

**Minutes of the 8th Meeting of INTOSAI
Working Group on Fight Against Corruption and Money Laundering (WG FACML).
Washington DC, USA (7-8 October 2014)**

The 8th Meeting of the INTOSAI Working Group of WG FACML has been held in Washington DC, USA from 7-8 October 2014.

The meeting was presided over by Counselor \ Hesham Genena the President of the Egyptian SAI (ASA) and the Chairman of the Working Group.

The following is a list of the participants of the meeting:

	Name	Position	Organization
1.	Counselor \HeshamGenena	President of the ASA of Egypt and Chairman of WG-FACML	Accountability State Authority - Egypt
2.	Mr. Islam El-Afifi	Comptroller	Accountability State Authority - Egypt
3.	Mr. René Wenk	Auditor	Court of Audit - Austria
4.	Mrs Patricia Arriagad	Deputy Comptroller	Contraloria general – Chile
5.	Mr. Zhang Guangchun	Deputy Director General	National Audit Office - China
6.	Mr.Liu Zheng	Deputy Director	National Audit Office - China
7.	Mr.Zhang Tong	Deputy Auditor General	National Audit Office - China
8.	Ms.Zhang Qiang	Deputy Director General	National Audit Office - China
9.	Mr.Luo Quan	Secretary to DAG	National Audit Office - China
10.	Mr. Carlos Polit Faggioni	Comptroller General	Contraloria General del Estado - Ecuador
11.	Mr. Wilson Vallejo Bazante	LEGAL Director	Contraloria General del Estado - Ecuador
12.	Jaime Villacis Ruales	Interpreter	Contraloria General del Estado - Ecuador
13.	Mr.Uwe SCHREINER	Audit Director	Bundesrechnungshof - Germany
14.	Mr.Harald Klein	Senior Auditor	Bundesrechnungshof - Germany
15.	Mr.Saad Ali Jalal	Director General	Board of Supreme Audit - Iraq
16.	Mr.Talib jasim Najm	Active deputy director	Board of Supreme Audit - Iraq
17.	Mrs. Naglah sabri Shakir	Senior manager	Board of Supreme Audit - Iraq
18.	Mrs.AbeerAbdulmajeed	Lawyer	Board of Supreme Audit - Iraq
19.	Mrs. Leena Saad Faaik	Interpreter	Board of Supreme Audit - Iraq

20	Mrs Lucy Liphafa	Auditor General	Office of the Auditor General - Lesotho
21	Mrs. Mafani Constance masoabi	Assistant Auditor General	Office of the Auditor General - Lesotho
22	Mr. zakri mamat	Deputy Director	National Audit Department - Malaysia
23	Mr.JuniasEtunaKandjeke	Auditor General	Office of the Auditor General - Namibia
24	Ms. Monica Hummel	Deputy Director of Performance Audit	Office of the Auditor General - Namibia
25	Ms. Marietta eiman	Personal assistant	Office of the Auditor General - Namibia
26	Mr. Nasser alrawahy	Deputy Chairman	Sultanate of Oman
27	Mr. zahir Alsalmi	Director	Sultanate of Oman
28	Mr. sultan albimani	Director	Sultanate of Oman
29	Mr.ZbysławDobrowolski	Director	NajwyższaIzbaKontroli (NIK)
30	Benjamin Mashauri <i>Magai</i>	Deputy Auditor General	National audit office of Tanzania
31	Mwawa Bakari Magueza		National audit office of Tanzania
32	Mr. Gene Dodaro	Comptroller General of USA	US GAO
33	Mr. Orice Williams brown	Managing Director – financial Markets & Community Investment	US GAO
34	Mr. Lawrance Evans	Director Financial markets and community investment	US GAO
35	Mrs. Allison Abrams	Asst. Director Financial Markets and Community Investment	US GAO
36	Toni gillich	Financial Crimes Specialist – Financial Markets and Community Investment	US GAO
37	Fahmi Mohamed Mansor	Deputy President of Administrative Sector	Yemen Supreme Audit Institution
38	Ibrahim abdukarim Al-Taifi	Manager of Internal Audit	Yemen Supreme Audit Institution
39	Mrs. Anna Chifungula	Auditor General	SAI of Zambia

40	Mrs. Godfridah kamangu	Principal Auditor	SAI of Zambia
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First Day : October 7, 2014.**1- Item 1 : Welcome Address.**

Mr .Gene Dodaro the chairman of the GAO opened his speech by welcoming the WG members that reached 15 countries and he expressed his pleasure to host the 8th meeting to facilitate capacity building , exchange of ideas and the works of the WG.

