received by Encik Asrul Affendi from the Prime Minister's press office in Putrajaya on behalf of the Prime Minister. Apart from the 22 recommendations which were the direct result of TI-M research, the memorandum also contained various supporting information. This included an outline as to why reforming political financing is important to Malaysia and linking it to existing government initiatives such as fighting corruption being a National Key Result Areas (NKRA) and the government's transformation programme (GTP).

The memorandum included a working proposal on Direct State Funding (DSF). TI-M's proposal was in two forms – an electoral competition funding for elected representatives during the election period, and a monthly allocation for constituencies of elected representatives for the running of their office. Finally, in recognising that not all reforms can be implemented at once, TI-M proposes that certain recommendations be implemented before the 13th General Election. These were Direct State Funding, Regulation of Reporting of Political Financing, Full disclosure of Political Party and Candidate Financing, Regulating Political Donations and Equal and Fair Coverage by and Access to Public Media.

TI-M released a press statement of the submission and contents of its memorandum.

Note: The full list of recommendations is shown on Page 4.

19 MAY 2011 – MEETING WITH MACC'S NATIONAL KEY RESULTS AREAS (NKRA) TEAM

As a follow-up to the memorandum, on 19 May 2011 members of TI-M's Executive Committee (Exco) met with MACC's NKRA team on Fighting Corruption for a briefing on the steps being taken by the government to address money politics and reform political financing in Malaysia.



Press Conference with Dato' Hisham Nordin, Director of NKRA at MACC

The briefing was given by Dato' Hisham Nordin, the Director of NKRA at MACC together with his team. Representing TI-M were the President, Deputy President, Secretary General, Exco members and the Executive Director. Dato' Hisham stated that MACC has noted the recommendations put forward in TI-M's memorandum

to the Prime Minister. The NKRA unit is currently working on some of the recommendations, namely mechanisms to credit donations directly into the accounts of political parties, recording of these donations and allowing for independent audits of political parties accounts. In the next phase MACC will be looking into amendments necessary for the formation of a caretaker government, and provisions for State Funding for campaigning. A press conference with Dato' Hisham and TI-M on the above subject followed. The event was covered by both the mainstream and online media.

15 JUNE 2011 – TI-M'S PROPOSALS ON REFORM OF POLITICAL FINANCING IN DEWAN RAKYAT, PARLIAMENT HOUSE

YB Jeff Ooi, Member of Parliament for Jelutong spoke on "Political Financing in the Wikileaks Age" in an adjournment speech in Parliament.

He referred to TI-M's proposal on political financing and its 22-point recommendations as submitted in the memorandum to the Prime Minister on May 5. He mentioned the need to amend the Election Offences Act 1954 to have campaign expenditure independently audited before submission to the Election Commission (EC). He also highlighted MACC's 2010 Annual Report which stated that political funding in Malaysia was not conducted in a transparent manner, hence giving opportunities for corruption. YB Ooi urged legislators to initiate moves to study the existing legislative structure and block leakages that allow corrupt practices to seep into our parliamentary democratic process.

The Honourable Deputy Minister in the Prime Minister's Department YB Datuk Liew Vui Keong replied on behalf of the government. He highlighted that one of the initiatives under the NKRA to Fight Corruption is the study of political funding, which was identified as one of the "pick win" NKRA initiatives under the Government Transformation Programme (GTP). He stated that the government intends to cooperate with and study the proposals and viewpoints raised by Transparency International – Malaysia.

One of the steps taken is to review the Societies Act 1966, Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009, Election Commission Act 1957 and Anti Money Laundering Act, as well as Anti Terrorism Financial Act 2001. The purpose of this review is to amend the relevant sections to realise the control on political funding and to install an effective monitoring mechanism. He further added that The Registrar of Societies is currently enacting new guidelines on procedures for making political donations, a problem which was highlighted in the MACC's Annual Report. This is a new approach adopted after considering the recommendations raised by TI-M. Apart from that, eight out of the 22 recommendations raised by TI-M are either being implemented or in the process of being implemented fully or partially. YB Datuk Liew concluded by saying that TI-M's other recommendations are currently being studied and its implementation method might be amended based on cultural suitability and the will of the people as well as the government. •

