

THE INTEGRITY COMMISSION ACT, 2014

(Act of 2014)

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A BILL

ENTITLED

AN ACT to Promote and enhance standards of ethical conduct for parliamentarians, public officials and other persons by consolidating laws relating to the prevention of corruption and the award, monitoring and investigating of government contracts and prescribed licences and to provide for the Establishment of a single body to be known as the Integrity Commission to promote and strengthen the measures for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of acts of corruption; to repeal the *Parliament (Integrity of Members) Act* and to provide for other related matters.

[]

BE IT ENACTED by The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Representatives of Jamaica, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

PART I. *Preliminary*

1. This Act may be cited as the Integrity Commission Act, 2014, and shall come into operation on a day to be appointed by the Minister by notice published in the *Gazette*.

Short title and commencement.

Interpretation.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

“act of corruption” means an act which constitutes—

- (a) an offence under the *Corruption (Prevention) Act*;
or
- (b) an offence relating to corruption under any other enactment;

“appointed day” means the day on which this Act comes into operation;

“assets and liabilities” includes, as assets, any property whether in or outside of Jamaica, and, as liabilities, any obligation to pay money in or outside of Jamaica;

“Chairman” means the Chairman of the Commission appointed under section 11;

“child” means a person under the age of eighteen years;

“Commission” means the Integrity Commission established under Part II;

“Commissioner” means a member of the Commission appointed under section 8;

“Committee” means the Integrity Commission Oversight Committee established under the Standing Orders of the House of Representatives of Jamaica, 1964;

“complainant” means a person who makes a complaint under Part IV;

“contractor” means any person, firm or entity with whom a public body enters into an agreement for the carrying out of any building or other works or for the supply of any goods or services and includes a person who carries out such works or supplies such goods or services for or on behalf of any public body;

“Director” means the Director of a Division;

“Division” means a Division of the Commission;

“document” means, in addition to a document in writing, anything in which information of any description is recorded;

“functions” includes powers and duties;

“government contract” means an agreement entered into by a public body for the carrying out of building or other works or for the supply of goods or services and includes any licence, permit or other concession or authority issued by a public body;

“investigation” means any inquiry, hearing or investigation conducted by the Commission pursuant to any enactment;

“judicial office” means any of the following offices—

- (a) Chief Justice;
- (b) President of the Court of Appeal;
- (c) Judge of the Court of Appeal;
- (d) Registrar of the Court of Appeal;
- (e) Judge of the Supreme Court;
- (f) Master of the Supreme Court;
- (g) Registrar of the Supreme Court;
- (h) Resident Magistrate;

“parliamentarian” means a member of the House of Representatives or a member of the Senate;

“prescribed licence” means any licence, certificate, quota, permit or warrant issued or granted pursuant to any enactment by a public body or an officer thereof;

“property” means assets of every kind, whether corporeal or incorporeal, movable or immovable, tangible or intangible, and legal documents or instruments evidencing title to or interest in such assets;

“public body” means—

- (a) a Ministry, department or agency of Government;
- (b) the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation or a Parish Council;
- (c) a Municipal Council established under the *Municipalities Act*;
- (d) a statutory body or authority;
- (e) an entity the governing body of which is appointed by a Minister;
- (f) a company registered under the *Companies Act*, being a company in which the Government or an agency of Government holds at least fifty percent of the voting shares of the company;

“public function” means any activity performed a single time or continually, whether or not payment is received therefor, which is carried out by—

- (a) a person for, or on behalf of, or under the direction of, a public body; or
- (b) a parliamentarian, or a holder of a judicial office, in that capacity;

“public official” means—

- (a) any person holding an executive or an administrative or a judicial office, whether appointed or elected, whether permanent or temporary, or whether paid or unpaid;

- (b) any other person who is employed to a public body or performs a public function; and
- (c) any member of the Security Forces;

“Security Forces” means—

- (a) the Jamaica Constabulary Force;
- (b) the Jamaica Defence Force;
- (c) the Island Special Constabulary Force; and
- (d) the Rural Police;

“single man” or “single woman,” used with reference to the definition of “spouse,” includes a widow or widower, as the case may be, or a divorcee;

“spouse” includes—

- (a) in relation to a single man, a single woman who, for a period of not less than five years, has cohabited with the single man as if she were in law his wife; and
- (b) in relation to a single woman, a single man who, for a period of not less than five years, has cohabited with the single woman as if he were in law her husband;

“statutory declaration” or “declaration” means a statutory declaration submitted under Part V.

3. The principal objects of this Act are to—

Principal
objects of Act.

- (a) further encourage and promote propriety and integrity among persons exercising public functions in Jamaica;
- (b) promote and strengthen measures for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of acts of corruption;

- (c) ensure that government contracts and prescribed licences are awarded impartially, on merit and in a financially prudent manner; and
- (d) enhance public confidence that acts of corruption and impropriety committed by persons exercising public functions will be appropriately investigated and dealt with in a manner which achieves transparency, accountability and fairness.

Remedy under other provision of law unaffected.

4.—(1) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as limiting or affecting any remedy or right of appeal, objection or procedure given to any person by any other enactment.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall prevent a member of the Jamaica Constabulary Force from commencing or continuing a police investigation into any complaint, information, notification or other matter.

(3) If, either before or after the commencement of a police investigation, the Commissioner of Police forms a view that the complaint, information or notification should be investigated by the Commission, the Commissioner of Police may request the Commission to do so.

PART II. *Integrity Commission Establishment*

Establishment of Commission.

5.—(1) There is hereby established, for the purposes of this Act, a Commission of Parliament to be known as the Integrity Commission.

(2) The Commission shall be constituted in the manner provided for in section 8.

Functions of the Commission generally.

6.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the functions of the Commission shall be to—

- (a) investigate alleged or suspected acts of corruption and instances of non-compliance with the provisions of this Act;

- (b) prosecute acts of corruption and offences committed under this Act;
- (c) take necessary and effective measures for the prevention and detection of corruption within public bodies;
- (d) examine the practices and procedures of public bodies and make recommendations, in relation to the revision of those practices and procedures, which in the opinion of the Commission may reduce the likelihood or the occurrence of acts of corruption;
- (e) receive complaints in relation to alleged or suspected acts of corruption and non-compliance with the provisions of this Act;
- (f) monitor and where necessary investigate the award and implementation of government contracts and prescribed licences;
- (g) prepare codes of conduct and other advisory material and guide public bodies in respect of matters contained therein;
- (h) monitor current legislative and administrative practices in the fight against corruption;
- (i) advise the Minister on the adoption of international best practices relating to the prevention of corruption;
- (j) co-ordinate the implementation of an anti-corruption strategy;
- (k) collaborate or co-operate with other persons or bodies, whether in Jamaica or outside of Jamaica, duly authorized to prevent, combat and investigate acts of corruption, so as to implement an integrated approach to the eradication of corruption;

- (l) advise the Minister on such legislative reform as the Commission considers necessary to reduce the likelihood or the occurrence of acts of corruption;
- (m) adopt and strengthen mechanisms for educating the public in matters relating to corruption;
- (n) deal with any matter referred to it by the Committee; and
- (o) carry out such other functions as may be assigned to it under this Act or any other enactment.

(2) In the exercise of its powers and performance of its functions under this Act, the Commission—

- (a) shall not be subject to the direction or control of any other person or authority other than the Court by way of judicial review;
- (b) shall act independently, impartially, fairly and in the public interest; and
- (c) shall have the power to do all such things as it considers necessary or expedient for the purpose of carrying out its functions.

Co-operation
with other
bodies.

7.—(1) The Commission may, in the performance of its functions, work in co-operation with any person or body as it may deem appropriate.

(2) Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary under this Act or any other law, the Commission may disclose, to a competent authority, any information or document to assist the competent authority in the detection, investigation and prosecution of offences relating to—

- (a) acts of corruption;
- (b) financial crimes; or
- (c) revenue collection.

