



UNITING THE WORLD AGAINST CORRUPTION

INTERNATIONAL
ANTI-CORRUPTION DAY
2022

FRIDAY, DECEMBER, 9, 2022

INTEGRITY COMMISSION, JAMAICA
Promoting Integrity | Transparency
Accountability

ABOUT THE INTEGRITY COMMISSION

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INTEGRITY COMMISSION

The Integrity Commission Act, 2017 was promulgated on February 22, 2018, effectively merging the operations of (i) the former Office of the Contractor General, which had responsibility primarily to ensure that the Government procurement procedures and the issuance of Government licences and permits were free of impropriety and irregularity, (ii) the former Commission for the Prevention of Corruption, to which Public Officials were required to annually file their income, asset and liability statements and (iii) the former Integrity Commission (Parliamentary), to which Parliamentarians were required to annually file their income, asset and liability statements.

MANDATE OF THE COMMISSION

The Integrity Commission is a Commission of Parliament, which is governed under the Integrity Commission Act, 2017 and is tasked with carrying out its functions, as mandated generally under Section 6 of said Act. Among the functions outlined under the Act, are, to:

- investigate alleged or suspected acts of corruption and instances of non-compliance with the provisions of the Act;
- prosecute acts of corruption and offences committed under the Act;
- receive complaints in relation to alleged or suspected acts of corruption and instances of non-compliance with the provisions of the Act;
- monitor and where necessary, investigate the award, implementation and termination of government contracts; and
- adopt and strengthen mechanisms for educating the public in matters relating to corruption.

The Commission is also mandated under the Act, to receive, keep on record and examine Statutory Declarations submitted by Parliamentarians and Public Officials, regarding their assets, liabilities and income.

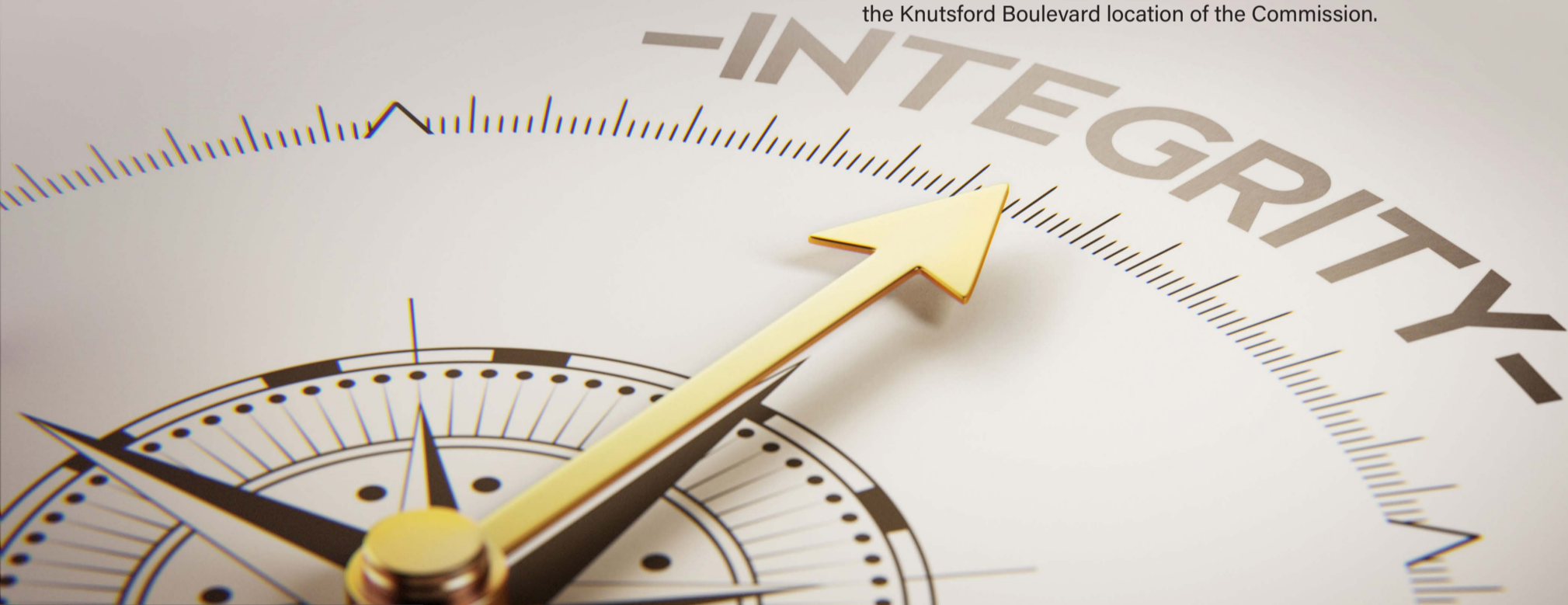
The Principal Objects of the Integrity Commission Act, 2017, as outlined in Section 3 of said Act, are, to:

- further encourage and promote propriety and integrity among persons exercising public functions in Jamaica;
- promote and strengthen measures for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of acts of corruption;
- ensure that government contracts are awarded, varied, renewed or terminated impartially, on merit and in a financially prudent manner; and
- enhance public confidence that acts of corruption and impropriety committed by persons exercising public functions will be appropriately investigated and dealt with in a manner which achieves transparency, accountability and fairness.

The Commission, in carrying out its functions under the Integrity Commission Act, is committed to acting independently, impartially and fairly, in the interest of the public, which it serves.

OFFICE LOCATIONS OF THE INTEGRITY COMMISSION

The Integrity Commission operates from two (2) locations; The Sagcor Sigma Building, 63-67 Kuntsford Boulevard, Kingston 5 and 16 Oxford Road, Kingston 5, respectively, both in New Kingston, Kingston, Jamaica. Specific operations are conducted at each location. However, of special note is that the filing/submission of Statutory Declarations is exclusively undertaken at the Knutsford Boulevard location of the Commission.



Annually on December 9th, we gather around the world to celebrate International Anti-Corruption Day. This year, the global campaign is championed by the United Nations under the theme "UNCAC at 20: Uniting the World Against Corruption."

This theme is apt, as the fight against corruption requires the unifying of efforts and the solidarity of several sectors and international actors. Corruption is a terrible scar that mars the face of societies all over the world. In government, business and Non-Governmental Organizations, the abuse of entrusted power for personal or private gain has caused immeasurable harm. Corruption erodes trust, weakens democracy and hinders national development whether through economics or the most important resource—a nation's people. In light of corruption's grave negative impact, the work of the Integrity Commission is critical.

I am pleased to see the hard work and dedication that the Integrity Commission has executed in the areas of public education, training and monitoring. Through your work, Jamaicans have an avenue to embrace the fight against corruption, and to participate in activities that bolster and promote good-governance, public confidence and best practices in business and politics.

Your core mission- *To combat corruption through the development, implementation and enforcement of Anti-Corruption*

legislation, policy and initiatives, through our highly competent staff and efficient systems, processes and procedures, provides a clear roadmap for your continued hard work. There is the common definition of integrity as doing the right thing even when no one is watching. We are grateful that where others may not be able to see, the Integrity Commission is agile and ready to flag unsafe and corrupt practices and provide guidance and initiatives to correct and reform.

In recognition of the 2022 iteration of International Anti-Corruption Day, I urge all of us as global citizens to continue in the fight against corruption, not just on a national level, but in all facets of our life. The Four-Way Test, developed by Rotarian Herbert J. Taylor, is always a good place to start. It states "*Of the things we think, say or do:*

Is it the Truth?

Is it fair to all concerned?

Will it build Good Will and Better Friendships?

Will it be Beneficial to all concerned?

With these thoughts to guide us, we are one step closer to lasting impact in our homes, communities and the wider world! Happy International Anti-Corruption Day! Though only observed one day each year, celebrate it by the little things you do each day.

**THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
HIS EXCELLENCY**

**The Most Hon. Sir Patrick Allen ON,
GCMG, CD, KST.J**



THE PRIME MINISTER -
The Most Hon. Andrew Holness, ON, MP

I extend warm greetings to the Integrity Commission as Jamaica joins the global community to mark International Anti-Corruption Day in collaboration with the United Nations, under the theme “UNCAC at 20: Uniting the World Against Corruption.”

The Jamaican Government continues to stand firmly in support of anti-corruption measures, which continue to strengthen order and cohesiveness within our society and uphold the principles of democracy through transparency. As Jamaica celebrates 60 years of Independence, we acknowledge the strides we have made in fighting corruption.

As part of our demonstrated commitment to eliminating corruption, we passed the Integrity Commission Act, which established the Integrity Commission, an institution of which we are very proud. The commission has done an outstand-

ing job in increasing awareness and understanding of the anti-corruption framework, reinforcing this government’s firm stance on the principles of accountability.

Indeed, accountability, transparency and integrity are hallmarks of all self-respecting democracies, and these principles must always be promoted and upheld in furtherance of good governance, social cohesion, and economic advancement.

As we commemorate International Anti-Corruption Day, we reaffirm Jamaica’s unwavering commitment to corruption prevention as we work to build a strong, peaceful, and prosperous nation characterized by trust, accountability, results and citizen satisfaction.

Happy International Anti-Corruption Day.

It is with great pleasure that I join the Integrity Commission in celebrating International Anti-Corruption Day (IACD) under the theme, “UNCAC AT 20: Uniting the World Against Corruption.”

The United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) was established in 2003 to focus on preventive measures against corruption, including by criminalization and law enforcement, international cooperation, asset recovery, technical assistance and information exchange. It remains the only legally binding universal anti-corruption instrument. Jamaica became a signatory to the UNCAC in 2003, and later ratified it in 2008.

Fighting corruption remains a global concern as it contributes to instability and poverty in developed and developing states. Jamaica is not spared, as it is estimated that each year, millions of Jamaican taxpayers’ dollars are lost to corruption, retarding

national growth and development.

In recent years, there have unfortunately been numerous official investigative reports documenting various forms of corruption across the public sector. This malfeasance threatens the legitimacy of the state, its public institutions, public officials and political representatives. Meaningful action against corruption is of growing importance, as our citizens are becoming increasingly despondent and cynical in the light of the apparent impunity with which it has been occurring.

