



ANNUAL REPORT-2018

Raise the Wall of Honesty against Irregularity-Corruption,
Let's Dedicate to Promote Integrity to Perfection.



Anti-Corruption Commission, Bangladesh
ANNUAL REPORT 2018



ANNUAL REPORT-2018

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The Anti-Corruption Commission's 'Annual Report 2018' is submitted to the Hon'ble 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



Iqbal Mahmood
Chairman



Dr. Md. Mozammel Haque Khan
Commissioner



AFM Aminul Islam
Commissioner



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ACRONYMS AND ELABORATIONS

ACC	Anti-Corruption Commission
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
BSTI	Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution
BNCC	Bangladesh National Cadet Corps
BFUJ	Bangladesh Federal Union of Journalists
BRTA	Bangladesh Road Transport Authority
BFCC	Biman Flight Catering Center
CAAB	Civil Aviation Authority of Bangladesh
CIC	Central Intelligence Cell
CID	Criminal Investigation Department
CPC	Corruption Prevention Committee
EQMS	Electronic Queue Management System
ELPC	Expected Last Pay Certificate
FDR	Fixed Deposit Receipt
FIR	First Information Report
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft Für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German Development Co-operation)
GPF	General Provident Fund
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ILIS	Integrated Lawful Interception System
LIS	Land Information System
LPC	Last Pay Certificate
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NTMC	National Telecommunication Monitoring Center
NBR	National Board of Revenue
PSC	Public Service Commission
RTI	Right to Information
RJSC	Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Firms
SAP	Strategic Action Plan
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
TIN	Tax Identification Number
TIRS	Third Party Information Retrieval System
TACTS	Tax Administration Capacity and Taxpayer Services
TPO	Transfer Pricing Officer
TA	Travel Allowance
TAS	Transaction Accounting System
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNCAC	United Nations Convention Against Corruption
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
VAT	Value Added Tax
WASA	Water Supply and Sewerage Authority



Letter of Transmittal

13 May, 2019

Mr. Md. Abdul Hamid

Hon'ble President

The People's Republic of Bangladesh

His Excellency Mr. President,

It takes us to extreme delight in presenting to your Highness the Annual Report (bilingual) of the Anti-Corruption Commission for the year ended by December 31, 2018, in compliance with Section 29(1) of the Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2004. This would grace us with humble obligation if, in pursuance with the aforesaid statutory provision, this Report could be placed before the august Jatiyo Sangsad accordingly.

In line with the articulated mandates of the Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2004, this Report embodies information pertaining to the performance of the Commission accomplished in 2018 focusing on both internal and external accountability thereof, including resource management as assigned to, by the government and the Commission's future Action Plans. Good series of general information, statistical and analytical inputs have been added to the Report for clarity and simplicity. If there be any misleading or erroneous information found to have crept into the Report, that will, for sure, be conveyed to your Highness promptly after being sighted so.

We humbly wish to assure your Highness that the Commission must interminably go ahead with all lawful initiatives so as to curb, prevent, control corruption and promote integrity in the country.

With profound regards,

Iqbal Mahmood

Chairman

Anti-Corruption Commission

Dr. Md. Mozammel Haque Khan

Commissioner

Anti-Corruption Commission

A F M Aminul Islam

Commissioner

Anti-Corruption Commission



Statement from Chairman

To ensure the directives spelled out in the Anti-Corruption Commission Act-2004, the Annual Report of the Commission has been prepared like every year. The series of significant actions and programs executed by the Commission during 2018 have been set out in this Report. In addition to preventing, combating and controlling corruption-oriented activities, the foremost statutory obligations of the Commission are to carry out necessary programs in efforts to inculcate honesty and integrity across the society. As part of its institutional routine activities, the Commission conducted multifaceted activities in 2018 as well, under the specified legal frameworks to combat and prevent corruption.

True but unfortunate is the fact - the expanse of corruption all over this land, that achieved independence through the great Liberation War, has virtually demeaned the dream and spirit of the war of liberation itself. Corruption poses major blockades to all forms of development including economic growth of this country. Not merely restricted to hindering development, it also forges income disparity among the citizens, inhibits process of transformation to inclusive society, and even works up negatively to engender psychological imbalances. On consequential escalation of globalization, socio-economic evolutions and fabulous advancements of technology, corruption has assumed the dimensions of a global problem. Under modern global systems, corruption is no longer looked down as the unique problem of any country. The reason is that corruption prevails across each of the countries, though in varying extents.

It is tenable to credibility that to combat corruption by any single institution is very challenging. Nevertheless, the Commission goes ahead with its multifarious programs to prevent and eliminate corruption. Realities speak of the need for integrated initiatives to combat corruption. The views and inputs elicited from all stakeholders boil down to the essence: "the most needed to curb corruption are: political commitment, perfect legal superstructure, effective enforcement, transparent and accountable bureaucracy, fair and speedy judicial system and above all coordinated endeavors including an all-out social movement". The Anti-Corruption Commission holds the belief that control of corruption is a prerequisite to ensuring good governance within legal structures, and in this regard, the views of the stakeholders stand extremely significant. It is also true that there is no way out to ensure good governance without combating corruption.

Much to get optimistic is that the political parties pronounced their firm pledges to control corruption in their election manifestos on the eve of the Eleventh Parliamentary Election. We look upon such pledges of the political parties as an overt reflection of the political will buoyed up to the social movement for combating and preventing corruption.

Keeping in view the overall objective to raise public awareness against corruption, including other efforts like integrating the social forces to combat, control and prevent corruption, effective enforcement of laws and enhancing the own capacity of the Commission, the Anti-Corruption Commission initiated to draw up a Five-Year Strategic Action Plan in the year of 2016.

In continuance of the initiative, the Commission in consultation with all stakeholders including politicians, intelligentsia, teachers-researchers, bureaucrats, NGOs, businessmen, media representatives, framed out a specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound (SMART) Strategy (2017-2021), and adopted apposite measures accordingly.

In furtherance of the aforesaid Strategy as well as to improve the quality of enquiry, investigation, prosecution and prevention related activities, the officials of the Commission have been imparted with trainings both at home and abroad on issues relating to prevention of corruption including forensic investigation, case management and analysis, cyber crimes, money laundering, intelligence activities, ICT, foreign aid management system and so on.

In order to ensure good governance established in government institutions, institutional capacity enhancement and hassle-free services going in practices, the Commission has constituted 25 Institutional Teams in 2017 comprising the officials of the Commission. On identifying the roots and reasons of corruption, irregularity, mismanagement and public harassments, those institutional teams work out and explicitly suggest preventive recommendations. The members of these teams formulate their recommendations in view of the discussions held with stakeholders, examining the records, analyzing the existing enactments, rules and regulations, inspecting the operational programs, reviewing the inputs/information obtained from the media and sources of the Commission's Intelligence respectively.

In 2018, the Commission forwarded three reports of the institutional teams to the Ministries/Divisions concerned through Cabinet Division for taking necessary actions accordingly. Proper implementation of these recommendations, as the Commission strongly believes, will pave the way for good governance in the sectors concerned, alleviate public harassments while to receive public services, and drastically reduce the mismanagements as currently prevalent in the public offices. The Hotline-106 of the Commission's Complaint Center is being used as a common center for lodging complaints associated with urges to instantly launch drives against corruption. Such drives are executed through the Enforcement Unit of the Commission. By reviewing the figures of citizens' complaints, it appears that the Hotline- 106 has become an active platform for their complaints. In 2018 as many as 17,18,736 calls were poured into the Hotline-106 of the Commission's Complaint Center. Out of those, a lot of credible complaints were registered, and 144 instant preventive drives were carried out in 2018. Each of the operations ended in success, and in almost every such case, it became possible to avert corruption instantly.

The ACC firmly holds the view that Bangladesh, as an active partner of global advancement, has harvested an epochal success in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). And in that continuity it is now to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), as articulated by United Nations, no alternate option remains other than to establish a corruption-free society and good governance corresponding to each target aligned with health, education, poverty alleviation, and so on.



Beside inflictions of legal penalties for the criminals, other "must do" is to go for launching a rigorous social movement against corruption including qualitative reforms in working systems, utmost utilization of technologies, digitalized operations of financial transactions, introducing social audit system and dissemination of good practices in wider extents.

In fine, I sincerely thank each of those officials and staff members of the Commission, who put their dedicated efforts in carrying out the tasks assigned by the Commission during 2018 in respect to combat, prevent and control corruption, and to promote best practices. Thanks must go for those too who got engaged in preparing this Annual Report as such.

(Iqbal Mahmood)

Chairman

Anti-Corruption Commission.





CHAPTER



Anti-Corruption Commission: Background and Introduction

1.1 Background

1.2 Anti-Corruption Commission: Introducing



Anti-Corruption Commission: Background and Introduction

1.1. Background

The key impediment to any country's socio-economic advancement, developing investment-friendly environment, moral uplift and even to a burgeoning of democracy, is corruption. Corruption, as a primitive form of crime of the human civilization, is not only the lone problem of Bangladesh itself but also it amounts to a global problem. It is hard to find a country in the world which has no corruption. Corruption is the foremost obstacle to escalation of human civilizations.

Corruption is such a crime that it contributes to the generation of other crimes in the society. A huge amount of money is needed for the commission of organized crimes. In some cases, illegal money earned through corruption is spent in perpetrating such organized crimes. The corruption-related offenses may, therefore, be aptly termed as spin-offs of the civilization. By the evolution of time, the nature, form, severity, and impacts of corruption are gradually changing. The instinctive inducement to gain ownership over properties reinforced and the disparity between desire and abilities stay at the root of such evolution. Another major reason for corruption is the unbounded greed and fascination held by some persons for worldly gratifications, and the very urge to make a guaranteed future for their successors. Corruption has got no positivity. Corruption exerts negative impacts upon all forms of developments including income disparity or inflation. Corruption and education are inextricably related. In the countries, in general, where rates of literacy are high, the extent of corruption is relatively low over there. This may, therefore, be held that there is no other alternative to quality and values-oriented education to prevent corruption. That means the education founded on moral values may be the most significant means to the prevention of corruption as well as for promoting best practices.

Every country of the world is more or less pervaded by corruption. So, almost every country has legal frameworks to combat corruption. The countries including Bangladesh, who are the signatories to the UN Convention against Corruption are internationally committed to fighting corruption.

Like other countries of the world, the efforts to combat corruption in Bangladesh are dated back to the very ancient time. In the Penal Code, enacted in 1860, some criminal activities have been defined and criminalized for penalties as acts of corruptions. Even before the enactment of this Penal Code, there were penalty provisions for such offenses in this country. In this perspective, it may be held that through the enactment of the Penal Code, 1860, institutional frameworks came into being lawful to carry out judicial courses of actions against corruption-related offenses. By promulgating an ordinance in 1944, the then government undertook institutional initiatives to control the corruptions of the public servants. Afterward, the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 was put into enforcement in 1947. Followed by failure to achieve the expected outcome after such law was enacted to prevent corruption, a law titled "the Anti-Corruption Act, 1957" was enforced to carry out anti-corruption activities and with other objectives including the establishment of a separate government department named the Bureau of Anti-Corruption. Though initially the Bureau of Anti-Corruption operated as a temporary office, but since 1967 the operations of the Bureau of Anti-Corruption were started as a permanent department. In the sacred Constitution



of Bangladesh that emerged from great liberation war, Article 20 (2) spells out, "...[T]he State shall create conditions in which persons, as general principle, shall not be able to enjoy unearned incomes". The Constitution of Bangladesh articulates directions to build up a corruption free and fair society. In the post-independence period of Bangladesh, the organization known as the Bureau of Anti-Corruption had been actively functional to control corruption. But unfortunately, the truth is that at the dawn of the twenty-first century, Bangladesh ranked as the most corrupt country in a Survey named as Corruption Perception Index, by the Berlin-based organization -Transparency International. In the context of both positive and negative discussions about this Survey, and of the demand raised by the common populace, politicians, public representatives, development partners, civil society, diverse professionals and the media, the Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2004 was enacted in the grand Jatiya Sangsad (national parliament). In exercise of the provisions of this enactment, the independent Anti-Corruption Commission was founded followed by the abolishment of the Bureau of Anti-Corruption on 21 November 2004. The Anti-Corruption Commission is an independent and impartial statutory body. Given with legal mandates the Commission operates on its multiple programs to curb, control, prevent corruption, and to promote best practices in the society by inculcating integrity and sense of dedication in the society. All the actions of the Commission are carried out under the legal framework.

1.2 The Anti-Corruption Commission: Introducing

1.2.1 Our Obligations and Mandates

To prevent of corruptions and the misdeeds associated with corruption in compliance with the Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2004 (Act No. V of 2004), the responsibilities are to conduct enquiries, investigations into corruption and other specified offences, and discharge duties as a prosecuting agency.

1.2.2 Vision of the Commission

"To ensure creating a strong anti-corruption culture and ensure its continued expansion that will permeate across all levels of the society".

1.2.3 Mission of the Commission

"To unremittingly combat, control, suppress, prevent corruption and promote good practices".

1.2.4 Commission's Three Strategic Objectives

- ❖ To combat and control corruption through ways of punitive actions;
- ❖ To prevent corruption through the existing work procedures review;
- ❖ To prevent corruption through education, proliferation of good practices; and advocacy for awareness rising.

The aforesaid strategic objectives are backed up by four semi objectives:

- ❖ Designing institutional frameworks;
- ❖ Designing operational mechanism;
- ❖ Assistance to human resources and good internal governance; and
- ❖ Extending sound financial and technical support.



1.2.5 Commission's Key Performance Indicators

- ❖ The rate of disposal of cases against the number of cases lodged per year ;
- ❖ Amount of time used up in conducting enquires and investigations to settle off allegations;
- ❖ The rate of prosecution or the rate of cases under trial (prosecutions) against number of cases disposed ; and
- ❖ Rate of convictions against the cases ended in trials annually.

1.2.6 Executive Structure of the Commission

The Anti-Corruption Commission is a statutory body. This commission is composed of three Commissioners. In compliance with the Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2004, for appointment of the Commissioner, a 5-member Selection Committee was 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 (5) years, against the individual vacant positions. On expiration of the respective tenures, the Commissioners will cease to be eligible for re-employments.

The Hon'ble President appoints a Chairman from among the three Commissioners. The Chairman discharges his responsibilities as the Chief Executive of the Commission. All the meetings of the Commission are held at the place and time as fixed by the Chairman as per the law. The Chairman presides over all the meetings, and however, a Commissioner nominated by the Hon'ble President may assume the responsibilities of the Chairman temporarily in Chairman's absence. Two Commissioners including the Chairman can fulfill the requisite quorum. 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 section 17 of Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2004 (and the Amendments thereof). The Anti-Corruption Commission is an independent and impartial institution for combating and preventing of corruption. Some of the key functions of the Commission are-

1. To carry out enquiries and investigations, on the basis of the allegations received or of the information obtained on own initiative, or by an aggrieved person or on behalf of such person, into the offenses as set out in the Schedule under the ACC 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 prosecute the cases;
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 Act, 2012 (including the Amendments);
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; and
 - ❖ To identify the sources of multiple forms of existing corruptions keeping in view the perspectives of the socio-economic situations in Bangladesh;
5. 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;
 6. To perform any other responsibilities which have been lawfully vested with the Commission; and
 7. To undertake any measures for prevention of corruption, as deemed necessary by the Commission.

1.2.8 Major offences as stated in the Schedule of the Anti-Corruption Act, 2004 (and its Amendments)

- Government servants/bankers/elected public representatives or any person nominated by the government, taking gratification (bribes/gifts) during discharge of public duties;
- Government servants/elected public representatives or any person entrusted by the government, or any other person acquiring wealth illegally in own or other's name;
- Misappropriation of, or causing mischief to, public money/properties;
- Government servants getting unlawfully engaged in trade/commerce without permission from the competent authority;
- Government servants attempting to knowingly save an accused person from penalties; and
- Fraud, cheating, etc. by government officials-employees/bankers.

1.2.9 Laws and Powers

The Commission aligned with the provisions of the Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2004, embarks on its journey with discharge of given functions, application of powers and the organizational structures. The other relevant laws are-

1. The Penal Code, 1860;
2. The Evidence Act, 1872;
3. The Criminal Procedure Code, 1898;
4. The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947;
5. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1958; and
6. The Money Laundering Prevention Act, 2012 and its amendments.



1.2.10 Commission's Special Powers for Enquiry/ Investigation

1. Summoning the witnesses, ensuring their attendance and interrogation;
2. Search out and putting up any records;
3. Recording depositions;
4. Asking for government records or certified copies from court or office;
5. Review or re-examination of records and issue of notice to the witnesses for interrogation; and
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 offense and is liable to a term of imprisonment of not more than three (3) years or a fine or both".

1.2.11 Commission's Fundamental Work-Efforts

The fundamental intent of the ACC is to launch drives relentlessly to combat, control and prevent corruption. To achieve this objective, the ACC is going ahead in getting with the following mandated task and procedures:

- 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, to carry out educative and awareness raising programs as curative and preventive approaches;
- To build up a social movement against corruption by integrating the social power to prevent corruption:
- To ensure an environment free from corruption through these effective and coordinated approaches to curative and preventive measures;
- To undertake necessary interventions to deepen the ethical values and promote best practices by way of executing bilateral Memorandum of Understanding (MoU); and
- To carry out research to identify the sources of corruption, reasons, and remedies.

The Commission continues with series of actions to combat, control and prevent corruption in parallel. The Commission is committed to make the corruption to be nipped in the bud. On acting upon the allegations received through the Hotline-106 of the Complaint Center, the Commission is instantly launching anti-corruption drives. Each of the operations is met with success, and in most cases, it has been made possible to prevent corruption. Moreover, if corruption takes place, the Commission is also taking up punitive measures instantly. Alongside, the Commission has started implementing a variety of programs in association with all classes of representatives from the society to flare up a social movement against corruption.



CHAPTER



Regulatory Functions for Corruption Control

2.1 Introduction

2.2 Enquiry

2.3 Investigation

2.4 Institutional Teams

2.5 Prosecution

2.6 Arrest



Regulatory Functions for Corruption Control

2.1 Introduction

The corrupt people leave no stone unturned to hide their offences. No scope for legal actions remains until concrete proofs become available to adduce commission of corruption. That is why the Commission is collecting information about corruption through its newly formed Intelligence Unit and is being enquired of the complaints. As pursuant to the Anti-Corruption Act, it is the legal obligation of the Commission to conduct enquiry and investigation into allegation about corruption, either on its own initiative, or on the basis of the application submitted by any victim of corruption or by any person on his/her behalf, corresponding to any offences under the Schedule of the Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2004.

The Commission, as remedial measures to combat corruption and in expectation of appropriate adjudications for the real culprit, places the accused person before the Court of Justice through the process of proper enquiry, investigation into, and prosecuting on the allegation of corruption. The Commission attaches equal importance to every complaint. In course of probing into the complaint about corruption, the deciding factors for the Commission are objectivity, documentary proofs, the ACC Act, 2004 and other existing relevant laws of the land. In order to set up a yardstick to assess the acceptability of enquiry into complaints, the Commission has meanwhile adopted a grading system. If any complaint fails to score less than the specified number, then no legal action is taken against that complaint.

2.1.1 Receiving Allegations about Corruptions

Allegations against corruption are currently received both digitally and manually. Any citizen of the country may submit the allegations of offences as included in Schedule to the Anti-Corruption Act, 2004 to the Commission. The Commission takes 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 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 or the Divisions concerned for actions by the competent authority. If any public servants/banker/ 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, is informed about it, the bribe-taker/s may be caught red-handed by means of Trapping.

2.1.2 Offices of ACC Where Complaints are Received

- a) Chairman/Commissioner, Anti-Corruption Commission, Head Office, 1, SegunBagicha, Dhaka;
- b) Secretary/Director General (Wing wherein the offence handle), Anti-Corruption Commission, Head Office, 1, Segun Bagicha, Dhaka;
- c) Divisional Director (division wherein the offence took place), Anti-Corruption Commission, Divisional Offices, (Dhaka/Chattogram/Rangpur/Mymensingh/Rajshahi/Khulna/Barishal/Sylhet);



- d) Deputy Director (the Integrated District Offices wherein the offence occurred), Anti-Corruption Commission, Integrated District Offices (Dhaka-1/ Dhaka-2/Tangail/Faridpur/Mymensingh/Chattogram-1/Chattogram-2/Rangamati/Cumilla/ Noakhali/Rajshahi/Bogura/Pabna/Rangpur/Dinajpur/Khulna/Kushtia/Jashore/Barishal/Patuakhali/ Sylhet/ Habiganj);
- e) Any citizen from any telephone can make toll-free calls to put allegations to the Commission's Hotline-106 of its Complaint Center; and
- f) Any Citizen may submit any complaint by mailing to chairman@acc.org.bd that corresponds to any offences stated under the Schedule.

2.1.3 Actions to be taken on Complaints

The Commission is mandated to bring those persons before the law, who acquire wealth beyond their known sources of income. Beside Commission's own intelligence report, any citizen can lodge complaints with the ACC against those who have allegedly gained illegal assets. The ACC takes lawful actions if complaints against persons, who have acquired illegal money and properties, are submitted stating therein his/her name/profession and full address as well as the following information:

- Immovable property (house, flat, plot, land, vehicle, etc) along with location, quantity, tentative price with detailed address;
- Specific information about bank account, stock share, FDR, savings-certificates, etc.;
- Registration number/ type of vehicle(s), time of purchase;
- Location, type and specified address of business enterprises; and
- Description of the lifestyle disproportionate to known sources of income.

The Commission takes on rigorous legal actions in cases of embezzlement and damage of public money/properties. But the following information are required to accompany the submission of an allegation to the Commission:

- Amount of money/ assets embezzled and the time of embezzlement;
- When and how the embezzlement took place, and in capacities of which positions;
- Identity/particulars of the accomplices who indirectly/secretly abetted in commission of the embezzlement; and
- Documents/records related to the occurrence.

In case of abuse of power and other offences, allegations may be lodged with precise statement on when and how the accused person took benefit out of the abuse of power, or in doing so caused others to get benefitted or to suffer damage, or caused damage to the money and properties of the State. But the complaint/s should be specific and must be accompanied by supportive information and proofs. The following information is essentially needed:

- Description of the allegation and time of occurrence;
- Information and evidences in support of the allegations; and
- Name, designation, (if any) and full address of the alleged person.



The Commission, after the allegation being received, considers the following points:

- Whether the allegation relates to any offences included in the Schedule;
- Whether the allegation is specific and adequately informative ;
- Whether the time line of occurrence of the offence is specified ;
- Engagement of the alleged person with the allegation;
- Whether the full address/es of the alleged person/s are stated;
- Importance and dimension of the allegation;
- Amount of financial involvement mentioned in the allegation;
- Whether the name and full address of the accuser are stated; and
- Other relevant laws are reviewed so as to make sure about the admissibility of the allegation.

2.1.4 Allegations and Statistics of Post-Scrutiny Measures

The tasks regarding submission and scrutiny of the received allegations are carried out in pursuant to the Anti-Corruption Commission Rules, 2007. In compliance with the Rules, one 'Complaint Scrutiny Cell' exists in the Commission to receive and scrutinizes the allegations. Accordingly, this Cell scrutinizes allegations received from numerous sources. Since 2017, the Commission has introduced a grading system in scrutinizing the allegations. As such there lies no scope, whatsoever, for officers and staff of the ACC, to get influenced. No allegation is taken up for enquiry until the specified marks are obtained.

In 2018, as many as 16,606 written allegations are received from the respected citizens and various governments, non-government organizations including media. Out of this figure, 1,265 allegations were taken up for enquiries and 1,404 were forwarded to the Ministries/Divisions concerned for taking necessary actions. The statistics of the allegations received in 2018 and the post-scrutiny actions taken thereof are set out in Table-1 while the comparative statistics of the allegations received in 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 are laid out in Table-2.

Table-1: Statistics of Allegations Received, and Post-Scrutiny Measures Adopted in 2018

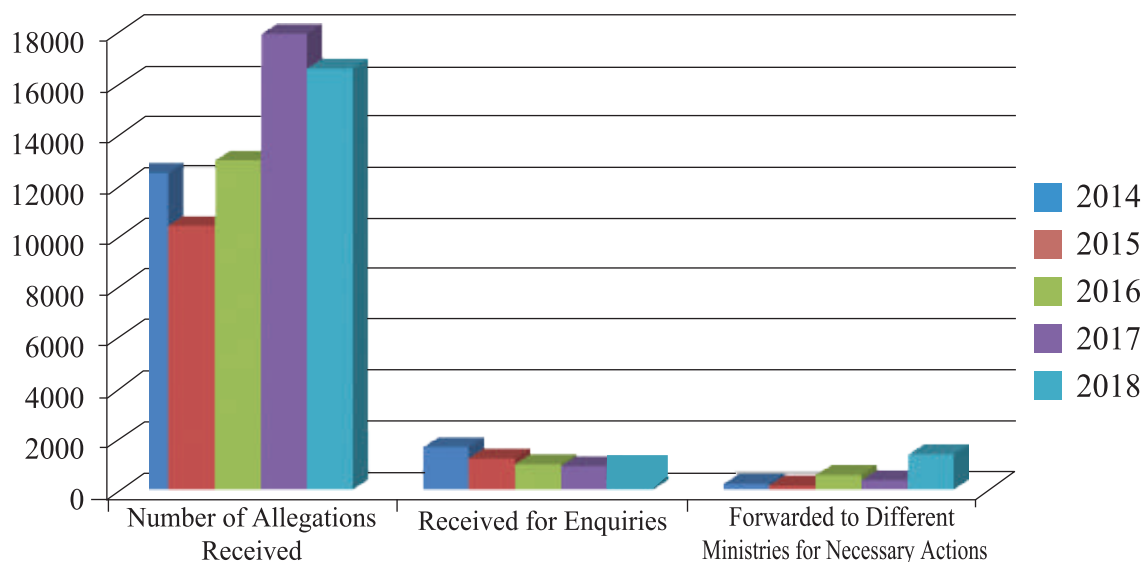
Sources of Received Allegations		Total Number of Received Allegations	Number of Allegations Taken for Enquiries	Forwarded to Ministries/ Departments Concerned for Necessary Actions	Number of Allegations Filed
Members of the public	13,579	16,606	1,265	1,404	13,937
Govt. Offices/Agencies	76				
Non-Govt. Offices/Agencies	116				
Newspapers/TV reports	518				
Divisional offices of the Commission	1,675				
Others	642				

Table-2: Comparative View of Allegations Received by Commission in 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018

Year	Number of Allegations Received	Received for Enquiries	Forwarded to Different Ministries for Necessary Actions
2014	12,500	1,689	237
2015	10,415	1,240	165
2016	12,990	1,007	588
2017	17,953	937	377
2018	16,606	1,265	1,404

Reviewing all the allegations through the last five years reveals that the written allegations lodged with the Commission during 2018 are the second highest in number. Compared to 2017, the number of allegations received during 2018 appears marginally lesser. In 2018, the Hotline-106 of the Commission's Complaint Center received 17,18,736 calls. Out of those calls, a lot of complaints were registered, and 144 anti-corruption drives were launched. In the course of every operation, success is attained with instant prevention of corruption and alleviation of public harassments. The written allegations and hundreds of thousands of telephonic calls made to the Hotlines of the Commission's Complaint Center may be deemed as the manifestation of public trust upon the Commission.

Figure-1 : Statistics of Allegations Received by the Commission during 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018





2.2 Enquiry

2.2.1 Legal Basis of Enquiry

The legal actions on an allegation are initiated through review and scrutiny. In compliance with the Section 17(a) of the ACC Act, 2004, the prime responsibility of the Commission is to conduct enquiries into the specific allegations on the offences as stated into the Schedule. Enquiry is the action taken up to unearth the truth of the received allegation primarily. According to Sections 19 and 20 of the ACC Act, 2004, the Commission is vested with special power to conduct enquiries. With that end in view, the ACC carries out its actions pertaining to enquiries in association with its three Wings (Investigation Wing, Special Investigation Wing, and Money Laundering & Inspection Wing).

The branches and sections of the Investigation Wing supervise the operations of enquiries conducted by 8 (eight) Divisional Offices and 22 (twenty-two) Integrated District Offices at field levels.

Of the issues specified for enquiries, the jurisdiction over the specialized areas belongs to the Special Investigation Wing of the Commission. The issues under its jurisdiction are enquiry into institutional corruption, to arrest the corrupt persons by trapping, grand cases of financial corruption and other specialized actions.

The function of the Money Laundering Wing is to carry out enquiries and investigations into the offences concerning only bribery and corruption-oriented money laundering. It is notable here that the enquiry and investigation of the remaining 26 offences concerning money laundering are being conducted by the National Board of Revenue, the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) of the Police and other agencies.

2.2.2 Statistics of Enquiries Conducted by the Commission

Enquiries conducted in 2018 including pending allegations from preceding years

Laden with huge number of enquiries pending through preceding year, the Commission undertook special programs to launch enquiry operations. In pursuit of the operational strategy, the Commission communicated special directives to the officials to finish up the pending enquiries within the specified time frames. The total number of enquiries in 2018 numbered to 3,427 including alongside the ones that remained pending since previous years. The Commission successfully completed 827 enquiries during 2018. Given the findings of enquiries accomplished, enquiry officers of the Commission lodged 216 cases. The outcomes of other enquiries were disposed of wrapping up the cases and doing otherwise for the records of the Commission. The Table-3 and Figure-2 set out the statistics of overall operations of enquiries during 2018.