(3) The Court may, on an application made by the Commission without notice, order any person or body to provide to the Commission any information or document which the Court deems necessary to assist the Commission in the carrying out of its functions under this Act.

(4) Subject to subsection (7), every person or body against whom an order is made pursuant to subsection (3) shall provide such information or produce such documents which may be in the possession of such person or body or which they may lawfully procure.

(5) Information or documents provided under this section shall be in such form and manner as the Commission may direct.

(6) Subject to subsection (7), no obligation as to secrecy or other restriction upon the disclosure of information, imposed by any law or otherwise, shall prevent a person or body from disclosing any information or producing any document to the Commission in accordance with this section.

(7) Nothing in this section shall require a person or body to provide information or produce any document which a person would be entitled to refuse to provide on the grounds of legal professional privilege.

(8) For the purposes of this section—

“competent authority” means—

- (a) Tax Administration Jamaica;
- (b) the Financial Investigations Division;
- (c) the Jamaica Constabulary Force; or
- (d) a person designated as such for the purposes of this Act by the Minister, by order, subject to affirmative resolution;

“Court” means the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica;

“financial crime” has the meaning assigned to it under the *Financial Investigations Division Act*;

“revenue” has the meaning assigned to it under the *Revenue Administration Act*.

Commission

Appointment
of
Commissioners.

8.—(1) Pursuant to section 5, the Commission shall consist of the following persons appointed as Commissioners—

- (a) the Auditor-General;
- (b) four other persons (hereinafter referred to as “appointed Commissioners”) appointed by the Governor-General, by instrument in writing, after consultation with the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition, and on the approval of Parliament in the manner provided in subsection (2), from the following categories of persons—
 - (i) retired Judges of Appeal or retired Judges of the Supreme Court, from which two persons shall be appointed;
 - (ii) senior retired public officials with knowledge and expertise in the area of finance, accounting or public administration; or
 - (iii) persons who represent civil society groups that appear to be well established.

(2) The instrument of appointment for approval by Parliament of an appointed Commissioner shall be laid before each House of Parliament for a period not exceeding twenty-one days after which time the appointment shall take effect, except where, before the expiration of that period in either House, a resolution has been carried by a two-thirds majority of the members of that House objecting to the appointment.

(3) A person shall be eligible to be an appointed Commissioner if he is a person of integrity, capable of exercising competence, diligence,

sound judgment and impartiality in fulfilling his functions pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

(4) The Commission shall—

- (a) subject to section 32(3), be ultimately responsible and accountable to Parliament for all matters relating to the functions of the Commission; and
- (b) monitor and report to Parliament on the operation and effectiveness of the provisions of this Act.

9. A person shall not become, or continue to be, a member of the Commission if the person—

Disqualification from membership of the Commission.

- (a) is suffering from a mental disorder within the meaning of the *Mental Health Act*, becomes of unsound mind or becomes permanently unable to perform his functions by reason of ill-health;
- (b) is an undischarged bankrupt; or
- (c) has at any time been convicted of an offence involving dishonesty or moral turpitude.

10. An appointed Commissioner shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, hold office for a period not exceeding seven years and shall be eligible for re-appointment.

Tenure of office.

11. The Governor-General shall appoint a Chairman of the Commission, who shall be a person appointed from among the category of persons stated in section 8 (1)(b)(i).

Appointment of Chairman.

12. If any Commissioner is absent or unable to act, the Governor-General may appoint any person to act in the place of the Commissioner, so however that, such appointment shall be made in the same manner and from among any of the categories of persons as would be required in the case of an appointment made under section 8(1).

Acting Appointments.

13.—(1) An appointed Commissioner, other than the Chairman, may at any time resign his office by instrument in writing addressed to the Governor-General and transmitted through the Chairman, and

Resignation.

from the date of receipt by the Governor-General of such instrument, that person shall cease to be a Commissioner.

(2) The Chairman may at any time resign his office by instrument in writing addressed to the Governor-General and such resignation shall take effect as from the date of receipt by the Governor-General of that instrument.

Vacancy in membership.

14.—(1) A vacancy in the membership of the Commission shall occur—

- (a) on the death, resignation or termination of the appointment of an appointed Commissioner;
- (b) on the absence of an appointed Commissioner from three consecutive meetings of the Commission, unless the absence therefrom is approved by the Governor-General after consultation with the Chairman; or
- (c) on the expiration of the term specified in the instrument of appointment of the appointed Commissioner.

(2) If any vacancy occurs in the membership of the appointed Commissioners, such vacancy shall be filled by the appointment of another appointed member, so, however, that, such appointment shall be made in the same manner and from any of the categories of persons as would be required in the case of the original appointment.

Termination of appointment of appointed Commissioner.

15.—(1) The Governor-General may, in accordance with the provisions of this section, terminate the appointment of an appointed Commissioner for the inability of the appointed Commissioner to discharge the functions of his office, whether arising from infirmity of body or mind or any other cause, or for misbehaviour.

(2) If each House of Parliament by resolution decides that the question of termination of the appointment of an appointed Commissioner ought to be investigated, then—

- (a) the Governor-General, acting after consultation with the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition, shall

appoint a tribunal which shall consist of a chairman and not less than two other members, from among persons who hold or have held office as a judge of a court having unlimited jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters in the Commonwealth; and

- (b) the tribunal shall enquire into the matter and report on the facts thereof to the Governor-General and advise the Governor-General as to whether the appointment of the appointed Commissioner ought to be terminated for inability as aforesaid or for misbehaviour.

(3) The provisions of sections 8 to 16 of the *Commissions of Enquiry Act* shall apply *mutatis mutandis* in relation to a tribunal appointed under subsection (2) (a) or, as the context may require, to the members thereof, as they apply in relation to commissions or commissioners appointed under that Act.

(4) Where the question of termination of the appointment of an appointed Commissioner has been referred to a tribunal appointed under subsection (2) and the tribunal, has advised the Governor-General that the appointment ought to be terminated, the Governor-General shall, by instrument in writing, terminate the appointment of the appointed Commissioner.

(5) Where the question of terminating the appointment of an appointed Commissioner has been referred to a tribunal under subsection (2), the Governor-General, acting after consultation with the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition, may suspend the appointed Commissioner from performing any function relating to the Commission, and any such suspension may at any time be revoked by the Governor-General and shall cease to have effect if the tribunal advises the Governor-General that the appointment ought not to be terminated.

16. The names of all members of the Commission as first constituted, and every change thereof, shall be published in the *Gazette*.

Gazetting of membership.

Proceedings
of meetings of
the
Commission.

17.—(1) Meetings of the Commission shall be held at the time and place as the majority of the Commissioners shall decide.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the Chairman shall call a meeting if requested, in writing, to do so by at least three Commissioners.

(3) The Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Commission at which he is present.

(4) If the Chairman is absent from a meeting of the Commission, the appointed Commissioners shall select a Commissioner present at the meeting to preside.

(5) A quorum of the Commission shall be three.

(6) All decisions of the Commission shall be decided by a majority of Commissioners voting thereon and in the event of an equality of votes, the Chairman or in his absence, the person presiding, shall have a casting vote.

(7) Minutes in proper form of each meeting of the Commission shall be kept.

(8) The validity of the proceedings of the Commission shall not be affected by any vacancy amongst the members thereof or by any defect in the appointment of any Commissioner.

Protection of
the Com-
missioners.

18. No Commissioner shall be personally liable for any act or default of the Commission done or omitted to be done in good faith in the course of the operations of the Commission.

Funds of
Commission.

19. The funds of the Commission shall consist of such funds as may be appropriated to the Commission by Parliament.

Accounts and
audit of the
Commission.