The Integrity Commission must play the leading role in assuring the society of the effectiveness of our national institutions to tackle corruption. I look forward to the work of the Integrity Commission in raising awareness for the work of the Commission as we observe IACD 2022.



THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION
The Hon. Mark Golding, MP



THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE
Sen. the Hon. Thomas Tavares-Finson,
OJ, CD, QC, JP

Corruption, in all its forms, is a blight on society and all well-thinking people would do well to eschew this scourge. Corruption is a global problem and in order to eradicate it we must fight it on a global scale. By being party to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), Jamaica has shown that we are committed to the global fight.

To that end, Jamaica has enacted legislation aimed at preventing and combatting corruption and instituted policies “to promote integrity, accountability and proper management of public affairs and public property.” We have also empowered institutions that have been tasked specifically with addressing this issue in our society.

These efforts at the national and international levels will be negated, however, if they are not supported by individual and community action. We, as individual citizens, must recognize that we have a role to play in the anti-corruption fight. We must take the steps necessary to ensure we do not participate in corrupt activities no matter how innocuous they appear.

I am pleased to acknowledge the work being undertaken by the Integrity Commission in this fight against corruption, in particular in the area of public awareness. I enjoin all Jamaicans to join in this fight.

This year’s theme for International Anti-Corruption Day 2022, UNCAC at 20: Uniting the World against Corruption, reminds us that concerted effort is required in the fight against corruption.

Good governance calls for us as leaders to ensure that the necessary legislation, statutes and policies are in place to guide our citizens in combatting corruption and the Jamaican government has done much in this area. However, while a solid anti-corruption framework is the foundation of any country’s fight against corruption, it is not the only element of this fight. The actions by members of the various sectors of society must build on this foundation.

In the public sector, we must exercise care in our management of public resources to ensure that these resources are

used for the benefit of all Jamaicans. We must also stand ready to show that our stewardship is guided by the principles of integrity and accountability in all our doings. The private sector should be transparent in its activities and members of civil society also have a role to play in this effort.

I take this opportunity to salute the Integrity Commission—Commissioners, Executive Director and Staff—for their efforts to educate our society about combatting corruption. It is my hope that in commemorating International Anti-Corruption Day the people of Jamaica will be energized to unite with the rest of the world in the fight against corruption.



SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
The Hon. Marisa Dalrymple Philibert,
CD, MP

Jamaica can be corruption-free. Jamaica must become corruption-free. The Integrity Commission is determined that being corruption-free should become the norm. And the Integrity Commission is working at this – step by step.

The Integrity Commission Act is aimed at keeping public officials honest, straight-forward, and accountable in all their dealings with the public and the public purse. There should be no doubt as to who is a public official as the law provides an elaborate definition. Nevertheless, the officers of the Integrity Commission have been reasonably busy sensitizing the officials themselves as well as the general public in this regard.

Jamaica’s public officials are fully aware of what is required of them. They know what they cannot lawfully do. They also know that there are penalties for breaches.

Although the law is aimed at public officials, this does not mean that private individuals are exempted from consideration or involvement as regards integrity. The simple fact is that public officials were once private individuals, and they are likely to return to that status at some time. If persons in private life conduct themselves in an honest manner, practising strong moral principles, they are likely to continue in that vein if they become public officials. It is therefore very important that in electing, selecting or appointing public officials, these considerations should be taken into account. Dubious characters ought not to be put forward for election to public offices. Indeed, no one should be put forward for elective

office merely because of that person’s electability. In the same way, persons who are being recommended for appointment to public boards should be known to be upstanding citizens committed to honesty and openness. Individuals who are known to be shady and corrupt in private life will be shady and corrupt in public life.

In ensuring incorruptibility, our homes, schools, churches, and private organizations have an important and continuous role to play in instilling wholesome values in our people. In my view, this is the strategy that will bring about a generational change. It is not a task for the Integrity Commission alone. The entire society needs to participate in the process, and the Integrity Commission is seeking to make private and public institutions and organizations conscious of the need for collaboration and cooperation in this regard.

Poverty does not of itself cause corruption. However, corruption causes poverty. Private individuals should not be seeking wealth or its increase at the expense of the State. Private individuals should not be encouraging or inciting public officials to act, or not act, in an illegal or dishonest manner in order to benefit themselves and or others, including the public officials themselves. Acts such as these sap the nation’s resources, energy and spirit.

Therefore, let us unite and cooperate with each other to rid the society of unwholesome and corrupt activities that cause a stench over our land.



CHAIRMAN, INTEGRITY COMMISSION
The Hon. Mr Justice (Ret’d)
Seymour Panton, OJ, CD



EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, INTEGRITY COMMISSION | Mr. Greg Christie

Today, the Integrity Commission of Jamaica is pleased to join hundreds of international, state and civil society organizations around the world, in commemorating International Anti-Corruption Day 2022, under the theme "UNCAC at 20: Uniting the World Against Corruption."

International Anti-Corruption Day has been observed, on December 9, every year since the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) was formally adopted on October 31, 2003. As at November 2021, 181 countries were parties to the Convention.

On the occasion of UNCAC's adoption in 2003, the then Secretary General of the United Nations, Kofi Annan, said that "UNCAC sends a clear message that the international community is determined to prevent and control corruption. It warns the corrupt that betrayal of the public trust will no longer be tolerated."

Sadly, however, and almost 20 years after, the world continues to grapple with the scourge of this deadly cancer.

Here, at home, and despite ratifying UNCAC on March 5, 2008, and the 1996 Inter-American

Convention Against Corruption on March 16, 2001, Jamaica is still being obstructed by this malady that some have characterized as a crime against humanity.

Three recent Statements of Concern, from three authoritative sources, about the magnitude of Jamaica's corruption problem, are instructive. They underscore the suggestion that Jamaica may have already descended into the far end of the abyss and risks going beyond the point from which there may be no return, should we fail to take prompt and effective corrective action.

THE FIRST STATEMENT OF CONCERN

On December 1, 2022, the President of Jamaica's Private Sector Organization (PSO), Mr. Keith Duncan, said that "Jamaica has a serious corruption problem," and that "more than 85% of Jamaicans believe that both our political parties are corrupt, and we seem to have normalized" it.

Some of his troubling comments were published the next day, on December 2, 2022, in Jamaica's leading newspaper, the Jamaica Gleaner. In an article that was headlined "PSO: Corruption continues to hinder economic progress," this was what was reported:

"PSOJ President Keith Duncan has said that corruption and other crimes continue to be an Achilles heel for the country, preventing it from realizing its true potential!" The Gleaner further quoted him as saying that crime and corruption, by some estimates, were costing the Jamaican economy "about \$100 to \$200 billion per year."

Very importantly, the Private Sector Leader also acknowledged that Jamaica's Private Sector was complicit in corruption.

THE SECOND STATEMENT OF CONCERN

The second Statement of Concern, which preceded Mr. Duncan's assessment of Jamaica's corruption problem, was the U.S. State Department's July 28, 2022 Investment Climate Statement on Jamaica. The Statement said that "corruption, and its apparent

linkages with organized crime, appear to be one of the root causes of Jamaica's high crime rate and economic stagnation."

The Statement needs no further elaboration except to note that Jamaica recorded the highest murder rate in the entire Americas in both 2020 and 2021, and appears set to exceed its own rates in 2022; and that in 2019 it was ranked as high as #7 in the world, out of 141 countries, on the problem of organized crime.

THE THIRD STATEMENT OF CONCERN

Finally, and in the third Statement of Concern, Transparency International (TI), on January 25, 2022, in its 2021 Global Corruption Perception Index (CPI) Report, singled out Jamaica's "politicians" for their perceived "significant resistance to (anti-corruption) reform."

TI's damning comments about Jamaica, were also cast against the country's 2021 CPI of 44, and a 20-year CPI average of only 37.8, where 0 means highly corrupt and 100, clean. According to TI, Jamaica's current CPI signals prevalent bribery, lack of punishment for corruption, and public institutions that do not respond to citizens' needs.

The international community is not unmindful of the refusal or failure of some sovereign governments, lawmakers and leaders to take decisive action against corruption within their territorial borders.

The community is particularly attuned to the deleterious consequences that this poses for the socio-economic fortunes of citizens, as well as what it portends for the worsening of global issues of concern, such as organized crime, money-laundering and terrorism, should there be no appropriate response. Indeed, these were among the very triggers that gave rise to UNCAC in 2003.

The concerns are now even more far-reaching. As recently as November 28, 2022, for example, the Netherlands, Canada and Ecuador joined an increasing coalition of nations that is backing the call for the creation of an International Anti-Corruption

Criminal Court, to bring perceived corrupt government leaders and top public officials around the world to book. The Court would operate along lines that are similar to that of the Hague-based International Criminal Court (ICC).

Some countries are also aggressively using their foreign anti-corruption laws, spurred by the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention (ABC), or the imposition of sanctions, and travel bans, to hold to account non-compliant sovereign leaders.

Leaders who are perceived to be enabling or exhibiting corrupt behavior, stealing public money, violating human rights, committing other crimes, or otherwise abusing their public office, but who enjoy impunity in their countries because of ineffective institutions, weak rule of law, or their control over the state apparatus, are being targeted.

Jamaica, which unfortunately has now been classified internationally as a country whose "politicians" are seen to be putting up "significant resistance to (anti-corruption) reform," should take note. We are under the spotlight and should give serious consideration to the growing concerns about the issue of corruption, and dispel the notion of what some may see as paying lip-service to the problem.

Jamaica's leaders, lawmakers, and anti-corruption and law enforcement institutions, must all urgently take a stock of what needs to be done. The Integrity Commission understands the issue, as well as the concerns, and is working assiduously to ensure that it meets the expectations of Jamaicans, despite any challenges that it may face.

Collectively, we must all send, not only to Jamaicans but to the global community of nations at large, unmistakable signals that we are serious about tackling and overcoming the scourge of corruption which is now a clear and present danger to the Jamaican state.

