

Raise and Resist ever Corruption,
Build Integrity for Youths of the Nation

Anti-Corruption Commission Bangladesh
ANNUAL REPORT 2016





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ANNUAL REPORT 2016



The Anti-Corruption Commission's 'Annual Report 2016' is submitted to the Honourable President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh in accordance with the Section 29(1) of the Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2004



ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION

Anti-Corruption Commission



Chairman
Iqbal Mahmood



Commissioner
Dr. Nasiruddin Ahmed



Commissioner
AFM Aminul Islam



Letter of Transmittal

May 24, 2017

Mr. Md. Abdul Hamid

Honourable President

The People's Republic of Bangladesh.

His Excellency Mr. President,

We feel warmly delighted in handing to your good self the Annual Report (bi-lingual) of the Anti-Corruption Commission for the year ended by December 31, 2016, in humble compliance with Section 29(1) of the Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2004. We would be much obliged if necessary arrangement is made to put forward the Report before the Parliament as required by the provisions of the Act.

As of the year 2016, the Report incorporates the whole series of performances, manifestations of both internal and external accountability, and detailed information about management of the trusted public resources, accomplished by the Commission as mandated by the Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2004. To elucidate and help easier comprehensibility, some pack of information, statistics and analysis relating to the activities of the ACC, have been appended with this Report.

We may assure your good self to the effect that the Commission will undertake effective measures to prevent and fight against corruption.

With the highest regards

Obediently yours,

(Iqbal Mahmood)

Chairman

Anti-Corruption Commission

(Dr. Nasiruddin Ahmed)

Commissioner

Anti-Corruption Commission

(AFM Aminul Islam)

Commissioner

Anti-Corruption Commission



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ACRONYMS AND ELABORATIONS

ACC	Anti-Corruption Commission
AD	Assistant Director
ADB	Asian Development Bank
APG	Asia Pacific Group
BAC	Bureau of Anti-Corruption
BTRC	Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission
BRTA	Bangladesh Road Transport Authority
CPC	Corruption Prevention Committee
DAD	Deputy Assistant Director
ERD	Economic Relations Division
FIR	First Information Report
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft Für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
	(German Development Co-operation)
HTS	Harmonized Tariff Schedule
IFP	Integrity Focal point
JDCF	Japan Debt Cancellation Fund
JICA	Japan International Co-operation Agency
MDGs	Millenium Development Goals
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NIS	National Integrity Strategy
NSI	National Security Intelligence
PPA	Public Procurement Act
PPR	Public Procurement Regulations
PRO	Public Relation Officer
RAJUK	Capital Development Authority
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TI	Transparency International
TIB	Transparency International Bangladesh
UNCAC	United Nations Convention Against Corruption
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USA	United States of America





Preface

In compliance with Section 29 (1) of the Anti-Corruption Commission Act-2004, the Commission has prepared the "Annual Report - 2016" to put out its performances carried out, and achievements accomplished, during 2016. Corruption now persists globally as a problem and a challenge. Contemporary researches disclose that without prevention and control of corruption, it turns impossible to ensure good governance. Corruption poses a major hindrance to economic, social and even political development of any country. Delving deep into the histories of the world, it comes into view that many civilizations collapsed to ruins, as had been corroded at the core by the corruption. Many ones term this very oldest crime as the " by-product " of the civilizations. The history of Bangladesh in corruptions is also very old as it forms part of the ancient India. Kautilya's Arthashastra chronicles elaborate descriptions of different forms of corruptions and also makes mentioning of severe punishments for commission of all these offences. All religious scriptures spell out stern warnings against corruption. As corruption is a primeval crime, so also had been the primitive endeavors to prevent it. But, the Penal Code, enacted in 1860 during the British regime, defined a series of criminal acts as offences of corruption, and laid down penal provisions thereof too. Prior to enactment of such Penal Code coming into force, provisions for penalties against these sorts of offences had already existed in the country. So to say, the enactment of the Penal Code, 1860 virtually provided a strong and formal legal framework to combat the crimes of corruption. The institution named "Bureau of Anti-Corruption" actively continued functioning before the foundation of the Anti-Corruption Commission.

At the advent of the Twenty First Century, Bangladesh, for prevalence of its all pervasive corruption, was repeatedly disparaged in the survey of "Transparency International", a Berlin based organization. Under this perspective, and with regard to the demands raised by the common masses including politicians, civil society and media, the Anti-Corruption Commission was founded in 2004 with mandates to conduct enquiries and investigations into corruption and others specified offences, and with the objective of preventing corruption and related corrupt practices. Since inception, the Commission apart from holding enquiries/investigations and conducting the cases in the courts, got to remain engaged in implementing diverse programs toward raising public awareness against corruption, and concurrently to inculcate integrity and sense of dedication in the society. In this context, we do firmly commit in saying that the Commission being guarded against all forms of allurements, threat or fear and stressful interventions, is determined to carry forward its ongoing struggle against corruption dispassionately and without any element of malice whatsoever. Since the emergence of the ACC, multi-directional debates persist concerning the successes and failures of the Commission. The present Commission however gracefully welcomes all the constructive criticisms. Simultaneously, the Commission expects also that alongside the criticisms, the wise and the experts should point toward the ways and means to solutions as well. In addition to anti-corruption drives, the Commission is also carrying out country-wide mass awareness building programs against corruption, through the "Corruption Prevention Committees" formed at the levels of Union, Upazila, District and Metropolitan City.

Furthermore, the Commission is executing multifarious activities through 21,035 "Integrity Units" constituted with students from schools, colleges and madrasas, with the central purpose to instill, widen and stimulate the values of integrity and dedication among the young generation. The Commission holds the view that it is possible to launch out a social movement against corruption by taking to inclusive interventions like raising mass awareness, identification of sources of corruption, reforming the existing public service delivery systems, promoting integrity, holding public hearing, establishing "Honesty Stores", organizing meetings, seminars and so on. The Commission has,



therefore, formulated a five-year Strategic Action Plan (2017-2021) so as to ensure optimal utilization of its limited resources to combat, control and prevent corruption. In compiling the Strategic Plan, contextual inputs have been sought out from media, civil society, teachers, government officials and development partners. If the Commission with support from all, remains truly committed to materialize this Action Plan within next five years, the road to developing the capacity, as aspired for, to combat, control and prevent corruption will be much easier and smoother.

The Commission continues conducting country-wide public hearings intended to end harassments of the service seekers, and avert purposive dillydally in rendering public services. The high officials including the Chairman and the Commissioners attend these public hearings in person. The government officials concerned are also required to attend the public hearings, and in addition to committing solutions to the problems of the service seeking citizens, they are getting bound to directly respond to various queries raised on the spot by the aggrieved clients. Consequently an environment of accountability is getting brewed locally in the government offices. In 2016, the Commission successfully conducted 29 public hearings. The Commission holds its initial perception to the effect that the public hearing may work up as a most effective social accountability tool toward good governance. Apart from this, the Commission has broadened its pathway for inclusive approaches in entering into Memorandums of Understanding with some traditional organizations including Girl Guides and Bangladesh Scouts.

For the sake of good governance, indigenous adaptations of the global good practices to practices of our country are needed. Keeping that end in view, the Commission has initiated to enter into Memorandums of Understanding with those organizations which are operating across the world in the areas of corruption prevention so as to promote good governance. By the moment, the Commission has already communicated with the associated organizations sited in Indonesia, India, USA, Singapore, Hong Kong, Bhutan, Russia, Austria and Mongolia, and vented expression of intent to execute Memorandums of Understanding with them. Besides, finalizations of Memorandums of Understanding with few countries are awaiting considerations from the Commission.

To our profound beliefs, in the wake of its outstanding success in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Bangladesh, as a partner of global development, must flag out another record of success in attainment of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) too, and the Anti-Corruption Commission shall also play a key role to help achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. But all of us must bear in mind that the prerequisites to prevention of corruption are efficient, transparent and accountable bureaucracy, effective judicial system, equity in managing trade and commerce, and meeting the basic needs of the people like food, housing, health care, education, security, etc.

In this context, the most pertinent is to state that the Commission must go for all rightful interventions undauntedly to liberate the society from the vicious domain of corruption. What we strongly urge for is, imbued with the spirit of independence and patriotism, let us build up resistance against corruption for better interest of democracy and development.

In fine, I wish to pay my sincere thanks to each of the officers and staff members who got engaged and contributed their mites to eventually bring out this Annual Report-2016 of the Commission.

(Iqbal Mahmood)

Chairman

Anti-Corruption Commission.

1 Chapter

Anti-Corruption Commission: Background and Introducing

1.1 Introduction

1.2 Introducing the Anti-Corruption Commission

Anti-Corruption Commission: Background and Introducing

1.1. Introduction

Corruption stands out as one of the primeval crimes of civilizations. All the religious Scriptures reveal rigid stands against corruption. Incidences of corruption may be traced back to the history of ancient India. Elaborations of various forms of corruption are evident in Kautilya's Arthashastra. Over evolutions of times, the corruption has gradually assumed varying natures, forms and intensity. The evolution has emanated from acquisitions of individual ownership over the resources and also from the disparity between craving and capacity. The crimes related to corruption may be termed as by-products of civilizations. Along with advancements of civilizations, the dimensions and extent of corruption are on the rise. Corruption poses the major roadblock against the economic development and moral uplift of the nation. The reports of different Research Institutes reveal that corruption does not only corrode the foundation of democracy, it triggers off terrorism too. This may optimistically be observed that some sort of legal frameworks to curb corruption exist in almost every country of the world. The signatory countries of UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) are internationally pledge-bound. The interventions to combat corruption in this sub-continent are very age-old as had been in other countries of the world.

A good number of criminal activities have been well defined and criminalized in the Penal Code, enacted in 1860. Prior to this Penal Code coming into force, penalty provisions against similar crimes had already been in place in this country. In this context we may hold the view that through enactment of the Penal Code of 1860, legal frameworks for judicial procedures against the crimes of corruption emerged. In promulgating an ordinance, the contemporary government initiated institutional actions to control the corruptions of the public servants. Subsequently the "Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947" was put into enforcement. The responsibility for enforcing this anti-corruption law was vested upon the department of police. As the desired result thereby could not be achieved, a law - "the Anti-Corruption Act, 1957" was enacted and enforced to set up a government department, that is, the Bureau of Anti-Corruption to carry out anti-corruption activities and meet some other objectives too. Though initially the Bureau of Anti-Corruption operated as a temporary office, but since 1967, it started functioning as a permanent department.

In the sacred Constitution of Bangladesh that resulted from great liberation war, the Article 20 (2) enunciates, "...The State shall create conditions in which persons, as general principle, shall not be able to enjoy unearned incomes.." The Constitution of Bangladesh has prescribed for building up a society free from corruption and well in justice. The institution known as Bureau of Anti-Corruption had been actively functional to control corruption even till after Bangladesh came into being as an independent country. Though it is unfortunate, but true that at the advent of Twenty First Century, Bangladesh was branded as the most corrupt country in the Survey conducted on Corruption Perception Index by the German based organization -Transparency International. Under this perspective and paying regard to the demand raised by the common people, politicians, development partners, civil society and media, the Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2004 was approved in the grand parliament. Based on this law, the Bureau of Anti-Corruption was abolished on 21 November 2004 and the independent Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) was founded. The Anti-Corruption Commission is an independent and neutral salutatory body. Empowered with the legal mandate, the Commission carries out its multiple programs to curb, control and prevent corruption.

1.2 Introducing the Anti-Corruption Commission

1.2.1 Our Mandate

- To conduct enquiries, investigations and prosecutions according to the Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2004 (and the Amendments thereof) so as to prevent corruptions and corruption oriented activities.

1.2.2 Vision of the Commission

- To inculcate and widen a strong anti-corruption culture that can permeate whole fabrics of the Society.



1.2.3 Mission of the Commission

- Continuously endeavoring to combat, control and prevent corruption

1.2.4 Three Strategic objectives of the Commission

- To curb corruptions through penal actions;
- To avert corruptions through system reviews; and
- To prevent corruptions through education, proliferation of good practices and awareness raising ;

The above-noted strategic objectives are supported by four targets:

- Structuring out the institutional framework;
- Introducing corruption resistant operational system;
- Promoting supports to human resources and setting efficient internal administrative system ; and
- Extending financial and technical (logistic) support.

1.2.5 The salient performance indicators of the Commission

- The rate of disposal of cases against the number of cases lodged annually;
- The span of time spent in conducting enquiry and investigation to settle off allegations;
- The rate of prosecutions against disposal of cases; and
- The rate of convictions against the cases ended in trials.

1.2.6 Executive structure of the Commission

The Anti-Corruption Commission is a statutory institution. In compliance with the Anti-Corruption Commission Act, for appointment of the Commissioner, a five-member Selection Committee needs to be constituted, headed by a Justice of Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. On recommendations of the Committee, the Commissioners are appointed by the Hon'ble President, for full-time tenures, that is for five years, against the individual vacant positions. The Hon'ble President appoints a Chairman from among the three Commissioners. The Chairman discharges his responsibilities as the Chief Executive of the Commission. At the end of his/her tenure, the commissioners are not considered to be eligible to hold any profitable office in the service of the Republic. No commissioner shall be removed from office except on similar grounds and in accordance with the similar procedures as apply to the removal of a judge of the Supreme Court.

1.2.7 Functions of the Commission

The Commission performs the functions as conferred upon it by the Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2004 (and the Amendments thereof). The Anti-Corruption Commission is an independent and neutral institution for control and prevention of corruption. Some of the important functions of the Commission are-

1. To conduct enquiries and investigations, on the basis of the allegations received or of the information obtained on own initiatives, into the offences as set out in the Schedule under the ACC's Act;
2. To accord sanctions for instituting cases on the basis of enquires held and sanctions for submission of Charge-Sheets/Final Reports based on investigations, and to conduct the prosecutions;
3. To conduct enquiries and investigations into the alleged cases of money laundering and deal with the prosecutions, in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering (Amendment) Act, 2012;
4. To put forth recommendations before the Hon'ble President regarding the following issues:
 - To review and effectively implement the measures conceded to under any laws for prevention of corruption;
 - To formulate research proposals pertaining to prevention of corruption, and decide on measures actionable on the basis of the research findings;
 - To identify the sources of multiple forms of existing corruptions keeping in view the perspectives of the socio-economic situations in Bangladesh;



- ☐ To generate the values of integrity and dedication with objective to prevention of corruption and build up public awareness against corruption, and also to organize seminars, symposiums, workshops, etc. on issues that come under the purview of the Commission's functions and responsibilities;
- ☐ To perform any other responsibilities which have been lawfully vested with the Commission;\
- ☐ To undertake any measures as deemed necessary by the Commission.

1.2.8 **Laws and Powers**

The Commission goes with its functions, powers and organizational structures in line with the provisions of the Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2004. The other relevant laws are-

1. The Penal Code, 1860
2. The Evidence Act, 1872
3. The Criminal Procedure Code, 1898
4. Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947
5. The Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Code, 1898
6. The Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2012 and the amendments.

1.2.9 **The Commission's Special Powers for Enquiry/ Investigation**

1. Summoning the witnesses, ensuring their attendance and interrogation
2. Searching out and putting up any records
3. Recording depositions
4. Asking for government records or certified copies from any court or office;
5. Issuance of notices for deposition of witness and review or re-examination of records
6. Taking any other prescribed actions in fulfillment of the purpose of the law

In conformance to Section 19 (3) of the ACC Act, 2004, " Any person obstructing an official legally empowered by the commission or a commissioner in the exercise of his powers under this sub-section (1) or any person deliberately violating any order given under that sub-section commits a punishable offence is liable to a term of imprisonment of not more than three (3) years or a fine or both.

1.2.10 **The Commission's Basic Jobs**

The core intent of the ACC is relentlessly launching drives to curb, control and resist corruption. To achieve this objective, the ACC is dedicated to discharge and pursue the following responsibilities and mechanisms:

- To conduct enquiries, investigations and deal with other legal proceedings assiduously so that the corrupt people can in no way, take any indulgence, whatsoever;
- To identify the corruption prone areas, to enquire effectively into the corruptions in those areas and cause legal remedies in addition carrying out educative and awareness raising programmes as curative and preventive approaches;
- To build up social movement against corruption and reinforce the corruption preventive efforts with the power of the society;
- To control corruption and ensure corruption free environment as the ACC believes, by undertaking the aforesaid curative and preventive measures with effective and coordinated approaches.

The Commission attaches equal importance to control and prevention of corruption. The Commission prefers to avert corruption before it can take place. Notwithstanding that, instantaneous legal actions are taken for occurrences of corruption. Moreover, aiming at launching a social movement against corruption, the Commission draws up and executes multifarious programmes in that behalf.

2 Chapter

Regulatory Actions to Prevent Corruption

- 2.1 Introduction
- 2.2 Enquiries
- 2.3 Investigation
- 2.4 Institutional Team
- 2.5 Prosecution
- 2.6 Matters relating to Arrests

Regulatory Actions to Prevent Corruption

2.1. Introduction

As curative measures to combat corruption, the Commission places the accused persons before the Court after completion of enquiries and investigations of the complaints, and deals with the cases in the Court in expectation of proper adjudications. The legal actions indeed are set to begin just after receipt of the complaint of corruption. The Commission virtually considers each complaint with equal importance. In course of probing into the complaint of corruption, the deciding factors for the Commission are: objectivity and extensiveness of the complaint, relevance of the law of the Commission and other existing laws of the country. To entertain a complaint of corruption, the social, political, professional and religious status or any other identities of the alleged persons matter nothing to the Commission.

2.1.1 The major offences under the Anti-Corruption Act, 2004 (with its Amendments) and those included into its Schedule

- Public servants/bankers/elected public representatives or any person nominated by the government, taking gratification (bribes/gift) in exchange for performance of official duties;
- Public servants/elected public representatives or any person entrusted by the government, or any other person acquiring wealth illegally in own or other's name;
- □ Embezzlement of, or causing damage to, government properties;
- Public servants unlawfully engaging in trade/commercial business without permission from the appropriate authority;
- □ Public servants attempting to save knowingly an accused person, from punishment;
- □ Offences under the Money Laundering Prevention Act, 2012 (Amended);
- □ Forgery or cheating by public servant/banker/merchant.

2.1.2 Receiving Allegations of Corruption

The people can submit to the Commission the allegations of offences as included in the Schedule to the Anti-Corruption Act, 2004. The Commission proceeds with legal actions on the basis of the specific allegations relating to offences as stated in the Schedule to the Anti-Corruption Act, 2004 (with Amendments). The Commission has got no mandate to initiate any legal actions on the allegations about the offences not belonging to the Schedule. In some cases, however, the petitions of allegations are referred to the Ministries concerned for actions through proper authority. If any public servants/banker/elected public representatives or person engaged in any government duties, demands bribes, and if prior to payment of the bribe, the Head Office of the Commission or the officer in charge of the nearest office of the ACC, are intimated about it, the bribe-taker (s) may be caught red-handed by applying trapping technique.

2.1.3 The Offices of ACC where the Allegations are Received:

- a) Chairman/ Commissioner, Anti Corruption Commission, Head Office, Segun Bagicha, Dhaka.
- b) Divisional Director (division under which the offence gets committed), Anti-Corruption Commission, Divisional Office, Dhaka/Chittagong/ Rajshahi/ Khulna/Barisal/ Sylhet.
- c) Deputy Director (the Integrated District Offices under which the offence gets committed), Anti-Corruption Commission, Integrated District Office, Dhaka-1/ Dhaka-2/ Tangail/ Faridpur/ Mymensingh/ Chittagong-1 / Chittagong-2/ Rangamati/ Comilla/ Noakhali/ Rajshahi/ Bogra/ Pabna/ Rangpur/ Dinajpur/Khulna/ Kushtia/ Jessore/ Barisal/ Patuakhali/ Sylhet/ Habiganj.

2.1.4 Actionable Measures on the basis of Allegations

This is the legal obligation of ACC to bring those under the purview of law, who unlawfully gain money and wealth. In addition to the own sources of the Commission, any citizen can lodge allegations with the ACC against the person(s) who has/have allegedly acquired illegal properties. The ACC can take lawful actions if allegations against a person gaining illegal money and wealth, are submitted mentioning therein his/her name/profession and full address as well as the following information-

- Immovable property (house, flat, plot, land, etc.) along with location, quantity, tentative price, detailed address;
- ☐ ➤☐ Specific information about bank account, stock share, FDR, savings-certificates, etc.;
- ☐ ➤☐ Car registration number/type;
- ☐ ➤☐ Address of the business houses and types of business;
- ☐ ➤☐ Description of the lifestyle incompatible with known sources of income;

The commission takes stern action against those who misappropriate public fund and properties.

But the following information are required to be there while sending the allegation to the Commission-

- ☐ ➤☐ Amount of money/ assets embezzled and period of embezzlement ;
- ☐ ➤☐ When and how the embezzlement took place, and committed in capacities of which positions;
 - The details of the accomplices associated with the embezzlement and description of how they abetted in commission of the embezzlement ;
- ☐ ➤☐ The relevant papers, documents, etc.

In cases of abuses of power and other offences, allegations may be submitted with a clear statement about when and how the accused person got benefitted by the abuse of power, or thereby caused others to get benefitted or to suffer damage, or caused damage to the financial resource and other assets of the State. However, the allegations should be specific and must be accompanied by supportive information and documents. At least the following information should be made available -

- ☐ ➤☐ Description of allegations and time of occurrence;
- ☐ ➤☐ Information and documents in support of the allegations; and
- ☐ ➤☐ Name of the alleged person (designation, if available) and full address.

After receiving the allegations, the Commission take the following points into account:

- ☐ ➤☐ Whether the allegation relates the scheduled offences of the Commission's Act;
- ☐ ➤☐ Whether the allegation is specific and information-based;
- ☐ ➤☐ Whether the period of occurrence of the offence is mentioned ;
- ☐ ➤☐ Involvement of the alleged persons with the allegation;
- ☐ ➤☐ Whether the detailed address of the alleged person/s are furnished; and
- ☐ ➤☐ Importance and magnitude of the allegation;
- ☐ ➤☐ Other relevant laws are reviewed so as to ensure the admissibility of the allegation.

2.1.5. Statistics of Allegations and Post-Scrutiny Actions

The activities related to receipt and scrutiny of the complaints/ allegations are carried in the Commission, in keeping with the Anti-Corruption Commission Rules, 2007. In compliance with the Rules, one 'Complaint Scrutiny Cell' is operating in the ACC to examine the allegations. The allegations received from multiple stakeholders and sources are scrutinized by the Cell. In 2016, more than 12,990 allegations flow into ACC from the respectable citizens belonging to various classes across the society, media and from different organizations. Of these, 1007 allegations are screened out and picked up for enquiries, and 588 are dispatched to the Ministries/Divisions concerned for taking necessary actions. Table: 01 sets out below the statistics of allegations received in 2016, and the table 02 and figure 01 shows the statistics of allegations received by the ACC in 2014, 2015 and 2016



Table 01 : Statistics of allegations received, and post-scrutiny actions taken, in 2016

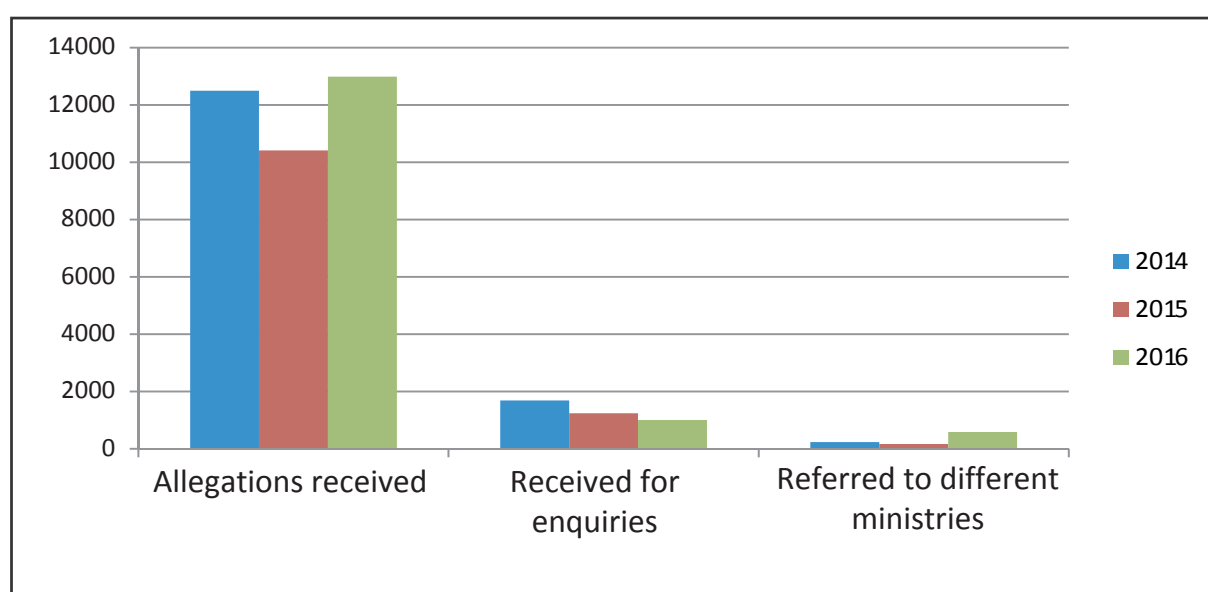
Source of allegations		Number of allegations received	Number of allegations selected for enquiries	Number of allegations filed	Sent to the departments concerned
Populace	11295	12990	1007	11395	588
Various Govt. Offices	68				
Various Private Offices	292				
Newspapers	257				
Divisional Offices of the ACC	1078				

Table 02 : Statistics of Allegations received by the Commission in 2014, 2015 and 2016

Year	Allegations received	Received for enquiries	Referred to different ministries/departments
2014	12500	1689	237
2015	10,415	1240	165
2016	12,990	1,007	588

Review of allegations across the preceding three years reveals that the allegations lodged with the Commission in 2016 account to the highest number. Compared with the allegations of 2015, the increased allegations received in 2016 amounts to 2575 and the incremental percentage is 25%. This trend seems to be the indicator of the public trust reposed upon the Commission.

