Institutionalizing Integrity, Transparency, and Accountability

The PACC's Second International Conference 2020 The Integrity, Transparency, and Accountability Policies...Theory and Practice

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## A Bit About Us

## Introduction

• What is corruption?

or non-monetary gain."

• We do not classify it. Corruption is corruption

ALL types of POWER 



## The AACI defines corruption as "Abuse of power or perceived power or entrusted authority for direct or indirect private monetary

## Corruption: The Cancer of Nations

- It is (in most cases) the #1 enemy of each nation.
- Know your enemy
- Fight intelligently



## Fighting Corruption

Is a process effected by those charged with governance, employees, citizens, and other stakeholders to provide a reasonable assurance that those entrusted with power did not abuse it for a private gain(s)











## Multidisciplinary





Encompassing All Economic Sectors

• The Frame of Reference

Foundation to institutionalize fighting corruption, money laundering, and financing terrorism.

Principle-Based; NOT Rule-Based

The United Nations Convention against Corruption UNCAC



- 1. The pervasiveness of the rule of law
  - Government and citizens are bound by and abide by the law
    - 1. Applied equally to every one according to their terms.
    - 2. Culture and value systems



2. Effective internal control compliance.



- Internal control1 (IC) is a process, effected by an entity's board of directors,
- management, and other personnel, designed to provide reasonable assurance
- regarding the achievement of objectives relating to operations, reporting, and

## 3. Effective and good governance

- The system by which companies are directed and controlled.
- Governance mechanisms



- 4. Independent and effective judiciary
  - Three branches of government: legislature, executive, and the judiciary.
  - A competent, independent, and impartial judiciary is essential to each one of the following:
    - 1. The protection of human rights,
    - 2. The courts to uphold the constitution and the rule of law, and
    - 3. Public confidence in the judicial system and the moral authority and integrity of the judiciary.



## 5. Power and accountability

- Principal-agent relationship theory
- Authority



## 6. Investment in corruption prevention

- Strategy of corruption prevention policy
- Training of public and private sector
- Civil Society
- Academic Institutions



# 7. Quantification of corruption exposure

## • Measurement

• Management



## 8. Certainty of punishment

Otherwise,.....



## 9. No statute of limitations

## • For prevention, deterrence



# 10. Rewarding corruption fighters

- Recognition and in public
- Monetary and non-monetary
- Whistleblowing



Fight Corruption Intelligently

# The AACI's Ten Principles of Fighting Corrupting







## THE 10 PRINCIPLES **OF FIGHTING CORRUPTION**



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## Institutionalization of Fighting Corruption

- 1- The pervasiveness of the rule of law
- 2- Effective internal control
- 3- Effective and good governance
- 4- Independent and effective judiciary
- 5- Power and accountability
- 6- Investment in corruption prevention
- 7- Quantification of corruption exposure
- 8- Certainty of punishment
- **9-** No statute of limitations
- 10- Rewarding corruption fighters

# Institutionalizing Integrity, Transparency, and Accountability

# Integrity, Transparency, and Accountability

- Embedded in the Ten Principles
- Integrity : Individual integrity Vs. Institutional integrity
- Transparency Vs Secrecy: Under criminal investigation or forensic audit, secrecy of whatsoever is not valid
- Accountability: Matching Principles



# The Ten Principles of Fighting Corruption and UNCAC

## Principle

- 1.The pervasiveness of the rule of law
- 2. Effective internal control
- 3. Effective and good governance
- 4. Independent and effective judiciary
- 5. Power and accountability
- 6. Investment in corruption prevention
- 7. Quantification of corruption exposure Article 5(3), Article 10 (c),
- 8. Certainty of punishment
- 9. No statute of limitations
- 10. Rewarding corruption fighters



### UNCAC (Examples)

- Preamble, Article 5(1),
- Article 9, Article 12,
- Article 7(4), Article 8(5), Article 12(e),
- Article 11
- Article 5(1), Article 6,
- Article 5(1), Article 5(2), Article 6, Article 7(d),
- Article 10(c), Article 60,
- Preamble, Article 5(1),
- Article 29\*

Each State Party shall, in accordance with the fundamental principles of its legal system, develop and implement or of the rule of law, proper management of public affairs and public property, integrity, transparency and accountability



UNCAC Article 5 Clause 1

- maintain effective, coordinated anti-corruption policies that 1promote the participation of society, and 2- reflect the principles

## UNCAC Article 9 Clause 2

Each State Party shall, in accordance with the fundamental principles of its legal system, take appropriate measures to promote transparency and accountability in the management of public finances. Such measures shall encompass, inter alia: (a) Procedures for the adoption of the national budget; (b) Timely reporting on revenue and expenditure; (c) A system of accounting and auditing standards and related oversight; (d) Effective and efficient systems of risk management and internal control; and (e) Where appropriate, corrective action in the case of failure to comply with the requirements established in this paragraph



## UNCAC Article 60 Clause 1 (a, b)

Each State Party shall, to the extent necessary, initiate, develop or improve specific training programmes for its personnel responsible for preventing and combating corruption. Such training programmes could deal, inter alia, with the following areas: (a) Effective measures to prevent, detect, investigate, punish and control corruption, including the use of evidence-gathering and investigative methods; (b) Building capacity in the development and planning of strategic anticorruption policy;



## Do Not Give Up

Corruption is exposed everyday at high-levels





- U.S. and EU Sanctions
- Corruption became an international threat !!!
- Social media and technology (i.e. Blockchain)





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## Thank You

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## The Middle East and Africa Kuwait Dubai

Saudi Arabia

State of Qatar

Lebanon

Jordan

Iraq

Palestine

Nigeria

Kenya

South Africa



## **European Union**

United Kingdom Ireland Netherlands Belgium Malta Strasburg

# Thank You

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