



WGFACML Newsletter 3rd Issue-June 2023

Introduction:

The fight against corruption and money laundering is becoming increasingly important at the global level today, and there are growing international demands to reduce them.

Corruption threatens economic stability and adversely affects social justice, while money laundering contributes to the financing of organized crime and terrorism.

In this context, the Working Group of Fight Against Corruption and Money Laundering 34 member SAIs have agreed, in the WG Meeting held in Bonn, Germany in September 2016, to issue a newsletter with the purpose of disseminating the WG's objectives.

The newsletter seeks to raise awareness of the issue of corruption and methods of combating it, highlighting best practices in this area, tools and techniques used to fight against corruption and money laundering.

Through this newsletter, readers can access the latest researches articles, interviews and reports related to fight against corruption and money laundering which are prepared by experts and practitioners in this field.

Change in Status:

Egypt launches the “National Anti- Corruption Strategy” (NACS) in its 3rd phase (2023 – 2030)



On the 15th of December, 2022; under the auspices of the President of Egypt; at the headquarters of the “Administrative Control Authority (ACA)” ; and with the presence of their excellencies, the Prime Minister, the President of the Senate, the President of the ACA, the President of Accountability State Authority (ASA), the Egyptian Ministers, representatives of each of the National

Anti- Corruption Committee NACC, UNODC, as well as the Regional & International Stakeholders; the National Anti-Corruption Strategy in its third phase was launched, with the Vision “A national environment of integrity that fights corruption” ; Mission “Fostering an anti-corruption social culture aware of the risks of corruption and supported by judicial, administrative, and legislative structures, based on integrity and transparency. It is a social culture where institutions are empowered to prevent and combat corruption, and enforce the law, and where institutions uphold accountability, encourage participation of all social forces, and cooperate with relevant regional and international entities”; and relying on 6 Governing Principles “Integrity; Transparency; Participation; Rule of Law;

Equality; Accountability”; in order to achieve 5 Strategic Goals:

1. Effective and Efficient Administrative Authority that provides the Citizens and Investors with high Quality Services.
2. Legislative and Judicial Structures Supportive of Anti-Corruption Efforts and Capable of Achieving Prompt Justice.
3. Authorities Capable of Combatting Corruption and Law Enforcement.
4. A Society Aware of the Corruption Risks and Capable of Combating them.
5. Effective Regional and International Anti-Corruption Cooperation.

The methodology of preparing the 3rd version of the NACS relied on a comprehensive participatory approach for expanding the number of bodies concerned with implementing the strategy, as compared to the first and second versions, with the aim of creating an environment that rejects corruption in all its forms. The bodies concerned with the implementation are the Law Enforcement Authorities, Ministries, Governorates, Universities, Private Sector and Civil Society Institutions, and other entities like the Information and Decision Support Center, the National Institute for Governance and Sustainable Development, and others.

The ASA's roles have been expanded due to its participation and contribution in the implementation of this strategy; especially the first, third and fifth key strategic goals; and thus enhancing the Egyptian

People's trust in the ASA for its oversight role which extends for over 80 years in the auditing of public funds and its good management, as well as their confidence in the ASA's technical capabilities to effectively participate with all stakeholders in achieving its entrusted Goals aiming to prevent and combat corruption.

It is worth noting that the NACS is the Egyptian State's policy in combating corruption, pursuant to Article 218 of "the Egyptian Constitution" and Article 5 "Preventive Anti-Corruption Policies and Practices" of the United Nations Convention of Anti Corruption.

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News in Brief:

EGYPT



The ASA of Egypt Hosting the 15th INTOSAI WGFACML Meeting

The Accountability State Authority (ASA) of Egypt hosted the 15th Meeting of the INTOSAI Working Group on Fight Against Corruption and Money Laundering , chaired by His Excellency Counsellor/ Mohamed El-Faisal Youssef, the ASA Vice President, The Meeting was held virtually on the 11th of May 2022 with the participation of the 22 WGFACML member SAIs.

Counsellor Mohamed El-Faisal had expressed his welcome to the delegations participating in this Meeting, which was conducted in light of the many challenges posed by the Covid-19 pandemic on all fields of the audit work, which required working under exceptional circumstances, noting that the WG has come a long way towards achieving its main objectives in addition to presenting what was achieved in this regard. At the end of his speech, His Excellency wished keeping on the effective and continuous contribution of the WG member SAIs in order to complete the steps that have been taken.

The Working Group secretariat reviewed the achievements accomplished since the WG's previous meeting held in November 2020, then followed by the presentations of some WGFACML member SAIs, namely Austria, Mexico, the United States, Indonesia, France, and the Russia Federation, on a number of topics in the field of fighting corruption and money laundering.

At the end of the meeting, Counsellor / Mohamed El-Faisal expressed his aspiration to consolidate the cooperation and coordination between the WG members in order to achieve more accomplishments,

while thanking the participants for their constructive inputs and efforts.

EGYPT



The ASA of Egypt Hosting the 14th INTOSAI KSC SC Meeting

H.E. Counsellor/Hesham Badawy; President of the Accountability State Authority of Egypt and INTOSAI WGFACML Chair, physically hosted the 14th INTOSAI KSC SC Meeting in Cairo – Egypt during the period from the 12th to the 14th of September 2022 with the attendance of H.E. Counsellor/ Mohamed El-Faisal Youssef; the ASA Vice President, The Meeting was headed by H.E. Mr. Girish Chandra Murmu; the Comptroller and Auditor General of the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, Chair of the INTOSAI KSC and the INTOSAI WGITA, with the attendance of (48) participants from (15) KSC SC member SAIs , observers and partners which were: the SAIs of India, Brazil, Egypt, Finland, Philippines, Russian Federation, Switzerland, Uganda, UAE, Qatar, Senegal, Thailand, Cameroon, Austria and Malaysia in addition to the SAIs of Kenya and Niger.

The 14th INTOSAI KSC SC Meeting's Agenda included the live as well as the video presentations from the KSC SC WG members' representatives as well as the INTOSAI Goals Committees in addition to the presentations of the KSC Chair; SAI India.

The successful and fruitful proceedings of the Meeting witnessed the exchange of various informative experiences as well as sharing the recent and ongoing activities in addition to the progress reports of the participating entities. It was approved during the Meeting that SAI UAE will be the host of

the 15th INTOSAI KSC SC Meeting while SAI Thailand will be the host of the 16th INTOSAI KSC SC Meeting.

H.E. Mr. Girish Chandra Murmu, in his closing remarks, stated that it was heartening to note the excellent progress that the working groups had accomplished in the fields of knowledge development and dissemination. H.E. congratulated the Working Groups Chairs for their capable leadership and expressed his confidence that their efforts would be beneficial in empowering the public audit community in order to face the audit challenges of the new and difficult audit fields.

H.E. also mentioned that the major challenge facing the process of knowledge sharing is the need to draw the attention of all SAIs to the availability of the KSC products.

SAIs may need some help in implementing the KSC products which might be coherent with the level of the SAIs' stance in terms of resource availability and skills. Regional ambassadors should be able to provide excellent contributions in urging the project teams to place their products at the appropriate maturity levels of their respective SAIs. H.E. invited the delegates to present out their valuable suggestions and contributions in order to firm up the governance's structure to facilitate the enhanced interactions between the Working Groups and the designated regional ambassadors. The discussions during the Meeting, his excellency added, will be a major step towards taking our Committee up to a great level of importance and effectiveness. In concluding his speech, H.E. thanked all delegates for their active participation.

INTOSAI WGFACML



The Speech of H. E. the ASA President, INTOSAI First Vice-Chair and INTOSAI WGFACML Chair during the event organized by SAI UAE, on the 9th of November 2022 on the sidelines of the INCOSAI XXIV held in Rio de Janeiro- Brazil.

Since the establishment of the INTOSAI Working Group on Fight Against Corruption and Money Laundering (WGFACML) in 2008, what are the most significant developments in enhancing the SAIs' anticorruption role?

Well... First of all, allow me to extend my sincere greetings from this session's platform to His Excellency Minister/ Bruno Dantes, for his patronage and generous hospitality of our meetings proceedings here, and I would also like to thank my brother and friend, His Excellency Dr. Harib Al-Amimi, the former president of SAI UAE, who invited us for this fruitful discussion on the sidelines of the XXIV INCOSAI.