Figure 01 : Statistics of Complaints received in Commission during 2014, 2015 & 2016



2.2 Enquiries

2.2.1. Legal Basis of Enquiries:

One of the major functions of the Commission is to carry out enquiries into the specific complaints on scheduled offences as provided under Section 17(a) of the Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2004. The results of enquiries are the primarily obtained information and documentary proofs, which constitute the preliminary thought for prosecuting corruption related offences. The Sections 19 and 20 of the ACC Act, 2004, have conferred special powers upon the Commission to hold enquiries. Keeping that object in view the ACC has been performing the tasks concerning enquiries through three Wings (Enquiry & Investigation Wing, Special Enquiry & Investigation Wing, and Money Laundering and Inspection Wing).

The Bureau of Anti-Corruption was abolished since the day the Commission came into being as stipulated under Section 35(1) of the ACC Act, 2004. Concurrently with dissolution of the Bureau, the enquiries, investigations or pending approvals lying with the Bureau, came under the jurisdiction of the Commission, which, according to Section 38(3) of the ACC Act, 2004, are currently being done through the Money Laundering Wing.

The Enquiry & Investigation Wing supervises the performances of the six Divisional and 22 (twenty two) integrated District Offices, relating to enquiries at field levels.

Out of the issues selected for enquiries, the Special Enquiry & Investigation Wing of the Commission keeps constant watch on the specialized assignments. The jobs assigned to the Wing are: to conduct enquiries and investigations into other financial and commercial matters, probe into institutional corruption, catch the corrupt person by trapping, and carrying out other specialized operations.

The function of the Money Laundering Wing is to hold enquiries and investigations into the allegations on money laundering as covered under the Money Laundering Act, and to conduct enquiries and investigations into complaints so far lying unsettled.

2.2.2 Statistics of Enquiry Operations Undertaken by the Commission

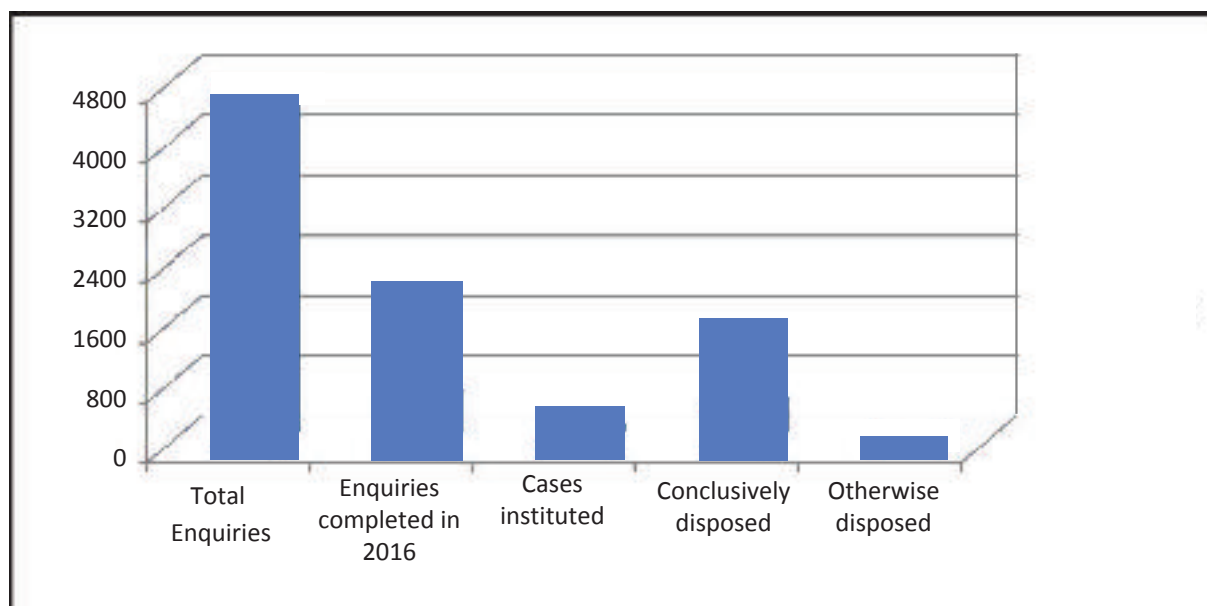
Enquiry Operations in 2016 including pending allegations of preceding year

Given with huge number of enquiries pending for preceding years, the Commission, this year, has undertaken special programs to launch comprehensive enquiry operations. Special directives have also been issued to the officials to conclude the pending enquiries within the given time line. The totality of the pending enquiries in 2016, including those carried over from the last year, amounts to 4,115. The Commission in 2016, has successfully done with enquires numbering 1766. On the basis of the outcomes of the enquires held, as many as 359 FIRs have also been instituted. The results of the remaining enquiries have been closed off, for the sake of the Commission's records. The Table 03: and Figure 02 : set out a comprehensive view of statistics on enquiry operations.

Table 03: Statistics of total Scenario of Enquiries held in 2016

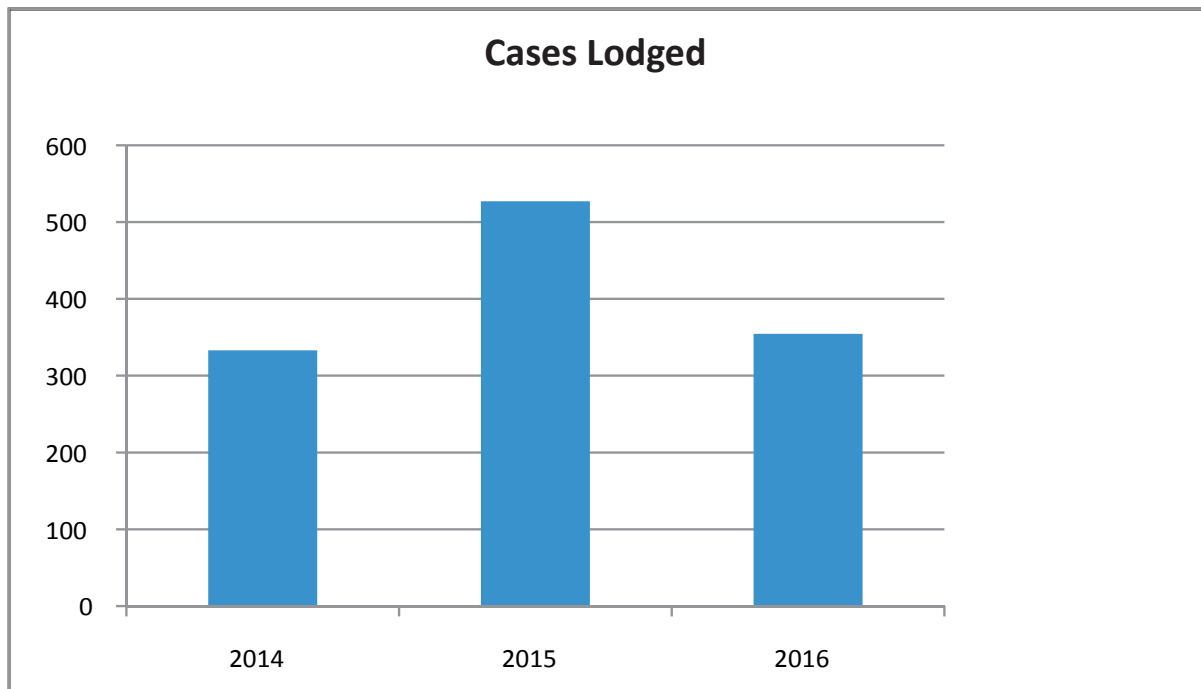
Enquiries pending till 2015	Enquiries received in 2016	Total Enquiries	Enquiries completed in 2016	Cases instituted	Closed off for records	
					Conclusively disposed of	*otherwise disposed of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2,893	1,222	4,115	1,766	359	1,175	232

* Consequent upon the amendment of the Anti-Corruption Commission Act, some pending enquiries were disposed of automatically

**Figure 02 : Graphical overview of Enquiries held during 2016****Table 04 : Statistics of FIRs lodged in 2014, 2015 and 2016**

Year	Number of FIRs lodged
2014	333
2015	527
2016	359

On reviewing the statistics of the cases already lodged, it appears that the number of cases in 2016, compared with that in 2015, has decreased. The core reason may be ascribed to exclusion of certain offences from the Schedule of the Anti-Corruption Act, including fraud-forgery and cheating by private persons, which was done through amendment of the ACC Act in 2016. Resultantly, many cases and enquiries were referred to the department of police. Apart from this, the Commission currently exercises more diligence with regard to instituting merit based (having adequate documentary proofs to support prosecution) cases.

**Figure 03 :** Graphical Representation of Statistics of FIRs lodged in 2014, 2015 and 2016

2.2.3 Division-wise Enquiry Operations

In 2016, the Commission conclusively disposed off 1071 enquiries out of 2680 enquiries including those received from the preceding year. As a result, the Commission could lodge 241 FIRs. In the Table 05, the Division-wise statistics of the relevant performances, and in the Figure 04, Division-wise statistics of cases of approvals, have been set out.

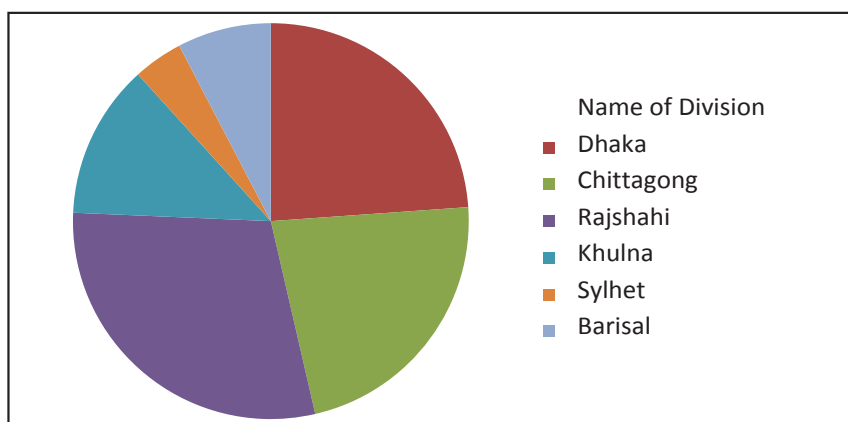
Table 05 : Division-wise Statistics of 2016 relating to Enquiries

Description	Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Sylhet	Barisal	Total
Pending enquiries of previous year	628	483	333	194	67	194	1899
Enquiries received in 2016	169	178	148	104	91	91	781
Total enquiries	797	661	481	298	158	285	2680
Number of enquiries disposed.	277	217	254	108	82	133	1071
Number of FIRs lodged on results of enquiries	53	50	64	28	18	28	241
Number of enquiries disposed by completion	199	167	166	80	28	45	685
* Disposal otherwise	25	-	24	-	36	60	145

* Consequent upon the amendment of the Anti-Corruption Commission Act, some pending enquiries were disposed of automatically

** Sometimes more than one case emerged from a single Enquiry

Figure 04 : Graphical representation of Division-wise Statistics regarding approvals of cases



2.2.4 Information about Enquiries into Properties

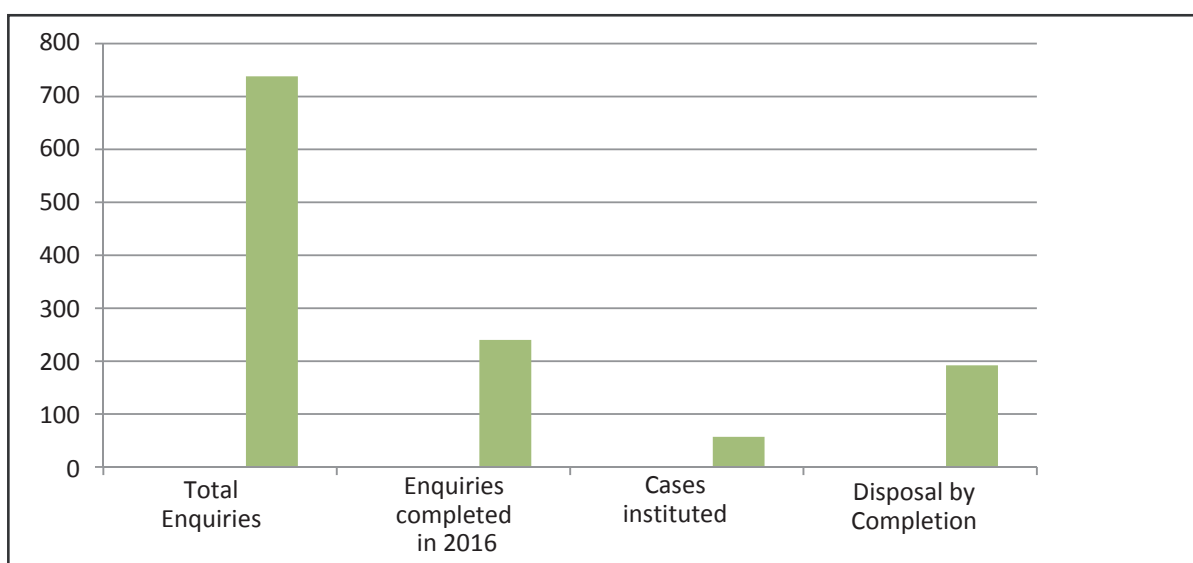
Taking actions against the possessors of illegal properties is the legal mandate of the ACC. Out of 738 enquiries 322 (44%) are from 2016 and the rest 416 (56%) enquiries are the carry-overs from previous years. The Commission this year has completed 240 enquiries, and 48 cases have been instituted on the outcome of the completed enquiries.

The Table 06 and Figure 05 present the overview of the activities of the ACC regarding enquiries into properties illegally held and outputs of the enquiries.

Table 06 : The overview of the activities of the ACC regarding enquiries into properties illegally held, and outputs of the enquiries.

Enquiries pending till 2015	Enquiries received in 2016	Total Enquiries	Enquiries completed in 2016	Cases instituted	Disposal by completion	Disposal otherwise
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
416	322	738	240	48	192	-

Figure.05 : Graphical and perceptive representation of ACC's actions regarding enquiries into properties illegally held and outputs of the enquiries.



2.2.5 Enquiry on Money Laundering

In 2016, the Commission disposed off 62 enquiries out of 103 enquiries including those carried forward from the preceding year, resultantly the Commission could lodge 10 FIRs. In the Table 07 and Figure 06 a perceptive view of the Commission's performances regarding the enquiries on money laundering and the outputs, has been presented discretely.

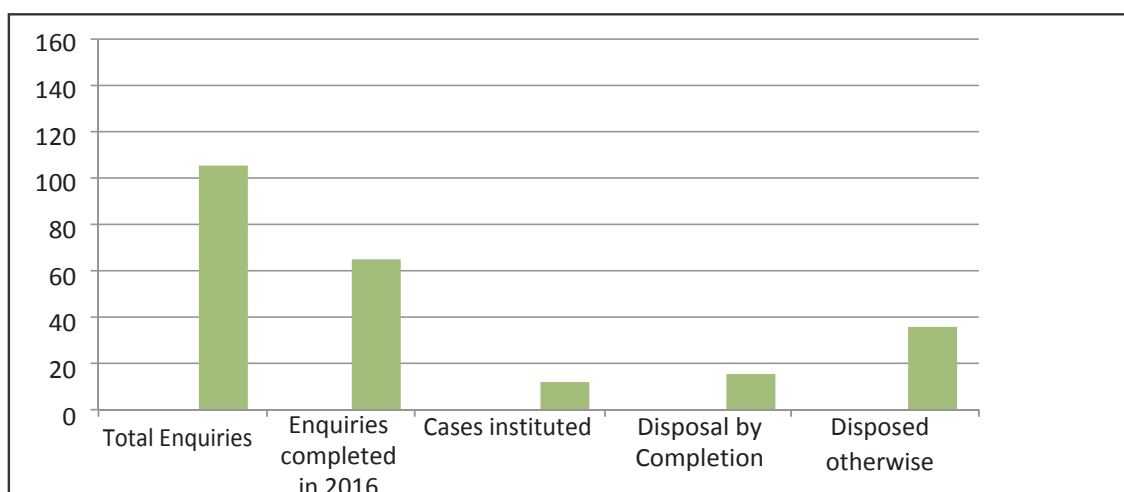
Table 07 : Statistics of enquiry operations of ACC into Money Laundering in 2016

Enquiries pending till 2015	Enquiries received in 2016	Total Enquiries	Enquiries completed in 2016	Cases instituted	Disposal by completion	Disposed of otherwise
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
82	21	103	62	10	15	37

* Consequent upon the amendment of the Money Laundering Act, some pending enquiries were disposed of automatically

**** Sometime more than one case emerged from a single Enquiry**

Figure 06 : Statistics of Enquiries by ACC on Money Laundering in 2016



2.3. Investigation

Introduction

The enforcement of law leads to investigation as of its second stage. This is the most significant phase, intended to obtain documentary proofs and evidences so as to support prosecutions of the anti-corruption cases in the Courts. The Commission is actively engaged to ensure completion of every investigation in the stipulated time line, as required by the Anti-Corruption Act. The Commission appoints the Investigation Officer to conduct full investigation after the case is instituted on completion of the enquiry that is held on the basis of credibility at prima facie. The foundational element of the Investigation by ACC is the documentary proof /evidence that can be adduced to corroborate the allegations. The Commission nods to approve the charge-sheets or the final reports, only after getting satisfied on reviewing the investigation reports.

2.3.1 Legal Basis of Investigation

The basic pillar of the functions of the Commission is the Anti-Corruption Act, 2004 and its amendments. To carry out the investigation of the offences of corruption is the prime statutory function of the Commission [Section 17(a) of the ACC Act, 2004]. The results of the investigation form the core foundation of the trials of the corruption related offences. In respect to investigation, the Sections 19 and 20 of the ACC Act, 2004 have conferred special power upon the Commission. Aiming at that end, the Commission accomplishes the



investigational operations through three Wings. The Enquiry & Investigation Wing, Special Enquiry & Investigation Wing, and Money laundering & Pending Matters Wing have been assigned to oversight the affairs concerning investigations of the Commission.

The branches and the sections of Enquiry & Investigation Wing and Money laundering & Pending Matters Wing supervise the performances regarding investigations accomplished at field-levels by the 6 Divisional Offices and 22 Integrated District Offices. Moreover, these Wings investigate into the cases derived from multiple stakeholders and sources. Of the selected assignments for investigations, the specialized areas are oversighted by the Special Enquiry & Investigation Wing of the Commission.

2.3.2. Investigational Operations in 2016 including pending investigations of the previous years

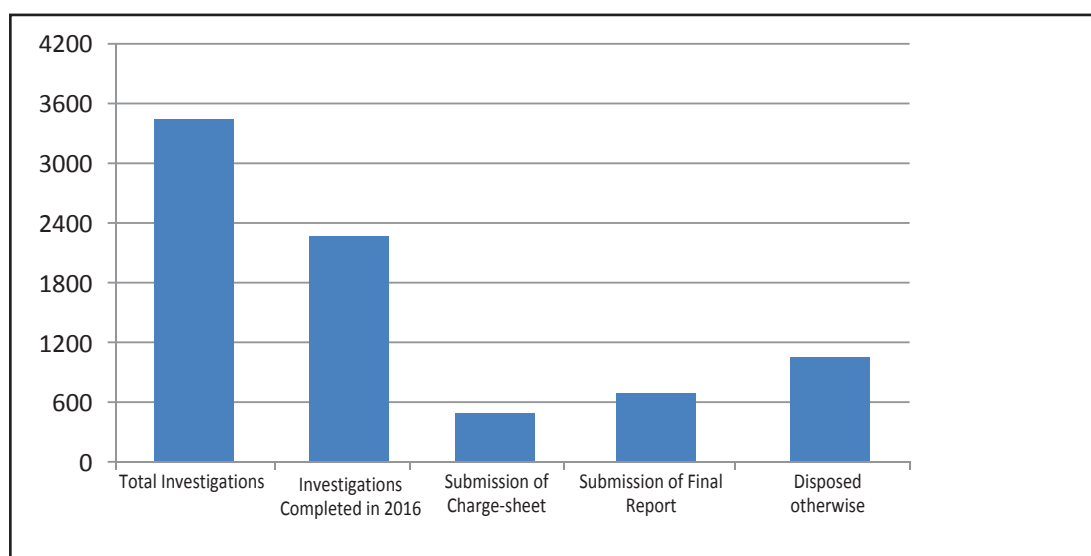
This year, the Commission has undertaken special programs to deal with the huge number of investigations cumulatively lying pending since the preceding years. Special directives were communicated to the officials to complete the assigned investigations within the given time frames. On account of failures to complete the investigations in time, notices were served against many officers asking them to show cause as to why they failed. Most of the pending investigations have been disposed off during this year. The Commission has taken to stern measures to complete each of the investigations. The total figure of all the pending investigations in 2016 including those carried over from the previous years, amounted to 3,428. The Commission successfully accomplished 2,271 investigations in the year of 2016. On basis of the results of these investigations, the Commission approved 535 charge-sheets. Out of the remaining investigations, approvals were accorded to 671 final reports. Given with legal obligations, 1,065 investigations were referred to other agencies. Table 08 and figure 07 show the statistical views of total gamut of investigational operations for 2016.

Table 08 : Statistics of total investigational operations in 2016

Investigations pending till 2015	Investigations taken up during 2016	Total Investigations	Investigations Completed in 2016	Submission of Charge-sheet	Submission of Final Report	* Disposed otherwise
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2,548	880	3,428	2,271	535	671	1,065

* Consequent upon the amendment of the Anti-Corruption Commission Act , some cases were sent to the Departments concerned including the Police.

Figure 07 : Statistics of total investigational operations in 2016



2.3.3 Statistics of investigational operations performed by ACC in 2014, 2015 and 2016.

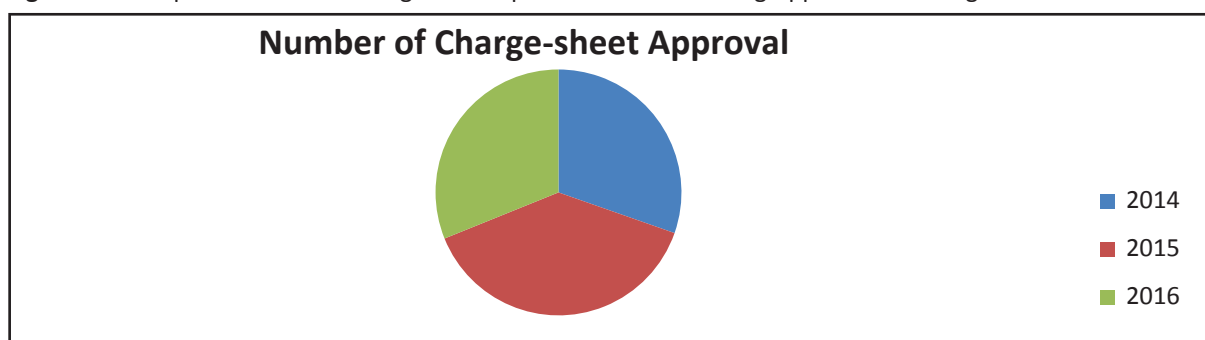
Table 09 : Comparative scenario of investigational operations in 2014, 2015 and 2016

Year	Charge-sheet Submitted
2014	484
2015	614
2016	535

On reviewing the statistics of the charge-sheets approved by the Commission during last three years, it transpires that if compared with 2015, approvals of charge-sheets during 2016 has slightly decreased. The key reason may be imputed to exclusion of certain offences from the Schedule of the Anti-Corruption Act, including fraud-forgery and cheating by private persons, which was done through amendment of law by the Anti-Corruption Commission in 2016. Consequent upon that many investigations and enquiries were referred to the department of police. Moreover, the Commission currently exercises more diligence with regard to instituting merit based (having adequate documentary proofs to support prosecution) investigations. The number of charge-sheets approved has marginally reduced

Table 09 and Figure 08 present the comparative scenario of charge-sheets approved, based on investigations conducted in 2014, 2015 and 2016

Figure 08 : Graphical view of Investigational Operations and Resulting Approvals of Charge-sheets



2.3.4 Division-wise Investigational Operations

In 2016, the Commission disposed off 1103 investigations out of 2951 including those received from the preceding year, resultantly the Commission accorded approvals to 382 charge-sheets. In Table 10 and Figure 09, Division-wise statistics of investigational operations during 2016, have been delineated.

