



الهيئة الوطنية لمكافحة الفساد
National Anti-Corruption Commission

- **The National Strategy for Maintaining Integrity and Combating Corruption**
- **The Royal Order to establish the National Anti-Corruption Commission**
- **The Statute of the National Anti-Corruption Commission**



*In the Name of Allah,
the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful*



الهيئة الوطنية لمكافحة الفساد
National Anti-Corruption Commission

This translation is provided for guidance.
The governing text is the Arabic text.

The National Strategy for Maintaining Integrity and Combating Corruption

Council of Ministers Resolution No. (43),
1 Safar 1428 A.H. / 19 February 2007 A.D.

Resolution No.: 43
Dated: 01 / 02 / 1428 A.H.
19 / 02 / 2007 A.D.

The Council of Ministers, upon perusal of the case-file received from the Office of Presidency of the Council of Ministers of High Order No. 6487/MB dated 2/9/1427H, including Cable No. 16/10889/2U dated 19-20/2/1426H of HRH Minister of Interior, attached therewith minutes of the Ministerial Committee formed pursuant to High Order No. 7/B/5657 dated 9/5/1421H with regard to the Draft National Strategy for Maintaining Integrity and Combating Corruption;

Upon perusal of Minutes No. 175 dated 23/5/1424H, drafted at the Bureau of Experts;

Upon review of Shura Council Resolution No. 4/3 dated 13/3/1425H; and Upon perusal of Recommendation No. 733 dated 27/11/1427H of the General Committee of the Council of Ministers;

Resolves as follows:

The National Strategy for Maintaining Integrity and Combating Corruption shall be approved as per the enclosed form.

(Signed)

Introduction

Corruption is a multi-faceted phenomenon with different definitions, depending on how one looks at it. In the context of secular law, corruption is defined as a violation of any rules and controls imposed by law; any conduct that undermines public interest by betraying or disregarding it, whereby private interest prevails over public interest, shall be deemed a form of corruption, and so is any abuse of public office for the purpose of obtaining personal gains. In the context of Islamic Sharia, corruption is the antithesis of righteousness. God Almighty says: “Do not mischief on earth, after it has been set in order.” (Al-A’raf; 56), and “Verily! God commands that you should render back the trusts to those, to whom they are due; and that when you judge between men, you judge with justice. Verily, how excellent is the teaching which He (God) gives you! Truly, God is Ever All- Hearer, All-Seer.” and “And when he turns away (from you “O Muhammad”), his effort in the land is to make mischief” therein and to destroy the crops and the cattle, and God likes not mischief”.

In the Hadith of the Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) it was narrated by Muslim that the Prophet (PBUH) said “Whoever has been entrusted with the welfare of people and turns out to be running their affairs in deceit will not enter paradise”. Imam Ahmed quoted Thawban as saying “The Prophet (PBUH) cursed the briber, the one who receives a bribe and the one who mediates between them”.

Corruption as a phenomenon comprises several offenses such as bribery, profiting from authority, abuse of power and public office, illicit enrichment, manipulation, embezzlement, waste or abuse of public property, money laundering, fiddling of books, forgery, counterfeiting, commercial fraud, etc.

Regardless of the economic status or political system of a state, government experience shows that corruption is not linked to a particular political system but rather emerges when conditions become favorable. Corruption exists in various forms and levels in all political systems. It is an international phenomenon of concern to the international community.

Corruption is a complex phenomenon involving economic, social, cultural and political dimensions. Hence, it has multiple causes, such as inconsistency of laws, burden of social life and ineffective monitoring. Corruption has repercussions, most important of which is its negative impact on development, and thus diverting its objectives, squandering resources and potentials and thus misdirecting it, hindering its progress, and undermining the efficiency and competency of agencies entrusted with development - creating a state of anxiety and dissatisfaction.