Forest Governance Integrity (FGI) Programme Updates for Malaysia

MALAYSIA'S CURRENT FOREST SITUATION

Statistics

Land Area – 33 million hectares

Forested Land – 19.2 million hectares (app: 58%)
comprising 6.0 mil. hectares in Peninsular Malaysia;
4.5 mil. in Sabah; 8.7 mil. in Sarawak

Economics

- RM 22.5 Billion Annual Revenue from Timber Industry (2008)
- 300,000 workers employed

FGI'S GOALS

Phase 1

- Development of the FGI Risk Manual
- Risk assessment of the Forestry sector

Main Findings from Phase 1

- Lack of transparency in the awarding of logging concession
- Requirement of pre- preparation of Forest Harvest Plan by the States Government
- Lack of coordination among various stakeholders
- Effective Management of forest offences and imposing staff discipline and accountability

Achievements of Phase 1

Phase 1 of the FGI project in Malaysia (July 09 – Dec 10) has achieved specific objectives, namely:

1. Prepared a country report and Risk Analysis using the FGI- Anti Corruption Manual on the current forestry situation in Peninsular Malaysia



Forest Governance Integrity
Report – Peninsular Malaysia

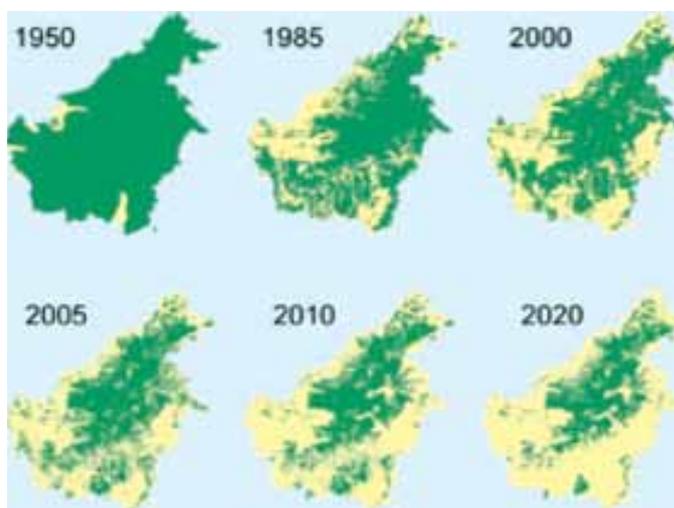
2. Prepared the necessary inputs for the preparation of the 9 areas of intervention of the FGI project
3. Completion of the FGI Anti-Corruption Tools specific to Malaysia complete with the necessary Gap analysis and the recommendations
4. Setting up of an action committee led by the Forestry Department (4 officers from the Forestry HQ and one senior officer from each state excluding Sabah and Sarawak), involvement of 3 forestry experts from the Institute of Foresters (IRIM)
5. Formation of collaborative partnership between the Malaysian Anti Corruption Commission (MACC), TI-M and IRIM to develop a training manual to combat corruption and abuse in forestry sector

Phase 2

- Advocate for reforms measures on issues as per findings in FGI Phase 1
- Identify current status of Forest sustainability (REDD+)
- Develop monitoring mechanisms on sustainable forestry and initiate a Forest Watch Programme

TI-M is pleased to announce that funding for the Phase 2 activities has been secured from the Royal Norwegian Embassy, KL. We record our deep appreciation for their continued support of our FGI activities.

CHANGE IN FOREST COVER IN BORNEO



Source: UNEP, 2007. Rapid Response Assessment: The Last Stand of the Orangutan

FOREST COVER IN MALAYSIA

Information, Technology and Sustainability

In Malaysia, public access to data on forests, minerals, water resources, etc is limited. Good data on forest cover, in particular, is difficult to be obtained by the public or even for research purposes.

The public has the right to know how much of our forests still remain and where they are and what are the planned uses of them. The public also has the right to know where current logging is taking place and till when the licence period is granted. It is also important that the public be informed which forests are being degazetted and for what purpose.

As a measure of sustainability and conservation, the public also needs to know how much of forest replanting is being carried out and what are the other measures that are being undertaken towards sustainability.

This information is vital for the public so that they are made aware of the value of the environment that they are living in and to sustain forests for generations to come. The forestry department and related ministries should be more proactive in providing information to the public and promote research.