Despite the members different mandates , cultures and resources , all the members recognize the importance of improving the quality of governmental auditing and promoting accountability , transparency and good governance.

He also mentioned that the GAO has invited many experts to give lectures and presentations aiming at provoking discussion about efforts against bribery, money laundering, and corruption. The panels and networking sessions are aimed at building strategic relationships with the larger financial community (e.g., World Bank, Global Financial Integrity, etc.) to enhance the Working Group goals.

2- Item 2 : Opening Speech.

Counselor /Hesham Genena the ASA President and Chair of the WG started his speech by extending his deep thanks to Mr. Gene Dodaro Comptroller General of the GAO and his organizing team for hosting the WG 8th meeting , then he praised the WG 's achievements since 2008 till the present time.

After that he pointed to the serious ongoing political and economic developments taking place globally ; that requires necessary actions towards deterring corruption, then he mentioned how on the local level in his country (Egypt) the government is taking corrective procedures to support the government in detecting and addressing deviations and violations;

- 1- Banning the seconding of all judiciary career officials to work as legal consultants in any governmental or public sector entity; except if assigned as representative to his judiciary organization or as a member in a committee or a sort of working group designated upon a decree from the President of the State or the Prime Minister .
- 2- The ASA of Egypt submitted a memorandum to the President of the State and the Prime Minister concerning Special Funds and the detected deviations, some recommendations were given to add such funds to the State's budget.
- 3- Also , a Presidential decree was issued to determine the maximum and minimum limits of government employees salaries.

He also mentioned that WGFACML Work Plan 2014-2016 was approved by INTOSAI at last October's INCOSAI Congress held in Beijing, and that UN project was also approved.

At the end of his speech he wishes to have a successful meeting and to assign the 2014-2016 WG's work plan missions to fulfill the WG mandate towards the INTOSAI organization

3- Item 3 : Anti –Bribery Legislative Developments .

Ms. Lucinda Low, Partner – Steptoe & Johnson gave a presentation entitled “ *Recent Developments in International Anti-Bribery/Anti-Corruption: The Changing International Landscape*”.

She previewed 3 main points :

1) International Anti-Corruption Norms:

- There have been dramatic changes over the last few years. Before 1995, there were no international treaties. All treaties have emerged over the last twenty years. Countries just had one or more national laws prohibiting bribery of public officials (in the domestic sphere). These criminal laws, under which individuals would be jailed and corporations face penalties, were often not enforced.
- Only the United States had a transnational bribery law. The Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 (“FCPA”) was passed in response to U.S. companies paying bribes to public officials overseas.
- The international anti-corruption movement began in the mid-1990s, spurring the development of numerous international standards.
 - Inter-American Convention Against Corruption
 - OECD (adopted 1997)
 - World Bank Anti-Corruption Standards
 - Council of Europe Criminal Law Convention (adopted 1999)
 - African Union Convention (adopted 2003)
 - United Nations Convention Against Corruption (adopted 2004)

2) National and International Enforcement:

- Under the FCPA, companies are forced to pay back profits/gains obtained through corrupt practices, with additional fines imposed by the United States.
- Uneven global enforcement.
 - Only 1/3 of OECD Countries to date have significant enforcement: UK, Germany, Canada

- New laws in Brazil
- Other countries (domestic enforcement)
- China (supply and demand)
- Indonesia (KPK) (demand)
- Guinea (supply)
- She also previewed the most top ten FCPA Enforcement Actions:
 - 1) Siemens (Germany 2008): US\$800 million parallel German settlement, 2009 World Bank
 - 2) KBR / Halliburton (USA 2009): US\$579 million subsequent Nigerian settlement
 - 3) BAE (UK 2010): US\$400 million --parallel UK settlement
 - 4) Total S.A. (France 2013): US\$398 million
 - 5) Snamprogetti Netherlands B.V. / ENI S.p.A (Holland/Italy 2010): US\$365 million
 - 6) Alcoa (Bahrain 2014): US\$384 million civil settlement with Alba, Bahrain SOE customer, for \$85 million
 - 7) Technip S.A. (France 2010): US\$338 million
 - 8) Weatherford International (Algeria, Syria, Cuba, Iran 2013): US\$252 million
 - 9) JGC Corporation (Japan 2011): US\$218.8 million
 - 10) Daimler AG (Germany 2010): US\$185 million

3) **The Challenges Ahead:**

- Changing culture, not just norms
- Broader enforcement
- Enhanced cooperation
- No safe havens

- Control of intermediaries
- Asset recovery
- The demand side

4- Item 4: The First Guideline- Poland.