Table-3: Statistics of Enquiries into Allegations in 2018

Enquiries pending at beginning of 2018	Enquiries received in 2018	Total Enquiries	Enquiries disposed in 2018	FIR Lodged	Conclusively disposed	Disposed otherwise
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2,265	1,162	3,427	827	216*	625	11

* Multiple cases have originated from the same record

Figure-2: Statistics of Overall Enquiries held in 2018

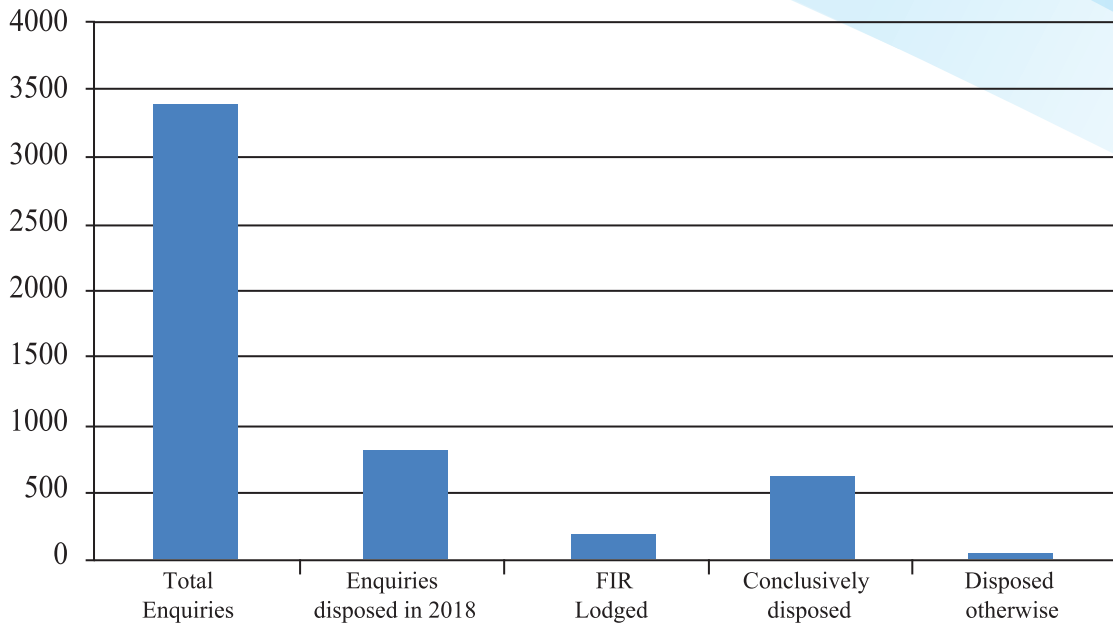
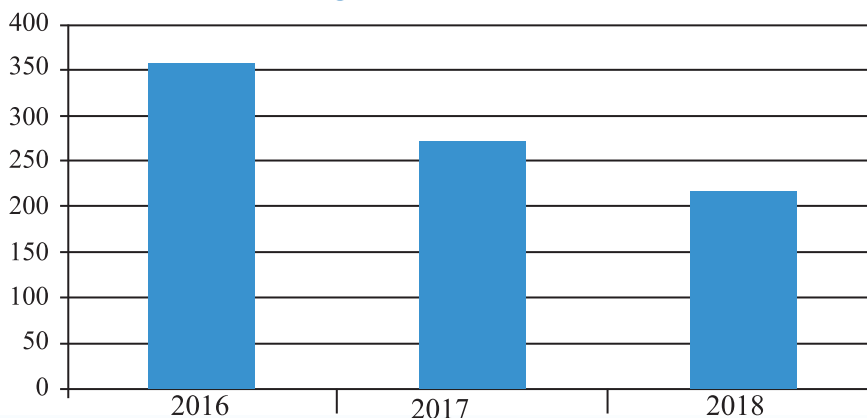


Table-4: Statistics of FIR Lodged in 2016, 2017 and 2018

Year	Number of Cases Lodged
2016	359
2017	273
2018	216

Reviewing the statistics of the FIR lodged by the Commission reveals that the number of cases in 2018 has marginally declined. This marginal decline may be imputed to deeper attentiveness taken by the Commission in respect of instituting quality-based (having adequate documentary evidence to prove with) cases. The Commission firmly believes that the documentary evidence, the gravity of the allegation and the existing legislation will form the foundation of the case.

Figure-3 : Statistics of FIR Lodged in 2014, 2015, 2016 , 2017 and 2018



2.2.3 Information on Enquiry into Assets

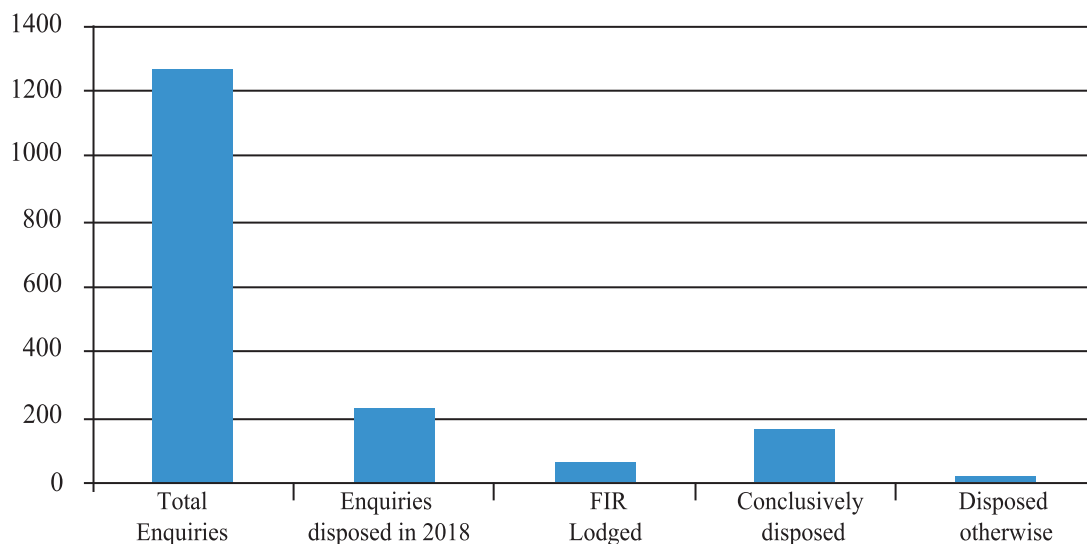
Taking actions against the accumulators of illegal assets beyond known sources of income is the legal responsibility of the ACC. Out of the total 1,268 enquiries, 330 (26%) were received in 2018 and the rest 938 (74%) enquiries had flowed down from the previous years. The Commission has concluded 232 enquiries, and lodged 64 FIR based on the outcomes of the enquiries concluded in the year. Table-5 and Figure-4 present a perceptive view about the activities of the ACC with respect to conducting asset-related enquiries and their results.

Table-5: Statistics on Enquiries Concerning Assets

Enquiries pending at beginning of 2018	Enquiries received in 2018	Total Enquiries	Enquiries disposed in 2018	FIR Lodged	Conclusively disposed	Disposed otherwise
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
938	330	1268	232	*64	162	9

* Multiple cases have originated from the same record

Figure- 4: Enquiries on Assets and ACC's Actions based on Outcomes of the Enquiries



2.2.4 Enquiry on Money Laundering

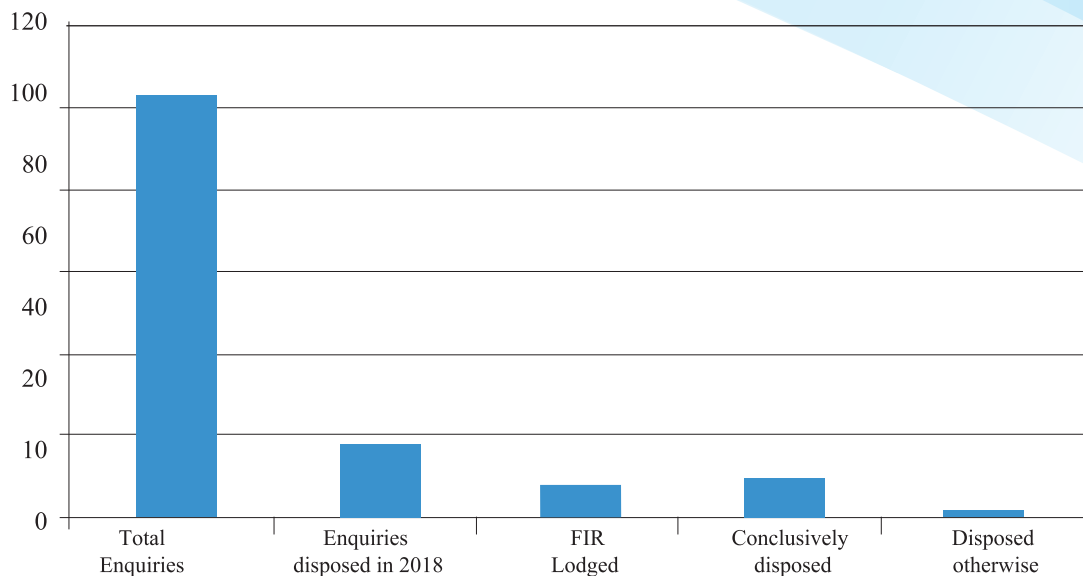
Out of the total of 103 enquiries including those carried forward from the preceding years, the Commission conducted 18 enquiries in 2018, as such the Commission in the same year lodged 08 FIR, closed 09 allegations, and got 01 allegations disposed of through other agencies. In the Table-6 and Figure-5, a perceptive view of the Commission's performances regarding the enquiries on money laundering and the outcome, have been projected.

Table- 6: Statistics of Enquiries by ACC into Money Laundering in 2018

Enquiries pending at beginning of 2018	Enquiries received in 2018	Total Enquiries	Enquiries disposed in 2018	FIR Lodged	Conclusively disposed	Disposed otherwise
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
63	40	103	18	08	09	01

* Owing to legal amendments, 01 enquiry was sent to another agency.

Figure-5: Statistics of Enquiries by ACC on Money Laundering in 2018



2.3 Investigation

The foremost responsibility of ACC is to place the accused persons before the Court through the process of investigation. By the way of effective and in-depth investigation, documentary proofs and evidence are procured so as to prove the case of corruption. Investigation forms the foundation of proofs for the cases of the Commission. This move to actions is, in fact, the most significant phase, to obtain documentary proofs and evidence to reinforce prosecutions for the anti-corruption cases running in the Courts. In compliance with the Anti-Corruption Commission Act, the Commission is resolutely committed to ending up the investigations within the stipulated period of time. In some cases, investigations often get impeded owing to problems with the collection of information and solid proofs as well as barriers from laws, rules and regulations. However, in accordance with the Annual Work Plan of the Commission, the investigative operations are being regularly and intensively monitored. It is only when the Commission gets satisfied after reviewing the investigation report, then it accords approval for submission of a charge-sheet or final report accordingly. In respect to according approval, the decision is awarded dispassionately after closely reviewing the objectivity of the allegation, documentary evidence, witnesses and existing laws and rules and regulations.

2.3.1 Legal Basis of Investigation

It is the responsibility of the Commission to carry out investigations into the allegations related to the offences as stated under the Schedule of the Anti-Corruption Commission Act, and accordingly to bring the accused persons within the hold of law. The Commission has been persistently discharging this responsibility since its inception. Aiming at completing the investigations within the prescribed timelines, the Commission keeps endeavoring relentlessly. To conduct investigations into the corruption crimes is the prime statutory function of the Commission (Section 17(a) of the ACC Act, 2004). The outcomes of the investigations constitute the basis of trials against the offences of corruption. Sections 19 and 20 of the ACC Act, 2004 have conferred special power upon the ACC. Keeping that ends in view the Commission executes the investigational operations through three Wings notably: Investigation Wing, Special Investigation Wing, and Money Laundering Wing.



The branches and sections of Investigation Wing supervise the performances regarding investigations carried out by eight (08) Divisional Offices and 22 Integrated District Offices in field-levels. Moreover, the Investigation Wing investigates into the cases coming in from multiple sources. For the selected issues of investigations, the specialized areas are looked after by the Special Investigation Wing of the Commission.

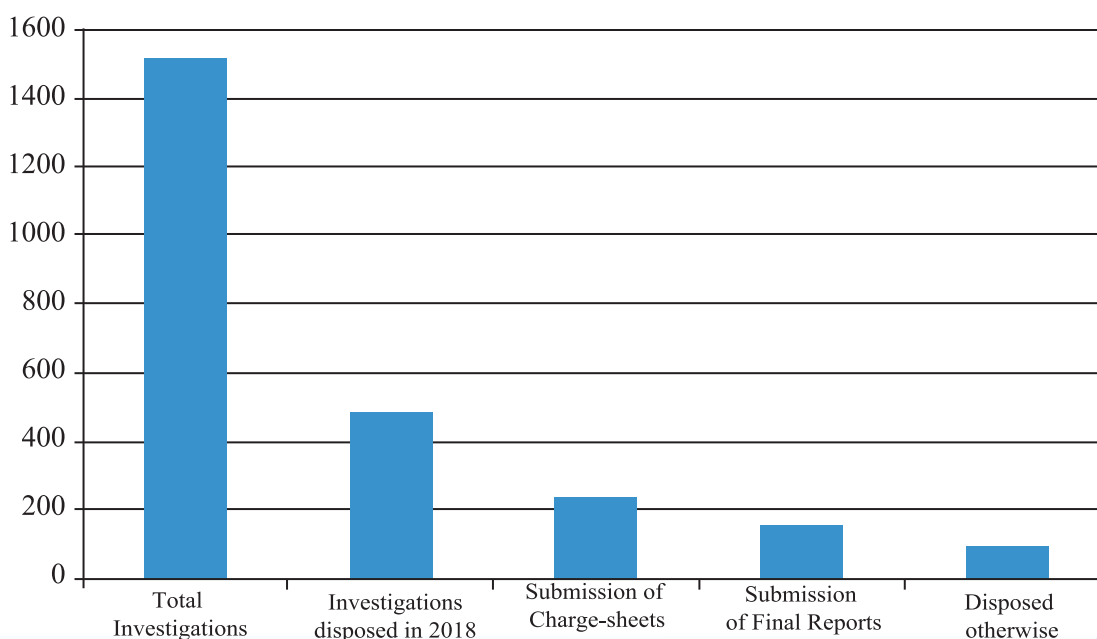
2.3.2 Investigations in 2018 including Pending Investigations since Preceding Years

Pursuing the strategy of the Commission, special directives are often communicated to the officials to complete the investigations within the given time line. The Commission has undertaken unwavering measures to ensure completion of the investigations within the given time frames. In line with the Annual Action Plan of the Commission, the matters relative to timely investigations (time-bound) are intensively monitored. The total number of investigations in 2018 stood to 1,519 including the pending investigations of the preceding years. The Commission successfully conducted 489 investigations during 2018. Based on these investigations completed as such, the Commission accorded approvals for 236 charge-sheets. Against the rest of the completed investigations, 159 final reports were approved. Table-7 and Figure-6 set out the statistics of investigational operations for 2018.

Table-7: Statistics of Investigations into Allegations in 2018

Investigations pending at beginning of 2018	Investigations taken up during 2018	Total Investigations	Investigations Completed in 2018	Submission of Charge-sheets	Submission of Final Report	Disposed otherwise
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1,030	489	1,519	489	236	159	94

Figure-6: Comparative Overview of Investigations held by Commission during 2018



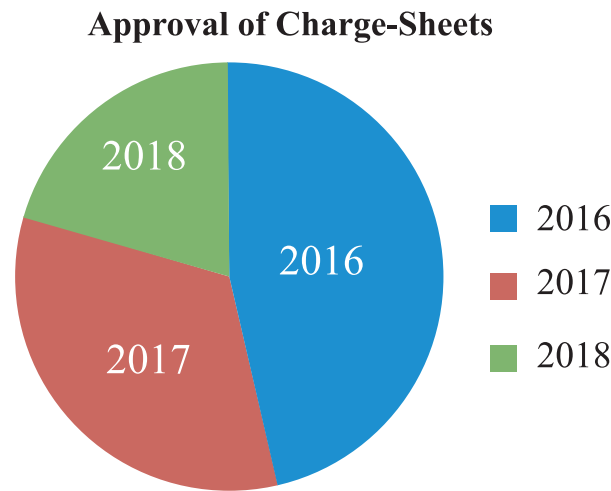
The Comparative Statistics of Investigations of the previous three years (2016, 2017 and 2018), are shown under Table-8 and Fig-7

Table-8: Comparative Statistics of Investigations into Allegations in 2016, 2017 and 2018

Year	Approval of Charge-Sheets
2016	535
2017	382
2018	236

On reviewing the statistics of the charge-sheets approved by the Commission during the last three years, it transpires that the number of approval of charge-sheets during 2018 has decreased. This decrease in charge-sheets may be imputed to more alertness exercised by the Commission in respect to investigating quality-based (having adequate documentary evidence to prove with) cases. The Commission holds the view if the offenders could be perfectly prosecuted; it will become easier to bring them under judicial network.

Figure-7: Comparative Overview of Investigations held by Commission during 2016, 2017 & 2018



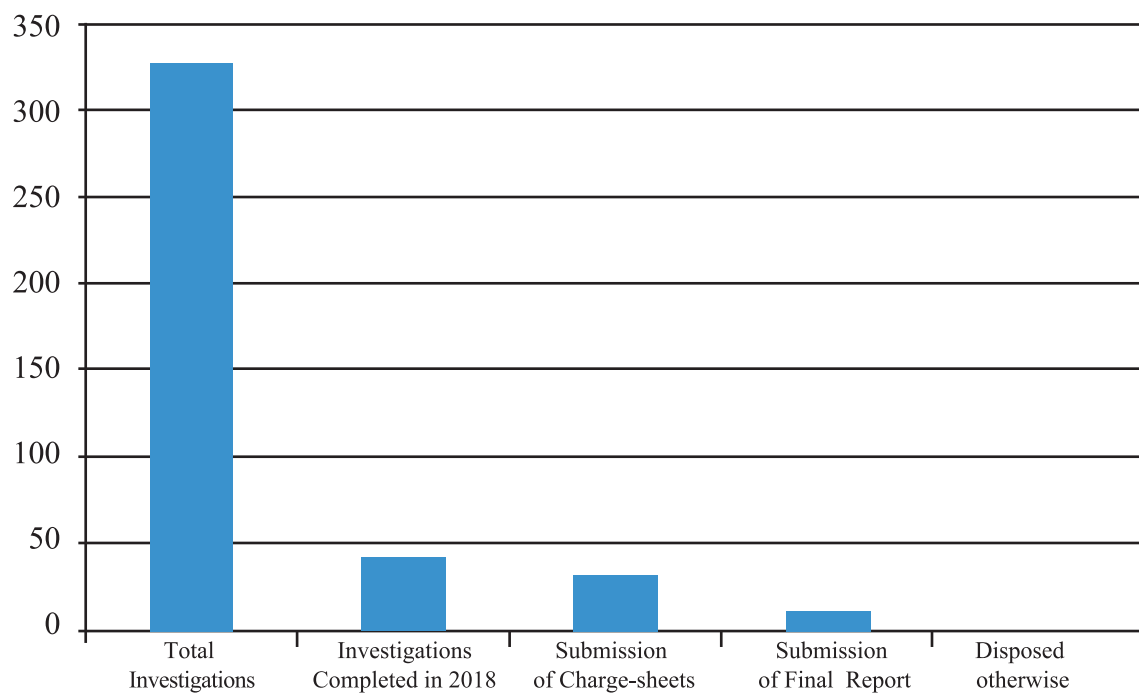
2.3.3 Investigations into ill-gotten Assets

To take lawful actions against those who have earned assets beyond the known source of income is the legal responsibility of the Commission. Pursuant to Sections 26 and 27 of the ACC Act, 2004, actions are taken against the persons who accumulated assets by means of taking bribes, corruption or any other illegal means. Out of 328 investigations into ill-gotten assets in 2018, 62 (about 19%) were received in 2018 and the rest 266 (81%) investigations were inherited from the previous years. The Commission this year has completed 43 investigations and approved 32 charge-sheets based on the outcomes of the completed investigations.

Table-9 and Figure-8 present a perceptive view about the efforts of the ACC regarding investigations conducted and results received in this regard.

Table- 09: Statistics of Investigations into Ill-gotten Assets

Investigations pending at beginning of 2018	Investigations taken up during 2018	Total Investigations	Investigations Completed in 2018	Submission of Charge-sheets	Submission of Final Report	Disposed otherwise
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
266	62	328	43	32	11	-

Figure-8: Actions regarding Investigations into Assets


2.3.4 Investigations into Money Laundering

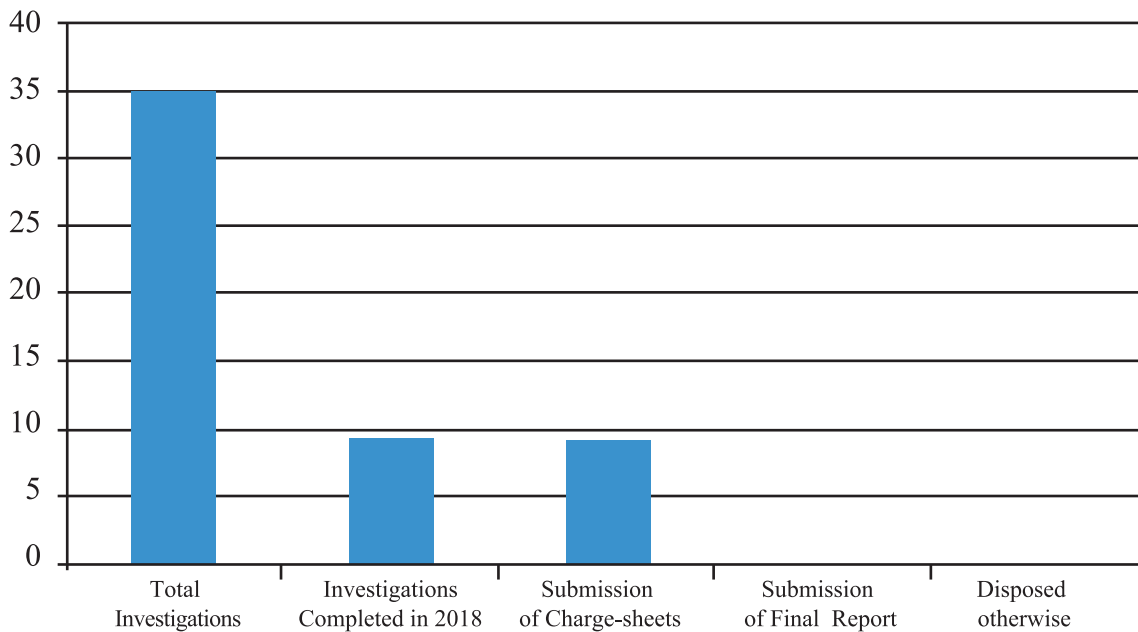
In accordance with the existing laws on money laundering, the ACC is not vested with the sole responsibility to carry out the money laundering cases. Currently, more than one agencies including National Board of Revenue (NBR), Criminal Investigation Department (CID) and Department of Narcotics Control, conduct the investigations of money laundering cases. ACC is empowered to investigate the offences only related to bribery and corruption-oriented money laundering. Investigations into the rest 26 relevant offences associated with money laundering are being conducted by other agencies.

The Commission in 2018 conducted 9 investigations into the money laundering cases out of the total of 35 cases including those carried forward from the preceding years and accorded approval of charge-sheet for each of the cases. The ACC investigates into the money laundering cases with utmost importance. 6 cases were tried in the Learned Court, which had been investigated by the Commission during 2018 and the learned Court awarded convictions in all the 6 cases.

Perceptive views of the Commission's performances regarding the investigation and its outcome on money laundering are presented in Table-10 and Figure-9.

Table-10: Statistics of the Investigational Operations on Money Laundering

Investigations pending at beginning of 2018	Investigations taken up during 2018	Total Investigations	Investigations Completed in 2018	Submission of Charge-sheets	Submission of Final Report	Disposed otherwise
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26	09	35	09	09	-	-

Figure-09: Graphical Overview of Investigations on Money Laundering


2.3.5 Relating to Trap-Cases

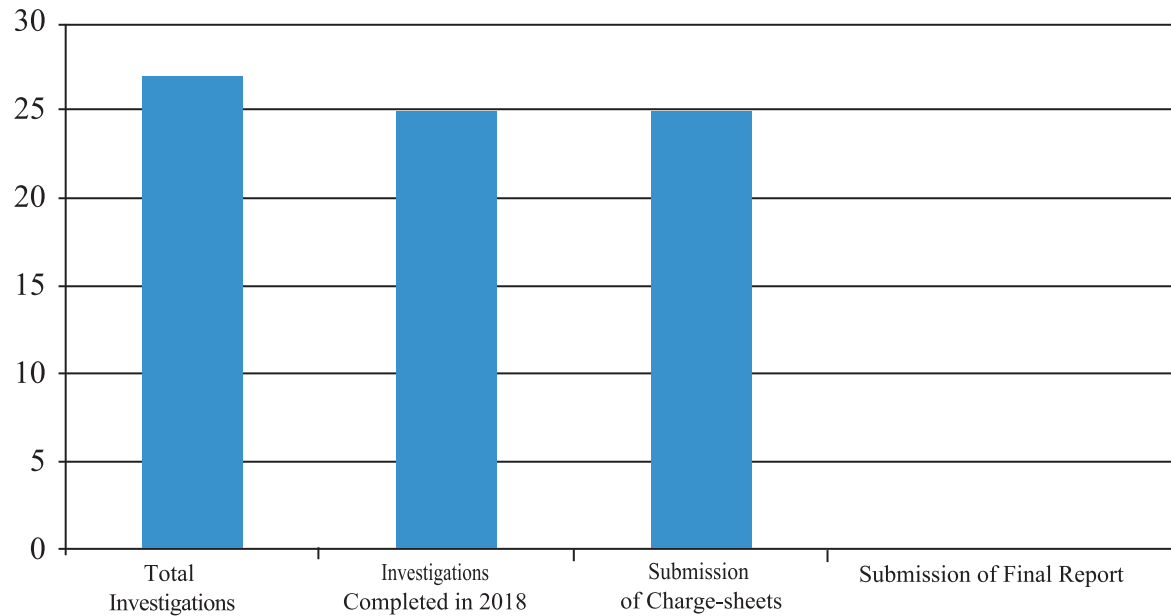
Aiming at an end of the malpractice of bribery and eliminating the sources of corruption, the Commission operates trap cases. Generally when any officer or support staff engaged to provide services to the public, claims bribes or gifts, and the Commission on approval instructs to carry out trap operations. Necessary steps are taken up by the Commission to catch hold of the officers claiming bribes. If any government official/ support staff or any person employed in government services, demands "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 taken to catch the bribe taker red-handed by laying out traps.

Table-11 and Figure-10 project out actions of the ACC regarding investigations into trap-cases in 2018.

Table-11: Actions on Investigations of Trap Cases in 2018

Investigations pending at beginning of 2018	Investigations taken up during 2018	Total Investigations	Investigations Completed in 2018	Submission of Charge-sheets	Submission of Final Report
1	2	3	4	5	6
12	15	27	25	25	0

On reviewing the investigational interventions on trap cases, it transpires that the Commission accorded approvals for charge-sheets in hundred percent of the cases lodged by it.

Figure-10: Investigational Operations of ACC in Trap Cases during 2018


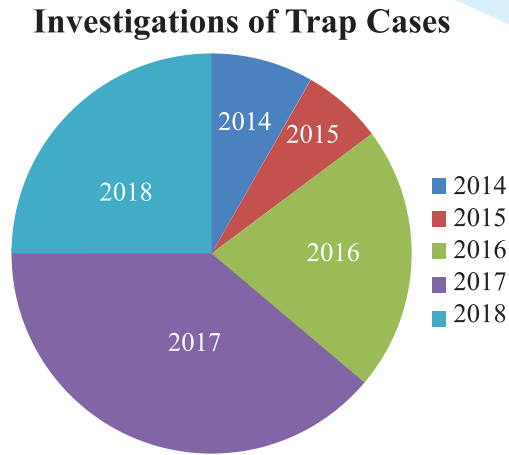
A comparative scenario has been presented in Table-12 and Figure-11 regarding the investigational operations of trap cases, conducted during the last 5 years, i.e. 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018.

Table- 12: Statistics of Trap Cases during 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018

Year	Number of Trap Cases
2014	05
2015	04
2016	13
2017	24
2018	15

The Table-12, when reviewed, reveals that 15 trap cases were operated in 2018. Though, compared with the preceding year, the number of trap cases has decreased, as many as 144 preventive operations were launched successfully in the same year on the basis of complaints received through the Hotline-106 of the Commission's Complaint Center. In each case, it was made possible as such to avert bribery and corruption.

Figure- 11: Comparative View of Trap Cases of 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018



2.4 Institutional Teams

With a view to eliminating bribery, corruption, purposive delay and alleviate public harassments through systematic reform of the public service delivery mechanism, the Commission goes to form Institutional Teams.

As the Commission is mandated to probe by the enquiry into the complaints on its own initiative, so is responsible to identify the sources of multiple forms of corruption in the backdrop of the socio-economic situations in Bangladesh. Given with legal scope, the ACC started taking on enquiries and investigations into institutional corruption as well since the year 2008.

In a bid to combat and prevent corruption in 25 organizations, the Commission formed 25 institutional teams in 2017. The organizations include: Titas Gas, Bangladesh Railway, Civil Aviation Authority, Bangladesh Biman, Customs, VAT and Excise, Department of Income Tax, WASA, Department of Narcotics Control, Roads and Highways Department, Bangladesh Road Transport Corporation, Registration Complex including Offices of the Sub-Registrars, Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority, Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Corporation, Public Works Department, Office of the Comptroller General of Accounts, Sea and Land Port Authorities, Directorate of Drug Administration, Offices of the Deputy Commissioner, Dhaka (Land Acquisition (LA) and Revenue Sections (SA) Sections), Department of Environment, Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution(BSTI), Rajdhani Unnayan Kartripokkha, Land Records and Survey Department, Directorate of Health, National Housing Authority and Directorate of Education. The performances of these teams which were constituted with specified TOR to control and prevent corruption are regularly reviewed. The officials in the rank of Director General keep monitoring over the activities of the teams.

