



Jordan Anti-Corruption Commission

Annual Report 2011

Executive Summary



Contents

List of Abbreviations.....	3
Introduction.....	4
Chapter One: Legal Regulation of the JACC.....	5
Chapter Two: Achievements.....	5
Part I: Awareness and Prevention of Corruption.....	5
Part II: Criminalization and Law Enforcement.....	5
Part III: Regional and International Cooperation.....	6
Part IV: Management and institutional capacity-building.....	6
Summary of major achievements.....	6
Part I: Awareness and Prevention of Corruption.....	6
Part II: Criminalization and law Enforcement.....	7
Part III: Regional and International Cooperation.....	10
Part IV: Management and institutional capacity-building.....	11



List of Abbreviations:

JACC	Jordan Anti-Corruption Commission
IACA	International Anti-Corruption Academy
ACINET	Arab Anti-Corruption & Integrity Network
UNCAC	United Nations Convention against Corruption
JAF	Jordan Armed Forces
DIP	Development Investment Projects Fund
CEGCO	Central Electricity Generating Company
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
DEL	Digital Evidence Lab



Introduction

Jordan Anti-corruption Commission (JACC) annual report is prepared in accordance with article (11/A/12) of Law No. (62) for the year 2006 and its amendments.

The commission is committed to presenting the report to the Cabinet and the Parliament out of its belief in the principle of transparency.

In 2011, the JACC achieved major accomplishments, through which the commission activated many important aspects of its duties.

During 2011, the JACC dealt with dozens of cases that preoccupied public mind due to the sensitivity, extent, types and forms of corruption these cases contained.

For the first time since it was established, the commission was able to gain the people's trust due to the commitment of its cadres who hunted corrupt influential figures once considered to be 'untouchable'.

The commission was also able to put an end to new corrupt practices that significantly reduced complaints and contributed greatly to calming down the popular protests that erupted across the country which were fuelled by the demand for an end to corruption.

The JACC 2011 annual report is divided into the following two chapters:

Chapter One: Legal Regulation of the JACC

This chapter tackles the scourge of corruption, its features and the reasons behind it. It also includes the establishment of the commission, its work, vision, mission, objectives and granted powers.

The chapter also describes the organizational structure and human resources of the JACC, in addition to the key axes of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy.

Chapter Two: Achievements

This chapter is divided into four parts related to the achievements of the following key tasks undertaken by the commission:

Part I: Awareness and Prevention of Corruption covering the following main topics:

1. Awareness.
2. Studies and Research.
3. Audit Records and Review work procedures.
4. Cooperation with Civil Society Organizations.
5. International Anti-Corruption Day.

Part II: Criminalization and Law Enforcement, which includes the following main topics:

1. Information-gathering and internal investigation phase.
2. Prosecutor General Investigation phase.
3. Follow-up cases at courts phase.
4. Asset Recovery.



Part III: Regional and International Cooperation, which includes the following main topics:

1. Self-assessment file.
2. Extradition.
3. Cooperation projects.
4. The 4th Conference of States Parties to the UN Convention against Corruption.
5. Ratifying the Convention of the International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA).
6. The Arab Anti-Corruption & Integrity Network (ACINET).
7. Participations Abroad.
8. The JACC Official visits.

Part IV: Management and institutional capacity-building, which is characterized by the main following topics:

1. The JACC staff development and capacity building.
2. Institutional support to the work of the JACC.
3. Computerization and Information Technology.
4. Social Responsibility and Administrative Support Services.

Summary of major achievements

Part I: Awareness and Prevention of Corruption:

1. Awareness :
 - 4 working papers presented at local and international conferences.

- 32 Lectures and awareness activities conducted in various governorates of the Kingdom.
2. Studies and Researches:
- “Integrity Assessment in the Health Sector” study.
 - “Harmonization between Jordan’s legislation and the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)” study.
 - A paper on the “Reasons behind embezzlement at the Ministry of Agriculture”.
 - Administrative and Financial control Guide.
 - Audit records and review work procedures.
3. Audit records and review work procedures for a number of entities governed by the JACC law.
4. Holding a number of discussions and coordinating sessions with various official, voluntary, civil community and media institutions related to the prevention of corruption and raising awareness against its dangers.