In fact, dedicating this session to discuss the measures taken to combat corruption from the perspective of their impact on building confidence in the public sector is extremely important, because there is no doubt that the misuse of public office for the purpose of achieving personal gains does not only lead to wasting public resources and hindering the government's ability to achieve the economic growth, but also leads to undermining the trust that the people place in their governments and public institutions.

The extent of effectiveness of the preventive measures taken to combat corruption will determine the possibility of restoring this confidence as well as improving the quality of government work. Thus comes the role of the political will in setting a

suitable environment for providing auditing that would enhance transparency, integrity, and accountability.

Certainly, there is a close link between the Supreme Audit Institutions' effective supervision over the public sector and their level of experience that could only be accumulated through active international cooperation.

This is the essence of our vision in the Working Group on Fight Against Corruption and Money Laundering, as we work together with our colleagues towards: supporting the ability of the Supreme Audit Institutions to meet the current and future challenges in the field of combating corruption in order to enhance good governance, through developing Guidelines - in compliance with the INTOSAI Framework of Professional Pronouncements (IFPP) , providing best practices to the WG members and developing training programs for them in addition to establishing a database on the best professional practices in the field of auditing as well as working with all entities and other INTOSAI Working Groups and external partners to exchange experiences and expertise and enhance the combating efforts.

Since its establishment, the WGFACML has sought to contribute to the promotion of the audit process performed by INTOSAI member SAIs, in addition to its assigned role during the recent years with regard to monitoring and auditing the Sustainable Development Goals' (SDG) implementation in accordance to the UN 2030 Agenda.

Our current operational plan is based on three main objectives:

The first objective aims to develop a set of professional Pronouncements that would support the audit work and promote the audit Supreme Audit Institutions' ability to perform their mandates.

The second objective is to enhance the SAIs' members' capacity building in the field of fighting corruption and money laundering.

The third of these objectives is directed towards sharing best practices and experiences between SAIs.

In regard to the first objective, the WGFACML was able to finalize three Guidelines, they are as follows: the Guideline of *"Standards for the Social Control of Public Funds"*, which was developed by the WGFACML Sub-Group headed by SAI Ecuador, the

Guideline on *"Stolen Asset Recovery"* developed by the WGFACML Sub-Group headed by SAI USA, as well as The Guideline for *"The Audit of Corruption Prevention in Public Procurement"*, which was developed by the WGFACML Sub-Group headed by SAI Austria.

Four other Guidelines are currently being developed, on *"Auditing Anti-Corruption Risk Management"*, *"Whistle Blowers"*, *"Fighting Against Money Laundering"*, and the Guideline on *"Public Private Partnership Projects"*.

In relation to the WGFACML's Work Plan's second objective, pertaining to promoting the SAIs' members capacities building, the WGFACML Secretariat was able to finalize an agreement with the World Bank to organize a package of training programs, that would meet training needs of the WG member SAIs in several axes related to Forensic Audit, the augment traditional audits, Leveraging Graph Databases which depends on API Technologies, and also Leveraging Cloud-based Services. The first of these training programs will be virtually conducted on the 29th of November 2022.

In relation to the third objective, regarding sharing SAIs' best practices and experiences, the first and second WGFACML's issues of the Group's newsletter (for the years 2019 and 2022 respectively) included the SAIs' publications in the field of combating corruption and money laundering, and the news provided by the member SAIs regarding their activities locally and internationally. A book entitled *"Deconstructing Corruption: Ideas to Promote Integrity in Chile"* was also included, as well as several related publications, and you can find all these available on the WGFACML's official website on the INTOSAI Community Portal.

This is about the activities' axes of the Working Group on Fight Against corruption and Money Laundering.

I thank you for listening.

INCOSAI XXIV - IGET



Launching the Practical Guide entitled *"Enhancing collaboration between Supreme Audit Institutions and Anti-Corruption Bodies in Preventing and Fighting Corruption: A Practical Guide"*, at the XXIV INCOSAI's inauguration on the 9th of November 2022.

Due to the fact that Corruption represents a serious threat that faces all countries' development efforts, in addition to the destructive impacts of misusing public funds and their direct effect on the citizens' well-being, it is encouraging that States parties to the UNCAC continue to recognize the importance of collaborative actions, as well as the exerted efforts to enhance cooperation between SAIs and the ACBs, in terms of the key role of these entities in promoting integrity, accountability, transparency and the proper management of public affairs and public property. This was confirmed through the approved resolutions no. 8/13 "Abu Dhabi Declaration" and 9/3 "Follow-up to the Abu Dhabi Declaration" issued at the 8th and 9th sessions of the "Conference of the States Parties to the UNCAC" respectively.

This Practical Guide is the key latest tool to enhance this cooperation between different bodies. It was developed through inputs and contributions from more than 100 experts from SAIs & ACBs across the globe reflecting a group of different jurisdictions and institutional frameworks.

The purpose of this Guide is to give practical guidance on how to build and enhance the work relationships between SAIs and the ACBs at the

regional and global levels. It could be used as an analytical tool to assess the collaboration opportunities between national SAIs and ACBs in the field of anti-corruption.

This Guide is divided into six parts: *Understanding the Stakeholders and the National Institutional Frameworks, Prevention, Enforcement, International Cooperation, Capacity and Knowledge Building, and Use of ICTs.*

Articles

SAI France

Mission to Kenya on the fight against corruption



By Denis Gettliffe,

project manager for the promotion of international activities at the French Cour des comptes

Members of the French Cour des comptes and from a regional chamber of accounts travelled to Nairobi to participate in workshops on fraud and corruption detection in cooperation with the Office of the Auditor General of Kenya.

In October 2021, the Cour des comptes signed an agreement with Expertise France (EF) for the implementation of technical assistance in support of public finance reform in Kenya, and engaged in cooperation on the fight against corruption with its Kenyan counterpart, the Office of the Auditor General (OAG). This cooperation is part of a World Bank programme to improve public financial management in Kenya, in partnership with the French Development Agency (AFD) and EF.

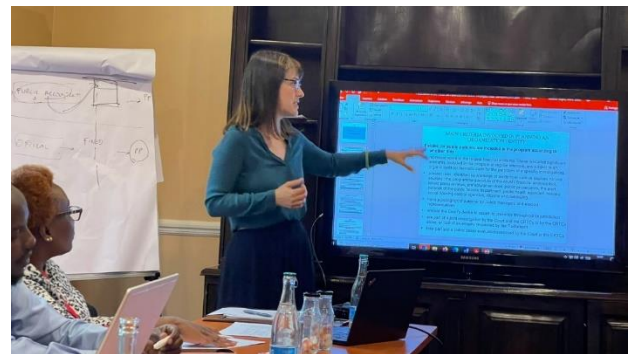
OAG of Kenya and French Court of Accounts Forensic Audit 2022 Workshops



In this context, representatives of the two Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs) worked together from 23 to 26 May 2022 in Nairobi, in a studious but friendly atmosphere, to identify the areas of progress for the OAG in the detection of fraud and corruption, based on Kenyan, French and international experiences (INTOSAI, United Nations Convention against Corruption, etc.). A broad approach to the notion of corruption has been adopted in the framework of these workshops, including the entire perimeter of offences against probity in the meaning within the French penal code.

Two models of SAIs serving the same objectives

Marie-Laure Rolland Gagne, section president at the regional chamber of accounts Bourgogne-Franche-Comté, testifies to the common concerns of the two institutions: "If the Kenyan OAG operates according to a parliamentary model, which is different from our jurisdictional model based on the independence and equidistance of the Parliament and the Government, and assumes, for example, that any proposal for criminal prosecution must be approved by the Parliament, we share the same needs to advance our methods and tools to detect irregularities or facts that are likely to be subject to a criminal conviction".



Marie-Laure Rolland-Gagne, during a workshop on programming the audits.

The OAG, like the financial jurisdictions, is led to identify such facts during its financial or performance audits, but has the particularity of having chosen, for several years, to specialise a team of about 20 auditors on the detection and

investigation of irregularities, fraud and other criminal acts.

Prior to this week of work, Michel Carles, former financial prosecutor at the regional chamber of accounts and co-intervenor mandated by EF at the request of the international department of the French Cour des comptes, had accompanied the OAG in carrying out a self-assessment of the organisation and functioning of its mission to detect irregularities, fraud and suspected corruption: "This type of approach enabled the Kenyan OAG to make its own diagnosis of the level of maturity of its strategy for programming, implementation and reporting in the area of fraud and corruption in the national and local public sector," he explains.