With these objectives in mind and in the interest of good governance in Forest Management and Sustainability, Transparency International – Malaysia under the FGI programme will explore the possibility of undertaking a medium to long term Forest Watch project using remote sensing and imaging technology that will engage State Governments, Municipal councils, civil society, indigenous community, NGO's, etc to become guardians of the forest which could be near their community.

Technology has made it possible to see what is going on even in remote areas from the comfort of your home. Now this ability to watch and monitor areas from anywhere can be used to enhance governance and enforcement.

The map on page 8 shows historical, current and possible future forest cover in Borneo. The need for good Governance and Transparency in forest management is becoming even more pressing as we look at the shrinking forest cover.

Civil society engagement and education are crucial for the survival of the forest. All necessary initiatives need to be taken now or we may suffer an irrevocable loss of forest cover.



Forest Governance Integrity Programme: REDD - Kick-Off Meeting in Jakarta; 21 - 25 Feb 2011

INTERNATIONAL OUTLOOK

What does the Global Corruption Report on Climate Change say about Forestry?

Forests play a pivotal role in climate policy, yet a track record of entrenched corruption in the sector demands preventative and proactive action. Enhancing forestry governance is a priority of the highest order to mitigate climate change. High international demand for timber, weak land ownership rights and marginalized indigenous communities present singular challenges to accountable and sustainable forestry. Each year US\$10–23 billion worth of timber is illegally felled or produced from suspicious origins.

These factors need to be addressed early on for REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation), as the major international initiative to leverage forest policies for climate change. REDD readiness programmes (pledges currently amount to around US\$3.5 billion) have the potential to address some of the national-level capacity loopholes, but are not a panacea for addressing corruption in the sector. Robust systems for monitoring and reporting are essential to reducing corruption risks and ensuring the sustainability of forest projects.

Funds of up to US\$28 billion a year are expected to flow once REDD programmes are fully operational. Public participation at the local level is essential to the success of forestry governance.

Forest communities' full participation in the REDD process is crucial to make sure that they reap the benefits of the REDD programme and that finances to curb deforestation are not diverted. Putting local communities in charge of managing their forests, or at least giving them a big role in this process, can lead to improved forest conditions and local livelihoods.

Forest communities are already becoming victims of fraud as carbon brokers and project developers have moved aggressively to secure carbon rights through non-transparent negotiations with government officials. Increased funding for forests will need to be matched with strong coordination and oversight in order to ensure that the money reaches the communities that need it yet does not increase incentives for corruption. •

Source: GCR Climate Change (2011)

In the aftermath of the tragedy, it is most regrettable that local councils and land offices among others are denying that the orphanage was under their jurisdiction.

In a robust system of governance, the first step would be for authorities to stop saying that the problem is not under their control and instead to examine whether a certain situation is covered by a regulation. For too long, authorities have been stuck in a culture of passing the buck.

Malaysian's long history of landslide tragedies and the loss of lives underscore the need for immediate actions rather than recycled statements, to establish clear rules, comprehensive laws and guidelines on the development of land slopes including all aspects of maintenance, monitoring and enforcement.

The country urgently requires a robust system of land slope governance. The present approaches to land slope development have failed. It has been announced that a report on the Hulu Langat tragedy is to be submitted to the Cabinet for it to draw up guidelines on hill slopes and agricultural land. But will this report once again merely be a response to the expected clamour for better enforcement, revamp of procedures and more guidelines after a tragedy?

The report should expand existing guidelines on hill slopes development for:

- strengthening accountability and transparency in the development of all hill slopes including the 35% designated as no man's land
- enhancing forestry governance as forests are vital elements in absorbing ground water and preventing soil erosion
- building robust systems for independent monitoring and maintaining of all buildings on hill slopes
- committing more resources for the capacity building of officials involved at all levels in hill slope development to improve their knowledge and the quality of enforcement, monitoring and maintenance
- introducing safeguards to prevent the risk of corruption in hill slope development, and
- encouraging public participation in the monitoring and maintenance of hill slope development.

