

**STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND CIVIL SOCIETY  
IN COMBATING CORRUPTION IN THE MENA REGION**

# **Multi-stakeholder dialogue on the integrity frameworks in Egypt, Iraq and Jordan**

## **Agenda**

Organised by the

*MENA-OECD INVESTMENT PROGRAMME*

In association with the



*JORDANIAN ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION*

12-13 February 2012  
Intercontinental Hotel  
Amman, Jordan

## **Background**

Corruption is one of the main challenges that must be addressed by political and opinion leaders in the MENA region given its corrosive impact on social justice and economic growth. Corruption penalises individuals, imposing extra costs for basic administrative services, and the withholding or delaying of service in the absence of payment may have dramatic effects, including on the livelihoods of individuals. In the private sector, corruption increases the cost of doing business and discourages new investments that would create jobs and tax revenue. Foreign companies may favour less corrupt, more transparent destinations in order to reduce both their transaction costs and their legal liabilities under anti-corruption laws in their home countries.

The sense of injustice generated by corrupt practices in the daily lives of individuals was a key factor in the recent popular uprisings dubbed the Arab Spring, which can be regarded as a historic illustration of the importance of the fight against corruption. Although governmental awareness of these issues has been increasing in the MENA region, tremendous efforts still lie ahead if regional economies are to meet the international standards expected by their citizens.

Key international instruments, notably the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), and the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions (OECD Anti-Bribery Convention) offer guidance on identifying the strengths and weaknesses of national anti-corruption strategies and legal frameworks. They also serve as a basis for formulating improvements to anti-bribery and integrity enforcement provisions. It is important to increase awareness of these international instruments and to focus on their implementation in specific national contexts as part of renewed efforts to build a compliant and appropriate integrity framework.

The public sector, the private sector and civil society stakeholders play a key role in the fight against corruption, each offering a different perspective on the issue and each being in a position to influence certain levers of change that may be out of reach for other actors. By working together, the different stakeholders maximise their capacity to identify needs and create joint solutions to improve integrity in their day-to-day interactions. Public procurement, for instance, has been identified as highly vulnerable to corruption risks and its complex and technical nature calls for specialised responses by both parties – the contracting agency and the supplier. In view of enhancing co-operation in these interactions joint programmes have started to develop between the government and the private sector aimed at identifying best practices to help companies and their employees prevent malpractices and adopt operating procedures consistent with prevailing anti-corruption rules and regulations.

## **Objectives of the Meeting**

The overall objective of the meeting is to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the current integrity frameworks in Egypt, Iraq and Jordan, benchmarked against the key international instruments, UNCAC and the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention, with a view to supporting efforts for improvement through constructive dialogue with the relevant stakeholders.

Following an opening session on UNCAC, the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention, and the FCPA, a comparative study of the three countries' legal provisions and institutional arrangements for integrity will serve as a basis for the discussions. Subsequent sessions will focus on the Iraqi, Egyptian and Jordanian cases in terms of possible legislative improvements as well as institutional communication and co-operation. Participants will comment on the conclusions and recommendations of the comparative study, and discuss its implications for Iraq, Egypt and Jordan in the country specific sessions.

Two parallel sessions, one bringing together government representatives and the other bringing together the private sector and civil society representatives, will identify ways in which each sector can improve its effectiveness in the fight against corruption and map the way ahead for more effective co-operation within and between the public and private sectors.

The multi-stakeholder dialogue will seek to develop a set of concrete recommendations for improving integrity policy frameworks and for orienting future MENA-OECD Investment Programme work on these issues.

## Participants

Participants will include representatives with integrity responsibilities from the public sector, the business community and civil society in Egypt, Iraq and Jordan. The dialogue will also be attended and addressed by local and international anti-corruption experts.