Michel Carles, during a speech on SAI practices at the international level.

This resulted in an action plan, of which the Nairobi workshops were one of the highlights.

Expectations in data science and artificial intelligence

In an international context where SAIs are expressing more and more expectations in terms of data processing and artificial intelligence to assist them in their audits, Delphine Hlavaty and Margaux Devay, information systems auditors at the Cour des comptes, offered their Kenyan colleagues a presentation on information systems auditing and data mining experiences in the audits of financial

jurisdictions, by videoconference from Paris. "Our Kenyan colleagues have many expectations in terms of tools to help them detect fraud and corruption, and this exchange can contribute to the development of practices within our two institutions", they said.

An action plan for the future

At the end of the week-long workshop, the Cour des comptes made recommendations to the Auditor General as part of the action plan: a rapprochement between the OAG and other Kenyan authorities involved in the fight against corruption (such as the Kenyan Public Prosecutor's Department), the experimentation of joint audits with the auditors of international organisations present in Kenya, or, again, the creation of a resource centre within the OAG in the field of regularity and the detection of fraud and corruption, with auditors assigned part-time to this centre.

The Cour des comptes' support continued until the end of 2022 and the implementation of the first recommendations adopted by the OAG. In mid-December, a delegation of auditors from the Kenyan OAG specialising in the fight against corruption came to the French Cour des comptes, in partnership with the AFD and EF.

SAI France

The French Cour des comptes' "Signalling platform" is online



By Bruno Nataf, substitute general at the General prosecutor's office of the French Court of accounts

After the success of the citizen participation platform, the French Cour des comptes has launched its [signalling platform](#). With this new tool, the Cour des comptes is now listening to citizens, associations or whistle-blowers who wish to report potential financial irregularities in the management of bodies likely to be audited by the financial jurisdictions.

The particularity of the French SAI lies in the fact that the Cour des comptes and the regional and territorial chambers of accounts are jurisdictions staffed by magistrates, and that these jurisdictions are granted functions of prosecution, investigation and judgement, with a General Prosecutor's office which calls into question the responsibility of public managers and which is in constant contact with the judicial courts. It therefore seemed logical that the design of this platform and its administration should be the responsibility of the General Prosecutor's Office of the Cour des comptes.

Thus administered, this platform aims to refine the programming of organic audits of the court's thematic chambers or of the Regional and territorial chambers of accounts, to modify this programming if necessary, for example by means of a targeted flash audit, to direct an audit in progress, or finally, in the event of very precise and

well-documented alerts, to allow the General Prosecutor to initiate, as of January 1, 2023, public action before the new Cour des comptes' litigation chamber.

However, to arrive at this launch on 6 September, a lot of ground has been covered since I received a mission letter, dated 17 September 2021 and jointly signed by Pierre Moscovici, the First President, and Catherine Hirsch, the then Prosecutor General.

In the manner of an audit of accounts and management, by carrying out 'on documents and on the spot', several directorates or departments of the Cour des comptes were mobilised on this project alongside representatives of the General Prosecutor's office: the General Secretariat, the department of programming, the information systems, communication and international departments and the court registrar.

No less than forty meetings were necessary to finalise this project, including a trip to Switzerland to evaluate what other SAIs equipped with such tools were doing, meetings with associations fighting against breaches of probity or protecting whistle-blowers, exchanges with other authorities, and a meeting with the services of the Défenseur des droits, the authority for the protection of whistle-blowers.

At the beginning of 2022, rather than considering the creation of a specific interface, the choice was made to use software that was already available, referenced by the public purchasing office and tested by various companies or local authorities confronted with the requirements of the "Sapin 2" law of 2016 on the prevention of corruption.

Finally, the last stretch of this project was marked by a very intensive mobilisation in June, July and August 2022, in order to calibrate the chosen software on the requirements and constraints specific to financial jurisdictions: impact analysis in terms of personal data protection, analysis of cybersecurity risks, reflections on the editorial part of the site, its ergonomics or even preparation of

communication tools specific to the launch of the platform.

The First President and the Prosecutor General took part in the filming of the presentation [video](#) which was broadcast on social networks.

So what is the first assessment today?

First of all, the media and social networks have widely reported on the creation of this platform, well beyond the press release of the Court of Auditors. As early as 7 September, [Le Monde](#) and [Les Échos](#) devoted a first article to it, followed the next day by [Le Figaro](#), then by the regional specialised press. In addition, as of 14 September, according to the communication department, no less than 1,700 tweets and retweets from more than 1,500 different accounts have been devoted to the platform, representing almost 21 million views, with very few negative terms.

This good media reception of the platform was also confirmed in the exchanges we were able to have with our visitors during the European Heritage Days, during which the tool was presented.

Above all, the extent of this media coverage has resulted in an unprecedented influx of reports to the Cour des comptes, which usually receives about a hundred per year. Within ten days, as a result of this media coverage, 110 reports had been filed on the platform. And after two months of operation we had received more than 290 alerts, which varied greatly in quality, but at least a third of them were quite serious. We determined different categories (inappropriate or unusable alerts, incompetence of the financial jurisdictions, weak signals, strong signals) in order to better graduate the appropriate follow-up.

There is now a new challenge, both for the General Prosecutor's office and for all the judicial officers: to make the tool their own, to give concrete expression to the reports that deserve it in our work and, in the long term, to report on them to citizens.

SAI Peru

SAI of Peru implements National Anticorruption Observatory



• Research will allow optimizing and innovating government control

The Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic of Peru has been working on the next implementation of the National Anticorruption Observatory (OBANT, by its acronym in Spanish), a scientific research center that analyzes the phenomenon of corruption and functional misconduct in the public sector, with the aim of proposing improvements and innovations in government control processes, as well as facilitating decision-making on anti-corruption issues.

The OBANT seeks to become the main platform of strategic information on corruption and functional misconduct in Peru, to optimize the exercise and results of government control in addition to designing and proposing anti-corruption public policies based on scientific evidence.

Within this framework, the OBANT has set itself the goal of developing research and studies applying the scientific research method in order to generate useful information for public managers. The lines of investigation -which will focus on i) corruption and functional misconduct and ii) government control- will be published on the portal of the Peruvian State (www.gob.pe), in order to serve as a reference for researchers on anti-corruption and of public management.

Corruption rates and management risks

Among the graphic tools that the OBANT will be implementing is the measurement of indices on variables that measure acts of alleged corruption and functional misconduct, to identify behavior patterns related to this phenomenon in public entities; as well as indicators of suspicious behavior or warning signs (corruption risks) that appear in the main spheres of public administration, prioritizing investments and public contracts.

Likewise, the OBANT has been developing technical reports, in order to deal in a descriptive and agile way with current issues of interest within the framework of its functions, such as the analysis of budget execution within the framework of the results-based budgeting tool, as well as contracts exempted from the Peruvian contracting regime, among others.

More information at www.gob.pe/contraloria

Photo Caption: The official launch of OBANT is planned for the fourth quarter of 2022.

SAI China

Practice and Experience of China's Audit in Fighting against Corruption

Corruption, a stubborn social disease, has been challenging the wisdom and determination of a government. The Chinese government has always attached great importance to the fight against corruption. In recent years, China has been fighting against corruption with unprecedented strength and determination, and promoted the construction of clean government through profound and pragmatic institutional reform. China has made outstanding achievements and won the support of its people. In the fight against corruption, auditing, as an important part of China's supervisory system, has played an important role as a "sword" against corruption.

I. Practice of China's audit in fighting against corruption

In terms of audit scope, Chinese audit institutions vigorously exercise the full coverage of audit. Audits are carried out wherever public funds are used, and where public power is exercised, so as to improve relevant areas in national governance, strengthen the restriction and supervision of power operation, and enhance governance efficiency. In order to achieve full audit coverage and improve audit efficiency, Chinese audit institutions strengthen the integration of audit resources, as well as the sharing of corruption clues and audit results among different types of audit projects.