Other possible requirements and scenarios

- As the geophysical structure of Malaysia is slowly transforming due to climate change and shifting of the earth plate due to seismological activities and tsunamis, it is becoming more critical that the Government review the construction standards that are being utilized in Malaysia, especially in high population density areas.
- The occurrence of earthquakes and tsunamis in

Malaysia were unheard of just about 50 years ago but these incidences have now become more prevalent. The current design structures for both high-rise and low-rise buildings have not taken the risk factor of earthquakes into the construction design and safety code. Nowadays, we often hear of tremors in Malaysia, it is increasing in frequency and also in intensity. Can the current buildings withstand such tremors? Are there efficient and well trained response teams to react to an earthquake if it does happen? Imagine if an earthquake of a Richter scale of 4-5 hitting Kuala Lumpur. Is it impossible? What would be the projected damage both to human life and also to the economy?

There are currently many old buildings with more than enough cracks even without earthquakes. If an earthquake were to strike, what was once thought improbable could very well turn into reality. How many hill slope structures will collapse and how many high rise structures and houses will go down?

- Prolonged exposures to weak earthquake tremors in this country have also made previously safe hillsides now unsafe. The Government needs to have more regular monitoring of slopes and hillside developments. Local councils should play a more active role. Can earth movement sirens at potential danger areas be installed? There must be some form of 'Early Warning System'.
- The general public (the common man who stays at the foot-hill and the ultra rich who build mansions because of the prestige of living on elevated land) should be made more aware of the dangers that lurk at their door step and behind their kitchen.
- Local councils should be made accountable for safer homes and surroundings. Local councils need to monitor their area of jurisdiction efficiently, if they claim that the area is too big to monitor then resizing their area of coverage should be considered for the well being of the people who live there while enhancing effective enforcement and monitoring.

The first step for the government to show its commitment for a robust hill slope development policy is to make public the report on the tragedy and the new comprehensive guidelines particularly including structures in no man's land.

Let us remember that the unfortunate orphans of Al-Taqwa were buried by our indifference to better governance in hill slope development and the imminent dangers in the environment.

The cries of the orphans as they were crushed by the weight of the hill slope that came crushing down on their heads should weigh heavily on the Malaysian conscience. •

Josie M Fernandez is Secretary General of Transparency International Malaysia. She thanks Victor Soosai, Alan Kirupakaran and Joseph Tong for their inputs for this article.

THE IMPACT OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING IS IRREVERSIBLE

"The boss said I have to service his customers with sex to pay my debt. My sister told me 'close your eyes and do it for the family's debt'. My sister SOLD ME."

Srey a 17 year old Cambodian, rescued by Tenaganita, is one of the thousands of children and women who are trafficked into Malaysia for forced prostitution, as bonded workers in domestic work or raped and made to bear babies who are sold for profit.

Amarjit from India, like hundreds and maybe thousands of migrant workers in Malaysia, still waits for justice after 10 years for his unpaid wages of one year although he won the case in the labour court. Almost daily, Tenaganita receives a call for help from migrant workers who are caught in a condition of human trafficking where they remain bonded in servitude, abused and threatened with violence with no wages paid.

Today, there are over 30 million slaves in the world, the largest number in human history. Human trafficking is also the second largest illegal industry, next to drug trafficking with an income of over USD45 billion a year.

Malaysia is a transit and destination country and to a lesser account a source country for human trafficking. It is estimated that Malaysia gains about USD13 billion a year from the illegal trade in human beings and through forced prostitution. Though the government has initiated interventions through the enactment of an Anti Trafficking in Persons Act 2007 and a National Plan of Action, the impact is still insignificant. Malaysia went down to tier 3 in the US Report on Human Trafficking in 2009 and is currently in the 2.5 watch list.

One of the key challenges facing effective action to combat human trafficking is corruption and the collusion of enforcement officials with human traffickers. SUHAKAM, the National Human Rights Commission stated that, in response to credible reports of government officials' direct



Forms of trafficking in Malaysia

involvement in a human trafficking network along the Malaysia-Thailand border as outlined in a US Senate Foreign Relations Committee Report, stated that five immigration officials were arrested for alleged involvement in a trafficking ring that took Burmese migrants to Thailand for sale to trafficking syndicates. Information from enforcement agencies to human traffickers has also led to difficulties in rescue of victims and arrest of traffickers by organizations. The small number of traffickers arrested, mainly at the "tail" end of the operations, raises questions in gathering evidence for effective prosecution and how much of the investigations are influenced by corruption and lack of transparency. The impact of interventions on reducing human trafficking can only be realized with increased transparency, addressing corruption with strong political commitment and building in of oversight mechanisms at various levels.