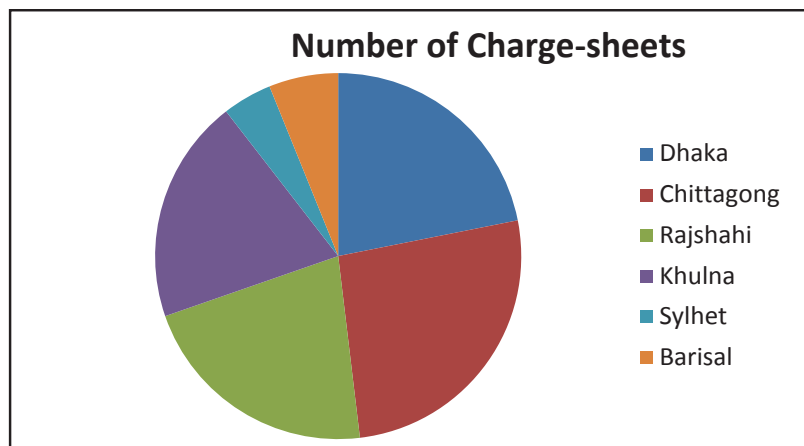
Table 10 : Division-wise Statistics of Investigational Operations in 2016

Year	Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Sylhet	Barisal	Total
Incomplete investigations of the preceding years	937	399	288	198	66	198	2086
Number of investigations received in 2016	226	111	105	221	112	90	865
Total number of investigations	1163	510	393	419	178	288	2951
Number of investigations completed	195	247	166	174	105	216	1103
Approvals of Charge-sheets on investigations	72	90	74	68	10	68	382
Approvals of Final Report	70	81	92	106	23	86	458
Otherwise Disposed	53	76	-	-	72	62	263

* Consequent upon the amendment of the Anti-Corruption Commission Act , some cases were sent to the Departments concerned including the Police.

** Sometimes more than one case emerged from a single Enquiry

Figure 09 Graphical view of Division-wise statistics of investigational operations in 2016



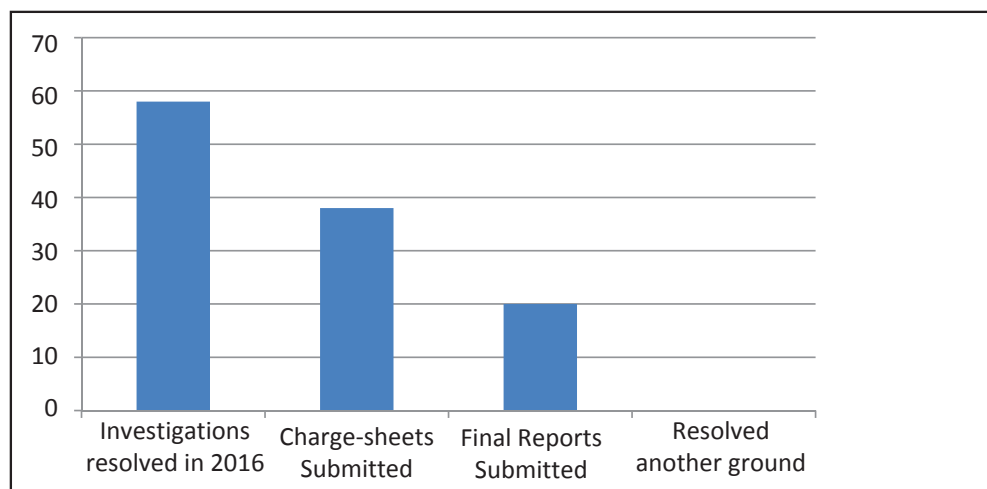
2.3.5 Investigations on Ill-gotten Wealth

Taking actions against the possessors of ill-gotten wealth is the legal mandate of the ACC. Out of 117 investigations 59 (50%) belong to 2016 and the rest 58 (50%) investigations were carried forward from the previous years. The Commission this year has completed 58 investigations, and approved 48 charge-sheets on the outputs of the completed investigations. Table 11 and Figure 10 Perceptive views of the Commission's Performances regarding the investigations on ill-gotten wealth.

Table 11 : Statistical view of Enquiry and Investigational Operations on Ill-gotten Wealth and the Results

Investigations pending till 2015	Investigations taken up during 2016	Total Investigations	Investigations Completed in 2016	Submission of Charge-sheets	Submission of Final Report	Disposed otherwise
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
58	59	117	58	38	20	-

Figure 10 : Statistical view of Enquiry and Investigational Operations on Ill-gotten Wealth and the Results





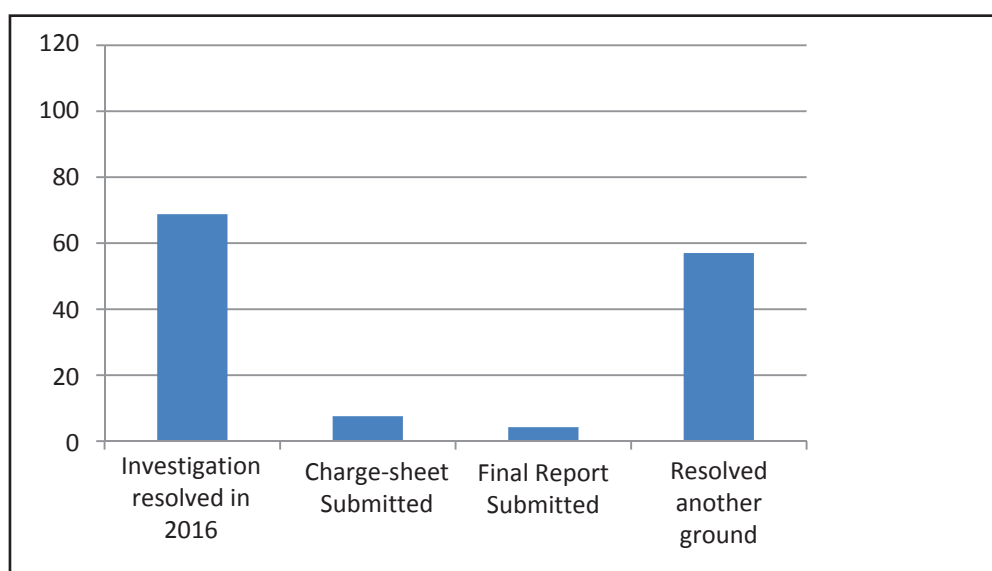
2.3.6 Investigations on Money Laundering

In 2016, the Commission disposed of 64 investigations into allegations about money laundering out of 76 including those carried forward from the preceding year, resultantly the Commission approved 05 charge-sheets. In the Table 12 and Figure 11 perceptive views of the Commission's performances regarding the investigations on money laundering and the outputs, have been presented discretely.

Table 12: Statistical view of Investigational Operations and Results on Money Laundering

Investigations pending till 2015	Investigations taken up during 2016	Total Investigations	Investigations Completed in 2016	Submission of Charge-sheets	Submission of Final Report	* Disposed otherwise
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
74	02	76	64	05	02	57

Figure 11: Statistical Graphic View of Investigational Operations and Results on Money Laundering



2.3.7 Matters Relating to Trap-Cases

The Commission launches necessary actions to get hold of the persons on spot, who are found directly involved with corruptions. If any public servant, elected public representatives or persons employed in government services, demand "bribe" against any services, and if prior to making the transaction of "bribe", the Head Office or Officer in charge of the nearest office of ACC is informed about such illegal demand, actions are instantly launched to catch the bribe taker (s) red-handed by laying out traps. Such expeditions are intended to resist corruptions at sources. Table 13 and Figure 12 picture out the activities of the ACC as to investigations into trap-cases during 2016.

Table13 : Statistical View of Investigations on Trapping Operations in 2016

Investigations pending till 2015	Investigations taken up during 2016	Total Investigations	Investigations Completed in 2016	Submission of Charge-sheets	Submission of Final Report
1	2	3	4	5	6
03	13	16	03	03	-



On reviewing the trap-cases, it appears, charge-sheets in hundred per cent of such cases have been approved by the Commission.

Figure 12 : Statistical Graphic View of Investigations on Trapping Operations in 2016

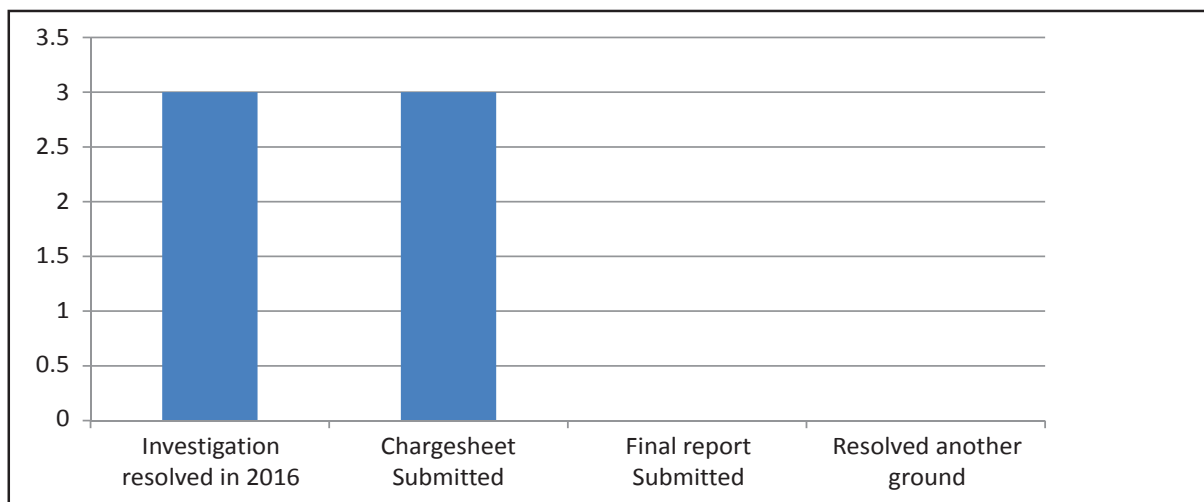


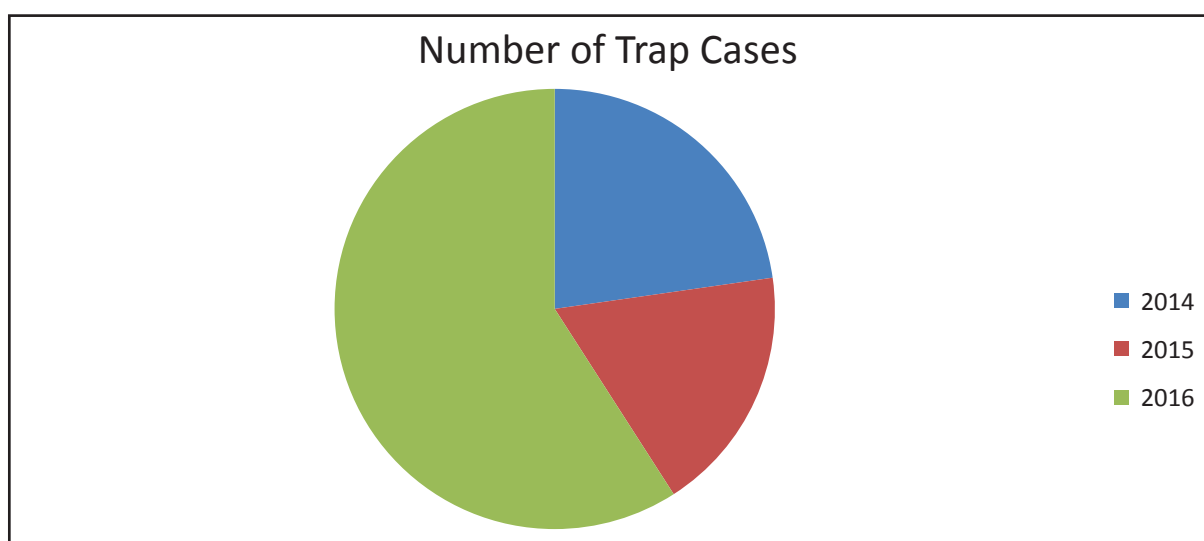
Table 14 and Figure13 present comparative scenarios of the activities relating to investigations into trap-cases during 2014, 2015 and 2016.

Table 14 : Comparative view of Investigational Operations on Trap Cases during 2014, 2015 and 2016

Year	Number of Trap Cases
2014	05
2015	04
2016	13

Review of Table 14 reveals that the maximum number of trap-cases have been launched during 2016. This number stands about double of the totality of such cases during last two years together. The sitting Commission prefers to strike hard at the roots of the sources of corruption. Accordingly, one stern message is being flagged out, by prosecuting the bribe-takers through trapping.

Figure 13: Statistical Graphic View of Investigational Operations on Trap Cases during 2014, 2015 and 2016



2.4 Institutional Team

Background

The ACC, since 2008, had been carrying out the tasks of enquiries and investigations into institutional corruption across the country. The reasons of irregularity, procrastination and even of corruption associated with delivery of public services in the government offices, are attributable to existing rules and regulations. Aiming at reducing corruption and irregularities in service delivery, the Commission gets to form organization specific institutional teams. To control and prevent corruption, these teams are relentlessly working in the service oriented organizations

The institutional teams are composed of officers of the Commission, drawn upon different positions. Usually the officers in the rank of Director General, monitor the performances of such teams. The institutional teams or the task forces are constituted on analysis of public hearings, consultations with the stakeholders, variety of reports published in the media and the information received from the Commission's own Intelligence Unit. Formed with intent to combat and resist corruption, all these teams assigned with specified Terms of Reference 'TOR' to work within. The performances of these teams are regularly appraised. Driven with performances of these teams, the organizations concerned seem heading to the state of positive change in terms of accountability and transparency at least marginally. Worth noting that in course of carrying out the activities of the team, if it happens to unearth any incident of corruption, the team can also get to conducting enquiry or investigation on obtaining sanction of the Commission. The institutional team works concurrently for both control and prevention. In 2016, such teams operated in 5 government organizations. The Commission has formed 5 institutional teams to hold enquiry into corruption in 5 government organizations which are virtually prone to corruption in the country. These organizations are: (a) The Capital Development Authority (RAJUK) (b) The National Housing Authority (c) Directorate of Land Records and Settlements (d) Directorate of Secondary and Higher Education (Shikkah Bhaban) and (e) Directorate of Health. With regard to the recommendations of these teams, the Commission has accorded approvals to conduct enquiries into 7 allegations pertaining to corruption.

The team-members have been instructed to discharge their duties in keeping with the given TOR. The team must observe and review the law, rules and operational system of, and factors causing abuses of public money in, the organization concerned. In compliance with these instructions, the team attached to National Housing Authority, has formulated and submitted to the Commission a Report with nine recommendations. On holding discussions and reviews, the Commission has sent few specific recommendations to the relevant Ministry of the Government. The Commission believes, those recommendations are implementable, and if properly implemented, must reduce corruption in the offices concerned.

The prime recommendations are as stated below:

Some of the Recommendations directed for Capital Development Authority (RAJUK):

- ☐ 1. ☐ Undertaking necessary measure to implement digitalization/ automation at all levels;
- ☐ 2. ☐ Updating and revising the existing rules and regulations;
- ☐ 3. ☐ Making the allocation process transparent, and accordingly constituting the Allocation; Committee consisting of representatives from different classes and professions;
- ☐ 4. ☐ Taking measures for restructuring the quota system;
- ☐ 5. ☐ Preparing before the Acquisition, the list of the owners of the land to be acquired,;
6. Advising that only after properly certifying the formulation process, the list of buildings and other structures existing across the land under acquisitions, should be sent to the L.A. Section of the Deputy Commissioner, so as to verify with the list while to settle off the applications for compensations submitted by the affected persons/aggrieved owners.
7. Advising RAJUK to discard all the unnecessary information as of now, and to formulate new Policy based on really useful information so as to accord due approval for constructions[
8. Ensuring and strengthening daily supervisions to preclude any unauthorized structural erections out of the design approved by RAJUK, and provide the condition that after completion of the constructions of the buildings, RAJUK shall certify for full compliance;



9. Advising RAJUK to get rid of the dominating interventions of the brokers in and around it;
10. In case of handing over, simplifying the process of approval by RAJUK. Particularly simplifying the approval process of RAJUK in the events of handing over / mutations in favor of the successors, and if possible - advising RAJUK not to make it mandatory.

Some of the Recommendations directed for National Housing Authority:

1. In accordance with the decisions of the Ministry of Housing and Public Works, any officer/ staff member who works for at least one year under this Ministry, will be deemed eligible for a plot/flat. For others, the eligibility period scales up to 10 years. With a view to bringing in equality, the conditions of eligibility for plots/flats in respect to officers/staff members of all the Ministries, should be stipulated doing away with any discriminations.
2. Initiatives should be taken for updating the rules and regulations regarding the Power of Attorney after receiving the possession of the plot/flat. As of current system, one person can avail the scope to retain in his/her possession more than one plot/flat simultaneously by taking the advantage of instrumenting the Powers of Attorney;
3. Popular saying goes like, nothing will move in the office of the National Housing without brokers, which, on physical inspection, has been testified to be true. So no service seeker can meet and directly discuss about his/her problem(s) with, the staff member. Effective measures ought to be taken to get rid of the existing situations;
4. In a bid to ensure transparency and accountability, introducing e-tendering system in respect to all sorts of procurements and sales;
5. In order to ensure proper service to the clients, organizing an interactive meeting between the clients and the staff members so as to raise/address the problems, maintain register for grievances, and keeping unambiguous information visibly available about which employee delivers what service (s);
6. Introducing "One Stop Service" to ease out the service receiving process for the clients;
7. "Problem Redressing Officer" may be appointed to lessen the sufferings of the clients;
8. Arrange to formally acknowledge the applications/petitions received from the service seekers;
9. Organizing Public Hearing with the objective to prevent corruption.

2.5 Prosecution:

2.5.1 Legal basis for conducting the Cases

In addition to holding Enquiries and Investigations into the offences relating to corruption, the Anti-Corruption Commission is mandated to conduct the prosecution cases as well, in the trial and higher courts. The Commission deals with each case in attaching equal importance to it. The Commission, while conducting the cases, abides by the provisions of the "Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2004", the "Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2012", the "Penal Code, 1860", the "Criminal Procedure Code, 1898", the "Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947", the "Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1958", the "Evidence Act, 1872" and other relevant laws and rules. In accordance with section 17 (b) of the "Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2004", the Commission is empowered to institute and conduct cases on the basis of the enquiries and investigations. Only those acts are considered as crimes of corruption which relate to offences as referred to under the given Schedule of the "Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2004, and under the "Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947", the "Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2012," the sections 161-169, 217, 218, 409 of the "Penal Code, 1860 and offences under sections 420, 467, 468, 471, 477A of the same Code, provided they relate to public property or are committed in discharge of official duties, by public servants or by the officers or staff of the banks or financial institutions. The Schedule includes also offences committed under sub-sections (a), (b), (d) and (e) of section 511(attempt to commit offence) of the Penal Code.

The Commission, as provided under section 32(1) of the Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2004, is exclusively vested with the power to accord approval for filing cases against the aforesaid offences. According to section 28 (1) of the Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2004, the offences under this Act and its schedule shall be triable before a special judge. In the event of any inconsistency between this Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act 1958, the provisions of Anti-Corruption Commission Act shall prevail [Section 28 (3) of the ACC Act].

The Law Wing of the Commission is meant for supervision of its legal affairs. It regularly feeds back to the Commission with the updates of its cases disposed by or going pending with, the courts. Administered by one Director General, this Wing is split up into two separate branches- Legal and Prosecution, under two Directors. The lawyers appointed by the Commission, conduct and contest the cases under supervision of this Wing. As provided in the ACC Act, 2004, the Commission needs its own Prosecution Unit other than forming a pool of outsourced Lawyers currently going in practice. [Section 33]. As of current practice, the Commission constitutes separate panels of lawyers on contract to wage legal fights for the Commission, with the cases of corruption in the courts of special judges and Supreme Court of Bangladesh. The lawyers of the thirteen-member panel are known as "Public Prosecutors", who discharge their duties in thirteen courts of special judges of Dhaka. One female prosecutor has also been deployed to plead for the Commission in a court of special judge in Dhaka.

In addition, 43 lawyers in Dhaka and Mymensingh Divisions, 30 in Chittagong, 45 in Rajshahi and Rangpur Divisions, 26 in Khulna, 14 in Barisal and 10 advocates in Sylhet Divisions, are working for the Commission in the higher courts.

2.5.2 Conducting the cases in Trial Courts

Given with ACC's experience of its cases ending in undesirably lower rate of convictions, the Commission has adopted few significant decisions, and has taken on effective measures to monitor every case individually. Accordingly the Commission is currently getting after implementing the following set of actions-

- Directives have been put across to intensify the performances of the lawyers engaged in prosecuting the cases. Meanwhile twenty lawyers have already been let to go off their duties on charge of slackness in dealing with the cases. The Commission regularly scans over proceedings of each of the under-trial cases;
- Although 10 courts of special judges were set up in Dhaka to dispose of the cases of the Commission, the judgments of the cases could not yet be made ready to pronounce, even after completion of final hearings owing to acute shortage of stenographers in the courts. Under the given situation, the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs has, in response to ACC's request, appointed the required stenographers. Resultantly the disposal rate of cases of the Commission has got overtly on rise;
- The Commission has directed all the officers in charge of all integrated districts, to take effective measures so as to ensure presence of witnesses and adducing other relevant matters in every case. It is ensured, the representative of the Commission must show up in the court on every date fixed for the case. The activities of the Commission's staff engaged in the courts are also being intensively monitored;
- The duties for the lawyers appointed for conducting the cases of the Commission, have been clearly spelled out. Hence actions against them, as has been decided, may also be taken on charge of professional misconducts in cases of sheer negligence of their duties;



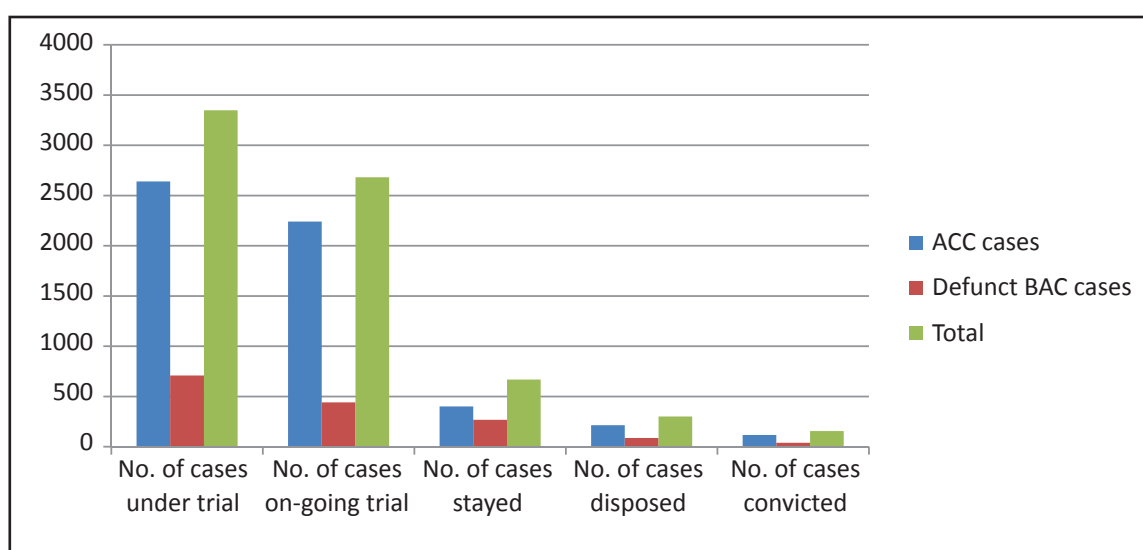
- With a view to encouraging the witnesses to appear before the courts, travel allowances, as has been decided, will be paid to all the witnesses like retired officials/staff and civil persons. As the impact thereof, the rate of attendance of prosecution witnesses has increased, which on its turn has accelerated the pace of judicial proceedings of the cases;

Till December 2016, 300 cases were disposed of in the courts of special judge. Out of which 214 (71%) cases were lodged by Anti-Corruption Commission and the rest 86 (29%) is inherited from defunct Bureau of Anti-Corruption. The 214 cases instituted by ACC were disposed of in the learned trial courts, out of which 116 cases ended in convictions. The rate of conviction in the cases of the Commission amounts to 54% while such rate corresponding to the cases of erstwhile Bureau of Anti-Corruption (BAC) is nearly 45%. The statistics about the corruption cases triable in the courts of special judge till December 2016, are set out under Table-15.