In terms of system design, China has established and continuously improved a unique audit system with Chinese characteristics - accountability audit. In accountability audit, the audit institution monitors, evaluates and attests the performances, in terms of their economic responsibilities, of the leading officials of the CPC Party committee, government and its departments, the state-owned and state-controlled enterprises. By revealing and handling major violations of laws and regulations and corruption clues, accountability audit could hold the officials to

account, so that the person in charge would "do not dare to corrupt". Through the discovery and disclosure of potential violations and institutional problems, accountability audit could promote the improvement of management and the system, minimize the rent-seeking space, so that the person in charge would be "not able to corrupt". By evaluating and verifying the performance of the auditees' economic responsibilities, accountability audit could encourage and guide them to perform their duties correctly, so that the person in charge would be "not willing to corrupt". Accountability audit has become an important means to prevent and punish corruption in China.

In terms of audit priorities, the audit institutions in China bear in mind the overall situation of national reform and development in the big picture of the country, and prioritizes the authenticity, lawfulness, and effectiveness of financial revenues and expenditures, as well as major, hot or difficult issues in economic and social operation in audits. The audit institutions in China adhere to the people centered development concept, regard the promotion of making good use of livelihood funds as the Chinese auditors' greatest contribution to the people, and organize nationwide livelihood audit projects such as in the fields of elderly care, employment, housing, relief, environmental protection, and "agriculture, rural areas, and farmers". In these projects, Chinese audit institutions send audit teams to the community, and follow up till the "last mile" of livelihood projects and funds, in order to thoroughly review and deal with all kinds of outstanding problems and unhealthy tendencies that harm the vital interests of the people, promote the implementation of various policies that benefit and enrich the people, and promote better solutions to the problems that the people are anxious about.

In terms of audit effectiveness, China's audit institutions play a role of "economic examination", which should not only "cure the disease", but also "prevent the disease". On the one hand, the audits adhere to the orientation to find problems, and deeply reveal illegal problems and crimes in key

areas and key process where corruption is easy to occur, such as financial funds allocation, state-owned assets disposal, public resources allocation, projects approval and supervision. On the other hand, based on the problems revealed, the audit institutions carry out comprehensive analysis of the problems, analyze and study the rules of the occurrence of major violations, corruption cases and their underlying causes, put forward recommendations to improve the system and relevant institutional mechanisms, so as to plug the institutional loopholes that may breed corruption.

In terms of the application of audit results, the Chinese audit institutions have established a coordination mechanism with other anti-corruption departments, which has enhanced the joint force and overall effectiveness of supervision. China's audit institutions have established a work coordination mechanism for the application of audit results with personnel, discipline inspection and supervision, public security, procuratorial and other competent authorities.

For example, in the field of accountability audit, China has established and improved the joint meeting system of accountability audit, which is composed of anti-corruption related functional departments, such as the Commission for Discipline Inspection, the Department for Organization and Personnel, and the Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission, etc.. All members of the joint meeting shall make concerted efforts to strengthen the application of audit results, closely follow the audit rectification, and ensure that the results of accountability audit are used properly. The audit results and rectification have become an important basis for assessing, appointing, removing, rewarding and punishing the audited leading officials. Through the routinization and institutionalization of the coordination mechanism, audit institutions can more effectively obtain external support when investigating, verifying and dealing with corruption clues.

II. Experience of China's audit in fighting against corruption

First, the safeguarding system and mechanism have

been established. In recent years, China has carried out the reform of audit management system and established the Central Audit Commission, which has greatly strengthened the independence and authority of audit. The functions of the CNAO were further improved. The following functions were assigned to the CNAO: 1) the National Development and Reform Commission's inspection function of major projects; 2) the Ministry of Finance's supervision and inspection function of the implementation of the central budget and other fiscal revenues and expenditures; 3) the State owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission's functions of the accountability audit of leading officials of state-owned enterprises, and the board of supervisors of key large state-owned enterprises. At the same time, the CNAO strengthened the overall planning of national audit work, optimized the allocation of audit resources, and gave full play to the overall effectiveness of audit. China is striving to build a centralized, unified, comprehensive, authoritative, and efficient audit system, and to make sure that all audits due be completed strictly according to the law, and all that responsible be held to account.

Second, the professional capacity has been safeguarded. On the one hand, Chinese audit institutions uphold the spirit of audit, and emphasize innovation, standardization and self improvement. By carrying out trainings of various means and audits, audit institutions in China is constantly improving auditors' capacity, strengthening auditors' thinking, expanding auditors' vision, in order to build a high-quality professional audit team with faith, proficiency, pragmatic style, and integrity. On the other hand, China attaches great importance to exchange and learn anti-corruption experiences. The CNAO led the ASOSAI's 10th Research Project as the chair, "Audit to Detect Fraud and Corruption Evaluation of the Fight against Corruption and Money Laundering" with more than 20 supreme audit institutions in Asia participated. The three-year research project has strongly promoted the exchange and mutual learning of anti-corruption experiences and best practices in Asia.

Third, information technology support has been established. The CNAO has continued to steadily promote big data audit, actively promoted the use of the digital audit model of "overall analysis, identification of doubtful points, decentralized verification and systematic research", strengthened data mining and analysis, and actively used big data to carry out problem checking, evaluation and judgment. Adapting to the development situation of the information age, the big data audit also gives full play to the advantages of quickly finding doubtful points in high volume of data, providing support for on-site audit, and effectively improving the effectiveness of audit.

SAI ECUADOR

"The Conflict of Interest Simulator".

By: ECUADOR - OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL

Within the framework of the commitments of the Ecuadorian State in the Platform of South America and Mexico to Accelerate the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), the Office of the Comptroller General of the State leads the development of a digital tool called "The Conflict of Interest Simulator" as a consultative, exploratory, and didactic tool that gathers the prohibitions, incompatibilities and inabilities related to conflict of interest provided in the different regulations of the Ecuadorian legal system.

This project is executed with the technical support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). Since it will contribute to compliance with the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), particularly the section on Preventive Measures, article 7. Public Sector that states the following:

Each State Party, in accordance with the fundamental principles of its domestic law, shall endeavor to adopt systems designed to promote transparency and prevent conflicts of interest, or to

maintain and strengthen such systems.

Similarly, the project is in line with the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador, regarding the duties of the State and the integrity of public servants.

- "Art. 3.- The primary duties of the State are: To guarantee its inhabitants the right to a culture of peace, comprehensive security and to live in a democratic society free of corruption."
- "Art 232.- Those who have interests in the areas that are going to be controlled or regulated or represent third parties who have them may not be civil servants or officials or members of management bodies of entities that exercise state power of control and regulation."
- "Public servants shall refrain from acting in cases where their interest conflict with those of the body or entity in which they provide their services."

In that sense, it was reviewed both by the Ecuadorian State and the UNODC that the Office of the Comptroller General of Ecuador will constitute an ideal institution to champion an awareness initiative regarding conflicts of interest, since it has a previous experience concerning the reception and verification sworn statements of assets and other relevant anticorruption projects.

It should be noted the prototype of the Conflict of Interest Simulator was created after assessing all the provisions contemplated in an array of regulations: Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador, Organic Law of Public Service, Organic Comprehensive Criminal Code, Organic Law of Electoral and Political Organizations, Organic Law of Public Companies, Organic Law of the National System of Public Procurement, Organic Law of Transparency and Access to Public Information, Organic Law of the Foreign Service, Organic Law of the Legislative Function, Organic Law of the Comptroller General of the State, Organic Law of the Regulation and Control of Market Power, Organic Law of Culture, Organic Code of Territorial Organization,

SAI Egypt

The Role of the Accountability State Authority of Egypt (SAI Egypt) in Preventing and Fighting Corruption in Collaboration with the Anti-Corruption Authority and the Law Enforcement Bodies.



**By: Hossam El Sayed Adam
ASA Comptroller, WGFACML Secretariat member.**

Corruption is a complex social, political, and economic phenomenon that affects all countries, undermines democratic institutions, slows down economic development, and attacks the foundations of democratic institutions, including distorting the rule of law and creating bureaucratic swamps, which contribute to the countries' governmental instability and stunting the economic development due to the high cost of corruption and combating it. Corruption does not only threaten democracy, but also leads to a culture of mistrust and abuse as well as raises doubts about the legitimacy and credibility of state's institutions. For this reason, on 31st of October 2003, the United Nations' General Assembly adopted Resolution No. 4 for the year 1958 "The United Nations Convention against Corruption" (UNCAC) which entered into force on 14th of December 2005, to be considered the most comprehensive, legally binding, and universal document in the field of combating corruption and the related matters. binding the decisions issued by the "Conference of States Parties to the Convention" (CoSP to the UNCAC) against all the 189 States Parties to the Convention.