Maintaining integrity and combating corruption require comprehensive reform programs with strong political backing and a special strategy for identifying the problem and treating its causes. This requires the cooperation of government agencies, the participation of society and its institutions, instilling and strengthening moral principles and values in the administration and society and benefiting from international experiences. Since maintaining integrity and combating all forms of corruption are deeply rooted in Sharia and international law, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, drawing its laws from the principles and provisions of Sharia, has paid due attention to maintaining integrity and cautioning against corruption and combating all its forms.

Therefore, the Kingdom is joining all efforts exerted by the international community to combat corruption, through concluding agreements, attending conferences and symposiums and promoting international cooperation. Consequently, this strategy was put in place to maintain integrity and combat corruption, as follows:

First: Foundations

The National Strategy for Maintaining Integrity and Combating Corruption is based on the following foundations:

- 1 - Islam, as a creed, Sharia and a way of life, constitutes the essence of this strategy as to its foundations, objectives, means and mechanisms. It considers any act or deed that causes a public or private office to deviate from its set Sharia and legal course, which it was meant to serve, to be a form of corruption and an offense punishable in this life and in the hereafter.
- 2 - Maintaining integrity and combating corruption are best achieved when cooperation among the competent authorities in the Kingdom is maintained in a sustainable manner.
- 3 - Corruption impedes progress, development and investment.
- 4 - Corruption in some of its forms is linked to criminal activities, particularly organized transnational crimes.
- 5 - The emergence and spread of new concepts, forms and methods of corruption require continuous review and evaluation of policies, plans, regulations, procedures and programs set to combat this dangerous phenomenon.

6 - Success in maintaining integrity and combating corruption requires fostering international cooperation based on the principles of international law, conventions and treaties with the objective of building confidence and creating an environment conducive to better relations among countries.

Second: Objectives

The National Strategy for Maintaining Integrity and Combating Corruption aims to:

- 1 - Maintain integrity and combat all forms of corruption.
- 2 - Fortify, within the Saudi society, religious, moral and educational values against corruption.
- 3 - Direct citizens and residents to observe proper conduct and abide by the provisions of Sharia and law.
- 4 - Provide an environment conducive to success of development plans; particularly, economic and social plans.
- 5 - Contribute to efforts for strengthening, developing, and enhancing regional, Arab and international cooperation in the field of maintaining integrity and combating corruption.
- 6 - Achieve equality among all members of society.

Third: Means

To achieve the objectives of the National Strategy for Maintaining Integrity and Combating Corruption, the following means shall be applied:

- 1 - The problem of corruption in the Kingdom shall be identified through the following:

- a) Establishing a national database for the purpose of maintaining integrity and combating corruption. Said database shall include all regulatory and administrative documents and a record of accurate information, data and statistics on the magnitude of the problem, its classification, types, causes, effects, priorities and prevalence across time, place and society.
- b) Government agencies concerned, based on jurisdiction, shall prepare periodic statistics and reports on corruption, denoting its magnitude, causes, types, proposed solutions, drawbacks and obstacles that impede the application of laws and measures relating to maintaining integrity and combating corruption.
- c) Supporting and conducting in-depth studies and research projects concerned with maintaining integrity and combating corruption.
- d) Giving researchers access to available information and encouraging academic institutions and research centers to conduct further studies and research in the field.
- e) Keeping a record of materials published in the media regarding the issue of maintaining integrity and combating corruption.
- f) Following-up on developments in the field, at local and international levels.

2 - Government agencies concerned with maintaining integrity and combating corruption shall exercise their powers and apply relevant laws through the following:

a) Provide law enforcement agencies as well as monitoring, investigation and judiciary agencies with sufficient human and material resources, expertise, training, technology and modern scientific means to fulfill their duties in an efficient manner.

b) Review laws pertaining to administrative structures and procedures of agencies concerned with maintaining integrity and combating corruption to avoid overlapping and conflict of jurisdiction and grant such agencies sufficient administrative and financial independence.

c) Government agencies concerned, based on jurisdiction, shall conduct periodic review of anticorruption laws to identify difficulties encountered through application and review, provide proposals to the authorities on ways to overcome such difficulties and improve such laws and submit the same to the competent authorities for consideration and benefiting from new developments.

d) Develop and evaluate monitoring, administrative and financial systems to ensure their clarity, effectiveness and ease of implementation.

e) Minimize and simplify procedures and raise awareness thereof by posting them on conspicuous places to avoid unlawful exemptions.

f) Require officials to keep constant control and followup to ensure proper work procedures and compliance with laws.