Each team is instructed to watch into and analyze the relevant existing laws, rules, operating procedures, different aspects of misappropriation/abuse of public money, and to identify the reasons of success/es, limitations, legal encumbrances, harassments to service takers and of corruption in these institutions. Moreover, the teams are assigned with the task to submit reports with recommendations of remedies to preclude recurrence and to put forth proposals to the Commission to initiate legal actions against the persons found liable.

In compliance with specific instructions, the teams assigned to Customs, VAT and Excise, Department of Income Tax, and Directorate of Health identified the sources of corruption, formulated remedial recommendations, and submitted reports to the Commission in 2018. On holding discussions and reviews, the Commission has dispatched some concrete recommendations to the concerned Ministry of the government. The Commission holds the view that these recommendations are implementable which, in those offices, must reduce the misdeeds of harassments and dilly-dallying in respect to delivery of government services. The reports of the other teams are underway of evaluation and analysis by the Commission.

Table-13: Statistics on Enquiries by Institutional Teams

Enquiries pending at beginning of 2018	Enquiries received in 2018	Total Enquiries	Enquiries disposed in 2018	FIR Lodged	Conclusively disposed	Disposed otherwise
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26	-	26	03	02	-	01

2.5 Prosecution

2.5.1 Legal Basis for Conducting the Cases

Introduction

In addition to enquiry and investigation into the allegations about corruption, the Anti Corruption Commission discharges its duties as a prosecuting agency too. The Commission treats each of its cases with an equal amount of importance. In dealing with the cases, the Commission follows the Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2004 (and its Amendments), the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2012 (and its Amendments), 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. On the basis of the enquiries and investigations the Commission, as provided under section 17 (b) of the Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2004, is empowered to lodge and conduct the cases.

Cases of offences that the Commission can conduct:

The offences as stated in the Schedule to the Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2004 (and its Amendments); the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947; the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2012 (and its Amendments); 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. However, in the Schedule, the offences under Sections 109 (Abetment), 120 B (Criminal Conspiracy), 511 (Attempting to Commit Offence) and offences under its Sub-Sections (a), (b), (d) and (e) of the Penal Code are also indicated.

As provided under 32(a) of the Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2004, the Commission, is vested with the full power to accord approval for filing cases against the offences as referred to above. In accordance with Section 28 (1) of the Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2004,



the offences under this Act and its Schedule shall be triable by a special judge. The Section 28(2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1958 provides that saving Section 6(5) and Section 6 shall apply to Appeals in corruption cases. In case any contradictory matters arise between the Criminal Law Amendment Act 1958, and the Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2004, the legal provisions of the Anti-Corruption Commission Act shall prevail [Section 28 (3) of the ACC Act].

The Commission's Legal Wing supervises the legal affairs and preserves the updates of the Commission's corruption cases. The two separate units named as the Legal and the Prosecution Branches of this Wing are supervised by two Directors under the overall direction of one Director General. The lawyers appointed by the Commission, conduct the cases in concern Courts under the direct supervision of this Wing. According to provisions of the ACC Act, 2004, the Commission may possess a Prosecution Unit of its own with an adequate number of Prosecutors [Section 33 (a)]

To conduct the corruption cases in the courts of special judges and in both the Divisions of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh, the Commission, as of present practice, appoints its lawyers on contractual basis under the separate panel. The lawyers of the thirteen-member panel, who are termed as "Public Prosecutors", are performing their duties in the 13 courts of special judges in Dhaka. Accordingly, the lawyers numbering 38 in Dhaka Division, 28 in Chittagong, 23 in Rajshahi and 19 in Rangpur Division, 25 in Khulna Division, 14 in Barisal and 10 in Sylhet and 14 in Mymensing are working on behalf of the Commission. Among them, 4 are female Public Prosecutors.

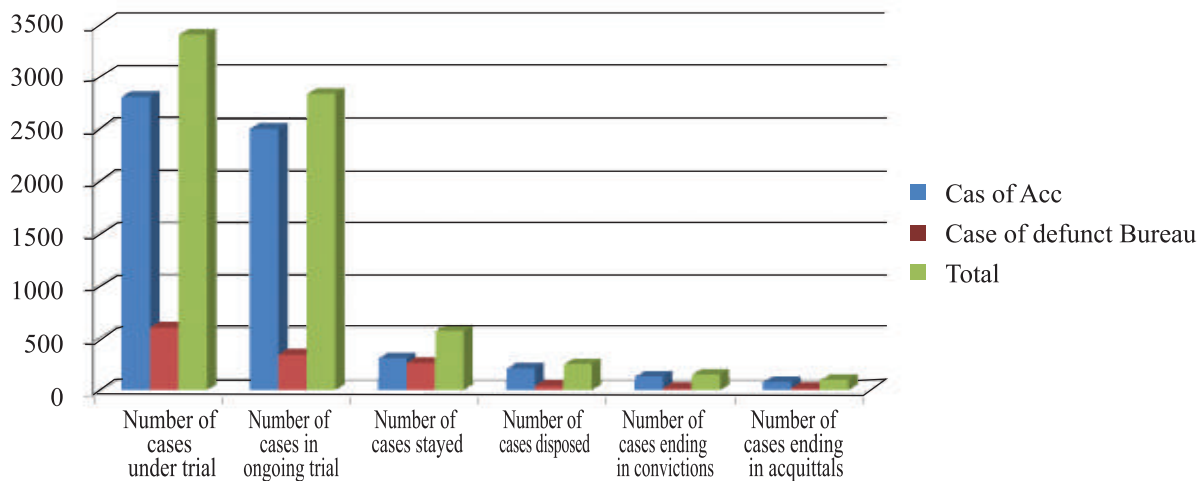
2.5.2 Conducting the Cases in Trial Courts

The momentum of the prosecution-related activities appears visible. In 2018, the rate of conviction in the Commission lodged cases is 63 percent followed by a slight decline. The Commission is putting all efforts to ensure 100 percent convictions rate. As per the directives of the Commission, the officials of the Legal Wing regularly get to contacts with the lawyers of each case and make sure that the lawyer/s and the witness/es do appear in the Court. The Commission monitors each case individually through the Legal Wing.

By the end of December, 2018, as many as 249 cases were disposed of in the Court of Special Judge. Of these, 209 (about 84%) cases were lodged by Anti-Corruption Commission and the other 40 (16%) were carried over from defunct Bureau of Anti-Corruption. The 209 cases lodged by ACC were disposed of in the learned trial courts, of which 131 cases ended in convictions. The rate of conviction in the cases of the Commission amounts to 63% (approx.) and the rate of convictions in cases of the defunct Bureau of Anti-Corruption accounts to 50%. (approx.). The statistics of the corruption cases dealt before the Court of Special Judge until December 2018, are shown in Table-14.

Table-14: Statistics of Corruption Cases Tried in Court of Special Judge in 2018

Description	Cases of ACC	Cases of defunct Bureau	Total
Number of cases under trial	2,800	597	3,397
Number of cases in ongoing trial	2,494	338	2,832
Number of cases stayed	306	259	565
Number of cases disposed	209	40	249
Number of cases ending in convictions	131	20	151
Number of cases ending in acquittals	78	20	98

Figure-12: Statistical View of Corruption Cases Tried in the Court of Special Judge in 2018

Table-15: Comparative Statistics of Convictions during 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018

Years	Rate of convictions in the cases of ACC	Rate of convictions in the cases of defunct Bureau
2015	37%	25%
2016	54%	45%
2017	68%	39%
2018	63%	50%

Regarding the cases of the Commission, while reviewing the judgments of the trial Courts during last four years, it appears that the rate of conviction in the cases of the Anti-Corruption Commission in 2015 was 37%, in 2016 it was 54%, in 2017 it rose to 68% and in 2018 the rate of conviction was 63%. In reviewing the combined results of cases of the defunct Bureau of Anti-Corruption (conducted by the Commission) and the cases of the commission it appears that the rate of conviction rose to 61% in the cases conducted in 2018 in coordinated manner.

Figure-13: Graphical Representation of Convictions during 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018

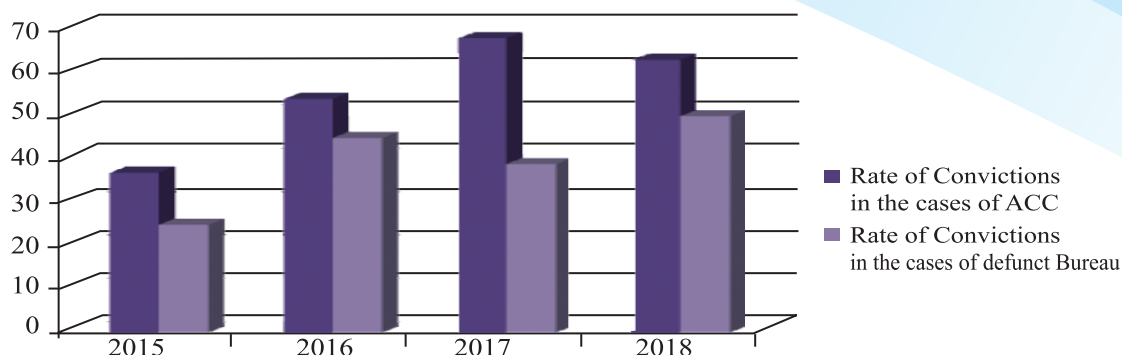
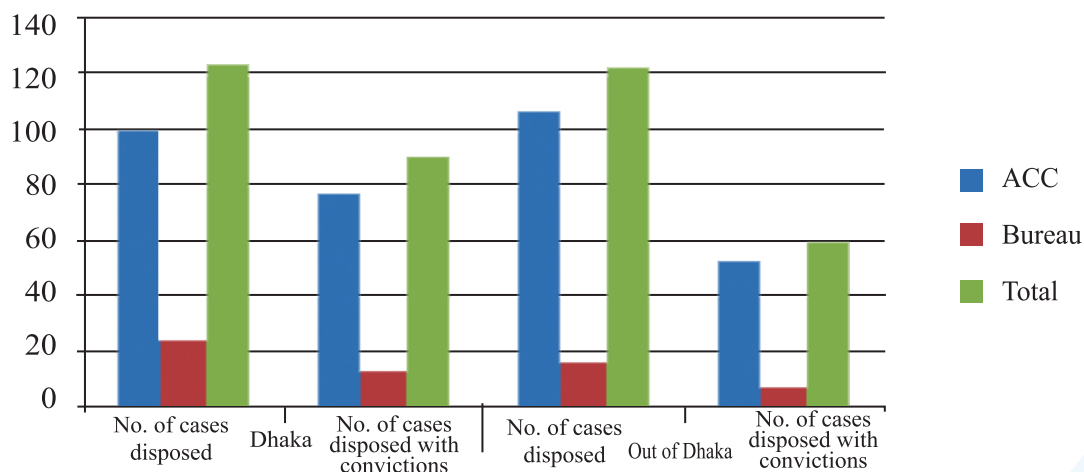


Table-16: Statistics of Corruption Cases disposed and convicted in, by the Courts of Special Judges in and out of Dhaka during 2018

Description		Number		
		Cases of ACC	Cases of defunct Bureau	Total
Dhaka	No. of cases disposed	101	24	125
	No. of cases disposed with convictions	78	13	91
Out of Dhaka	No. of cases disposed	108	16	124
	No. of cases disposed with convictions	53	07	60

During 2018, the Court of Special Judge in Dhaka disposed of 125 cases of corruption. Of the total disposals, about 81% for ACC-lodged cases and the rest of the cases (about 19%) belonged to defunct Bureau of Anti-Corruption. Concurrently, the Courts of Special Judges existing out of Dhaka disposed of 124 cases. The total cases disposed that belonged to the defunct Bureau were 16 (13%) and the rest 108 (87%) cases were lodged by the ACC. A comparative overview of statistics regarding disposal and convictions by the courts existing in and out of Dhaka are laid out under Table-16.

Figure-14: Comparative Overview of Statistics of Corruption Cases Disposed and Convicted by the Courts in and out of Dhaka during 2018



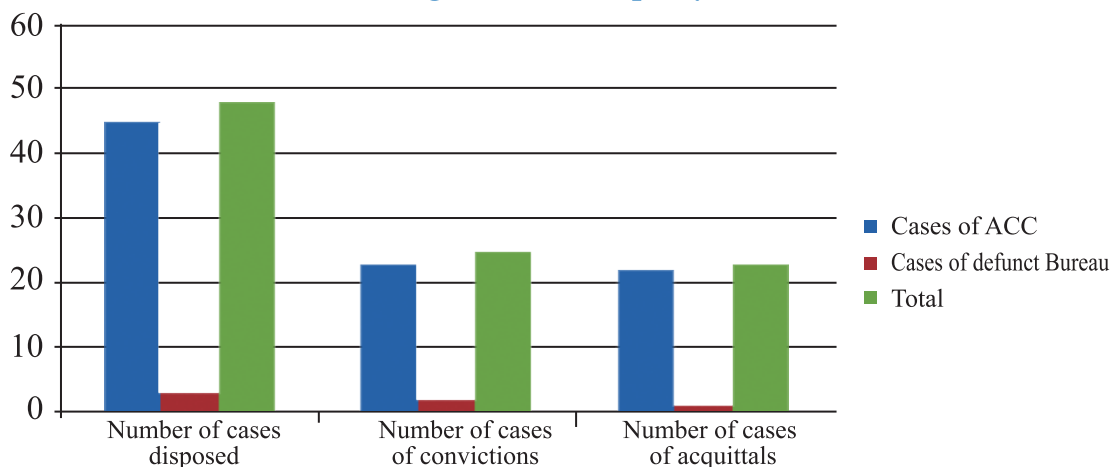
Statistics of Property Related Cases

Table-17: Statistics of Property Related Cases Tried in Court of Special Judge in 2018

Description	Cases of ACC	Cases of defunct Bureau	Total
Number of cases disposed	45	03	48
Number of cases of convictions	23	02	25
Number of cases of acquittals	22	01	23

During 2018, some 48 cases concerning property were disposed of in the Court of Special Judge, of which 25 cases ended in convictions and in 23 cases the accused persons were acquitted. On reviewing the statistics of Table-17, it transpires that out of the total cases filed by the Commission, concerning property disproportionate to the known sources of income, 52% cases ended in convictions and about 48 % in acquittals.

Figure-15: Statistical View of Judgments in Property Related Cases



Statistics of Relating to Money Laundering Cases

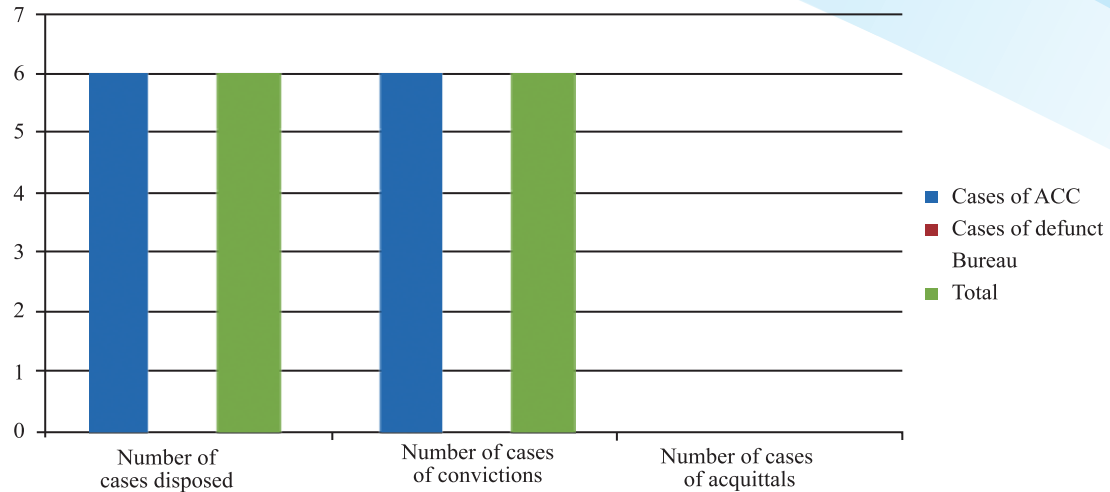
Table-18: Statistics of Money Laundering Cases Tried in the Court of Special Judge in 2018

Description	Cases of ACC	Cases of defunct Bureau	Total
Number of cases disposed	06	-	06
Number of cases of convictions	06	-	06
Number of cases of acquittals	-	-	-

6 cases relating to money laundering were disposed of in 2018 in the Court of Special Judge, wherein each of the cases ended in conviction. That indicates 100% convictions in money laundering cases.

The statistics of the Table-18, while reviewed, show that in the money laundering cases lodged by the Commission has been sentenced to hundred percent.

Figure-16: Comparative Overview of Convictions and Acquittals in Money Laundering Cases tried in the Court of Special Judge in 2018



Statistics of Trap Cases

Table-19: Statistics of Trap Cases Tried in the Court of Special Judge

Description	Cases of ACC	Cases of defunct Bureau	Total
Number of cases disposed	02	01	03
Number of cases of convictions	01	01	02
Number of cases of acquittals	01	-	01

03 trap cases were disposed of in 2018 in the Court of Special Judge. The Table-19, while reviewed, reveals that out of the total trap cases lodged by the Commission, about 67% case ended in convictions.

Figure-17: Scenario of Convictions and Acquittals in Trap Cases Tried by the Court of Special Judge

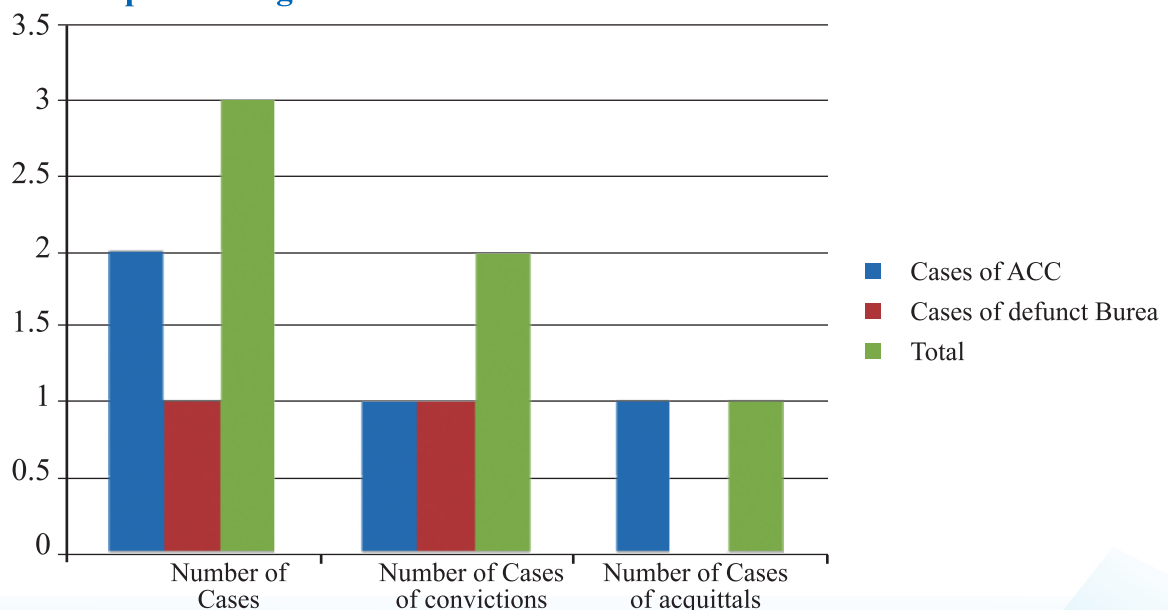


Table-20: Statistics of Convictions, Fines and Confiscations in the Cases Lodged by the Commission in 2018

	No. of Cases of Convictions	No. Convicted Accused	Fine (in BDT)	Confiscation	Total
Dhaka	91	176	110,82,15,162.00	8,95,02,182.00	119,77,17,344.00
Out of Dhaka	60	112	29,12,61,829.00	4,39,45,070.00	33,52,06,899.00
Total	151	288	139,94,76,991.00	13,34,47,252.00	153,29,24,243.00

Table-20, while reviewed, reveals that a total of BDT 153,29,24,243/- has been realized by the order of the learned courts in the forms of fines and confiscations against different cases lodged by the Commission.

2.5.3 Prosecuting the Cases in the Higher Courts

The Commission has employed 28 lawyers to move the cases for Anti-Corruption Commission in the Appellate Division and the High Court Division of the Supreme Court. Out of them 3 advocates are female. One lawyer is working in the Supreme Court Cell for keeping coordination between the Commission and the Supreme Court concerning the Cases. The statistics relating to the cases of ACC conducted in the Supreme Court are provided into Tables 21 and 22.

Table-21: Statistics of the Criminal/Writ/Appeal Cases in the High Court Division of the Supreme Court

Descriptions of Cases	2018			Disposal in 2018	Pending before Stay Order	Stay Orders in 2018	Total no. of Stay Orders	Stay Orders vacated	Stay Orders remaining in force
	Remainder of Previous year	Cases lodged in 2018	Total no. of cases						
No. of Writ Petitions	914	99	1013	537	208	20	228	64	164
No. of Criminal Misc. Cases	1,433	717	2,150	1,380	152	43	195	109	86
No. of Criminal Appeal Cases	499	175	674	309	09	05	14	5	09
No. of Criminal Revision Cases	319	146	465	336	27	-	27	04	23



Table-22: Statistics of the Cases arising from Criminal Appeal/Misc/Revision/ Writ Petitions pending with the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court

Descriptions of Cases	2018			Currently pending	Pending before Stay Order	Stay Orders in 2018	Total no. of Stay Orders	Stay Orders vacated	Stay Orders remaining in force
	Remainder of Previous year	Cases Filed in 2018	Total no. of cases						
Criminal Misc. Case	147	129	276	201	30	06	36	10	26
Writ Petition	72	41	113	97	43	03	46	17	29
Criminal Appeal	20	29	49	40	23	03	26	10	16
Criminal Revision	23	21	44	26	03	00	03	01	02

2.6 Arrest

2.6.1 Legal Basis of Arrest

Under section 20 (3) of the Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2004 (Amended, 2016), an officer, is vested with the powers of an Officer-in-Charge of a police station, as applicable to conducting enquiry and investigation into the offences under the Schedule to the ACC Act, 2004. The Commission's enquiry/investigating officers concerned arrested 57 accused persons in 2018 for the sake of enquiries and investigations into corruption cases.

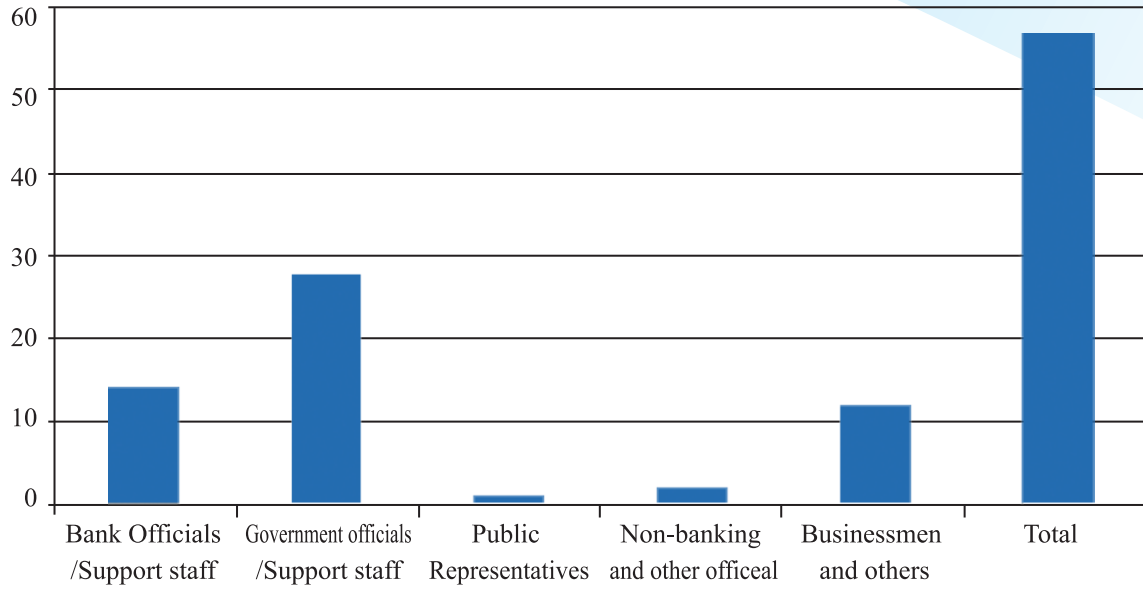
All the arrestees were allowed to enjoy all legal protection. The Commission is prompted to launch the drives for arrests by legal obligation, and to reduce the criminals' defiance to laws, raise public awareness against corruption and lessen the severity of corruption. Moreover, on receiving specific allegation in advance, the Commission launched operations on 15 trap cases within legal mechanism and caught the offenders red-handed with the bribe-money in cash. The foremost tool to strike deep into the root of corruption is to catch the bribe-takers red-handed right with the bribe money. The operations on trap cases are let going on in an effort to preclude the malpractice like bribery.

Table- 23: Statistics of Bankers, Govt. Officials and Others from Arrestees

Occupations /Identities of the Arrestees	Number
Bank Officials/ Support staff	14
Government Officials/Support staff	28
Public Representatives	01
Non-banking and other Officials/support staff from financial institutions	02
Businessmen and others	12
Total	57

The Table-23, while reviewed, reveals that the bankers and government officials constitute the major segment of the arrestees. The reason may be imputed to greater importance in the statutory provisions of the Anti Corruption Commission Act attached to the corruption committed by the government/bank officials.

Figure-18 : Graphical Statistics of Arrested Bankers, Government Officials and Others





CHAPTER



Preventing Corruption and Promoting Good Practices

3.1 Introduction

3.2 Inclusive Programs against Corruption



Preventing Corruption and Promoting Good Practices

3.1 Introduction

The prime objective of the Anti-Corruption Commission Act is to prevent corruption in pursuing contra-corruption tactics. In accordance with the ACC Act, 2004, out of 11 operational agenda of the Commission 6 pertain to actions that are virtually preventive to corruption. The Commission firmly believes that preventing corruption before its commence, is the best policy. Aiming at that end, the Commission is heading with realistic and multi-dimensional interventions. The civil society is integrated with efforts to prevent corruption. If the citizens could be sensitized about their rights, the prevention of corruption is likely to become easier. Prompted with that objective in view of the Commission has formed Corruption Prevention Committees (CPC) in all the cities/metropolitan cities, districts, upazilas, even at union levels, including the enlightened personalities of the society. Those members of such Committees are launching diverse programmes within their respective peripheries with an intention to flare up the power of the society. Members of such committees are endeavoring to raise an upsurge of a social movement at the city/metropolitan city, district and upazila levels, against the irregularities, harassments, and purposive delays found prevalent in the service sectors like education, health, land, and power at local level. The Anti-Corruption Commission in association with the CPCs has formed 26,213 "Integrity Units", comprising students from schools, colleges and madrasas with the objective to forge up the values of honesty and integrity among the young generation. The respected teachers concerned are involved with those Committees as advisors. The Commission is dedicated to carrying out these sorts of programs with the end in view to build the decent future for our upcoming generation by launching concerted efforts against corruption, that is, against all forms of immorality.

The corruption is such an offence which has got no positivity either. Corruption poses major blockade against socio-economic development. Corruption is tarnishing the image of the country on the global level. Even corruption has negative impact on our honesty and moral value-driven traditional past. This state of affairs is not desirable.

Due to systematic reasons, to do corruption gets easy in this country. Taking advantages of the system, the corrupt persons grow desperate. In some cases, they are powerful too. Power is needed to eliminate those wrong-doers ducked into the mud of corruption. The Commission holds that the main origin of such power is the Citizens. Once the people could collectively participate in the social movement against corruption, such so-called desperate and powerful persons shall be shredded of courage and power.

The Article 7 (1) of the sacred Constitution of Bangladesh, achieved through the great War of liberation, states "All powers in the Republic belong to the people". The Commission's firm conviction is that if the people at every stratum of the society become conscious about their rights to the State, and can collectively raise resistance against corruption, the so-called "desperate" will lose hold of their unethical courage. The ACC prefers to take the men of integrity from all walks of life on a common platform. Accordingly, the implementation

progresses of the Commission's Strategic Action Plan (SAP) were shared with its all stakeholders including the students, development partners, the civil society, the media personalities, NGOs, lawyers, government officials and the staff of the country, and their implementable suggestions/inputs have been incorporated into the SAP. Such workshops were organized not only at the central level but also at grass-root levels. The doorways to the Commission's package of preventive actions remain accessible to all classes of the people. Dispensing with direct assistance from the people, it is impossible to implement a multidimensional program to combat, control and prevent corruption. The Commission launched the Hotline-106 of its Complaints Centre on 27 July of 2017. Around 17,18,736 calls were poured into the Hotline-106 in 2018. Out of these, many complaints were registered and in the context of these complaints, 144 anti-corruption drives were launched. With every drive, the corruption was instantly averted and public harassment successfully alleviated. The written allegations and hundreds of thousands of calls to the Hotline of the Commission's Complaint Center seems the manifestation of trust of common people upon the Anti-Corruption Commission.