The Corruption Prevention, Stakeholder Engagement and Anti-Corruption Strategy Division of the Integrity Commission of Jamaica stands in solidarity with the local and international community in commemorating International Anti-Corruption Day under the theme "UNCAC at 20: Uniting the World Against Corruption."

Whilst the use of detection, investigative and prosecutorial tools in fighting corruption has been well established, another tool that is being engaged on a more proactive and aggressive scale is that of preventive measures aimed at tackling corruption. It is for this reason that the Corruption Prevention, Stakeholder Engagement and Anti-Corruption Strategy Division was established to address the matter of corruption and anticorruption reform at the preventative level. In this regard the work of the Division has been largely focused on rolling out its public education campaign through our Anti-Corruption and Good Governance

Workshops and Presentations and wherein we have delivered training and sensitization sessions to a range of public bodies and imparted critical information about the Commission's statutory mandates, powers and enforcement functions, and Jamaica's anticorruption laws. At a policy level the development of a national anticorruption strategy for Jamaica has been placed on the front burner and efforts in this regard will be accelerated in the next calendar year.

As the UNCAC enters its 20th year of existence we continue to hope that the concerted efforts by all stakeholders to tackle corruption at all levels within the global community will continue unabated as it is only through combined partnerships, political will and determined efforts that the scourge of corruption can be tackled.



DIRECTOR, CORRUPTION PREVENTION, STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT & ANTI-CORRUPTION STRATEGY, INTEGRITY COMMISSION | Mr. Ryan Evans



CHIEF TECHNICAL DIRECTOR, FINANCIAL INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION | Mr. Selvin Hay, OD

As we commemorate International Anti-Corruption Day, the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) theme for 2022 "Uniting the World Against Corruption" is both timely and relevant.

The scourge of corruption is one which must be removed from the fabric of any democratic society. As Jamaica advances towards Vision 2030, a robust, effective anti-corruption agenda is a critical component in achieving the objectives of this national imperative. If it is allowed to operate unchecked or facilitated by our national institutions, the consequences to country can be grave and, quite possibly, irreparable.

A collaborative approach is required; a well-coordinated effort among all key stakeholders, particularly anti-corruption agencies such as the Integrity Commission and the FID.

In December 2021 the Financial Investigations Division (FID) and the Integrity Commission signed a Memorandum of Understanding aimed at strengthening both organisations' response to, among other things, corruption, money laundering, organised crime, fraud and financial crime. It signalled to the country that wherever acts of corruption are, the country's law enforcement and anti-corruption agencies are ready to act.

As we recognise International Anti-Corruption Day we reaffirm our commitment to fully support the anti-corruption fight and call on all stakeholders to join in promoting accountability and good governance.

As Jamaica continues to make strides in the fight against corruption, closer collaboration between the various agencies and partners who are key stakeholders in this fight, remains of paramount importance.

With this imperative in mind, it is heartening to note that an ethos of collaborative action defines and underpins the investigative effort of the various local agencies; including the Integrity Commission, Financial Investigations Division, Revenue Protection Division and of course MOCA.

As is evident in the formal signing of a number of MOUs between us, the spirit of partnership, collaboration and mutual support is well and truly alive among local law enforcement agencies.

Recognizing however that the fight against corruption is not ours alone, MOCA has partnered with Crime Stop to create Jamaica's first dedicated anti-corruption Tip Line, 888-MOCA-TIP, in an effort to empower and encourage our citizens to now join the fight.

888-MOCA-TIP provides a dedicated, anonymous channel for all Jamaicans to play their part in tackling corruption, as part of a truly whole-of-country effort.

For us here at MOCA, we are committed to continuing to leverage our competencies and strengths to make this collaboration even more effective, as we move to create a Jamaica where corruption is no longer acceptable nor tolerated.



DIRECTOR GENERAL, MAJOR ORGANISED CRIME & ANTI-CORRUPTION AGENCY (MOCA) | Colonel Desmond Edwards



PRESIDENT, THE JAMAICA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Mr. Michael Morris

The Jamaica Chamber of Commerce commends the institutions and individuals that are relentlessly fighting the battle against corruption. Throughout all societies, this scourge compromises and distorts democratic intentions, fractures the rule of law, and creates costly hurdles for all types of economic activity. At its core, corruption is driven by the greedy desire to derive advantages for the few at the expense of the many – a sure and certain path towards perpetuating exclusion and underdevelopment. The designation of an annual International Anti-Corruption Day serves as a useful reminder that we must maintain a steely gaze and willingness to rapidly respond to this corrosive force in its simplest or most complex forms.

It is the view of the JCC that Jamaica will only succeed in this battle to the extent that we deploy the civic and political will to root out all elements of a culture that “turns a blind eye” or actively participates in a “bandoloo” culture at any level of society. This must include a commitment to create and

support those institutions –including public agencies such as the Office of the Auditor General, the Integrity Commission or re-purposed Parliamentary Oversight Committees - that function as watchdogs serving the public interest. There is similarly a crucial role for the business community in this process. On this premise, the JCC over the past several years has been working with businesses to adopt ISO 37001, the international anti-bribery management system standard for organizations, including those that wish to participate in public sector procurement. We have also requested the government to put on its agenda the introduction of legislation similar to the UK Bribery Act, which provides for comprehensive sanctions for both sides engaged in this dishonest practice.

We call on all Jamaicans who are desirous of seeing our nation live up to its potential to mark this day by re-committing themselves to ridding us of this destructive impulse.

The Private Sector Organisation Of Jamaica (PSOJ) is pleased to recognise International Anti-Corruption Day (IACD) 2022. We celebrate the 20th anniversary of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, reflected in this year's IACD theme UNCAC at 20: Uniting the World Against corruption.

We recognise the need for an integrated response and approach to enable integrity and transparency for national and global progress.

The work of the Integrity Commission is crucial in combating corruption and restoring public trust that their government is working in their interest, not just for a select few.

While much credit can be given to Jamaica's remarkable economic recovery from COVID-19 and the country's macro-economic stability, the same cannot be said of the country's performance in accountability and transparency. Corruption has a massive impact on developing countries, as it diverts much needed funding from development and the provision of essential services, such as health, education and garbage collection. Acts of corruption, no matter how small, engage a vicious cycle that further perpetuates inequality and injustice in our society.

Each year, the Transparency International Corruption Per-

ception Index, the leading global indicator of public sector corruption, issues a ranking of 180 countries. Regrettably, Jamaica's ranking for 2021 has fallen one place from 69 to 70 – and has a CPI score of 44. Jamaica has had an average CPI score of 37.8 for the past 20 years, which is highly indicative of our country's persistent corruption problem.

The PSOJ is disheartened by the repeated mismanagement of scarce public resources, instances of corruption that have undermined the country's capacity to grow and a lack of integrity by those we have collectively entrusted to manage the public capital for our collective interest and from whom we require exemplary behaviour.

Nonetheless, we refuse to be dissuaded and, as an Organisation, continue to partner with public and civil society stakeholders to advocate for transparency and accountability.

To achieve this, we must all take responsibility to shun personal involvement in corrupt practices while holding our leaders accountable.

As we move forward in a dynamic and interconnected world built on the pillars of good governance, transparency, accountability, and equity, we join in efforts to “Unite the world against corruption.”



PRESIDENT, PRIVATE SECTOR ORGANISATION OF JAMAICA
Keith Duncan



EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL INTEGRITY ACTION
Prof. Trevor Munroe, CD, DPhil (Oxon)

UN International Anti-Corruption Day comes as Jamaica's 60th anniversary year of independence draws to a close. This is a time when all sectors of Jamaican society are summoned to lift Jamaica's failing grade in the combat of corruption, and to strengthen good governance. On this basis our people can recover much of the hundred billion dollars which is stolen by the corrupt and redirect these ill-gotten gains to improve our people's quality of life.

- For the “man in the street” this requires multiplying further the increasing number of reports of wrong doing to Crime Stop, to the Auditor General, to the Integrity Commission.
- For our Justice system, more effective investigations, prosecutions and convictions of the corrupt, particularly in high places.
- For our MP's, more urgent attention to developing and observing a Code of Conduct to build respect for our Parliament.

- For our Cabinet, greater priority in strengthening good governance legislation, such as the Protected Disclosures and the Integrity Commission Acts as well as introducing the promised Unexplained Wealth Orders and the Enhanced Security Measures Act.
- For the Judiciary, to ensure that there is no abridgement of our peoples' rights except as may be “demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society”
- For NIA and other Civil Society Organizations, to coordinate better and to partner with individuals from all walks of life to build public awareness of how corruption harms and to facilitate citizen involvement in holding Power to account.

NIA congratulates the Integrity Commission for this supplement and looks forward to working with the Commission's Technical Working Groups on the Development of Jamaica's National Anti-Corruption Strategy.

Jamaica Accountability Meter Portal (JAMP) joins hands, heart and mind with the Integrity Commission and the rest of the world's anti-corruption bodies to recognise World Anti-Corruption Day. This noble fight against corruption is really a fight for better hospitals and patient treatment, more and better schools, safe, affordable and dignified transportation, beautiful public spaces, better salaries for public servants etc. It is a fight well worth fighting but will require consistent public education and guidance for citizens in the practical ways in which they can take on the challenge to defending the interests of this nation.

JAMP remains deeply committed to those efforts and working with our partners in the Government and the Parliament. The mere creation of organisations and laws will never be sufficient, it will require the people, understanding there is untold cost to our betterment and having the courage to say “mi nuh innah dat.” To that end, JAMP will continue our work of building awareness, creating practical tools for more effective citizen/state oversight and educating fellow citizens. We will not relent in so great a cause and encourage fellow citizens and organisations across the planet to stay true to their own dedication. Nothing must be allowed to defeat our combined efforts.



EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, JAMAICA ACCOUNTABILITY METER PORTAL
Jeanette Calder

DO YOUR PART IN THE FIGHT TO ERADICATE CORRUPTION

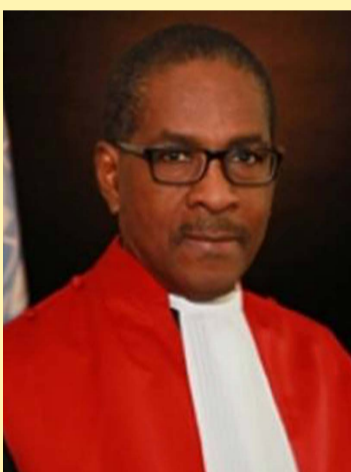


THE INTEGRITY COMMISSION TEAM



Section 8 of the Integrity Commission Act provides that the Commission shall consist of the Auditor General and four other Commissioners appointed by the Governor General after consultation with the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition. Importantly, the law requires that two of the Commissioners shall be retired Judges of the Court of Appeal or the Supreme Court, one of whom must be the Chairman of the Commission.

COMMISSIONERS



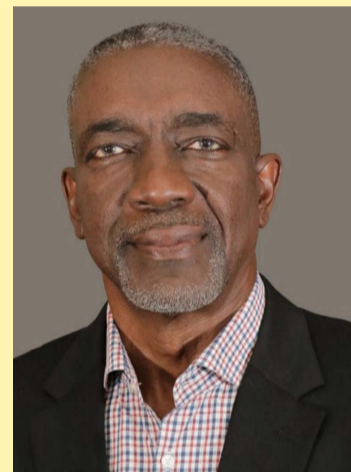
The Hon. Mr. Justice (Ret'd)
Seymour Panton, OJ, CD
(Chairman)



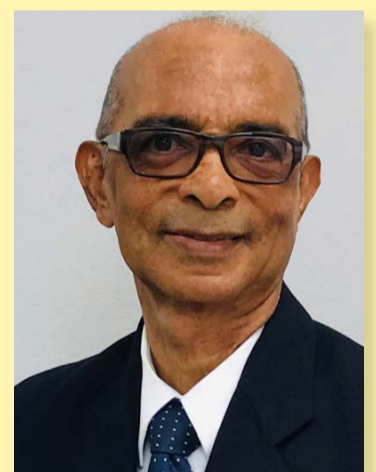
Mrs. Pamela Monroe Ellis,
FCCA, CA



The Hon. Mr. Justice (Ret'd)
Lloyd Hibbert, CD



Mr. Eric Crawford, CD



Mr. H. Wayne Powell, OD, JP

The Executive Team of the Commission comprises the Executive Director and four Statutory Directors who are appointed by the Governor General acting on the recommendation of the Commission, and by a Director of Corporate Services, Director of Information Technology and Business Processes and a Director of Finance and Accounts.

DIRECTORS



Mr. Greg Christie
Executive Director



Mr. Ryan Evans
Director, Corruption Prevention,
Stakeholder Engagement and
Anti-Corruption Strategy



Mr. Craig Beresford
Director, Information and
Complaints



Mr. Kevon Stephenson, JP
Director, Investigation



Mrs. Keisha Prince-Kameka
Director, Corruption Prosecution



Mr. Ronald Salmon
Director, Corporate Services



Mr. Brian Taylor
Director, Finance
and Accounts



Mr. Rory Ridguard
Director, Information Technology
and Business Processes

CORRUPTION PROSECUTION DIVISION



The Commission is empowered through the Corruption Prosecution Division to prosecute acts of corruption and related offences. These include Illicit Enrichment, Bribery, and Failing to File or Filing of False Statutory Declarations. Some of these provisions are also applicable to the private sector. Once the evidence exists to the requisite standard, the Corruption Prosecution Division will fearlessly prosecute these matters. However, for this to succeed, members of the public must play their role in supplying information that can lead to sound prosecutions. Rest assured that the highest confidentiality will be employed to safeguard every individual who makes a complaint. In essence the fight and prosecution of acts of corruption starts with YOU.



Under the Corruption Prevention Act 2002: | Acts of Corruption - Solicits Gifts, Bribery etc.

Illicit Enrichment - owns asset disproportionate to lawful earnings and fails to provide satisfactory explanation.

Under the Integrity Commission Act, 2017: |Failing to File or Filing False Statutory Declarations, Failing to Provide Information etc.

Conviction in a Parish Court to a fine not exceeding **\$2,000,000.00** OR A term of imprisonment not exceeding two years

Conviction in a Circuit Court to a fine not exceeding **\$5,000,000.00** OR A term of imprisonment not exceeding five years

Common Law Offences - Such as Misconduct in Public Office.

"An act of corruption is... an offence relating to the conduct of any person that constitutes an abuse or misuse of his office (whether or not within the public sector) for the purpose of conferring a benefit or an advantage to himself or another person, being an offence that arises under the common law or any other enactment."

Powers of the Corruption Prosecution Division

1

To institute and undertake prosecutorial proceedings in respect of the acts of corruption



2

Have conduct of prosecutions in respect of acts of corruption



3

Provide legal advice to the Commission on matters concerning acts of corruption



4

Collaborate with the FID to conduct proceedings for recovery of property relating to acts of corruption



5

Perform such other prosecutorial functions relating to acts of corruption



In accordance with our mandate, the Corruption Prosecution Division has robustly prosecuted Financial Investigation referrals at a current conviction rate of 100%. In addition to cases prosecuted by the Division, through collaboration with competent authorities, we also provide prosecutorial support to other government entities. We operate with the highest degree of integrity and fairness befitting the office of a Prosecutor.

Despite our best efforts, the Prosecution Division cannot secure a conviction without you.

We therefore call upon the public to play its role in the fight against corruption. We urge you to supply information, provide witness statements and give evidence in Court when required.

Do YOUR part in the fight to eradicate corruption.

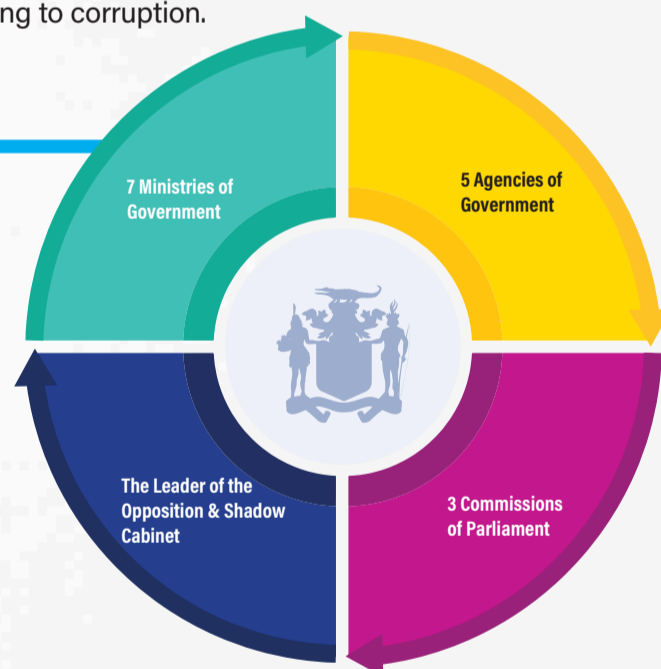


Corruption Prevention, Stakeholder Engagement and Anti-Corruption Strategy Division

The Corruption Prevention, Stakeholder Engagement and Anti-Corruption Strategy Division guided by section 6 of the Integrity Commission Act, 2017, is tasked to:

- ✓ Take necessary and effective measures for the prevention and detection of corruption within public bodies;
- ✓ Examine the practices and procedures of public bodies and make recommendations in relation to the revision of those practices and procedures which in the opinion of the Commission may reduce the likelihood or the occurrence of acts of corruption;
- ✓ Prepare codes of conduct and other advisory material relating to corruption and guide public bodies in respect of matters within the purview of the Act;
- ✓ Monitor current legislative and administrative practices in the fight against corruption;
- ✓ Advise the Minister on the adoption of international best practices relating to the prevention of corruption;
- ✓ Coordinate the implementation of an anti-corruption strategy;
- ✓ Collaborate or cooperate with other persons or bodies whether in Jamaica or outside of Jamaica duly authorized to prevent combat and investigate acts of corruption so as to implement an integrated approach to the eradication of corruption
- ✓ Advise the Minister on such legislative reform as the Commission considers necessary to reduce the likelihood or the occurrence of acts of corruption;
- ✓ Compile and publish statistics relating to the investigation, prosecution and conviction of offences relating to acts of corruption;
- ✓ Determine the extent of financial loss and such other losses to public bodies, private individuals and organizations, including losses sustained by the private sector as a result of acts of corruption; and,
- ✓ Adopt and strengthen mechanisms for educating the public in matters relating to corruption.

Over the period April 1, 2022 to September 30, 2022 the Integrity Commission, through its Corruption Prevention, Stakeholder Engagement and Anti-Corruption Strategy Division, guided by its mandate under section 6(1)(o) of the Integrity Commission Act, 2017, which speaks to adopting and strengthening mechanisms for educating the public in matters relating to corruption, completed the delivery of a series of specially developed workshops on *Anti-Corruption, Good Governance and Integrity* to representatives of **seven Ministries of the Government of Jamaica, five Agencies of the Government of Jamaica, three Commissions of Parliament and the Leader of Opposition and his Shadow Cabinet.**

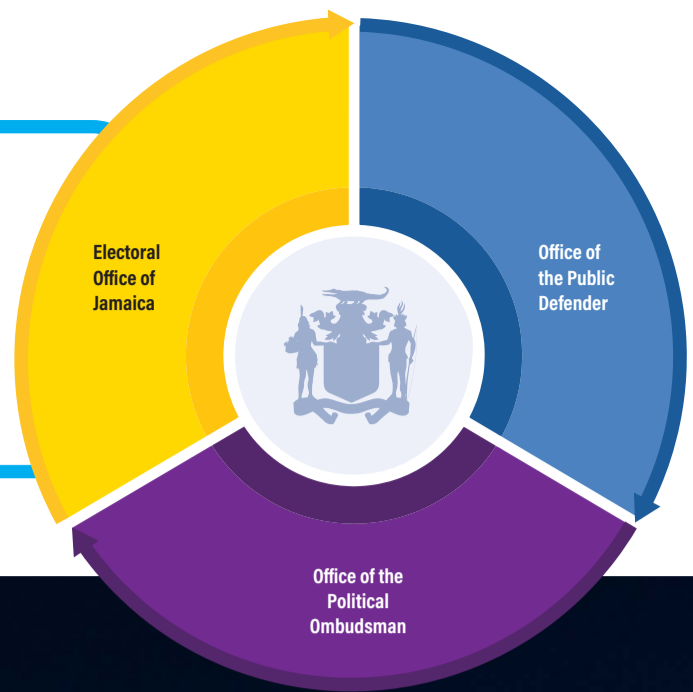


The **Ministries of Government** include the Ministry of Transport and Mining, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, the Ministry of Health and Wellness, the Office of the Prime Minister and the Cabinet Office.