20.—(1) The Commission shall keep proper accounts of its receipts, payments, assets and liabilities, and such accounts shall be audited annually by an auditor appointed in each year by the Commission with the approval of the Minister and a statement of accounts so audited shall form part of the annual report submitted pursuant to section 34.

(2) The Chairman shall, at such time within each year as the Minister may direct—

- (a) submit to the Minister a statement of the accounts of the Commission in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1);
- (b) submit to the Minister for approval the estimates of revenue and expenditure for the financial year commencing on the 1st day of April next following.

(3) In this section, “Minister” means the Minister responsible for finance.

21.—(1) The Seal of the Commission shall be such device as the Commission shall determine and shall be kept in the custody of the Director of Administration and shall be affixed to instruments pursuant to a resolution of the Commission.

Seal and execution of documents.

(2) The Seal of the Commission shall be authenticated by the signature of the Chairman and one other Commissioner.

22. There shall be paid from the funds of the Commission to the Chairman and other Commissioners, such remuneration, whether by way of honorarium, salary or fees, and such allowances as may be approved by resolution of the House of Representatives and the Senate respectively.

Remuneration of Commissioners.

23. The office of Chairman or appointed Commissioner shall not be a public office for the purposes of Chapter V of the *Constitution of Jamaica*.

Office of Chairman or appointed Commissioner not public office.

24. Where, pursuant to the provisions of this Act, the Governor-General is required to act after consultation with the Leader of the Opposition and—

Provisions applicable where there is no Leader of the Opposition.

- (a) there is no person holding the office of Leader of the Opposition; or

- (b) the holder of that office is unwilling, or by reason of his illness or absence from Jamaica, unable to perform his functions in that regard,

those provisions shall be construed as if the reference to the Leader of the Opposition were a reference to such person as the Governor-General, in his discretion, considers appropriate.

Committees of the Commission.

25.—(1) The Commission may establish committees of the Commission in order to assist the Commission in effectively and efficiently performing its functions.

(2) The Commission shall decide the terms of reference of a committee established under subsection (1).

Commission to regulate its own procedure.

26. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Commission shall regulate its own procedure.

Delegation of powers by the Commission.

27.—(1) The Commission may delegate any of its functions under this Act, other than the power to delegate, to a Director or other member of staff of the Commission.

(2) Every delegation under subsection (1) is revocable by the Commission and the delegation of a function shall not preclude the performance of that function by the Commission.

PART III. *Establishment of Divisions*

Establishment of Divisions and appointment etc., of Directors.

28.—(1) The Commission shall carry out its functions through the following Divisions, namely—

- (a) the Administration Division; which shall be headed by the Director of Administration;
- (b) the Investigation Division; which shall be headed by the Director of Investigation;
- (c) the Corruption Prosecution Division; which shall be headed by the Director of Corruption Prosecution; and
- (d) such other Divisions as the Commission may deem necessary to assist it in the carrying out of its functions, each of which

shall be headed by a Director in relation to the functions of the Division.

(2) Each Director shall, in relation to the Division which he heads, be responsible for the management of that Division.

(3) Subject to section 32(3), the performance of the functions of the Director of each Division shall be subject to the specific or general direction of the Commission.

(4) The Director of each Division established pursuant to subsection (1)(a), (b) and (c) shall be appointed by the Governor-General, acting on the recommendation of the Commission, and such appointment shall be subject to parliamentary approval in the same manner as provided in section 8(2) in relation to the appointment of an appointed Commissioner.

(5) The Director of a Division to be established under subsection (1) (d), shall be appointed by the Governor-General acting on the recommendation of the Commission.

(6) The Governor-General may, acting on the recommendation of the Commission, terminate the appointment of a Director for the inability of the Director to discharge the functions of his office, whether arising from infirmity of the mind or any other cause, or for misbehaviour.

(7) Subject to the provisions of this Act, a Director shall hold office for a period of five years and may be eligible for re-appointment.

(8) The provisions of the Sixth Schedule shall have effect with respect to the pension and other benefits to be paid to or in respect of a person who has held office as Director.

Sixth
Schedule.

Functions of Directors

29. The same person shall not perform the functions of investigation or prosecution under this Act.

Functions of
prosecution
and investi-
gation to be
performed
separately.

Functions of
Director of
Administration.

30. The Director of Administration shall—

- (a) manage the overall day to day affairs of the Commission;
- (b) receive, keep on record and examine all statutory declarations filed with the Commission;
- (c) make such enquiries as he considers necessary in order to certify or determine the accuracy of a statutory declaration;
- (d) receive any complaint or information or notification in relation to any or all of the following matters—
 - (i) any allegation which involves or may involve an act of corruption;
 - (ii) any allegation regarding impropriety or irregularity with respect to the award, implementation or termination of a government contract or the grant, issue, suspension or revocation of a prescribed licence;
 - (iii) any allegation in respect of non-compliance with any of the provisions of this Act;
- (e) refer to the appropriate Director, any complaint or information or notification received under paragraph (d), or any other matter which he considers appropriate for action; or
- (f) perform such other functions as may be assigned to him by or under this Act or any other enactment.

Functions of
Director of
Investigation.

31. The Director of Investigation shall—

- (a) without prejudice to the provisions of any other enactment, and subject to any general or specific direction of the Commission, investigate, in the manner specified by or under this Act, any allegation that involves or may involve an act of corruption or any allegation relating to non-compliance with the provisions of this Act, on the basis of any complaint,

information or notification referred to him by the decision of the Commission or by the Director of Administration;

- (b) subject to section 50 (2), monitor and where necessary, investigate, in the manner specified by or under this Act, the award, implementation or termination of any government contract, and the grant, issue, variation, suspension or revocation of any prescribed licence, with a view to ensuring that—
 - (i) in the case of a government contract, it is awarded impartially, on merit and in a financially prudent manner and in circumstances which do not involve impropriety or irregularity, and that the implementation or termination of the contract conforms to the terms thereof, without prejudice to the functions of any public body in relation to the contract; and
 - (ii) in the case of a prescribed licence, the circumstances of such grant, issue, variation, suspension or revocation do not involve impropriety or irregularity, and where appropriate, that the licence is used in accordance with the terms and conditions thereof;
- (c) subject to the specific or general direction of the Commission, investigate, in the manner specified by or under this Act, any matter that may involve an act of corruption or non-compliance with the provisions of this Act;
- (d) perform such other investigative functions as may be assigned to him by or under this Act or any other enactment.

Functions of
the Director of
Corruption
Prosecution.

32.—(1) The Director of Corruption Prosecution shall—

- (a) subject to the powers conferred on the Director of Public Prosecutions by section 94 of the Constitution of Jamaica, institute, undertake and have the conduct of prosecutions in respect of acts of corruption and offences committed under this Act;
- (b) provide legal advice to the Commission on matters concerning acts of corruption and offences committed under this Act;
- (c) conduct such proceedings as may be necessary towards the seizure, restraint, forfeiture or recovery of any property relating to acts of corruption, in collaboration with the Asset Recovery Agency established under the *Proceeds of Crime Act*; or
- (d) perform such other prosecutorial functions relating to acts of corruption as may, from time to time, be assigned to him by this Act or any other enactment.

(2) The Director of Corruption Prosecution shall conduct all criminal proceedings, in relation to this Act or any other enactment, in accordance with any prosecutorial code of practice that may be implemented by the Director of Public Prosecutions from time to time.

(3) For the avoidance of doubt, except as provided in subsection (1)(a), the Director of Corruption Prosecution shall not be subject to the direction or control of any person or body in relation to the conduct of his prosecutorial functions under this Act or any other enactment.

Staff

Staff.

33.—(1) The Commission may appoint and employ for the purposes of this Act, at such remuneration and on such terms and conditions as may be approved by the committee constituted under subsection (2), such staff as may be considered necessary to assist it in the proper performance of its functions under this Act.