- g) Require that officials in executive departments with direct contact with the public be qualified and pleasant when dealing with the public, and direct department heads to give due attention to citizens' files and supervise their employees so as to avoid creating unnecessary obstacles.**
- h) Ensure that no preferential treatment be made regardless of the person's position or social status.**
- i) Enforce the accountability of every official regardless of position, in accordance with law.**
- j) Support the efforts of law enforcement agencies entrusted with combating corruption.**
- k) Utilize modern technologies and express communication means in contacts between the government authorities concerned.**
- l) Ensure clarity of directives relating to fees, dues and fines and payment thereof (including payment made through banks) and implement measures necessary to prevent loopholes that lead to corruption, in accordance with reviewed controls.**
- m) Decide promptly on corruption cases. When a final court judgment is rendered by the competent authority, the principle of compensation shall be applied for the benefit of those whose rights and interests have been infringed upon by corruption. Court judgments shall be published at the request of the attorney general and with the consent of the ruling judge.**
- n) Committees with judicial powers shall be consolidated into one judicial entity with full independence.**

o) Emphasize cooperation to combat corruption without compromising the banking system confidentiality.

3 - Adopt and promote the principle of transparency within government agencies through the following:

a) Emphasize to government officials that transparency is an effective means for combating corruption and that adopting said principle as a practice and moral stance shall give government activities credibility and respect.

b) Simplify and raise awareness of administrative procedures, make them available to those interested and not resort to the principle of confidentiality, except in cases where sovereignty and national security are compromised.

c) Enact laws to protect public property.

d) Explain procurement contract procedures of government agencies, public corporations and joint stock companies, and allow the public, civil institutions and the media to access and criticize them.

e) Respect the right of the public and the media to disseminate information on issues relating to corruption.

4 - Involve civil society institutions in maintaining integrity and combating corruption, as follows:

a) Engage some civil society members in the proposed national committee for combating corruption.

b) Engage such institutions, as per their jurisdiction, in the study of corruption and allow them to provide opinions and suggestions to curb it.

- c) Urge professional and academic associations, such as those of physicians, lawyers, engineers and accountants to express opinions regarding monitoring, financial and administrative laws and provide suggestions for development and modification of such laws.
- d) Urge the Chambers of Commerce and Industry to devise plans and programs to raise the awareness of businessmen and merchants about the dangers, causes and effects of corruption and encourage them to express their views on financial and commercial laws.

5 - Educate the public and reinforce ethical conduct, through the following:

- a) Promote religious consciousness that calls for maintaining integrity and combating corruption through various media channels, preachers, ulema, educational institutions ...etc., and conduct national awareness campaigns against corruption.
- b) Emphasize the role of family in upbringing children and building an Islamic society resistant to all forms of corruption.
- c) Encourage general and higher education institutions to incorporate topics in their curriculum and conduct periodic educational programs that aim at raising awareness on maintaining honesty and integrity and combating corruption and dishonesty.
- d) Encourage citizens and residents to cooperate with authorities concerned with combating corruption and report corruption offenses and perpetrators thereof.
- e) Develop educational awareness programs in the field of maintaining integrity and combating corruption in public and private sectors.

6 - Improve family, employment and living conditions of citizens through the following:

a) Emphasize the need to raise family, employment and living conditions of citizens, particularly those of low income, and provide them with basic services. b) Create more job opportunities (in public and private sectors) in line with the increasing number of population and graduates, and qualify them for the job market's needs.

c) Limit the recruitment of foreign workforce.

d) Improve the salaries of employees and workers, particularly those at the lower salary scale.