The **Agencies of Government** include the Island Traffic Authority, the Coconut Industry Board, the Jamaica Antidoping Commission, the Firearm Licensing Authority and the National Works Agency.



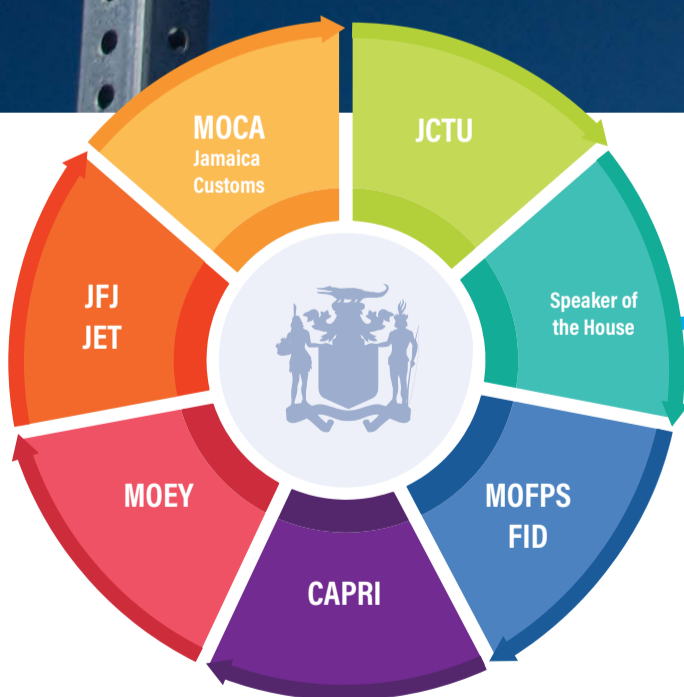
The **Commissions of Parliament** include the Electoral Commission of Jamaica/Electoral Office of Jamaica, the Office of the Public Defender and the Office of the Political Ombudsman.



The workshop modules were designed by the Commission to cover a wide range of anti-corruption, integrity and good governance subject areas. They were also developed to impart critical information about the Commission's statutory mandates, powers and enforcement functions, and Jamaica's corruption laws. Included in the topics that were covered were: An overview of Jamaica's anti-corruption institutional and legislative frameworks; the problem of corruption, inclusive of the various types of corruption, the costs of corruption, where Jamaica stands on the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) and why corruption must be confronted; the foundation responsibility of a country's leaders and Lawmakers to tackle corruption; the principles of good governance, integrity, ethical conduct and accountability in public life; how to avoid conflicts of interest; the importance of the rule of law; the roles and responsibilities of the Cabinet, Parliament, and Accounting, Accountable and Public Officers; and the fundamental obligation of Public Servants to serve the public interest.

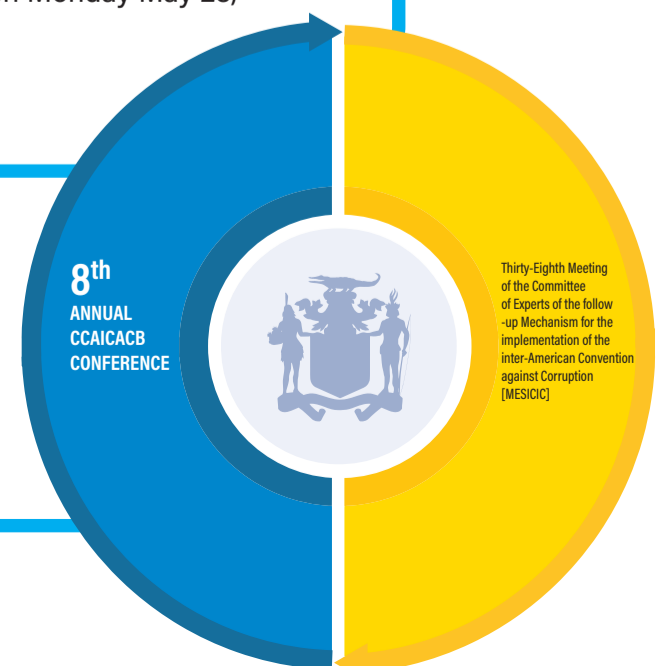
In addition to the delivery of Anti-Corruption and Good Governance Sensitization Workshops the Division over the period and as part of its mandate under s. 6 (1) (k) of the Integrity Commission Act, 2017 which speaks to collaborating or co-operating with other persons or bodies, whether in Jamaica or outside of Jamaica, duly authorized to prevent, combat and investigate acts of corruption, so as to implement an integrated approach to the eradication of corruption, engaged various stakeholders to apprise them of the work and mandate of the Commission and the role they can play in the articulation and development of Jamaica's anticorruption strategy which the Commission is currently undertaking.

These stakeholders include the Major Organized Crime & Anti-Corruption Agency, Jamaica Customs, the Jamaica Confederation of Trade Unions, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Jamaicans for Justice, Jamaica Environment Trust, The Permanent Secretary Ministry of Education and Youth, the Caribbean Policy Research Institute, the Financial Secretary, Ministry of Finance and the Public Service and the Financial Investigations Division.



The Division also led participation in two international conferences, namely, the Thirty-Eighth Meeting of the Committee of Experts of the Follow-Up Mechanism for the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption [MESICIC] that was held over the period Monday September 12, 2022 to Thursday September 15, 2022 and the 8th Annual CCAICACB Conference that was held in St. Kitts between Monday May 23, 2022 to Friday May 27, 2022.

Over the next two quarters of this fiscal year the Commission intends to continue delivery of its Anti-Corruption and Good Governance Sensitization Workshops to public officials, engage stakeholders and take steps to concretize the development of Jamaica's anticorruption strategy.



INFORMATION AND COMPLAINTS DIVISION

The functions of the Director of Information and Complaints are set out in Section 32(1), which states, inter alia, to:

Receive, keep on record and examine all statutory declarations filed with the Commission;

Make such enquiries as he considers necessary in order to certify or determine the accuracy of a statutory declaration;

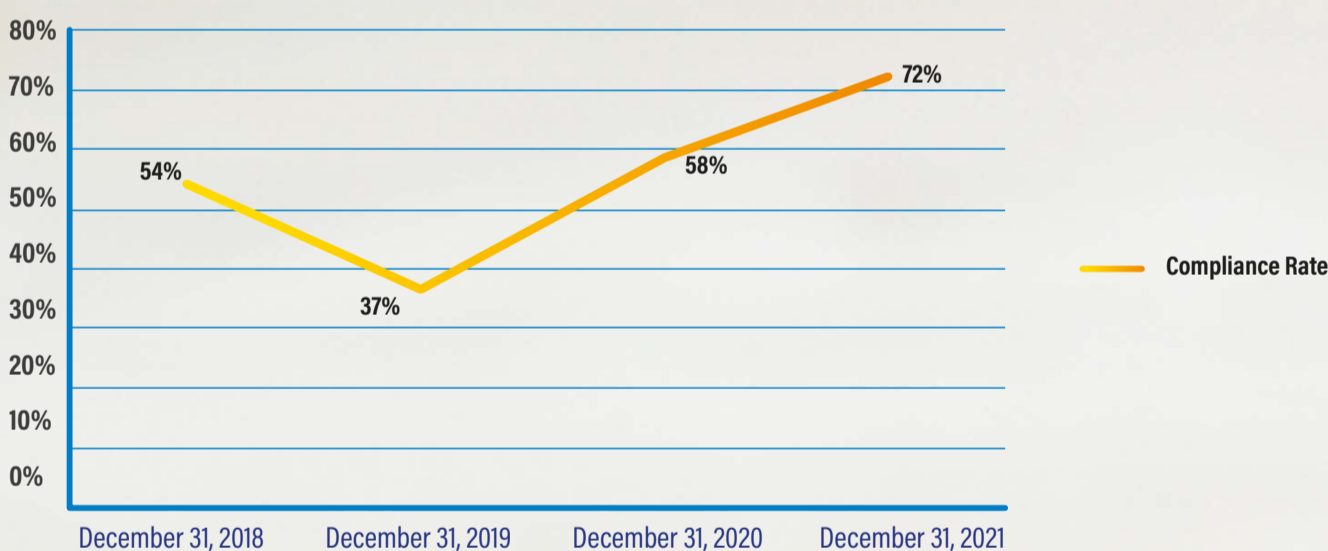
Receive and keep proper records of any complaint or information or notification in relation to any or all of the following matters:

- i) any allegation which involves or may involve an act of corruption;
- ii) any allegation regarding impropriety or irregularity with respect to the award, implementation or termination of a government contract or the grant, issue, suspension or revocation of a prescribed licence;
- iii) any allegation in respect of non-compliance with any of the provisions of this Act.