Prof. Zbysław Dobrowolski from the SAI of Poland previewed the new developments after the Joint Subgroup Meeting of the INTOSAI Working Group on the Fight Against Corruption and Money Laundering that was held in Poland on 9 – 11 September 2014 at the Polish SAI’s headquarters in Warsaw.

Subgroup No.1 is responsible under the leadership of the SAI of Poland for preparing the First guideline entitled: **“Enhancing Good Governance for Public Assets. Guiding Principles for Implementation” (INTOSAI GOV 9160).**

He affirmed that the guideline shall be submitted for approval by the INTOSAI Congress in 2016.

The team leader of Subgroup 1, presented the participants with an overview of Guideline No. 1. He explained that the Polish SAI has received more than 200 amendments, specific comments and suggestions from 18 countries. These are overall conclusions, general comments and specific comments. All of them have been analyzed and discussed by the SAI of Poland, and proposals have been prepared whether to take them into consideration or not.

After discussion with the subgroup members , the following have been decided:

1. All amendments/comments were analysed and discussed by the participants of the meeting.
2. Amendments/comments that have been characterized as **“neutral”** Subgroup No.1 noted without affecting to the content of the text.
3. Amendments/comments that have been characterized as **“ok, we can implement it”** Subgroup No.1 noted and decided that all of them should be introduced to the text, however, the authors must consider their impact on the overall meaning of the text.
4. Amendments/comments that have been characterized as **“NO”** Subgroup No.1 noted and decided to include in the comments compilation, with explanations why these cannot be accepted.
5. Amendments/comments concerning the new areas of the WG FACML activity such as **“Stolen assets recovery”** and **“Audit of corruption prevention in public procurement”** should be prepared as separate guidelines in the future. Subgroup No.1 decided to add an announcement about new projects to the introduction of Guideline No.1.

6. Amendments/comments that have been characterized as “**technical comments**” (abbreviations, translation into English, obvious mistakes) should be implemented without objection.
7. The SAI of Poland committed to redraft introduction to the guideline and to implement all amendments/comments.

5- **Item 5: The Second Guideline – Germany.**

Mr. Uwe Schreiner from the SAI of Germany previewed the new developments after the Joint *Subgroup* Meeting of the INTOSAI Working Group on the Fight Against Corruption and Money Laundering that was held in Poland on 9 – 11 September 2014 at the Polish SAI’s headquarters in Warsaw.

Subgroup *No.2* is responsible under the leadership of the SAI of Germany for preparing the second guideline entitled: “**Guideline for the Audit of Corruption Prevention in Government Agencies**” (ISSAI 5700).

He affirmed that the guideline shall be submitted for approval by the INTOSAI Congress in 2016.

He explained that, as the members of the WG FACML were informed in July 2013, the SAI of Germany had received many valuable comments from the INTOSAI community. Therefore, the WGFACML concluded that the exposure draft of ISSAI 5700 still needed a thorough revision. In order to ensure that a high quality ISSAI 5700 is being introduced to the ISSAI framework, the WG FACML decided not to present the ISSAI 5700 at the XXI INCOSAI in China for approval, but rather to do so at the XXII INCOSAI in the United Arab Emirates in 2016. He explained that most of the comments were technical comments, many were obvious mistakes, and that several comments could be implemented without any objections. He presented a statement on general and specific comments.