7-Promote Arab, regional and international cooperation through the following:

a) When concluding a treaty or an agreement, the principle of national sovereignty and noninterference in domestic affairs shall be taken into consideration. The Kingdom shall play an effective role in drafting such treaties and agreements. Level of compliance and transparency in developed and developing countries shall also be taken into consideration. Participants shall be carefully selected from among specialists.

b) Coordination among agencies participating in conferences on combating corruption, proper preparation for such participation, and developing the Kingdom's stand on issues under discussion, giving the fact that corruption is an international issue that transcends national borders.

c) Benefiting from the experience of other countries and international government and non-government organizations in the field of maintaining integrity and combating corruption.

d) Keeping abreast of international developments in the field of identification and control of corruption and bribery offenses.

e) Working towards achieving more effective cooperation, mutual legal assistance, exchange of information, opinion and expertise in the field of maintaining integrity and combating corruption with GCC, Arab, Muslim and friendly countries.

f) The Official Translation Department at the Bureau of Experts at the Council of Ministers, established pursuant to Council of Ministers' Resolution No. (134), dated 2 Jumada I 1422H, shall give priority to adopt the translation of laws enacted in the Kingdom to combat corruption into world languages for the use of such translations when attending foreign conferences concerned with combating corruption so as to highlight the Kingdom's efforts and stand regarding this issue.

A national commission for combating corruption shall be established to assume the following duties:

a) Pursue implementation of the Strategy, identify, evaluate and review results thereof, and develop action plans and application mechanisms.

b) Coordinate public and private sectors' efforts in planning, monitoring and evaluating anti-corruption programs.

c) Receive and review periodic reports and statistics produced by the competent agencies and prepare analytical data.

d) Gather, classify, categorize, analyze and exchange information, data and statistics with relevant competent agencies.

The Establishment of the National Anti-Corruption Commission

**Royal Order No. (A / 65),
13 Rabi Thani 1432 A.H. / 18 March 2011 A.D.**

No. A / 65

Date: 13 / 04 / 1432 A.H.

Date: 18 / 03 / 2011 A.D.

With the help of Almighty God,
We, Abdullah ibn Abdulaziz Al Saud,
King of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia,

Upon review of Article 58 of the Basic Law of Governance,
issued by the Royal Order No. (A / 90), dated 27 / 08 / 1412 A.H.,
02 / 03 / 1992 A.D,

And upon review of the Integrity and Anti-Corruption National
Strategy,

And upon review of the Law of Ministers, Vice-Ministers and
Employees of "Grade Excellent," issued by Royal Decree No.
(M / 10), dated 18 / 03 / 1391 A.H., 14 / 05 / 1971 A.D.,

And upon the review of Royal Order No. (A / 14), dated 03 / 03
/ 1414 A.H., 21/08/1993 A.D.,

And based on God's word: "...And desire not corruption in the
land," and stemming from our responsibility to protect public
funds, combat and eliminate corruption, in the light of the noble
teachings and indicates of Sharia, which combats corruption,
provides guarantees and tools to control it, and cleans the
society from its insidious effects and adverse consequences on
the State, its institutions, citizens and future generations,

Have ordered as follows:

First: The establishment of the "National Anti-Corruption
Commission," reporting directly to us.

Second: Mr. Muhammad ibn Abdullah Al-Shareef shall be appointed President of the National Anti-Corruption Commission, at the rank of “Minister”.

Third: The President of the National Anti-Corruption Commission and the Head of the Bureau of Experts at the Council of Ministers shall draft the Commission’s Statute, which shall be passed by the Council of Ministers within three months from the date of this Order.

Forth: The Commission shall have the power to audit all government agencies, without exception to anyone whosoever. The Commission shall be in charge of pursuing the implementation of orders and directives pertaining to public matters, and shall have the power to pursue the multiple facets of administrative and financial corruption.