## Documentation

- OECD comparative study on the legal provisions and institutional arrangements for integrity in Egypt, Iraq and Jordan
- OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions, and related recommendations

## Useful References

- Conclusions of the Roundtable on the Private Sector's Role in Fighting Corruption (Cairo, Egypt, 21 November 2011)<sup>1</sup>
- Conclusions of the Regional Workshop on Strengthening Integrity in the Private Sector in Arab Countries (Manama, Kingdom of Bahrain, 16-17 March 2010)<sup>2</sup>
- Strengthening Integrity in Business in Arab Countries (SIBAC) Programme<sup>3</sup>
- Anti-Corruption Policy Dimension of the Business Climate Development Strategy for Egypt (OECD)<sup>4</sup>
- OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises<sup>5</sup>
- United Nations Convention Against Corruption<sup>6</sup>
- United Nations Global Compact Ten Principles<sup>7</sup>

## Interpretation

English/Arabic interpretation will be provided throughout the dialogue.

<sup>1</sup> [http://www.oecd.org/document/55/0,3746,en\\_34645207\\_34645466\\_49381047\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/document/55/0,3746,en_34645207_34645466_49381047_1_1_1_1,00.html)

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.oecd.org/document/58/0,3746,en\\_34645207\\_34645590\\_44746234\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/document/58/0,3746,en_34645207_34645590_44746234_1_1_1_1,00.html)

<sup>3</sup> [http://www.oecd.org/document/11/0,3746,en\\_34645207\\_43984956\\_47468427\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/document/11/0,3746,en_34645207_43984956_47468427_1_1_1_1,00.html)

<sup>4</sup> [http://www.oecd.org/document/21/0,3746,en\\_2649\\_40340912\\_46264213\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/document/21/0,3746,en_2649_40340912_46264213_1_1_1_1,00.html)

<sup>5</sup> [http://www.oecd.org/document/28/0,3746,en\\_2649\\_34889\\_2397532\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/document/28/0,3746,en_2649_34889_2397532_1_1_1_1,00.html)

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/>

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.unglobalcompact.org/AboutTheGC/TheTenPrinciples/index.html>