In executing Memorandums of Understandings (MoU) with those institutions which are engaged in working toward prevention of corruption around the globe, the Anti-Corruption Commission intends to bring home the good practices of those institutions and to disseminate them across this country in fine adaptations to its own modalities. To serve this purpose, the Commission has entered into two MoU with the Anti-Corruption Bodies of Bhutan and Russia. With regard to the signing of MoU, the Commission, through its Prevention Wing, is intensively keeping liaison with the relevant institutions of different countries including Indonesia, China, South Korea, USA, Singapore, Hong Kong, Austria, Malaysia, and India.

Article 20 (2) of the sacred Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh provides, "The State shall create conditions in which persons, as general principle, shall not be able to enjoy unearned incomes." In a close association of all, the Commission aims to seal off the ways of enjoying such unearned incomes by the way of preventing corruptions.

3.1.1 Legal Foundation of Research, Monitoring, Prevention and Mass-Awareness Programs

Section 17 of the Anti Corruption Commission Act, 2004 enunciates the functions of the Commission. The preventive actions of the Commission are carried out in pursuance of this section. The foremost legal obligation of the Commission is to prevent the misdeeds of corruption. Section 17 (f) stipulates to "Carry out research on the prevention of corruption and submit recommendations to the President regarding the actions to be taken on the basis of the research findings." Section 17 (g) of the same act states that "To promote the values of honesty and integrity in order to prevent corruption and take measures to build up mass awareness against corruption". Preventing corruption, generating values of integrity against corruption, conduct researches on the prevention of corruption, and above all raising mass-awareness and the like is the task performed through the Prevention Wing of the Commission. Under direction of one Director General, five branches of this Wing dubbed, are supervised by five Directors for each. Under the direct supervision of this Wing, the various preventive programs in association with the CPCs and the Integrity Units composed

of students, Integrity Stores, and public hearings are carried out. Besides observance of Anti-corruption Week, International Anti-corruption Day, funding anniversary of the Commission, research and other programs inclusively involving the people are carried out through this Wing. The Commission through this Wing formulates the by-laws and guidelines and ensures compliance by the District, Upazila, Union CPCs and also by other associated organizations. In the course of forming such Committee, the by-laws and guidelines are followed. In setting up the Integrity Stores by the Commission in various educational institutions, the by-laws approved by the Commission, are also properly complied with.

3.1.2 Some Initiatives by Prevention Wing

1. With a view to promoting good practices among the students of a new generation-particularly among those of secondary level, the Commission since 2016 took initiatives to set up "Integrity Stores" in different schools. Regarding establishing the "Integrity Stores", the Commission approved the relevant Policy in 2017. During 2018, the Commission founded as many as 1792 "Integrity Stores";
2. To carry forward the programs to promote good practices, curb, control and prevent corruption more effectively, the Anti-Corruption Commission formulated a Five-Year Strategic Action Plan (2017- 2021) with the support of a development assistance agency of Germany (GIZ). In the context of this Strategic Action Plan, the Action Plan for the year of 2018 was also formulated and implemented accordingly. In the process of implementing 5 (five) Year Strategic Plan, a separate Work Plan for 2019 has also been prepared. The key objective of this Strategic Plan is to ensure the optimal utilization of limited resources;
3. With a view to reducing harassments, irregularities and dilly-dallying and to ensure transparency and accountability of the government servants at local level, the Commission through its Prevention Wing, like other years past, has kept conducting country-wide Public Hearings and follow-up hearings in the upazilas and districts including Dhaka. All these public hearings are playing effective roles to create accountability among the public servants working locally.
4. In 2018, consultative meetings were organized at field levels including Bogura, Rajshahi, Cumilla, Barishal, Bandarban, and discussions were held on corruption-free secondary education, healthcare and other pertinent issues;
5. For building mass-awareness against corruption, the regular actions are going uninterrupted and the Corruption Prevention Committees with immaculate and honest persons were formed and reformed, at the levels of the union, upazila, district, city and metropolitan city. In 2018, CPCs were formed in 3,242 Unions with overall supervision of the Prevention Wing and in collaboration with the CPCs of the cities/metropolitan cities, districts and upazilas, local district administrations, upazila administrations, the Integrated District Offices of the ACC, divisional offices;
6. In 2018, as many as 2,90,356 posters and 8,400 leaflets containing fine adages were distributed with the intent to prevent corruption and promote good practices. Besides, 1,09,648 exercise books, 89,093 rulers, 4,769 geometry boxes bearing nice sayings like "No bad deeds- not to endure it", "Go for fair deeds- build the nation together", "Think



the well being of nation-shall go the right way", "Shall tell the truth-stand opposed to inequity and injustice", "Shall obey the laws- live with safety", " Pledge for patriotism- adieu to corruption", "None trusts a liar", "No laughing at the Elders", were distributed among the students at secondary level classes all over the country. In the same year, 7,374 umbrellas and 25,451 school bags were also given out to the students, teachers and among the educational institutions;

7. A new generation endowed with ethical values may emerge if the future generation could be roused to such values. With that expectation, the Commission is continuing with forming up "Integrity Units" in the schools, madrasas, colleges, residential halls of the Universities and the training institutions of the country as a associate body of the Corruption Prevention Committees. In 2018, 26,213 Integrity Units were constituted and re-constituted in various educational institutions throughout the country. The CPCs, local district administrations, Upazila administrations, the integrated district offices of the ACC, its divisional offices have extended all supports in implementing these initiatives;
8. The Prevention Wing plays its role as the Focal Point in implementing the programs for the observance of Anti-Corruption Week, International Anti-Corruption Day, the Founding Anniversary of the Commission, celebrating the Victory Day, observing the Independence Day, International Mother Language Day, National Mourning Day and so on.
9. With the objective of raising public awareness against corruption, some short documentary films dubbed as "Punishment" (Shasti), "Triumph of Truth" (Shottyer Joy), "Get Good and Let Good" (Bhalothakbo, Bhalo Rakhbo) and " Mistake" (Bhool) and additionally, few TVCs have been televised in private TV channels and Bangladesh TV. Likewise, in the public places of the districts and Upazilas, where people largely get together, the same films are being exhibited regularly by the District Information Officers.
10. With the initiatives of the Prevention Wing and in association with Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC), the anti-corruption messages were disseminated through SMS over the mobile phones as was done in the preceding year,
11. Efforts to organize debate competitions participated by the students are going on throughout the country.
12. The "Dudak Darpon", the own Quarterly Magazine of the Commission, kept going into publications as Monthly Dudak Darpon since 2017. Furthermore, from this year the "Dudak Darpon" have been distributed free, among the common people too.
13. Round the year, diverse types of public awareness building programs like discussion meetings, debate contests, essay competitions, building human-chains, rallies, seminars, dramas, etc. against corruptions are being organized under the overall supervision of this Wing, at district, Upazila and even at Union level that is at the grass-root level.



3.2 Inclusive Programs Against Corruption

3.2.1 Social Power-Based Participatory Movement for Corruption Prevention

Prevention of corruption without social mobilization is next to impossible. Because it is the power of the society, that can generate extreme hatred against corruption. The principal responsibility of the Commission, as mandated by the Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2004, is to engender the values of honesty and dedication, and building public awareness against corruption. To raise a social movement against corruption, integrated initiatives need to be adopted institutionally. To act as an influencer to that social movement the Anti-Corruption Commission is incessantly striving to get all the stakeholders united on to the same platform including the civil society, mass media, NGOs, government officials, political personalities, students-teachers, professionals. Scopes to integrate the representatives of all classes of the people from the society have been created in the Five-Year Strategic Action Plan adopted for five years, so as to integrate them for prevention of corruption. It is the society that needs to play the pioneering role to promote or burgeon Integrity.

The Commission goes pretty optimistic, because all including the government of the country, mass media, civil society, NGOs, government officials, political personalities, students-teachers and the professionals are rendering unstinted support to the actions of the Commission taken up for prevention of corruption. Out of the 11 functions as articulated under section 17 of the Anti-Corruption Commission Act- 2004, 6 functions relate to the prevention of corruption. In order to discharge these functions fully and immaculately, the Commission has formed up Corruption Prevention Committees in all the unions, upazilas, districts and metropolitan cities, comprising the enlightened persons of the society, and through these Committees is implementing various mass-awareness building programs intended to support behavioral improvement, and promote good practices as well. The belief resolutely held by the Commission is that the people have grown much awareness against corruption. The common people by heart and mind hate corruption and corrupt individuals.

In 2016, in conformance with the by-laws and guidelines of the Corruption Prevention Committees and the associate bodies, the district CPCs were formed comprising members not exceeding 13 in number for each, Upazila CPCs having members not exceeding 9 for each and Union CPCs with members not exceeding 7 for each, each Committee consists of female members constituting one-third of the total size of the Committee. Of the total corpus of the members, one President, two Vice-Presidents 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 Districts concerned. The adult citizens of Bangladesh residing in the area designated for the Committee, are eligible to be nominated as members of the Committee. Those who will not be considered eligible to be nominated as members of the Committee include 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 of criminal offence or convicted by any court. Virtually the CPCs are composed of men of integrity known in respective areas, the honest and dynamic people

of the society including self-sacrificing persons, teachers, religious leaders and former government officials. All 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. A Deputy Director or the officials of the Commission holding higher positions can inspect the accounts of any Committee. All the activities of the CPC are performed in accordance with the Policy approved by the Commission.

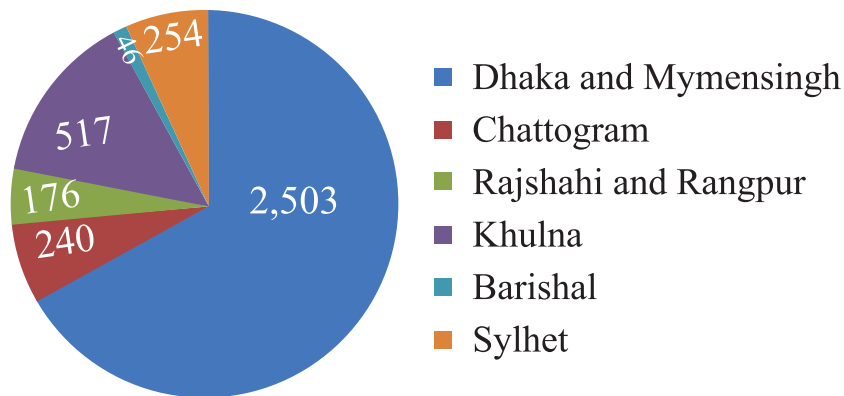
During 2018, the ACC undertook efforts to constitute and re-constitute 1 CPC & 8 regional CPC in metropolitan cities, 62 in districts and 423 CPCs in the upazilas. This year 3,242 Union Corruption Prevention Committees have been constituted-reconstituted as for the first time. The Division-wise distributions of the CPCs showing against unions, upazilas, districts and metropolitan cities are incorporated into the Table-24 below.

Table-24: Division-wise Statistics of Union, Upazila, District and Metro-City CPCs

Name Of Divisions	Upazila CP Cs	District CPCs	Metropolitan CPCs	Union CPCs	Total CPCs
Dhaka and Mymensingh	106	16	08	2,373	2,503
Chattogram	89	10	01	140	240
Rajshahi and Rangpur	109	16	-	51	176
Khulna	50	10	-	457	517
Barishal	34	06	-	06	46
Sylhet	35	04	-	215	254
Total	423	62	09	3,242	3,736

Figure-19: Division-wise Distributions of Corruption Prevention Committees

Corruption Prevention Committees





3.2.2 Integrity Units: Platform of Youths for Best Practices

The new generation shall lead the country in the days to come. This will be easier to hold the bridle of depravity if a generation could be built to be endowed with integrity and ethical values. With that end in view, the Commission continues forming Integrity Units comprised of the students of secondary level. The Integrity Units are the organizations consisting of the students from different educational institutions and are meant to infuse into them the sense of honesty, morality and value-judgments. The helm of the future leadership of the country is in the strong-hold of the representatives of the young generation of today. As such their ethical attainments and honesty must stand as the benchmark transcending the bounds of time and obedient to tenets and customs of the society. The Commission intends to inspire the young generation with the precept that honesty is the best policy. Because, corruption lay negative impact on our integrity and ethical values as well our traditions gone past. With the purpose of generating the values of integrity, dedication, characteristic obduracy and arouse abhorrence against corruption among the young generation and above all to integrate the students with the mass-awareness raising activities, the Commission with the initiatives of the CPCs has formed up Integrity Units in the educational institutions like schools, madrasas, colleges, University Halls and training institutions, with overall supervision of local administrations within their respective work areas. According to the provisions of the by-laws and guidelines-2015, the members of the Integrity Units shall be absolutely voluntary service givers -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 from the same educational institutions and an Advisory Council consisting of 3 (three) to 5 (five) teachers. All the students of the same institution are the general members. The CPCs of metropolitan cities/districts/Upazila/Unions, in consultation with the Advisory Council, nominates the members, the President and the Secretary of the executive committee from among the interested students. As part of the preventive actions against corruption, each Integrity Unit participate in all public welfare-oriented Programmes like the building moral character of the students, developing education and health and conserving the climate and environment. Despite having had limited resources, the Commission is also executing lot of varied Programmes together with the members of the Integrity Units under supervision of the CPCs. The Programmes among others include building human-chains, road-marches, seminars, cultural functions, discussions, dramas, debates, cartoons and essay competitions, etc. Given with limited abilities of the Commission, learning materials such as exercise books, rulers, geometry boxes, etc. with fair sayings appearing on, have been handed out to the members of the Integrity Units. The future generation, as the Commission firmly believes, will play the lead role to further up the social movement against corruption.

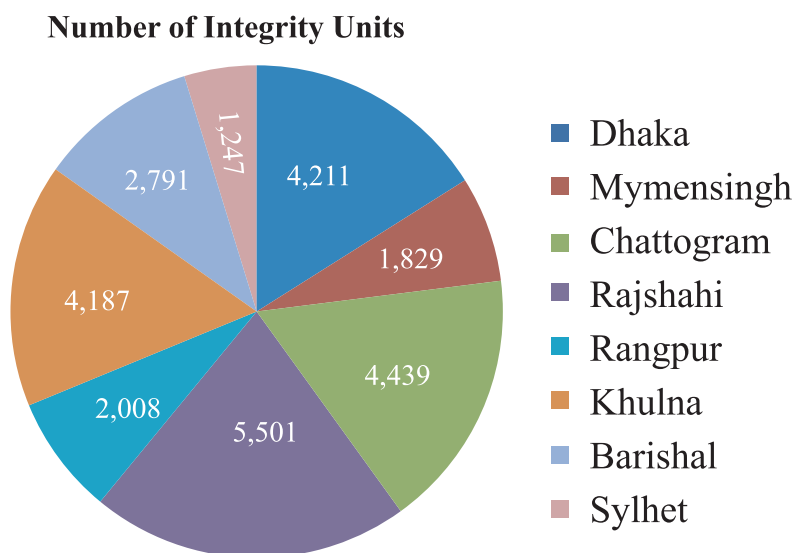
In the context of the execution of the MoUs with Bangladesh Scouts and Girls Guides Association, the Commission, in joint collaboration with them, is implementing multiple programs at district and Upazila levels to raise awareness against corruption. On inspiration by Bangladesh Girls Guide Association and the ACC, the Integrity Units were constituted,

and various programs are implemented including moral uplifting of the members of the Integrity Units, anti-corruption communication techniques, information technology, Right to Information Act, gender advancement, climate change, good governance, etc.

Table-25: Division-wise Statistics of Integrity Units

Name of Divisions	Number of Integrity Units
Dhaka	4,211
Mymensingh	1,829
Chattogram	4,439
Rajshahi	5,501
Rangpur	2,008
Khulna	4,187
Barishal	2,791
Sylhet	1,247
Total	26,213

Figure-20: Division-wise Statistics of Integrity Units



3.2.3 ACC's Innovative Ventures in Promoting Best Practices "Integrity Store"

Honesty and ethics, in practice, are something which needs to be cultivated intensively in the daily life. The ACC, therefore, is going ahead with a series of multifarious actions to sharpen the values of honesty and morality among the young generation. The Integrity Store is an innovative addition to the package of the Commission's programs. These innovative Integrity Stores are being set up in different educational institutions. In these stores varieties of learning materials/goods are available with comprehensive price list and the cash box to take in the money for payments, but no shopkeeper to attend. The students buy the goods as they want, and make the payments by dropping the money into the cash box. The Commission has not yet received any complaints, whatsoever, about any unethical lapses in operating these stores. This sort of transparency is heartening the Commission. In this context, the Commission has established the said Integrity Stores in 1,148 educational institutions during 2018.

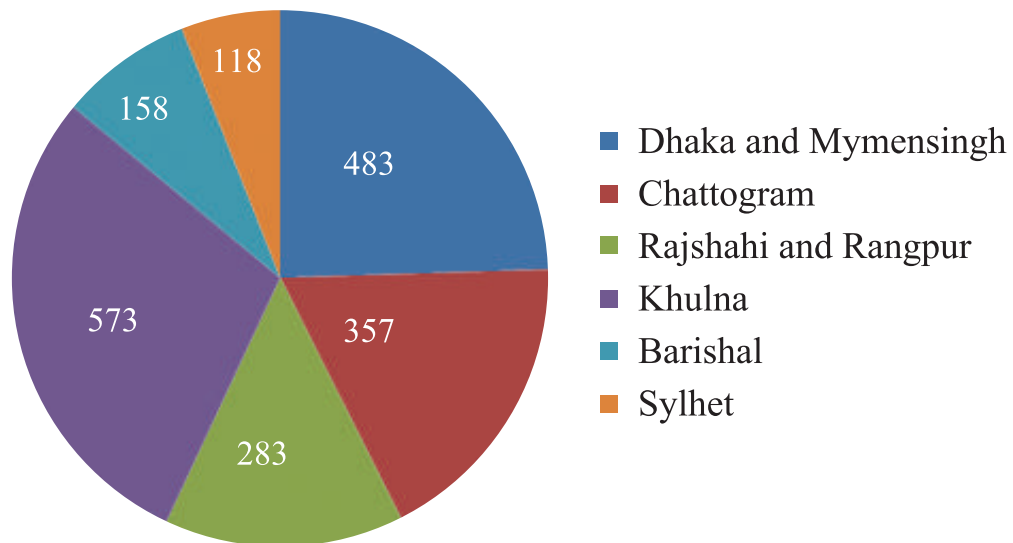
The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) is extending technical assistance to the ACC in setting up the Integrity Stores. Besides, Integrity Stores are being set up also under the own funding from the Commission.

Table-26: Division-wise Statistics of Integrity Stores

Name of Divisions	Number of Integrity stores
Dhaka and Mymensingh	483
Chattogram	357
Rajshahi and Rangpur	283
Khulna	573
Barishal	158
Sylhet	118
Total	1,972

Figure-21: Division-wise Scenario of Integrity Stores

Scenario of Integrity Stores



3.2.4 Statistics of the Commission's Preventive Actions

The Prevention Wing is vested with the responsibility to undertake, implement and supervise the initiatives of the Commission for the prevention of corruption and conducting researches. Besides, the Divisional offices, the offices of the Integrated Districts, District Administration, Upazila Administration, District Information Office and the Corruption Prevention Committees, Integrity Units concerned get actively involved with the programs directed for prevention of corruption within their respective jurisdictions.



In association with these offices and organizations, the Commission takes on and implements a number of multi-directional and mass-awareness building efforts across the country. Additionally, assistance from these associate bodies is often sought while to observe the Anti-Corruption Week, International Anti-Corruption Day, various National Days and celebration of the founding anniversary of the Commission, etc. The key objectives in implementing these programs are to involve the representatives from all layers of the society and to contribute in to building social movement. Such moves for implementations form part of the inclusive approach as extended to the common people too.

With assistance from the Integrity Units, formed under direct supervision of the CPCs at the four levels of city/metropolitan city, district, upazila and the unions, the Commission continues to build up social movement igniting stern abhorrence against corruption, by way of raising public awareness through series of Programmes like organizing anti-corruption rallies, human-chains, road-marches, meetings, seminars, workshops, documentary film shows, cartoon-displays, debate and essay competitions, etc. The conscious segment of the people from different professions is found actively taking part in and showing unity with, the corruption preventive programs like human chains, processions and discussion meetings organized by the CPCs in assistance with the local civil society, Integrity Units, trade bodies, NGOs and other social and cultural organizations. The Commission always welcomes inclusive approaches against corruption.

Most of the activities of CPCs and Integrity Units are accomplished on voluntary initiatives. The CPCs and the members of the Integrity Units play significant roles in observing the Corruption Prevention Week (every year from 26 March to 01 April), Founding Anniversary of ACC (21 November), Victory Day, Independence Day and the International Anti-Corruption Day on 09 December. The Chairman, Commissioners and senior officials of the Commission participate in these sorts of corruption prevention programs.

The Table-27 exhibits the performances of CPCs and Table-28 sets out the activities executed through the Integrity Units.

Table-27: Division-wise Statistics of Activities of Union, Upazila, District and City CPCs in 2018

Name of Divisions	Discussion Meeting	Debate Competition	Essay Competition	Human Chains	Rally	Semi-nar	Drama	Speech by eminent Persons	Others
Dhaka and Mymensingh	914	97	122	260	234	117	29	491	382
Chattogram	335	77	51	201	160	63	11	205	19
Rajshahi and Rangpur	793	85	120	416	306	66	75	300	381
Khulna	466	40	39	153	116	13	14	90	-
Barishal	148	02	12	111	60	05	07	59	29
Sylhet	311	15	20	101	72	-	04	723	-
Total	2,967	316	364	1,242	948	264	140	1,868	811



Table-28: Performances of the Integrity Units during 2018

Name of Divisions	Discussion Meetin	Debate Competi-tion	Essay Competi-tion	Human Chains	Rally	Semi-nar	Drama	Celebrity speech	Others
Dhaka and Mymensingh	866	97	122	260	234	117	29	491	382
Chattogram	333	78	51	201	160	63	11	202	19
Rajshahi and Rangpur	1,295	46	130	274	172	08	05	79	33
Khulna	138	27	29	65	72	2	10	90	-
Barishal	2024	74	102	111	55	-	07	54	27
Sylhet	145	05	04	79	58	-	03	07	-
Total	4,801	327	438	990	751	190	65	923	461

Table-29: Statistics of Learning and other Materials distributed among Students to Promote Good Practices

Serial No.	Name of Materials	Units
1.	Note Books	1,09,648
2.	Scales	89,093
3.	Geometry Boxes	4,769
4.	Umbrella	7,347
5.	Poster	2,90,356
6.	Leaflets	8,400
7.	School bags and others	25,451

Debate Competitions on Anti-Corruption -2018

Debating is a powerful tool to refine the existing laws and principles. Debating plays a key role to help foster democratic mind-sets. In the democratic system, the right decision is arrived at, through debating. A debate is the technique of argumentation and counter-argumentation with fineness of art in presentation. The debate is a special achievement of human civilization, a proven means to get over the problems. 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 implant the value of honesty and commitment among the young generation against corruption. In 2018, two-tiered debate contests were organized regarding prevention of corruption and promotion of good practices, participated by the students from secondary or equivalent and higher secondary or equivalent levels. Debaters from every district took part in these competitions. The champion and the runner-ups are centrally selected. In order to keep this competition free from any dispute, the ACC has approved a Policy relative to implementing the program of debate competition.



The Commission persistently lets open and disseminate information against corruption so as to harness the social power to cause moral uplifting and promote good practices. In addition to the traditional, the modern information technology is also employed in this operational area. As the information are conveyed out through almost all the mass media of the country, so is done in collaboration with Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC) mailing small messages to the mobile phone users against corruption. To promote good practices, as many as 2,90,356 posters and 8,400 leaflets containing various good sayings were also distributed during 2018. Moreover, 1,09,648 exercise books, 89,093 ruler-scales 4,769 geometry boxes 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 about the country- shall go the path of morality", "Shall tell the truth- shall resist the inequity 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 given out to the students of secondary level. In this year 7,374 umbrellas and 25,451 school bags were also distributed among the students, teachers and academic institutions.

With the objective of raising public awareness against corruption, some short documentary films dubbed as "Punishment" (Shasti), "Triumph of Truth" (Shottyey Joy), "Get Good and Keep Good" (Bhalothakbo, BhaloRakhbo) and " Mistake" (Bhool) and additionally, few TVCs have been televised in private TV channels and Bangladesh TV. Likewise, in the public places of the districts and Upazilas, where people largely get together, the same films are being exhibited regularly by the District Information Officers.

National and Global Partnership

As part of an inclusive approach, the Commission keeps up its efforts to develop partnerships with the national and international organizations. In continuation of the approach, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed on 14 June 2017 between the Anti-Corruption Commission of Bhutan and Anti-Corruption Commission of Bangladesh. Later, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed with Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation.

In the MoU, areas for mutual cooperation have been identified including a preliminary enquiry into corruption, identification, authentication, sharing experiences along with prevention of corruption, good practices and educational programs to prevent corruption. Regarding entering into MoUs to promote good practices, the Commission is constantly keeping contacts with the relevant organizations of different countries including Indonesia, China, USA, Singapore, Hong Kong, South Korea, Malaysia, and India.

Meanwhile, the Anti-Corruption Commission is implementing country-wide programs at district and Upazila levels to create awareness against corruption, in joint collaboration with the organizations like Transparency International Bangladesh (TIB), Bangladesh Scouts, Bangladesh Girls Guides, that is, organization with which Memorandum of Understanding



have been signed. Based on mutual cooperation in the area of "Corruption Prevention", the Anti Corruption Commission and Transparency International Bangladesh (TIB), are executing diverse programs including International Anti-Corruption Day, Information Fair, Public Hearing, Seminar-Symposium etc.

In various programs of the Commission like debate contests, cartoon and essay competitions, seminars, symposiums, workshops, consultative meetings, discussion meetings, street-meetings, forming human-chains, road marches, cultural events- preventive to corruption, etc. the members of Bangladesh Scouts and Bangladesh Girl Guides Associations are also actively taking parts. Moreover, their active participation in the programs of International Anti-Corruption Day on 9 December, Founding Ceremony of the ACC and of the Anti-Corruption Week, is inspiring the Commission. This may be specially mentioned that with eyeing on the sufferings of the citizens caused by traffic congestions, the Commission abstains from staging any street rallies in the metropolitan cities.

Aiming at locally operating on the diverse programs for prevention of corruption, the "Integrity Units", were formed as associate bodies of the CPCs on inspiration from Bangladesh Scouts Association, Bangladesh Girl Guides Association and the ACC. Accordingly, training programs are also being organized in joint collaboration of the ACC and Bangladesh Girl Guides Association, on some thematic issues notably morality of the members of Integrity Units, communicative strategy against corruption, information technology, the Right to Information Act, gender equality, Human Rights, climate change, good governance, etc.

Commission's Involvements with International Development Agencies

1. Assisted with the financial support of German Development Cooperation Agency- GIZ and in 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 going underway in five districts. The one-year action plan formulated in 2018 as part of the implementation process of the "Anti-Corruption Strategic Plan" was completed under Technical Assistance of German Development Cooperation Agency- GIZ. Similarly, the Strategic Plan for 2019 also has been drawn up.
2. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is extending financial support to establish Honesty Stores.
3. Developing a web-based software as part of the implementation of the technical project titled "Institutional Capacity Development of the Anti-Corruption Commission" under joint funding of Asian Development Bank, Republic of Korea and Government of Bangladesh, is currently going underway, which will be applied for intensive supervision over scrutiny of the complaints about corruption, enquiries, investigations, corruption prevention and conducting the cases. Moreover, in order to make the actions of the



Commission simple and dynamic, the automation of the works of the head office of Anti-Corruption Commission and its 22 Integrated District Offices, commenced in 2018 under the project titled "Strengthening Anti-Corruption Commission". Through this project software on human resource management, Inventory management, database on the library, software on protected file management, database on information about Integrity Units and on information about corruption-related offenses and the offenders, will be developed. Besides, a plan to establish one forensic lab has also been adapted to be implemented under this project.

4. Covered under the "VAT Online Project", assistance by World Bank is continued in implementing the programs of the public hearing conducted by the Commission.

Observance of Anti-Corruption Week

Alike every year past, this year also the Anti-Corruption Commission observed the "Anti-Corruption Week-2018" (26 March - 01 April). With the theme "Corruption ends, Development Moves Faster", Mr. Iqbal Mahmood, the Chairman of ACC, accompanied by Dr. Nasir Uddin Ahmed and Mr. A F M Aminul Islam, Commissioners, and all the officials-staff of the Commission from all levels, inaugurated the Anti-Corruption Week on 26 March at 08:30 hours, by releasing the pigeon, the symbol of peace, and balloons in the premises of the Commission's head office. Before that, the Chairman of ACC and the two Commissioners had hoisted the national flag as well as the flag of the Commission. Later the Chairman inaugurated the Posters and derisive Cartoons Exhibition against corruption.

On 27 March, the Commission in the National Theatre Auditorium of the Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy gave out the prizes to the winners in the debate, essay, poster-drawing and cartoon competitions. In this event chaired by Mr. Iqbal Mahmood, the Chairman of ACC, Professor Abdullah Abu Sayeed spoke as the Chief Guest said, "Happiness consists in fair living. Running after money may yield success, but not happiness".

On 28 March, in the conference hall of the ACC's Head Office, the Cash, Crest and Certificate were handed out to the 6 winners of the "Dudak Media Award" from among the journalists of the media (Electronic and Print Media), by the then State Minister for Finance- Mr. Abdul Mannan as the Chief Guest of the event, on the basis of investigative moves against corruption and creative report on preventive actions.

On 29 March, Mr. Abdul Mal Abdul Muhit, M.P, the then Minister for Finance was present, as the Chief Guest, in the prize awarding ceremony of the members of the best Corruption Prevention Committees of Dhaka and Mymensingh Divisions, which was held in the National Theatre Auditorium of the Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy.