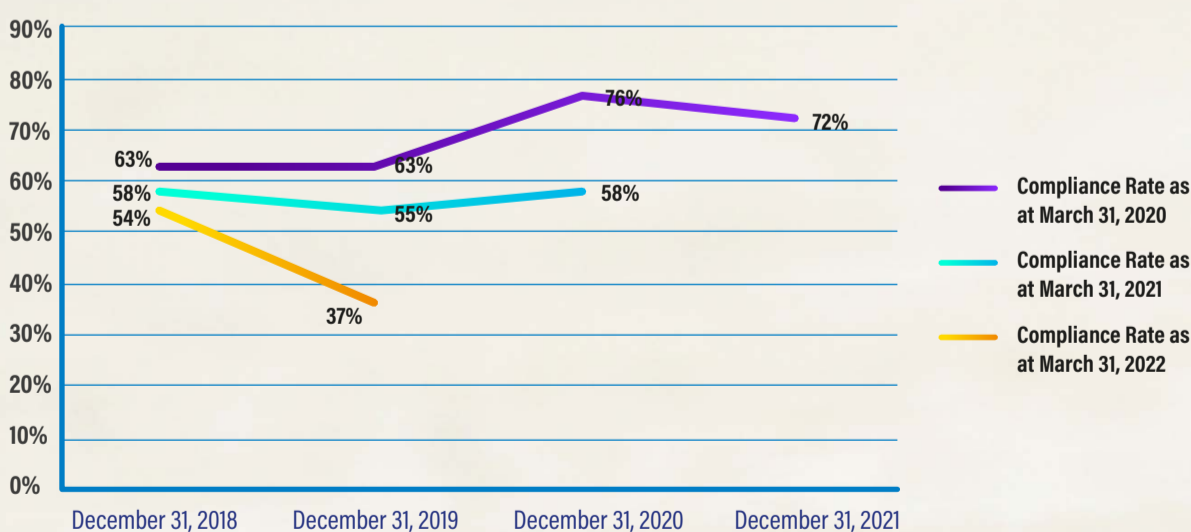
STATUTORY DECLARATION COMPLIANCE Summary of Initiatives

- Achieved one hundred percent (100%) compliance with respect to the receipt of Declarants' List from Public Bodies for the years 2020 and 2021.
- Implemented a Zero tolerance Policy for Failure to File a Statutory Declaration and have been methodically assessing Declarants compliance by Public Body; issuing four thousand four hundred and thirty-five (4,435) Statutory Notices and referring eighty-eight (88) non-compliant Declarants for discharge of liability and prosecution. The initiative has yielded increases in compliance rates for 2018, 2019 and 2020 statutory declaration periods.
- Completed the necessary software development, testing and procurement to launch the Electronic Declaration System (eDS) to facilitate the electronic submission of Statutory Declarations. The Commission awaits the approval of the required Legislative Framework.
- Implemented a Project to data enter Statutory Declarations received from Declarants from 2003 to present.

**Statutory Declaration Compliance Rate
as at March 31 2019, March 31 2020, March 31 2021 and March 31 2022**



**Statutory Declaration Compliance Rate for the
years 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 as at March 31, 2022**



ENQUIRY AND EXAMINATION OF STATUTORY DECLARATIONS Summary of Initiatives

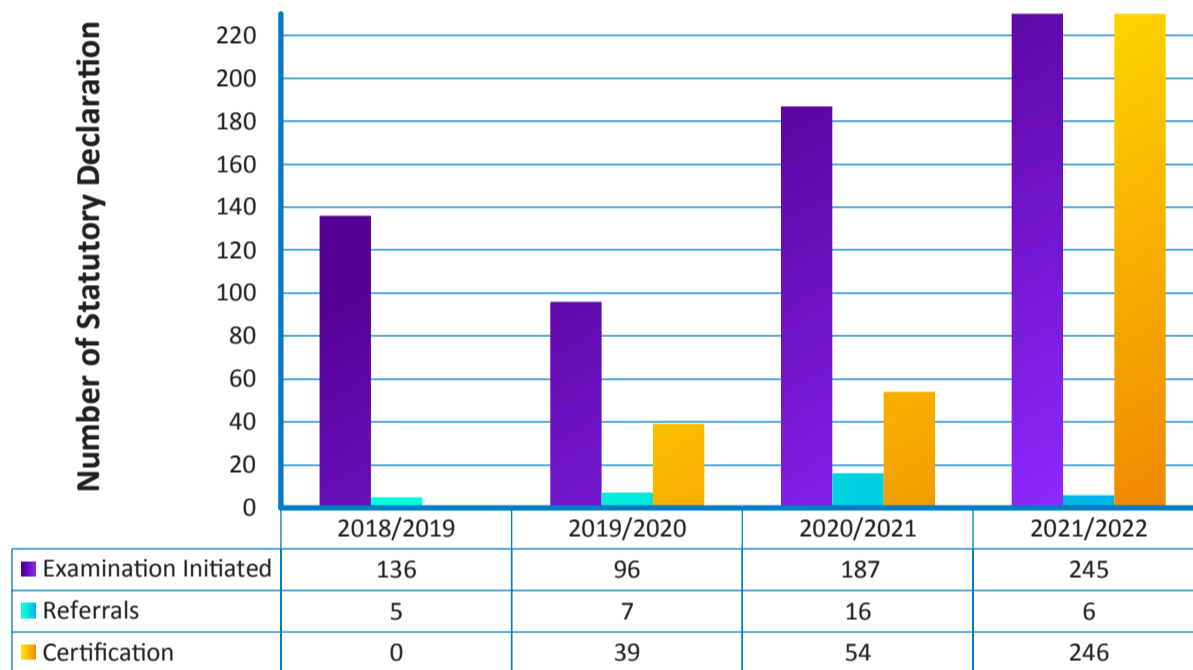
- Commenced the Commission's Enquiry and Examination process for Public Officials' statutory declarations.
- Implemented a Risk Based Framework for selecting Declarant Groups for priority Enquiry and Examination.
- Conducted extensive research on Asset Concealment schemes and engaged third party partners utilizing local and international conduits. The Division currently conducts upwards to forty (40) Third Party searches.
- Procured a Data Analysis Software and developed Algorithms to interrogate and correlate databases to select high risk Declarants and identify red-flags with more precision.



SAY NO TO CORRUPTION



Statutory Declaration Examination, Referrals and Certifications for the years April 01 2018 to March 31 2022

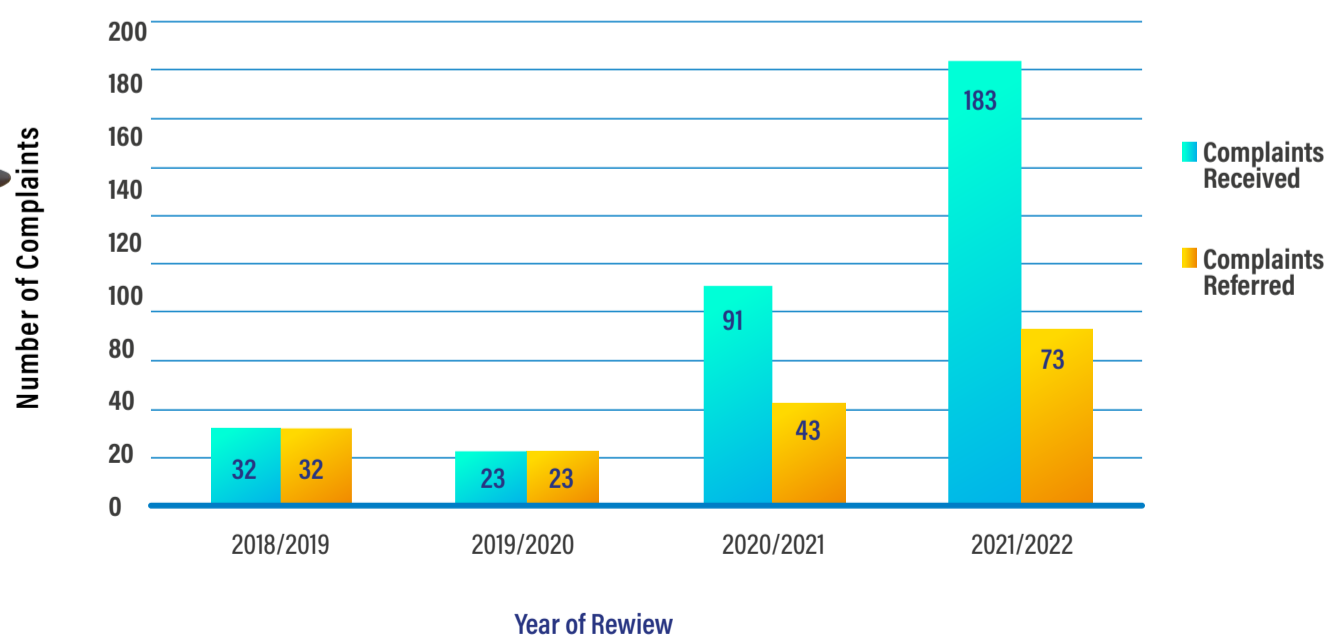


COMPLAINTS AND PROTECTED DISCLOSURES

Summary of Initiatives

- Implemented an Information Gathering Framework to scan the environment enabling a more proactive approach to identifying matters which are ultra vires the Integrity Commission Act.
- Implemented a Complaints Policy.
- Developed a mechanism to assess complaints received prior to determining the further and necessary action required.
- Engaged over ninety percent (90%) of Public Bodies to develop Protected Disclosures Procedures.

Complaints Received and Referred for the years 2018/2019, 2019/2020, 2020/2021 and 2021/2022



Important Facts About Filing of Statutory Declarations

YOUR RESPONSIBILITIES

Who should file a statutory declaration

- Parliamentarians
- Public Officials who Earn \$3,500,000.00 and over
- Public Officials appointed to a Gazetted Position

For example:

- All Members of the Jamaica Constabulary Force
- All Members of the Jamaica Defence Force
- All Staff of the Integrity Commission
- All Parish Councillors; including Mayors



1

WHEN TO FILE STATUTORY DECLARATIONS

PARLIAMENTARIANS - Initial Statutory Declaration

Due for submission at the end of the third calendar month following the date of appointment or election.

ANNUAL STATUTORY DECLARATION

If an election or appointment was any time after June 30th in any year, the first annual Statutory Declaration & Information should be as at December 31 of the following year.

ANNUAL STATUTORY DECLARATION

If the election or appointment is any time before June 30th in any year, the first annual Statutory Declaration & Information should be as at December 31 of that same year.