<b>PARTICIPANTS</b>
<b>Egypt</b>
<p>Mr. Ayman Elgammal, Minister Plenipotentiary, Anti-Corruption Co-ordinator, Ministry of Foreign Affairs  Major General Mohamed Hossam Mohamed Rashwan, Vice President, Administrative Control Authority  Mr. Mohamed Rami Moussa, Chief Prosecutor, Administrative Prosecution Authority  Mr. Nader Salem, Legal Co-ordinator, Governance Center  Mr. Fouad Thabet, President, Federation of Economic Development Associations  Mr. Mohamed El Sawy, CEO, Misr Contracting Company  Mr. Waheed Abdel Samad, Chairman, Beni Suef SMEs Association  Mr. Osama Mourad, Chairman, Arab Finance Brokerage  Mr. Ahmed Sobh, Vice Chairman, Sobh for Food Industries and Cold Store  Ms. Ghada Darwish, Managing Director, PIZA Industrial Supplies Co.  Mr. Qusay Salama, Business Development Manager, Kayan Technologies  Mr. Abdel Moaty Lotfy, Product Manager, Tib Pharmaceutical Company</p>
<b>Iraq</b>
<p>The Honorable Madhat Al-Mahmood, President, Supreme Judiciary Council  The Honorable Ezzat Jaafar, Vice President, Commission on Integrity  Dr. Abdulhussein Al-Anbaki, Chairman of the Board, Iqtisaduna for Development and Private Sector Support  Mr. Ali Al-Shimmari, Chairman, Iraqi Jurist Union  Dr. Ali Al-Rufaie, Dean, Baghdad University College of Law  Mr. Kadhim Salman Nahar, Chief of Staff, Commission on Public Integrity  Mr. Tarik Al-Jubori, Legal Advisor, Central Bank  Dr. Amer Fayyadh, Dean of the Political Sciences College, Al Nahrain University  Dr. Abduljabar Fatah, Dean of the College of Administration and Economics, University of Baghdad  Mr. Mohammed Al-Jawhar, Deputy Chairman, Iraqi Jurist Union  Dr. Salem Mohammed, Head of Legal and International Studies, Al Nahrain University  Mr. Kamel El Hassani, Lawyer  Mr. Nael Ghali, CEO, Siemens Iraq  Mr. Riad Al Khouri, Dean of Business School, Erbil Lebanese French University</p>
<b>Jordan</b>
<p>Mr. Samih Bino, Chairman, Jordanian Anti-Corruption Commission  Mr. Hamdi Tabba'a, Chairman, Jordanian Businessmen Association  Dr. Hatem Halawani, Chairman, Jordan Chamber of Industry  Mr. Ramzi Nuzha, Board Member, Jordanian Anti-Corruption Commission  Dr. Awni Al-Rushoud, Acting CEO, Jordan Investment Board  Dr. Fayyad Al Qudah, Board Member, Jordanian Anti-Corruption Commission  Dr. Qasem Al Zoubi, Prevention Department Director, Jordanian Anti-Corruption Commission  Dr. Ahmad Abu Zaid, Head of Studies and Research Division, Jordanian Anti-Corruption Commission  Mrs. Ruba Al Sader, Head of Public Relations Division, Jordanian Anti-Corruption Commission  Dr. Zuhair Al Kayed, Expert  Dr. Bashar Al-Zu'bi, Senior Advisor to the CEO, Jordan Investment Board  Mr. Nidal Al-Dabbas, Office of the CEO, Jordan Investment Board  Dr. Haider Rashid, General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions  Dr. Arwa Al-Mothaffar, Civil Service Reform Specialist  Ms. Lina Hundaleh, Chairwoman, Young Entrepreneurs Association  Mr. Hammam Al-Maalyah, General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions  Mr. Mohammed Hiassat, Director of Performance Monitoring, Audit Bureau  Mr. Mahmoud Al Ta'any, Audit Bureau  Ms. Maali Qasem, Managing Partner, Schema – Technical Thinking  Mr. Khaled Hababbeh, Program Office, International Relations Director, General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions  Mr. Muhyeddein Touq, Anti-Corruption Expert (Asset Recovery)  Ms. Hilda Ajeilat, Executive Director, Jordan Transparency Center</p>
<b>OECD</b>
<p>Mr. Robert Ley, Deputy Director, Directorate for Financial and Enterprise Affairs, OECD  Mr. Alexander Boehmer, Head of the MENA-OECD Investment Programme, OECD  Ms. Nicola Ehlermann-Cache, Senior Policy Analyst, MENA-OECD Investment Programme, OECD  Mr. Carl Dawson, Policy Analyst, MENA-OECD Investment Programme, OECD  Mr. Anders Jönsson, Policy Analyst, MENA-OECD Investment Programme, OECD  Ms. Maha El Masri, Consultant, MENA-OECD Investment Programme, OECD</p>

Ms. May Khoury, Consultant, MENA-OECD Investment Programme, OECD Mr. Zuhair Al-Maliki, Iraq Project Advisor, OECD Ms. Christelle Monteillet, Iraq Project Advisor, OECD
<b>International Experts</b>
Mr. Yahya Hakim, Managing Director, Lebanese Transparency Association Dr. Ali Rame, Legal Affairs Director, Central Instance for Corruption Prevention, Morocco