(2) The committee referred to in subsection (1) shall consist of—

- (a) the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as Chairman;
- (b) the President of the Senate;
- (c) the person designated by the Prime Minister as Leader of Government Business in the House of Representatives;
- (d) the person designated by the Leader of the Opposition as Leader of Opposition Business in the House of Representatives;
- (e) the person designated by the Prime Minister as Leader of Government Business in the Senate;
- (f) the person designated by the Leader of Opposition as Leader of Opposition Business in the Senate; and
- (g) the Minister responsible for finance.

Reports

34.—(1) The Commission may at any time be required by either House of Parliament to submit thereto for tabling a report in respect of any matter under investigation by the Commission.

Reports of
Commission.

(2) The Commission shall, not later than three months after the end of each financial year, or within such longer period as the Parliament may approve, submit to Parliament an annual report relating generally to the execution of the functions of the Commission during the preceding financial year, which shall contain the information set out in the Second Schedule.

Second
Schedule.

(3) The Commission may at any time submit a report relating to any particular matter which, in the opinion of the Commission, requires the special attention of the Parliament.

(4) Any report submitted by the Commission to Parliament shall exclude such matters that may, if included, prejudice proceedings in relation to any matter referred therein.

PART IV. *Complaints*

Making of
complaint.

35.—(1) Any person may orally or in writing, make a complaint, give information on, or notify the Commission about, a matter which involves or may involve, an act of corruption or non-compliance with the provisions of this Act.

(2) A complaint, information or notification under subsection (1) may be made to the Director of Administration.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), subsection (1) does not limit to whom a complaint can be made about any matter referred to therein.

(4) A person who, whether orally or in writing, makes a complaint, gives information, or notifies the Commission about any matter knowing it to be false or misleading or being reckless as to whether it is false or misleading, commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction in a Resident Magistrate's Court to a fine not exceeding one million dollars or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year.

Complaint,
etc., to be
recorded and
submitted to
the appro-
priate Division
for further and
necessary
action.

36.—(1) On receipt of a complaint, information or notification under section 35(1), the Director of Administration shall—

- (a) record it or cause it to be recorded;
- (b) supply to the person or cause to be supplied to the person a copy of the record made of that complaint, information or notification; and
- (c) subject to subsection (3), submit the complaint to the appropriate Director for further and necessary action.

(2) A copy of a complaint, information or notification may be in a form which keeps anonymous the identity of the complainant or any other person.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (1) (c), the Director of Administration shall, where he is required to do so by the Commission, or may, in circumstances which he may deem necessary, refer to the Commission any complaint, information or notification received pursuant

to section 35, prior to submission of such complaint, information or notification to the appropriate Director.

PART V. Statutory Declaration

37.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, every person who, on or after the appointed day, is a parliamentarian or public official, shall submit to the Director of Administration, a statutory declaration of his assets and liabilities and his income in the form set out in the Third Schedule.

Duty of parliamentarian and public official to submit statutory declaration. Third Schedule.

(2) Subsection (1) shall not apply to a public official who is in receipt of total annual emoluments of less than three million five hundred thousand dollars or such other amount as may be prescribed by the Minister, subject to negative resolution of the House of Representatives.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), regulations made pursuant to this Act may contain provisions requiring public officials who occupy posts as are prescribed, to submit a declaration pursuant to subsection (1).

38. —(1) A statutory declaration shall include such particulars as are known to the declarant of the income, assets and liabilities of the spouse and children, where applicable, of the declarant.

Contents of declaration.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), where—

- (a) the spouse was living separately and apart from the declarant during the period in relation to which the declaration is made; or
- (b) a child of the declarant has attained the age of eighteen years, or is married and under the age of eighteen years and was living separately and apart from the declarant at any time during the period in relation to which the declaration is made,

the particulars required to be submitted under subsection (1) shall be limited to assets held by the spouse or child in trust for, or as agent of, the declarant.

Time for
making and
submission of
statutory
declaration.

39.—(1) Subject to subsection (2), a statutory declaration required to be submitted pursuant to this Part shall be made—

(a) in the case of a person elected or appointed as a parliamentarian, as at the date of such election or appointment, and thereafter—

(i) where the election or appointment was at any time after the 30th day of June in any year, as at the 31st day of December in the year next following, and thereafter as at the 31st day of December in each year during any part of which he remains a parliamentarian; or

(ii) in any case where the election or appointment is at any time in a calendar year other than that referred to in paragraph (i), as at the 31st day of December in that year and thereafter as at the 31st day of December in each year during any part of which he remains a parliamentarian;

(iii) as at the end of twelve months from the date on which he ceases to be a parliamentarian;

(b) in the case of—

(i) a person who on the appointed day is a public official to whom section 37 applies, as at the date of appointment of the person as a public official; or

(ii) a public official whose emoluments become equivalent to, or in excess of the amount prescribed pursuant to section 37(2), as at the date on which the emoluments are so adjusted,

and thereafter as at the 31st day of December in each year during any part of which he remains a public official, or at such intervals as the Commission may direct by notice published in the *Gazette*.

(2) The Commission, acting upon the recommendation of the Director of Administration, may—

- (a) at any time, in writing, require any public official or parliamentarian to submit a statutory declaration to the Commission;
- (b) by notice published in the *Gazette*, require such categories of public officials as are specified in the notice, to submit a statutory declaration within the period so specified.

(3) Where a person ceases to be a public official, including a public official referred to in section 37(3), he shall make a statutory declaration as at the end of twelve months from the date on which he so ceases.

(4) A statutory declaration required to be made as at a particular date shall be submitted to the Director of Administration on or before the last day of the third calendar month following that date.

(5) A statutory declaration submitted pursuant to section 37 may, if the declarant so desires, be accompanied by a statement of affairs certified by a registered public accountant, within the meaning of the *Public Accountancy Act*.

40.—(1) The Director of Administration shall examine, or cause to be examined, every statutory declaration that is submitted, in order to ensure that it complies with the requirements of this Act.

Request for further particulars and referral of matter to Commission.

(2) Where, upon examination of a statutory declaration, the Director of Administration is of the opinion that further information is required in respect of the statutory declaration, he may, by notice in writing, request the declarant to submit such other information at such time as may be specified in the notice, and the declarant shall submit such information within the specified period.

(3) Where, upon examination of a statutory declaration, the Director of Administration—

- (a) is satisfied that the statutory declaration has been duly completed, he shall issue to the public official or

parliamentarian, as the case may be, confirmation thereof in writing; or

- (b) is of the opinion that an investigation in relation to the statutory declaration is necessary for the purposes of this Act, he shall refer the matter to the Commission for further and necessary action.

Offences in relation to statutory declarations and punishment without prosecution of offence in connection with directions.

41.—(1) A person who—

- (a) fails, without reasonable cause, to submit a statutory declaration which he is required to submit in accordance with the provisions of this Part;
- (b) fails, without reasonable cause, to provide any information as the Director of Administration may require in accordance with the provisions of this Act; or
- (c) fails, without reasonable cause, to attend an inquiry being conducted by the Director of Investigation that he is required to attend in accordance with the provisions of this Act,

commits an offence, and is liable on summary conviction in a Resident Magistrate's Court to a fine not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

(2) A person who—

- (a) knowingly makes a false statement in a statutory declaration;
- (b) knowingly gives false information at an inquiry being conducted by the Director of Investigation in accordance with the provisions of this Part,

commits an offence, and is liable on summary conviction in a Resident Magistrate's Court to a fine not exceeding two million dollars, or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding two years or to both such fine and imprisonment.