On 31 March, the get-together of integrity units and a cultural function was held in the Osmani Memorial Auditorium with Mr. Iqbal Mahmood, the Chairman of ACC, in the chair.



On 1 April, a seminar titled "Accountable Administrative Management: The Key Determinant for Control and Prevention of Corruption" was held in ACC's conference hall and was presided over by Mr. Iqbal Mahmood, Chairman of the ACC and moderated by Mr. Monjurul Ahsan Bulbul, President of BFUJ. In the seminar, the Chief Guest was Dr. Jamilur Reza Choudhury, the former advisor to Caretaker Government and Vice Chancellor of the University of Asia Pacific.

Commission's Founding Anniversary

The Anti-Corruption Commission was founded on November 21, 2004, comprising one Chairman and two Commissioners. The Commission came into being in pursuance of the Anti-Corruption Commission, Act 2004. The responsibilities conferred upon the Commission are to combat, control and prevent corruption and also to engender values of integrity and dedication across the society.

On 22 November, a discussion meeting was held on the occasion of the Commission's Founding Anniversary. In the meeting Mr. Iqbal Mahmood, Chairman of the ACC, said, the Commission is striving to make the process of public service delivery smooth and fair by means of procedural reforms. The Commission wants to avert corruption before it occurs. The Commission has, therefore, sent the recommendations to the government, which were formulated by different institutional teams after identifying the sources of corruption in various government offices and agencies. These are not the absolute propositions. All these recommendations are drawn upon its own considerations by the Commission.

Mr. A F M Aminul Islam, Commissioner of ACC, said in the views sharing meeting, that the ACC had formed Integrity Units in 25 thousand educational institutions, and had been conducting the public hearing at the grass root level of the country. This sort of public hearing, as he remarks, is playing an effective role to prevent corruption.

In the views sharing meeting, who among the others spoke were: Dr. Md. Shamsul Arefin, the Commission's Secretary, Mr. Mostafizur Rahman, Director General, Ms. Shirin Parvin, Director, Mr. Md. Golam Shahriar Chowdhury, Deputy Director, Ms. Selina Akhter Moni, Assistant Director etc.

Media Award of the ACC

With a view to encouraging investigative media reporting on corruption and creative reporting in the media on prevention, the Anti-Corruption Commission has introduced "Dudak Media Award". Every year six journalists in all are awarded in two categories. The Commission gives out these awards in compliance with the recommendations of the Jury Board composed of reputed Journalists of the country. On the 3rd day of the Anti-Corruption Week-2018, the package of the Award in Cash, Crest and Certificate was individually handed out to the 6 winners of the "Dudak Media Award" in the conference hall of the ACC's Head Office, by the then State Minister for Finance, Mr. M.A. Mannan as the Chief Guest of the event.



Observance of International Anti-Corruption Day

In 2018, the Commission observed the International Anti-Corruption Day with the theme- "Let Us Unite Against Corruption for National Development", on 9 December, as announced by the United Nations. By releasing the pigeon, the symbol of peace, and setting off the festoons in the morning of the Day, Mr. Iqbal Mahmood Chairman of the ACC inaugurated the Day, on the road in front of the head office of the Commission. At that time he was accompanied by two Commissioners - Dr. Md Mozammel Haque Khan and Mr. A F M Aminul Islam, and also by high officials of the Commission. Before this event, the Chairman-Mr. Iqbal Mahmood, together with two Commissioners, had hoisted the national flag as well as the flag of the Commission. Immediately after the inauguration, the Chairman, signed in the register kept in the media centre of the Commission, launched the mass signing program against corruption, and then inaugurated the Posters and cartoons Exhibition. The register was kept available till 14 December for the public to sign in.

After the inauguration, the Chairman of the ACC, together common people from all section and also with officers/staff of the Commission's head office and divisional office of Dhaka, the ACC's panel lawyers, members of the CPC of Dhaka metropolitan city, Girl Guides, Boy Scouts, Ansars, BNCC, staff members of district administration of Dhaka formed an anti-corruption Human Chain in front of Bangladesh Press Club.

On the same day a discussion meeting was also held in the National Theatre Auditorium of the Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy, on the occasion of the International Anti-Corruption Day. The Hon'ble Chief Justice of Bangladesh-Syed Mahmud Hossain spoke in the discussion meeting as the Chief Guest. In paying humble tribute to the Father of the Nation-Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and to three million martyrs of the great Independence War, the Chief Guest in his speech said, the appreciates the initiative of ACC to integrate the future generation with the mass awakening moves against corruption. According to him, corruption is our national malady. It creates disparity in society and disrupts the balanced development of the State. To curb this national problem, the ACC has been raised as a specialized institution. The emergence of this institution has frightened the powerful corrupt persons.



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CHAPTER



Public Hearing

4.1 Public Hearing in Effort to Prevent Corruption

4.2 Statistics of the Conducted Public Hearings



Public Hearing

4.1 Public Hearing in an Effort to Prevent Corruption

4.1.1 Introduction

Public Hearing is a very significant strategy to the manifestation of transparency and accountability of the welfare activities of the government at local levels. This is a new approach of interactions between the members of the public and the government officials.

Public Hearing may be defined as an effective means to work up to direct communications between the people expecting government services and the officials of the Republic in charge of rendering those services. During the Public Hearing the high officials of the Commission remain present in person and resolve different problems. On reviewing the grievances of the service takers and the responsive explanations given out by the officials concerned, it transpires that the harassments in receiving government services are basically attributable to unawareness of the citizens, inefficiency of the officials, irregularities, mismanagement and in some cases corruption and defiance to follow the given time-limits. The Public Hearing is put to use as a strong tool to enhance the transparency, accountability of the government officials and building public awareness at local levels. In 2018 the Commission conducted 19 Public Hearings in different districts, 08 Public Hearings as follow-ups, that making the total of Public Hearings to 27 in the year. In 2014, the ACC started Public Hearing from Muktagacha in Mymensingh. The massive participation of the public and their enormous support for the Public Hearing encouraged the Commission to continue with the event. Currently the programs of Public Hearings are being carried out with the technical support of various agencies including World Bank and TIB. Through 19 Public Hearings held in 2018, the Commission received 678 complaints from the citizens, of which 588 complaints were disposed of. That means the rate of disposals of the complaints received in course of public Hearings stands to almost 87%.

The prime obligation of the State, as the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh stipulates, is to provide the basic support 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 corruption-free 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 into a very 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

- Paying heed directly to the complaints/grievances raised by the service seeking citizens, and to get these settled off by the service providing offices/agencies;
- Improving the quality of services deliverable to the citizens in every public office in compliance with the Citizen Charter;
- Building public awareness about Rights of the Citizens;
- Increasing empathy between service seeking citizens and service providing officials;



- Identifying the sources of irregularities, corruption, and procrastination;
- Adopting administrative and legal measures in required cases.

4.1.3 Theoretical framework of Public Hearing

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 conforming to this structure, what are needed to go a long way of service delivery are: (1) the strong voice of the Citizens in the decision making process with the policymakers (2) monitoring (Citizen power) the service delivery activities of the service providers, by the citizens, and (3) evolving motivational structures by the policymakers, for the service providers. The importance of the accountability direct to the citizens has been highlighted through the Public Hearing (the short-cut to accountability).

4.1.4 Legal framework of Public Hearing

Articles 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".
- The National Integrity Strategy, 2012
- The relevant sections of the Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2004
- Two Office Memorandums of Cabinet Division issued on June 1, 2014 and June 5, 2014.
- The Right to Information Act, 2009.
- The Whistleblowers Protection Act, 2011

4.1.5 Conducting the Proceedings of Public Hearing

The foremost working strategy of the Commission aims at building institutional capacity, conducting effective enquiry and investigation, applying effective tactics for prevention of corruption and educational techniques, strengthening institutional infrastructures, taking to innovative researches and development. As part of this working strategy, the Public Hearing is being organized.

The Commission is making use of the Public Hearing as the key instrument to prevent harassments, irregularities, and corruption. It is also an 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, irregularities, corruption and dillydallying that often occur in receiving 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. In some cases, the government employees harass the service seekers by abuse of their power unethically.

By means of the public hearings, many problems get instantly resolved on the one hand, and on the other, by identifying the sources of irregularities and corruption, and determining their nature and extent, multiple strategic approaches for prevention of corruption are also applied. In this regard, the higher authorities of the government offices are extending continued cooperation to the Commission. The Commission formulated the Policy for Public Hearing in 2016. Presently the Public Hearings are held on the basis of this Policy.

This Public Hearing remains open for all including the local elites, the citizens to receive public services, the government officers and support staff, media representatives and civil society, law practitioners, NGOs and other interested personalities. The official of the integrated district office of the Anti-Corruption Commission may, if the necessity arises, invite the appropriate personalities by letters or telephone, to attend. In this regard, steps are taken in consultation with the Corruption Prevention Committee concerned. The Public Hearing remains accessible to the Members of the Parliament, the Mayor, Chairman of Upazila Parishad, city Commissioners, Ward Councilors and other public representatives.

4.1.6 Expected Results from Public Hearing

- Developing a relational bridge between the local administrations and the people;
- Building Public awareness about the rules and procedures related to the disposal of public services;
- Transparency and Accountability in the performances of government offices;
- Prompt disposal of problems on listening directly to the grievances of the service seeking citizens;
- Improving service delivery system;
- Developing critical masses through public awareness against Corruption;
- Getting to practical ideas about the sources and nature of corruption;
- Making the officers aware of their own responsibilities;
- Reporting to the higher authority about the performances of the government officials, and request for administrative actions if deemed necessary;
- Taking legal actions on receiving specific complaints about corruption.

In accordance with the Constitution, every person in the service of the Republic has a duty to strive all the time to serve the people. Providing services to the people is the Constitutional obligation of those under public employment. The Public Hearing is a means of social responsibility. 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 is executing and monitoring the decisions adopted in the Public Hearings.



In case any incident of specific corruption is unearthed during Public Hearing, arrangement for investigation is done forthwith. It is expected that the Public Hearings would play an effective role to help receive the public services free from irregularities, harassments, purposive delay or corruption.

4.2 Statistics of the Conducted Public Hearings

Concerning the public service deliveries, the Commission in 2018 organized and conducted Public Hearings in Mirpur region of Dhaka WASA and all the government offices located in 18 Upazilas, including 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 Public Health and Engineering Office, Upazila Youth Development Office, Upazila Local Government Engineering Office, Upazila Agricultural Extension Office, Upazila Livestock Office, Upazila Fishery Office and Bangladesh Rural Development Board. In 2018, the Commission received 678 complaints from the citizens through these Public Hearings, staying at grass-root level. Of these 588 complaints were disposed. That is, out of the complaints received through Public Hearings some 87% was disposed of.

The Commission in 2018, conducted follow-up programs of Public Hearing, at Muktagacha in Mymeningh, Sadar Upazila of Kishorganj, Chattogram Medical College, the Electricity offices of Chattogram, Bangladesh Road Transport Authority (BRTA) of Dhaka, Mirpur region of the Dhaka WASA, Assistant Commissioners (Land) of Tejgaon, Gulshan and Kotwali Circles; Offices of the Sub-Registrars of Tejgaon, Gulshan and Kotwali,

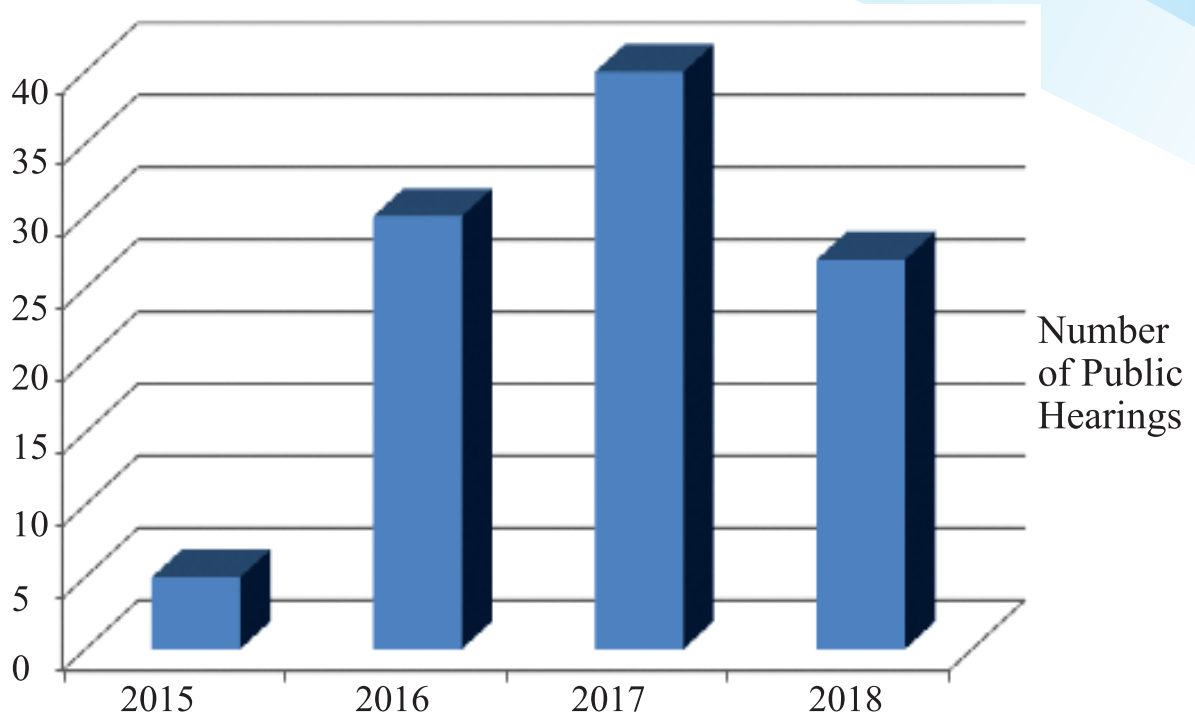
Out of the complaints that had been raised in the previous Public Hearings, a large number of the complaints was resolved during the follow-up events. The comparative statistics of Public Hearings held during the preceding four years are set out below under the Table-30 and Figure-22.

Table-30: Statistics of Public Hearings Conducted in 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018

Year	Number of Public Hearings/ Follow-up Public Hearing
2015	05
2016	30
2017	40
2018	27

Figure-22: Graphical Statistics of Public Hearings held in 2015, 2016 , 2017 and 2018

Number of Public Hearings





CHAPTER



Information Management

5.1 Anti-Corruption Commission and Right to Information



Information Management

5.1 Anti-Corruption Commission and Right to Information

Gaining access to information is the foremost fundamental right of every human being. By obtaining information the standard of transparency and accountability can be set more effectively. Information works as an intrinsic power to resist irregularities, corruption, and despotism.

The Commission believes in an uninterrupted flow of information for empowering the people. The Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh that emanated from the great war of liberation recognizes the freedom of thought, conscience, and speech as the most important Fundamental Rights of the citizens. And the right to information is inextricably related to the freedom of thought, conscience, and speech. With a view to ensuring the people's right to information, the ACC is persistently working for the implementation of the Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2009. According to citizens' demands and in compliance with the Information Disclosure Policy, 2011, formulated as required by the RTI Act, 2009, the Commission continues providing information. In addition to providing information on demand, the Commission goes with proactive disclosure of information too. 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, specimens, letters, reports, financial statements, project proposals, audios, videos -all these have been defined as "information". But the official note and copies of the note sheets are not included as 'Information'. Aligned with the Policy, the information about the Commission have been classified into the following four categories:

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

The Commission brings to light all the information for the people regarding the specific work plans including various programs adopted in alignment with the Commission's Strategic Action Plan and Policies formulated to promote Integrity and Good Practices for prevention of corruption.

In compliance with the Right to Information Act, the Public Relations Officer in the Headquarters, the Directors within their own jurisdictions of 8 Divisional Offices and the Deputy Directors within their jurisdictions of 22 Integrated Offices are assigned with the responsibilities to provide information in consideration of the natures of the Citizens' demands. As legally empowered by the Right to Information Act, any citizen can apply to the Commission seeking information, in prescribed formats or in plain white papers.



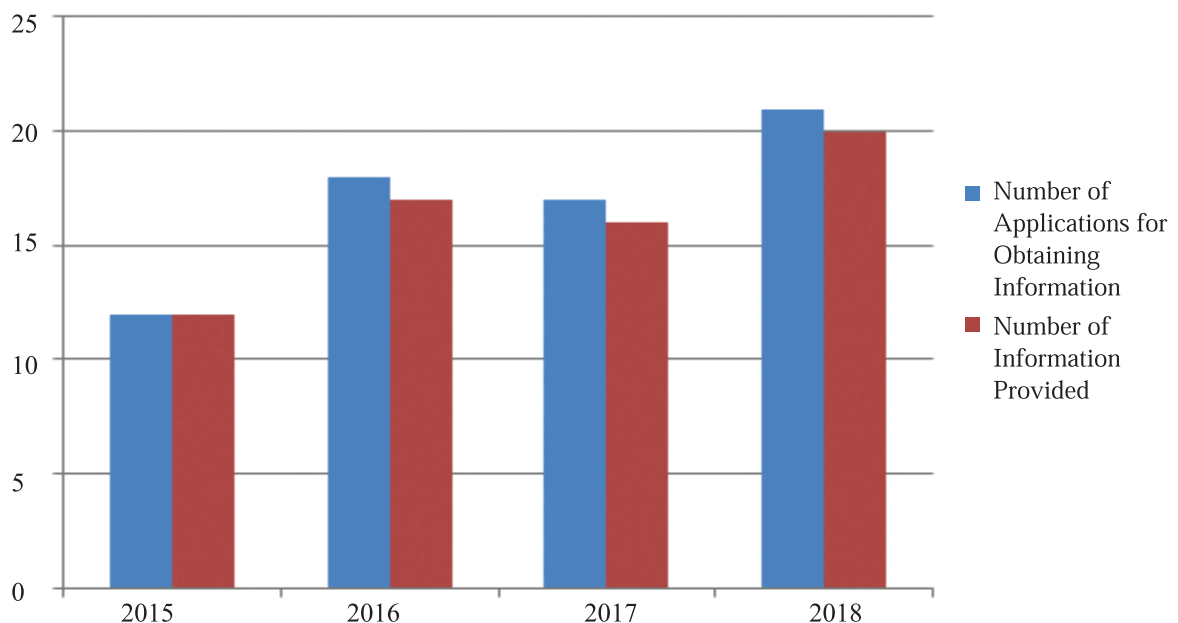
The applications must be responded to, within the stipulated timeline. Any omission to provide the information without any valid reason will be deemed as "Misconduct", and accordingly, actions shall be taken against him/her under the Anti-Corruption Commission (Employees) Service Rules, 2008. The designated officers are well aware of this fact. The officials responsible to provide information are specially trained upon the Right to Information Act, 2009.

Table-31: Statistics of Applications Received by Commission and Information Provided during 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018

Year	Number of Applications for Obtaining Information	Number of Information Provided
2015	12	12
2016	18	17
2017	17	16
2018	21	20

Pursuant to Right to Information Act, 2009, the Commission provided information to every citizen who requested for the information during 2018. In 2018, a total of 21 citizens applied for information under the Right to Information Act. As of 31 December 2018, the information against 18 applications, were provided to the citizens concerned saving only three applications that remained under process.

Figure-23: View of Applications Received for Information and Information Provided during 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018





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CHAPTER



Commission's Plan of Actions to Way Forward

6.1 Commission's Action Plan



Commission's Plan of Actions to Way Forward

6.1 Commission's Action Plan

There are many people who do not consider combating the corruption as a regulatory function, they rather consider it as a welfare activity. Control of corruption is not only the control of offences; it is rather a means to facilitate the pace of development. Prevention of corruption forms part of development. The negative impact of corruption pervades all areas including socio-economic advancement of the country, international trade, investment, state reputation. The progress of the country in almost every index of socio-economic development of Bangladesh is just enviable. Despite various adversaries, the persistence of the economic growth of Bangladesh is visible. But the incidents of corruption prompted by the unbounded greed of some individuals generate negative perceptions in the minds of common people. The general public expects transparency and accountability not only of welfare activities, but also of the regulatory actions as well. In this era of globalization, corruption is not the lone problem of a particular country, it is rather considered as a global problem too. Alike in other countries, combat, controlling and preventing of corruption are destined to confront challenges in this country too. The Anti-Corruption Commission is the statutory institution of the State mandated to combat and prevent this offence. The Commission is managing and executing diverse programs related to combat, control and prevent corruption. Given the socio-economic contexts, the Commission has earned successes in many areas by confronting the challenges, and has also identified some weaknesses as well in conceding to its own limitations.

Concentrated efforts are critically needed to combat, control and prevent corruption, and to promote good practices. As part of inclusiveness, the Commission is dedicated to taking along the government and all the stakeholders to a single Anti-Corruption platform, comprising the teachers, students, academe, NGOs, media, civil society and all classes of citizens.

6.1.1 Formulation and Implementation of Strategic Action Plan

Aiming at improving the activities of the Commission to become more dynamic, effective and visible, one 5 (five) year (2017-2021) Strategic Action Plan has been chartered out in association with German Development Agency (GIZ, Deutsche Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit). To further up the Strategic Action Plan, the Action Plan for the year of 2017 and 2018 have already been implemented, and a separate Action Plan for 2019 has been adopted. In this Strategic Plan of the Commission, 8 key areas are identified which encompass institutional capacity building, effective enquiry and investigation, efficient prosecution of the cases, effective prevention and educational technique, innovative research and development, manifestation of political will, upholding the institutional independence and strengthening the institutional infrastructures. The Commission is set to regularly monitor the actions underway for the implementation of this Strategic Action Plan.



6.1.2 Training

In order for the capacity development of human resources, there lies no better option other than training. In 2018, the Commission, on its own management and with financial and technical assistance from various national and international agencies, trained up 872 officials and support staff on: "Follow the Money", Forensic Investigation, Foreign Aid Management System, Comprehensive Intelligence and Senior Security courses. On return from overseas training, the officers their learning points through presentation. The Commission has given the direction to the effect that the officers must apply at least one learning from their training, to their respective work areas. The Commission firmly believes that the skills, attitude, work spirit and efficiency of the officials will be sharpened through training.

6.1.3 Establishing a Training Academy

For sustaining the institutional knowledge to combat and prevent corruption and imparting training to the officials and support staff of the Commission to enhance its institutional capacity development of the Anti-Corruption Commission and for sharpening the sensitivity of the officers/staff of other government organization against corruption, no alternative is available better than establishing a specialized training institution. Given with no training academy for the Commission as its own, the need for taking necessary measures toward founding a Training Academy may be taken into active consideration.

6.1.4 Automation

Developing a web-based software as part of the implementation of the technical project titled "Institutional Capacity Development of the Anti-Corruption Commission" under joint funding of Asian Development Bank, Republic of Korea and Government of Bangladesh, is currently going underway, which will be applied for intensive supervision over scrutiny of the complaints about corruption, enquiries, investigations, corruption prevention and conducting the cases. Moreover, in order to make the actions of the Commission simple and dynamic, the automation of the works of the head office of AntiCorruption Commission and its 22 Integrated District Offices, commenced in 2018 under the project titled "Strengthening Anti Corruption Commission". Through this project software on human resource management, Inventory management, database on the library, software on protected file management, database on information about Integrity Units and on information about corruption-related offences and the offenders, will be developed. Besides, a plan to establish one forensic lab has also been adapted to be implemented under this project.

In respect of implementing the state-of-the-art and the new project titled 'Integrated Lawful Interception System (ILIS)' undertaken by National Telecommunication Monitoring Center (NTMC), the program on making connectivity with the databases of other agencies are going underway so as to ensure state security to various law enforcing and Intelligence agencies and provide uninterrupted services to them as per their demands. With a view to availing of all the opportunities of the ILIS, data connectivity has been installed in the server room of the ICT branch under the office of the Commission.



To disseminate all forms of the programs of the Anti-Corruption Commission among the users of various social media, the Commission's official verified facebook page is being utilized. Moreover, Twitter account and YouTube channel have been opened up, where information is being provided regularly and anti-corruption publicities are also being broadcast.

The primary technical support for routine maintenance of the Hotline-106 of the Complaint Center is rendered by the ICT branch of the Anti-Corruption Commission, so as to keep the operations of the hotline going uninterrupted. To make the Intelligence Unit of the Commission more dynamic assistance is being obtained from National Telecommunication Monitoring Center (NTMC).

6.1.5 Policy Formulation for Managing Asset Recovery Unit

A separate Property Recovery Unit headed by one Director has been formed to seize and maintain the alleged property during the court proceedings, or on the death of the accused person. In order to carry out the operational activities of the Property Recovery Unit, a time-serving and collective Policy has been formulated with notification followed. After identifying the issues concerning the maintenance of the seized properties, measures have been undertaken to enable the Unit to run with its programs independently. The Commission can go for adopting time serving policy so that no anomalies and corruption can take place in respect to assets management.

6.1.6 Intelligence Unit

Precise and truthful information is very significant for the sake of corruption control. The Commission holds the view that the advance and accurate information can be obtained only through engagements by the Intelligence agencies. In 2018, the Commission has set up an Intelligence Unit headed by a Director and has provisionally started the operations of the Unit. The issue to include the components of necessary manpower, equipment, and other facilities into the organizational structure, ensuring adequate budget allocations, and provisions for the additional manpower into the Service Rules of the ACC has been adopted for the Action Plan of the Commission for 2019. A joint Intelligence Task Force may be constituted immediately, and policy guidelines may also be drawn up for that. Moreover, to operate the Intelligence Unit effectively, actions for providing training for the officers and staff members concerned of the Commission are in progress in association with national and overseas agencies including CID of the police .

6.1.7 Establishing Integrity Stores

Setting up Integrity Stores to promote good practices is pretty pursuable. The Commission meanwhile has established Integrity Stores in 1,972 educational institutions. In addition to establishing Integrity Stores in each academic institution, initiatives for specific researches may be undertaken to assess the positive impact of these Honesty Stores on the students concerned.



6.1.8 Strengthening the Commission's Prosecution Unit

The key parameter to measure the capacity of the Commission is the results (conviction) of the court cases instituted by the Commission. The court cases are dealt with, through the Prosecution Unit under the supervision of the Legal Wing of the Commission. On developing a data base system, information about the number of cases lying with each of the lawyers, updated stages of the cases, trial courts and current status of the cases, may be learnt instantly through this system. In order to ensure the accountability of the lawyers and to reform the management, evaluation system and the existing policies, efforts may be taken to strengthen the Prosecution Wing of the Commission and improve it to become more effective and accountable.

6.1.9 Commission's Own Transparency

To build the public trust, it is critically needed to ensure transparency and accountability of all the actions taken under the responsibilities assigned to the officials of the Commission. Given that context, to ensure the internal good governance, the most needed task of the Commission is to strengthen the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit. Measures have been taken to provide adequate workforce, resources, and technological equipment. It is through this Unit that the performances of the enquiry/ investigation officers may be intensively monitored.

6.1.10 Increasing/Promoting Public Relations

It is possible to brighten the institutional image and deepen public trust by means of public relations-oriented activities. The Commission believes in the uninterrupted flow of information. The Commission, therefore, prefers to disseminate the objective and truthful information to the media right in time. With that the Commission usually informs the people about all of its actions, strategies and future action plans, by arranging press briefing, through verified Facebook and consultative meetings organized time and again. The Commission gives priority to the concern that by the public relation activities of the Commission, the dignity of an individual must not be demeaned. Moreover, the Commission formulates information disclosure policy in line with the Right to Information Act, 2009, to help escalation of good practices, control, and prevention of corruption.

To reinforce the ongoing struggle against corruption, the cooperation from the media is extremely necessary. As part of inclusiveness, steps are taken to organize interactions of the higher authorities of the Commission with representatives of the media, editors and representatives of civil society. Besides, with a view to strengthening the public relations office, a separate public relations Unit headed by one Director has been set up. Other actions are also going on to recruit manpower as allowed under organizational set-up and to ensure necessary financial allocations.



6.1.11 Incentives for Commission's Officers and Staff

The officers and staff members of the Commission discharge their duties under immeasurable risks. In view of that providing risk allowance to the officers and staff members of the Commission is needed as like that provided to the officers and staff members of other law enforcing agencies. Meanwhile, arrangements have been undertaken to provide risk allowance and rationing to the staff members belonging to grade-10 and below. In that view, risk allowance and rationing may be extended to all classes including the investigation officers, supervising officers and other officers deployed in other important jobs.

6.1.12 Research Program

One of the prime responsibilities of the Commission, as mandated by the Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2004, is to formulate research plan including topics relative to the prevention of corruption, and to place recommendations to Honorable President on actionable measures based on the research results. In 2018 the Commission has undertaken three separate research works which are going on till date. Despite that establishing one well equipped and modern technology-based specialized Research and Development Unit is urgently needed.

6.1.13 Awareness and Promotion of the Anti-Corruption Commission Act

The common people are not aware of the Anti-Corruption Act, and of the offences included in its Schedule. For that reason, despite thousands of complaints reaching the Commission, the number of complaints found worth investigation is very few. In this perspective, one Manual may be framed out compiling various laws, rules, notifications and office orders pertaining to the ACC. Based on these Manual documentaries, booklets, posters, leaflets, etc may be produced and widely disseminated.



CHAPTER



Institutional Capacity Building

7.1 Human Resource Management and Development

7.2 Budget Management by Commission

7.3 Actions Taken to Prevent Internal Corruption of ACC

7.4 Monitoring and Evaluation of the Commission's
Overall Performance



Institutional Capacity Building

7.1. Human Resource Management and Development

The Anti-Corruption Commission has laid utmost importance on human resource management in respect to enhancing its own institutional capacity. In aligning with the Five-Year Strategy (2017-2021) of the Commission, multi-dimensional activities are being executed to increase the institutional capacity.