<b>09:00-09:15</b>	<b>Opening Remarks</b>
Grand Ballroom Badiya Hall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Mr. Samih Bino, Chairman, Jordanian Anti-Corruption Commission</li> <li>– Ms. Nicola Ehlermann-Cache, Senior Policy Analyst, OECD</li> </ul>
<b>09:15-10:30</b>	<b>Session 1 – International anti-corruption and integrity standards: guidance on the way forward</b>
Grand Ballroom Badiya Hall	<p><i>This session will seek to familiarise participants with key international anti-corruption conventions and standards under which companies in the three countries operate. In the last decade, several international anti-corruption instruments have been adopted. These instruments have tangible consequences for the business community: criminal sanctions have been increasing since their entry into force, and companies discovered to be involved in bribery offences have seen their market shares strongly affected. Special focus will be placed on the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions, and the United Nations Convention Against Corruption.</i></p> <p><i>Moderator:</i> Mr. Carl Dawson, Policy Analyst, MENA-OECD Investment Programme</p> <p><b>The OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions, and other public governance and integrity standards</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Ms. Nicola Ehlermann-Cache, Senior Policy Analyst, OECD</li> </ul> <p><b>The United Nations Convention on Anti-Corruption</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Dr. Ali Rame, Legal Affairs Director, Central Instance for Corruption Prevention, Morocco</li> </ul> <p>Discussants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Mr. Zuhair Al-Maliki, MENA-OECD Iraq Project Advisor</li> </ul>
<b>10:30-11:00</b>	<b>Coffee Break</b>
<b>11:00-12:30</b>	<b>Session 2 – Anti-corruption frameworks: findings of an OECD comparative study</b>
Grand Ballroom Badiya Hall	<p><i>This session will feature an overview of legal and institutional anti-corruption frameworks in Iraq, Egypt and Jordan based on an OECD comparative study that is currently under development. Participants will be invited to provide comments on the main themes of study.</i></p> <p><i>Moderator:</i> Ms. Nicola Ehlermann-Cache, Senior Policy Analyst, OECD</p> <p><b>Presentation of the main themes of the OECD comparative study</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Ms. Maha El Masri, Consultant, OECD</li> </ul> <p>Discussants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Mr. Zuhair Al-Maliki, MENA-OECD Iraq Project Advisor</li> <li>– Mr. Mohamed Hiassat, Director of Performance Monitoring, Audit Bureau, Jordan</li> </ul> <p><b>Comments on the findings of the study by participants</b></p> <p>Roundtable discussion</p>
<b>12:30-14:00</b>	<b>Lunch</b>

<b>14:00-15:15</b>	<b>Session 3 – The effectiveness of institutional arrangements in fighting corruption</b>
Grand Ballroom Badiya Hall	<p><i>Participants will have the opportunity to identify the weaknesses of the existing institutional anti-corruption arrangements in their countries, especially in light of the recent strengthening of integrity standards. Following presentations of the most recent developments and the current state of enforcement of the integrity provisions, the discussions will revolve around key issues and questions.</i></p> <p><i>Moderator:</i> Mr. Robert Ley, Deputy Director, Directorate for Financial and Enterprise Affairs, OECD</p> <p><b>The effectiveness of institutional arrangements in fighting corruption</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Mr. Ayman Elgammal, Anti-Corruption Co-ordinator, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Egypt</li> <li>– The Honorable Madhat Al-Mahmood, President, Supreme Judiciary Council, Iraq</li> <li>– The Honorable Ezzat Jaafar, Vice President, Commission on Integrity, Iraq</li> <li>– Dr. Arwa Al-Mothaffar, Civil Service Reform Specialist, Jordan</li> </ul> <p><i>Discussant:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Mr. Nael Ghali, CEO, Siemens Iraq</li> </ul> <p><b>Roundtable discussion</b></p> <p><i>Questions for consideration:</i></p> <p><i>What is the state of enforcement of the domestic anti-corruption provisions (inspection and detection, investigation and prosecution, reporting, collection of statistics on corruption offences, and enforcement of sanctions)? Which institutions are involved in the fight against corruption? How do they interact and share information? Are their mandates for prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution clear? What is their relationship with non-governmental actors? Do public and private sector representatives engage in an institutionalised exchange? Are recommendations by the private sector taken into account? Does the private sector engage in any individual and collective actions against corruption (codes of conduct, compliance programmes, integrity pacts...)?</i></p>
<b>15:15-15:45</b>	<b>Coffee Break</b>
<b>15:45-17:00</b>	<b>Session 3 continues</b>
<b>17:00-17:15</b>	<b>Session 4 – Promoting reforms through public and private consultations: Presentation of the methodology for the session</b>
Grand Ballroom Badiya Hall	<p><i>During this session, a presentation will be given by the OECD Secretariat regarding the next day's break-out sessions.</i></p>