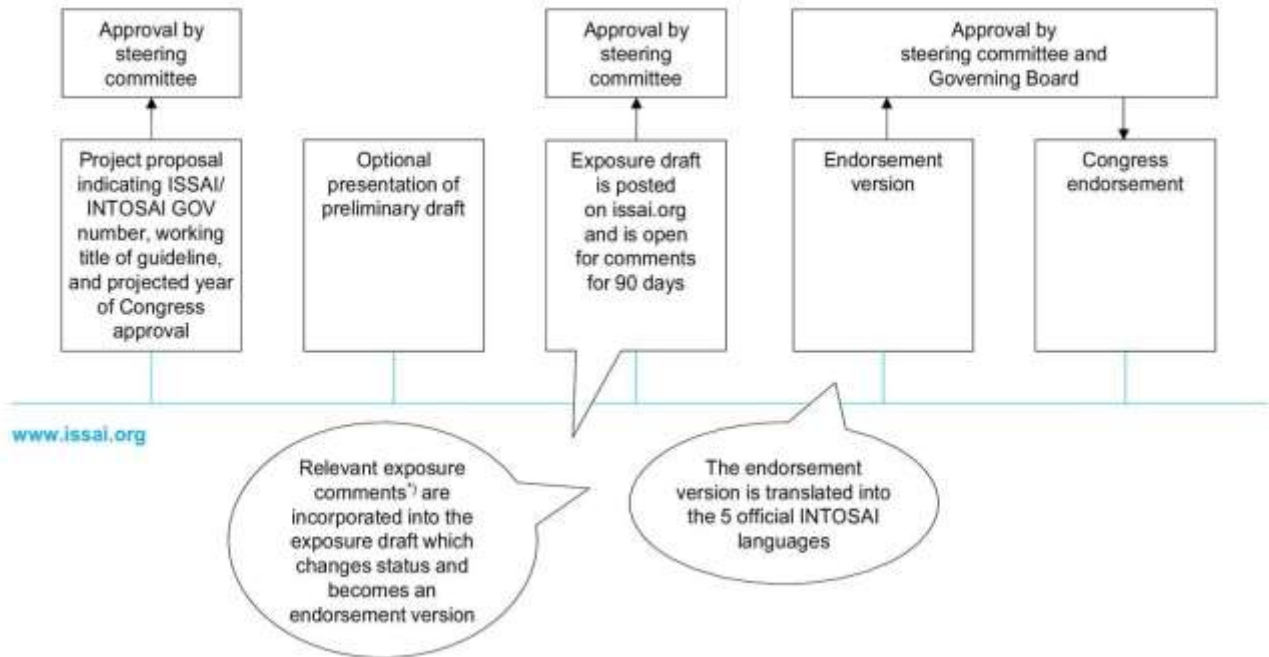
After discussion with the subgroup members , the following have been decided:

1. All amendments/comments were analysed and discussed by the participants of the meeting.
2. The SAI of Poland committed to redraft introduction of Guideline No.2
3. The authors of the chapters committed to reconsider the text of the document and to reflect the amendments/comments.
4. The SAI of Germany committed to implement comments and finally to redraft the entire document.

The process for development of ISSAIs/INTOSAI GOVs and for revisions of substance includes four stages. These are:

- Stage 1 : Project Proposal.
- Preliminary Draft (Optional).

- Stage 2 : Exposure Draft.
- Stage 3 : Endorsement version.
- Stage 4 : Final ISSAI.



After that leaders of both groups agreed to put down a “master plan” that stipulated the following:

1. The number and scope of amendments/comments received related to the two documents is of great interest of the INTOSAI community.
2. All amendments/comments were carefully analyzed and discussed by the participants of the meeting.
3. Participants of the meeting after a deep analysis of the amendments/comments and heated discussion have decided to take into account the vast majority of them. When introduced, the comments they will improve the substantive value of the two guidelines.
4. The participants of the meeting decided that the next meeting will be held in February 2015 in Mexico, and the following one will be held in July 2015 in Turkey.
5. Presentation of the finalized draft to the 9th Meeting of INTOSAI WGFACML in 2015.
6. Presentation of the 2 guidelines to the XXII INCOSAI in the United Arab Emirates in 2016.

6- **Item 6 : Auditing Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs)**

Mrs. Barbara Keller (Former Deputy Associate Director for Compliance and Enforcement, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network) gave a lecture during lunch time on Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) Development :

At the outset she make an overview of money laundering and FIUs by submitting a definition for both of them :

- **INTERPOL's definition of money laundering is:** "any act or attempted act to conceal or disguise the identity of illegally obtained proceeds so that they appear to have originated from legitimate sources".
- **FIU is** a Central National Agency responsible for receiving (and, as permitted, requesting), analyzing and disseminating to the competent authorities, disclosures of financial information (i) concerning suspected proceeds of crime; or (ii) required by national legislation or regulation, in order to counter money laundering .

