



Zander Lim Wai Keong

Managing Partner



zander
@zanderlimchambers.com



linkedin.com/in/zander-
lim-683426141



lawchambersofzanderlim
.com



+60 18-667 9332



vcard.link/card/IOMH



Wisma UOA Damansara

PROFILE

Zander is a former Deputy Public Prosecutor of the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission and subsequently served in the Appellate and Trial Division of the Attorney General's Chambers, where he conducted criminal appeals before the Court of Appeal and the Federal Court of Malaysia.

His practice is shaped by decades of experience on both sides of the criminal justice system. Having prosecuted and defended complex corruption, money laundering, and commercial crime matters, he brings a practical approach to litigation and advisory work.

During his tenure at the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission, Zander was part of the prosecution team in Malaysia's first corporate liability prosecution under section 17A of the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009, as well as Sabah's largest money laundering case, widely known as Sabah Watergate Probe, which involved allegations that millions in cash were derived from purported business profits.

He was actively involved in the prosecution of corruption, money laundering, and white-collar offences, including high-profile and public-interest matters. His experience includes cases involving former Prime Ministers, former Deputy Prime Ministers, former State Executive Councillors (EXCOs), as well as Federal and state-linked entities.

BACKGROUND

2024 – 2026	Deputy Public Prosecutor, Appellate and Trial Division, Attorney General's Chambers Headquarters, and Ad Hoc Deputy Public Prosecutor at the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission Headquarters
2024	Master of Business Administration, Universiti Putra Malaysia
2019 – 2024	• Deputy Public Prosecutor for the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission Headquarters • Recipient of the Excellent Service Award (Anugerah Perkhidmatan Cemerlang) 2022, awarded by the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission
2016 – 2018	Civil & Criminal Defence Counsel
2016	Advocate & Solicitor, High Court of Malaya
2015	Certificate in Legal Practice
2014	LL.B (Hons), University of London

PRACTICE AREAS

1. Corruption
2. Commercial Crime & White-Collar Crime
3. Money Laundering & Asset Forfeiture
4. Appellate Courts Counsel
5. Corporate & Director Liability
6. Regulatory & Compliance Advisory
7. Internal & Corporate Investigations
8. Crisis Management & Regulatory Response

NOTABLE CASES

Corruption

Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009

Section 16(a)(A) of the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009

- PP v. Hairudin bin Ngadiron [2020] 5 LNS 130
- PP v. Teo Wee Cheng [2024] CLJU 1600

Section 16(a)(B) of the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009

- PP v. Ahmad Zahid Hamidi [2022] 9 CLJ 713

Section 23(1) of the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009

- PP v. Mahiaddin bin Md Yasin [2024] 6 CLJ 836

The first Malaysian case in which the Court of Appeal, upon reviewing its own earlier decision, held that where the High Court exercises its inherent jurisdiction to review, strike out charges, and acquit an accused. Such a decision falls within the revisionary jurisdiction under section 50(1)(b) of the Courts of Judicature Act 1964, thereby conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Appeal to hear the appeal.

- Mahiaddin Md Yasin v. PP [2024] 10 CLJ 924

Section 41(1) of the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009

- Pendakwa Raya v. Amir Shariffuddin Abd Raub dan JLA Motorsport Sdn Bhd [2022] 1 LNS 1604
- Pendakwa Raya v. Abd Latif Bandi @ Nor Sebandi dan CIMB Bank Berhad [2022] 1 LNS 1594
- PP v. Mohd Fauzan Hatim Abdul Latif and Hong Leong Bank Berhad [2022] 1 LNS 1600

Commercial Crime & White Collar Crime

Criminal Breach of Trust

The First Malaysian Court of Appeal decision, which held that a wakalah, being a document of appointment authorising a Syarie lawyer to represent or act on behalf of a client, and analogous to a "warrant to act" in the Civil Courts, constitutes a binding contract between the parties. Consequently, the Parol Evidence Rule applies, and oral testimony cannot be admitted to contradict, vary, or add to the terms of the wakalah.

- Muhammad Hafiz Ab Rashid v. PP [2026] 1 CLJ 216

Section 409 Penal Code

- Ahmad Ramli Mohd Nor v. PP [2024] CLJU 3065

Money Laundering & Asset Forfeiture

Anti-Money Laundering, Anti-Terrorism Financing and Proceeds of Unlawful Activities Act 2001

Section 56(1) of the Anti-Money Laundering, Anti-Terrorism Financing and Proceeds of Unlawful Activities Act 2001

- Amir Sharifuddin Abd Raub v. PP [2021] CLJU 76
- PP v. Amir Shariffuddin Abd Raub & Ors [2020] CLJU 1919

Sabah's Largest Money Laundering Case, widely known as Sabah Watergate Probe

- PP v. Ag Mohd Tahir Mohd Tablib dan Lain-Lain [BKI-61R-10/12-2016 - BKI-61R-14/12-2016 & BKI-62R-16/12-2016 - BKI-62R-24/12-2016]

Appellate Counsel Work

The first Malaysian Court of Appeal decision interpreting the phrase “police officer making the investigation” under section 117(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code, it was held that the investigating officer is not required to personally appear before the Magistrate in remand proceedings.

- PP v. Romika Che Kamarulzaman & Anor [2026] 1 CLJ 76

Sections 26A of the Anti-Trafficking In Persons and Anti-Smuggling of Migrants Act 2007

- Jubang ak Usin v. Public Prosecutor [2025] MLJU 3389

Section 39B of the Dangerous Drugs Act 1952

- Lingeswaran Ambalakhan v. PP [2025] CLJU 1473

The first Malaysian Court of Appeal decision on attempted trafficking under section 33 of the Dangerous Drugs Act 1952, establishing the legal framework governing criminal attempt in trafficking offences.

- Ahmad Farizul bin Ismail v PP [S-05(SH)-298-08/2023]

A recent Court of Appeal decision establishing that where an accused is represented by counsel, the responsibility to address legal presumptions and the applicable standard of proof rests with defence counsel rather than the trial court.

- Aw Fatt Sin v PP [S-05(SH)-160-04/2023]

The first Malaysian Court of Appeal case which clarified that the High Court is not required to provide grounds when ordering the accused to enter defence on appeal.

- Zolkapli bin Long @ Mohamad v PP [K-06B-64-08/2023]