(3) The Director of Administration may, with the approval of the Director of Corruption Prosecution, serve upon to a person referred to in subsection (1) (a) (failure without reasonable cause to submit a statutory declaration) who appears to the Director of Corruption Prosecution to have committed an offence under that subsection, a notice in writing in the prescribed form offering that person the opportunity to discharge any liability to conviction of that offence by payment of a fixed penalty in the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

(4) A person referred to in subsection (3) shall not be liable to be convicted of the offence if the fixed penalty is paid in accordance with this section and the requirement in respect of which the offence is committed is complied with before the expiration of the twenty-one days following the date of service of the notice referred to in subsection (3) or such longer period (if any) as may be specified in the notice.

(5) Where a person is served with a notice under this section in respect of an offence pursuant to subsection (1) (a), criminal proceedings shall not be taken against any person for that offence until the end of the twenty-one days following the date of service of the notice as may be specified therein.

(6) Payment of a fixed penalty under this section shall be made to the Collector of Taxes specified pursuant to subsection (7); and in any criminal proceedings, a certificate that payment of the fixed penalty was or was not made to the Collector of Taxes by the date specified in the certificate shall, if the certificate purports to be signed by the Collector of Taxes, be admissible as evidence of the facts stated therein.

(7) A notice under subsection (3) shall—

- (a) specify the offence alleged;
- (b) give such particulars of the alleged offence as are necessary for giving reasonable information;

(c) state—

- (i) the period (whether twenty-one days or a longer period) during which, by virtue of subsection (5), criminal proceedings will not be taken for the offence; and
- (ii) the amount of the fixed penalty and the Collector of Taxes to whom, and the address at which, it may be paid.

(8) In any proceedings for an offence under subsection (1)(a), no reference shall be made after the conviction of the accused to the giving of any notice under this section or to the payment or non-payment of a fixed penalty thereunder unless in the course of the proceedings or in some document which is before the court in connection with the proceedings, reference has been made by or on behalf of the accused to the giving of such a notice or, as the case may be, to such payment or non-payment.

(9) The Minister may, by order, make provision as to any matter incidental to the operation of this section, and in particular, any such order may prescribe—

- (a) the form of notice under subsection (3), and the Collector of Taxes to whom a fixed penalty is payable;
- (b) the nature of the information to be submitted to the Collector of Taxes along with any payment;
- (c) the arrangements for the Collector of Taxes to submit to the Commission, information with regard to any payment pursuant to a notice under this section.

Expenses incurred in preparation of statutory declaration etc., tax deductible.

42. For the purposes of section 13 of the *Income Tax Act*, any disbursement made and expenses incurred in a year of assessment by a parliamentarian or public official in connection with the preparation of a statutory declaration or other document required to be submitted by him for the purposes of this Act, shall be deemed to be made or incurred by him wholly and exclusively in acquiring his income for that year of assessment.

PART VI. *Powers and Procedures in Respect of
Investigations Generally*

43.—(1) For the purposes of an investigation under this Act, the Director of Investigation shall, subject to the specific or general direction of the Commission—

Powers of the Director of Investigation generally in relation to investigations.

- (a) have the power to summon witnesses, compel the production of documents or any other information, and do all such things which are necessary for the purposes of conducting an investigation under this Act; and
- (b) have such power, authority and privileges as are given to authorized persons under Part VIC of the *Revenue Administration Act*.

(2) A person who is under investigation or any witness summoned to appear before the Director of Investigation may be represented by an attorney-at-law.

44.—(1) Pursuant to section 36, the Director of Administration may refer any complaint, notification or information (hereinafter referred to as a matter) to the Director of Investigation for further and necessary action.

Referral of matter to Director of Investigation.

(2) The Commission, acting on its own initiative, may refer any matter to the Director of Investigation to be investigated.

(3) Pursuant to subsections (1) and (2), a matter may be referred to the Director of Investigation even though no particular parliamentarian or public official has been implicated.

45.—(1) The Director of Investigation, shall upon receipt of a matter pursuant to section 44, examine the matter in order to determine whether or not an investigation in relation to the matter is warranted.

Consideration of matter.

(2) The Director of Investigation may, in determining whether to investigate a matter that has been referred to him, consider—

- (a) the seriousness of the conduct to which the matter relates;

- (b) whether or not the matter is frivolous or vexatious;
- (c) whether or not the conduct to which the matter relates is or has been the subject of an investigation or other action by any other authority under any other enactment.

(3) The Director of Investigation may, for the purposes of performing the functions under this section—

- (a) make such preliminary inquiries as he considers necessary; and
- (b) consult with any other public body.

Power to
require atten-
dance before
Director of
Investigation.

46.—(1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (5), and section 48, the Director of Investigation may, by notice in writing, require a person who is the subject matter of an investigation or any other person who in the opinion of the Director of Investigation, is able to give assistance in relation to the investigation of a matter to—

- (a) submit such information and produce any document or thing in connection with such matter which may be in the possession or under the control of the person;
- (b) attend on the Commission, at such time as may be specified in the notice, to be heard by the Director of Investigation on any matter relating to the investigation.

(2) The Director of Investigation may summon before him and examine on oath—

- (a) a person who has made a complaint, given information or a notification about a matter before the Commission; or
- (b) any public official, parliamentarian or other person who in the opinion of the Director of Investigation is able to provide information relating to the investigation,

and the examination shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of section 4 of the *Perjury Act*.

(3) For the purposes of an investigation, the Director of Investigation shall have the same powers as a Commissioner pursuant to the provisions of the *Commissions of Enquiry Act* in respect of the attendance and examination of witnesses and the production of documents, and the provisions of sections 11B, 11C, 11D, 11E, 11F, 11G, 11H, 11I, 11J, 11K and 11L of that Act shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, in relation thereto:

Provided that no prosecution for an offence as stated herein shall be commenced, except by the direction of the Director of Corruption Prosecution.

(4) Subject to the provisions of this Act, any obligation to maintain secrecy or any restriction on the disclosure of information or the production of any document or thing, imposed on any person—

- (a) by or under the *Official Secrets Act, 1911 to 1939* of the United Kingdom in its application to Jamaica; or
- (b) by any other law (including a rule of law),

shall not apply in relation to the disclosure of information or the production of any document or thing by that person to the Director of Investigation for the purpose of an investigation; and accordingly, no person shall be liable to prosecution for an offence under the *Official Secrets Act, 1911 to 1939*, by reason only of his compliance with a requirement of the Director of Investigation under this Act.

(5) No person shall, for the purpose of an investigation, be compelled to give any evidence or produce documents which he could not be compelled to give or produce in proceedings in any court of law.

(6) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to remove the right of a person against self incrimination.

47.—(1) Pursuant to section 46 (2), any summons to attend, to give evidence or to produce any document or information before the Director of Investigation shall be served on the person required to

Issue of
summons.

attend or to produce the document and shall be issued under the hand of the Director of Investigation, subject to the specific or general direction of the Commission.

Fifth
Schedule.

(2) A summons under this section shall be as set out in the Fifth Schedule and shall be served on the person mentioned therein either by delivering to him a copy thereof or by substituted service as may be prescribed.

Duty and
privileges of
witness.

48.—(1) Subject to subsection (2), a person summoned to attend and give evidence or to produce any document or information before the Commission shall be entitled, on attending, to be paid his expenses, including travelling expenses, at the rates prescribed by the *Witnesses' Expenses Act* for witnesses who are entitled to have their expenses paid from public funds.

(2) The Commission may disallow the payment in whole or any part of such expenses in any case, if it thinks fit.

*Conduct of Investigation in Relation to Government
Contracts and Prescribed Licences*

Director of
Investigation
to be advised
of matters
relating to
government
contracts and
prescribed
licences.