Table 15: Statistics of Corruption Cases triable in the Courts of Special Judge in 2016

Description	Cases of ACC	Cases of defunct Bureau	Total
Number of cases under trial	2640	709	3349
Number of cases ongoing trial	2240	441	2681
Number of cases stayed	400	268	668
Number of cases disposed of	214	86	300
Number of cases ending in convictions	116	39	155
Number of cases ending in acquittal	98	47	145

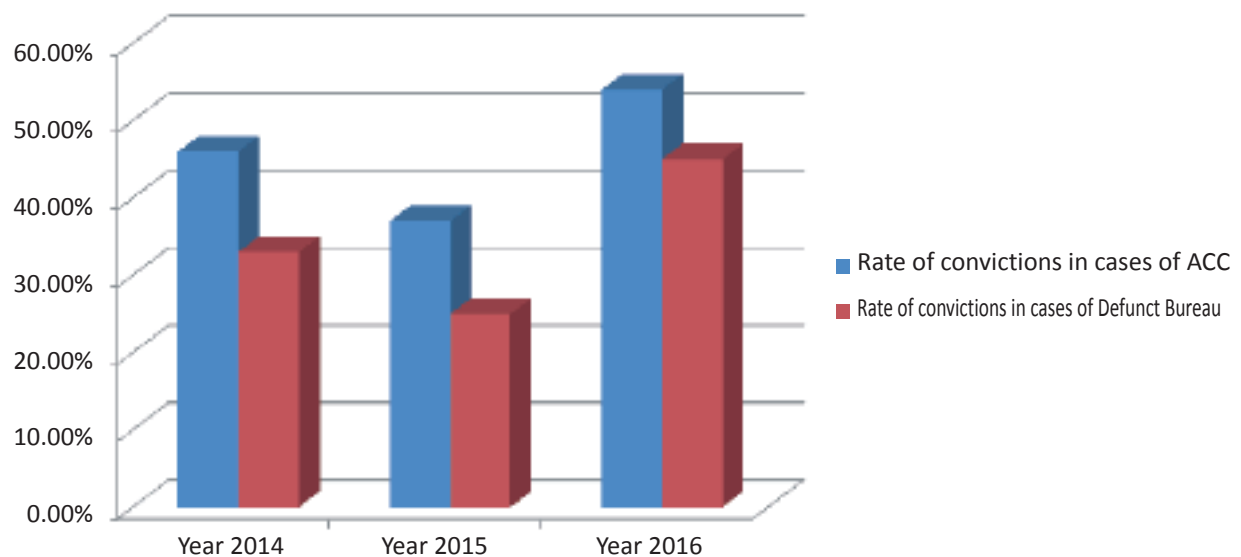
Figure 14 : Statistical graphics of Corruption Cases triable in the Court of Special Judge in 2016



**Table 16 :** Comparative statistics of convictions for 2014, 2015 and 2016

Year	Rate of convictions in cases of ACC	Rate of convictions in cases of defunct Bureau
2014	46%	33%
2015	37%	25%
2016	54%	45%

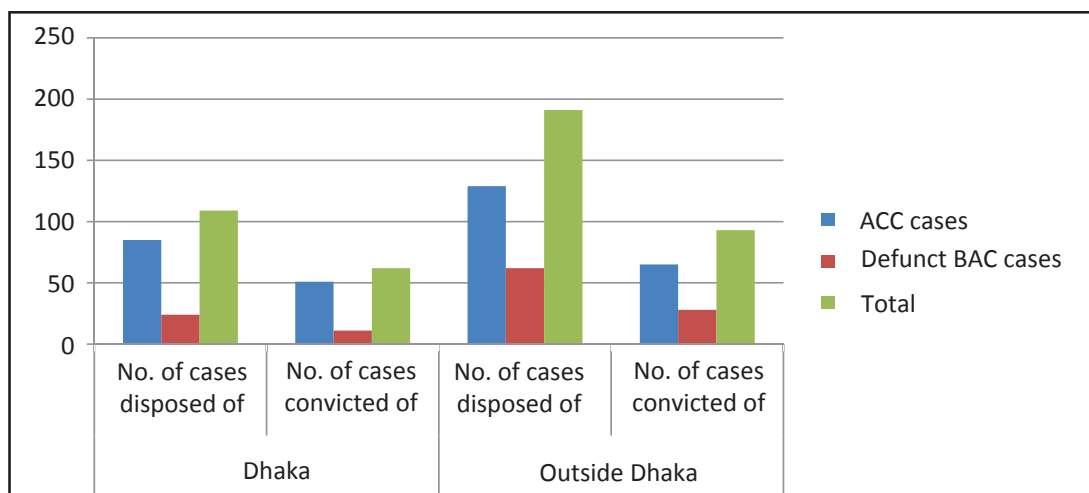
A close review of the judgments (Table 16) of the trial courts in the cases of the Anti-Corruption Commission for last three years, reveals that the rate of conviction in the cases of the Commission during 2014 was 46% while in 2015 it was 37% and in 2016 it rose to 54%. Likewise, in cases of defunct Bureau of Anti-Corruption the rate of conviction in 2014 was 33% while in 2015 it was 25% and in 2016 the rate goes up to 45%. *This Statistics shows that in the rate of conviction awarded from court of special judges is the highest in 2016.*

Figure 15 : Comparative graphical representation of convictions for 2014, 2015 and 2016**Table17 :** Statistics of Corruption Cases Disposed of and Convicted in, by the Courts in and out of Dhaka during 2016

Description		Number		
		Cases of ACC	Cases of defunct Bureau	Total
Dhaka	No. of cases disposed of	85	24	109
	No. of cases disposed with convictions	51	11	62
Out of Dhaka	No. of cases disposed of	129	62	191
	No. of cases disposed with convictions	65	28	93

In 2016, the courts of special judge in Dhaka disposed of 109 cases of corruption. Out of which the total disposals, 78% cases were filed by ACC and the rest of the cases (22%) had been lodged by defunct Bureau of Anti-Corruption. The courts of special judge existing out of Dhaka dispose of 191 cases during the same period. An identical scenario appears akin to that of Dhaka- of the total disposals, 62 (32%) cases belong to the defunct Bureau. A statement of statistics regarding disposal and convictions by the courts existing in dhaka and out of Dhaka, is laid out under Table-17 and Figure-16.

Figure 16 : Graphical Statistics of Corruption Cases Disposed and Convicted of, by the Courts in and out of Dhaka during 2016



Statistics of Cases Concerning Assets tried in Courts of Special Judges

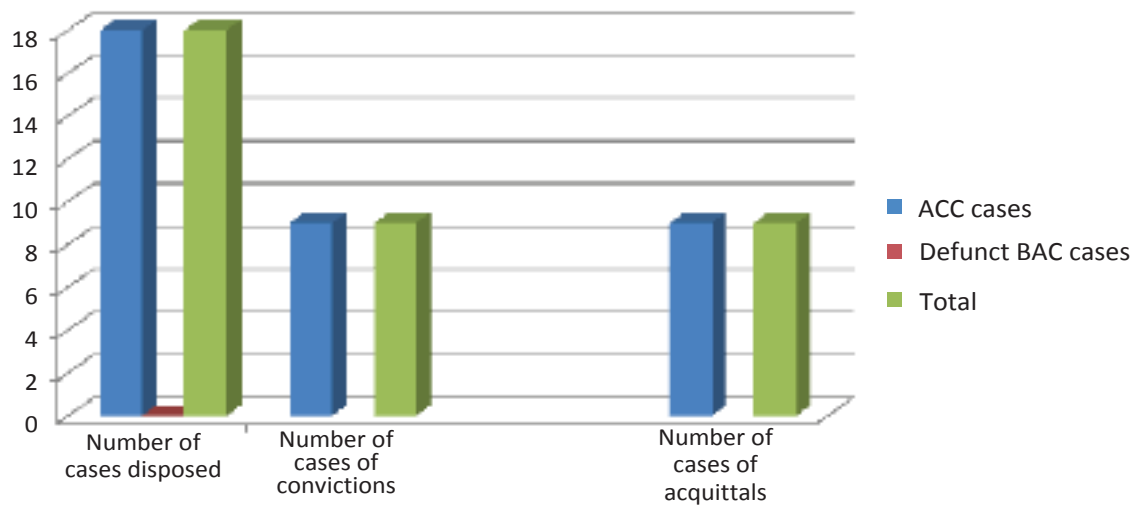
Table 18: Statistics of Cases concerning Property, tried in Court of Special Judge in 2016

Description	Cases of ACC	Cases of defunct Bureau	Total
Number of cases disposed	18	-	18
Number of cases of convictions	09	-	09
Number of cases of acquittal	09	-	09

In 2016, the court of special judge disposed of 18 cases concerning property, of which 9 cases ended in convictions and 9 in acquittals. The fact testifies that out of totality of such cases instituted by the Commission, in 50% of the cases the accused persons were awarded punishments while in other 50 % of cases the alleged offenders were acquitted.



Figure 17 : Graphical Statistics of Cases concerning Property, tried in Court of Special Judge in 2016



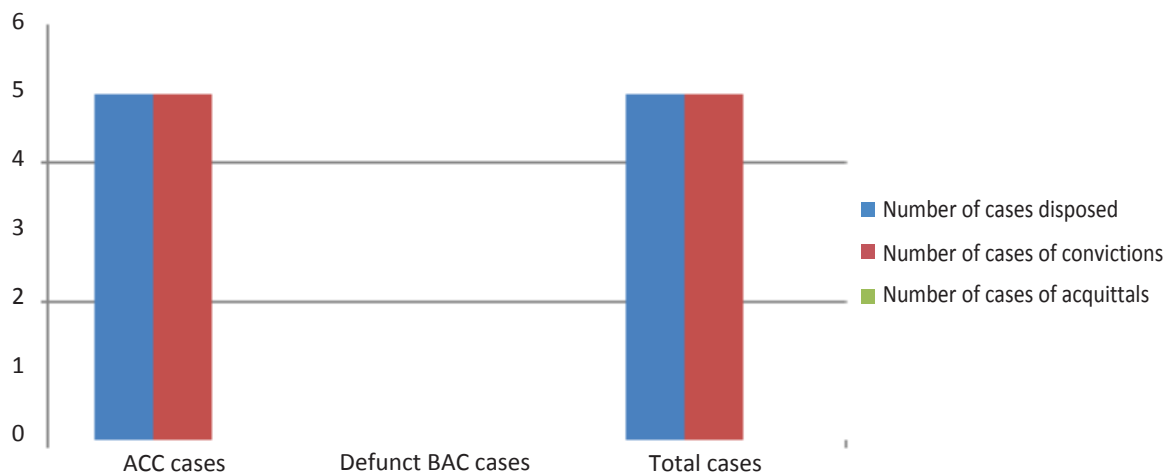
Statistics of Money Laundering Cases tried in Court of Special Judge

Table 19 : Statistics of Money Laundering Cases, tried in Court of Special Judge in 2016

Description	Cases of ACC	Cases of defunct Bureau	Total
Number of cases disposed	05	-	05
Number of cases of acquittals	-	-	-
Number of cases of convictions	05	-	05

In the court of special judge 5 money laundering cases were disposed in 2016. In all the cases (100%) the accused persons have been convicted and penalized.

Figure18 : Graphical Representation of Money Laundering Cases, tried in Court of Special Judge in 2016



2.5.3 Conducting Cases in Higher Courts

The Commission has appointed 40 lawyers including 5 female lawyers to conduct the cases on its behalf in the Appellate Division and High Court Division of the Supreme Court. The Commission has engaged 1 lawyer in the "Supreme Court Cell" to coordinate among the courts. The Table-20 and Table-21 sets out the statistics of performances on the cases conducted by ACC in the Supreme Court .



Table 20 : Statistics of Writ/Criminal Misc./Appeal/Revision conducted in High Court Division of the Supreme Court.

Description	2016			Disposal in 2016	Balance of previous Stay-Orders	Stay-Orders in 2016	Total Stay-Orders	Withdrawal of Stay-Orders	Stay-Orders in force
	Balance from previous period	Cases filed in 2016	Total number of Cases						
Number of Writ Petitions	1254	112	1366	104	250	15	265	28	237
Number of Criminal Misc- Cases	1103	582	1685	473	374	25	399	55	344
Number of Criminal Appeal Cases	266	121	387	42	14	5	19	5	14
Number of Criminal Revision Cases	264	125	389	10	36	6	42	6	36

Table 21 : Statistics of cases arising out of Criminal Appeal/ Criminal Misc./Criminal Revision/Writ conducted in Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

Number of Writ Petitions	2016			Disposal in 2016	Current Pending	Balance of previous Stay-Orders	Stay Orders in 2016	Total Stay Orders	With Drawal of Stay Orders	Stay Orders in force
	Balance from previous period	Cases filed in 2016	Total no. of Cases							
Writ Petition	99	18	117	54	63	48	34	82	46	36
Criminal Misc- Cases	80	35	115	63	52	52	26	78	53	25
Criminal Appeal	35	16	51	38	13	33	16	49	38	11
Criminal Revision	25	8	33	24	09	22	14	36	31	05

2.6 Matters relating to Arrests

2.6.1 The Legal Base of Arrests

The officers empowered under section 20 (3) of the Anti-Corruption Commission (Amendment) Act, 2016, is virtually vested with the same powers as of the Officer-in- Charge of a police station ("Thana") in conducting enquiry or investigation of the offences under the Schedule of the ACC Act, 2004. During 2016, the investigating officers concerned arrested as many as 388 alleged criminals / persons allegedly involved with the crimes in the corruption cases.



The arrestees are provided all legal protections. The Commission is launching drives for arrests under legal compulsion, to enhance and deepen mass awareness against corruption and to curb the desperate trend of corruption. Apart from this, during 2016, the Commission on receiving specific allegations ahead and following the legal procedures caught 13 government officials and staff red-handed while practically receiving the bribes.

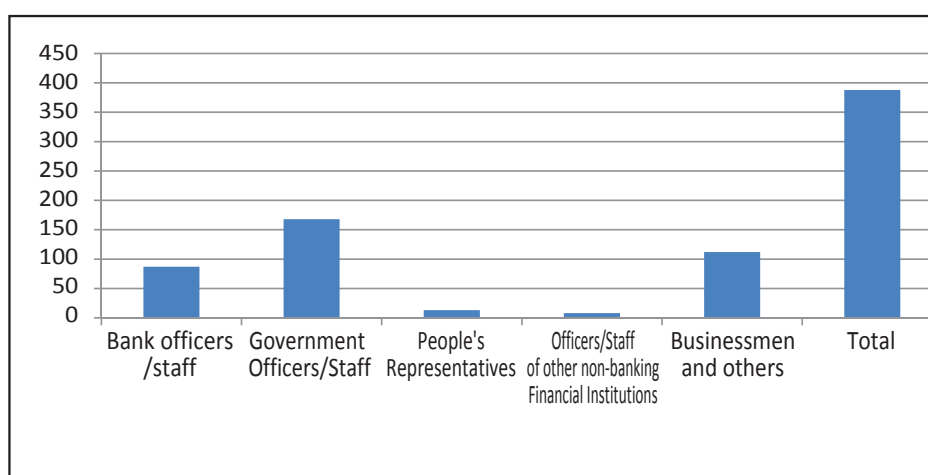
The Commission firmly believes that it is the unbounded greed of few people that constitutes the core reason of corruption. Worth noting that as part of curative interventions taking the alleged offenders into custody goes about as a global practice.

Table 22 : Statistics of the country-wide arrests made against officers/ staff in 2016

Professions of the Arrestees	Number
Bank officers/staff	87
Government Officers/Staff	168
People's Representatives	13
Officers/Staff of other non-banking Financial Institutions	08
Businessmen and others	112
Total	388

The Table-22, while reviewed, shows that the majority of the arrestees are the bank and government officials. In view of the much talked about graft cases that occurred in the banking sector involving massive embezzlements of people's money, the Commission had to take ruthless steps in pursuit of its principle of zero-tolerance. Moreover, in the Schedule of the Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2004, greater amount of importance has been attached to the corruption crimes committed by the public servants and the bankers.

Figure 19 : Graphical representation of statistics of the country-wide arrests made against officers/ staff in 2016





3 Chapter

Prevention of Corruption

3.1 Introduction

3.2 Inclusive Programmes Against Corruption

Prevention of Corruption

3.1 Introduction

The Commission continues with its diverse Programmes to generate integrity and sense of dedication, disseminate moral values and promote best practices in the society through mass awareness building activities, as part of its inclusive approaches to the people of all walks of life. The Commission holds that prior to occurrences of corruption, the multiple agenda of preventive actions can yield more positive domino effect. The Commission is executing its mass-awareness raising Programmes in keeping with the expectation that corruption may be largely reduced if the citizens could be made aware of their civic rights. It may become easier to curb the corruption, as the Commission's belief goes like, if a social movement could be launched against corruption. Might is right for combating the all-engulfing corruption, and in this respect, the power of people reigns supreme. Because the people virtually owns the entirety of the power. As such, the Commission places higher importance on integrating the people and building mass-awareness, toward prevention of corruption. According to legal mandates, one of the prime tasks of the Anti-Corruption Commission is raising mass-awareness through generating values of integrity and dedication in the society against corruption. Setting that objective on view, the Commission is working on formulation and country-wide implementation of multifarious Programmes accordingly.

As part of its inclusive approaches, the Commission held series of consultation meetings with the representatives of civil society, media personalities, NGOs, development partner agencies, government officials and other stakeholders during the formulation phase of its Five-Year Strategic Action Plan. Aiming at prevention of corruption, the Commission meanwhile, has already prepared an One-Year Action Plan. As apart, the Five-Year Strategic Action Plan is also finalized. The Commission pays watchful attention to make the Action Plan a SMART one, that is, to make it Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound. Most of those who counseled the Commission during formulation process of the this Action Plan, insisted more on the political good-will as pre-requisite of implementation. Review of the histories of good governance across the countries of the world, bears out that it is the manifestation of political good-will that basically prompted the promotion of good governance in each country. The election manifesto of each of the political parties of Bangladesh firmly pledges to establish good governance, that virtually amounts to a commitment against corruption too. The Article 20 (2) of the sacred Constitution of Bangladesh enunciates, "...The State shall create conditions in which persons, as general principle, shall not be able to enjoy unearned incomes.."

The Commission holds the belief that every political party in their efforts of active contributions to combat and prevent corruption, shall translate their firm commitments into reality by taking to strict measures. Because, the corruption does not constitute a crime by only itself, many other crimes rather emerge out of it. The corruption carves out its dreadful impact upon each of the indicators corresponding to finance and commerce including the economic development of the country, poverty alleviation, escalation of employments, business environment and investments. Multiple researches point out that the corruption eats up 2 to 3 percentage of the country's economic growth. Moreover, the prevailing disparity of incomes in the society can also be attributed to corruption. The corruption originates from too much fascination for physical satieties and luxuries, held by a small number of exceedingly avaricious people. The Anti-Corruption Commission has legitimately been mandated to combat and prevent corruption. The control of corruption with a workforce of 1073 in a country with a population of 150 million is really a extremely formidable job. Despite that, in every union, upazila, district, city and metropolitan city of the country and in pursuit of its inclusive approaches, the Commission has formed Corruption Prevention Committees comprising the men of integrity in the society, Under direct supervision of the these Committees, "Integrity Units" have been constituted with the students from schools, colleges and madrasas with intent to inculcate the values of integrity and dedication among the young generations. The respectable teachers-both male and female, have been integrated into the Committees as advisers. In association with those in the committees, the Commission carries out multifaceted Programmes for prevention of corruption and raising people's awareness. Debate and essay competitions, dramas, rallies,

building human-chains, cultural events, etc. against corruptions are recurrently organized. The Commission accomplishes this enormous tasks through its Prevention Wing. Through the same Wing, the Commission has embarked on entering into some Memorandums of Understanding with those organizations which are operating across the world in the areas of corruption prevention -so as to promote good governance. Meanwhile, the Commission has already made liaison with the similar organizations located in Indonesia, India, USA, Singapore, Hong Kong, Bhutan, Russia, Austria and Mongolia, and communicated expression of interests to execute Memorandums of Understanding with them. Moreover, finalizations of Memorandums of Understanding with few countries are currently all set to be taken into considerations. Aiming at promoting good practices and building the mental framework of attitude against corruption among the successive generations and also to accelerate the activities of the members of the Integrity Units, the Commission has executed Memorandums of Understanding with Bangladesh Girl Guides Association and Bangladesh Scouts. In addition, the Memorandums of Understanding with some more socio-cultural organizations have got to the phase of finalization.

3.1.1 Legal Base of Research, Monitoring, Prevention and Mass-Awareness Programmes:

All the Programmes of the Anti-Corruption Commission are performed under the Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2004. The section 17 of the Act enumerates the functions of the Commission. Out of the 11 functions of the Commission, as provided under section 17 of the Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2004, 6 functions come under purview of corruption prevention. The Section 17 (K) articulates, "Perform any other work considered necessary for the prevention of corruption", that means, the Anti-Corruption Commission is legally empowered to undertake any operational measures, whatsoever, for prevention of corruption.

To fully discharge the mandated responsibilities, the Commission has constituted Corruption Prevention Committees in all the unions, upazilas, districts and metropolitan cities, and 'Integrity Units' in the educational institutions. The Commission ensures proper functioning of all those committees and the associated organizations in metropolitan cities, districts, upazilas and unions in strict compliance with the bye-laws and guidelines formulated by the Commission in this behalf. In forming up each of the committees, the by-laws and the guidelines are being firmly followed. The Constitution of Bangladesh, the Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2004 and the National Integrity Strategy work up as legal foundations in support to the interventional drives toward prevention of corruption. In order to prevent corruption in the public and private organizations, the Prevention Wing operates in close association with the civil society, NGOs, teachers, government officials, politicians, development partners and other social organizations. This Wing takes to various operational mechanisms to curb down corruption in the public and private organizations. This Wing, in addition, puts forth set of recommendations to the Commission in respect to measures apt to be adopted in ways of restructuring/eliminating and/or improving upon, the weaker aspects of the existing practices, norms, rules and systems and thus to get rid of the irregularities and procrastinations that persist in the delivery process of public services.

3.1.2 Initiatives by Prevention Wing regarding Research, Monitoring, Prevention and Mass-Awareness Raising:

1. In 2016, initiatives have been launched to set up "Honesty Stores" in a good number of schools. In one of the districts under 8 Divisions, "Honesty Stores" have been set to operate in one boys and one girls schools. Accordingly 16 units of the "Honesty Stores" have so far been established. The "Honesty Store" will lay out educational materials with comprehensive price list and the cash box- but it will run without any shop-keeper. The students may buy their desired items and drop the price-money into the cash box. This is actually how the Commission is going ahead to establish "Honesty Stores" through its Prevention Wing and thus to promote escalation of honest practices.
2. In 2016, the Commission embarks on formulating a Five-Year Strategic Action Plan (2017- 2021). With the objective to glean out useful inputs for the formulation of the Action Plan, series of consultative meetings were organized with the representatives of civil society, media personalities, teachers from Universities,



NGOs, government officials and development partners. Based on the Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2004 and the opinions/suggestions received from the participants of the consultative meetings, the Action Plan has been finally shaped out.