Human resource constitutes the heart of any organization. The Anti-Corruption Commission supported by the Administration Wing, goes with all actions relative to human resource management, developing their capacity, improvement of work environment, ensuring security and keeping up the time transcending standard of ethics. The Commission concedes the highest priority to the development its human resources. The Commission is of the view that the training both in-country and abroad, is crucially important to develop the skills, agility, mindset and characteristic firmness of the officers. In the perspective of the modern world, there is no better alternative to enhancing the efficiency of the officers and the support staff enabling them to combat newly emerging forms of corruption including cyber-crimes and money laundering. Because over the times corruptions are also assuming varying nature and objectives.

In this context, the ACC adopted a five-year Strategic Action Plan, and in line with this plan, the Commission is dedicated to carrying out multiple efforts for human resource management and development. As part of this Action Plan, 872 officers and support staff in 2018 could avail of the opportunities to participate (some officers more than once) in various training, workshops, seminars, and symposiums both at home and abroad.

The Commission's human and financial resources, and the supply management are dealt with, by its Administration, Human Resources & Finance Wing, which is split into two branches- "Administration & Human Resources", & "Finance and Accounts". The responsibilities that come under the purview of the Administration, Human Resources and Finance Wing are as enumerated below:

1. Recruitment of officers and support staff, promotion, placement, deputation and travel management;
2. Taking necessary actions in the disposal of departmental cases instituted against the officers and support staff of the ACC and managing affairs relating to service conditions and other related issues;
3. Placing the proposals nominating officers and support staff for training in the country and abroad;
4. Rendering necessary secretarial support to the Secretary of the Commission in course of the meetings of the Commission;
5. To inspect the subordinate offices at least twice 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 ware houses and the infrastructures;
7. To procure, maintain and supply the necessary logistics for all the branches of the Commission;
8. To control and implement all the programs regarding Information and Communication Technology
9. To operate the newly created Enforcement Unit for launching anti-corruption drives on the basis of the complaints received through the Hotline-106 of the Commission's Complaint Unit;
10. To operate the Armed Unit;
11. To improve the work environment of the office of the Commission.

7.1.1 Special Initiatives by Administration Wing

1. Chartering out Revised Organizational Set-up

As per the revised organizational set-up, the size of the manpower of the Anti-Corruption Commission is 2146. Prior to the approval of revised Organogram, the manpower of this institution was 1073. As a result of the sincere initiatives of the government and the Commission, presently the manpower of the Commission has got doubled. So this is obviously expected that given with the increased manpower, the Commission can play more effective and expeditious roles. Besides, in 2018, the Commission promoted 109 officers and support staff to various higher positions.

2. Training

To increase the capacity of human resource, there is no better alternative other than training. On return from overseas training, the officers make a presentation on sharing their learning points. The Commission has given the direction to the effect that the officers must apply at least one learning from their training to their respective work areas. During 2018, training was imparted at home country and abroad to the officials and staff numbering 811 and 61 respectively.

3. Use of Information Technology

Developing a web-based software as part of the implementation of the technical project titled "Institutional Capacity Development of the Anti-Corruption Commission" under joint funding of Asian Development Bank, Republic of Korea and Government of Bangladesh, is currently going underway, which will be applied for intensive supervision over scrutiny of the complaints about corruption, enquiries, investigations, corruption prevention and conducting the cases. Moreover, in order to make the actions of the Commission simple and dynamic, the automation of the works of the head office of Anti-Corruption Commission and its 22 Integrated District Offices, commenced in 2018 under the project titled "Strengthening



Anti-Corruption Commission". Through this project software on human resource management, Inventory management, database on the library, software on protected file management, database on information about Integrity Units and on information about corruption-related offences and the offenders, will be developed. Besides, a plan to establish one forensic lab has also been adapted to be implemented under this project.

a. Hotline 106 of ACC's Complaint Center

The Hot-Line106 of ACC's Complaint Center was inaugurated on 27 July 2017. With the help of this Hot-line, anybody from any fixed/mobile phone can lodge complaint by making toll-free calls to the Complaint Center of the ACC. Huge numbers of complaints were recorded in 2018 with the Commission's Complaint Center (Hotline-106). Scrutiny of the complaints is going on in accordance with the Commission's guidelines and necessary actions are also being taken accordingly. In 2018, as many as 144 anti-corruption operations were launched through the Commission's Enforcement Unit. In every case, the anti-corruption operation got successful with the support of local administrations.

b. e-Filing

An 18-digit electronic file system was all set and started operating since January 01, 2018 in all the offices of the Commission.

c. Procurements through e-Tendering:

As of the current scenario, the procurements for the Commission are being carried out by means of e-Tendering.

4. Armed Unit

For the sake of operational interventions, one 20-member Armed Unit has remained deployed in the Anti-Corruption Commission since 07 September 2017. Together with the officials of the Commission, the members of the Armed Unit actively take part in effecting arrests of the criminals and launching the anti-corruption drives. Meanwhile, the operational procedures of the Armed Unit were drawn up and the notification has also been issued to that effect. The members of this Armed Unit are put to operations in pursuing this notification.

5. Hajatkhana

With the purpose of keeping the arrested accused in temporary custody in efforts to produce them before the court, the Hajatkhana is being managed in accordance with the specific Policy.

6. Archive

An Archive has been set up in the head office of the Commission. A variety of valued souvenirs including important documents, laws, annual reports, issues of Dudak Darpon, crests, posters, festoons, the monogram of ACC and the like. are laid out and being exhibited regularly in the Archive of ACC.



7. Record Room

One Record Room has been set up in the head office of the ACC. The valuable records are preserved in an orderly manner. Meanwhile the Record Room Manual has also been disseminated. In compliance with this Manual, the record room is being maintained.

8. Formation of the Intelligence Unit

Pursuant to the Government Order dated 08.10.2018, a revised organizational set-up is approved. In this Organogram, an "Intelligence Unit", has been created under the Chairman. The manpower of this Intelligence Unit consists of 10 personnel (Director-1, Deputy Director-3, Assistant Director-2, Data Entry/ Control Operator-2 and Office Assistant-2). The activity of this unit is ongoing.

9. Project for Building Construction

A project titled "Constructions of Office Buildings for the Integrated District Offices of Rangamati, Kushtia and Mymensingh", set for the period between July 2016 and June 2019 is going under implementation at the estimated cost of BDT 188.292 million. The performance of this ongoing project is satisfactory.

7.1.2 Distributions of Human Resources of ACC's Headquarters and Field Offices

According to the Commission's existing structure of manpower, there is one Organogram, approved by the Government that includes a workforce comprising 2,146 officers and support staff. The distributions of the ACC's human resources for the Headquarters, Divisional Offices and Integrated District Offices are set out below under the Table-32. It also needed to be mentioned that, previously the total manpower of the commission was only 1,073. In 2018, the Commission's proposal regarding additional manpower is sanctioned and now it has become 2,146. The recruitment procedure according to the newly approved manpower is ongoing.



Table-32: Distribution of the ACC's Human Resources

Grade	Designations of Positions	Head Office		Divisional		Integrated District Office		Total	
		Sanctioned	Working	Sanctioned	Working	Sanctioned	Working	Sanctioned	Working
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Chairman	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Commissioner	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
1	Secretary	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
3	Director General	8	5	0	0	0	0	8	5
5	Director	29	22	8	8	0	0	37	30
5	System Analyst	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
5-6	Private Secretary to Chairman & Commissioners	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3
9	Private Secretary (Commission's Secretary)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
6	Deputy Director	147	41	8	0	36	36	191	77
6	Prosecutor	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
6	Maintenance Engineer	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
9	Assistant Maintenance Engineer	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
6	Programmer/Asstt. System Analyst	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
9	Assistant Programmer	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
9	Assistant Director	215	46	8	8	108	57	331	111
9	Medical Officer	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
9	Assistant Director (Information and Communication)/Public Relations Officer	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
9	Protocol Officer	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
9	Assistant Director (Electrical)	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
	Sub-Total	434	124	24	16	144	93	602	233
10	Deputy-Assistant Director	205	36	8	0	144	33	357	69
10	Court Inspector	10	0	0	0	36	13	46	13
10	Administrative Officer	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
10	Transport Officer	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
10	Accounts Officer	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Sub-Total	219	38	8	0	180	46	407	84
11	Computer Operator	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
11	Nurse	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
11	Pharmacist	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
11	Chief Assistant	25	4	8	1	0	0	33	5
11	Assistant Inspector	5	0	0	0	72	79	77	79
11-15	Accountant	2	2	8	6	0	0	10	8
13	Stenographer-cum-Computer Operator	12	9	0	0	0	0	12	9
13	Librarian/Cataloguer	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
14	Steno-typist-cum-Computer Operator	28	6	8	4	0	0	36	10
14	Upper Division Assistant/Assiatant	49	23	8	0	36	22	93	45
14	Court Assistant (ASI)	20	4	0	0	72	51	92	55
16	Cashier	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
14-16	Data Entry/Control Operator	133	35	8	4	36	32	177	71
16	Receptionist-cum-telephone Operaton	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
15-16	Driver	77	27	8	6	72	22	157	55
16	Health Assistant	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Sub-Total	368	113	48	21	288	206	704	340



Grade	Designations of Positions	Head Office		Divisional		Integrated District Office		Total	
		Sanctioned	Working	Sanctioned	Working	Sanctioned	Working	Sanctioned	Working
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18	Dispatch Rider	4	2	0	0	0	0	4	2
17	Constable*	83	80	16	10	180	80	279	170
17	Driver constable*	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
20	Security Guard	16	7	8	6	0	0	24	13
20	MLSS	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
20	Office Assistant	52	13	8	12	0	0	60	25
20	Transport Cleaner	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
20	Cleaner	11	1	8	0	36	0	55	1
20	Guard	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Sub-Total		177	106	40	28	216	80	433	214
Total		1198	381	120	65	828	425	2146	871

* Supernumerary

7.1.3. Measures Adopted for Capacity Enhancement of ACC's Officers/Staff

Corruption is the major impediment to all sorts of developments including socio-economic and infrastructural development. In that view prevention of corruption may also be considered as a part of the development process other than being as a legal process only. With an objective to make the country free from the gulping grip of corruption, the actions of the Commission are set to become more dynamic, effective and visible. So in addition to enhancing the capacity of its own workforce, the Commission devotedly endeavors to ensure its own transparency and accountability as well. Simultaneously with the modernization of its work environment, the Commission in 2018 undertook a host of measures including training, seminars, symposiums, etc. for skills development of its workforce. In 2018, the Commission on its own management and with financial and technical assistance from various national and foreign agencies organized a good number of training courses including "Follow the Money", Forensic Investigation, Foreign Aid Management System, Comprehensive Intelligence, Senior Security courses, which were participated by 872 officials and support staff of the Commission.

7.1.4 Participation in Various International Training, Meeting, Seminar and Workshop during 2018

Corruption is not the lone problem of a country. Corruption has become a global concern as like as the concept of capital and trade have become so. The Commission, with the blend of learning drawn upon indigenous and foreign sources, therefore, prefers to take up the effective measures against corruption. Aiming at that end, the Commission keeps close liaison with the anti-corruption agency of Russia. and is continuing contacts with few more countries for the same purpose. In this perspective, the Commission prompted with the objective to combat, control and prevent corruption, and to promote best practices, keeps up its participation in the regional and international meetings, seminars, conferences, symposiums, etc.



Table-33: The ACC's Participation in the Regional and International Programs Abroad

Serial No.	Name of Training/Meeting/ Seminar/Workshop	Duration	No. of Participants	Name of Associate Organisation	Name of Country
1.	On Initial Report of International Covenant on the Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) of Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Right	15-16 March 2018	01	Anti-Corruption Commission	Geneva, Switzerland
2.	The Third Universal Periodic Review (UPR)	13-15 May 2018	01	Anti-Corruption Commission	Geneva, Switzerland
3.	Financial Investigations	14-17 May 2018	02	UNODC	Singapore
4.	Professional Development Program under the Project of Strengthening Government through Capacity Development of the BCS Cadre Officials(Phase-2)	14-17 May 2018	01	Project Fund	Duke University, USA
5.	Governance and Corruption Bangladesh	28 May to 01 June 2018	01	Monash Business School, Australia	Australia
6.	9th Session of the Implementation Review Group of United Nations Convention against Corruptions	04-06 June 2018	02	UNODC & Anti-Corruption Commission	Austria, Vienna
7.	6th Anti-Corruption Compliance Asia Pacific Summit 2018	21-22 June 2018	01	6th Anti-Corruption Compliance Asia Pacific Summit 2018 organizing Committee	Singapore
8.	Intelligence Based Investigation (IBI)	23-27 July 2018	20	Malaysia Anti-Corruption Academy (MACA)	Malaysia
9.	21st APG Annual Meeting and Technical Assistance Forum 2018	24-27 July 2018	01	Anti-Corruption Commission	Nepal
10.	Ninth Meeting of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Prevention of Corruption	03 - 07 September 2018	02	Anti-Corruption Commission	Austria, Vienna



Serial No.	Name of Training/Meeting/Seminar/Workshop	Duration	No. of Participants	Name of Associate Organisation	Name of Country
11.	The UNODC Regional Workshop on International Cooperation in Criminal and Financial Investigations and Links to Money Laundering	24-26 September 2018	07	UNODC	Bangkok, Thailand
12.	U.S. Bangladesh Bilateral Counter Terrorism Conferences	24 September to 04 October 2018	01	U.S Embassy in Dhaka	Washington D.C, USA
13.	Study Tour	26 September - 03 October	05	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	New Zealand & Australia
14.	26th Asia Pacific Regional Scout Conference	15-20 October 2018	01	Bangladesh Scout	Philippines
15.	Public Integrity Network Meeting on Preventing Corruption in Public Procurement under Anticorruption Initiative for Asia and the Pacific	06-08 November 2018	01	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Astana, Kazakhstan
16.	The Second International Conference on Current Trends in the Middle East Conference	05-08 November 2018	01	The West Asia Civilization Research Group, Faculty of Social Science and Humanities, University, Teknologi Malaysia, Johor, Malaysia	Turkey
17.	2nd Resumed 9th Session of the Implementation Review Group of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC)	12-16 November 2018	01	Anti-Corruption Commission	Austria, Vienna
18.	The UNODC Regional Workshop on International Cooperation in Criminal and Financial Investigations and Links to Money Laundering	12-14 November 2018	04	UNODC	New Delhi, India
19.	Study Tour	22 - 30 November 2018	05	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Srilanka & Indonesia
20.	2018 EAG/APG Joint Typologies and Capacity Building Workshop	03-05 December 2018	01	Anti-Corruption Commission	Russian Federation

7.2 Budget Management by the Commission

The Anti-Corruption Commission is a statutory body. The transparency of its financial management and accountability is ensured. Alike other constitutional bodies, the budget of the Anti-Corruption Commission are also included in charged budget. After making a rational assessment of annual demand, the Commission places its requirement for the budget allocation, and that eventually gets funded with government budget allocations as per demands of the Commission. 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 & Finance Wing, supervises the operations related to funding and internal audit, and operates the procurements in compliance with the existing Public Procurement Rules. Worth mentioning that, currently all the procurement operations are being carried out through e-Tendering system.

The allocations (Non-development and Development) for FY 2017-18 are shown under the Table-34 and 35 as appended below:

Table-34: Budget Allocations (Non-development and Development) for FY 2017-18

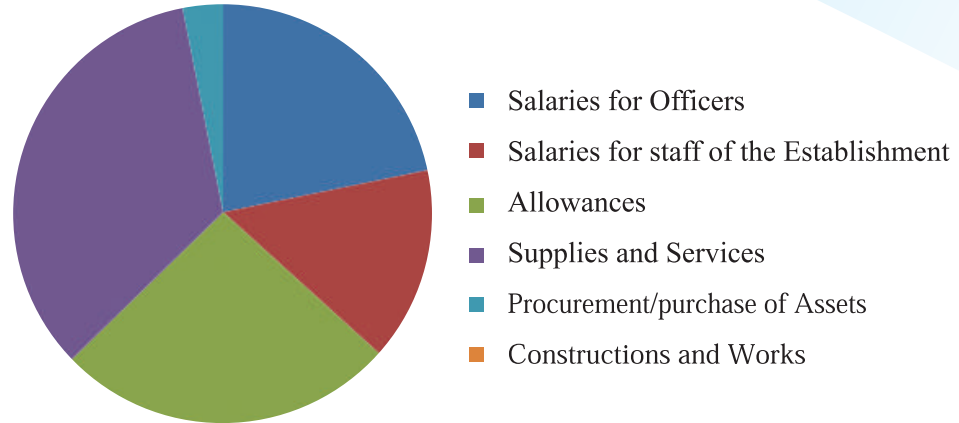
Financial Year		Non-Development	Development	Total	Revenue	Capital
2017-18	Budget	83,06,67	11,41,00	94,47,67	82,11,80	12,35,87
*amounts in BDT.(Thousand)						

Table-35: Financial Classifications of Revenue and Capital (including Development) Expenditures for FY 2017-2018

Description		2017-2018	
	Financial Code and Head	Allocation	Expenditure
Revenue Expenditures	4501- Salaries for Officers	16,80,00	16,38,93
	4601- Salaries for staff of the Establishment	12,50,00	11,28,23
	4700- Allowances	20,84,12	19,57,58
	4800- Supplies and Services	26,34,47	25,73,52
	4900- Repairs and Maintenance	97,25	87,50
	6300- Pension & Gratuity	0	0
	6681- Lumpsum	3,20,00	2,02,73
Total Revenue Expenditures	Project	1,29,13	89,10
		81,94,97	76,77,59
Capital Expenditures	6800- Procurement/purchase of Assets	2,35,83	2,35,14
	7000- Constructions and Works	0,00	0,00
	7400- Loan & Advances for Govt. employees	5,00	0
	Project	10,11,87	7,06,89
*amounts in BDT. (Thousand)			

Figure-24 Commission's Actual Expenditure

Scenerio of the Commission's Actual Expenditure



7.3 Actions Taken to Prevent Internal Corruption of the ACC

The common people expect that the employees of the Anti-Corruption Commission shall be honest, endowed with high moral values, and role model in respect of personality. To ensure transparency and accountability various legal strategies are there in the Employees Service Rules of the Commission.

Aiming at ensuring the internal transparency and accountability and for that purpose to carry out monitoring, supervision, enquiry, investigation of 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, there is a permanent Internal Corruption Prevention Committee headed by the Chairman constituted under Section 19 (1) of the ACC Act-2007. In 2018, this Committee held several meetings. Moreover, under the direct supervision of the Chairman, all the performances of the officers and staff are regularly monitored through the Monitoring and Evaluation Branch. Besides, the performances of the officers are being watched out through the own Intelligence Unit of the Commission

Apart from this, 3 officers/staff of the Commission have been awarded rigorous and 01 support staff has been awarded minor punishments in 2018.

The list and results of the departmental cases in stitated against officials of the ACC are stated below (Table- 36).

**Table-36: Departmental Actions Taken against Officers/Staff of ACC in 2018.**

Descriptions	Numbers
Forward balance from previous year	12
Received in 2018	4
Total departmental cases in 2018	16
Total number of cases disposed in 2018	8
Rigorous punishment	3
Minor punishment	1
Disposals otherwise	4

1. Rigorous punishments include removal from service, compulsory retirement and downgrading the pay-scale of the incumbents.
2. Minor punishments include Censure, Promotion or Increment held up for some specified period etc.

7.4 Monitoring and Evaluation of the Commission's Overall Performances

7.4.1. Monitoring of Works Accomplished

Dispensing with intensive and effective monitoring, it is very hard to ensure internal transparency and accountability. The most effective tool to ensure internal transparency and accountability is to conduct short and detailed inspections or internal auditing into every office. Each Wing of the Commission's Head Office, the offices of the Divisional Directors of the Integrated District Offices, are regularly inspected. The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Unit internally monitors the performed activities. 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 of the ACC. The information about the Inspections conducted in 2018 is shown under Table-37.

Table-37: Statistics about Inspections Conducted by ACC's Head Office and Divisional Offices in 2018

Type of Inspection	Head Office	Divisional Offices
Number of Short Inspections	34	19
Number of Detailed Inspections	22	15
Total	56	34

CHAPTER



Recommendations

- 8.1 Introduction
- 8.2 Forming Performance Improvement Teams in all Government Offices including Ministries-Divisions
- 8.3 Land Management
- 8.4 Simplification of Passport Issuing Process
- 8.5 Health Sector
- 8.6 Relating to Income Tax
- 8.7 Offices of the Accounts Officers
- 8.8 Biman Bangladesh Airlines
- 8.9 Civil Aviation Authority of Bangladesh
- 8.10 Miscellaneous

Recommendations

8.1 Introduction

The Article 20 (2) of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, achieved through the great War of Liberation, spells out that " The State shall endeavor to create conditions in which, as a general principle, persons shall not be able to enjoy unearned incomes,". This Article manifests the staunch stand of the State against corruption. The legal obligations of the Anti-Corruption Commission are to combat, prevent corruption and to promote best practices. In the light of this legislation, the Commission operates a multi-dimensional agenda to fight and prevent corruption. The Commission strongly believes that the systematic reforms of the public service delivery processes can pave the way to reduce bribery, corruption, purposive delays and alleviate public harassments. With a view to promoting the transparency and accountability to the desired level, no other better option is there but to going hard for Business Process Re-engineering. In this respect, no other alternative lies there other than integrated initiatives to be directed for preventing corruption, reducing dillydallying and alleviating public corruptions.

Alike every preceding year, the Commission has prepared short-term, mid-term and long-term recommendations. Of these, some of the recommendations have already been submitted to the Ministries and Divisions concerned through Cabinet Divisions. In this context, the following recommendations are being submitted to the Hon'ble President as well to be presented to the government.

8.2 Forming Performance Improvement Teams in all Government Offices including Ministries/Divisions

Sources of Corruption

Most of the corruption originates from the deficiencies in the public service delivery systems. In some cases, operational efforts get impeded which are attributable to lack of perfect ideas of the officers and staff members about performing their jobs. As a result, multiple forms of irregularities, corruption, and incidents of purposive delays take place.

Recommendations

(1) Performance Improvement Teams may be formed in all Government Offices including Ministries-Divisions to help improve the daily work procedures, innovate new procedures and bring in dynamism in operational performances. In considering the sizes of the Ministries, the proposed Performance Improvement Teams may be constituted. In case of bigger Ministries, the Team headed by one Joint Secretary may be comprised with 3 to 4 officers as members. The members may be in the ranks of Deputy Secretary, Senior Assistant Secretary, and Assistant Secretary may be comprised with 3 to 4 officers as members. The members may be in the ranks of Deputy Secretary, Senior Assistant Secretary and Assistant Secretary. In respect to smaller Ministries/Divisions and Departments/ Directorates, the Team may be composed of 2 to 3 officers as deemed suitable. The members of this Team may accomplish the team works in addition to their own substantive duties.



The following may be the functions of this Team

- (a) To examine whether the existing rules and regulations are being properly applied and if not, arranging measures to ensure their proper applications thereof;
- (b) To draw up new proposals to make change/s in or addition/s to, the existing rules and regulations, if deemed needed;
- (c) Given with necessary resources, the Team may work to help to apply gradually the state-of-the-art technology and ensure the optimal utilization thereof;
- (d) This Team shall submit an implementable proposal to the Secretary. If it pertains to Policies, the proposal shall be placed before the Hon'ble Minister for approval. But if it relates to administrative affairs, the approval by the Secretary will be considered good enough;
- (e) If any measure, as suggested by the Team, is taken for improvement of the office, training may be organized for a short period like one or two days accordingly; and
- (f) In recognition of the innovative thoughts and ideas in improving the offices, if any, the members of the Team may be rewarded with 'Incentive' in addition to their normal salaries. This incentive may be distributed in various forms like honorarium, study tour, Awards, and so on.

8.3 Land Management

Sources of Corruption: Land Registration, Mutation, Land Acquisition, Land-Tax, Land Records, Khas (govt. owned) land, Abandoned and Vested Properties management.

Recommendations

1. To organize annually at district and Upazila levels "Land Services Fair" akin to Income Tax Fair, in joint collaboration with land office, registration office and Directorate of land records and surveys. Arrangements may be made for on the spot registration, mutation and collection of land taxes during these Fairs. If services of this nature are provided through these Fairs to last at least for one month, the volume of revenue collection will increase alongside the enhancement of transparency and accountability in land management. Moreover, the extremely negative perception held by the people against land offices may also get changed positively.
2. As the land tax has been waived for land up to 25 bighas, arrangements may be made for the persons owning land more than 25 bighas, to deposit their land tax to banks as done for other utility bills;
3. There is no system in the existing registration law to examine ownership of land. So the Registration Act, 1908, may be amended to incorporate provision/s therein for registration on ensuring ownership and nature of land. In this respect, all the agencies concerned with land need to be brought under one umbrella. At least legal framework needs to be created for their intra-official exchange of information.



4. Management of all government properties including khas and abandoned lands, hats and bazaars, water-bodies, sands and rocks reserves and vested properties may be done in digitalized systems. Billboards may be installed by local administrations across these properties;
5. Computer-based Land Information System (LIS) may be introduced to facilitate land management and control the utilization of lands;
6. LIS may be adopted for updating the land survey records, and to protect the distinctive entities of the updated documents;
7. To bring in transparency in efforts to determine the ownership of land by maintaining coordination among the land-related offices through the digitalized systems;
8. Appropriate budget allocation to meet travel allowances and other expenses for those concerned with inspections so as to facilitate submission of reports on proper inspections against every application about the land;
9. All the forms related to land management may be made available in the websites to make them available for all free of charges; and
10. Balance and reforms may be brought in the applications of powers by the authorized officers in case of land management including the government land (khas land) so as to enhance transparency and effectiveness in all activities.

8.4 Simplification of Passport Issuing Process

Sources of Corruption

Taking advantages of bribes by the dishonest officers/ support staff, from the dominance of unscrupulous agents, bribery by the police engaged in verifications, dearth of manpower and lack of institutional capacity.

Recommendations

In view of prevailing overall systems, the Commission puts forth its recommendations combined with the following proposals regarding improvement and simplification of the Passport issuing process:

1. The ongoing requirement of getting the application and the photos attested by the gazetted officers may be abolished, and the pre-requisite of police verification for issuance of Passports may be either scrapped off or made time-bound;
2. The validity period of the Passport to be 10 years;
3. Digital Passport issuing system may be introduced to ensure national security and transparency;
4. The applications may be processed gradually through a digital system, that will make the fraudulent practices in statistics-based information management harder and preclude a person to obtain more than one Passport;



5. Electronic Queue Management System (EQMS) may be introduced to avoid too much crowd in the Passport Offices, and to make the counter-based service delivery much easier;
6. The Department may prepare booklets comprising application process, availability of the Forms, centers for paying the fees, office timing and specific timeline to receive the services, which may be printed out in short scale and distributed free of charges. To help the people, necessary guidelines may be disseminated and a Help Desk is to be set up. The applicants are paying money to obtain services; and
7. Approval may be accorded to more banks to receive the fees. A list of the fees receiving banks must be displayed in a conspicuous place or in the Citizen Charter. Conversely, to ensure the service delivery at one point (One Stop Service), the Department may arrange establishing booths of the banks in its office.

8.5 Health Sector

The medical healthcare constitutes the foremost need of humans. No other option for achieving sustainable development persists other than medical healthcare services free from irregularities, corruption, and harassments. So, there is no other alternative for achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) declared by the United Nations other than good governance in the health sector. A lot of information in forms of allegations on corruption, misdeeds, and mismanagements are poured to Anti-Corruption Commission; similar complaints find ways to Media as well. The alleged misdeeds account for the doctors' non-attendance in the workplaces, procurements of unnecessary equipment, prices of the procured equipment shown many times more, procuring goods, medicines and supplies from low-graded companies while showing those to have been procured from high branded companies, leaving the equipment unutilized purposively to afford opportunities to the private clinics/hospitals to carry on their unethical business and so on. The health sector gets managed and thrives on strength of the concerted efforts of physicians, nurses, paramedics, technicians and officials engaged in administrative charges. However, this is not fair to impose the sole obligation on any single group. On completion of the extensive enquiry, the Commission could make out the sources of some corruptions and has put forward some remedial recommendations. The Commission firmly believes that proper implementations of these recommendations may help promote good governance.

