

Introduction

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