PUBLIC OFFICIALS - Initial Declaration

Due for submission at the end of the third month after the date which a public official is in receipt of total emoluments of \$3,500,000.00

Due for submission at the end of the third month after the date in a Gazette or letter from the Commission

PARLIAMENTARIANS AND PUBLIC OFFICIALS

Annual Declaration period: January 1 – December 31
Statutory Declaration & Information should be as at December 31 thereafter, as long as you were a parliamentarian or public official at any point during the year.

FINAL STATUTORY DECLARATION

Twelve (12) months after demitting office (loss of election, resignation or retirement.)

2

WHAT TO INCLUDE IN A STATUTORY DECLARATION

Parliamentarians and Public Officials are required to file statutory declarations with information relating to:

Assets - An item of property owned by a person regarded as having value in or outside of Jamaica. (Examples are house, car, cash, equivalent, goodwill, art work, intellectual properties)

Liabilities - An amount owed to a supplier, bank, lender, or other provider of goods, services, or loans in or outside of Jamaica. (Examples are mortgage, credit cards etc.)

Income - Amounts received for work, or through investments in or outside of Jamaica, profit on the sale of assets, monetary gifts etc.

Offences and Penalties

FAILURE TO PROVIDE INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION AND COMPLAINTS

Conviction in a Parish Court to a fine not exceeding \$500,000.00 or imprisonment not exceeding six (6) months.

FAILURE TO SUBMIT A STATUTORY DECLARATION

Conviction in a Parish Court to a fine not exceeding \$500,000.00 or imprisonment not exceeding six (6) months.

FAILURE TO SUBMIT AND/OR FAILURE TO MEET EXTENDED DEADLINE IN A WRITTEN NOTICE.

An additional fine of \$20,000.00 for each month after the 30 day notice period expires until the submission is made.

FAILURE TO ATTEND AN INQUIRY BEING CONDUCTED BY THE DIRECTOR OF INVESTIGATIONS:

Conviction in a Parish Court to a fine not exceeding \$500,000.00 or
A term of imprisonment not exceeding 6 months.

MAKES FALSE STATEMENTS IN A STATUTORY DECLARATION OR KNOWINGLY GIVES FALSE INFORMATION AT AN INQUIRY

Conviction in a Parish Court to a fine not exceeding \$2,000,000.00 or
A term of imprisonment not exceeding two years.



THE DECLARANTS' RIGHT

- Secrecy and confidentiality of all information provided to the Integrity Commission.
- To receive confirmation of the submission of Statutory Declarations submitted to the Director of Information and Complaints.
- Certification of Statutory Declaration – Where the Director of Information and Complaints is satisfied with the completeness and accuracy of your Statutory Declaration, you will receive a letter of certification for the statutory declaration reviewed by the Integrity Commission.

THE DECLARANTS' ROLE

- Submit your Statutory Declaration on or before the last day of the third month following the date of the declaration.
- Provide the Director of Information and Complaints with the information required to determine the accuracy of your Statutory Declaration.
- Respond to all correspondence from the Director of Information and Complaints during the Integrity Commission's Examination and Enquiry Process (EEP).

PROTECTED DISCLOSURES AND YOU

The Integrity Commission was named by the Minister of Justice as the Designated Authority under the Protected Disclosures Act, 2011 in a gazette dated Monday, January 25, 2021.

WHAT HAVE WE DONE?

The Integrity Commission has since operationalised the Protected Disclosures Act through:

1. The publication of the Protected Disclosures Act, 2011-Procedural Guidelines in a gazette dated November 15, 2021.
2. The commencement of the engagement of the Prescribed Persons/Entities to establish Protected Disclosures Procedural Guidelines to encourage and facilitate employees who wish to make disclosures regarding improper conducts in the public interest; and also to regulate the receiving, investigating and otherwise dealing with disclosures.

WHAT IS TO COME?

Phase 1 – Engagement of all Public Sector Entities to establish their Protected Disclosures Procedural Guidelines.

Phase 2 – Engagement of Private Sector Entities to establish their Protected Disclosures Procedural Guidelines.

Phase 3 – Regular training of Designated Officers to handle protected disclosure matters, subsequent to their entities completion of the Protected Disclosures Procedural Guidelines.

THE EMPLOYEES' RIGHT

- Protection from occupational detriment for employees who make disclosures in good faith and in the public interest.
- Secrecy and confidentiality of the identity of the employee who makes the disclosure and the disclosure made; any statement given, document, information or thing provided to any person in the carrying out of an investigation.
- A person who makes a protected disclosure, or receives, investigates or otherwise deals with a protected disclosure, shall not be liable in any civil or criminal proceeding or to any disciplinary proceeding by reason of having made, received, investigated or otherwise dealt with such disclosures.

THE EMPLOYEES' ROLE

- Make disclosures of improper conducts within the workplace to the employer or the designated officer appointed by the employer; or externally to prescribed persons/entities, designated authority, an attorney-at-law, the Minister with portfolio responsibility for that subject matter or the Prime Minister or both.
- Ensure that by making a disclosure, an offence has not been committed.
- Make a disclosure in relation to a matter that would prejudice the national security, defence or international relations of Jamaica, to either the Minister with portfolio responsibility for that subject matter or the Prime Minister or to both.
- Inform the Designated Authority, in the event that the disclosure is not dealt with pursuant to the Protected Disclosures Act.

THE EMPLOYERS' ROLE

- Each employer is required to establish written procedures for handling disclosures. The procedures must facilitate the making of disclosures, the investigation of disclosures, and the protection of persons making disclosures from detrimental actions by the employer or any employee of the employer.
- Each employer must make a copy of its written procedures available to each of its employees and must have a copy available for inspection by members of the public. The procedures should also be located or linked on any website maintained by the employer.
- Where an employee makes a disclosure, every employer or designated officer appointed by the employer shall keep the employee updated on the status of the investigation, which should be at intervals no greater than thirty (30) days.
- Ensure that both the confidentiality of the information and the identity of the persons making protected disclosures are maintained throughout the process.
- Identify clear contact points for reporting protected disclosures, including all relevant disclosures made in person or by mail, phone calls and emails.
- Each employer should review its policies and procedures when amendments are made to the Act, Regulations or the designated authority's Guidelines.
- Maintain a log of the disclosures received in the Protected Disclosures Log (Form PDA2).
- Submit monthly reports electronically and/or in print of all disclosures received, to the Designated Authority in the Protected Disclosures Summary Report (Form PDA3).

SPECIAL PROCEDURES FOR MATTERS RELATED TO NATIONAL SECURITY, DEFENCE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The Prime Minister and any Minister with the portfolio responsibility for National Security, Defence or International Relations shall establish and cause to be operated procedures for receiving, investigating or otherwise dealing with these disclosures.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY

Maintain secrecy and confidentiality throughout the term of our employment and thereafter. Failure to comply will result in:

Conviction in Parish Court to a fine not exceeding \$1,000,000.00 OR A term of imprisonment not exceeding one year

Notwithstanding our responsibility to maintain secrecy:

Section 42(3)(b) requires the Integrity Commission to publish the Summary of Statutory Declarations made by the Prime Minister and Leader of the Opposition.

COMPLAINTS

Assist in the fight against Corruption, tell us what you know!

1

WHO CAN MAKE A COMPLAINT?



Any person may make a complaint orally or in writing via any of the methods listed below:

a) Orally

- i) Complainants may call our Anti-Corruption hotline at (876) 926-0001
- ii) In person at - The Sagicor Sigma Building, 63-67 Kuntsford Boulevard 4th Floor, Kingston 5, Jamaica, W.I.
- iii) Call our Knutsford Boulevard location landlines 876-926-2288, 876-906-8314, 876-968-6227 or 876-960-0470

b) In writing

- i) Complainants may write a letter addressed to the Director of Information and Complaints at - The Sagicor Sigma Building, 63-67 Kuntsford Boulevard Kingston 5, Jamaica, W.I.

c) Internet

Complaints may be made online by completing the requisite form, which may be accessed via the following link: <https://integrity.gov.jm/report-impropriety>

2

PROTECTION OF COMPLAINANT:



"No person shall be obligated or permitted to disclose the name or address of a person who makes a complaint under subsection (1), or state any matter which may lead to the identity of such person being known." (Section 37 (5))

"No action, suit, prosecution or other proceedings shall be instituted against a person who makes a complaint under subsection (1), in good faith in pursuance of the provisions of this Act." (Section 37(6))

"A person who takes any harmful action against any other person, including interference with the other person's lawful employment or occupation, on the ground that the person has made a complaint under subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable, on summary conviction in a Parish Court, to a fine not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months." (Section 37 (7))

"A copy of a complaint, information or notification may be in a form which keeps anonymous the identity of the complainant or any other person." (Section 38(2))

3

WHY MAKE A COMPLAINT?



Reduce and/or prevent possible offences.

Complaints assist with building a better nation for yourself, loved ones and your community.

Equality of opportunities.

CONTACT US:

PIOJ Building, 1st Floor
16 Oxford Road, P.O. Box 540
Kingston 5, Jamaica, W.I.
Telephone: (876) 929-6460
(876) 929-6466
(876) 929-8560
Fax: (876) 929-7335

The Sagicor Sigma Building
63-67 Kuntsford Boulevard
Kingston 5, Jamaica, W.I.
Telephone: (876) 926-2288
(876) 968-6227
(876) 960-0470
Fax: (876) 960-5617

THE INVESTIGATION DIVISION

The Division's core values include:

1 Equality and Fairness- We conduct all investigations with equality and equity and with no regard for class, creed or affiliations.

2 Accountability and Professionalism- We seek to provide the highest level of service to Jamaica whilst remaining accountable for the performance of the investigative mandate of the Commission.

3 Honesty and Integrity- We adhere to the highest standards of ethical behaviour remaining cognizant that, with our enormous entrusted powers and responsibilities, our actions and motives must be above reproach.

4 Respect- We treat all colleagues, partners, stakeholders and subjects of our Investigations with respect and dignity, whilst valuing differences and opportunities and remaining committed to growth and development.