Fifth: The Head of the Office of Presidency of the Council of Ministers and the Chief of the Royal Court shall provide the Commission will all orders relating to its duties. All ministries, government authorities and agencies, and others shall submit to the Commission all approved projects, together with their contracts and execution periods as well as maintenance and operation thereof.

Sixth: Without prejudice to the powers of other auditing bodies, the Commission shall coordinate with such bodies on public affairs and interests of citizens. Said agencies shall provide the Commission with any financial or administrative irregularities falling within the powers of the Commission.

Seventh: This Order shall be communicated to relevant entities for compliance therewith and implementation thereof.

(Signed)

Abdullah bin Abdulaziz

The Statute of the National Anti-Corruption Commission

Council of Ministers Resolution No. (165),
28 Jumada Awal 1432 A.H. / 2 March 2011 A.D.

Resolution No. 165
Dated: 28 / 05 / 1432 A.H.
02 / 03 / 2011 A.D.

The Council of Ministers, upon perusal of File No. 17363/B dated 13/5/1432H received from the Office of Presidency of the Council of Ministers, including Cable No. 1283/1 dated 12/5/1432H of HE Chief of the Bureau of Experts at the Council of Ministers and HE President of the National Anti-Corruption Commission, attached therewith the Draft Statute of the National Anti-Corruption Commission;

Upon perusal of Royal Order No. A/65 dated 13/4/1432H, establishing the National Anti-Corruption Commission, which provided in Clause (Third) that the President of the National Anti-Corruption Commission and the Chief of the Bureau of Experts at the Council of Ministers shall draft the Statute of said Commission, provided it shall be promulgated by the Council of Ministers within 3 months from the date of said Order;

Upon perusal of paragraph (2) of Article (24) of the Law of the Council of Ministers, issued by Royal Order No. (A/13) dated 3/3/1414H;

Upon perusal of Minutes No. 198 dated 12/5/1432H, prepared in this regard and signed by HE Chief of the Bureau of Experts at the Council of Ministers and HE President of the National Anti-Corruption Commission; Upon perusal of the minutes adopted on 20/5/1432H by HE Minister of Islamic Affairs, Endowments, Da'wah and Guidance; HE Minister of Justice, HE Minister of Hajj, HE Chief of the Bureau of Experts at the Council of Ministers and HE President of the National Anti-Corruption Commission, enforcing the directive of the Council of Ministers in the Session of 14/5/1432H; and Pursuant to the High Directive in this regard, included in Cable No. 17363/B dated 13/5/1432H;

Resolves as follows:

the Statute of the National Anti-Corruption Commission shall be approved as per the enclosed form.

(Signed)

Prime Minister

Article 1

The following terms and phrases – wherever mentioned in this Statute – shall have the meanings assigned thereto:

1 - Statute: Statute of the National Anti-Corruption Commission

2 - Commission: the National Anti-Corruption Commission

3 - President: President of the Commission

4 - Entities under the Commission's jurisdiction: All government entities and companies which the State owns not less than 25% of their capital

Commission's Legal Status and to whom It Reports

Article 2

1- The Commission shall report directly to the King, and shall enjoy a corporate personality as well as full financial and administrative independence to ensure performance of its duties with neutrality and without influence from by any entity whatsoever. No person may interfere in the Commission's affairs.

2 - The Commission's headquarters shall be in the City of Riyadh, and it may establish branches or offices in the Kingdom as necessary.

Objectives and Powers

Article 3

The Commission aims to maintain integrity, promote transparency and combat financial and administrative corruption in all forms, manifestations and means. To this end, it shall have the following powers:

1 - Pursue implementation of orders and directives relating to matters of public concern and interests of citizens to ensure compliance therewith.