49. Pursuant to the provisions of this Act in respect of the discharge of the functions of the Commission in relation to government contracts and prescribed licences, the Director of Investigation shall, on behalf of the Commission—

- (a) be entitled—
- (i) to be advised of the award and where applicable, the variation and termination of any government contract by the public body responsible for such contract;
 - (ii) subject to section 51, to have access to all books, records, documents, stores or other property belonging to the Government whether in the possession of any officer of a public body or a contractor or any other person;
 - (iii) to have access to any premises or location where work on a government contract has been, is being or is to be carried out;

- (iv) to have access to all books, records, documents or other property used in connection with the grant, issue, suspension or revocation of any prescribed licence, whether in the possession of any public officer or any other person;
 - (v) to have access to any premises or location where the Director of Investigation has reason to believe that any such books, records, documents or other property as are referred to in subparagraph (iv) or any property which is the subject of a prescribed licence, may be found;
 - (vi) to enter any premises occupied by any person, in order to make such enquiries or to inspect such books, records, documents or other property as the Commission considers necessary to any matter being investigated by the Director of Investigation;
 - (vii) without prejudice to the provisions of sections 46 and 51, to retain any such books, documents, records or other property referred to in subparagraph (vi); and
- (b) have the power to require any public body or public official, as the case may be, to submit in such manner and at such times as may be specified by him, information with regard to the award or termination of any contract and the grant, issue, suspension or revocation of any prescribed licence, and such other information in relation thereto as he considers desirable.

50.—(1) Subject to subsection (2) and the specific or general direction of the Commission, the Director of Investigation may, in

Investigation
of government
contracts and
prescribed
licences.

relation to government contracts and prescribed licences, conduct an investigation into any or all of the following matters—

- (a) in relation to government contracts—
 - (i) the registration of contractors;
 - (ii) tender procedures relating to government contracts awarded by public bodies;
 - (iii) the award or termination of any government contract;
 - (iv) the implementation of the terms of any government contract;
- (b) in relation to prescribed licences, the circumstances of the grant, issue, suspension or revocation of prescribed licences.

(2) The Director of Investigation shall not, without the **prior approval** of the Secretary to the Cabinet acting on the **direction of the Cabinet**, investigate the following matters—

- (a) any government contract or any matters concerning any such contract, entered into for the purposes of defence or for the supply of equipment to the Security Forces; or
- (b) the grant or issue of any prescribed licence for the purposes of defence or for the supply of equipment to the Security Forces,

and any report or comment thereon by the Director of Investigation shall be made only to the Cabinet.

(3) The Director of Investigation may adopt whatever **procedure he considers appropriate** to the circumstances of a particular case, and **subject to the provisions of this Act**, may obtain information from **such person and in such manner** and make such enquiry as he thinks fit.

(4) **Nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring the Director of Investigation to hold any hearing and no person shall be**

entitled as of right to comment on any allegations or to be heard by the Director of Investigation.

Restriction on disclosure

51.—(1) Where in relation to the disclosure of any information or document, the Secretary to the Cabinet acting on the direction of the Cabinet—

Restriction on disclosure of certain matters.

- (a) gives notice to the Commission that the disclosure by the Commission of any document or information specified in the notice, or any class of document or information so specified would—
- (i) involve the disclosure of the deliberations or proceedings of the Cabinet or any committee thereof, relating to matters of a secret or confidential nature and is likely to be injurious to the public interest; or
 - (ii) prejudice the relations of Jamaica with the government of any other country or with any international organization; or
 - (iii) prejudice the detection of offences,

the Commission, Directors or any other member of staff of the Commission shall not communicate to any person for any purpose any document or information specified in the notice, or document or information of a class so specified;

- (b) certifies that the giving of any information or the answering of any question or production of any document or thing would prejudice the security or defence of Jamaica, the Commission shall not further require such information or answer to be given or such document or thing to be produced.

(2) Except as provided under subsection (1), no law which authorizes or requires the refusal to answer any question or the

withholding of any information or document or thing on the ground that the answering of the question or the disclosure of the information, document or thing would be injurious to the public interest shall apply in respect of any investigation conducted by the Commission.

(3) Until the tabling in Parliament of a report under section 34, all matters under investigation by the Director of Investigation or any other person involved in such investigation shall be kept confidential and no report or public statement shall be made by the Commission or any other person in relation to the initiation or conduct of an investigation under this Act.

(4) Nothing in subsection (3) shall preclude the taking of any administrative action or the initiation and conduct of any proceedings.

Findings of Director of Investigation

Finding of
Director of
Investigation.

52.—(1) On completion of an investigation the Director of Investigation shall prepare and submit to the Commission a report of his findings and recommendations.

(2) Where during the course of an investigation, the Director of Investigation is satisfied that there are insufficient grounds for continuing an investigation he shall terminate the investigation and issue a report of his findings to the Commission.

(3) Where upon completion of an investigation, the Director of Investigation is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that—

- (a) there has been a breach of any code of conduct by a public official or a parliamentarian, the Director of Investigation shall, in his report to the Commission—
 - (i) in the case of a public official, recommend to the Commission that the matter be referred to the relevant public body for appropriate action;

- (ii) in the case of a parliamentarian, recommend to the Commission that the matter be referred to the Speaker of the House of Representatives or the President of the Senate, as the case may require, for appropriate action;
- (b) an act of corruption or an offence under this Act has been committed, the Director of Investigation shall, in his report to the Commission, recommend that the matter be referred to the Director of Corruption Prosecution who may take such action as may be deemed appropriate.

(4) Where the report to the Commission has a recommendation under subsection (3), the Commission shall submit it to Parliament for tabling, excluding such matters as the Director of Corruption Prosecution regards as likely to prejudice the prosecution of any proceedings in relation to matters referred to in the report.

(5) Where the Director of Investigation finds that the matter which gave rise to the investigation does not constitute an act of corruption or any wrong-doing, he shall recommend to the Commission that the person who was the subject matter of the investigation be publicly exonerated of culpability, in such manner as the Commission deems fit, and the Commission may do so, unless the person concerned has requested the Commission in writing not to do so.

PART VII. Privilege and Confidentiality

53.—(1) Subject to subsection (2), no proceedings shall be brought against any person in respect of any action carried out by the person in the performance of his functions under this Act. Privilege.

(2) Subsection (1) shall not apply to any proceedings on the grounds of gross negligence, malice or the use of unreasonable force.

(3) Except as specified under subsection (2), no proceedings whatsoever shall lie against the Commission or any person authorized by the Commission, for anything done, reported or said by the Commission in the performance of its functions under this Act.

(4) Anything said or information supplied or any document or thing produced by any person for the purpose or in the course of any investigation by or proceedings before the Commission under this Act, shall be absolutely privileged in the same manner as if the investigation or proceedings were proceedings in a court of law.

(5) For the purposes of the *Defamation Act*, any report made by the Commission under this Act and any fair and accurate comment thereon shall be deemed to be privileged.

Confidentiality
regarding
information.

54.—(1) Every person having an official duty under this Act, or being employed or otherwise concerned in the administration of this Act (hereinafter called a concerned person) shall regard and deal with as secret and confidential, all information, statutory declarations, government contracts, prescribed licences and all other matters relating to any matter before the Commission, except that no disclosure made by the Commission or other concerned person in the proceedings for an offence under this Act or under the *Perjury Act*, by virtue of section 17(2) of that Act, shall be deemed inconsistent with any duty imposed by this subsection.

(2) Every concerned person who is required under subsection (1) to deal with matters specified therein as secret and confidential who at any time communicates or attempts to communicate any such information, declaration, letter and other document or thing referred to in subsection (1) disclosed to him in the execution of any of the provisions of this Act to any person—

- (a) other than a person to whom he is authorized under this Act to communicate it; or
- (b) otherwise than for the purpose of this Act,

commits an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction in a Resident Magistrate's Court to a fine not exceeding one million dollars or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year.

55. A Commissioner, Director and every other member of staff of the Commission shall— Oath of secrecy.

(a) before he performs any function assigned to him under or by virtue of this Act, take and subscribe an oath in the form set out in the First Schedule, to be administered— First Schedule.