3. The Action Plan for the year of 2017 that forms part of the Five-Year Strategic Action Plan, has also been prepared.
4. With a view to reducing harassments, aberrations and purposive dillydally, and to promote transparency and accountability of the local government servants, the Commission through its Prevention Wing has kept carrying out country-wide Public Hearings in the Upazilas and districts including Dhaka.
5. Through the year of 2016, the Prevention Wing held series of Workshops in attendance with local officials and representatives of the civil society, in the districts of Mymensingh, Rajshahi, Khulna, Barisal, Jessore, Chittagong, Comilla and Sylhet.
6. In joint collaboration with JICA, the Commission organized a grand Workshop on "Business Process Re-engineering for Corruption free Service Delivery: Role of Integrity Focal Points" on 29 May 2016 with Begum Matia Chowdhury, Hon'ble Minister, Ministry of Agriculture, to grace the occasion as the Chief Guest.
7. The regular activities are going uninterrupted relating to forming and reforming the Corruption Prevention Committees with sets of immaculate and honest personalities, at the levels of the union, upazila, district, city and metropolitan city. The amended versions of the bye-laws and guidelines have been published in 2016 for the Corruption Prevention Committees and the Associate Bodies working in the metropolitan cities, districts, upazilas and unions.
8. The Prevention Wing plans, organizes and supervises host of public-awareness building Programmes through the Corruption Prevention Committees and the Integrity Units notably- discussion meetings, debate contests, essay competitions, building human-chains, seminars, cultural events, etc. against corruptions
9. Posters, putting out slogans against corruption, have been published and disseminated down to the grass-root levels of the country.
10. Just to awaken and stimulate the moral values, as many as one million leaflets putting out various precepts, have been distributed among the students of the schools.
11. One hundred ten thousand exercise books, 2,100 geometry boxes and 10,000 ruler-scales embedded on the top with slogans like "Shall not commit any bad deeds- nor shall endure it", "Shall work fairly- shall build up the country together", "Shall think good about the country- shall abide by the rules", "Shall tell the truth- shall stand against the unfair and injustice", " Shall obey the laws- shall live with safety", " Pledge for patriotism-drive off the corruption", "None trusts a liar", "Don't laugh at the elders", have been distributed across the country among the students of 6th, 7th, 8th and 10th classes.
12. The Anti-Corruption Commission firmly believes that if anti-corruption mind-set could be ingrained into the present and upcoming generations, the task of building a country- free from corruption, will become easier. Keeping with that end in view, the Commission has formed up "Integrity Units" in the schools, madrasas, colleges, residential halls of the Universities and the training institutions of the country as the associate bodies of the Corruption Prevention Committees. In 2016, Integrity Units were constituted and re-constituted in as many as 21,035 educational institutes throughout the country.
13. Aiming at reducing harassments, irregularities and willful delay, and to ensure transparency and accountability of the local government servants, the Commission conducts country-wide Public Hearings. The Public Hearing Policy was formulated and implemented by the Prevention Wing during 2016.
14. In the year of 2016, a couple of Memorandums of Understanding were executed with Bangladesh Scouts and Bangladesh Girls Guide Association.

15. The Prevention Wing is working as focal point to draw out and execute the Programmes like observing the Corruption Prevention Week, International Anti-Corruption Day and Annual Foundation Anniversary of the Commission.
16. One of the most effective means to prevention of corruption is enkindling the moral values, that is to say religious values too, among the common people. In this regard, the time-honored institutions of the society can play a key role. In 2016 the Commission has re-printed and brought out the booklet with religious precepts, titled as " The Extreme Consequence of Corruption", to be used by the Imams and other religious leaders.
17. On initiative by the Prevention Wing and in collaboration with BTRC, series of anti-corruption messages were disseminated by SMS through mobile phones.
18. Debate competitions against corruption were organized for the students across the country.
19. The "Dudak Darpon", the Commission's own Magazine, has gone into composition, publication and circulation under usual process and at regular intervals.
20. The Commission in association with the Law and Justice Division of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, and also with the financial assistance of GIZ, is jointly implementing the project titled " Justice Reform and Corruption Prevention" in five districts of the country.

3.2 Inclusive Programmes Against Corruption

3.2.1 Participatory Movement of Social Power for Prevention of Corruption

In order to combat and prevent corruption, the Commission, as part of its inclusive approach, is presently inclined to make use of the social power on having it just beside. Holding up the same objective, the Commission is striving to get all the stakeholders together on to the same platform including the civil society, media, NGOs, government officials, political personalities, students and the professionals. The Five-Year Strategic Action Plan which is already finalized, has also well incorporated the issues to that effect. The Commission holds to its profound conviction that the time has grown ripe to take the effective measures in materializing the political commitments against corruption. In this regard, the prime responsibility of the Commission is to organize the untarnished, honest and socially reputed personalities and induce them to raise the voice against corruption everywhere in the country. The Commission continues with its anti-corruption endeavors in rendering advocacy services by improving moral values in respect to public service delivery, and raising the public awareness and quality of services in fostering partnership and harmonious accord against corruption. Taking appropriate actions and concurrently enhancing integrity and equity to prevent corruption, constitute the principal responsibility of the Commission. Out of the 11 functions as enunciated under section 17 of the Anti-Corruption Commission Act- 2004, 6 functions relate to prevention of corruption. In order for discharging these functions properly, the Commission has formed up Corruption Prevention Committees in all the unions, upazilas, districts, and metropolitan cities, and gets various public awareness raising Programmes implemented through these Committees..

During 2016, in keeping consistence with the bye-laws and guidelines of the Corruption Prevention Committees and the Associate Bodies, such Committees were reconstituted in comprising the members for each committee, not exceeding 13, 9 and 7, in the districts/ metropolitan cities, the upazilas and the unions respectively. Each Committee was made, wherever possible, to include female members up to one-third of the total size of the Committee. Of the total corpus of the members, one President, two Vice-President and one



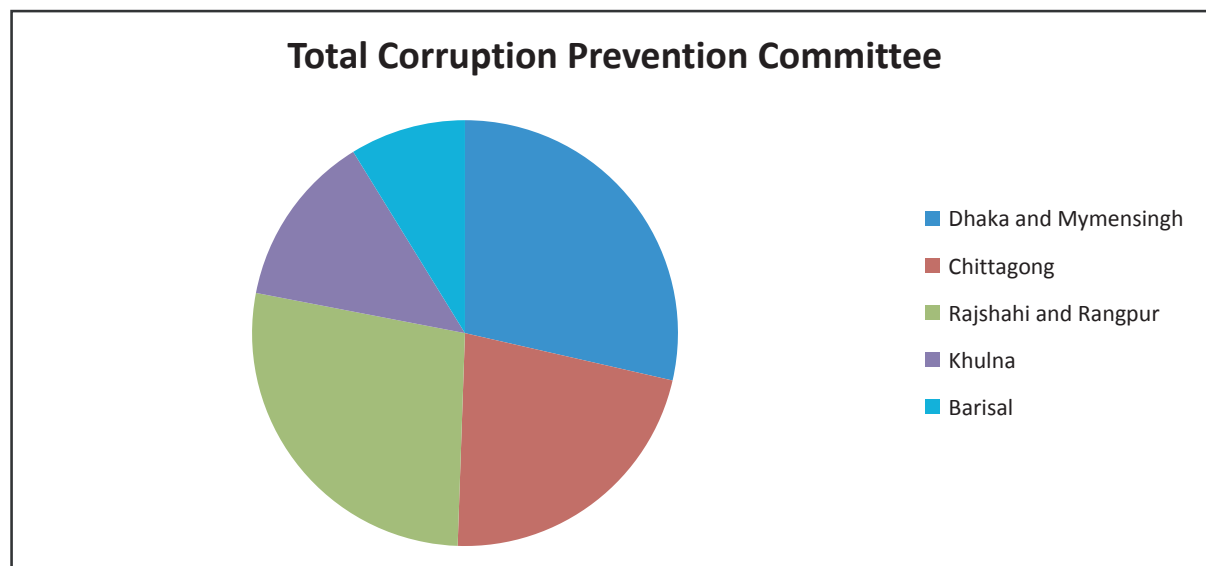
General Secretary are to be nominated. The Commission shall nominate all the committee members and they will remain responsible to the Commission through the Divisional office/ office of the Integrated District concerned. The adult citizens of Bangladesh residing in the designated area for the Committee, are eligible to be nominated as members of the Committee. The person who will not be deemed eligible to be nominated as members of the Committee includes any foreign citizen, elected public representative, salaried government servant of the Republic, active member of any political party, person declared insane or bankrupt by any court, loan- defaulter, person accused for criminal offence or convicted by any court. The Corruption Prevention Committees are indeed composed of honest and dynamic people of the society including self-dedicated persons, teachers, religious leaders and former government officials. All the accounts of incomes and expenditures of the Corruption Prevention Committees (CPCs) are regulated in accordance with the instructions issued by the Finance and Accounts Wing of the Commission. The accounts of incomes and expenditures are maintained by this Wing according to the prescribed system and formats. An "accounts and audit sub-committee" is formed consisting of any three members of the Committee. This sub-committee submits an audit report to the Committee concerning the accounts of incomes and expenditures for the period, as determined before. The Deputy Director or the officials of the Commission having higher positions can inspect the accounts of any Committee.

Through the year of 2016, the ACC took efforts to constitute and re-constitute 1 Corruption Prevention Committee in metropolitan city, 8 in regional cities, 62 in districts, 422 CPCs in upazilas. The Table-23 sets out the Division-wise distributions of the CPCs showing against unions, upazilas, districts and metropolitan cities-

Table 23 : Division-wise statistics of Corruption Prevention Committees (CPCs) at upazilas, districts and metropolitan cities

Names of Divisions	Upazila CPCs	District CPCs	Metropolitan City CPCs	Total CPCs
Dhaka and Mymensingh	106	16	08	130
Chittagong	89	10	01	100
Rajshahi and Rangpur	109	16	-	125
Khulna	50	10	-	60
Barisal	34	06	-	40
Sylhet	34	04	-	38
Total	422	62	09	493

Figure 20: Division-wise graphical statistics of Corruption Prevention Committees (CPCs) at Upazilas, Districts and Metropolitan Cities



3.2.2 Integrity Units- the platform for Youths against Corruption

The helm of future leadership of the country is in the strong hold of the youths of today. The Commission is all out to inspire the young generation with the precept that honesty is the best policy and as such to sharpen their moral values too. With the scheme of generating the values of integrity and dedication among the young generation and also to integrate the youths with the mass-awareness raising activities, the Commission with the initiatives of the CPCs has built up Integrity Units in the schools, madras, colleges, University Halls and training institutions in their respective areas. All these Integrity Units are absolutely voluntary -free from the influence of any political creeds, and must not get involved with any activities inconsistent with the provisions of prevailing laws or that may go against the discipline of law and order. The executive committee of each Integrity Unit comprises 11 (eleven) students and an Advisory Council consisting of 3 ((three) to 5 (five) teachers. All the students of the institution are the general members. The CPC in consultation with the Advisory Council, nominates the members, the President and the Secretary of the executive committee from among the interested students.

As a part of preventive actions against corruption, each Integrity Unit takes parts in all public welfare oriented Programmes like building moral character of the students, developing education and health and conserving the climate and environment. Given with limited resources, the Commission is also implementing lot of varied Programmes together with members of the Integrity Units under supervision the CPCs . The Programmes among others include building human-chains, road-marches, seminars, cultural functions, discussions, dramas, debates, cartoons and essay competitions, etc. The future generation, as to the conviction of the Commission, will play the lead role to expedite the social movement against corruption.

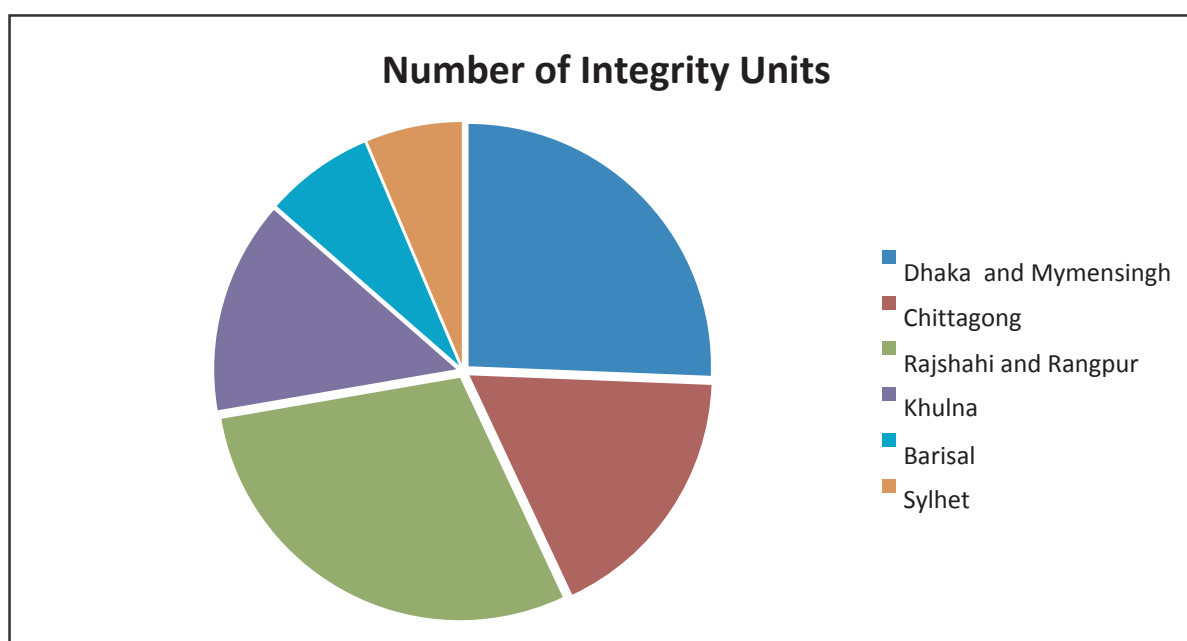
For the sake of mutual exchange of cooperation, the Commission on 05 October, 2016 entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Bangladesh Girls Guides Association. The objective set for such MoU is formulation, execution and monitoring of anti-corruption programs with joint collaboration between the Commission and Bangladesh Girls Guides Association on getting the youths of the Integrity Units attached to them. Apart from this, prompted for managing various anti-corruption agenda at local levels, the Anti Corruption Commission and Bangladesh Girls Guides Association plan to jointly impart training to the members of the Integrity Units, the associate bodies of the CPCs which had been formed up with inspiration of Bangladesh Girls Guides Association and the Commission itself. The curriculum of training may be set on ethics and morality, communication skills in anti-corruption moves, information technology, the Right to Information Act, gender development, human rights, climate change, good governance, etc.

Again prompted to make the activities of the Integrity Units more dynamic, the Commission executed another MoU likewise with Bangladesh Scouts on 17 November 2016. Signing more MoUs with a good number of other social and cultural organizations are underway near to the point of finalizations.

Table 24 : Statistics of Integrity Units under eight Divisions

Names of Divisions	Number of Integrity Units
Dhaka and Mymensingh	5400
Chittagong	3666
Rajshahi and Rangpur	6167
Khulna	2928
Barisal	1528
Sylhet	1346
Total	21035

Figure 21: Graphical Statistics of Integrity Units under Eight Divisions



3.2.3 Statistical Information of Actions taken by Commission for Prevention of Corruption

The responsibility of undertaking and supervising the measures for prevention of corruption is vested upon the Research, Monitoring, Prevention and Public Awareness Wing of the Commission. Moreover, the Divisional offices, the offices of the Integrated Districts, District Administration, Upazila Administration, District Information Officer and the Corruption Prevention Committees concerned get actively involved with the package of Programmes directed for prevention of corruption in the regional areas.

The Commission has kept its endeavors going on to build up social movement against corruption by way of enhancing public awareness through series of Programmes like organizing anti-corruption rallies, human-chains, road-marches meetings and seminars, documentary film shows, cartoon, debate and essay competitions, etc. The conscious segment of the people from different professions are found participating in and sharing cohesion with, the corruption preventive Programmes like human chains, processions and

discussion meetings organized by the CPCs of metropolitan cities, districts, upazilas and unions in assistance with the local civil society, Integrity Units, trade bodies, NGOs and other social and cultural organizations. The Commission always welcomes any sort of inclusive approaches against corruption. Most of the activities of CPCs and Integrity Units are accomplished on voluntary ventures.

The CPCs and Integrity Units play significant roles on the occasions of celebrating the Corruption Prevention Week (28 March to 01 March every year), Foundation Anniversary of ACC (21 November) and International Anti-Corruption Day on 09 December. The Chairman, Commissioners and senior officials participate in these corruption prevention events. The CPCs are however paid with a small amount of fund for distribution of the caps and T-shirts, inscribed with slogans against corruption, and provided by ACC. The Table 25 and Table 26 project the Division-wise performances of the CPCs.

Table 25 : Division-wise performances of the CPCs of Upazilas, Districts and Metropolitan Cities during 2016

Divisions	Discussion Meeting	Debate Contest	Essay Competition	Human chains	Rally	Seminar	Drama	Celebrity speech	Others
Dhaka and Mymensingh	935	101	77	300	302	17	23	185	801
Chittagong	375	120	85	175	165	22	30	55	138
Rajshahi and Rangpur	575	145	105	310	323	25	35	156	502
Khulna	200	36	48	135	145	15	27	235	320
Barisal	410	45	10	150	148	22	10	350	201
Sylhet	130	55	45	75	70	16	12	72	76
Total	2625	502	370	1145	1153	117	137	1053	2038

Table 26 : Division-wise performances of the Integrity Units during 2016

Divisions	Discussion Meeting	Debate Contest	Essay Competition	Human chains	Rally	Seminar	Drama	Celebrity speech	Others
Dhaka and Mymensingh	1000	120	65	375	401	12	35	119	408
Chittagong	186	100	65	140	165	15	25	35	142
Rajshahi and Rangpur	325	135	121	256	255	12	29	136	488
Khulna	203	28	14	85	87	17	21	95	106
Barisal	325	44	16	148	151	15	11	321	166
Sylhet	164	41	39	84	89	18	21	120	11



Debate Competition-2016 Against Corruption

A debate is the technique of argumentation and counter argumentation with fineness of art in presentation. The debate is also a basic tool of human civilization used behind achievements and conquests. The Anti-Corruption Commission has taken up the agenda of debate competition as one of the most effective approaches to promote the sense of dedication and best practices in the society. The participants of such debate competition are the unblemished members of the Integrity Units that had been formed in the schools, colleges and madrasas in a bid to cause country-wide mass-resurrection, and to instill the value of honesty and commitment among the young generation against corruption. In 2016, two- tiered debate contests were organized regarding prevention of corruption and promotion of good practices, with the students from secondary or equivalent and higher secondary or equivalent levels. Debaters from every district took part in these competitions.

Publication of the Quarterly " DUDAK DORPON"

The publication of the "Dudak Dorpon", commenced since 2012 as the own Magazine of the Commission. The "Dudak Dorpon" brings out segments from the whole gamut of the Commission's performances. During 2016 , as many as 3000 copies of "Dudak Dorpon" had been published through three issues. All those copies were distributed among different Ministries, Divisions, offices of Deputy Commissioners, Superintendents of Police, Presidents/ Secretaries of CPCs and various other organizations. The Commission is mulling over increasing the circulation copies of the quarterly "Dudak Dorpon", and steps will be taken to post its on-line editions during 2017.

Disseminative Activities of the Commission

The Commission adopts variety of techniques for prevention of corruption. One of the key functions of the Commission is to organize the members of the public and generate mass-awareness against corruption. Apart from the tasks of organizing the public and brining out publicity materials, the Commission undertakes some disseminative initiatives too. Advertisements are posted in the leading national dailies with messages against corruption. In collaboration with Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC), small messages to abstain from corruption, are mailed to the mobile phone users. Besides, one hundred ten thousand exercise books, 2,100 geometry boxes and 10,000 ruler-scales with on-cover slogans reading as- "Shall not commit any bad deeds- nor shall endure it", "Shall work fairly- shall build up the country together", "Shall think good about the country- shall abide by the rules", "Shall tell the truth- shall stand against the unfair and injustice", " Shall obey the laws- shall live with safety", " Pledge for patriotism-drive off the corruption", "None trusts a liar", "Don't laugh at the elders", were distributed among the students of 6th, 7th, 8th and 10th classes. Nearly 700,000 leaflets with similar slogans were also handed out among the students including the members of the Integrity Units.

Composition and Distribution of Booklets with Discourses against Corruption from Religious Points of Views

One of the most effective means against corruption is to trigger off the ethical and religious values. Relative to this, the traditional religious institutions can play major roles. In 2016, the Commission re-published the booklet containing religious discourses, titled as "The Extreme Consequence of Corruption", to be used by the Imams and other religious leaders. In denouncing the corruption, recitations and messages from the holy Al-Quran and also from this booklet are sermonized in course of the Friday prayer, The copies of this booklet have been dispatched to the offices of the Integrated Districts and to different mosques and religious organizations through Islamic Foundation, Bangladesh.. In this regard, the religious leaders particularly the Imams can contribute the most.

National and Global Partnership

In pursuing the inclusive approach, the Commission moves ahead with its endeavors to build up partnerships with the national and international organizations. Accordingly the Commission executed a Memorandum of Understanding with Bangladesh Girls Guides Association on 05 October 2016, with the purpose to widen and accelerate the Programmes under a Three-Year package of corruption preventive actions, and to effect mutual cooperation between Bangladesh Girls Guides Association and the Integrity Units which are composed of the

students of educational institutions. Dr. Md. Shamsul Arefin, Director General of ACC and Syeda Rehana Imam, National Commissioner, have signed the MoU on behalf of the Commission and of Bangladesh Girls Guides Association respectively. The areas of mutual cooperation, as identified in the MoU, are:

1. As part of celebration of the International Anti-Corruption Day on 9 December, the Anti-Corruption Commission and Bangladesh Girls Guide Association shall, on holding mutual discussions, assist each other according to their respective capacities and policies, in enhancing public awareness about the significance of the Day, implementing the corruption preventive programmes and promoting practices of ethics and integrity.
2. In joint collaboration, the Anti-Corruption Commission and Bangladesh Girls Guide Association shall integrate the youths of the Integrity Units at the local levels with the public awareness raising interventions launched against corruption in the Upazilas and Districts across the country, and shall also ensure proper implementation and monitoring of those interventions.
3. With objective to operate various anti-corruption agenda at local levels, the Anti Corruption Commission and Bangladesh Girls Guides Association will to jointly impart training to the members of the Integrity Units, the associate bodies of the CPCs which had been formed up with the inspiration of Bangladesh Girls Guides Association and the Commission itself, and the contents of the training will relate to ethics and morality, communication skills in anti-corruption drives, information technology, the Right to Information Act, gender development, human rights, climate change, good governance, etc.
4. Getting jointly associated with the Anti Corruption Commission and Bangladesh Girls Guides Association, the "Integrity Units" shall determine and eventually finalize the course contents, date, venue and list of participants for every training course.
5. For proper implementation of the Programmes under the MoU, the Anti Corruption Commission and Bangladesh Girls Guides Association shall nominate the "Focal Point" on behalf of their own organization to manage the Programmes like training, public awareness raising, integrity practices, fostering moral values, inculcating honesty and spirit of dedication.
6. Organizing debate contests, cartoon and essay competitions, seminars, symposiums, workshops, consultative meetings, discussion meetings, street-meetings, human-chains, road shows, cultural functions, etc. against corruption, through the members of the Integrity Units with joint concurrence of the Anti Corruption Commission and Bangladesh Girls Guides Association.

Pursuing the same way, the Anti Corruption Commission entered into another Memorandum of Understanding with Bangladesh Scouts on 17 November 2016, with the purpose to expand and hasten the Programmes under Three-Year package of corruption preventive interventions, and to extend mutual cooperation between Bangladesh Scouts and the Integrity Units which comprised the students of educational institutions. Dr. Md. Shamsul Arefin, Director General of ACC and Arshadul Mokaddis, Director (in-charge), have signed the MoU on behalf of the Commission and of Bangladesh Scouts respectively.

During last year, the Anti Corruption Commission signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Transparency International Bangladesh (TIB) also for exchange of cooperation in respect to anti-corruption Programmes. In joint efforts with TIB, the Commission implements Programmes including celebration of International Anti-Corruption Day, organizing Information Fair, Public Hearing, Seminar-Symposium, etc. To go further ahead with its inclusive approaches, the Commission is actively considering to build up associations of partnership with Academy of Arts, World-Literature Centre and other socio-cultural organizations.

Commission's Relevance to International Development Agencies

1. Under financial assistance of German Development Cooperation Agency- GIZ and in its joint collaboration with the Law and Justice Division of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, implementation of a project titled "Justice Reform and Corruption Prevention" is under way in five districts. A One-Year



Action Plan has been drawn up as part of the "Strategic Action Plan" for prevention of corruption, under Technical Assistance of German Development Cooperation Agency- GIZ.

2. World Bank, JICA and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) have extended their Technical Assistance to promote Public Hearings and other allied interventions.
3. With the objective of digitalizing the functionalities of the Commissions, implementation of a Technical Project worth US\$ 800,000.00 funded by Asian Development Bank, has got on to the final phase.