Each one of us can make a difference to stop the sale, the exploitation, the abuse and violence that denies the dignity and rights of women, children and men by becoming aware, getting involved in reaching out to the victims, in participating in campaigns to stop trafficking and in fighting corruption. •

Source: Tenaganita, KL, 2011

TENAGANITA **24 hours action line:**
03-77703691 03-77703671

Arms trade corrupt, says think tank Sipri

Jorn Madslie Business reporter, BBC News

Sipri said that if corruption was eradicated, funds could be freed up for non-defence spending.

Corruption in the global arms industry is systemic and widespread, according to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (Sipri).



"Corruption in the arms trade contributes roughly 40% to all corruption in global transactions," the think tank said in its 2011 yearbook.

The problem could be tackled by a global arms trade treaty, Sipri said.

Such a treaty should both outlaw corruption and provide mechanisms for enforcement, it said.

Secretive and clubby

Currently, corruption in the arms trade is encouraged by a number of systemic features, Sipri said.

The industry's "deep and abiding link to matters of national security obscures many deals from oversight and accountability", according to yearbook authors Andrew Feinstein, Paul Holden and Barnaby Pace.

Moreover, "these close relationships blur the lines between the state and the industry", they said. This fostered "an attitude that relegates legal concerns to the background".

"This corruption exacts a heavy toll on purchasing and selling countries."

End Quote Sipri 2011 yearbook

- Arms industry expects order bonanza

Political will

If corruption was eradicated, many states could be spending

less on each arms deal, thus freeing up funds for peaceful purposes, Sipri suggested.

"This corruption exacts a heavy toll on purchasing and selling countries, undermining democratic institutions of accountability and diverting valuable resources away from pressing social needs."

Sipri acknowledges that political will is required to tackle this problem.

To drum up such political support, Sipri said the public should "voice its opposition to the status quo". •

Source: BBC News

Editor's Note

The Transparency International Defence and Security Programme (TI-DSP) has launched a new website, www.ti-defence.org which we hope will become a central resource for those interested in defence and security corruption issues.

The new site has a number of new features: a digital version of the TI-DSP typology of defence and security corruption risks, a Map that shows countries that TI-DSP is engaged with and has resources on, a Publications page with a wide range of publications and resources on defence and security corruption (and more to come soon), and a Media Room with news and events.

BOOK REVIEW

Transparency International's Global Corruption Report 2010: Climate Change

Climate change is arguably the greatest governance challenge the world has ever faced.

Addressing it requires a degree of urgency, trust, cooperation and solidarity that tests the limits of conventional mechanisms and institutions to manage public goods. It requires transformational shifts in our economies that may eventually dwarf the dramatic changes brought on by the Industrial Revolution.

Climate change affects livelihoods and challenges lifestyles. It exerts immense pressure on the social and political fabric of communities around the world, against the backdrop of tremendous uncertainty about the precise scope and pace of the next steps that will be taken to remedy it, particularly at the global level.

Climate change is not just a challenge to established approaches to governance, however; it also transcends established typologies of corruption. Corruption is defined by Transparency International as the *abuse of entrusted power for private gain*. *Entrusted power* is not only the

power a citizen confers to public holder. It is the power that future generations have vested in all of us, in our stewardship role for the planet. Likewise, *abuse for private gain* goes beyond corruption in the forms it so often takes – the misappropriation of funds, bribery in the awarding of contracts, and nepotism, all of which undermine good climate governance – and extends

to new arenas: distortion of scientific facts, the breach of principles of fair representation and false claims about the green credentials of consumer products.

Why is corruption, in particular, a risk in addressing climate change? As this *Global Corruption Report (GCR)* explores at length, the efforts to prevent and respond to climate change will have an enormous price tag. Where huge amounts of money flow through new and untested financial markets and mechanisms, there is always a risk of corruption. Some estimate total climate change investments in mitigation efforts alone at almost US\$700 billion by 2020. Public investments of no less than US\$250 million per annum will eventually flow through new, relatively uncoordinated and untested channels. In addition, pressure already exists to 'fast-track' solutions, further enhancing the risk of corruption. The overarching message of the GCR is that a dramatic strengthening of governance mechanisms can



reduce corruption risk and make climate change policy more effective and more successful. The quality of climate governance – the degree to which policy development and decisions are participatory, accountable, transparent, inclusive and responsive, and respect the rule of law – will help determine how well it addresses inherent corruption risks. The report presents the first comprehensive analysis of corruption and climate change, and it includes a set of policy recommendations.