(i) in the case of a Commissioner and the Directors, by the Governor-General; and

(ii) in the case of any other member of staff, by the Director of the Division in which the person is employed; and

(b) subject to section 54, maintain, during and after his relationship with the Commission has terminated, the confidentiality of all matters relating to the Commission.

PART VIII. *Repeal and Transitional Provisions*

56.—(1) The provisions of the Acts and Standing Orders of the House of Representatives specified in the first column of the Fourth Schedule are amended in the manner respectively specified in the second column of that Schedule. Consequential amendments to Acts and Standing Orders of the House of Representatives. Fourth Schedule.

(2) The amendment to the Standing Orders of the House of Representatives specified in the Fourth Schedule shall be regarded as if it were an amendment made pursuant to Standing Order No. 87 of those Standing Orders.

57. The *Parliament (Integrity of Members) Act* is hereby repealed. Repeal.

58.—(1) This Act shall be reviewed from time to time by a committee of both Houses of Parliament appointed for that purpose. Review of Act.

(2) The first review shall be conducted within five years from the appointed day.

59. Notwithstanding the amendments to the *Corruption (Prevention) Act* and the *Contractor-General Act* (hereinafter referred to as the amended Acts) set out respectively in the Fourth Schedule and the repeal of the *Parliament (Integrity of Members)* Vesting of property.

Act (hereinafter referred to as the repealed Act), any property purchased by, belonging to or vested in the Commission for the Prevention of Corruption, the Contractor-General or the Integrity Commission respectively under the amended Acts and the repealed Act, and all interests, rights and easements in respect of the said property shall, without any conveyance, assignment or transfer, belong to and be vested in the Commission established under this Act, subject to all and any trusts and to all debts, liabilities and obligations affecting the same and to any enactment regulating the management, maintenance, control, supervision of and dealing with such property.

Transitional provisions for permanent and contracted employees.

60.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this section, on the appointed day, all persons holding permanent appointment to offices under the Commission for the Prevention of Corruption, the Integrity Commission or the Contractor-General (hereinafter referred to as the respective Commissions), shall be transferred on secondment to the services of the Commission established under this Act for a period of six months or such longer period as the Commission may, in special circumstances, determine.

(2) Pursuant to subsection (1), during the period of secondment to the Commission an officer shall be employed on such terms and conditions as may be determined by the Commission, being terms and conditions that are not less favourable than those enjoyed by such person in his substantive position, on the appointed day.

(3) An officer who is transferred on secondment pursuant to subsection (1) may be deployed in the public service on or before the expiration of the period referred to in subsection (1) on terms and conditions that are not less favourable than those enjoyed by the officer in his substantive position or be retired on the ground that his substantive position has been abolished by virtue of this section.

(4) All persons who, on the appointed day, held offices under any of the respective Commissions under a contractual arrangement, shall, from that date be deemed to continue to hold under the

Commission established under this Act, the like or similar respective offices or employment, on the same or no less favourable terms as they held those or similar offices under any of the respective Commissions.

61.—(1) Notwithstanding the amendment or repeal of an Act under this Part, as from the appointed day any legal proceedings or claims pending immediately before the appointed day, which, before the appointed day, were brought, continued or enforced by or against any of the respective Commissions, shall be brought, continued or enforced by or against the Commission in the same manner as they would have been brought, continued or enforced before the appointed day.

Saving of
actions and
investigations.

(2) The Commission established under this Act may—

- (a) commence or assume any investigation, swear any information or commence or conduct any prosecution in respect of an offence committed or alleged to be committed under a provision of either of the amended Acts that has been amended or repealed by this Act, or under the repealed Act, and each such amended or repealed provision and the repealed Act shall be deemed to remain in full force and effect, for the purposes of any such investigation, information and prosecution as it had been immediately before the appointed day; or
- (b) continue or do any act, thing or investigation which was pending before the appointed day.

(3) The Court shall, in respect of any proceedings instituted following any investigation under subsection (2), have all the powers that it could exercise pursuant to the amended Acts and the repealed Act as if they remain in full force and effect.

62.—(1) The Commission, may make regulations—

Regulations.

- (a) prescribing the manner in which investigations may be carried out and any matters incidental to or consequential on such investigations;

Third
Schedule.

- (b) amending the form specified in the *Third Schedule*;
- (c) regulating the imposition of fees by the Commission;
- (d) prescribing the procedure and manner for the filing of statutory declarations by the Commission, Directors and staff of the Commission;
- (e) prescribing any matter or thing, in respect of which it may be expedient to make regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Act.

(2) Regulations made under subsection (1) shall be subject to affirmative resolution.

(3) Notwithstanding section 29(b) of the *Interpretation Act*, regulations made under subsection (1) may provide in respect of a breach of a provision thereof for the imposition of penalties on summary conviction in a Resident Magistrate's Court to a fine not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars or imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

Minister may
amend
monetary
penalties and
Schedules.

63. The Minister may, by order published in the *Gazette*, subject to affirmative resolution, amend or vary any monetary penalty prescribed in this Act.

FIRST SCHEDULE

(Section 55)

*Oath to be taken by the Commissioners, Directors and
Members of Staff of the Commission*

I..... do swear that I will faithfully perform any functions assigned to me under the Integrity Commission Act, and I will not, on any account, at any time whatsoever, except in so far as provisions of the Act authorize, directly or indirectly reveal any information or the nature or contents of any information or documents communicated to me in the performance of any functions assigned to me by virtue of the Act.

So help me God.

SECOND SCHEDULE

(Section 34)

Contents of Annual Report of Commission

- 1 A general description of the matters that were referred to the Commission.
- 2 Subject to section 51(3), a general description of the matters investigated by the Commission.
3. The following details with respect to matters investigated by the Commission—
 - (a) the number of investigations commenced but not finally dealt with during the financial year in question;
 - (b) the average time taken to deal with complaints and the actual time taken to investigate any matter in respect of which a report is made.
4. Any recommendations for changes in the laws of Jamaica, or for administrative action, that the Commission considers should be made as a result of the exercise of its functions.
5. The general nature and extent of any information submitted under this Act by the Commission during the year to the Security Forces or any other public body.
6. The number of matters investigated by the Commission which have resulted in prosecutions or disciplinary action in that year.
7. A description of its activities during that year in relation to any of its functions.
8. The number of convictions and acquittals, and where a charge is laid the time taken to dispose of each matter.
9. Such other information as the Commission thinks relevant; however, no details shall be provided by the Commission in relation to any matter under investigation by the Director of Investigation or for which criminal proceedings have been instituted by the Director of Corruption Prosecution.
10. The audited financial statements of the Commission for the financial year.

THIRD SCHEDULE

(Section 37)

*Statutory Declaration of Assets, Liabilities and Income
of Parliamentarians and Public Officials*

THE INTEGRITY COMMISSION ACT

Declaration of assets and liabilities as at
(Declaration Date)

and of income for the period of twelve months (or other period where appropriate) ending on that date.

NOTE:

- (a) Where any property is held by the declarant, the declarant's spouse or the declarant's child or children in trust for any other person, this should be indicated by a note to that effect.
- (b) The declaration date should be the date as at which pursuant to section 39 the declaration is to be submitted.
- (c) Where the space in this Form is inadequate a separate sheet of paper may be used and signed by the declarant.