Both the “UNCAC”, and the decisions of “CoSP to the UNCAC” highlight the importance of the “Supreme Audit Institution” (SAI) in the State Party to the Convention in preventing and fighting corruption, so that the scope of their controlling responsibilities (Financial, Performance, and Compliance) develop to be a strategic partner with the National Anti-Corruption and Law Enforcement Authorities in the areas of preventing and Fighting corruption through effective collaboration with each other in the implementation of [article 5: “Preventive anti-corruption policies and practices”](#) of the Convention in developing, implementing, and following up the implementation of the applied prevention and combating corruption policies, including the application of good governance systems and the provision of Strong internal control systems in the State’s in public institutions, identifying and analyzing corruption risks and the preventive measures to prevent them and the discovering their crimes in coordination with stakeholders as regulated by law and the effective cooperation frameworks between them, taking into account the principle of non-overlapping of powers.

Accordingly, [the Egyptian Constitution, issued on 18th of January 2014](#), singled out an entire chapter for combating corruption (articles 215 – 221), so that combating corruption is a national constitutional duty and obligation for all Independent bodies and Regulatory Agencies, where:

[Article 215: Independent bodies and regulatory agencies:](#)

“Independent bodies and regulatory agencies are identified by law. These bodies and agencies have legal personality, and technical, financial, and administrative independence, and are consulted about draft laws and regulations that relate to their fields of operation. These bodies and agencies include the Central Bank, the Egyptian Financial Supervisory Authority, [the Accountability State Authority \(SAI – Egypt\)](#), and [the Administrative Control Authority \(ACA - Egypt\)](#)”.

[Article 216: Creation of each independent body or regulatory agency:](#)

“For the creation of each independent body or regulatory agency, a law is issued defining its competencies, regulating its work and stipulating guarantees for its independence and the necessary protection for its employees and the rest of their conditions, to ensure their neutrality and independence. The President of the Republic appoints the heads of independent bodies and regulatory agencies upon the approval of the House of Representatives with a majority of its members, for a period of four years, renewable once. They cannot be relieved from their posts except in cases specified by law. The same prohibitions apply to them that apply to ministers”.

[Article 217: Reporting by independent bodies and regulatory agencies:](#)

“Independent bodies and regulatory agencies present annual reports to the President of the Republic, the House of Representatives, and the Prime Minister at their time of issuance. The House of Representatives considers such reports and takes appropriate action within a period not exceeding four months from the date of receipt. The reports are presented for public opinion”.

[Article 218: Fighting corruption:](#)

“[The state is committed to fighting corruption](#), and the competent control bodies and organizations are identified by law. [Competent oversight bodies and organizations commit to coordinate with one another in combating corruption, enhancing the values of integrity and transparency to ensure sound performance of public functions, preserve public funds, and develop and following up on the national strategy to fight corruption in collaboration with other competent control bodies and organizations](#), in the manner organized by law”.

[Article 219: Accountability State Authority:](#)

“[The ASA is responsible for monitoring the funds of the state, public legal personalities and other bodies to be identified by law; the implementation of the state budget and independent budgets; and for reviewing its final accounts](#)”.

Based on the national and international responsibilities and duties in preventing and fighting corruption, the Egyptian State has taken many organizational measures to fulfill these duties, including:

- 1- In march 2014, the "National Coordinating Committee for the Prevention and Combating of Corruption" (NACC) was reformed, consisting of all the independent anti-corruption and law enforcement bodies, including the Accountability State Authority of Egypt, which is concerned with activating the effective enforcement of the "UNCAC" provisions and other relevant international and regional conventions, as well as coordinating between the concerned National Authorities in this regard.
- 2- On 12th of June 2014, the Egyptian Foreign Ministry informed the United Nations' Secretary-General that the "Egyptian Administrative Control Authority" is the "Anti-Corruption Body" in Egypt, pursuant to articles 6 and 36 of the UNCAC.
- 3- After that, there was the establishment of the "National Coordinating Sub-Committee for Prevention and Combating Corruption" (emanating from the previous Committee), which is concerned with developing, implementing, and following-up the implementation of the "National Anti-Corruption Strategy" (NACS) with all the objectives of the strategy and its executive procedures. This Sub-Committee is composed of: the Head of the ACA of Egypt (Chair), the Minister of Planning, the Minister of Local Development, the Minister of Social Solidarity, the Minister of Justice, the Head of the Administrative Prosecution Authority, and representatives of ASA of Egypt; Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; General Intelligence; Anti-Money Laundering Unit; Public Prosecution.
- 4- On the 9th of December 2014, the "NACS" was launched in its first phase (2015-2018).
- 5- On the 9th of December 2018, the "NACS" was launched in its second phase (2019-2022).

- 6- On the 15th of December 2022, the "NACS" was launched in its third phase (2023 - 2030) in conjunction with the realization of Egypt's Vision 2030, and in line with the implementation of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution No. 1 for the year 1970 regarding the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

Accordingly, the ASA of Egypt applies best practices by developing its infrastructure and effective practical procedures that coincide with the implementation of its constitutional and international commitments represented in the UNCAC and the resolutions of the CoSP to UNCAC, including Resolutions No. 9/1; 9/2; 9/3; 9/6; 8/3; 6/7. Part of these practices:

- ✓ In January 2022, the Renewal of the bilateral agreement between the ASA & the ACA in relation to exchanging information related to the corruption crimes.
- ✓ The ASA's establishment of a special unit concerned with following up the implementation of the "National Anti-Corruption Strategy".
- ✓ The ASA's active participation in discussing all drafts of laws related to its audit work, that are submitted to the Egyptian Parliament, through two chambers "the Senate and the Representatives". For instance: the ASA attended 20 meetings of the two chambers, to discuss and deliberate the draft of No. 6 Law for the year 2022 on the "Unified Public Finance Law" "which aims to ensure good financial planning, and the governance of establishment new special funds and accounts; as well as completing the transformation plan towards balancing programs to ensure transparency and accountability for the management of public finances in Egypt, as a preventive measure for public funds.
- ✓ ASA's review of auditees' compliance to apply the provisions of Law No. 182 of 2018, amended by Law No. 188 of 2020, regarding "Regulating Contracts Concluded by Public Bodies" to ensure proper spending of public

funds through organizing procedures for planning and implementing public contracts and following up the implementation of contracts through the "Public Contracting Portal" on the Internet to enhance the values of integrity and transparency.

- ✓ ASA's examination of the extent to which the auditee complies with the rules contained in the relevant laws, as well as the rules applied to good governance which includes the commitments to implement effective internal control systems by means of an effective internal audit department that keeps an updated risks register for the auditee's core business.
- ✓ The tangible active participation of ASA, as an Expert, in the expert group emanating from the INTOSAI Global Expert Group (IGET) to develop the practical guide: "Enhance cooperation between the SAIs and ACBs in preventing and combating corruption", Which its final edition was officially launched on November 9, 2022, at the opening of the 24th INCOSAI activities in Brazil. (R. No. 8/13 "Abu Dhabi Declaration"; and 9/3 "Follow-up to the Abu Dhabi Declaration").
- ✓ In 2021, ASA participated in (6) regional and international events in the field of preventing and combating corruption, including its participation in the 9th CoSP to the UNCAC chaired by ACA- Egypt, held during the period 13-17 December 2021 in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt.
- ✓ ASA's virtual Hosting and chairing the 15th Meeting of the INTOSAI WGFACML on May 11, 2022.
- ✓ ASA's hosting of the 14th Meeting of the Steering Committee of the INTOSAI KSC Committee, held during the period 12-14 September 2022.
- ✓ ASA's Completion of development and activation of the system of inquiries, suggestions, and complaints on its official website.
- ✓ Developing the capabilities of the ASA's members in relation to combating corruption

by enrolling them in the educational program of the "National Anti-Corruption Academy".

- ✓ Head of ASA's decision No. 2102/2009 regarding the commitment of ASA's members to implement "The Egyptian General Code of Ethics and Conduct for Practitioners of the Accounting and Auditing Profession".
- ✓ Enhancing the values of independence, integrity, and transparency among ASA's members by submitting their financial disclosure statements to "The Illicit Gain Department" at the "Ministry of Justice" every 5 years.
- ✓ ASA's using of the fraud and corruption risk analysis approach in auditing the auditees by applying the relevant auditing standards, and considering relevant results of investigation reports regarding fraud cases & corruption crimes detected in Auditee(s) and reported to ASA or by the Law Enforcement / Anti-Corruption Bodies ("ACA" and "the Public Prosecution Office"), and their effects on the financials of these auditees in order to determine audit priorities for high-risk items and processes therein, on preparing the work plans and audit programs.
- ✓ Improving the Quality of Auditing through ASA's Technical Inspection Team that examine the auditors' work files to ensure their commitment to applying auditing standards in the planning, examination, and reporting stages.