Based on the findings of the GCR, Transparency International makes the following key proposals to climate stakeholders:

Recommended Actions for Governments

1. Incentivise and design key climate policy instruments so as to promote independence and reduce conflict of interest.
2. Ensure transparency in flows of funding for mitigation and adaptation.
3. Monitor and oversee national climate policy and projects effectively.
4. Treat anti-corruption safeguards as integral elements in the design of adaptation and mitigation action.
5. Step up policy coordination and bring key departments into line on climate change issues.
6. Build robust mechanisms for representation and public engagement that can cope with the increased public demand.

Recommended Actions for Business

7. Be a powerful voice in climate policy through open engagement and disclosure; it is an essential plank of corporate citizenship and a marker of commitment to climate change.
8. While going green, adhere to strong compliance, an anti-corruption regime and best corporate governance practice.
9. Commit ample resources to transparency, the disclosure of carbon emissions and green climate action.

Recommended Actions for Civil Society

10. Undertake independent oversight and monitoring in terms of governance and corruption risk in climate change issues.
11. Encourage the public's participation in and oversight of policy development at the local, national and international levels.
12. Build broader coalitions for integrity in climate governance and ensure that the interests of all stakeholders are represented and taken into account.

The Global Corruption Report is produced by Transparency International with support from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the European Investment Bank, and published by Earth Scan. •

Interviews and Press Conferences

29 January 2011 – Fokus Berita

The Deputy President was a panelist on TV Selangor's "live" talk show Fokus Berita. The topic for discussion was "Black Economy Malaysia", referring to the recent study by Global Financial Integrity (GFI), a research and advocacy group, titled 'Illicit Financial Flows from Developing Countries: 2000-2009'. The report said illicit financial outflows from Malaysia totalled US\$291 billion (RM888 billion) in that period. The other panelist on the program was Royal Prof. Ungku Aziz.

21 February 2011 – Al Jazeera

The President was interviewed by Al Jazeera on the government's proposed expansion of the Printing Presses and Publication Act (PPPA). He commented on the restrictive impact this Act could have on freedom of expression in the country, the Multimedia Super Corridor (MSC) Bill of Charter on freedom of information on the internet, and other existing laws which curtail the sharing of information.

18 March 2011 – Press Conference

TI-M held a press conference on the Allegations of Corruption against the Chief Minister of Sarawak. TI-M stated its grave concern on the numerous serious allegations of extraordinary corruption and abuse of power in online media, against the Chief Minister of Sarawak, Tan Sri Abdul Taib Mahmud and family.

In view of their frequency, seriousness and detail, TI-M urged the Malaysian Anti Corruption Commission (MACC) and other enforcement agencies to investigate these online allegations immediately and vigorously, without fear or favour.



TI-M calls for probe on Taib to stop slide in graft index



1 February 2011
11:59am

TEXT SIZE

30 March 2011 – Press Conference

TI-M held a press conference to call for Free and Fair State Elections in Sarawak. The 2011 Sarawak elections offered great challenges and opportunities for free, fair and honest elections.

TI-M called on all relevant parties, such as the political parties, the Election Commission (EC), the Malaysian Anti-corruption Commission (MACC), the Royal Malaysian Police (RMP), media (especially those controlled or owned by Government or political parties), to come together to show that Malaysia is capable of free, fair and honest elections, towards upholding democracy and the interest of Malaysian citizens.

TI-M: Election handouts ARE bribes



19 May 2011
11:59am

TEXT SIZE

18 May 2011 – Press Conference

TI-M in the press conference expressed grave concern over

the recent allegations made by bloggers, Utusan Malaysia and Mohamed Razali Abdul Rahman that a pledge or pact was made by Christian Pastors and the DAP to make Christianity the official religion of the country and to install a Christian as a Prime Minister.

The TI-M President was invited to speak on “Corruption in Malaysia and Instruments of Accountability” at the Unashamedly Ethical Conference (UEC) and was a guest at the privately organised pre-conference dinner on the evening of 5th May 2011.