Sources of Corruption in the Health Sector

1. Corruptions and irregularities prevail in health sector pertaining to appointment, transfer, promotion, etc. The physicians often exhibit reluctance to stay in the remotest places. No policy appears being complied with in respect to appointment, transfer, promotion, and selection of trainees, and extortions of money by some vested factions for the deals are reportedly taking place;
2. Taking advantage of long stays in the same work place, the employees of the hospitals and clinics operating under Directorate of Health Services build up unholy guilds. They illegally wrest out additional amounts of money from the general patients or their relatives exploiting their helplessness. Because of ignorance about the prescribed charge



rates and facilities available in the public hospitals, the patients are left with no way but to take recourse to the employees of the hospital or their agents in exchange for additional money to secure prompt services;

3. The opportunities leading to very easier ways for misappropriation of the public money often crop up because the Procurement Committees of Directorate of Health Services at central, district and Upazila levels acutely lack in having impartial and efficient officials included. Corruption takes place across the process of procuring medicines, medical equipment, and other articles which may be imputed to lack of government surveillance over the activities of the Procurement Committees. In different organizations functioning under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, many types of machinery and equipment are procured which are not well needed but yet are done only to grab the money. In this respect, the public money is allegedly embezzled in shares in collaboration with the Contract Firms;
4. The medical equipment is supplied to the public hospitals at Upazila level without providing the necessary skilled manpower to operate that equipment, which appear wearing away as left inoperative for long. In considerable cases, supplies and repairs are shown only on records, but not in practice. What in actuality happens is total embezzlement of the equivalent amount of money;
5. Very organized cycles of brokers get actively on the go in various public hospitals across the country. They are all set to allure and take the vulnerable and poor patients coming from the remotest areas to the private hospitals. In exchange, they receive a prefixed rate of commission from those hospitals. The poor patients as such are made to get deprived of their right to medical services at cheaper costs in the public hospitals;
6. Despite the availability of government supplies of medicines in the hospitals, no medicines are provided to the patients, and that happens as no strict supervision is done. In practice, those supplies of medicines are sold out to black markets, but the forged accounts are entered into the registers to make for the gap;
7. In association with the office of the civil surgeon, as commonly observed, a group of persons belonging to the dominant classes of the society goes up to set up diagnostic centers without having the proper equipment. They take to various ways and means to influence the physicians and the staff of the public hospitals, to refer the patients for some unnecessary diagnostic tests. In exchange, they are paid with commissions. Consequently, general patients fall victims to unwanted financial miseries. The poor patients get deprived of the proper and free medical services;
8. The private medical colleges are allegedly founded in irregular and corrupt fashions, which generously offer admissions to students without assessment of their merits;
9. Procuring low quality and unnecessary medical equipment under unethical pressure;
10. The Procurement-CMSD under Department of Health awards the Work Contracts allegedly to few selected firms in pursuit of irregularities and corrupt practices; and



11. Some of the Bangladeshi Pharmaceutical companies or some fake drug manufacturing companies are engaged in producing counterfeit drugs. These companies by engaging their sale agents to manage the doctors in various ways by prescribing their very low-grade and counterfeit medicines. As not getting well after taking those medicines, the patients turn back to the doctors once and again causing their medical expenditures to increase many-fold.

Recommendations

1. In all public hospitals the Citizen Charter and the status of the stock of what medicines are available on the day must be displayed in a conspicuous place;
2. To plug off the scopes of irregularities and corruption while to procure medicines and medical equipment, experts in a related area may be included in the Procurement Committee. No efforts should be taken to procure equipment if required manpower is not available. Must ensure the procurement to be processed through e-GP in a bid to procuring and equipment and the provisions of the PPR must also be strictly complied with;
3. The procured equipment in the hospitals must need to be received through the Receive Committee comprising representatives of the specialized agencies. To ensure proper utilization, the supply of equipment must precede the placement of skilled manpower to operate them;
4. Ensuring public display of the list of medicines and prices of individual diagnostic tests, as approved by the government. Moreover, the updated status of medical equipment should also be exhibited. For the purpose, one display device may be connected to the electronic stock register. E-registers may be gradually put into operation across big hospitals to other hospitals;
5. In each of the hospitals one Vigilance/Monitoring Team may be formed to keep on strict watch so as to resist the organized guild of agents who with allurements of high-quality treatment induce the wretched and poor patients coming from remotest areas, to go to the private clinics, and surveillance may also be intensified with aid of CCTV. Once the criminal is identified, legal actions must be undertaken against him/her;
6. Numerous private clinics/hospitals and diagnostic centers have mushroomed across the districts and Upazilas of the country including the remotest localities. Many of these clinics/hospitals and diagnostic centers are functioning without any approvals from the designated authorities including the Department of Health. A good number of the hospitals do not have specialist doctors, nurses, ward boys and medical equipment commensurate with their needs. Many diagnostic centers are running without any specialists and/or lab technicians to accomplish pathological tests. In a considerable number of cases the pathological reports are prepared by uncertified technicians. Consequent upon their fault reports, wrong treatments go with the patients. To avert such situation one Surveillance Team led by the Civil Surgeon may be constituted in each of the districts. The Team shall draw up a list of such clinics /hospitals and diagnostic centers, recommend shutting them off and ensuring the successful implementation;



7. Having permanent physicians/manpower and management committee of their own, etc. must be stipulated as one of the mandatory prerequisites to granting approval/permission for diagnostic centers and private hospitals to set up and operate;
8. Provisions should be in place to keep the district/Upazila administrations and other executive offices apprised of the educational interventions relating to health, and to get the bills/vouchers scrutinized and screened by at least two officers including the Civil Surgeon;
9. Very low-quality medicines are being manufactured in fake pharmaceutical factories located in different areas of the country, which poses an alarming risk to public health. To shut off the fake medicine factories of the like, one Surveillance Team under control of the Directorate of Health needs to be formed. If during the courses of operations any fake medicine factories get discovered, they must be sealed off, fine be imposed and legal actions be initiated;
10. With a view to elevating the quality of medical services, a well-defined Transfer Policy should be in place. Such policy must embody the provision that for any doctor the next transfer shall stand automatically effective just after the expiration of his tenure for 3 years in one work station. Provisions to provide various incentives may be made for the doctors who are placed to work in the remotest localities. Residing in work stations may be made mandatory for the doctors;
11. Interventions for collection of revenues can be brought under automation so as to ensure the proper realization of revenues and deposit to government treasury;
12. The doctors, while engaged in private practices, must write their prescriptions very clearly or get it typed in computer and handed to the patients. There is no specific policy about the consultation fees to be charged by the practicing doctors. The fees charged by the specialist doctors are exorbitant. The situation now warrants formulation of a relevant policy and the fees to be fixed thereunder rationally based on the positional ranks of the doctors. Besides, in case of considering the diagnostic reports, the ongoing practice of realizing different amounts of fees in addition to the first-time charge is absolutely unfair. Such sort of fees should be stopped on the strength of an adopted policy;
13. While engaged in private practice, some doctors receive gifts through the Representatives of different pharmaceutical companies. As of obligation, they prescribe the low-quality medicines of those companies. Resultantly the quality of medical services tends downward. Moreover, many of the doctors keep the note pads of various private diagnostic centers in their possession. They allegedly advise the patients to undergo the lab/pathological tests in those diagnostic centers. Necessary measures needed to put an end to such malpractices;
14. Health Fairs may be organized in each Union on the occasions of various celebrations;
15. Introducing Health Insurance policies for the citizens and integrating the private sector may lead to improved medical services and protection of Rights;



16. To cater to the administrative convenience, the Department of Health may be replaced by two separate departments to be dubbed as Department of Health Services and Department of Health Education;
17. Amelioration of medical education particularly qualitative elevation of private medical colleges and paramedic institutes;
18. Well defined policy needs to be adopted to stipulate how many patients may be examined by an individual physician and what may be appropriate rate of his/her fees;
19. In cases of promotion of the physicians (government/private), recommendations may be set forth by PSC for the government physicians while a Committee constituted with the Director General (Health) and representatives of PSC may recommend for the private doctors;
20. Making it mandatory to write the generic names of the medicines in doctors' prescriptions instead of writing the brand names;
21. Extending the tenure of internship from one year to two years, making it mandatory to spend the extended one year in working at the Upazila hospitals, and granting no permission for higher education if not worked at Upazila level;
22. Installing emergency hotline, suggestions and complaints centers, and all time arrangements for communications should be in place in all hospitals;
23. To discontinue the norm of arranging budget surpassing entertainment during inspections of hospitals/ health centers/office of the Civil Surgeon conducted by higher authorities;
24. Organize ethics-oriented training for the physicians on every after three months; and
25. Aiming at keeping effective watch in the context of the existing pharmaceutical drugs manufacturing, distribution and sale management, and maintaining the standard of the medicines through future, it is recommended to put a restriction against the simultaneous use of multi-sourced raw materials by a single manufacturer of medicines in manufacturing the pharmaceutical products;
26. Sales of antibiotic drugs without prescriptions from registered physicians may be prohibited. A good number of low-graded pharmaceutical companies are earning illegal money by selling sub-standard antibiotics.
27. In most of the areas of the country, many medicine shops are operating without any pharmacist by way of illegal monetary deals. So operating any medicine shops without pharmacists may be forbidden by taking necessary measures to that effect.

8.6 Relating to Income Tax

Sources of Corruption/Irregularities:

1. The manual process to receive the income tax related records. That is, all the registers of the Income Tax Offices regarding information of taxpayers, returns, collection of taxes, are maintained manually. Resultantly, the registers remain vulnerable to various forms of corruption and anomalies by means of tampering;
2. There is no time limit regarding the disposal of files. The accountability of the officials/ staff, therefore, cannot be ensured;



3. One of the major sources of corruption and irregularities is the excessive discretionary powers conferred by the tax authority in identifying the new taxpayers, The information and statistics obtained from the spot revealed that the issue of identifying the new taxpayers depends on the discretionary powers of the tax officers;
4. Excessive discretionary powers conferred to the officials of the Income Tax Offices in respect to tax incentives and tax waivers;
5. Some officials of the income tax department getting engaged as Consultants for the taxpaying persons/organizations, in defiance of the laws, rules, and regulations;
6. Not randomly verifying of the inspection reports prepared the tax inspectors, that means, not properly assessing the accuracy of the inspection reports;
7. Allowing the professionals including chartered accountants, cost and management accountants and income tax lawyers, to go unregistered with the National Board of Revenue;
8. The opportunities for corruption and anomalies emerge from the fraudulence in the audit report prepared by the audit firm (CA firm) in collusion with the taxpaying organization, and from the lack of accountability of the CA firms;
9. Administrative misdeeds in transfers and placements, and laxity in taking actions against the dishonest officials and staff encourage corruption;
10. The opportunities for tax evasion and scopes for other forms corruption are created by lack of information exchange, communication, coordination, cooperation, inadequacies, etc. within the department of income tax, among the income tax department, Customs, VAT department under National Board of Revenue and also among the related departments or offices out of National Board of Revenue e.g. Bangladesh Bank, Departments concerned with government procurements, office of the Comptroller General of Accounts, Directorate of Land, BRTA, RJSC, Securities and Exchange Commission, Election Commission, etc.
11. There is no jurisdiction of income tax in the central survey Zone. The key task thereof is to identify the new taxpayers and send them to tax Zone concerned to open up income tax files. Though there is no jurisdiction of taxes in the central survey Zone, there exist some 10 thousand income tax records, of which taxes are being assessed that appear unlawful. As in the TIN Database, there are no accounts of income tax files of the Central Survey Zone, it cannot be made possible to determine the actual number of income tax files of the respective Taxes Zone. Consequently, opportunities for corruption are being created in this area;
12. The advantages awarded to the undeclared investments and money holders under Sections 19(BBBBB), 19(E) of the existing Income tax Ordinance, 1984, may perceivably encourage the trend of undeclared money; and
13. Institutionalization of Income Tax Fair is needed, but lack of transparency seems going with spending money through publicity in Luxurious fashions.

Recommendations

With intent to make the activities of Income Tax Offices under the National Board of Revenue, there is no better option other than bringing each of its programs under comprehensive automation to make it tax-oriented, taxpayers friendly, dynamic, transparent and accountable. The foremost prerequisite of corruption-free, modern and technology based tax management is to ensure the minimum relationship. It is possible to make it happen through complete automation. Consequent upon the introduction of e-TIN, the related corruption has largely reduced. In the developed world and even in the neighboring country, the service to the taxpayers is rendered through Robotic Interface. This system is called "Click, Call, Face". In modern tax management, the scale of "click" or online service delivery has increased. Next to this in scale, is the service delivery system through "call", that is, through Call Centers. The quantum of service provided through "Face", that is, through facing the taxpayers in the tax offices, is the minimum. Under this pattern of management, there is almost no opportunity for corruption. Though efforts have been undertaken to raise a modern taxation system in Bangladesh through several projects with the support of different development partners, these randomly designed automation projects failed to award the desired objectives owing to lack of interrelations and co-ordinations among them.

Table- 38: A Brief Scenario of the Automation Activities by the Income Tax Department

Project and Automation	Development Partner	Current Status
e-TIN	IFC	In operation and successful to attain the desired target
e-Payment	IFC	Partly in operation and partly successful to attain the desired target
e-Filing	ADB	In operation, not successful to attain the desired target. No mechanisms to capture the e-TDS automatically. As a result, it is not possible to process the income tax returns automatically. Selecting the audit cases automatically is partly possible.
e-TDS (Tax Deducted at Source)	Discussions held with the IFC. Later, it was not finalized.	This module is not developed. Hence, the usage of normal system and anomalies remain prevalent of the management of taxes at source.
TIRS (Third Party Information Retrieval System)	DFID	The module is developed and handed to Central Survey Zone. But not put to operation.

The e-filing under "Strengthening Governance Management Project" supported by Asian Development Bank, to receive and process the income tax returns, has failed in many cases. As in the newly devised system, the information of the taxes at sources are not fed into, and the prime condition of automatically receiving and processing the income tax returns remains unfulfilled, as such this system has failed to achieve the desired objectives. Resultantly, the technology-based and independent case selection for audit without Human Interface has become impossible.

Similarly, it has been designed to identify the potential taxpayers in, collect the information from, the organizations having third Party Information Retrieval System (TIRS)- and then to transmit to the tax regions concerned. But this system has not been put to operation since installation. In order to bring the department of taxes under a comprehensive automated system, the following effective measures may be adopted:

1. Making it mandatory to submit income tax returns and collect tax identification numbers by all financially well-off citizens of the country who are holding national identity cards;



2. Reviewing the above-noted automation modules of the tax department and get them updated by the honest and dedicated team, and arranging to develop new software through domestic software developers by replacing the old ones that failed to achieve the desired objectives;
3. Executing the e-Tax System in entirety as described above, and simultaneously to put the related Call Centre and Tax Payer's Service Centre in place and prepared;
4. Urgently putting the task of tax at source management under the domain of automation, and creating one separate administrative structure for that;
5. To identify the new taxpayers, a system, in consistence with the activities of the Zones and pursuing the TIRS procedure, has been devised in building an online connection with the agencies like BRTA, City Corporation, land administration and utilizing their Database, under TACTS (Tax Administration Capacity and Taxpayer Services) project. But for non-utilization of this system since its inception, the Income Tax Offices have been deprived of its benefits. Without using the central survey region as a tax assessing region, clear instructions may be given to discharge their duties under a policy to be adopted and the TIRS Software may be updated to identify potential and new taxpayers;
6. Evasion of a huge amount of taxes seems happening through different multi-national companies and also by other means of Profit Shifting, Transfer Pricing and varying practices of Tax Avoidance. In 2012, the provisions of Transfer Pricing were added to the Income Tax Ordinance, 1984, under chapter XIA. Later Transfer Pricing Officer (TPO) was appointed and trained up. But despite the rules of Transfer Pricing being in force, not a single case of Transfer Pricing has reportedly been disposed of till date. So, this has given rise to the possibility of a staggering amount of tax evasion. For the reason, the culture of discipline could not evolve. The matter being reviewed realistically, remedial measures may be adopted in this respect. Effective actions may be immediately undertaken to begin the interventions of Transfer Pricing under the supervision of a dedicated and honest team;
7. The Directorate of Inspection under the National Board of Revenue is supposed to work as the watchdog to ensure the transparency and accountability of tax administration. This directorate plays a very strong role to ensure internal discipline and prevent corruption in the tax management of the country. The key function of this directorate is to supervise through Internal Audit, the activities of the offices subordinate to different tax zones. The responsibility of this directorate is also to watch whether the officials and the staff are timely and legally discharging the duties as vested upon them. This directorate has got the authority to take remedial actions on furnishing its opinion on the quality of works and also to take punitive actions if deemed necessary. The attitude towards this office of the tax administration needs change. It is needed to perform the bounded duties properly through a well-defined Policy so as to turn this directorate into a stronger and effective body;
8. Fixing up specific timeline to dispose of the files of all the offices including those of Central Intelligence Cell (CIC) of the Department of Income Tax;
9. Putting an end to the opportunity of the officials/staff members to audit the cases of the taxpayers on their own options, and introducing objective auditing under computer aided risk management system instead of ongoing normal auditing;



10. The existing Income Tax Ordinance features some weaknesses. The foremost is the excessive discretionary powers conferred to the tax authority, extensive tax incentives, granting tax waiver, lesser compliance for weaker implementation, merging one tax system with the other, exchange of limited information with third party, more reliance on perceptive tax as final taxation irrespective of the incomes of the tax payers, etc. Enacting new and time serving laws by eliminating the complexities of the existing legislations;
11. Making the Website of National Board of Revenue, more interactive and more friendly to taxpayers, maintaining central accounts by digital system, centrally receiving and processing the returns and granting the registrations, etc. Creating more opportunities for the taxpayers to pay their taxes and ensure compliance through the Website of NBR by modernizing data management;
12. There are serious allegations against many officials and staff members of the tax department that they work as consultants of some tax-paying individuals/ institutions. Taking effective measures and awarding the highest punishment to the employees concerned if the relevant allegations are proved, are needed to totally stop the trend of working as consultants of some tax-paying individuals/ institutions, so illegally in defiance with the rules and discipline;
13. According to the Income Tax Ordinance, 1984, the high ranking tax officials have not been empowered either to determine taxes, or to screen out the files for auditing. They are entrusted with the responsibilities to supervise on the strength of administrative orders. Despite that, complaints against some officials go like, in the name of considering for approval and in exercise of their power of supervision, putting the taxpayers to harassments by taking the files of the taxpayers into their disposal without any legal authority. To put an end to the illegal ways of approvals and to avert abuse of powers by the Joint Commissioner of Taxes and Commissioner of Taxes, it is needed to promulgate clear instructions by the National Board of Revenue;
14. In pursuance of the ongoing automation process the tax department and official procedures of the Taxes Circles, the registers must be maintained and updated automatically through digital system. Resultantly the chances for tempering the registers will be eliminated. Prior to commissioning complete automation, the traditional system of maintaining the registers should be properly followed, and the inspecting officers must examine whether the registers under their Circles are being regularly and accurately updated;
15. Discouraging the advantages conferred to the holders of undeclared investment and money as referred to under Sections 19BBBBB, 19E of the existing Income tax Ordinance, 1984. If this section is not repealed, the trend to gain illegal and undeclared money will on rise. Besides, considering the above-noted section and the other sections of the income tax ordinance, the ones which encourage corruption, may be discarded, Until these sections are repealed, instructions may be circulated to follow the validity of the sources of income, as described under 19BBBBB, 19E(3) (d);
16. There goes negative perception about the investigation conducted by the inspector of tax department. There are allegations against some officials and staff members about submitting investigation report without holding any investigation or holding it in very nominal fashion. The necessary doings may be strengthening the inspection activities,



appointing necessary tax inspectors, arranging to cross-examine the report placed by the tax inspector, reviewing those reports by the deputy commissioner of taxes on Random Sampling basis, and chartering out one Tax Inspector's Manual that will spell out the submission procedure of investigation report, the rules and regulations to be complied, Rules of Engagement with the taxpayers from field level, etc.;

17. All the legal representatives (Chartered Accountant, Cost and Management Accountant, Advocates, etc.) as described under Section 174 of the Income tax Ordinance, 1984, must get registered with National Board of Revenue. Developing for that a self contained Automated Database and a Web Portal incorporating detailed information about the legal representatives, formulating a well defined Code of Conduct to control their conduct, adopting rules providing for imposing fine upon, legal and disciplinary actions against, the professionals concerned if any specific offence is proved to have been committed by them while performing their professional duties, and suspending their registration temporarily or revoking it permanently;
18. Reviewing the audit reports of the audit firms and strengthening the monitoring activities on the audit firms (CA Firm) particularly in the cases of the audit reports prepared by the audit firm just to the demands of the tax-paying organization. Informing the controlling authority forthwith about any fraudulent practices or blunders if detected to have been perpetrated by the audit firms in collusion with the tax-paying organization. Taking measures for cancellation of registration of the audit firm as per the Income Tax Ordinance, 1984;
19. Drawing up well defined system to verify the initial capital or past savings, as shown in the Universal/ self-assessed Returns, and the income from non-existing business entities. And instructing as per the provisions of Income Tax law, to assess the tax as on income from other sources if there is no specific source of income;
20. Formulating transfer/placement criteria in respect to posting of the circle officer by the Commissioner of Taxes;
21. Ensuring proper declaration (with the lease contract, deed of land, certificates from govt. officers concerned) by the taxpayers before the officer of the circle prior to making and investment in the tax-free/low tax income based new sources of income, such as fish culture, poultry, dairy farming, etc. , collecting certificate from the circle concerned, submission of all the relevant documents in support of the income declared in IT Return, fixing the rate of tax at 30% on income above BDT 2.5 million so as to preclude random abuse the low rate of tax;
22. Organizing revenue dialogues, celebration of accounts updating (Halkhata), taxpayers survey, spot assessment program, income tax fairs round the year, observance of IncomeTax Day, revenues updating, ensuring public engagement in other related programs, etc., through an Event Management Organization in compliance with Public Procurement Policy; and
23. Formulating a comprehensive Policy to strengthen and update the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) system to make it more effective, which was introduced virtually with intent to dispose of the long-pending court cases.



8.7 Offices of the Accounts Officers

Sources of Corruption

1. After joining to the new workplace by the government officers/staff on transfer, sending the Last Pay Certificate (LPC) by the office of the Accounts Officer to the new workplace is delayed;
2. Issuing the Expected Last Pay Certificate (ELPC) by the office of the Accounts Officer in the wake of a government officer/staff going on retirement putting an end to his service, is unusually delayed;
3. No service free from harassments is rendered in issuing a service statement for the officers.
4. Money is unduly realized for verification of service books of the support staff;
5. The monetary benefit is unduly realized in cases of pay fixation for the officers/staff, against Selection Grade/Time Scale, and also after submission of the arrear bill based on new fixation;
6. During pay fixation for the officers/staff, the pecuniary benefit is unduly claimed;
7. Money is unduly realized while to open an account of General Provident Fund (GPF) for the officers/staff;
8. Money is unduly realized while to withdraw advance against the GPF by the officers/staff;
9. Money is unduly realized while to make the final payment to the officers/staff against the GPF;
10. Undue payment of money is needed while to receive the payment of money billed against various government advances like house-building, purchase of a car, motorcycle, Computer, etc.
11. Undue payment of money is needed while to receive the payment of gratuity related to pensions of the teachers of government primary schools;
12. Undue payment of money at a specified rate is needed while to receive the payment against travel allowance (TA) bill;
13. Undue payment of money at a specified rate is needed while to receive the payment against the bill under 'miscellaneous and other' head;
14. Undue payment of money is needed while to withdraw the payment against Rest and Recreation bill;
15. Falling victim to harassments while tokens are given after submission of bills;
16. Undue payment of money is needed while the newly recruited officers/staff are to withdraw the first payment of salary;
17. Public money is misappropriated in making payments against fake pension bills;
18. Public money is misappropriated in making payments against fake TA bills;
19. Undue payment of money is needed while paying the salary and allowances of the officers/staff transferred from development project to revenue head;



20. On unduly receiving money, the bills of purchases by government offices are paid off without raising pre-audit objections against the irregularities found in the purchases;
21. Obstructions are created to the collection of government revenues, and to reach the target of revenue collection, by omissions to deduct the applicable VAT/IT/Customs in cases of procuring resources or purchases by government offices;
22. The monetary benefit is unduly received by means of encumbrance, harassment, and corruption, in cases of fund release against development projects;
23. On unduly receiving money, the bills are passed in the month of June without proper pre-auditing;
24. Without making similar monthly expenditures in cases of government purchases. the fund is released and bills are submitted at the ending phase of the financial year, that is, during April, May, and June, and the bills are passed by the accounts offices without proper pre-auditing;
25. The public money is misappropriated by making payment of salaries and allowances against the persons who are not included in the payrolls;
26. Loss of public money is caused or the public money is misappropriated in cases of payment of monthly pension is done by banks, and reimbursements made by the accounts office against fake or duplicate bills;
27. Specific and unambiguous audit objections are not raised in cases of regular bills submitted by the government officers/staff;
28. In defiance of the instructions to pay off the salaries and allowances within prescribed time limits, the receivers of government services are put to face harassments;
29. Harassments are done showing the allocations oriented complexities of iBAS++;
30. In spite of having allocations, delay and harassments are caused on a plea of no- allocation;
31. Money is unduly claimed on pleas of the submitted documents being improper and insufficient, and the bill is passed only on payment of money;
32. In some cases, advice is are not sent in time to the banks. On payment of money by the contractor or the person concerned, the advice is sent forthwith; and
33. Despite having a proper allocation, confusions and harassments are caused by the plea of economic code.

Recommendations

1. Using the technology of video conferencing by the office of CGA to keep close contact with the field level officers and other employees, that is to strengthen supervision/monitoring;
2. Compared to the requirement, the existing manpower of the Accounts Offices is very inadequate. As a result, the service receivers get much delayed in receiving the services. Manpower needs to be increased par with needs to enable the service seekers to get the services promptly;
3. To arrange a IT Set-Up, to strengthen the IT sector;



4. One IT expert may be posted to every Accounts Office to support the IT System;
5. To adopt E-Filing activities, that are taking steps are needed to bring the office under automation entirely;
6. To arrange disposal of all types of bill electronically, and for some cases (advance against GPF), "Same day Service" may be introduced;
7. Paperless Cyber Archive may be arranged;
8. Every Accounts Office should have its own Website and one complaint page may be attached to the Website;
9. The Grievance Management System should be simplified;
10. The system needs to allow submission of complaints by the aggrieved persons, holding a public hearing and settling it off;
11. The Transaction Accounting System (TAS) has subsequently been transformed into iBAS. As of now, the iBAS has been converted to iBAS++ to incorporate budget, ensure more transparency and record error-free and accurate accounting. Keeping that end in view, iBAS-++ connected computers need to be provided at the desks of the audit and accounts officer, super and auditor;
12. The norm of transferring the officer/staff every after 3 (three) years should be strictly followed so as to bring in dynamism and transparency in official performances;
13. The following measures may be adopted to make the pension related actions dynamic, transparent, prompt and hassle free:
 - Currently, the pension cases are settled within 10 (ten) working days. This time limit may be reduced to 4-7 days;
 - EFT should be introduced to be applied to pensioners;
 - The Pension Simplification Rules should be followed mandatorily;
14. To ensure transparency and accountability by conducting regular inspections of the upazial, district, and divisional field offices;
15. For the negligence of duty and causing a delay in cases of payments against all sorts of bills including that of salaries and allowances, liabilities may be determined against the officers/staff and punitive actions may be taken accordingly;
16. One "Hot Line" may be installed in the office of the Comptroller of Accountant General, Bangladesh, to monitor the irregularities, negligence of duty and corruption occurring in respect to public service delivery by the offices of Chief Accounts Officer, District Accounts Officer, and Upazila Accounts Officer;
17. Stern actions may be taken on regularly reviewing the complaints received through "Hot Line";
18. No officers/ staff should be posted to own locality at the decision making level as of Accounts Officer and Auditor;
19. To avoid a long stay at one work station, regular process of postings as per government rules should be ensured;
20. Aiming at dynamism and transparency, the allocations under iBAS ++ may be sent to Accounts Office and the copy thereof to be sent online to the office concerned; and



21. The officers of the Accounts Offices seem to have inefficiency and ambiguity about iBAS ++. So to overcome these deficiencies, training may be organized for them;

8.8 Biman Bangladesh Airlines

Sources of Corruption

1. **Corruption in the Sector of Purchase and Lease of Biman:** Huge corruption takes place in the area of big procurement including Biman (aircraft), spares of Biman, ground handling equipment and leasing of Biman. Some intermediary firms having only computer-net makes money worth million dollars on convincing the high officials and some directors of the Board, in the name of acting as liaison keeper between the supplying firm and the Biman. On a deal of big amounts of money, these firms get the specifications of tender documents fixed through the officials concerned so as to ensure that the contract is eventually won by their desired company. The estimated cost is arranged to be shown by far more than the actual cost.

It is publicly alleged that some high officials of Biman and directors of the Board are directly or indirectly the owners/ sharers of the dividends of these firms. In case of leasing, having got influenced by the intermediary firms, the lease is taken in a way that eventually a leads Bangladesh Biman to account loss of thousands of crores in Taka. Because of taking lease of aircraft without verifying the major check-cycle and expiry, it needed to be replaced with new engine causing the expenditure of thousands of crores of Taka and returned on end of the lease period. The tender is floated only when the reputed companies do not have aircraft to be leased out. So being compelled, low-quality aircrafts are procured on lease from the companies, as desired by the unscrupulous group. Every year the internal and government audit teams raised objections about these irregularities, but eventually, those objections remain unattended.

2. **Corruption in Maintenance and Overhauling sector:** The corruption worth hundreds of crores Taka takes place in the maintenance of aircraft and ground handling equipment, and in procuring the necessary repairing equipment. According to the options of the Directors of the Board and the officials, the contracting firms are appointed and contracts are awarded to cater to their own gains. The money is allegedly misappropriated in collusion with the contractors and manufacturing companies on purchases of low quality spares at very high prices. Additionally, the Biman aircrafts are sent off to the foreign companies for C-check according to their own choice and the showing bills with highly inflated figures and the marginal excess of the amount is allegedly pocketed in sharing style.

3. **Corruption in Ground Service sector:** The foremost sector of corruption of Biman Bangladesh is ground service. Low-quality equipment is procured at higher prices in collusion with the contractors. Because of inefficiency, unnecessary equipment are procured without procuring the necessary ones. The procured equipment not are properly maintained.

4. **Corruption in Cargo-Export/Import sector:** One of the major income sectors of Biman is cargo service. But owing to unbounded irregularities and corruption, Biman Bangladesh is earning far less by millions against their airway bills. At times the officials and support staff/ in collusion with importers/exporters, are making millions by way of showing lesser cargo-weights, and sometimes by purposively changing the units (tons shown as CFT and vice versa). Moreover, the imported and exported cargos are loaded into the aircraft showing their weights less than the actual. The additional money is allegedly shared and misappropriated through unholy alliance with the importers/ exporters.



