

Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) Malaysia

Roles and Collaboration of Government and Non-Government Organisations in Combating Corruption





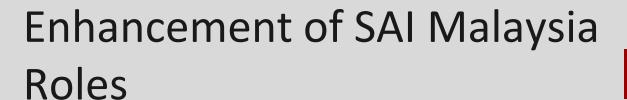


Operating independently under the Federal Constitution.

O2 Ensuring government accountability through external public audit.

O3 AG's Report findings to Parliament and the Public Accounts Committee.







Amendment of Audit Act 1957 (July 24, 2024) enhances AG's power in conducting audit:

01

Broader audit capabilities

02

Issuance of guidelines

03

Follow-up reporting on audits



Act 62

AUDIT ACT 1957

Incorporating all amendments up to 1 January 2006

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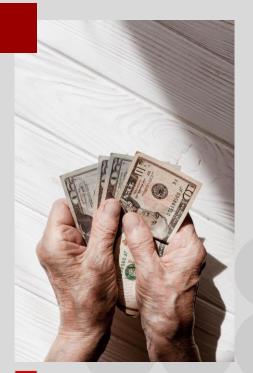


SAI Malaysia plays a crucial role in detecting and preventing fraud through financial, compliance, and performance audits.

These audits help:

- 01 Identify red flags;
- O2 Guide improvements in financial management; and.
- 03 Internal controls.





Types of Audits



Types of Audit



Prevention and Detection of Fraud

Financial Audit

- Assess whether financial statements are accurate and whether funds are used as intended.
- Irregularities or discrepancies found during these audits can indicate risk for mitigation and potential fraud.

Compliance Audits

- Evaluates whether public entities adhere to relevant laws, regulations, and policies.
- Non-compliance can highlight areas where fraud might occur or where controls are inadequate.
- Violations or exceptions from standard practices can signal potential fraud.

Performance Audits

Assess the efficiency and effectiveness of government programs and projects. it will deter:

- Inefficiencies or misconduct that may suggest fraudulent activity.
- Discrepancies between expected and actual results may indicate underlying issues, including fraud.
- Irregularities in resource allocation or usage can point to fraudulent practices or misappropriation.

_01

02

03

5

Reporting and Recommendations



Audit findings are reported to Parliament and relevant bodies. Recommendations may lead to policy changes, improved controls, and further investigations by law enforcement agencies like MACC.



The PAC examines AG reports, identify financial irregularities and inefficiencies in government departments. PAC helps ensure effective use of public funds and strengthens government

accountability.



MACC responsible for investigating and prosecuting corruption-related offenses. Ensures a coordinated approach to tackling fraudulent activities and enhances the overall effectiveness of fraud prevention efforts.



Special committees formed in collaboration with other agencies, such as the MACC, PSD, AG's Chambers, RMP, NACP, MoF and IIM. Any audit findings may refer the matter to law enforcement agencies for further investigation and legal action if there is uncover evidence of potential fraud. Ensures that fraudulent activities are addressed through appropriate legal channels.

Connection with Non-Government Agencies



SAI Malaysia collaborates with NGOs

01 02 03

Enhance anticorruption efforts

Share best practices

Drive reforms

04

05

06

Partnerships with civil society

Strengthen accountability

Transparency



Auditor General Dashboard (AGD)





The Auditor General Dashboard (AGD) is a **digital platform** that makes audit reports and findings **accessible to the public**, including NGOs and civil society groups.

Transparency and Access

The AGD offers a userfriendly interface for viewing audit results, promoting public scrutiny of government actions.

Support for Advocacy

The platform aids in fighting corruption by raising awareness through media coverage and supporting policy recommendations for legislative and regulatory reforms.

Public and Policy Impact

Findings from the AGD help inform and drive policy changes aimed at addressing systemic corruption issues.

Capacity Building

SAI Malaysia uses the AGD to organize training and workshops with NGOs, fostering a culture of integrity and improving financial management and anti-corruption practices beyond the public sector

NGO Roles in Combating Corruption

Cooperation

Analysis



01	02	03	04
Advocacy & Public Awareness	Monitoring & Reporting	Legal Assistance	Community Engagement & Empowerment
05	06	07	08
Research &	International	Transparency	Monitoring

Initiatives

Election &

Governance

Active NGOs in Malaysia



No.	Name of NGOs	Roles in Combating Corruption
1	Transparency International Malaysia (TI-M)	Focuses on advocating for anti-corruption policies, raising public awareness, and conducting research on corruption.
2	Bersih	A coalition that advocates for free and fair elections and good governance, mobilizing public support against corruption and electoral fraud.
3	Malaysian Centre for Constitutionalism and Human Rights (MCCHR)	Engages in legal advocacy and research on human rights and constitutionalism, including anti-corruption issues.
4	Human Rights Commission of Malaysia (SUHAKAM)	Monitors human rights issues, including those related to corruption, and advocates for reforms to protect rights and promote integrity.
5	Sahabat Alam Malaysia (SAM)	SAM focuses on environmental issues and advocates for transparency and accountability in environmental governance, which includes addressing corruption related to environmental policies.
6	Anti-Corruption Coalition Malaysia (ACCM)	ACCM is a coalition of various NGOs working together to promote anti- corruption efforts and foster collaboration among civil society organizations.

CONCLUSION



Recent amendments to the Audit Act 1957 enhance its powers in combating corruption by conducting thorough audits and enforcing follow-ups.

Collaboration with government agencies and NGOs is the key strategy for strengthens anti-corruption efforts.

The Auditor General Dashboard (AGD) ensures transparency and public scrutiny, creating a robust framework for reducing corruption and improving governance.







THANK YOU