Observance of Corruption Prevention Week

With a view to bring in ore dynamism and vivacity in the corruption preventive activities , the Commission since 2011 annually observes "Corruption Prevention Week" during the period commencing from 26 March and ending by 01 April. To celebrate the "Corruption Prevention Week-2016", befitting programmes are drawn up and executed centrally and at field levels. The theme of the "Corruption Prevention Week-2016" was captioned as "Take an oath of patriotism, say bye to Corruption". The 26th March dawns with floral bouquet laid down at the National Martyr's Monument by the team of ACC led by the Chairman. The events of the Programme comprised dissemination of messages against corruption through mobile phones, week-long exhibition of derisive cartoons and posters at ACC's Headquarters, building human chains and mob-shows with contra-corruption banners and posters in hands, cultural functions, documentary films shows, poster-making competitions, talk-shows in TV channels, sermonizing against corruption during Juma-Prayer and organizing the Convention of Integrity Units at Dhaka. As apart, one Seminar titled as " Role of Social Movement to Combat and Prevent Corruption" was also organized at ACC's Headquarters. In the Seminar chaired by Mr. Iqbal Mahmood, Chaiman of the Commission, Dr. Anisuzzaman, Professor Emeritus of Dhaka University delivers his speech as the Chief Guest and Professor Dr. Salauddin M Aminuzzaman presents the key-note article. The leaders of the major political parties, government officials, representative members of the Civil Society, the media personalities also speak out in the Seminar. Worth noting that the programmes for the Corruption Prevention Week were observed at the levels of all the districts, upazilas, cities and metropolitan cities including Dhaka. The higher officials of the Commission make their presences in these programmes held at grass-root levels.

Foundation Anniversary of the Commission

In adherence to provisions of the Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2004, the Independent Anti-Corruption Commission was founded on November 21, 2004. Since 2012, the custom of celebrating the Foundation Anniversary of the Commission has got to take place. Because it was on the aforesaid day that the formal journey of the Commission set in. On the occasion of celebrating the Foundation Anniversary of the Commission, Programmes are chartered out and properly observed both centrally and at field levels. On the advent of the day of 21st November of 2016, Mr. Iqbal Mahmood, Chairman of the Commission, together with its couple of Commissioners- Dr. Nasiruddin Ahmed and A F M Aminul Islam, hoisted the national flag and that of the Commission to mark an auspicious start-off. Later on, along the site of the street in front of the ACC 's Head Office, the Commission's Chairman- Mr. Iqbal Mahmood inaugurated the Day by freeing a pigeon, the symbol of peace, and releasing a host of balloons off to the sky. He also conducted the oath-takings by the officers and staff members of the Commission in the Auditorium of National Song and Dance under the Academy of Arts, Dhaka. In a discussion meeting held over there, Professor Abdullah Abu Sayeed, a distinguished educationist, the Founder and Chief Executive of World-Literature Center, Dhaka, presented his speech as the Chief Guest, terming the corrupt persons as unbridled, daring , shameless and desperate.

On the occasion of the Foundation Anniversary, all the Divisional offices and the offices of the Integrated Districts also, as part of local Programmes, hoisted the national and the ACC's flags on chanting the national anthem. In every Divisional office, the Director and in every office of the Integrated Districts, the Deputy Director conducted the oath-takings of all the officers and the staff concerned.

Promoting Relations with the Media

The Anti-Corruption Commission looks upon the media as a support partner. The Commission promptly and truthfully provides the media with information about its performances. The Commission regularly discloses its

relevant information by means of Press Release, Press Briefing, Press Conference, etc. Moreover, the Commission has formally and informally built up harmonious relations with the media. The Commission is resolutely committed to ensure free flow of information.

Dudak Media Award 2016

With a view to encouraging any sort of investigative and creative media reporting, the Anti-Corruption Commission has introduced "Dudak Media Award". Every year a total of six journalists are awarded in two categories. The Commission gives out these awards in compliance with the recommendations of the Jury Board constituted with eminent Journalists of the country. In 2016, "Dudak Media Awards" were given to five journalists belonging to print and electronic media. Amid the presence of the Members of the Jury Board, the Chairman of the Anti-Corruption Commission rewarded the respected recipients of "Dudak Media Awards".

International Anti-Corruption Day

Since 2007- the year Bangladesh acceded to the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) in, the Commission annually celebrates the International Anti-Corruption Day. Series of Programmes aptly befitting the occasion were implemented in 2016 both centrally and at field levels. That year, the theme of International Anti-Corruption Day was set as "Let Us Unite Against Corruption". Dr. Nasuruddin Ahmed, the Commissioner and Chairman-in-Charge of the Commission, inaugurated the Day by releasing the pigeon, the symbol of peace, and a set of balloons. To commemorate the day, a discussion meeting was also organized in the National Theater Auditorium of the Academy of Arts. Held with Dr. Nasiruddin Ahmed in the chair, the meeting is also attended by Dr. Mohammad Farsh Uddin, former Governor of Bangladesh Bank and the President of the Trustees of East West University, as the Chief Guest. Mr. A F M Aminul Islam, Commissioner (Investigation) and Mr. Sudipta Mukerjee, Country Director of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), spoke on the occasion as Special Guests. With supports by the Corruption Prevention Committees and Integrity Units, and in conformance with the central agenda of Programmes, events like building Human Chains, discussions meetings, exhibitions of documentary films and other similar anti-corruption Programmes were observed throughout the country by the Commission's Divisional offices of Chittagong, Rajshahi, Sylhet, Barisal, and Khulna as well as by the offices of its 22 Integrated Districts.



4 Chapter

Public Hearing to Prevent Corruption

4.1 Public Hearing to Prevent Corruption

4.2 Statistics of Public Hearings Organized by ACC

Public Hearing to Prevent Corruption

4.1 Public Hearing:

4.1.1. Public Hearing to Prevent Corruption

Introduction :

Public Hearing is used as a major tool of transparency and accountability in respect to the performance of the officers working particularly at local levels. In 2016, the Commission conducted 30 Public Hearings in different districts across the country. The Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) embarked on conducting Public Hearing since 2014. The observably massive participation of members of the citizenry in the Public Hearings and their tremendous support, encouraged the Commission to organize such sort of Hearings increasingly. Currently the Commission carries out the program of Public Hearing with technical supports of World Bank, GIZ and JICA as well as with its own funding. In 2016, concurrently with organizing Public Hearings, follow-up hearings on those held before were also conducted. The popular voice to reduce irregularities and harassments, is getting stridently heard through Public Hearings.

First, in accordance with the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, the prime obligation of the State is to provide the basic supports for the citizens to live with. Secondly, the Article-13 of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) underpins the importance of participation of the Society (Civil Society, NGOs, Media, etc.) in preventing corruption, procuring information and reporting. Thirdly, the pledge to deliver the public services to the citizens, has been spelled out in the National Integrity Strategy, 2012 as approved by the government. Fourthly, in the neighboring countries- India and Nepal, the public hearing on public service delivery has turned to be powerful working tool. Worth noting that the central theme of the 7th Five Year Plan is empowering the citizens, which is possible by means of applying Public Hearing and other social responsibility mechanisms.

4.1.2 Objectives of Public Hearing

- To directly listen to the complaints/grievances raised by the service seeking citizens, and to get these settled off by the service providing offices/agencies;
- To improve in every public office, the quality of services deliverable to the citizens in compliance with the Citizen Charter;
- ☐ ➤ Building public awareness about Rights of the Citizens;
- ☐ ➤ To identify the sources of irregularities and corruption.

4.1.3 Theoretical framework of Public Hearing

Basically, the structure of Social Responsibility as enunciated in the Global Development Report-2004 of World Bank, has been used as the theoretical framework of Public Hearing. In accordance with this structure, what are needed to go along the pathway of service delivery are: (1) the strong voice of the Citizenry in the decision making process with the policy makers (2) monitoring (Citizen power) the service delivery activities of the service providers, by the citizens, and (3) evolving motivational structures by the policy makers, for the service providers. The importance of the accountability direct to the citizens, has been highlighted through Public Hearing (short focus of accountability).

Legal framework of Public Hearing

4.1.4 Provisions of the Constitution

- The Article 20 (2) states, "The State shall endeavour to create conditions in which, as a general principle, persons shall not be able to enjoy unearned incomes,"
- The Article 21 (2) provides "Every person in the service of the Republic has a duty to strive at all times to serve the people".

4.2 The National Integrity Strategy, 2012

4.3 The relevant sections of the Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2004.

4.4 Two Office Memorandums of Cabinet Division issued on June 1 and June 5, 2014.

4.1.5 Conducting the Proceedings of Public Hearing

The Public Hearing is a one of the effective means to deepen the trust between the service seeking populace and the employees of the Republic engaged in providing public service delivery. All powers in the Republic, as the Article 7 (1) of the Constitution articulates, belong to the people. Hence what is urgently needed is to eradicate all forms of harassments and irregularities suffered while seeking the public services. Remaining present in each of the Public Hearings, the Chairman himself or any Commissioner of the Commission observes the proceedings and announces instant decisions to resolve the problems raised over there. The Commission has meanwhile formulated the Policy pertaining to conducting the Public Hearing. On reviewing the public hearings, it transpires that the common people are not well aware of the public service receiving process, and simultaneously the public servants concerned are also found not rendering the services at right times and thereby deprive the citizens of their right to services. Through the public hearings many problems get instantly solved out on one hand, and on the other, identifying the sources of irregularities and corruption, and determining their nature and extent, multiple strategic approaches for prevention of corruption can also be applied. In this regard, the higher authorities of the government offices are extending continued cooperation to the Commission. Some instructional highlights of the Policy are as stated below:

- a. Listening to the complaints /grievances of the service seekers and also about the service quality of all Upazila and District offices including the District/Upazila Hospitals, land offices and registration offices.
- b. Initiatives for disposals in pursuit of legitimate procedures.
- c. Finding out effective mechanisms, and ensuring their implementation, for prevention of corruption.
- d. In case of any complaints to be lodged against any of the government offices located at district/upazilas, the proof(s), if any, in support of the complaints shall need to be adduced.
- e. After the end of the Public Hearing, the Corruption Prevention Committee shall present the proceedings of the event to the local office of the Commission.
- e. No false, vexatious and humiliating complaint intended to demean anyone, can be lodged. Legal actions will be taken against the person raising false complaint.
- f. The Corruption Prevention Committee will play the central role of the Public Hearing. The Deputy Commissioner/ Upazila Nirbahi Officer or a suitable official shall attend and act as a moderator. The local office of the Commission, shall organize the Public Hearing with support from the Corruption Prevention Committee. From the Commission's Head Office, the Chairman, any Commissioner, the Secretary or the official not below the rank of Director General, may attend the Public Hearing as the Chief Guest.
- g. The Public Hearing will be an open forum for the local elites, public service takers, representatives from civil society and media, law practitioners, NGOs and other interested personalities, to attend. The official of the integrated district office of the Anti-Corruption Commission may, if necessity arises, invite the appropriate personalities by letters or telephone, to attend. In this regard, steps may be taken in consultation with the Corruption Prevention Committee. The Public Hearing shall also be accessible to the Members of the Parliament, the Mayor, Upazila Chairman, city Commissioners, ward Commissioners and other public representatives. In case the public representatives seem interests to attend the Public Hearing, they may also be invited.



4.1.6 Expected Results from Public Hearing

- ♦ ❷ Building a relational bridge between the local administrations and the people;
- ♦ ❷ Public awareness about the rules and procedures related to disposal of public services;
- ♦ ❷ Transparency and Accountability in the performances of government offices;
- ♦ ❷ Prompt disposal of problems on listening direct to the grievances of the service seeking citizens;
- ♦ ❷ Improvement of service delivery system;
- ♦ ❷ Developing critical masses through public awareness against Corruption;
- ♦ ❷ Conceive about sources and nature of corruption;
- ♦ ❷ Making the officers aware of their own responsibilities;
- ♦ ❷ Taking legal actions on receiving the specific complaints of corruption.

According to the Constitution, every person in the service of the Republic has a duty to strive at all times to serve the people. The Public Hearing as a means of social responsibility facilitates the discharge of such duties. Aiming at transforming every local government office into an accountable organization, the Commission has kept on conducting Public Hearing. Resulting from Public Hearing held regularly, and from its follow-ups, many a problem gets solved out. The Commission strongly pursues up executions of the decisions arrived at the Public Hearings, and also keeps monitoring intensively.

4.2 Statistics of Public Hearings organized by ACC

In 2016, the Commission organized, and held Public Hearings with as many as 30 government offices on existing states and status of public service deliveries, which include the Capital Development Authority (RAJUK), Bangladesh Road Transport Authority (BRTA), Department of Passports and Immigration, Upazila Land Office, Settlement Office, Office of Sub-Registrar, Rural Electrification Society (Samitee), Upazila Health and Family Welfare Office, Upazila Accounts Office, Office of Upazila Project Implementations Officer, Upazila Cooperative and Social Welfare Office, Upazila Primary Education Office, Upazila Secondary Education Office, Upazila Department of Public Health and Engineering, Upazila Department of Youth Development, Upazila Department of Local Government, Upazila Department of Agricultural Extension and Bangladesh Rural Development Board. Through these Public Hearings, the Commission could well perceive the overall scenario of corruption at grass-root level. The common people, while on seeking public services, suffer from lots of harassment at grass-root level. In all the Public Hearings, the Commission poses stern warnings against the service providing officials concerned, and some of the problems are instantly resolved.

The Commission conducted in 2016 the follow-up Public Hearing on issues concerning the Capital Development Authority (RAJUK). Resultantly, during this Hearing some grievances are well redressed, and some will be settled off soon. During 2017, the Commission is set to hold follow-up Public Hearing in Muktagasa of Mymensingh, Savar of Dhaka and Chokoria Upazila of Chittagong. Besides, in joint collaboration between TIB and ACC, one Research on Public Hearing will be carried out in this year. In the upcoming year (2017), the Commission shall endeavor to conduct at least 3 Public Hearings at different district and upazila levels.

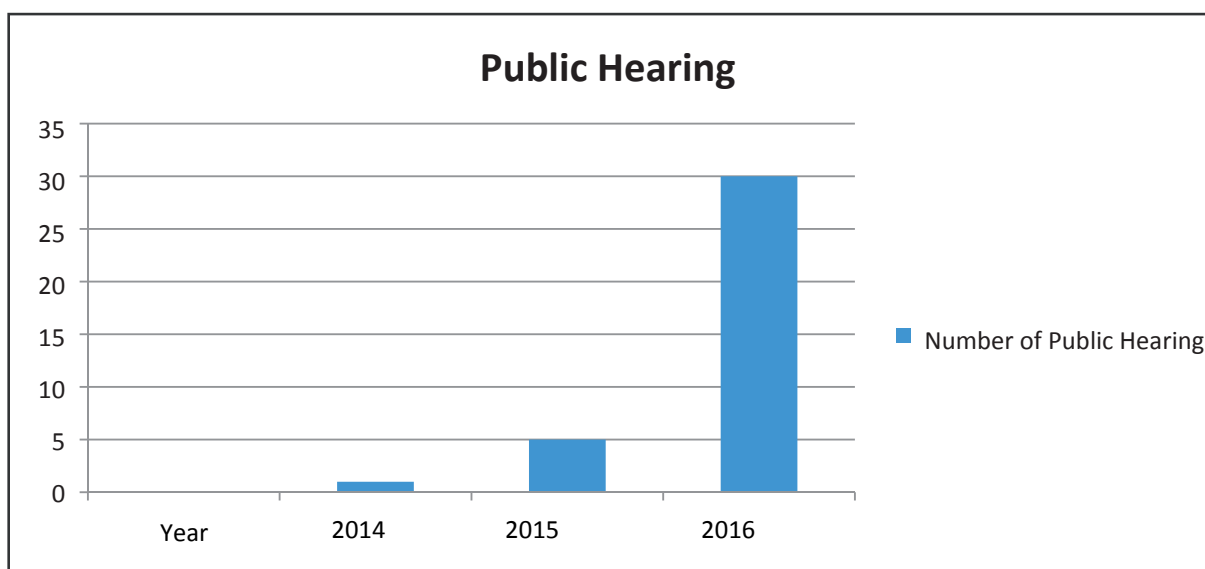
The comparative statistics of Public Hearings held during three preceding years (2014, 2015 and 2016) are shown below under the Table No 27 and Figure No 22



Table 27: The Comparative statistics of Public Hearings held in 2014, 2015 and 2016

Year	Number of Public Hearings
2014	01
2015	05
2016	30

Figure 22 : Public Hearing Organized by ACC during 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively





5 Chapter

Information Management of the Commission

5.1 Information Management of the Commission

Information Management of the Commission

5.1. Information Management of the Commission

5.1.1 Anti-Corruption Commission and the Right to Information Act

In the Constitution of Bangladesh, the freedom of thought, conscience and of speech is recognized as one of the Fundamental Rights. The right to information is inextricably related to the freedom of thought, conscience and of speech. The ACC has been working for implementation of the Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2009, with a view to ensure free flow of and the people's right to, information. In response to citizens' demands and in compliance with the Information Disclosure Policy, 2011 formulated on requirement by the RTI Act, 2009, the Commission continues providing information accordingly, In addition to providing information on demand, does also continue with proactive disclosure of information. According to the Information Disclosure Policy, 2011, any memorandum published pertaining to the composition, structure and activities of the Commission, books, statistics, log books, Orders, Notifications, deeds, specimen, letters, reports, financial statements, project proposals, audios, videos -all these have been defined as "information".

Aligned with this Policy, the information about the Commission are divided into four categories:

- ☐ a) ☐ Voluntary information (the Commission shall disclose those information proactively);
- ☐ b) ☐ Providing information on demand;
- ☐ c) ☐ Providing partial information on demand;
- ☐ d) ☐ Other information of which disclosure or delivery are not compulsory.

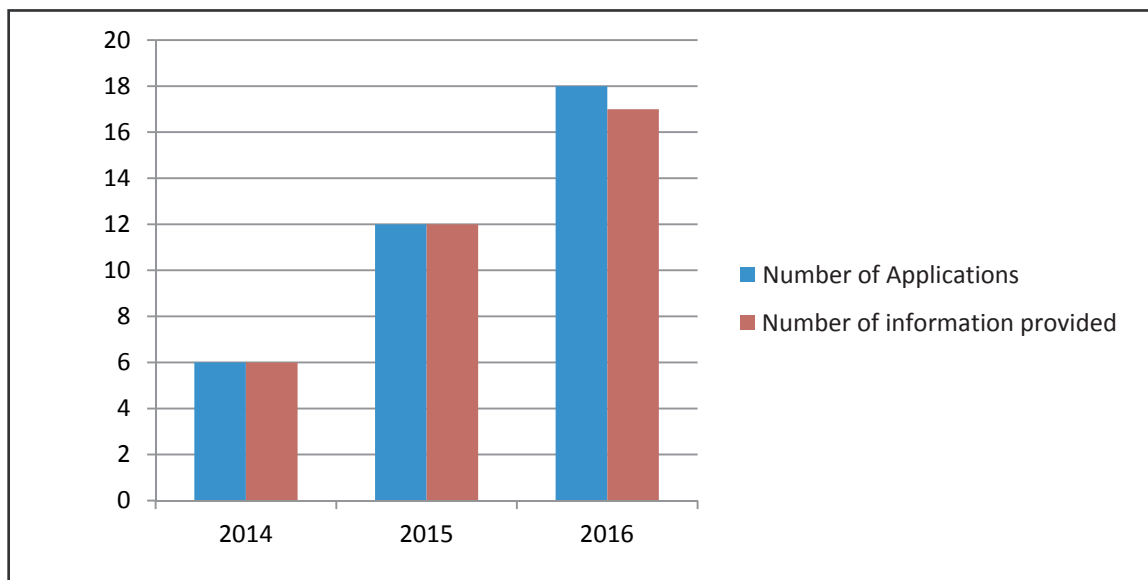
The Public Relations Officer in the Headquarters, the Directors within their own jurisdictions of five Divisional Offices and the Deputy Directors within their jurisdictions of 22 Integrated Offices are holding the responsibilities to provide information in consideration of the natures of the Citizens' demands. As legally empowered by the RTI Act, any citizen can apply to the Commission seeking information, in prescribed formats or in plain white papers. The applications must be responded to, within the stipulated timeline. Abstaining from providing the information without any valid reasons, will amount to "Misconduct", and accordingly actions shall be taken against him/her under the Anti-Corruption Commission (Employees) Service Rules, 2008. In 2016, the Commission has catered to the demands of every citizen who applied for information under the RTI Act, 2009. In 2016, a total of 18 citizens applied for information under the RTI Act. As of 31 December, 2016, information against 17 applications, were provided to the citizens concerned saving only one that remained under process till that date.

Table 28 : Statistics set out below about applications submitted to the Commission and information provided during 2014, 2015 and 2016

Year	Number of Applications seeking information	Number of information provided
2014	06	06
2015	12	12
2016	18	17



Figure 23: Graphical representation of statistics shown below about applications submitted to the Commission and information provided during 2014, 2015 and 2016





6 Chapter

Way Forward

6.1 The Action plans of the Commission

Way Forward:

6.1 The Action plans of the Commission

Introduction

In overcoming the multiple barriers-both internal and international, Bangladesh persistently holds up its trend of economic growth. The average GDP growth through preceding 6 years accounts to 6.2%. The growth of GDP during FY 2015-2016 rises to 7.05%. The national per capita income in the same financial year increases by US\$ 150.00 raising the total to US\$ 1,466.00. Such trend, as expected, will largely contribute to elevate Bangladesh to the status of a middle income country. The dreadful crime called corruption is dampening this pace of economic advancement of the country. The Anti-Corruption Commission is the State organization which is legally mandated to combat corruption. During 2016, the performances of the Anti-Corruption Commission were widely acclaimed by the media and the civil society concerned. Nevertheless, the Commission on its own initiatives has identified some weaknesses so as to achieve more successes. If the Government, the Commission and other agencies concerned can go in concerted efforts, the Anti-Corruption Commission can operate as a more effective organization to combat, prevent and control corruption. The following measures, therefore, may be taken into account by the Commission to earn more successes.

6.1.1 Formulation and Implementation of Strategic Action Plan

In 2016, the Commission adopted a decision to formulate the Control and Prevention of Corruption Policy. In line with this decision, the Commission successively held series of consultations with all concerned including the civil society, media, University teachers, government officials, NGOs and the donor agencies. Accordingly a Five Year Strategic Action Plan has been finalized. Besides, an Action Plan for the year of 2017 has also been drawn up. Proper implementation of the Action Plan may, as the Commission strongly believes, bring in significant changes in respect of control and prevention of corruption, Worth noting that the German based Development Cooperation Agency, GIZ, has extended technical assistance in formulation of these Action Plans.

6.1.2 Training

Training helps the officers /staff enhance their capacity, skills and efficiency in performing their jobs effectively. In undergoing the training the officers can avail of the opportunities to sharpen and deepen their talents and outlooks. Corruption is such a type of crime that constantly changes its dimension and nature. There is no alternative to training which can contribute to strengthen the officers with practical know-how about various service delivery systems of the State along with relevant technology to combat such sort of crimes. In view of that, the Commission is paying attention to providing training to the officers/ staff, prosecutors, lawyers of the Commission and the journalists both at home and abroad to equip them with increased skills and efficiency in identifying sources of corruption, conducting enquiries and preventing corruption.

6.1.3 Automation

As effective means to curb and prevent corruption, the optimal utilization of Information Technology (IT) is globally recognized. The Commission has ventured on performing all of its official functions under automated control systems. Final rounds of discussions are going on with the Government and the donor agencies. The IT shall be harnessed to digitally record all the information about the consecutive activities of the Commission and also to make proper use of those information. Moreover, the Commission mulls over utilization of IT in holding enquiries and investigations into various allegations, which will help enhance more credibility of the enquiries/investigations conducted as such. To trace out the locations and activities of the alleged offenders, initiatives will be undertaken to set up in ACC a "Tracking Equipment Unit" of its own, built on modern technology. In considering the allegation as a basic source to facilitate control of corruption, and so as to ensure use of IT in receiving allegations, the Commission goes for installing a hotline, to be numbered as "106".The hotline is expected to get into operation in 2017. This hot line, if goes on operation, may lead to usher in positive changes in the Grievance Redress System (GRS) of the Commission. The Commission intends to go for

up-gradation of digital database system, constructing interactive website, introducing e-filing , e-procurement and automation of monitoring systems for enquiries and investigations.

With the objective to implementing all these programs in phases, one technical assistance project worth US\$ 800,000.00, to be funded by Asian Development Bank, is underway. Could all the activities of the Commission be executed through automation system, the transparency of the Commission itself will , as are expected, become more apparent.

6.1.4 Developing Public Relations

Without public supports, any effort against corruption is destined to meet with failure. On keeping that in view, the Commission is engaged to build up inclusive relations with the common people, the civil society and the media, and to integrate them with its struggle against corruption. There is no alternative to gaining popular trust in respect of public relations. The media plays a key role in any State to help the best practices evolve out as such. The ACC takes to use of various tools and techniques of public relations. The Commission quite expeditiously feeds the media with all information about its endeavors undertaken to combat and prevent corruption. Moreover, the full Commission regularly organizes Press Briefing and discloses all about its activities, operational strategy and future plans of actions, for public intimations. The Commission timely and truthfully intimates the media about every event. Such moves for bridging with the people will continue to get going.