The NACS in its third phase (2023 – 2030):

Following the issuance of the 24th INCOSAI Resolution on the 11th of November 2022, regarding the appointment of the ASA of Egypt as the INTOSAI First Vice-President, as well as the decision to appoint the ASA as "the Chair of the Board of External Auditors of the African Union" on the 6th of December 2022; the "NACS" was launched in its third phase on the 15th of December 2022 from the ACA's headquarters, and in the presence of their excellencies President of the Senate, the Prime Minister, the ACA President, the ASA President, some of the Ministers, the NACC Representatives, and the stakeholders, with the

Vision “A national environment of integrity that fights corruption” ; the Mission “Fostering an anti-corruption social culture awareness of the risks of corruption and supported by judicial, administrative, and legislative structures, based on integrity and transparency. It is a social culture where institutions are empowered to prevent and combat corruption, and enforce the law, and where institutions uphold accountability, encourage participation of all social forces, and cooperate with relevant regional and international entities”; Governing Principles “Integrity; Transparency; Participation; Rule of Law; Equality; Accountability”; and 5 Strategic Goals:

- 1- Effective and Efficient Government Entities Capable of Providing Quality Services to Citizens and Investors.
- 2- Legislative and Judicial Structure Supportive of Anti-Corruption Efforts and Capable of Achieving Prompt Justice.
- 3- Agencies Capable of Combatting Corruption and Law Enforcement.
- 4- A Society Aware of the Risks of Corruption and Capable of Combating it.
- 5- Effective Regional and International Anti-Corruption Cooperation.

Executive plans will emerge from this strategy to ensure the effective implementation of the strategy, as the first medium-term executive plan covers the period from 2023-2026; and the second for the period from 2017-2030.

The methodology for preparing the third version of the strategy relied on a comprehensive participatory approach in expanding the number of Bodies concerned with implementing the strategy, compared to the first and second versions, with the aim of working to create an environment rejects corruption in all its forms. The bodies concerned with implementation are law Enforcement Authorities, Ministries, Governorates, Universities, Private Sector and Civil Society Institutions, the Information and Decision Support Center, the National Institute for Governance and Sustainable Development, and others.

The third National Strategy is also characterized by flexibility, as the “National Coordinating Subcommittee for Prevention and Combating of Corruption” will undertake the process of reviewing the strategy, through a wide participatory process, in accordance with national and regional changes.

ASA's roles has been expanded in its participation and contribution in implementation of this strategy; especially the first, third and fifth strategic goals; to enhance the trust that the Egyptian People have placed in ASA for its oversight role that have been extended over 80 years in the control of public funds and its good management, as well as confidence in ASA’s technical capabilities to participate effectively with all stakeholders in achieving the Strategic Goals entrusted to do them.

Books related to Corruption & Money Laundering:

1- CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2020

180 COUNTRIES.

180 SCORES.

HOW DOES YOUR COUNTRY MEASURE UP?

The perceived levels of public sector corruption in 180 countries/territories around the world



**Transparency International
The Global Coalition against Corruption**

Abstract:

This year's Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) paints a grim picture of the state of corruption around the world. While most countries have made little progress in fighting corruption in nearly a decade, more than two-thirds of countries score below 50. Our analysis shows that corruption is not only undermining the global health response to COVID-19, but also contributes to a continuing crisis of democracy.

2020 turned out to be one of the worst years in recent history, with the outbreak of the global COVID-19 pandemic and its devastating consequences. The health and economic impacts on individuals and communities around the world have been catastrophic. More than 90 million people have been infected and nearly 2 million people have died worldwide.

As the Past tumultuous year has demonstrated, COVID-19 is not just a health and economic crisis, but also a crisis of corruption, with countless lives lost as the insidious effects of corruption undermine a fair and equitable global response.

Reports of corruption during COVID-19 have reverberated around the world.

From bribery and embezzlement to overcharging and favoritism, corruption in the healthcare sector takes many forms. However, we risk losing even more if we do not learn from the lessons of the past in times of crisis.

Despite COVID-19, people around the world have gathered en masse over the past year to participate in mass protests against corruption and for social justice and political change. In line with polls showing most people hope they can make a difference in the face of corruption; these protests made headlines and highlighted the power of collective action to speak out.

The emergency response to the COVID-19 pandemic has exposed massive cracks in health care systems and democratic institutions, underlining that those in power or holding the purse strings of government often serve their own interests rather than those of the most vulnerable. As the global community moves from crisis to recovery, anti-corruption efforts must keep pace to ensure a fair and just resurgence.

Recommendations

To fight COVID-19 and curb corruption, it is essential for countries to:

1. STRENGTHEN OVERSIGHT INSTITUTIONS

The COVID-19 response has revealed weaknesses in the form of weak oversight and insufficient transparency. To ensure that resources reach those who need them most and are not subject to corruption theft, anti-corruption agencies and regulators must have sufficient funds, resources and independence to discharge their duties.

2. ENSURE OPEN AND TRANSPARENT CONTRACTING

Many governments have significantly relaxed procurement processes. These hasty and opaque procedures offer many opportunities for corruption and misappropriation of public resources. Contractual processes should remain open and transparent to address misconduct, identify

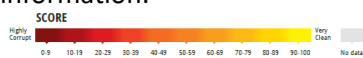
conflicts of interest and ensure fair pricing.

3. DEFEND DEMOCRACY, PROMOTE CIVIC SPACE

The COVID-19 crisis has exacerbated democratic decline, with some governments using the pandemic to suspend parliaments, abandon public accountability mechanisms and incite violence against dissidents. To defend civic space, civil society groups and the media must create the conditions to hold governments accountable.

4. PUBLISH RELEVANT DATA, GUARANTEE ACCESS

The publication of disaggregated data on the distribution of spending and resources is particularly relevant in emergency situations to ensure just and equitable policy responses. Governments should also ensure that people receive easy, accessible, timely and meaningful information by guaranteeing their right to access information.



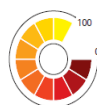
SCORE	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	RANK	SCORE	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	RANK	SCORE	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	RANK
88	Denmark	1	69	France	23	56	Georgia	45
88	New Zealand	1	68	Bhutan	24	56	Poland	45
85	Finland	3	67	Chile	25	56	Saint Lucia	45
85	Singapore	3	66	United States	25	55	Dominica	48
85	Sweden	3	65	Taiwan	28	54	Czechia	49
85	Switzerland	3	64	Barbados	29	54	Oman	49
84	Norway	7	64	Bahamas	30	53	Rwanda	49
82	Netherlands	8	63	Qatar	30	53	Grenada	52
80	Germany	9	62	Spain	32	53	Italy	52
80	Luxembourg	9	61	Korea, South	33	53	Malta	52
77	Australia	11	61	Portugal	33	53	Mauritius	52
77	Canada	11	60	Botswana	35	51	Saudi Arabia	52
77	Hong Kong	11	60	Brunei Darussalam	35	51	Malaysia	57
77	United Kingdom	11	60	Israel	35	50	Namibia	57
76	Austria	15	60	Lithuania	35	49	Greece	59
76	Belgium	15	60	Slovenia	35	49	Armenia	60
75	Estonia	17	60	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	40	47	Jordan	60
75	Iceland	17	59	Cabo Verde	41	47	Slovakia	60
74	Japan	19	58	Costa Rica	42	47	Belarus	63
72	Ireland	20	57	Cyprus	42	47	Croatia	63
71	United Arab Emirates	21	57	Latvia	42	45	Cuba	63
71	Uruguay	21	57	Montenegro	67	45	Sao Tome and Principe	63
							Timor-Leste	66
							Trinidad and Tobago	67

[https:// www.transparency.org/cpi](https://www.transparency.org/cpi)

2- UNITED STATES STRATEGY ON COUNTERING CORRUPTION

180 COUNTRIES SCORED

The CPI scores 180 countries and territories by their perceived levels of public sector corruption, according to experts and businesspeople.