5 Teamwork- We value the strength of unity and collaboration

FUNCTIONS OF THE DIRECTOR OF INVESTIGATION (DI) Pursuant to Section 33 of the Integrity Commission Act (ICA), DI is mandated to:

- Investigate acts of corruption;
- Investigate allegations of non-compliance with the provisions of the ICA;
- Monitor the award, implementation or termination of government contracts;
- Monitor the grant, issue, variation and suspension or revocation of prescribed license; and
- Where necessary, investigate the award, implementation or termination of government contracts and /or the grant, issue, variation and suspension or revocation of prescribed license.

WHAT DOES MONITORING ENTAIL?

The Division monitors on a sustained basis, government contracts and prescribed licences to ensure that they are compliant with the Government of Jamaica's (GOJ) Procurement Guidelines, legislation, and regulations and ultimately to ensure that the award/issuance and/or termination/suspension of contracts and prescribed licences are devoid of irregularities and improprieties.

HOW IS THIS DONE?

By virtue of the Commission's Monitoring Framework, Accounting Officers of over 190 Public Bodies are required to submit:

- Quarterly Contracts Award Reports (QCAR)**
A statement that is prepared on a quarterly basis, that provides details of the solicitation process up to the point of contract award, for goods, works and services (including consultancy services and insurance placement) above \$500K that are procured by Public Bodies.
- Annual Contracts Cost Overruns and Variations Reports (ACCOVR)**
A yearly report that is submitted by Public Bodies declaring all Cost Overruns, Variations and/or Any Other Price Adjustments incurred for all projects with values greater than \$500K during the financial year.
- Prescribed Licences Information Database (PLID)**
A quarterly report which provides information pertaining to licences, certificates, quota, permits, concessions/authority /warrants, issued/granted/revoked/suspended by public bodies. This system is expected to be fully operational by the first quarter of the financial year 2023/2024.
- Attendance at Tender Openings**
This involves the Commission's representatives attending scheduled procedural tender opening ceremonies.
- Attendance at Site Visits/Inspections and Meetings**
This involves the Commission's representatives attending upon projects sites to evaluate works being done and/or track the progress of works to determine whether they are compliant with terms and conditions and applicable legislation, regulations and policies.
- Conduct Verification Exercises**
An exercise which involves the Commission's inspection of goods, works and services procured by public bodies to ensure that the quality and quantity are as per the terms and conditions of the agreement.



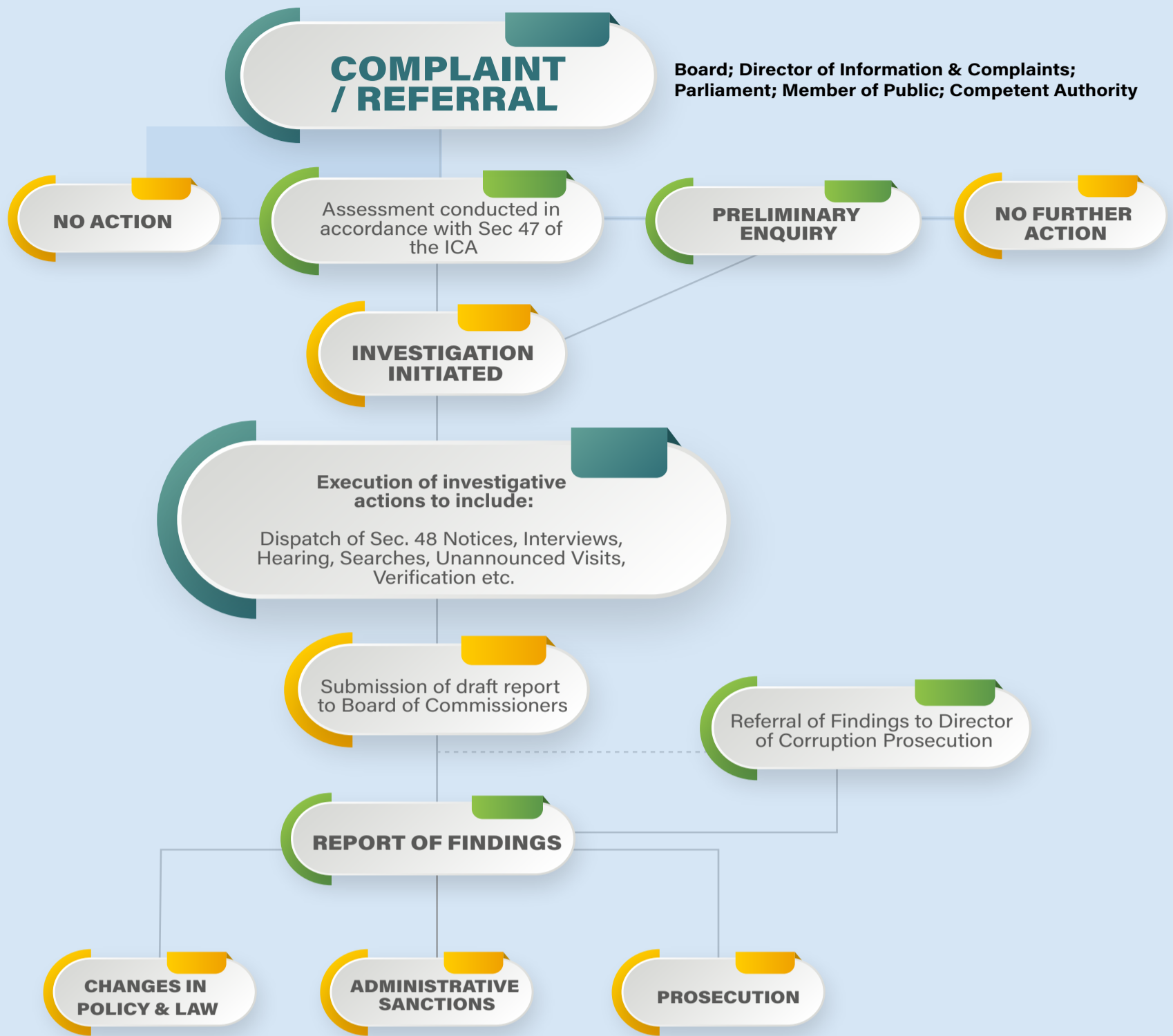
WHAT DOES AN INVESTIGATION ENTAIL?

The DI investigates:

- Complaints referred to him by the Director of Information and Complaints; the Board or Parliament which involves:
- An act of corruption; and/or

- Non-compliance with the ICA.
- The DI may also initiate investigations on his own initiative.

HOW IS IT DONE? (THE INVESTIGATION PROCESS)



POWERS OF THE DI

Pursuant to the following Sections of the ICA, the DI shall have the power to:

- Summon and examine witnesses under oath, compel the production of documents or any other information, and do all such things which are necessary for the purposes of conducting investigations (Section 45);
- Require the assistance of any person who is the subject of an investigation or any other person who in the opinion of the DI is able to give assistance in relation to a matter under investigation (Section 48)
- To be advised by Accounting Officers of the award of all matters relating to the government (Section 51)
- To investigate matters relating to government contracts and prescribed licences (Section 52)
- To enter public or private property with or without a warrant, respectively for the purpose of conducting investigations under the Act

RIGHTS OBLIGATIONS OF PERSONS CONCERNED WITH INVESTIGATIONS

In keeping with the provisions of the ICA, a person, for the purpose of an investigation has the following rights and obligations:

- An obligation to assist the DI in the conduct of investigations by providing information when required to do so (Section 48)
- An obligation not to mislead the DI
- An obligation not to obstruct or otherwise hinder the DI in the conduct of investigations
- The right to legal representation
- The right to not self-incriminate

OFFENCES

Offences pursuant to Section 43 of the ICA in respect of Investigations include:

- Failure to file a Statutory Declaration- Failure without reasonable cause, to submit a statutory declaration which is required - Section 43(1)(a)
- Failure to provide information- The failure without reasonable cause to provide any information as the Director of Information and Complaints may require - (Section 43)(1)(b)
- Failure to attend an enquiry- The failure without reasonable cause to attend an inquiry being conducted by the Director of Investigation - (Section 43)(1)(c)

- Knowingly making false statement - Knowingly making a false statement in a statutory declaration - (Section 43)(2)(a)

PERJURY

- Knowingly gives false information. A person who knowingly gives false information at an inquiry being conducted by the Director of Investigation (Section 43)(2)(b)

SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS- MAY 2020 TO DATE

- Over 78 Investigation Reports have been tabled in Parliament
- 120 matters have been referred to the Director of Corruption Prosecution
- All matters in which prosecutions were initiated were successful
- 106 recommendations were made to and accepted by public bodies through the Division's sustained monitoring activities of public procurement, prescribed licences and asset divestment
- Certain Public Bodies have effected changes to their operating polices based on recommendations made in Investigation Reports
- Digitization of the Annual Contracts Cost Overruns and Variations Report (ACCOVR) to allow for online submission of data.
- Launch of the Prescribed Licences Information Database (PLID) platform which will allow for the online submission of government license information
- The implementation of Monitoring Frameworks for asset divestment/acquisition, prescribed licences and government procurement contracts
- The implementation of an Investigation Policy and Core Investigation Doctrines.

WHAT CAN YOU DO TO AVOID BECOMING CULPABLE?

- Become au fait with the relevant laws, rules and procedures which govern public administration.
- Request, and follow when prudent to do so, the opinion and expert advice of technocrats.
- Ensure that when conducting public functions there are no conflicts of interest involved and if so – declare any potential conflict of interest situation and recuse yourself (always be guided by government policy and procedures in this regard).
- When in doubt, request the opinion and advice of other persons/entities which possess the required expertise such as the Office of Public Procurement Policy in the Ministry of Finance, the Public Procurement Commission and/or the Integrity Commission.



UNITING THE WORLD AGAINST CORRUPTION

INTEGRITY COMMISSION, JAMAICA
Promoting Integrity | Transparency
Accountability

How Can You Help Us?

- Report irregularities and corruption involving public officers when you see it.
- Tell us about substandard workmanship and contract implementation.
- Desist from engaging in or encouraging acts of corruption or actions which may facilitate corruption or unethical conduct.
- Encourage others to model integrity in their daily affairs.

INTERNATIONAL
ANTI-CORRUPTION DAY
2022

FRIDAY, DECEMBER, 9, 2022