2 - Investigate financial and administrative corruption in public works contracts, operation and maintenance contracts and other contracts relating to matters of public concern and interests of citizens in entities under the Commission's jurisdiction, and pursue necessary legal procedures with regard to any contract involving corruption or which is concluded or being executed in violation of laws and regulations in force.

3 - Refer violations and irregularities related to financial or administrative corruption - upon detection - to audit or

investigation agencies, as applicable, and report the same to the head of the entity with which the violating employee is affiliated. The Commission shall have access to the investigation and the right to follow-up on the progress of proceedings. It shall also have the right to demand the relevant entities to take precautionary or preventive measures - as prescribed by the law - against persons suspected, due to the presence of evidence or presumptions, of committing acts within the definition of corruption. In all cases, if the Commission deems that such violations and irregularities amount to an institutional level in any entity under the Commission's jurisdiction, it shall report the same to the King to decide thereupon.

4 - Work towards achieving objectives provided for in the National Strategy for Maintaining Integrity and Combating Corruption, pursue implementation thereof with relevant entities, monitor, assess and review the results and set plans as well as implementation schemes.

5 - Encourage public and private sectors to adopt plans and programs for maintaining integrity and combating corruption, pursuing implementation and assessing results thereof.

6 - Pursue with relevant entities the recovery of property and proceeds of corruption crimes.

7 - Review business procedures of entities under the Commission's jurisdiction in order to identify and address

deficiencies that may lead to corruption to ensure achievement of the Commission's objectives and exercise of powers.

8 - Propose laws and policies necessary to prevent and combat corruption and periodically review relevant laws and regulations to determine their efficiency and work on their improvement, and submit the same in accordance with legal procedures.

9 - Set controls necessary to submit financial declarations and take an oath of office - with regard to some categories of government employees - and bring the same before the King for approval.

10 - Pursue the level of compliance of entities under the Commission's jurisdiction with laws incriminating financial and administrative corruption, and promote accountability of each person, regardless of position.

11 - Pursue implementation of obligations relating to maintaining integrity and combating corruption as provided for in international treaties to which the Kingdom is party.

12 - Provide direct communication channels to receive and verify reports from the public on acts involving corruption, and take necessary measures thereon.

13 - Cooperate with relevant entities and civil society institutions towards raising the sense of citizenship and the

importance of protecting public property to ensure proper management and protection thereof.

14 - Receive and review – upon the Commission’s request – periodical reports and statistics from entities under the Commission’s jurisdiction prepare analytical data, and take necessary measures thereon.

15 - Support research and studies on maintaining integrity and combating corruption, and encourage relevant entities, specialized research centers and civil society institutions to participate therein.

16 - Conduct and analyze studies and measure the impact of corruption on social cohesion and economic development, and devise methods required to address such issues.

17 - Collect, classify and analyze information, data and statistics relating to corruption, and build databases and information systems therefor.

18 - Promote awareness on the concept of corruption and point out its dangers and effects as well as the importance of maintaining integrity and raising self-monitoring and intolerance of corruption, and encourage civil society institutions and the media to cooperate and contribute thereto.

19 - Represent the Kingdom at international conferences and events relating to transparency and maintaining integrity and combating corruption, and cooperate with regional and international commissions and organizations in the field.

20 - Organize conferences, seminars and training courses on transparency, integrity and combating corruption.

21 - Any other power entrusted to the Commission pursuant to special provisions.

Relations with other Entities

Article 4

Competent audit agencies shall cooperate with the Commission within its field of business, regarding any inquiries or procedures, to ensure complementarity and consistency of roles in exercising powers related to maintaining integrity and combating corruption.

Article 5

1 - Competent audit agencies shall notify the Commission of any financial or administrative irregularity falling within its jurisdiction.

2 - Entities under the Commission's jurisdiction as well as contracted private entities shall furnish the Commission - upon its request - with documents, data and information relating to its duties.