5. Corruption in Passenger Sector: Crores of money (Taka) are embezzled by distorting the accounts of the transit and layover passengers. By showing many more passengers than the actual, the catering bills are also made many times more, and the excess of the money is misappropriated. For layover passengers, a single hotel room is supposed to be assigned to each passenger as per rule. But in practice, one room is allotted for 4/5 passengers. But the bill is prepared against one for one room, the other passengers are not provided food and hotel as per their entitlement, but the bills are prepared according to the entitlements and as such money is withdrawn and misappropriated.

6. Misappropriation of charges for excessive luggage: At times some passengers get on board of Biman with excessive luggages. Every day hundreds of thousands of taka are realized from the passengers against excessively weighted luggage, this money is not shown in the original account, and thus get embezzled. Moreover, excessive weight is not shown in the booking tag and flight detail. This incidence generates more two problems. First, if the passenger's luggage goes missing, she/he gets deprived of any compensation for the excessive luggage for not having any tag. Secondly, the flight is to go with serious risk for lack of proper weight input in the flight detail.

7. Corruption in Sale of Air Tickets: In most cases the tickets of Bangladesh Biman are found unavailable. Even no online ticket is also available. But in reality most of the on flight seats of Biman is found vacant. In this respect, other airlines are collusively provided with the advantage to sell more tickets. The officials of Biman are allegedly taking to this practice in exchange for commissions. In this sector anomalies take place as there is a scope of false booking. The appointed agents usually block the seats through false booking. Consequently, a large number of seats remain unsold and Biman goes deprived of huge revenues. The agents are more interested to sell tickets of other airlines instead of the Biman's, as Bangladesh Biman pays them relatively lower rate of commissions, and by providing wrong information like "no seat available" passengers are induced to buy tickets from other airlines.

8. Corruption in Biman Food Catering Sector: Owing to supply of low quality foods and therefore refusal by many domestic and international airlines to procure such food items, Bangladesh Biman is incurring loss worth crores of money in this sector only. On other hand, the foods from BFCC worth hundreds of thousands of Taka are being sold out to many aristocratic Hotels in Dhaka, and the money is allegedly being misappropriated. And the embezzled money is allegedly being shared by the officers also at various positions. It appears so, there is no monitoring in place for this sector. Besides, in BFCC there is no Chef as of international standard. So the qualitative standard of cooking cannot be maintained as good.

Recommendations

1. Justification of any expensive procurement, specification and review of estimates may be carried out by a purchase committee composed of native and foreign experts, In case of new procurements, the issues relating to expensive maintenance must be included in the contracts on the basis of expert's opinions. In case of regular purchases, open bidding system should be followed and time-bound contracts may be executed with international companies accordingly. This system is likely to eliminate the opportunity of putting any unethical influence by the intermediaries, and scope of any bribery, whatsoever. This system is likely to eliminate the opportunity of putting any unethical influence by the intermediaries, and scope of any bribery, whatsoever.



In case of lease of aircrafts, the conditions of the contract must be decided on the basis of experts' opinions, and on the eve of Haj (pilgrimage), the bidding operations need to be started well ahead. It is wiser to go for leasing the aircraft for the next Haj just after completion of the previous one. For apparent irregularities perpetrated past, stern actions must be taken against those found liable. Appropriate actions must be taken with due importance regarding disposal of the audit objections so far lying pending so as to preclude occurrences of irregularities and corruption in future.

2. The extent of corruption needs to be determined on reviewing the records and the lists of spares and equipment, knowing about when and at what prices procured, which are the firms procured from, and how much amount paid off. One expert committee may be constituted to examine whether the rules of international tendering are properly complied in case of procurements under maintenance and overhauling sector. E-tendering needs to be made mandatory so as to bring in transparency in the tendering process.

3. Huge income of Bangladesh Biman, and enormous state employments are related with ground handling. To build Bangladesh Biman as an efficient ground handler, contracts for 3-5 years may be executed with the internationally reputed ground handlers, During this period, the contracted company must build Bangladesh Biman as an efficient ground handler through shift of expertise concurrently continuing the ground handling. For cargo handling, constructions of suitable warehouse and infrastructures may be done, and appropriate software may be installed for staff attendance flight handling management, service billing management under the supervision of the contracted ground handler. Contractual appointments of manpower through qualified service provider may be done instead of ongoing outsourcing system for appointing casual labourers. As a result, alongside control of appointment related corruption, the quality of performance and security will also be ensured.

4. Monitoring the weighing of cargoes of Biman needs to be done regularly. Besides, corruption can be prevented by digitalization of weighing operations.

5. Currently the accounts for the transit/layover passengers are maintained manually. This should be digitalized and linked to the flight by means of standard software. Surprise inspections should be done by a monitoring team to find how many passengers are staying in one hotel room.

6. Monitoring may be strengthened to preclude misappropriation of money received against excessively weighted luggages. The difference may be determined by doing surprise checks on the booking tags and the actual weights carried by the passengers, and if discrepancy found, actions may be taken against the staff responsible for issuing the boarding passes concerned. For this purpose an independent team may be formed and kept actively engaged.

7. Biman has to keep its website ever updated so as to enable the clients procure the latest and perfect information. Biman needs to go for e-ticketing, e-reservation, e-procurement comprehensively. Besides, measure should be taken to stop false booking. The booking quota and booking time for the agents should be reduced and the availability of online tickets needs to be enhanced.

8. The quality of food may be elevated by appointing a Chef of international standard. Besides, monitoring by BFCC branch may be increased so as to ensure proper utilization of the allocated money.

8.9 Civil Aviation Authority of Bangladesh

Sources of Corruption

1. Corruption in Procurement sector: Massive corruption takes place in cases of major purchases including procurements of tower, boarding bridge, etc. The contractors pay off large amounts of bribes to the officials and obtain the pre-defined specifications and estimates of such procurements, and bags crores of Taka by supplying low quality products. In this respect, the contractors invest money to exert political influence too.

2. Corruption in Constructions and Development Works: This sector is known as the den of corruption in CAAB. Most of the engineers at work over here have allegedly got houses abroad- more than one. Complaints go like that compromised with quality of works and keeping the documentary papers in proper formats, the contractors and the engineer's purposively allow the constructions go on and get completed in casual fashion, and just distribute and share the saved money themselves. The very few engineers, who are honest, are dominated by the dishonest group and are deprived of promotions and proper placements. Conversely, some necessary papers are allegedly taken off from the tenders submitted by the competent contractors and hence are rejected on pleas of shortage of papers.

3. Corruption in Property Management: In view of ownership of immovable properties, CAAB is one of the leading rich organizations. But there goes no proper management of these properties. Lots of properties are illegally occupied, but due to unholy alliance between the illegal occupants and the dishonest officers/staff, no initiatives are taken for recovery through legal process of eviction or other proper measures. The dishonest officers/staff realize monthly rents from the illegal occupants. If appropriate measures could be taken, the annual income of CAAB from these properties will increase many fold.

4. Corruption in Renting Space/Stall of Airport and Billboard: The main airport of a country may be termed as the drawing room of that country. Just on stepping down on the airport, the foreign passengers take an initial impression about it. But saving the duty-free shops, the rest of the shops/stalls are not set up in a planned fashion. With direct or indirect ownerships the staff members of Properties branch small shabby stalls mushroomed in and out of the airport, which in no way match with the standard of an international airport. Renting each of the shops with space measuring 50-100 sft, every item is sold on many times higher prices. They cannot render any service to realize service charge in addition to the retail prices of the products. They cannot afford any space for the customers to sit on. As such the consumers' rights are being violated, and conversely the Management are to struggle hard to dispose of the garbages. The privacies of the consumers are also going unprotected. The consumers randomly buy foods from these shops, eat by seating or standing, as they usually do in footpaths, and throw off the wastes indiscriminately. It is learnt that prior to assessment of the necessity, files are moved up and down in the ministry. But for reasons unknown, the move suddenly gets stagnated. These shoppers continue such trading allegedly with regular bribery to the dishonest high official of the CAAB. For same reasons, too many billboards are so haphazardly installed around the airport that the necessary signage cannot be sighted by passengers. Most of the billboards do not conform to the required standard. Unnecessary billboards have been let out collusively.



5. Corruption in Appointment of Consultant: Many consultants are already employed on contract with CAAB for procurements, constructions and management. Though consultants are needed for these jobs, but the questions about their expertise were always raised. It appears in this institution that the retired officials are collusively appointed as consultants who had previously worked in CAAB on deputation. Consultants are not appointed through open bidding. So no positive outcome emerges though expenses for their pay and allowances are disbursed by CAAB.

6. Corruption in Foreign Training for Officers: A larger portion of CAAB's income is spent for expensive training abroad. The officials, who join CAAB on deputation, go almost every month on training abroad for more than once during their tenures with CAAB. Then after, they are posted out and new officials join, who also get busy with the same training abroad. So in most cases such expensive training adds no benefits to the institution.

7. Corruption and Procrastination in Implementation of Montreal Convention: To ensure all the rights of passengers the updated convention is the Montreal Convention. The minimum limit of the reimbursements for passengers, including that for lost goods and compensations for the victims of air accidents, has been specified in commensurate with global economy. In 2003 Bangladesh also, alike other countries, signed this Convention which was adopted in 1999. Although almost all the countries of the world (95%) including our neighbouring countries- India, Pakistan and Srilanka ratified it, but for reasons unknown, Bangladesh has not done so till date. Moreover, like few backward countries of the world, Bangladesh has still let the obsolete Warsaw Convention of 1929 go in force.

According to Montreal Convention, the compensation for the lost goods of a passenger is to be paid on basis of the value of the goods, while the Warsaw Convention determines the compensation at the rate of US \$20.00 per kg. While the Montreal Convention provides 1-2 hundred thousands of US dollars as compensation per one passenger, the Warsaw Convention keeps scope for reimbursing only 25000 US dollars. Taking advantages of the inconsistencies and weaknesses of the Warsaw Convention, many domestic and foreign airliners have been launching flight operations by old carriers without C-check, D-check and hence with risks, causing accidents. The quantity of compensation being scanty, the aviation Insurers are still continuing with their insurances for these old carriers without carrying out the regular checks.

Only on plea of insurances, these carriers are going on operations. Consequently, because of non-implementation of Montreal Convention, the common passengers on one way are getting deprived of their rights, and on other way the risks of accident is getting on increase. The dillydallying for ratifying the Montreal Convention during last 15 years, may be attributed to the impact of the unholy financial transactions between the officials concerned of CAAB

8. Corruption in Repairs and Maintenance Works: Though not needed, lots of money is expended in the name of maintenance. Big corruption takes place in the maintenance works of Civil Aviation Authority. For example, modeling was done to the flight safety office, and soon after re-modeling was also done on high cost worth few crores of Taka, which was not a necessity at all, rather has caused abuse of public money.



9. Corruption in Granting Licences for Pilot, Flying Engineer and Aircraft: Granting licences to various airlines in conforming to AOC category, is conditioned with bank guarantee/ cash limit. In case the given limit is exceeded, the air licence is stipulated to be cancelled. If the limit is exceeded and the airline concerned does not clear up its payment, the related air licence is liable to be revoked. But in exchange for huge amount of monetary gains, the unscrupulous officials of the Authority concerned on plea of flimsy excuses, abstain from revoking many of such licences for long. Along this opportunity, the volume of arrear money of the private airlines is rising too high, and therefore, the government is sustaining severe losses. Apart from this, the Bangladesh Civil Aviation Authority issues licences to Pilots and Flying Engineers. In case of granting licences, nepotism, chosen candidate, party bias and supremacy of money are more preferred than competency or efficiency. Many a times, in gaining vast amount of money, the dishonest officials grant licences for private aircrafts defying the given conditions of the Authority, which is very risky. This may lead to occurrence of major disaster.

10. Corruption in Flight Frequency and Approval of Schedules: If any airline intends to operate its flight anew within the country or abroad, or wants to increase its flight frequencies or change its schedules, application must be submitted by the airline concerned to the Civil Aviation Authority. What the rule requires is that subject to fulfillment of the conditions and 'no objection' from the ground handler, the frequency/ schedule need to be approved. But in practice, the officials of the office concerned approve of the frequency/schedule without obtaining clearance from the ground handler, in exchange for money. As a result, the airliners get the schedules according to their conveniences. Consequently the flight frequency during the peak-hours, that is, during early evening, increases so much that Bangladesh Biman cannot cope up with their ground handling operations right at time. The sufferings of the passengers assume severe intensity.

11. Corruption and weakness in operational functions: The ever most weakness lies with Civil Aviation in its operational works. Owing to the corruption of this organization, the domestic airports of Bangladesh are found in wretched state. Although according to the existing rules some important conditions including C-Check/D-Check against prescribed cycles, are imposed while clearances for flying are granted to the Airlines, the conditions are easily defied on managing some corrupt officials with exorbitant amounts of money as bribes. Previously, the Shahjalal International Airport belonged to Category- One. So the aircraft of Bangladesh could directly operate in United States. But because of non-compliance with the conditions, security weaknesses of the airport, and trafficking in gold and drugs, the image of Bangladesh is being tarnished globally. The severe lack of coordination in administrative works, is causing the sufferings of the passengers to worsen to intolerance. Currently the Shahjalal International Airport is graded down to Category- Two. Therefore, any flight from this country can not directly enter into the United States.

Recommendations

1. To assess the quality of the purchases and the prices, a Purchase Committee may be constituted comprising teacher/s from BUET and experienced persons. Alongside, one expert Committee may also be formed to probe into the alleged corruptions against the purchases done past.



2. To evaluate the construction works, one independent and period-based committee may be constituted with experienced persons from different organizations including teacher/s from BUET.
3. Though the CAAB has got a property Wing, but it runs without any director or an equivalent officer. An experienced director may be employed for proper management of the properties. A massive plan may be adopted to recover the properties and restore the possessions from illegal occupants.
4. The justification for allocations of shops and billboards may be reviewed. In case any allocation found unjustified, the allocation may be cancelled, and actions be taken against the officer who approved the allocation and whoever endorsed opinion to that effect. The officers, who directly or indirectly are engaged in trading with the shops, may be identified and put to face penal actions as per rules. The clean officers should be posted over here considering their past records while worked in the concerned desks of the ministry. After forming a suitable committee and taking into account the basic needs of the passengers to meet, initiatives should be taken to allocate shops/stalls on stipulating sale of quality products and befitting an international airport. Instead of allocating ten unnecessary shops, one of high quality standard should be allocated. This is worth remembering that the airport is not a sort of market place. The necessities and advantages of the passengers and the beauty of the airport should prioritize.
5. Most competent and experienced domestic/international consultants need to be appointed through open advertisement. The recruitment procedures so far pursued in appointing the consultants, must be scrutinized.
6. The CAAB must go for developing the efficiency of its officials by organizing training for them, and appointments on deputation from different agencies should be discouraged.
7. One high powered committee may be formed to verify the the fact as to why the public interest related Montreal Convention has not been ratified as yet. On taking actions against those found liable, the Convention must be ratified immediately.
8. E-tendering must be introduced and ensure continuance in cases of constructing various infrastructures, repairs, renovations and all sorts of procurements.
9. Prompt and effective actions must be taken to identify the sources of corruption concerning appointment of flight engineers and issuing air licences.
10. In order for flight frequency and approval of schedule, No Objection Certificate must be obtained from the ground handler, that is, from Bangladesh Biman. In cases where such clearance was not obtained, penal actions must be taken against those found liable.
11. The skilled persons must be placed in suitable positions. In addition to placing the competent officers in the airport with operational assignments, skilled administrative staff/ coordinator should also be appointed over there.



8.10 Miscellaneous

8.10.1 Recruitment:

Sources of Corruption/Irregularities: The Commission often receives diverse complaints including those relating to corruption, irregularities and cronyism in cases of recruitments in the government, semi-government, autonomous and statutory organizations. Alongside, news on various misdeeds and corruption in these matters are brought out in the media too. The corruption in recruitment may be viewed as the breeding ground of bureaucratic corruption. The Commission has instituted many cases pertaining to this sort of corruption in recruitment. In some cases, the accused persons were convicted. Despite that the corruption in recruitment could not be controlled in entirety. The following recommendations may, therefore, be implemented to prevent corruption associated with recruitment.

Recommendations:

As permissible under Article 137 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, there is the scope to establish one or more Public Service Commissions. Hence in compliance with the Constitution, and by setting up more than one Public Service Commissions, necessary action may be undertaken to conduct tests and examinations for the selection of suitable persons for appointment to all the government, semi-government, autonomous and statutory organizations. In this context, the necessary legal framework may be developed as per Article 140 (1) (c) of the Constitution.

Resultantly the harassments of the employment seekers, the toil, time and money of the recruiting organizations, purposive delay, irregularity, autocracy and above all corruption may get reduced. The appointees recruited through transparent process may devote themselves to services of the republic as self-esteemed public servants.

8.10.2 Admission into University

Sources of Corruption/Irregularities: Immediately after passing through higher secondary education, a large segment of the young generation who are aspiring to obtain admission into the Universities gets admitted into admission coaching centers. Under the guise of few months long admission tests for admission into public and private Universities, coaching trade, questions leakages, misdeeds and grand festivity of corruption in the name of grants and development funds, get going on. Moreover, the students at times move across different parts of the country and participate in the admission tests. They, as such, sustain losses both financially and mentally. The guardians also become victims of extreme financial losses, which enrages the young generation ethically and psychologically. Such forms of activities constitute the foremost impediment to the efforts to engender honesty and dedication into the society. So conducting coordinated tests for admission into the Universities is now the time serving demand.

Recommendations

1. To accomplish the admissions into all Universities in pursuing the process of admission tests of the Medical Colleges, and that is by way of adopting the coordinated admission test systems through the University Grants Commission and comprising all the general public and private Universities;



2. To accomplish the admissions into all technical Universities including Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology, by way of coordinated and single test;
3. In this respect, the University Grants Commission may draw up a coordinated admission policy.

8.10.3 Appointment of Teachers, Officers and Employees in Universities

Sources of Corruption/Irregularities: This is unfortunate but yet true that the standard of education in the public and private Universities of Bangladesh could not attain the desired level, nor could achieve the success. The Universities have become prone to losing their past traditions. The people are heard chatting on news of corruptions involving the teachers, officers and employees recruitment. The Anti-Corruption Commission is also conducting cases of corruption associated with recruitments for the Universities. The corruption and cronyism relating to appointments of teachers are demeaning the image of the educational institutions. The following recommendations are placed just to get rid of corruption.

Recommendations

Arrangements may be undertaken for recruitment of teachers, officers and employees for all public and private Universities, through University Grants Commission and in pursuance of a well defined policy.

Only the most talented candidates should be awarded with the opportunity to be recruited as teachers for the Universities. In this respect also recruitment may be accomplished through University Grants Commission, on formulating coordinated recruitment policy.

8.10.4 Law and Order:

Sources of Corruption/Irregularities: The police stations are the heart-core centers of policing services across the country. The officers in the rank of Inspector (Non-Cadre) are discharging the duties as the Officer-in-Charge in each of the police stations. Complaints are often lodged concerning that the service-seekers are not getting the expected quality services. In some cases allegations are received relating to behavioral harassments, abuse of power and corruption. To redress these problems, the following recommendations may be considered.

Recommendations:

In most of the offices at Upazila levels, different cadre officers of Bangladesh Civil Service are engaged to work. Likewise, measures may be adopted to employ an Assistant Superintendent of Police or an Additional Superintendent of Police belonging to Bangladesh Civil Service (Police) cadre, as the Officer-in-Charge of a police station. In the given context and aiming to enhance the public trust upon the Police and ensure more effective coordination in dealing with law and order at Upazila level, the government may consider placement of the officers from Bangladesh Civil Service (Police) cadre against the position Officer-in-Charge of the police stations.



CHAPTER



CONCLUSION



CONCLUSION

This report of the Commission has been prepared under the legal framework of, and in compliance with the Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2004. The key information and critical statistics, explanations, analysis, action plan, etc. regarding the Commission's whole gamut of major activities, have been well incorporated into this report.

Corruption is not a country specific problem. This problem has assumed global dimensions over the time. The capital, labor force, technology, ethical deparvation etc. have become international issues. Likewise, the cyber crime and the misdeeds arising out of corruption are turning up as global concerns. In the given context, the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) was adopted on 31 October 2003 as a universal anti-corruption instrument legally binding for all the signatory member countries including Bangladesh. Pursuant to UNCAC, diverse arrays of programs and activities are going on as drives against corruption in many countries across the world. Through observance of International Anti-Corruption Day, the clear message against corruption is being disseminated to the citizens across the world.

The Anti-Corruption Commission, Bangladesh, is also committed and dedicated to engagements with multi-dimensional programs and activities to curb, control and prevent corruption concurrently to promote good practices. In addition to participating in various international meetings, seminars, workshops, etc. the Commission is entering into signing Memorandums of Understanding with the anti-corruption organizations and agencies of other countries to deepen mutual cooperation. The core objective of the multi-dimensional programs and interventions of the Commission is to build a prosperous and developed Bangladesh- free from corruption, poverty and discriminations, by way of removing the impediments. Truth is that corruption is the major obstacle to development in all sectors. Until corruption is forced to get reduced to a desired scale, achieving the targets of sustainable development becomes very difficult. Aiming to prevent corruption, the government alongside the ACC, is also working relentlessly in aligning with the National Integrity Strategy.

The stark reality is that given with prevailing resource constraints, it poses a great challenge for the Commission to reduce corruption down to the desired level. The Commission, therefore, urges and expects concerted and integrated participation from people from all walks of the society including students-teachers, civil society, media, bureaucracy and so on. It is undeniably true that by dint of persistent and reinforced interventions by the Commission, the public awareness against corruption has been substantially elevated. Additionally, the awareness against corruption is also perceivably cutting deeper among the public servants of the Republic. Let us look forward now to a Bangladesh illuminated with radiance of hope doing away with darkness of despair.



CHAPTER



Photo Gallery



মহামান্য রাষ্ট্রপতি মো. আবদুল হামিদ এর নিকট ২০১৭ সালের দুর্নীতি দমন কমিশনের বার্ষিক প্রতিবেদন তুলে দিচ্ছেন দুর্দক চেয়ারম্যান ইকবাল মাহমুদ।



সততা সংঘের সমাবেশে বক্তব্য রাখছেন বাংলাদেশের মাননীয় প্রধান বিচারপতি সৈয়দ মাহমুদ হোসেন।



বাংলাদেশে নিযুক্ত জাপানের রাষ্ট্রদূত Hiroyasu IZUMI দুর্দক চেয়ারম্যান ইকবাল মাহমুদ-এর সঙ্গে সৌজন্য সাক্ষাৎ করতে আসলে, তিনি রাষ্ট্রদূতের হাতে কমিশনের শুভেচ্ছা স্মারক তুলে দেন।



দুর্দক চেয়ারম্যান ইকবাল মাহমুদের সঙ্গে মতবিনিময় করছেন টিআইবি'র নির্বাহী পরিচালক ড. ইফতেখারুজ্জামানসহ টিআইবি'র উর্ধ্বতন কর্মকর্তাবৃন্দ।



শ্রেষ্ঠ দুর্নীতি প্রতিরোধ কমিটির সদস্যদের মাঝে পুরস্কার বিতরণ করছেন তৎকালীন অর্থমন্ত্রী আবুল মাল আবদুল মুহিত, এমপি।



“দুর্নীতি প্রতিরোধ ও উত্তম চর্চার বিকাশে এফ.এম বেতারের ভূমিকা” শীর্ষক মতবিনিময় সভায় বক্তব্য রাখছেন দুর্দক চেয়ারম্যান ইকবাল মাহমুদ।



জাতীয় শোক দিবসের অনুষ্ঠানে বক্তব্য রাখছেন দুদক চেয়ারম্যান ইকবাল মাহমুদ ।



গণমাধ্যম ব্যক্তিত্বদের সঙ্গে মতবিনিময় সভায় বক্তব্য রাখছেন দুদক চেয়ারম্যান ইকবাল মাহমুদ, পাশে রয়েছেন দুদক কমিশনার ড. মোঃ মোজাম্মেল হক খান ।



আন্তর্জাতিক দুর্নীতিবিরোধী দিবস উপলক্ষে সততা সংঘের সমাবেশে প্রধান অতিথি বাংলাদেশের মাননীয় প্রধান বিচারপতি সৈয়দ মাহমুদ হোসেনসহ অন্যান্য অতিথিবৃন্দ ।



বিজয় দিবস উপলক্ষে আলোচনা সভায় বক্তব্য রাখছেন দুদক চেয়ারম্যান ইকবাল মাহমুদ, এসময় পাশে রয়েছেন দুদক কমিশনার এএফএম আমিনুল ইসলাম ও ড. মোঃ মোজাম্মেল হক খান ।



দুদকের শুভেচ্ছাদূত সাকিব আল হাসানকে ফ্রেস্ট তুলে দিচ্ছেন দুদক চেয়ারম্যান ইকবাল মাহমুদ ।



বাংলাদেশে নিযুক্ত ফিলিস্তিনের রাষ্ট্রদূত ইউসুফ এস.ওয়াই রামাদান (Yousuf S.Y Ramadan) দুদক চেয়ারম্যান ইকবাল মাহমুদ-এর সঙ্গে সৌজন্য সাক্ষাৎ করতে আসলে, তিনি রাষ্ট্রদূতের হাতে কমিশনের শুভেচ্ছা স্মারক তুলে দেন ।



দুর্নীতি প্রতিরোধ সপ্তাহের উদ্বোধনী অনুষ্ঠানে বক্তব্য রাখছেন দুর্দক চেয়ারম্যান ইকবাল মাহমুদ, তাঁর পাশে রয়েছেন দুর্দক-এর তৎকালীন কমিশনার ড. নাসিরউদ্দীন আহমেদ এবং কমিশনার এএফএম আমিনুল ইসলামসহ কমিশনের উর্ধ্বতন কর্মকর্তাবৃন্দ।



ADB'র কান্ট্রি ডিরেক্টর মনমোহন পারকাস-এর সঙ্গে নিজ দপ্তরে মতবিনিময় করছেন দুর্দক চেয়ারম্যান ইকবাল মাহমুদ।



দুর্নীতি প্রতিরোধ সপ্তাহ-২০১৮ এর উদ্বোধন করছেন দুর্দক চেয়ারম্যান ইকবাল মাহমুদ, তাঁর পাশে রয়েছেন দুর্দক এর তৎকালীন কমিশনার ড. নাসিরউদ্দীন আহমেদ এবং কমিশনার এ এফ এম আমিনুল ইসলামসহ কমিশনের উর্ধ্বতন কর্মকর্তাবৃন্দ।



মানববন্ধনে দুর্দক চেয়ারম্যান ইকবাল মাহমুদসহ অন্যান্যরা



বিতর্ক প্রতিযোগিতায় বিজয়ীদের মাঝে পুরস্কার বিতরণ করছেন বিশ্বসাহিত্য কেন্দ্রের প্রতিষ্ঠাতা ও সভাপতি অধ্যাপক আবদুল্লাহ আবু সায়ীদ।



দুর্দক চেয়ারম্যান ইকবাল মাহমুদ এর সঙ্গে মতবিনিময় করছেন- ইউ.এস. ডিপার্টমেন্ট অফ স্টেট (স্ট্রেংদেনিং অফ ল' প্রোগ্রাম) এর টেকনিক্যাল ডিরেক্টর রবার্ট লকারি (Robert Lochary)।



“দুর্দক মিডিয়া অ্যাওয়ার্ড” প্রদান অনুষ্ঠানের প্রধান অতিথি সাবেক অর্থ প্রতিমন্ত্রী এম, এ মন্সুর এমপি সহ অন্যান্য অতিথিবৃন্দ।



কমিশনের কর্মকর্তাদের সঙ্গে মতবিনিময় করছেন দুর্দক চেয়ারম্যান ইকবাল মাহমুদ এবং কমিশনার ড. মোঃ মোজাম্মেল হক খান ও কমিশনার এ এফ এম আমিনুল ইসলাম



সাতস্ফীরায় দুর্নীতিবিরোধী র্যালিতে নেতৃত্ব দিচ্ছেন দুর্দক কমিশনার এ এফ এম আমিনুল ইসলাম।



শিক্ষার্থীদের মাঝে বিভিন্ন শিক্ষা উপকরণ বিতরণ করছেন দুর্দক কমিশনার ড. মোঃ মোজাম্মেল হক খান।



মতবিনিময় সভায় বক্তব্য রাখছেন ADB'র কান্ট্রি ডিরেক্টর মনমোহন পারকাস।



সেমিনারে প্রধান অতিথির বক্তব্য রাখছেন ইউনিভার্সিটি অব এশিয়া প্যাসিফিক এর ভাইস চ্যান্সেলর প্রফেসর জামিলুর রেজা চৌধুরী।



দুর্নীতি প্রতিরোধ সপ্তাহ-২০১৮ এর রক্তদান কর্মসূচির উদ্বোধন করেন দুর্দক চেয়ারম্যান।



দুর্নীতিবিরোধী মানববন্ধনে বিএনসিসি'র সদস্যরা।



আন্তর্জাতিক মুদ্রা তহবিল (আই এম এফ) এর প্রতিনিধিদের সঙ্গে মতবিনিময় করছেন কমিশনের চেয়ারম্যান, কমিশনারসহ ঊর্ধ্বতন কর্মকর্তাবৃন্দ।



কমিশনের তাৎক্ষণিক দুর্নীতিবিরোধী অভিযানের অংশ বিশেষ।



দুর্নীতি প্রতিরোধ সপ্তাহের মানববন্ধনে দুর্দক চেয়ারম্যান ইকবাল মাহমুদ, কমিশনার এ এফ এম আমিনুল ইসলামসহ অন্যান্যরা।



গণশুনানিতে সেবাপ্রত্যাশীদের বক্তব্য শুনছেন দুর্দক কমিশনার এ এফ এম আমিনুল ইসলাম।