FOREWORD

It is my great pleasure and privilege to present this report of the Eleventh Regional Seminar on Good Governance for Southeast Asian Countries, which was held in Hanoi, Viet Nam from 17–19 October 2017. The Good Governance Seminar was held in Viet Nam for the first time, and, we were deeply impressed and touched by the warm hospitality afforded to us by our Vietnamese hosts.

The main theme of the Seminar was *Best Practices in Anti-Corruption: A Decade of Institutional and Practical Development in Southeast Asia*. The Seminar was attended by two visiting experts: one from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and one from Indonesia and 18 criminal justice practitioners from the countries of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam. The Seminar was co-hosted by UNAFEI and the Supreme People's Procuracy of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam (SPP).

Corruption is a complex social, political and economic phenomenon that affects all countries. Corruption undermines democratic institutions, slows economic development and contributes to governmental instability. As with other regions in the world, the fight against corruption in Southeast Asian countries has taken on an international dimension. On the occasion of the 11th Seminar, the main theme focuses on reviewing and recognizing the developments in the field of anti-corruption over the past decade and plotting a course for the future.

The Seminar explored developments in the legal frameworks and techniques for anti-corruption enforcement in the participating countries over the past decade, identified ongoing challenges, and recommended strategies and practices to enhance enforcement efforts. Through discussion of issues such as private-sector corruption and corporate criminal liability, witness and whistle-blower protections, the legal presumption of disproportionate wealth, among others, the participants exchanged knowledge, experiences, effective strategies, and best practices in the field of anti-corruption. The Chair's Summary, published in this report, details the key conclusions and recommendations of the Seminar. In addition, the Seminar enabled the participants to develop personal and professional contacts between anti-corruption authorities and investigators in Southeast Asia.

It is a pleasure to publish this report of the Seminar as part of UNAFEI's mission, entrusted to it by the United Nations, to widely disseminate meaningful information on criminal justice policy. Finally, on behalf of UNAFEI, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the Supreme People's Procuracy of Viet Nam for their tremendous support in co-hosting the Eleventh Regional Seminar.

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