6.1.5 Ensuring adequate infrastructures

The Commission, though a statutory body, does not adequately possess infrastructures to carry out its functions efficiently. Most of the district offices are operating in rented buildings. The district offices are, therefore, suffering from multiple problems- the officers and the support staff are working in very narrowly squeezed up spaces. Grave concerns about security of information pervade most of the rented district offices. The Commission places special importance on this issue. Out of 64 districts, the ACC has got field offices in 22 districts, of which only one office exists in its own building. The Commission has planned to construct own buildings to accommodate its every offices. If done with requisite infrastructures in places, it could be possible to ensure better safety.

6.1.6 Ensuring Transparency

The Commission prefers to pursue the legal procedures as specified by the Rules, and carry out its all activities within the time lines. The Commission is pledge-bound to ensure transparency and accountability of its own doings. Prompted by that the ACC shall finalize and bring out the job specifications for all of its staff members. The enquiries and investigations are being monitored under strong surveillance that will be strengthened in effect during the coming days. Effective measures will be adopted to provide the officers and the support staff with motivational incentives, risk allowances, rationing system, etc.

6.1.7 Formation of Intelligence Unit

Accurate information is very significant for the sake of anti-corruption drives. The Commission holds the view that advance and truthful information can mostly be obtained through Intelligential watches. The Commission has therefore decided to set up an Intelligent Unit and accordingly is has been included in an Annual Action Plan. Actions will be initiated to formulate rules and regulations to put the Unit to operation, and will also attempt to prepare a comprehensive Operation Manual too.

6.1.8 Surveillance

Surveillance will be enhanced in the organizations which, as the public perception goes, are most prone to corruption., which may be useful to support anti-corruption interventions.

6.1.9 Formation of an "Arms Unit"

The Commission needs an "Arms Unit" for the sake of overall security including execution of arrests against the accused persons, ensuring security of "Hajatkhana" (abode for interim custody) and reducing the threats to safety of the officials.



6.1.10 Establishing a "Hajatkhana"

Similar to other law enforcing agencies, the Commission does also arrest the absconding accused persons, but lack of any "Hajatkhana" causes extreme inconveniences. So, in order to create facilities for temporary detention, the Commission will initiate to set up one "Arms Unit" in the Head Office and also in all the integrated district offices. Materialization of such initiatives will lessen the sufferings of the Commission at least to considerable degrees.

6.1.11 Strengthening the Prosecution Unit of the Commission

Under supervision and on its behalf of the Commission, the Prosecution Unit deals with the cases in the court. The Commission in the process can actively consider appointment or re-appointment of adequate number of expert lawyers and fixing up suitable and efficiency based remunerations/salaries for them. Alongside, measures can be undertaken to utilize a database in a bid to go for instant actions for obtaining the information as to how many cases are lying with individual lawyers, stages of the cases, specifics of the trial courts and overall current status of the cases. It is expected that in order for ensuring the accountability of the lawyers, the Prosecution Wing of the Commission can be strengthened, promoted to be more effective and accountable if the management and evaluation system and the existing policies can be improved and reformed.

6.1.12 Establishing Property Recovery Unit

If the offender dies during the judicial proceedings dealt by the ACC, the ACC can legally play stronger role to seize and maintain the property concerning the case under trial provided a separate Property Recovery Unit could be established in the Commission.

7 Chapter

Enhancing Institutional Capacity

- 7.1 Human Resource Management and Development
- 7.2 Budget Management of the Commission
- 7.3 Measures adopted to prevent internal corruption of ACC
- 7.4 Observations and Evaluation of the Commission's overall performances

Enhancing Institutional Capacity

7.1. Human Resource Management and Development

The officers and support staff at work in the Commission, and the Anti-Corruption Commission Act are the major instruments useful for implementation of the Commission's Action Plans. Accordingly the Commission attaches the highest importance to its human resources. The Commission holds the view that trainings both in-country and abroad, are very crucial to develop skills, mindset and attributive strength of the officers. Besides, there is no option better than enhancing the efficiency of the officers and the support staff which is critically needed to fight against the newly crafted corruptions including cyber crimes. Moreover, corruptions are assuming varying nature and features ensuing the roll-over of times. Accordingly the Commission has laid high importance on capacity development of its officers while formulating the operational strategy to control corruption. The human and financial resources and supply management of the Commission are looked after by its Administration Wing, which is divided into two branches- Administration and Establishment, and Finance and Accounts. The following responsibilities come under the purview of the Administration Wing:

1. Recruitment of officers and support staff, promotion, placement, deputation and visit/tour management;
2. Taking necessary lawful actions in disposal of departmental cases instituted against the officers and support staff of the ACC;
3. Putting up the proposed nominations of officers and support staff for training abroad;
4. Extending necessary secretarial support during the meetings of the Commission;
5. To conduct inspections of the sub-ordinate offices at least twice in a year, and submit the inspection reports to the Secretary of the Commission;
6. To supervise the overall security of the Commission, and maintain the infrastructures and development;
7. To procure, maintain and supply the necessary logistics for all the branches;
8. To control and implement all the programs regarding Information and Communication Technology.

7.1.1 Distributions of Human Resources for ACC's Headquarters and Field Offices

There is one organizational structure in place, as approved by the Government, that includes a workforce comprising 1073 officers and support staff (1264 including the supernumerary post) across the Commission's Headquarters, 6 Divisional Offices and 22 Integrated District Offices. The distribution of the ACC's total work force of human resources against the Headquarters, Divisional Offices and Integrated District Offices is shown below under Table 29.

**Table 29 :** Distribution of the ACC's Human Resources

Description of Posts	Numbers at Headquarters	Numbers at Field Offices		Total Posts
		Divisional Offices	Integrated District Offices	
2	3	4	5	6
Chairman	1	0	0	1
Commissioner	2	0	0	2
Secretary	1	0	0	1
Director General	6	0	0	6
Director	13	6	0	19
System Analyst	1	0	0	1
Deputy Director	59	0	22	81
Public Relations Officer	1	0	0	1
Prosecutor	10	0	0	10
Programmer/ Assistant System Analyst	1	0	0	1
Private Secretary	04	0	0	04
Assistant Director	68	0	65	133
Deputy Assistant Director	52	0	72	124
Court Inspector	0	0	21	21
Administrative Officer	1	0	0	1
Transport Officer	1	0	0	1
Accounts Officer	1	0	0	1
Assistant Inspector	0	0	130	130
Head Assistant	10	6	0	16
Stenographer- Computer Operator	10	0	0	10



Cataloguer/ Librarian	1	0	0	1
Accountant	2	6	0	8
Steno-Typist-cum- Computer Operator	16	6	0	22
Upper Assistant/ Assistant	23	0	22	45
Court Assistant	4	0	51	55
Cashier	2	0	0	2
Data Entry/ Control Operator	54	6	44	104
Receptionist-cum-Telephone Operator	2	0	0	2
Driver	21	6	22	49
Head Constable	3	0	0	3
Chief Security Guard	2	0	0	2
Dispatch Rider	2	0	0	2
Constable	155	12	195	362
Driver Constable	4	0	0	4
Security Gurad	7	6	0	13
Office Assistant	14	12	0	26
TOTAL	554	66	644	1264

7.1.2 Constructing own buildings at Divisional and District levels

To ensure, as part of institutional strengthening, the overall security of the Commission including its officers and support staff, the Commission has on principle decided to construct own buildings at Divisional and District levels. Keeping that end in view, few projects have been undertaken which are currently underway of implementation at different stages. In 2015, the Integrated District office building of Jessore was successfully completed at the cost of BDT 30,425,000.00. The Planning Commission has meanwhile approved the projects (July, 2015- June, 2017) for construction of the Integrated District office buildings of Noakhali and Hobiganj. The funds against these constructions projects worth BDT 127,247,000.00 have been released, and the implementation is going on. Similarly, approvals have already been accorded in 2016 for constructions of the Integrated District office buildings of Rangamati, Kustia, and Mymensingh. The related activities are going underway.

7.1.3. Measures undertaken for Capacity Enhancement of ACC's Officials/Support Staff

Prompted by the commitment to build up the envisioned happy and prosperous Golden Bengal and for transformation into a country -free from hunger and poverty as envisaged by Vision-2021 for its first phase, Bangladesh has risen to the status of a lower middle income country through successful implementation of Sixth Five Year Plan (2011-2015). With GDP raised above 7% as attributed to implementation of development programs during the period, and to alleviation of poverty exceeding the set target of MDG, Bangladesh is being globally acclaimed as a Role Model of Development. In order to accelerate the pace of development, it is possible to achieve 2% more of GDP provided corruption could be effectively prevented, that stands out as one of its major impediments. Aiming at building up transparent and accountable governance so as to ensure delivery of the best services to the citizens, as fruits of economic development, strengthening of the Anti-Corruption Commission has been set as one of the priorities of the government in the 7th Five Year Plan (2016-2020) toward prevention of corruption.

With a view to making the activities of the Commission more dynamic and effective, the Commission endeavors to ensure its transparency and accountability in addition to enhancing the capacity of its own workforce. The core strength of the ACC is the ACC Act, 2014 and its manpower. In 2016, concurrently with modernization of work environment, the Commission undertook a host of measures including training, seminars, symposiums, etc. for skills development of its personnel. The Commission in association with the Development Partners, has kept on taking institutional initiatives to avail of the training facilities both at home and abroad. Resultantly, a good number of officers and support staff have got the opportunities to undergo higher trainings in own as well as foreign countries. Moreover, one Technical Assistance project "Capacity Development of Anti-Corruption Commission" and one investment project " The Anti-Corruption Commission" are currently getting under process. Could this couple of projects be properly implemented, the capacity of the Commission will, as expected, rise to the aspired level.

In 2016, on own arrangements of the ACC and also with technical assistance of the associate agencies, the Commission imparted in-country training to 808 personnel of the Commission in 45 categories on Income Tax Ordinance-1984, Customs Act-1969, Investigating and Prosecuting Financial Crimes, the Annual Performance Agreement, Public Procurement Regulations, Case Preparation and Trial Skills Program, etc. The ACC underscores the need of capacity enhancement through foreign training. Besides, the Commission deposes its officials to participate in the short training courses organized by different government departments, private organizations and development partners as well.



7.1.4 Participation in International Training, Convention, Seminar and Workshop

The Commission keeps close liaison with the anti-corruption agencies and organizations of different countries of the world. It watches over the systems and processes that apparently make significant contribution to evolving best practices. The Commission keeps up taking part in experience sharing regional and international meetings, seminars, conferences, symposiums, etc.

Table 30 : Commission's Participation in several Regional and International Programs

Name of Training/ Meeting/ Seminar/ Workshop	Duration	Number of Participants	Name of Associate Organisation	Name of Country
Study visit	January 10-15, 2016	05	GIZ	Bhutan
Exposure visit (Study Tour) program on Monitoring & Evaluation of Revenue Mobilization and VAT System Improvement	January 25, 2016 to February 05, 2016	02	[SIRMPR: VIP (VAT Online Project)] of ERD	United Kingdom & Canada
Building Capacity to Use Research Evidence (BCURE) International Training of Trainers course	08- 10 February, 2016	01	Evidence For Policy Design center for International Development at Harvard University.	USA
Professional Development program under the project "Strengthening Government through Capacity Development of the BCS Cadre Officials	05.03.2016 to 20.03.2016	01	the ministry of public administration and sponsored by Japan Debt Cancellation Fund (JDCF).	USA
"Anti Money Laundering/Countering of Terrorist Financing Mutual exchange tour"	7-16 May 2016	01	Asia Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG).	Washington DC, USA
The Ninth IAACA Annual Conference and General Meeting	May 10-13, 2016	01	Anti-Corruption Commission	Tianjin, China.
KOICA's training program on "Asset Recovery Training Course"	May 30- June 12, 2016	01	KOICA	Korea
The IGC Growth Week 2016	1-3 June 2016	01	International Growth Centre (IGC)	London, UK
"Global Media Forum"	13-15 June 2016	01	GIZ	Bonn, Germany
The Seventh Session of the Implementation Review Group of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption	20-24 June 2016	03	Anti-Corruption Commission, Bangladesh	Vienna, Austria

Name of Training/ Meeting/ Seminar/ Workshop	Duration	Number of Participants	Name of Associate Organisation	Name of Country
The Dialogue Programme on Good Governance and Anti-Corruption	10-18 July 2016	01	JICA	Japan
The Executive Certificate Course for Strategic Management of Anti-Corruption Programme	August 08 to August 19, 2016	01	Malaysia Anti-Corruption Academy (MACA)	Malaysia
"Asia Pasific Group on Money Laundering (APG) "	05-08 September 2016	01	Anti-Corruption Commission	San Diego, California, USA
A dialogue with KPK, Indonesia on MoU between the two institutions and Study visit	13-20 September 2016	05	GIZ	KPK, Indonesia
The "World Forum for Media Development	18-23 September, 2016	02	GIZ	Jakarta, Indonesia
The meeting with anti-corruption team of UNODC Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific	20-21 October 2016	02	Anti-Corruption Commission, Bangladesh	Bangkok
The Issue-focused Training Course on "Criminal Justice Response to Corruption (J1604151)	October 09, 2016 to November 17, 2016	01	JICA	Japan
The "Asia-Pacific Law Enforcement Practitioners Network"	09-10 November 2016	01	ADB/OECD	Thumphu, Bhutan
The 17th International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC)	01-04 December 2016	01	Anti-Corruption Commission	Panama City, Panama
The 'MENAFATF/APG Joint Typologies and Capacity Building Workshop	28 November-01 December 2016	01	Anti-Corruption Commission	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia
The 'MENAFATF/APG Joint Typologies and Capacity Building Workshop	28 November-01 December 2016	02	APG	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia
'Inception Meeting of UNDP's Programme	24-25 November 2016		UNDP Bangladesh	Bangkok, Thailand



7.2. Budget Management of the Commission

The funding for the Commission is effected through the budgetary allocations of the government corresponding to its proposed requirements. The government makes a certain amount of financial allocation for the Commission to meet its expenses. Once the budget is approved, the Commission does not need to obtain any prior permission to utilize the allocated fund except the pre-auditing by the Comptroller and Auditor General. The Finance and Accounts branch of the Administration, Establishment and Finance Wing, supervises the operations related to funding and internal audit, and also carries out the procurements in compliance with the existing Public Procurement Rules. In a bid to ensuring transparency and accountability in the financial management, the Commission properly abides by all the financial and other relevant rules and regulations.

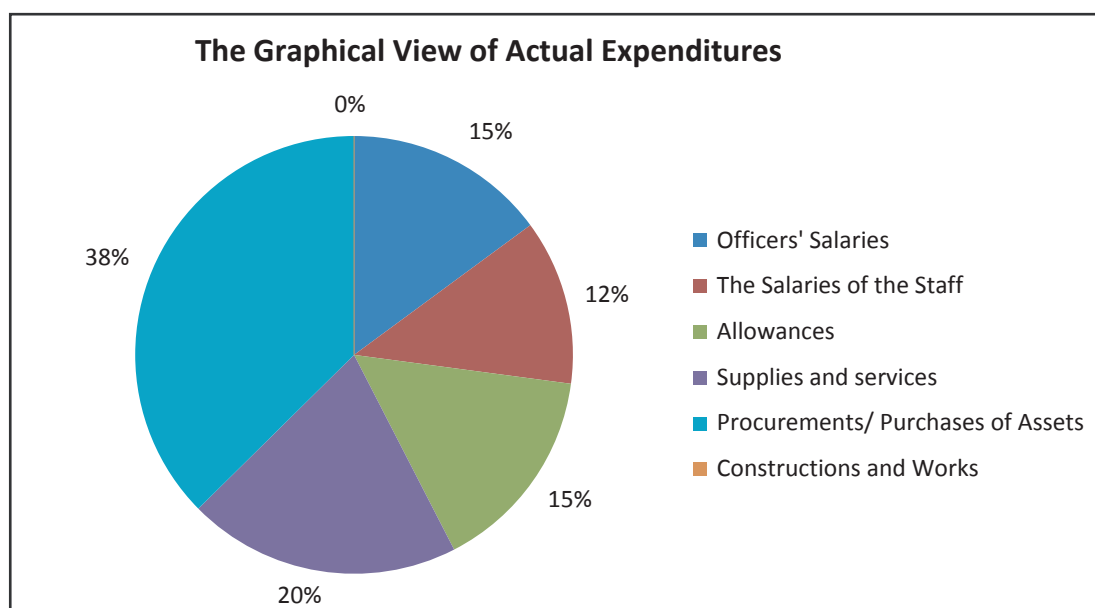
The allocations (Non-development and Development) for FY 2015-16 are shown under following Tables.

Table 31 : The allocations for FY 2015-2016 (in thousand Taka):

Financial Year	Non-Development	Development	Total	Revenue	Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6
2015 - 16	74,30,85	10,00	74,40,85	70,75,85	3,65,00

Table 32 : Financial classifications of Revenue and Capital Expenditures for FY 2015-2016 (in thousand Taka) :

Description		2015-2016	
Financial Code and Head		Allocation	Expenditure
Revenue	4501- Pay of Officers	15,00,00	13,61,34
Expenditures	4601- Pay of Staffs	13,50,00	11,14,18
	4700- Allowances	13,39,00	14,00,57
	4800- Supply and Service	20,11,35	18,41,45
	4900- Repair & maintenance	93,00	72,61
	6300- Retirement allowances & gratuities	5,72,50	10,50,92
	6681- Aggregate allocation	2,00,00	1,68,72
Total Revenue Expenditures		70,65,85	70,09,79
Capital Expenditures	6800- Procurement/ purchase of Assets	3,37,00	3,41,51
	7000- Constructions and Works	3,00	0
	7400- Loan & advance for Government employees	25,00	0
Total Capital Expenditures		3,65,00	3,41,51
Total Expenditures of ACC		74,30,85	73,51,30

**Figure 24 :** Actual Proportional Expenditure in FY 2015-2016

7.3. Measures adopted to prevent internal corruption of ACC

The Commission follows the principle of "Zero Tolerance" against the corruption by the own employees of the Commission. The Commission shall not bear any liability of moral turpitude of its any staff member. Any person whoever perpetrates any crime of corruption both within or without, must face the similar consequences. In conformance with Section 19 (1) of the ACC Act-2004, the Commission has constituted a permanent Internal Corruption Prevention Committee headed by the Chairman, with the purpose of monitoring, supervision, enquiry, investigating any complaints about corruption against any officer/ support staff of the ACC, and to recommend for taking legal and departmental actions against the corrupt staff member. In 2016, the Commission awarded major punishments to a couple of its officials and two of its support staff. The statement incorporating the numbers of departmental cases lodged against the officers of the ACC and the results is shown under Table 33.

Table 33 : Actions taken against the working personnel of ACC in 2016.

Descriptions	Numbers
Forward balance from previous year	12
Received in 2016	14
Total departmental cases in 2016	26
Total number of cases disposed off	46
Rigorous punishment	2
Minor punishment	2
Disposals otherwise	12



1. The rigorous punishments include removal from service, compulsory retirement and downgrading the pay-scale of the incumbents.
2. Minor punishments include Censure, getting the promotion or increment of pay held up for certain period, fixing the pay at the lowest grade of the time scale.

7.4. Observations and Evaluation of the Commission's overall performances

7.4.1. Observations of jobs accomplished

The Commission monitors its internal activities on the basis of internal reporting. Each Wing of the Commission's Head Office, the offices of the Divisional Directors and the offices of the Integrated Districts, are regularly inspected.

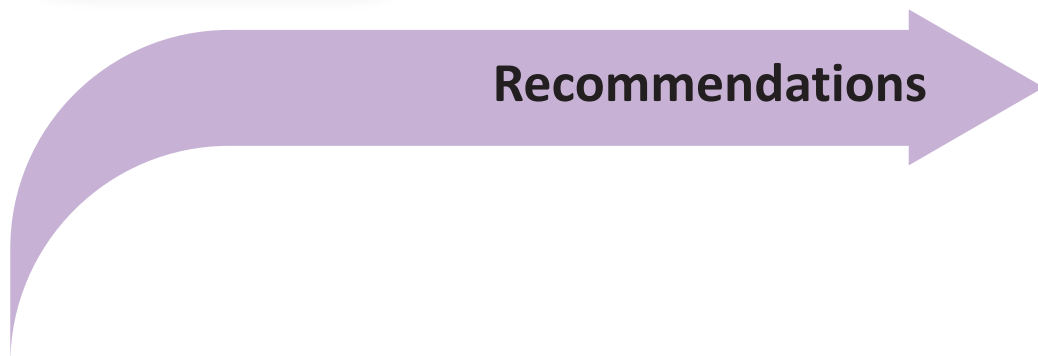
The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) branch internally monitors the completed activities. For inspections of the Divisional and Integrated District offices, two mechanisms are pursued- Short and Detailed Inspections. The Director Generals and the Directors of the Head Office carry out these inspections. In special cases, the two Commissioners hold inspections of the Wings of the Commission's Head Office and other offices as well. The Inspection branch regularly evaluates the Inspection Reports, and submit the findings to the Chairman. The information about the Inspections conducted during 2016 are shown under Table-34.

Table 34 : The Statistics about Inspections of Divisional and Integrated District Offices in 2016

Type of Inspection	Divisional Offices	Integrated District Offices
Number of Short Inspections	10	37
Number of Detailed Inspections	20	15
Total	30	52

In course of a Short Inspection, the inspecting officer observes and takes account of some records, notably- the actions undertaken by the officers and support staff, their regular attendance, complaints received, enquiries, cases under investigations, cases under trials, cash in accounts, safety measures, major shortcomings/problems, security, etc. They put forth their remarks and suggestions concerning all sorts of problem issues. The progresses of implementations of the suggestions thus given, are evaluated during the successive detailed inspections. In addition to elaborate scrutiny of the above noted issues, during the detailed Inspections, special importance is attached to office and personnel management. Of these are included: the office security, accommodations, maintenance of attendance, registers, job descriptions of the officers, evaluations of the jobs done by the support staff, various registers, monthly reports of the duties performed, etc. As part of monitoring the performance of the Head Quarters, the Commission weekly reviews the performances of every branches. On given date and time, the Director Generals report to the Chairman and present the updated information, and responds to the queries of the Commission. On reviewing the reports, the Commission provides necessary guide-lines to them.

8 Chapter



Recommendations

Undeniably true is that corruption is an extensive and sprawling phenomenon. Accordingly long-term and extensive action-plans are also needed to combat corruption. The Anti-Corruption Commission is working with that end kept in view. Alongside the long-term strategy, short-term measures can also play significant roles. To serve that purpose, some recommendations are set forth. The recommendations have been formulated in view of the organizations which are directly associated with delivery of public services. In featuring out the recommendations, the sources of corruption have also been focused on. Resultantly the authorities concerned will be able to easily control the sources that are attributable to expanse of corruption. In addition, it warrants the need for promoting national ethics and culture so as to develop a mental framework that can intensely detest corruption. It is stupendously difficult to resist corruption in a society where the corrupt persons are regarded and honored as "important persons". So it is the greatest challenge for the Commission to implant newer frame of social mentality. Though the Commission is the highest institution mandated to control corruption, but in true sense, control of corruption does concern all. Support and commitment from the political and social leaderships across the nation is a key pre-requisite for that. The Commission earnestly expects, the government shall look upon the recommendations as 'Must DOs' and undertake necessary measures accordingly.

01. Prevention of Corruption in Education Sector

Problems/ Sources of Corruption

Our review reveals that corruption in educational sector may be ascribed to deficiency in recruiting high-quality teachers through competitive examinations, lack of standardized teaching methodology, lack of any effective system to ensure transparency and accountability of the Managing Committees of the educational institutions, lack of transparency in expenditures of the fund fed with money realized from the students (as tuition and other fees) and non-availability of e-book versions of the text books. Moreover, no formal grievance redress system exists in respect to dispose the public and the students' complaints against some private universities/ private medical colleges, concerning admission of students, examinations and certificates. Nonetheless, if the government fails to take on visible actions against the private universities/ private medical colleges concerned, the corruption may assume alarming magnitude. The sub-standard and unregulated private institutions for higher education may eventually bring in suicidal consequences for the nation. This testifies to the necessity for more rigorous reviewing of the issue of awarding government permission in favor of establishing universities/ medical colleges in private sector.