FIUs are established to destroy or disrupt individuals or organizations involved in serious crime and to combat the financing of terrorism.

Then she previded the financing sources for the fiu :

- Costs normally paid from budget of ministry in which FIU resides.
- Sometimes paid jointly by collaborating ministries .

FIUs have 4 basic models: administrative, law enforcement, judicial/prosecutorial, or hybrid—the model used depends on individual countries' goals and systems.

FIU best practices include receiving, analyzing, and disclosing information on suspicious transactions provided by financial institutions to competent authorities; exchanging information with foreign counterpart FIUs; and providing other government administrative data and public record information to their counterparts.

Then she explained the **Core Functions of an FIU which are :**

1. **Collection** of information regarding money laundering and financing of terrorism
2. **Analysis** of information regarding money laundering and financing of terrorism; determine if information provided by reporting entity, together with other available information, is a sufficient basis to warrant transmitting for further investigation/prosecution.
3. **Dissemination** of information regarding money laundering and financing of terrorism

3-1 Dissemination of reports is generally governed by country FIU authorization legislation

3-2 Authority for the FIU to exchange information with other country agencies is also based on country legislation

Other FIU Functions:

- Monitoring compliance with AML/CFT requirements
- Blocking transactions and freezing accounts
- Training of reporting entity staff on reporting and other AMLCFT obligations
- Conducting research
- Enhancing public awareness of AML/CFT issues
- Additional functions

At the end she affirmed that the core functions of an FIU call for Institutional Autonomy & Accountability then she moved to the factors that strengthen Institutional Autonomy & Accountability like :

- Placement of the FIU in the national administration and, in particular, whether it is established as part of an existing government ministry or agency, or outside any existing structure.
- The law may also protect the independence of the FIU by defining the manner in which its head is appointed and replaced.
- Specific reporting arrangements may be set out.
- Local conditions related to the relations between the political power and the administration.
- Budgetary resources provided to the FIU.

7- Item 7 : Activating WG Work Plan - 1st Goal :

Mr. Islam khaled from the WG General Secretariat previewed Goal 1 of the WG work plan 2014-2016 :

Goal 1:

“Cooperation between SAIs to develop and finalize guidelines that support their efforts in detecting and fighting corruption and money laundering and develop working papers.”

Objective 1:

Develop Guidelines on the following themes:

- 1- "Promote Controls on Public Fiscal Transparency".
- 2- "Stolen Assets Recovery".
- 3- "Audit of Corruption Prevention in Public Procurement"
- 4- "Fighting Against Money Laundering".

After several discussions the WG members agreed upon the following :

1- Concerning the First Guideline:

The rep. of Germany suggested to change the title to be *Promote controls on public funds*.

The group leader of this guideline shall be *ECUADOR* .

2- Concerning the Second Guideline:

It was decided the **USA** shall be the group leader , with the SAIs of Egypt and Tanzania as members.

3- Concerning the Third Guideline:

It was decided the **Germany** shall be the group leader , with the SAIs of Poland, China , Yemen, Chile , Iraq , Austria , Oman , Check Republic, Malaysia and Namibia as members.

4- Concerning the Fourth Guideline:

It was decided the **Poland** shall be the group leader , with the SAIs of Tanzania , Zambia , Germany and Iraq as members.

8- Item 8 : Beneficial Ownership and Asset Recovery

Ms. Heather Lowe – Legal Counsel & Director of Government Affairs, Global Financial Integrity make a presentation on “Beneficial Ownership: An Introduction for Government Auditors,”.

She started her presentation by defining the term “**Beneficial Owner**”:

The natural person(s) who ultimately owns or controls a customer and/or the natural person on whose behalf a transaction is being conducted. It also includes those persons

who exercise ultimate effective control over a legal person or arrangement. “ FATF “ , she also declared that Beneficial ownership information is a tool not the answer to corruption.