3 - Entities under the Commission's jurisdiction shall undertake the following:

- a) Provide the Commission with approved projects and their contracts as well as operation and maintenance contracts according to a mechanism set by it.
- b) Enable Commission personnel to carry out their tasks, and provide them with documents and papers required or copies thereof.
- c) Respond to the Commission's inquiries and observations and notify it of actions taken within a maximum of 30 days from date of notification.

Presidency and Administrative Body

Article 6

The Commission shall have a president of the rank «Minister» and two vice-presidents of the rank «Excellent», to be appointed by Royal Order.

Article 7

The President shall oversee achievement of the Commission's objectives and exercise of powers and oversee its administration, finance and personnel, and manage its affairs. He may in particular:

- 1- Oversee drafting of the Commission's financial and personnel by-laws, and bring the same before the King for approval.

2 - Issue the Commission's administrative by-laws and organizational structure.

3 - Represent the Commission before public and private entities and others.

4 - Oversee the preparation of the Commission's draft budget, and bring the same before the King for approval.

The President may delegate some of the powers provided for in this Article to any Commission official.

Article 8

The administrative body of the Commission shall comprise a number of specialized departments, including:

1 - A department for maintaining integrity

2 - A department for combating corruption

3 - A department for following-up on projects and public affairs

4 - A department for research and studies

5 - A department for financial declarations and oath of office

6 - A department for monitoring, statistics and measurements

7 - A department for international treaties and organizations

8 - A department for education and awareness

Article 9

In addition to requirements specified in the personnel bylaws referred to in Article 7, paragraph 1 of this Statute, a person assuming any duties relating to the Commission shall meet the following conditions:

1 - Be a person of wisdom, honesty, integrity and neutrality

2 - Not have been sentenced to a hadd (punishment prescribed by Sharia) or ta'zir (discretionary punishment), convicted of a crime impinging on honor or integrity or subjected to a disciplinary decision dismissing him from a public office, even if rehabilitated.

3 - Submit a financial declaration

4 - Not engage in any work – directly or indirectly, paid or unpaid, in government or private sector – while employed by the Commission

Article 10

Prior to assuming their duties, Commission employees shall take the following oath before the President: "I swear by Almighty God that I shall perform my duties with honesty, integrity and impartiality, and I shall not disclose any information to which I am privy by virtue of my employment in the Commission even after leaving office". The personnel by-laws - referred to in Article 7, paragraph 1 of this Statute - shall specify categories of employees covered by the provision of this Article.

Article 11

Except for the President and Vice-Presidents, Commission employees shall be subject to Labor Law and Social Insurance Law.

Budget

Article 12

1- The Commission shall have an independent budget to be deposited in an account under its name at the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency. Disbursement shall be in accordance with the financial by-laws provided for in Article 7, paragraph 1 of this Statute.

2 - The fiscal year of the Commission shall be that of the State.

General Provisions

Article 13

The Commission shall set rules for maintaining integrity, including schemes for granting incentives (financial or moral) to government employees and others whose diligence leads to uncover cases of corruption or saves public funds, and bring such rules before the King for approval.

Article 14

The President shall prepare reports for submission to the King as follows:

1 - An annual report within a maximum of ninety days from the end of the fiscal year, which includes:

- a) The Commission's achievements and difficulties encountered during the previous year and recommendations it deems fit
- b) Assessment of integrity and corruption in the Kingdom within said year

2 - Special reports, as necessary.

Article 15

The Commission's financial audit and preparation of final accounts shall be in accordance with the provisions stipulated in the financial bylaws referred to in Article 7, paragraph 1 of this Statute.

Article 16

The Implementing Regulations of this Statute shall be promulgated by Royal Order upon recommendation by the President.

Article 17

This Statute shall enter into force from the day following the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.



الهيئة الوطنية لمكافحة الفساد
National Anti-Corruption Commission

National Anti-Corruption Commission
7667 Olaya, Alqadeer District, Riyadh 13311-2525
KSA, Tel. +966 1 2644444, Fax. +966 1 2645555

www.nazaha.gov.sa