As remedies to these problems, the following recommendations may be put to executions:

- a. ~~Formulating~~ A separate Public Service Commission may be set up so as to recruit the most qualified teachers through competitive examinations;
- b. ~~Formulating~~ Formulating a Policy to be applied to all educational institutions in private sector, to increase transparency of the money (tuition and other fees) realized from the students. As interim measures directives may be circulated to those institutions to transact all procurements of fees through banking system. All the well reputed institutions located at Division, District and Upazila cities, may be instructed to get their accounts regularly audited by professional audit firms;
- c. ~~Formulating~~ An "Educational Institutions and their Qualities Oversight Committee" or "Citizen Committee with a view to improving the quality of education" may be constituted comprising the local public representatives, celebrity personalities from the civil society and the Deputy Commissioners concerned;
- d. ~~Formulating~~ Preparing and uploading e-book versions of all types of text books to the website of NCTB
- e. ~~Formulating~~ Adding one chapter on ethical education, to the text books of every class, upgrading the existing chapters,

and organizing training and motivational programs for the teachers so that they can stand out before the learners as the role models of ethical values;

- f. To dispose of the public and students' complaints against some private universities/ private medical colleges, concerning admission of students, examinations and certificates, a "Regulatory Authority" for the Private Universities and Private Medical Colleges, may be constituted. Moreover, granting permissions for such types of institutions needs to be more rigid;
- g. During the period of public examinations, there should be provision for temporary shifts of the teachers to other institutions instead of the existing system allowing the students to shift to other educational institutions;
- h. The teachers of the government schools/colleges may be permanently absorbed against the staffing pattern of a particular education institution according to the given option so as to abolish the existing transfer system, or a transparent Transfer Policy may be formulated. Mentionable that as there is no transfer system in the private schools /colleges, one teacher can devote to his teaching profession since assumption of his job. Nevertheless, the very transfer system is causing proliferation of trading in corruption;
- i. Measures should immediately be taken to establish a Directorate of Secondary Education so as to ensure accountability in education and teachers management at the secondary level. More qualified officers should be placed at the field levels to raise efficiency and momentum at the primary and secondary levels. For the Divisional levels and against both structures, officers in the rank of joint Secretary should be posted out as gestures of decentralization. Resultantly many problems can be resolved at the field levels. The Divisional Commissioners currently transfer the Upazila Nirbahi Officers within the jurisdictions of their own Divisions. Such a system has been found worth effective;
- j. With a view to improving the quality of education the more investment is needed. And whether it may be examined how all the first class officials of the district and sub-district levels utilise for improving the quality of education.

02. Prevention of Corruption in Health Management

Problems/ Sources of Corruption

Various complaints of irregularities and corruptions are received/heard of, concerning a good number of doctors not turning up in the public hospitals right at time, lack of health insurance, inadequacy of medicines and medical equipment in the hospitals, doctors/nurses referring the patients to the clinics/hospitals where their own interests are involved, supplies of low quality medicines and equipment in the public hospitals, misbehavior by some doctors/nursing staff with the patients, etc.

As solutions to these problems, the following recommendations may be implemented:

- a. Specific Policy may be formulated stipulating on private practices and fixation of doctors' fees;
- b. Conducting public hearings regularly to put an end to the desperate misdeeds by the brokers in the public hospitals;
- c. Tendering may be introduced in procuring medicines and medical equipment;
- d. Health insurance policy for every citizen can be provided. The government may initiate to dispose the premium against such policy. The fund required for such premiums may be added up to the budgetary allocations made for the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, against the pay and allowances of the doctors, nurses and other employees of the department of health. This system can contribute to establish rights of the service seeking citizens in the public hospitals, and can also foster positive attitude of the physicians;
- e. In partial supersession of the existing transfer system the possibility of permanently absorbing the doctors on their options in the health centers/complexes /medical colleges of upazilas/districts concerned where they are working, may be mulled over;



- f. To ensure high quality treatment and health services for all citizens, specialist physicians may be posted to the Upazila and district hospitals;
- g. Long-term plans may be chartered out to provide motivational incentives to build up the careers of the young physicians- particularly to provide them training abroad. Memorandums of Understanding may be entered into, with countries under the area of South South Cooperation, including India, Malaysia, Australia and Thailand to provide long-term training and higher education. In this regard, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the Ministry of Public Administration and the Economic Relations Division may undertake concerted efforts.

03. Prevention of Corruption in Management of Law and Order

Problems/ Sources of Corruption

The major problems of this department are likely to include lack of time-line for lodging GDEs/cases with the police stations, no time-limits for investigation and submission of report, non-utilization of digital system for transparency in delivery of services, indifference to emphasizing on regular integrity practices among the police officials.

As remedial measures the following recommendations may be taken to executions:

- a. Provisions may be incorporated into the relevant laws imposing specific time-limits for GDEs/cases with the police stations, completion of investigation and submission of the report;
- b. Training programs on regular integrity practices may be organized for the police officers;
- c. To ease the processing of passports, the data-base of the criminals, as maintained by Special Branch (SB), may be made available for the Department of Passports and Immigration to share it online. Similarly, the same data-base may also be made available for the Ministry of Public Administration to share in case of police verifications as required for appointments against class-1 positions of BCS. What must be critically looked into, is whether any damage is caused to any person on plea of police verification just to serve one's vested interest or on silly ground. The reason, a police verification never guarantees for integrity of a person during his tenure of service. The necessity of this system is, therefore, apt to be reviewed. Dispensing with any police verifications, the officials are working in private sector and international organizations against very important positions. But these organizations emphasize much on ethical make-ups. This needs to be practiced in public sector too;
- d. The public awareness about the "Torture and Custodian Death (Prevention) Act-2013," may be raised, and proper enforcement of the Act should be ensured. A legal provision may be made to engage an Executive Magistrate may be engaged to probe into, if any breach of the law occurs;
- e. The "Direction of the Writing on Walls and Poster (Control) Act-2012, may be properly enforced, and Mobile Courts may also be conducted against the offence of pasting posters here and there indiscriminately;
- f. A comprehensive database of all the motor vehicles may be developed by BRTA, and that may be allowed to be shared by the traffic police authority as well;
- g. Appointment of the cadre officials (BCS Police) as Officer-in-Charge to the every Police Station may be considered.

04. Prevention of Corruption in Land Management by the Government

Problems/ Sources of Corruption

Many powerful persons- both local and non-local, have illegally grabbed the government lands as of Bangladesh Railway, Department of Forests and of almost all other government organizations, by fabricating forged documents or without holding any documents. They cause social imbalance and generate unrest by

raising unauthorized structures in the lands, trading legally or illegally, dealing in drugs, patronizing terrorism, extortions and other anti-social activities. All these stand as big obstacle against building a social system free from corruption. To resolve these problems, measures need to be taken urgently.

To address those problems, the following recommendations may be implemented:

- a. Necessary initiatives may be taken to develop a database on properties of Khas and lands;
- b. To establish permanent settlement offices in every district of the country, to conduct the land survey operations by permanent officers and support staff, and digitization of land management by use of modern information technology;
- c. The functions of the offices of sub-Registrar, Assistant Commissioner (land) and the Settlement office may be brought under one umbrella and may be coordinated under supervision of Assistant Commissioner (land). In this regard, the report of the Mueyed Committee may be reviewed again. The Registration Directorate needs to be put under the administrative purview of the Ministry of Land;
- d. The organizational capacity development of the office of Assistant Commissioner (land) is needed. Quarterly public hearings on mutation cases may be organized by the Deputy Commissioners;
- d. For the sake of sustainable development, the existing policy and system for protection of public water bodies and other properties, should be reviewed and new policies thereupon may be formulated;
- e. In considering the Hat- Bazars as a major source of government revenues, changes need to be brought in the existing Hat-Bazars management systems. Besides, the Ministry of Land may go for chartering out extensive plans so as to transform the Hat-Bazars into viable "Growth Centers";
- f. The current practice of receiving in cash the Land Development Tax/ service fees in the offices concerned with land management, should be stopped, and the provision instead should be made to deposit such tax/fees direct to the banks;
- g. To raise the public awareness about the Registration Act and its Rules, wider dissemination through media (Radio, Television, Newspapers, etc) may be arranged, and displaying the Citizen Charter in every office may be made mandatory. According to Section 79 of the Registration Act- 1908, all the information about the registration "fees" against the land of the service seekers and other relevant information may be exhibited in the Citizen Charter;
- h. The registration system may be brought under automation, and stern actions may be taken against the brokers so as to put an end to their dominating misdeeds.

05. Prevention of Corruption in National Board of Revenue

Problems/Sources of Corruption

The government loses revenues, and the people encounter harassments in certain cases, which may be imputed to persistence of ambiguity in H.T.S. (Harmonized Tariff Schedule) as used by the National Board of Revenue in their functional operations, public ignorance of laws, inadequacy of online service delivery systems, waivers of some goods by circulations of SROs, incomprehensibility of income tax and other forms, etc.

For solutions to these problems, the following recommendations may be realized:

- a. The income tax Forms may be simplified;
- b. The enactments/rules may be comprehensibly clarified;
- c. The revenues may be realized through automation systems;
- d. Tax may be imposed & collected by formulating law in compliance with the article 83 of the constitution and promulgation of SRO also be stopped.



06. Efficiency Development of the Department of Accounts and Audit

Problems/Sources of Corruption

The people are falling preys to corruption, which result from failure, so far, to bring the Chief Accounts Officer, Upazila Accounts Officer and other relevant officers of the Accounts Department under the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, under the purview of accountability so as to smooth disposal of the bills, deficiency of transparency in audit operations, greed to avail of some additional earnings during the approving process of pension and other sorts of bills, etc.

Aiming at solving these problems, the following recommendations may be materialized:

- a. The Chief Accounts Officer, Upazila Accounts Officer and other relevant officers of the Accounts Department under the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, need to be brought under the purview of accountability. That means, in cases of additional money paid against any bills, if the bills are not paid off as per rules, if any deviation/ financial irregularities come to light during subsequent auditing, the approving officer or the officer who issued the cheque, needs to be held accountable for that too. One sub-rule may be inserted into the existing Financial Rules to the effect that in case of over-payment, the officer who approved the bill and the person who received the bill will be held jointly liable;
- b. If a government official is transferred, prior to his making over the charge, a certificate like "No audit objection lies pending against him/her" may be arranged to be issued by the AG office, which can enhance transparency in government expenditures. Provisions may also be made before assuming the new office, to issue other Certificate to the effect that s/he has got no audit objection pending in the current office pertaining to withdrawal of his/her pays & allowances, and TA bills;
- c. In the office of district accounts officer, there is currently no official who belongs to cadre service. This constitutes another reason causing lack of accountability. It, therefore, warrants the need for officials from audit cadre, to be posted at the district level.

07. Prevention of Corruption in Public Works, Communications Sector, Government Constructions and Repairing Agencies

Problems/Sources of Corruption

- a. Owing to much of harassments to the clients by RAJUK on pleas of mutations and plan approvals, lack of plan books, no initiatives for construction of roads with concretes, purposive over-estimates of works- all these are causing massive abuse of public money. Moreover, the people suffer from lot of harassments as there is no grievance redress system to resolve the complaints raised against the Developers.

As remedies to these problems, the following recommendations may be implemented:

- a. The RAJUK's existing function of disposing mutation and approving the plan should be abolished. The AC (Land) may be entrusted with the function of such mutation too. As for plan, on designing model plans for plots of different dimensions one "Model Plan Book" should be prepared, and the RAJUK may be vested with the responsibilities to publish and sell the plan book in supersession of the existing practice of plan approvals. The people of Dhaka city desirous to build their houses may go for constructions in compliance with the Plan Book. The RAJUK may, however, may be put in charge of supervisions only;
- b. In case of building the highways, the roads with concretes may be constructed. One proviso should be incorporated into the Contract Rules to the effect that the Contractor Firm shall remain under obligation for 20 years to maintain the roads and highways constructed by it so as to induce the Contractor to use the best materials into the main structures and repair works;
- c. One provision may be inserted into the Procurement Act or Procurement Rules to spell out that any work-estimate prepared by own estimators of any government agency for constructions, must be counter

verified by a third party of specialized agency, and without such counter verification by the third party, no tender can be invited;

- d. No construction works can be implemented by the Contractors on arrear on advance payment. The culture of paying off the arrear bills should be shunned;
- e. A "Developer and Rental Agency Regulatory Authority" may be founded to resolve the public complaints/grievances raised against the Developers;
- f. As like the Real Estate agencies in housing sector, some "Rental Agencies" may be allowed to grow and operate in both public and private sectors authorizing them to perform, on behalf of the owners, the tasks of selecting the tenants, collecting the rentals of the houses and to get the houses vacated if needed by the owners. This shall encourage the professional house owners to come up with sound investments in housing sector.

08. Prevention of Corruption in the Financial Sector of the Government

Problems/Sources of Corruption

The expanse of corruption is on increase, which is caused by multiple factors notably- lack of proper evaluations of the rationales furnished immediately after commencement of the financial year by different ministries, divisions, agencies seeking additional allocations of fund, no opportunities for the poor to reschedule their loans, no justifications for the maximum limit of individual daily transactions in internal banking, high rate of registration fees/charges and lack of rationalizing the Policy regarding expenditures of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) fund.

To address these problems, the following recommendations may be put to executions:

- a. As on some occasions it becomes not possible for the Secretary of Finance Division, to examine and evaluate the "Rationale" of the ministries, divisions, agencies in favor of their demands for additional allocations of fund, one "Additional Budget Allocation Advisory Council" may be constituted which can ensure "value for money" with regard to government expenditures;
- b. Aiming at promoting social justice, a "Loan Reconciliation Board" headed by the Upazila Nirbahi Officer, may be set up in every Upazila, to write off the loan interests of the small and marginal loan recipients provided they are deemed to have suffered from scourges of damage;
- c. In order to accelerate the pace trade and commerce, the maximum ceiling of transactions in internal banking within the country, should be raised to BDT 2.00 (two) millions;
- d. Should totally annihilate the MLM companies/trading. In considering the act of defrauding the people with enticement of too much profit, a grave offense, provisions should be inserted into the relevant law(s) so as to hold summary trial and to award the highest punishment within one month by a special tribunal;
- e. Not fixing up prices of land, flat and other immovable properties, leaving the matter to the market mechanism. And should formulate a Policy to reduce the rate of registration fees/charges on land/flats and other immovable properties, down to an half. High rate of such fees/charges induce the people to take to corruption;
- f. Should formulate Rules or even a law, if necessity felt, to establish the "Value for Money" in respect to proper expenditures of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) fund.

09. Efficiency Development in Public Administration

Problems/Sources of Corruption

Efforts to promote Good governance in public administration get inhibited owing to some cardinal reasons, such as- debarring from direct applications by the government servants working in Bangladesh, for going abroad on skills migration, not issuing the experience certificates instantly by the authorities on demand,



continuation of traditional system of file processing as means to dispose the secretariat businesses, no placement of the efficient officers according to their specialized knowledge, no examinations system introduced for promotion, no measures for simplifying the rules and regulations, no proper implementation of rules for delegation of powers, etc. and the scope of corruption is being created.

As remedial measures to these problems, the following recommendations may be implemented:

- a. Legal provisions may be made or new provision may be inserted allowing the government servants working in Bangladesh, to submit applications directly for going abroad on skills migration, and to enable the authorities concerned to issue the experience certificates instantly on demand of the incumbent;
- b. In supersession of the existing traditional system of file processing to dispose the businesses of the Secretariat, the ministries/divisions/agencies may dispose of their pending jobs through meetings to be held twice a week. New instructions may be added to the Secretariat Instructions providing that if any issues are found pending till the last day of the week, the authorities concerned will be held liable. The most needed are to ensure that the delegations of financial and administrative powers are properly complied with, and to build up the work environment and trust conducive to performing with sheer responsibility. To raise leadership and dynamism in the government performance, motivational incentives are necessary for the officers possessing the qualities of integrity and arduousness. The most significant motivation for them may be assuring that they do not fall victims to sufferings on account of their dedicated performances;
- c. To reconstitute the Superior Selection Board (SSB) of the Cabinet Division, the Secretary, Public Service Commission may be included as members in replacing the Comptroller and Auditor General (as the Secretary, Finance Division, is already there to represent the same Ministry);
- d. Emphasis should be laid on merit-based and predictable Civil Service System. In case any officer belonging to Civil Service could not be promoted s/he must be allowed to know about the reason. This will engender trust in Civil Service Management and to leadership building in the Civil Service;
- e. Examinations system may be introduced to screen out for promotions at every level;
- f. The system of compensations to be paid to the aggrieved clients for unusual delayed services by the service providing agencies, may be introduced, and the amount of money to be compensated may be deducted from the salary of the employee responsible for the service. Regular consultations meeting may be held, "Help Desk" and "one Stop Service" may be established, and transparency may be enhanced by linking up the bank accounting and income tax files with the National Identity Card", etc. in every service oriented and other government offices including hospitals, upazila health complex, office of the sub-registrar, upazila land office, toll plaza, customs stations, electricity distribution office, tax collection office of municipalities, etc.;
- g. The system of "Citizen Report Card" may be introduced to create the opportunities for the service takers to vent their remarks about the quality of services delivered to them by the service based offices/agencies;
- h. One circular may be issued to enunciate that the incumbents who do not hold due respect for their parents or do not take on the responsibilities of their maintenance shall not be eligible for promotion. For this offence, some deduction from the salary of the incumbent may also be made;
- i. e-Servicing may be made compulsory as means of service delivery, in all service providing organizations. Strict compliance may be maintained in respect to date and time appointed for delivery of services, and necessary actions need to be initiated instantly against the employee(s) if willful negligence in delivering the services is found;

- j. Abuses of powers for "Decisions on Good Considerations" or of "Discretionary Powers" by the officers in different government offices should be prevented, and the rules and regulations may be simplified.

10. Miscellaneous

Problems/Sources of Corruption

The people suffer and fall prey to corruptions because of multiple problems including tax/tolls collection system for marginal growers, no regulatory authority to address the grievances/complaints raised against the recruiting/travel agencies pertaining to sending manpower abroad or pilgrims for haj, the multi-dimensional inspection practices in garment factories to ensure compliances under compulsion, lack of adequate road dividers for reduction of road accidents, etc.

To resolve the above noted problems, the following recommendations may be taken into actions:

- a. It needs to be stipulated into the lease agreement for hat-bazars that payment of tolls shall apply only to those who sell/buy goods for trading. The contractual condition should also be there to the effect that the marginal growers or whoever do not transact for business or whoever sell/buy goods for own consumption shall need not to pay any tax/tolls whatsoever;
- b. To compel using sensor assisted power bulbs in the areas of city corporations/offices/roads/parks so as to disseminate the culture of minimal power consumptions;
- c. One "Recruiting/Travel Agencies Regulatory Authority" should be set up to settle off the complaints received against the recruiting/travel agencies engaged in sending manpower abroad or pilgrims for haj;
- d. Instead of multi-dimensional inspection system only one party (single party) inspection agency may be set up to ensure all compulsory compliances in garments factories;
- e. Awareness raising in wider scales is necessary so as to motivate the passengers travelling along waterways to abstain from disposing the rubbishes and dirty garbage on to the water of the rivers. All the launches and other water vehicles should keep sufficient number of bins on board;
- f. Building more road dividers to avert traffic accidents, eviction of way-side hat-bazars in the areas most prone to road accidents, providing appropriate training to the drivers, and adopting necessary measures to withdraw the faulty transports from the public roads.



9 Chapter

Photo Gallery

ফটো গ্যালারী/Photo Gallery



মহামান্য রাষ্ট্রপতি মো. আবদুল হামিদ এর নিকট ২০১৫ সালের কমিশনের বার্ষিক প্রতিবেদন তুলে দিচ্ছেন দুদক চেয়ারম্যান ইকবাল মাহমুদ।



দুর্নীতি প্রতিরোধ সপ্তাহের উদ্বোধন শেষে গণমাধ্যমের প্রতিনিধিদের সঙ্গে কথা বলছেন দুদক চেয়ারম্যান ইকবাল মাহমুদ।



জাতিসংঘ উন্নয়ন কর্মসূচি (ইউএনডিপি) এর কান্ট্রি ডিরেক্টর সুদীপ্ত মুখার্জীকে শুভেচ্ছা স্মারক দিচ্ছেন দুদক চেয়ারম্যান ইকবাল মাহমুদ।



মতবিনিময় সভায় বক্তব্য রাখছেন দুদক কমিশনার এএফএম আমিনুল ইসলাম।



সেমিনারে বক্তব্য রাখছেন কৃষি মন্ত্রণালয়ের মন্ত্রী বেগম মতিয়া চৌধুরী এমপি।



আন্তর্জাতিক দুর্নীতিবিরোধী দিবসে র্যালির নেতৃত্ব দিচ্ছেন দুদক কমিশনার ড. নাসিরউদ্দীন আহমেদ ও এএফএম আমিনুল ইসলাম।

ফটো গ্যালারী/Photo Gallery



শ্রেষ্ঠ দুর্নীতি প্রতিরোধ কমিটির সদস্যদের মাঝে পুরস্কার বিতরণ করছেন প্রফেসর ড. আনিসুজ্জামান।



সেমিনারে কৃষি মন্ত্রণালয়ের মন্ত্রী বেগম মতিয়া চৌধুরী এমপিসহ অন্যান্য অতিথিবৃন্দ।



দুর্নীতি দমন কমিশন কর্তৃক আয়োজিত গণশুনানি।



ট্রান্সপারেন্সি ইন্টারন্যাশনাল এর পরিচালনা পর্ষদের চেয়ারপারসন হোসে কার্লোস উগাস কে স্বাগত জানাচ্ছেন দুদক চেয়ারম্যান।



ফারইস্ট ইন্টারন্যাশনাল ইউনিভার্সিটির সেমিনারে প্রধান অতিথির বক্তব্য রাখছেন দুদক চেয়ারম্যান ইকবাল মাহমুদ।



ইন্দোনেশিয়ার দুর্নীতিবিরোধী সংস্থা কেপিকে'র চেয়ারম্যানের সংঙ্গে শুভেচ্ছা বিনিময় করছেন দুদক চেয়ারম্যান।

ফটো গ্যালারী/Photo Gallery



কুমিল্লার বার্ডে অনুষ্ঠিত সেমিনারে দুদক চেয়ারম্যানসহ অন্যান্য অতিথিবৃন্দ।



টিআইবির সঙ্গে মতবিনিময় সভায় বক্তব্য রাখছেন দুদক চেয়ারম্যান



সত্যতা সংঘের সমাবেশে বক্তব্য রাখছেন দুদক কমিশনার এএফএম আমিনুল ইসলাম।



আন্তর্জাতিক দুর্নীতিবিরোধী দিবস উদ্বোধন করছেন দুদক কমিশনার ড. নাসিরউদ্দীন আহমেদ।



নারায়ণগঞ্জের বিদ্যালয়িকেন্দ্রক হাইস্কুলের প্রতিষ্ঠা বার্ষিকীতে দুর্নীতিবিরোধী আলোচনায় দুদক চেয়ারম্যানসহ অন্যান্য অতিথিবৃন্দ।



গণশুনানিতে বক্তব্য রাখছেন দুদক কমিশনার ড. নাসিরউদ্দীন আহমেদ।

ফটো গ্যালারী/Photo Gallery



দুর্নীতিবিরোধী বিতর্ক ও কার্টুন প্রতিযোগিতায় পুরস্কার বিজয়ীদের মাঝে সংস্কৃতি বিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয়ের মন্ত্রী আসাদুজ্জামান নূর এমপিসহ অন্যান্য অতিথিবৃন্দ।



সেমিনারে বক্তব্য রাখছেন প্রফেসর আনিসুজ্জামান।



গণশুনানিতে দুদক কমিশনার, সচিবসহ অন্যান্য অতিথিবৃন্দ।



আন্তর্জাতিক দুর্নীতিবিরোধী দিবসের আলোচনা সভায় প্রধান অতিথির বক্তব্য রাখছেন বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের সাবেক গভর্নর ড. মোহাম্মদ ফরাসউদ্দিন আহমেদ।



রাজশাহীতে পুরস্কার বিতরণী অনুষ্ঠানে বক্তব্য রাখছেন দুদক চেয়ারম্যান।



মতবিনিময় সভায় বক্তব্য রাখছেন দুদক চেয়ারম্যান ইকবাল মাহমুদ।

ফটো গ্যালারী/Photo Gallery



দুর্নীতি প্রতিরোধ সপ্তাহের উদ্বোধন করছেন দুদক চেয়ারম্যান ইকবাল মাহমুদ।



ইন্দোনেশিয়ার জার্কাতায় কেপিকে ও দুদক এর যৌথ সাংবাদিক সম্মেলনে বক্তব্য রাখছেন দুদক চেয়ারম্যান ইকবাল মাহমুদ।



দুর্নীতি প্রতিরোধ সপ্তাহের দুর্নীতিবিরোধী র্যালির নেতৃত্ব দিচ্ছেন দুদক চেয়ারম্যান।



দুর্নীতিবিরোধী বিতর্ক ও কার্টুন প্রতিযোগিতায় পুরস্কার বিজয়ীদের মাঝে পুরস্কার বিতরণ করছেন সংস্কৃতি বিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয়ের মন্ত্রী আসাদুজ্জামান নূর এমপি।



রাজশাহীতে দুর্নীতিবিরোধী আলোচনা সভায় বক্তব্য রাখছেন দুদক চেয়ারম্যান।



দুর্নীতি দমন কমিশনের ১২তম প্রতিষ্ঠাবার্ষিকীতে বক্তব্য রাখছেন দুদক চেয়ারম্যান ইকবাল মাহমুদ।