- After that she referred to “Anonymous companies” and that they are companies whose owners or those who control the company cannot be determined . then she mentioned a few examples of corruption cases quoted from Global Witness report *The Great Rip Off*, published September 2014 ;
- Then she highlighted the importance of combating anonymous companies :
 - 1- **Prevention:** Know with whom you are doing business.
 - 2- **Enforcement:** e able to identify criminals and hold them accountable
- After that she mentioned a few examples of corruption cases quoted from Global Witness report *The Great Rip Off*, published September 2014 ;
 - 1- 118 Fake Health Clinics.
 - 2- Stealing from Schools.
 - 3- Over-charging for Vaccines.
 - 4- Laundering Bribe Money.
 - 5- Airport Cost Over-run.
- At the end she stated the one tool that can help governments is a public registry of companies identifying the beneficial owners, International organizations and countries are investigating ways to curb or prevent exploitation of this information gap to overcome corruption and other financial crimes.
 - The UK is in the process of creating a beneficial ownership directory.
 - The EU is currently going through the final stages of review on a registry that law enforcement can access.

Another tool is using beneficial ownership declaration forms especially in bidding and contracting.

9- **Item 9 : Activating WG Work Plan - 1st Goal**

As to Goal 1 :Objective 3:

Develop Working Papers as a research project on:

- 1- "Roles and Responsibilities of Supreme Audit Institutions in Social Accountability".

2- Institutional cooperation among SAIs and other stakeholders involve on fight against corruption and money laundering.

As to the first working paper , **Chile** will search the matter with the OLACEFS to find material that may be useful in making our paper.

Concerning the second working paper , it was decided that **Poland** will be the leader of this working paper , with the SAIs of Austria , Chile , USA and Namibia as members.

10- **Item 10: Adjournment:**

Counselor | Hesham Genena the Chair of the WG declared the first day of the meeting closed.

Second Day : October 8, 2014.**1- Item 11 : Activating WG Work Plan – 2nd Goal:**

Mr. Islam khaled from the WG General Secretariat previewed Goal 2 of the WG work plan 2014-2016 :

Goal 2:

Promote Building Capacities to SAIs professionals in the field of fighting Corruption as well as fighting money laundering.

Objective 1: Activate international cooperation between WGFACML and International Agencies that the WG has already identified in the field of fighting corruption and money laundering, and identify other partnerships.

Objective 2: Conduct training programs and workshops in cooperation with the (IDI) and in cooperation with other SAIs using the material of the adopted Guidelines issued by the WGFACML.

Objective 3: Identification of training needs among SAIs regarding issues related to fight against corruption and money laundering, with the purpose prioritizing requests of capacities development.

After several discussions with the WG members it was decided that :

1- To rearrange the objectives of this goal so that objective 3 shall be no. 1 , as the training needs are the first steps of promoting building capacities , thus Goal 2 shall become as follows :

Goal 2:

Promote Building Capacities to SAIs professionals in the field of fighting Corruption as well as fighting money laundering.

Objective 1: Identification of training needs among SAIs regarding issues related to fight against corruption and money laundering, with the purpose prioritizing requests of capacities development.

Objective 2: Activate international cooperation between WGFACML and International Agencies that the WG has already identified in the field of fighting corruption and money laundering, and identify other partnerships.

Objective 3: Conduct training programs and workshops in cooperation with the (IDI) and in cooperation with other SAIs using the material of the adopted Guidelines issued by the WGFACML.

2- Also , it was decided that *Egypt* shall develop a draft questionnaire that shall be distributed on the WG members to comment at first then fill it to know their training needs regarding corruption and money laundering.

2- **Item 12 : Activating WG Work Plan – 3rd Goal:**

Mr. Islam khaled from the WG General Secretariat previewed Goal 3 of the WG work plan 2014-2016 :

Goal 3:

Conduct Cooperative Auditing in the field of Corruption and Money Laundering:

According to ISSAI 5800, In many cases cooperation will be motivated by the fact that such cross-border matters as -----cash flows or certain taxes or customs duties can only be audited in the form of cross- border cooperation. Apart from the former, certain conditions and/or transactions found in more than one country can be audited

Objective 1:

Get benefit from SAIs expertise in the field of cooperative audit through :

- Collecting samples and experiences of cooperative audit applied in various fields between SAIs.
- Deducting what can be applied on fighting corruption and money laundering that is a trans boundary phenomena.
- Develop a framework to apply the required cooperative auditing.
- Activating and applying cooperative auditing developed mechanisms.

Also , he previewed a summary on cooperative audit ; when it starts , its kinds , definitions , and some examples on the various kinds of cooperative audit .