He categorically confirmed that no pact or pledge for Christianity as official religion or for a Christian Prime Minister was made on the evening of 5th May or at any time during the conference.



Christianity issue never arose: head

Printed on 19 May 2011 - 06:43am

19 May 2011 – Astro Awani

As a follow up to the briefing and press conference given by MACC’s NKRA team, later the same evening Astro Awani aired a live program titled ‘Pelan Tindakan NKRA Membanteras Rasuah’. The Deputy President was a guest speaker on the program. •

All TI-M’s Press Statements can be accessed at TI-M’s website www.transparency.org.my

Presentations by TI-M

17 January 2011 – Petronas

A presentation of TI-M’s activities was made to En. Rosli bin Rahim, General Manager, Stakeholder Management Department at Petronas and his team.

The President and Executive Director representing TI-M gave an overview of our projects and activities. In addition the Petronas team was given a briefing on TI-M’s finances and plans for moving forward.

En. Rosli highlighted Petronas’ ongoing Corporate Governance and Integrity activities, including periodic briefings for their directors, engagement with IIM on the Integrity Circle project and implementing self assurance assessment toolkits.

16 February 2011 – Federation of Malaysian Manufacturers

The President and Executive Director presented the activities of TI-M to the Federation of Malaysian

Manufacturers (FMM) Presidential Council. This was a follow up to our request for funding from FMM for TI-M’s annual operational expenditure.

Note: TI-M is pleased to report that FMM has graciously approved an allocation to fund a portion of TI-M’s activities.

20 February 2011 – MACC NKRA Committee

The MACC NKRA Committee on Corruption conducted a Mini Lab session with Media practitioners in Port Dickson. The Deputy President was invited to present TI-M’s views on MACC’s efforts undertaken to date and also to propose strategies for achieving their 2011 targets.

2 March 2011 – Selangor State Government

The Selangor state government invited TI-M to advise on the waste management contract and tendering process involving Majlis Perbandaran Subang Jaya

(MPSJ). The meeting was chaired by Dato' Mohd Arif bin Ab. Rahman, the State Financial Officer.

The Executive Director representing TI-M made some suggestions on their procurement process, including creating an independent channel for bidders to raise complaints, notifying unsuccessful bidders of the tender results and implementing a clear policy on having politicians/political appointees on the tender committee.

16 March 2011 – Suhakam

Suhakam organised a discussion on Business and Human Rights. It included a round table discussion on the link between business, labour rights, the environment and anti corruption. The President moderated the round table discussion.

17 March 2011 – Petronas

The Secretary-General met with representatives of Petronas' Group Corporate Affairs Department to discuss TI's Promoting Revenue Transparency Report 2011, in which Petronas' scores were below average in all three measures, and how to improve the scores.

As the study was based on desk research, many poor scores were because the information was not publicly available, especially on Petronas' website, although much of the information is available at Petronas' premises and upon request. An FAQ webpage to pull together information and sources was suggested, as some of the information on the website may be difficult to find. Signing up to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) (in process) and the UN Global Compact (10th Principle against Corruption)/ Reporting Guidance was discussed, as means of improving transparency.

24 March 2011 – Federation of Public Listed Companies

The President spoke on "Combating Corruption in Malaysia" at a luncheon talk organised by the Federation of Public Listed Companies (FPLC). The other speaker was Dato Seri Abu Kassim, the Chief Commissioner of the MACC.

31 March 2011 – Corporate Integrity Pledge

The launch of the Corporate Integrity Pledge and Anti Corruption Principles for Corporations in Malaysia was held at Bursa Malaysia. The CEO of Pemandu Datuk Sri Idris Jala launched the event and recognised the first corporations to sign the pledge – Top Glove Corporation, Siemens Malaysia and Malaysia Airport Holdings Bhd.

TI-M was represented by the President who gave a briefing on the pledge and expectations from the signatories. Among

areas highlighted were using TI's Self Evaluation Tools to review and evaluate current corporate integrity systems, adopting anti corruption business principles, strengthening internal audit functions and using Integrity Pacts in the procurement process.

9 April 2011 – The United Kingdom and Eire Council of Malaysian Students

The President was a panel speaker at the Projek Amanat Negara organised by UKEC (The United Kingdom and Eire Council of Malaysian Students) held in London. The theme was "Empowering Youth for Tomorrow's Malaysia". The President spoke on the topic "Fighting Corruption in Malaysia".