**Evening: Welcome Dinner hosted by the Jordanian Anti-Corruption Commission at Reem Al Bawadi Restaurant**

**Meeting point: Intercontinental Hotel Lobby at 07:30 PM**



<b>09:30-13:15</b>	<b>Session 4 – Promoting reforms through public and private consultations</b>	
	<p><i>Government representatives and private sector representatives will meet separately in two parallel sessions. They will attempt to identify and prioritise ways in which each sector can improve its effectiveness in the fight against corruption as well as the means to co-operate more effectively with other stakeholders.</i></p> <p><i>Each group will select a rapporteur to present its conclusions in the plenary session.</i></p>	
<b>09:30-12:00</b>	<b>4 (a) Break-out sessions for government and non-government representatives</b>	
<p>Break-out 1: Ayla Room</p> <p>Break-out 2: Nebo Room</p> <p><i>Both rooms are located on the second floor above the hotel lobby</i></p>	<p><b>Break-out 1: Public sector representatives</b></p> <p><i>Moderator: Ms. Nicola Ehlermann-Cache, Senior Policy Analyst, OECD</i></p> <p><b>Introductory remarks:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The Honorable Madhat Al-Mahmood, President, Supreme Judiciary Council</li> <li>– Mr. Ayman Elgammal, Minister Plenipotentiary, Anti-Corruption Co-ordinator, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</li> </ul> <p><i>Participants may discuss:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The means of improving internal operations (including issues such as finance, manpower, technology and training);</i></li> <li>• <i>The clarity of relations with other anti-corruption agencies;</i></li> <li>• <i>The institutionalisation of exchanges with the private sector to improve the business climate;</i></li> <li>• <i>The responsibility of the public sector in the fight against corruption.</i></li> </ul>	<p><b>Break-out 2: Private sector and civil society representatives</b></p> <p><i>Moderator: Mr. Carl Dawson, Policy Analyst, OECD</i></p> <p><b>Introductory remarks:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Mr. Nael Ghali, CEO, Siemens Iraq</li> <li>– Ms. Lina Hundaileh, Chairman, Young Entrepreneurship Association, Jordan</li> </ul> <p><i>Participants may discuss:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Individual and collective actions by the private sector and business associations against corruption and optimal ways to implement and enforce them;</i></li> <li>• <i>Recommendations for exchanges with the public sector;</i></li> <li>• <i>The responsibility of the private sector in the fight against corruption.</i></li> </ul>
<b>12:00-13:15</b>	<b>4 (b) Plenary: Presentation of the findings of the break-out sessions</b>	
Grand Ballroom Badiya Hall	<p><i>The rapporteur of each group will present the outcome of the discussions and recommendations developed during each break-out session and make proposals on the possible next steps.</i></p> <p><i>Participants will collectively have an opportunity to identify, assess, and discuss key activities for implementing concrete steps to improve integrity in the selected countries.</i></p> <p><i>Moderator: Ms. Nicola Ehlermann-Cache, Senior Policy Analyst, OECD</i></p> <p><b>Rapporteur presentations</b></p> <p>Roundtable discussion</p>	
<b>13:15-14:00</b>	<b>Lunch</b>	
<b>14:00-14:30</b>	<b>Closing: Conclusions and next steps</b>	
Grand Ballroom Badiya Hall	<p><i>Based on the discussions, the conclusions of the meeting will be presented and steps for further actions will be agreed upon.</i></p>	



**MENA-OECD Investment Programme**

([www.oecd.org/mena/investment](http://www.oecd.org/mena/investment))

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