At the end of his presentation he pointed that the dilemma remains ; How to apply coordinated audits on fighting corruption and money laundering and will it be applicable.

After several discussions with the WG members it was decided that :

The WG Secretariat shall sent a letter to all INTOSAI WGs to collect case studies on cooperative audit plus searching on the net .

The SAIs of *Germany* , *Poland* and *Tanzania* fortunately shall sent us the case studies they already have as they practiced that kind of audit .

3- Item 13 : Procurement Law and Implementation in Anti –Corruption efforts :

Mr. Daniel Gordon, Senior Advisor to the Government Procurement Law Program - George Washington University gave a lecture on “ Procurement Law and Implementation in Anti-Corruption Efforts”, made a presentation the most important points of which are :

- Procurement systems can play a significant role in anti-corruption efforts, and bid protest systems are key parts of those efforts.
 - There is a growing global recognition regarding the importance of procurement.
 - On the one hand, procurement is crucial to development and allows for the construction of roads, schools, and other public goods.
 - On the other hand, it is also associated with corruption.
- Procurement laws are undergoing significant change throughout the world.
 - The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) has revised its Model Procurement Law, which serves as a basis for national procurement law in African countries.
 - The World Bank is revising its procurement policy, and the European Union (EU) issued a series of reports on fighting corruption with its first volume focusing on public procurement.
- Corruption can happen in any of the three phases of procurement: planning, contract award, and contract performance.
 - Contract performance receives the least attention and has great potential for corruption. Effective oversight is crucial at this stage.
 - Good laws cannot prevent corruption, but governments can adopt practices such as having clear and objective contract specifications, bid protest bodies, and transparency in their procurement systems that can help fight against corruption.

The second part of the presentation was delivered by Mr. Ralph White, Managing Associate General for Procurement Law - GAO, and Mr. Jonathan Kang, Assistant General Counsel for Procurement Law – GAO on *“The Role of the Government Accountability Office in Resolving Complaints by Disappointed Bidders in U.S. Government Procurements”*

4- **Item 14 : Activating WG Work Plan – 4th Goal.**

Mr. Islam khaled from the WG General Secretariat previewed Goal 4 of the WG work plan 2014-2016 :

Goal 4:

Disseminating Best practices and experiences in the field of fighting corruption and money laundering:

Objective1: Cooperate with INTOSAI SAIs and International Agencies in the field of Corruption and Money Laundering.

- 1- Cooperation with the INTOSAI Task Force on SAI Information Database in developing a data base for SAIs best practices and expertise in the field of fighting corruption and money laundering.

After several discussions with the WG members it was decided that :

Egypt will make contact with **Russia** and **Mexico** to know if they had already made any progress

- 2- Cooperation with the SAI of Korea in its capacity as the Chair of the INTOSAI Platform in the "UN- INTOSAI Joint Project (Platform)".

The **WG Secretariat** pointed that **Korea** finished the book and submitted it the last INCOSAI held in Beijing , and it's a huge and valuable book about 444 pages.



Objective2: Sharing Best practices and experiences of SAIs in the field of fighting corruption and money laundering:

Issue a Newsletter for the WGFACML to disseminate the WG goals and to acknowledge about its activities as follows:

- News and themes are published by the WG member SAIs and inside their SAIs.

- News will be collected from related bodies in the field of fighting corruption and money Laundering.

The **WG Secretariat** pointed that Sharing practices and experiences of SAIs shall be implemented through 2 steps :

- 1- Issuing a newsletter for the WG .(an electronic version)
- 2- Sharing any reports and documents that reach WG Secretariat.

5- Item 15 : Discussion on the Venue of the 9th Meeting of WG-FACML.

The Working Group Secretariat discussed the issue of holding the 9th meeting , it was decided to settle the matter during the following 3 months.

6- Item 16 : Closing Remarks.

At the end, **Counselor \ Hesham Genena** the Chairman expressed his appreciation and thanks to all attended delegations for their significant efforts, discussions and participations that enriched the work of our Working Group .

He also asserted that the minutes of the meeting will be sent soon .

At the end of his word , he extended his thanks to Mr. Gene Dodaro, Comptroller General of Government Accountability Office for his kind hospitality and the excellent preparation for the meeting.

The Chairman of the Working Group declared the Meeting Closed.