Other speakers at the forum included R. Nadeswaran (London Correspondent of The Sun) and Dato Hj Hisham Nordin (Director of NKRA).

16 May 2011 – Johor State Government

The Deputy President was one of the Panelists at the forum "Seminar Integriti Warga Pihak Perkuasa Tempatan Negeri Johor 2011" held at Prime City Hotel, Kluang, Johor. The forum was organized by IIM, the state local government office and the Kluang District Office.

24 May 2011 – Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA)

The Secretary-General was invited by SIDA, a Swedish government agency to present a paper on the work of TI in the Asia Pacific region. Areas covered included an overview of TI Malaysia, current projects of TI-M and TI Asia Pacific Department (APD), and latest developments. The presentation was held in Penang.

8 June 2011 – Proton

The Executive Director gave a presentation to Proton's Group Procurement Division on the topic "Fighting Corruption in Malaysia". The presentation included an overview of TI, the definition and effects of corruption (pictorial examples) and results of indexes/surveys/reports related to corruption in Malaysia.

These included the Corruption Perception Index (CPI), Global Corruption Barometer (GCB), Revenue Watch Report (on Malaysia's extractive industry) and Corporate Governance and Integrity Report (on outflows of illicit funds from Malaysia).

Other areas highlighted were recent initiatives by the Malaysian government in fighting corruption, TI-M's concerns and recommendations, a brief overview of the Integrity Pact (IP) and the effects of money politics on grand corruption. It ended by highlighting the point that fighting corruption begins with the individual. •

Overview of Transparency International's Strategy 2015 Document

The Strategy aims to promote our common focus – prioritising those issues around which different parts of the Movement will work together.

It also aims to empower our diversity – strengthening and supporting the different parts of the Movement to adapt our priorities to the specificity of their local contexts. We have identified six Strategic Priorities for the TI Movement over the next five years.

People: “Increased empowerment of people and partners around the world to take action against corruption”. The challenge is to engage with people more widely than ever before – for ultimately, only people can stop corruption.

Institutions: “Improved implementation of anti-corruption programmes in leading institutions, businesses and the international financial system.” The challenge is to ensure

that commitments to stop corruption are translated into actions, enforcement and results.

Laws: “More effective enforcement of laws and standards around the world and reduced impunity for corrupt acts”. The challenge is enforcing fair legal frameworks, ensuring there is no impunity for corruption.

Values: “Higher levels of integrity demonstrated by organisations and people, especially youth and those in leadership positions around the world”. The challenge is to secure greater commitment to integrity by both current and future generations in all aspects of public and business life.

Network: “Strengthened ability to work together”. We seek to expand the knowledge base of our diverse Movement, so that we can promote ever more effective anti-corruption solutions which have a real impact on people’s lives.

Impact: “Enhance responsiveness, presence, performance and impact at all levels”. We will strengthen the individual and collective performance of all parts of our diverse Movement, ensuring that we have a strong presence and anti-corruption voice nationally, regionally and globally. •

(The complete Strategy 2015 document can be accessed at Transparency International's website http://www.transparency.org/about_us/strategy_2015)

Upcoming Events – 2011

July

- **TI ASIA PACIFIC REGIONAL PROGRAMME MEETING**
 - Saujana Hotel, Subang (13 - 15 July)
- **FOREST GOVERNANCE INTEGRITY PROGRAMME**
 - Forum on “The Forest Factor in Sustainable Development”
 - Forest Walk and Tree Planting Event at Air Hitam Forest Reserve, Puchong (tentative)

September

- **INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON REFORMING POLITICAL FINANCING, KUALA LUMPUR (tentative)**
- **FOREST GOVERNANCE INTEGRITY PROGRAMME (FOREST WATCH PROJECT)**
 - Empowering Forest Guardians with Surveillance Technology

October

- **RELEASE OF CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX (CPI) 2011 RESULTS**
- **FOREST GOVERNANCE INTEGRITY PROGRAMME (FOREST WATCH PROJECT)**
 - Empowering Communities and Local Councils to adapt Surveillance Technology

November

- **WORKSHOP ON INTEGRITY PACTS FOR SME'S**

December

- **UN ANTI CORRUPTION DAY ACTIVITIES**