THE CPI USES A SCALE FROM 0 TO 100

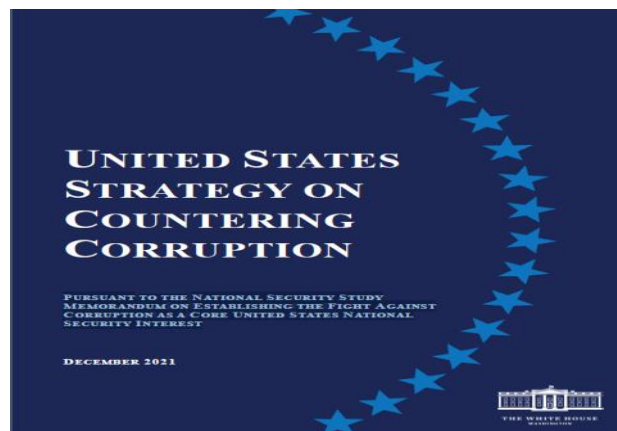
100 is very clean and 0 is highly corrupt

2/3 OF COUNTRIES SCORE BELOW

THE AVERAGE SCORE IS

50 /100

43 /100



PURSUANT TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY STUDY MEMORANDUM ON ESTABLISHING THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION AS A CORE UNITED STATES NATIONAL SECURITY INTEREST

Abstract

When government officials abuse public power for private gain, they do more than simply appropriate illicit wealth. Corruption robs citizens of equal access to vital services, denying the right to quality healthcare, public safety, and education. It degrades the business environment, subverts economic opportunity, and exacerbates inequality. It often contributes to human rights violations and abuses, and can drive migration. As a fundamental threat to the rule of law, corruption hollows out institutions, corrodes public trust, and fuels popular cynicism toward effective, accountable governance.

Moreover, the impacts of corruption frequently reverberate far beyond the immediate environment in which the acts take place. In today's globalized world, corrupt actors bribe across borders, harness the international financial system to stash illicit wealth abroad, and abuse democratic institutions to advance anti-democratic aims. Emerging research and major journalistic exposés have documented the extent to which legal and regulatory deficiencies in the developed world offer corrupt actors the means to offshore and launder illicit wealth. This dynamic in turn strengthens the hand of those autocratic leaders whose rule is predicated on the ability to co-opt and reward elites.

On June 3, 2021, President Biden established the fight against corruption as a core national security interest of the United States. As he wrote in National Security Study Memorandum-1 (NSSM-1), “corruption threatens United States national security, economic equity, global antipoverty and development efforts, and democracy itself....[B]y effectively preventing and countering corruption and demonstrating the advantages of transparent and accountable governance, we can secure a critical advantage for the United States and other democracies.”

Pursuant to NSSM-1, Federal departments and agencies have conducted an interagency review to take stock of existing U.S. Government anti-corruption efforts and to identify and seek to rectify persistent gaps in the fight against corruption. In parallel with this review, departments and agencies have begun to accelerate and amplify their efforts to prevent and combat corruption at home and abroad; bring transparency to the United States’ and international financial systems; and make it increasingly difficult for corrupt actors to shield their activities.

This first United States Strategy on Countering Corruption builds on the findings of the review and lays out a comprehensive approach for how the United States will work domestically and internationally, with governmental and non-governmental partners, to prevent, limit, and respond to corruption and related crimes. The Strategy places special emphasis on the transnational dimensions of the challenges posed by corruption, including by recognizing the ways in which corrupt actors have used the U.S. financial system and other rule-of-law based systems to launder their ill-gotten gains.

To curb corruption and its deleterious effects, the U.S. Government will organize its efforts around five mutually reinforcing pillars of work:

- Modernizing, coordinating, and resourcing U.S. Government efforts to fight corruption;

- Curbing illicit finance;
- Holding corrupt actors accountable;
- Preserving and strengthening the multilateral anti-corruption architecture; and,
- Improving diplomatic engagement and leveraging foreign assistance resources to advance policy goals.


By pursuing concrete lines of effort that advance strategic objectives under each of these pillars, and integrating anti-corruption efforts into relevant policy-making processes, the United States intends to lead in promoting prosperity and security for the American people and people around the world.

The brochure displayed at the KSC Booth at the XXIV INCOSAI 2022:



His Excellency Counsellor/ Hesham Badawy
President of the Accountability State Authority of EGYPT
Chair of the INTOSAI Working Group on Fight Against Corruption and Money Laundering
The INTOSAI First Vice Chair



A Brief Resume
 H.E. Counsellor/ Hesham Abd El Salam Hassan Badawy assumed the Presidency of the Accountability State Authority (ASA) of the Arab Republic of Egypt on August 7th, 2016 for four years by virtue of the Republic's Presidential Decree no. 353 for the year 2016. H.E. was re-appointed as the ASA President for a similar period on August 7th, 2020 by virtue of the Republic's Presidential Decree no. 456 for the year 2020.



The Judiciary Career of H.E. Counsellor/ Hesham Badawy
 - In 1981, he started off his Judiciary career stepping up in the Judiciary posts until assuming the post of the Premier Advocate General of the Supreme State Security Prosecution since the year 2000 up till 2012.
 - During the period from 2012 to 2015, he was appointed a President in the Cairo Court of Appeal.
 - In 2015, he held the position of the Assistant of the Minister of Justice for Fighting against corruption affairs.
 - H.E. represented his country in many international conferences related to fighting corruption, the public funds' crimes as well as combating terrorism and its funding.

The INTOSAI Working Group on Fight Against Corruption and Money Laundering

The INTOSAI Working Group on Fight Against Corruption and Money Laundering

The INTOSAI Working Group on Fight Against Corruption and Money Laundering


The INTOSAI Region
 - H.E. Counsellor/ Hesham Badawy holds the position of the Chair of the INTOSAI Working Group on Fight Against Corruption and Money Laundering (WGFACML) since his appointment as ASA President in 2016 up till now .
 - During the XXIV INCOSAI, held in November 2022, H.E. Counsellor/ Hesham Badawy will assume the position of the INTOSAI First Vice Chair.

The AFROSAI Region
 - H.E. Counsellor/ Hesham Badawy obtained the title of the AFROSAI Second Honorary President since 2017 and throughout his tenure as the ASA President
 - SAI EGYPT was nominated during the 4th AFROSAI Extraordinary Meeting that was held in November 2020 to represent the AFROSAI in hosting the XXV INCOSAI that will be held in 2025.

Preface on the Working Group on Fight Against Corruption and Money Laundering (WGFACML)
 The establishment of the Working Group on Fight Against Corruption and Money Laundering (WGFACML) was adopted in the XIX INCOSAI that was held in Mexico in 2007. The Working Group is currently composed of 34 member SAIs.

The WGFACML sought, since its inception, to contribute to the development of the audit process performed by the INTOSAI member SAIs, with regards to the role entrusted to it in the field of fighting corruption and money laundering , in addition to the role assigned to it during the recent years concerning monitoring and auditing the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in accordance to the UN 2030 Agenda.

The INTOSAI Working Group on Fight Against Corruption and Money Laundering



For emphasizing the importance of this role, the INTOSAI Strategic Plan (2017-2022) included comprehensive priorities for defining its goals in the coming years which included: contributing to the follow-up and review of the SDGs within the context of each country's endeavours to achieve aspects of sustainable development and all other powers as well as the individual legislative mandate of SAIs, ensuring the support to the Supreme Audit Institutions by achieving effective development and coordination between the standard setting process and the ability to develop and share knowledge.

The WGFACML's Vision

To enhance the SAIs' capabilities to face the challenges in the field of fighting corruption and money laundering to promote good governance for the benefit of public prosperity.

The WGFACML's Mission

The WGFACML supports SAIs' in their anti corruption efforts as well as in their strive to fight against corruption and money laundering, broadening available concepts, best practices and applications through co-operation, collaboration, and continuous improvement by developing guidelines, facilitating training programs, establishing database of audit best practices and working with other INTOSAI working groups or external organizations to prevent, detect, and fight against corruption and money laundering.