Part II: Criminalization and law Enforcement

- ❖ The JACC Information and Investigation Department dealt with 714 corruption complaints against which the following legal action were taken:
 - (36) cases were referred to the JACC Prosecutor General.
 - (43) cases from previous years were adjudicated in 2011.
 - (3) cases were referred to the Lower House as they were related to ministers.

- (7) cases were referred to the State Security Court's Prosecutor General as they were related to economic violations which harm the kingdom's economy.
- (384) cases are still under investigation.
- (267) cases were reserved for lack of corruption evidence or included in the General Pardon.
- (17) cases in which the commission contacted the concerned authorities to correct their irregularities.

❖ **Major public sector cases investigated in 2011:**

- The "Disi Water Conveyance Project feasibility study" file.
- Khaled Shahin travel case.
- Decent Housing for Decent Living initiative case.
- Khashm Ji'wan Hotel and Spa file.
- The Casino file.
- The construction of the Jordan Armed Forces (JAF) Headquarters in Dabouq neighborhood.
- Donations to Al Jazeera Sports Club.
- The commission of JAF General Command building.
- The contribution of the Development Investment Projects Fund (DIP Fund) to Brinsley Enterprises Ltd.
- Abuse of office of some employees at the Central Electricity Generating Company (CEGCO).

- "O Beach" file.
- Orphans Fund Development Foundation file.

❖ **Major Private Sector cases investigated in 2011:**

- Amwal Invest file.
- United Group Holdings (UGL) Public Shareholding company file.
- Jordan French Insurance Company (JOFICO) case.
- Al-Sakhra for Housing and Residential complexes file.
- Al Barakah Takaful Company file.
- Sura Development and Investment file.

❖ **A total number of (187) cases were probed by Public Security Department investigators delegated to the JACC, against which the following legal actions were taken:**

- (28) cases were referred to the Prosecutor General delegated to the commission.
- (23) cases are still under investigation.
- (49) cases were reserved citing lack of evidence.
- (87) cases, where the JACC addressed the concerned authorities to correct its irregularities.

❖ **A total of 126 corruption complaints were received by the General Prosecutor in 2011, against which the following legal actions were taken:**

- (112) cases were adjudicated.
- (14) cases are at bar.

❖ **Cases followed up at courts**

- A total of 28 cases in 2011 received judicial judgment, none of which received the determination of guilt, innocence or lack of responsibility as they were included in the general pardon.
- A total of 46 cases from previous years received definitive sentence in 2011, 16 of which were convicted.

❖ **Asset Recovery**

- The JACC was able to recover a number of plots of lands, embezzled state funds as well as terminating contracts of delegated lands.

Part III: Regional and International Cooperation

1. Self-Assessment file

- Jordan was committed to the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) through the adoption of its Implementation Review Mechanism approved by the States parties.

2. Extradition

- Jordan informed the UN Secretary-General that the Kingdom had adopted the bilateral and regional agreements as well as national legislation as basis for extradition in cases of corruption.

3. Cooperation projects

- The commission started the implementation of a twinning project with Finland.
- The JACC is continuing the implementation of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to support the work of the commission.

4. Abroad Participation

- The commission participated in 25 regional and international conferences on prevention and fight against corruption. It also hosted representatives of local and foreign institutions in 12 visits to the JACC.

Part IV: Management and institutional capacity-building

1. Building and boosting the JACC staff capacity through participating in 51 internal and external training programs and workshops.
2. Institutional support to the work of the commission.
 - Implementing the “Re-engineering the JACC work process”, which included reconsidering (organizational structure, functional structure, major departments and divisions Job description, ID cards job description, standard work procedures, communication matrix and powers).

-
- Establishing a specialized department to receive and follow-up corruption-related complaints to facilitate submission of complaints.
 - The commission started the establishment of the “Digital Evidence Lab” (DEL) to support criminal investigations.
3. Computerization and Information Technology.
- The JACC started a computerization process by developing its complaint management system which includes case registering, management system and achieving data.