2-The recently finalized Guidelines:

Their Excellencies, Counsellor/ Hesham Badawy; President of the Accountability State Authority (SAI Egypt) , the INTOSAI First Vice Chair and Chair of the WGFACML, and Mr. Girish Chandra Murmu; the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and Chair of the Knowledge Sharing and Knowledge

Services Committee, have respectively signed the Quality Assurance Certificates of the following Guidelines:

- The Guideline on "Stolen Asset Recovery"
- The Guideline for "The Audit of Corruption Prevention in Public Procurement"

For navigating the aforementioned Guidelines, you are invited to log in to the following link:

<https://intosaicommunity.net/wgfacml/wg-publications>

3-The ongoing Guidelines:

- The Guideline on "Auditing Anti Corruption Risk Management"
- The Guideline on "Whistle Blowers"
- The Guideline on "Fighting Against Money Laundering"
- The Guideline on " Public Private Partnership Projects"



Goals of the Work Plan (2020 -2022)

Goal 1: Developing and Finalizing Guidelines: Achieving co-operation between SAIs to develop and finalize a set of professional pronouncements that aims to strengthen the INTOSAI Framework for Professional Pronouncements IFPP to promote audit work performed by the Supreme Audit Institutions and develop their capacities to perform their mandates in a way that enhances and supports the efficiency, effectiveness and transparency of government administration.

Objective:

- To develop new Guidelines as well as finalizing the development of the ongoing ones



Progress Achieved:

1-The WGFACML has finalized the following Guidelines:

- GUID 5270 - Guideline for the Audit of Corruption Prevention (formerly known as ISSAI 5700)
- GUID 5260 - Governance of Public Assets (formerly known as INTOSAI GOV. 9160)
- Guideline of Standards for the Social Control of Public Funds

The INTOSAI Working Group on Fight Against Corruption and Money Laundering



Goal 2: Promoting Capacity Building of SAIs' Professionals in the Field of Fighting Corruption and Money Laundering as well as Activating the International Cooperation between the INTOSAI WGFACML and the International Agencies:

Objective 1:

Continue to identify the training needs among SAIs regarding issues related to fight against corruption and money laundering, with the purpose of prioritizing the requests of capacities' development and within the process of preparing a set of training programs in accordance with the said needs.

Objective 2:

Activate the international cooperation between the WGFACML and the international agencies that the WG has already identified in the field of fighting corruption and money laundering as well as determine other partnerships

Objective 3:

Conduct training programs and workshops in cooperation with the IDI and in cooperation with other SAIs using the material of the adopted Guidelines issued by the WGFACML.

Progress Achieved:

- The on-going coordination with a number of the respectable training entities in order to conduct training programs for the WGFACML's member SAIs in the field of fighting corruption and money laundering

Goal 3

- Sharing best practices and experiences of SAIs in the field of fighting corruption and money laundering;
- Issuing the WGFACML's Newsletters to publish the WG's goals and to acknowledge about its activities as follows:
- SAIs' publications in the field of fighting corruption and money laundering as well as issues related to this field.
- News that WG member SAIs wish to publish regarding their activities or participations locally or internationally.
- News will be collected from related bodies in the field of fighting corruption and money laundering.



THE SUPREME AUDIT INSTITUTIONS MEMBERS OF THE INTOSAI WORKING GROUP ON FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION AND MONEY LAUNDERING

CZECH REPUBLIC التشيك			MALAYSIA ماليزيا
PAPUA NEW GUINEA بابوا غينيا الجديدة			AUSTRIA النمسا
PHILIPPINES الفلبين			MEXICO المكسيك
PERU بيرو			BRAZIL البرازيل
ECUADOR الإكوادور			REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA مولدوفا
POLAND بولندا			CHILE تشيلي
EGYPT جمهورية مصر العربية			NAMIBIA ناميبيا
RUSSIAN FEDERATION روسيا الاتحادية			CHINA الصين
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES الإمارات العربية المتحدة			OMAN سلطنة عمان



Progress Achieved:

1-In December 2019 and in April 2022; the WG Secretariat has issued the First and Second Editions of the INTOSAI WGFACML's Newsletter which included:
 - SAIs' publications in the field of fighting corruption and money laundering.
 -The news provided by the WGFACML member SAIs regarding their activities and contributions locally or internationally. For navigating the aforementioned issues, you are invited to log in to the following link:
<https://intosaicommunity.net/wgfacml/newsletter/>

2-A new WGFACML logo:

In its continuous venture for novelty and for having a unique explicit character for the WGFACML , the WG Secretariat - together with the WG member SAIs - have agreed on a very distinct and professionally designed Logo for the WGFACML

The INTOSAI Working Group on Fight Against Corruption and Money Laundering



VENEZUELA فنزويلا			THAILAND تايلاند
IRAN إيران			UNITED STATES OF AMERICA الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية
YEMEN اليمن			TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO ترينيداد وتوباغو
IRAQ العراق			FRANCE فرنسا
ZAMBIA زامبيا			UKRAINE أوكرانيا
LESOTHO ليسوتو			INDONESIA إندونيسيا
TANZANIA تنزانيا			COLOMBIA كولومبيا
FIJI فيجي			PAKISTAN باكستان



List of the WGFACML member SAIs and their Contacts:

1– Accountability State Authority of Egypt (ASA)

Email: wgfacml@asa.gov.eg
ircdept@asa.gov.eg
ircdept@yahoo.com

2– Austrian Court of Audit (ACA)

Email: office@rechnungshof.gv.at
intosai@rechnungshof.gv.at

3– Federal Court of Accounts of Brazil (TCU)

Email: seccor@tcu.gov.br

4– Comptroller General’s Office of the Republic of Chile

Email: relacionesinternacionales@contraloria.cl

5– National Audit Office of the People's Republic of China (CNAO)

Email: cnao@audit.gov.cn

6– Comptroller General’s Office of the Republic of Colombia

Email: oliverio.orjuela@contraloria.gov.co

7– Supreme Audit Office of the Czech Republic

Email: barbora.zochova@nku.cz

8– Office of the Comptroller General of the State of the Republic of Ecuador

Email: coordinacion@contraloria.gob.ec
cmatues@contraloria.gob.ec

9– Office of the Auditor General of Fiji

Email: info@auditorgeneral.gov.fj
dineshwar.prasad@auditorgeneral.gov.fj

10– Court of Accounts of France

Email: international@ccomptes.fr

11– Audit Board of Republic of Indonesia

Email: international@bpk.go.id
asosai@bpk.go.id

12– The Supreme Audit Court of IRAN

Email: pria@dmk.ir

13– Federal Board of Supreme Audit – Iraq

Email: bsa@d-raqaba-m.iq

14– Office of the Auditor General of Lesotho

Email: lucy.liphafa@gov.ls
matsepo.mohau@gov.ls

15– Office of the Auditor - General of Malaysia

Email: ag@audit.gov.my
jbaudit@audit.gov.my

16– Supreme Audit Institution of Mexico (ASF)

Email: mcalderson@asf.gob.mx
eobetanzos@asf.gob.mx

17– Court of Accounts of the Republic of Moldova

Email: int@ccrm.md
v_balan@ccrm.md

18– Office of the Auditor General of Namibia

Email: jkandjeke@oag.gov.na

19– State Audit Institution of OMAN

Email: intr@sai.gov.om

20– Office of the Auditor General of Pakistan

Email: agp@agp.gov.pk
saipak@comsats.net.pk

21– Auditor General’s Office of Papua New Guinea

E-mail: agopng@ago.gov.pg

22– Comptrollership General of Peru

Email: cooperacion@contraloria.gob.pe

23– Commission on Audit of Philippines

Email: mgaguinaldo@coa.gov.ph

24– Supreme Audit Office of Poland

Email: wsm@nik.gov.pl

25– Accounts Chamber of the Russian Federation

Email: intrel@ach.gov.ru

26– State Audit Office of the Kingdom of Thailand

Email: int_rela@oag.go.th

**27- Auditor General's Department of
Trinidad & Tobago**

Email: agd.info@gov.tt

28- Accounting Chamber of Ukraine

Email: rp@rp.gov.ua

ird@rp.gov.ua

**29- State Audit Institution of United
Arab Emirates**

Email: president@saiuae.gov.ae

**30- National Audit Office of the United
Republic of Tanzania**

Email: ocag@nao.go.tz

utouh@nao.go.tz

**31- Government Accountability Office -
The United States of America (GAO)**

Email: spel@gao.gov

**32- Comptroller General's Office of the
Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela**

Email: contraloriavenezuela@gmail.com

**33- Central Organization for Control and
Auditing of Yemen (COCA)**

Email: gogo13026@gmail.com

**34- Office of the Auditor General of
Zambia**

Email: auditorg@ago.gov.zm