Name of Declarant	Name of Declarant's Spouse
Address of Declarant	Address of Declarant's Spouse
Number of full years employment of Declarant	Names of full years employment of Spouse
Taxpayer Registration Number (TRN) of Declarant	Taxpayer Registration Number (TRN) of Spouse
Declarant's Employer	Maiden Name (of spouse)

6. PARTICULARS OF MOTOR VEHICLES OWNED BY, OR ON HIRE FOR ANY PERIOD TO, OR ON LOAN FOR A PERIOD IN EXCESS OF TWO MONTHS TO THE DECLARANT, SPOUSE OR CHILDREN

Description	Owner's name	Age of vehicle	Terms of hireage (If hired)	Purchase price

7. VALUES HELD IN SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES BY DECLARANT, SPOUSE AND CHILDREN

Where held	Owner's name	Contents	Purchase price	Market value

.....
Signature of Declarant

10. OTHER PROPERTY OWNED BY DECLARANT, SPOUSE AND CHILDREN, BEING HELD BY A PERSON OTHER THAN OWNER, WHETHER BY TRUST OR OTHERWISE

Description	Owner's name	By whom being held	In what capacity being held	Estimated Market Value

.....

Signature of Declarant

11. PARTICULARS OF INCOME, FROM ALL SOURCES OF DECLARANT, SPOUSE AND CHILDREN (INCLUDING PERQUISITIES SUCH AS HOUSE, ENTERTAINMENT ALLOWANCES, RENTALS, ETC.)

Type of income	Recipient's name	Source	Gross amount for period under review

I do solemnly and sincerely declare that the particulars given by me herein are, to the best of my knowledge, true, accurate and complete.

.....
Signature of Declarant

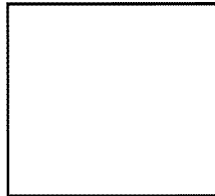
Signed at

this day of before
Justice of the Peace for the Parish
of

OFFICIAL RECEIPT

Received from Statutory Declaration for the period
Declarant's Name

.....



.....
Signature

.....
Date

FOURTH SCHEDULE

(Section 56)

Provisions —————	Amendment —————
<i>The Contractor-General Act</i>	
Long title	Delete the long title and substitute therefor the following— “An Act to make provision to continue the National Contracts Commission and to make other provisions relating thereto.”.
Section 1	Delete section 1 and substitute therefor the following— “Short title. 1. This Act may be cited as the National Contracts Commission (Interim Provisions) Act, 2013.”.
Section 2	1. Insert the following definition in alphabetical sequence— “ “Integrity Commission” means the Integrity Commission established under the Integrity Commission Act;”. 2. Delete the definition of “Security Forces”.
Section 3	Repealed.
Section 4	Repealed.
Section 5	Repealed.
Section 6	Repealed.
Section 7	Repealed.
Section 8	Repealed.
Section 9	Repealed.
Section 10	Repealed.
Section 11	Repealed.
Section 12	Repealed.
Section 13	Repealed.
Section 14	Repealed.

ProvisionsAmendment

Section 15 Repealed.

Section 16 Repealed.

Section 17 Repealed.

Section 18 Repealed.

Section 19 Repealed.

Section 20 Repealed.

Section 21 Repealed.

Section 22 Repealed.

Section 23 Repealed.

Section 23J Delete section 23J and substitute therefor the following—

“Funds and
resources of
Commission. 23J.—(1) The Funds and resources
of the Commission shall consist
of—

- (a) such sums as may, from time to time, be placed at the disposal of the Commission;
- (b) all other sums which may, in any manner, become payable to or vested in the Commission in respect of any matter incidental to its functions.

(2) The expenses of the Commission, including remuneration of members and employees shall be paid out of the funds of the Commission.

(3) Subject to the approval of Cabinet, fees may be charged for services rendered by the Commission under this Act.”.

ProvisionsAmendment

Insertion of
new sections
23K and 23L

Insert immediately after section 23J the following new
sections—

“Accounts
and Audit.

23K.—(1) The Commission shall keep proper accounts and other records in relation to its functions and shall prepare annually a statement of accounts in a form satisfactory to the Minister and conforming to established accounting principles.

(2) The accounts of the Commission shall be audited annually by the Auditor-General and a statement of accounts so audited shall form part of the annual report referred to in section 23L.

Annual
Report.

23L.—(1) The Commission shall, within six months after the end of each financial year or within such longer period as the Minister may in special circumstances approve cause to be made and transmitted to the Minister a report dealing generally with the activities of the Commission during the preceding financial year.

(2) The Minister shall cause a copy of the report to be laid in the House of Representatives and the Senate.”.

Section 24	Repealed.
Section 25	Repealed.
Section 26	Repealed
Section 27	Repealed.
Section 28	Repealed.

<u>Provisions</u>	<u>Amendment</u>
Section 29	Repealed.
Section 30	Repealed.
Section 30A	Repealed.
Section 31	Repealed.
First Schedule	Repealed.
Second Schedule	Repealed.
Third Schedule	In paragraph 1(a) delete the words “Contractor-General” where it appears and substitute therefor the words “Chairman of the Integrity Commission”.
 <i>The Criminal Justice (Administration) Act</i>	
Section 2	<p>1. In subsection (2) insert immediately after the words “Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions, or,” the words “the Director of Corruption Prosecution, in relation to an indictment for an offence under the Corruption (Prevention) Act or the Integrity Commission Act”.</p> <p>2. Insert immediately after subsection (2) the following as subsection (2A)—</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“ (2A) For the purposes of subsection (2) “Director of Corruption Prosecution” means the person appointed as the Director of Corruption Prosecution under the Integrity Commission Act.”.</p>
 <i>The Corruption (Prevention) Act</i>	
Section 2	<p>1. Delete the definition of “Commission”.</p> <p>2. Delete the definition of “document” and substitute therefor the following—</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“ “document” means, in addition to a document in writing, anything in which information of any description is recorded;”.</p>

Provisions

Amendment

3. Insert the following new definition in alphabetical sequence—

“holder of a judicial officer” has the meaning assigned to it by the Integrity Commission Act;”.

4. In the definition of “public function” in paragraph (c) insert a comma after the word “Senate” and insert immediately thereafter the words “or the holder of a judicial office”.

Section 3 Repealed.

Section 4 Repealed.

Section 5 Repealed.

Section 6 Repealed.

Section 7 Repealed.

Section 8 Repealed.

Section 9 Repealed.

Section 10 Repealed.

Section 11 Repealed.

Section 12 Repealed.

Section 13 Repealed.

Section 15 1. In subsection (1)(a)(i) delete the word “one” and substitute therefor the word “two”.

2. In subsection(1)(b)(i) delete the word “five” and substitute therefor the word “fifteen”;

3. In subsection (1)(b)(ii) delete the words “not exceeding ten million dollars”.

4. Delete subsections (3), (4), (5), (6), (7) and (8).

5. Insert immediately after subsection (2), the following new subsections—

“ (2A) Where an offence under this section involves the deliberate non-disclosure of property belonging to a parliamentarian or a public official

Provisions

Amendment

the Court may, in addition to the imposition of a fine or term of imprisonment or both, order that the property be forfeited to the Crown.

(2B) In relation to forfeiture proceedings under subsection (2A), section 5 of the *Proceeds of Crime Act* shall apply.”.

Section 16 Repealed.

First Schedule. Repealed.

Second Schedule. Repealed.

Proceeds of Crime Act

Section 5 In subsection (1) insert immediately after the words “the Director of Public Prosecutions”, the words “or the Director of Corruption Prosecution, appointed as such under the *Integrity Commission Act*”.

Standing Orders of the House of Representatives of Jamaica 1964

Standing Order No. 68 In paragraph (1), by inserting next after sub-paragraph (j) the following new sub-paragraph—

“(k) the Integrity Commission Oversight Committee.”.

Insertion of new Standing Order 73D. Insert immediately after Standing Order No. 73C, the following new Standing Order—

“73D. The Integrity Commission Oversight Committee

The Integrity Commission Oversight Committee shall have the duty of—

(a) monitoring and reviewing the performance of the functions of the Integrity Commission;

ProvisionsAmendment

- (b) reporting to both Houses of Parliament on any matter relating to the performance of the functions of the Integrity Commission;
- (c) reviewing the annual report and any other report of the Commission and submit recommendations in relation thereto to both Houses of Parliament; and
- (d) assessing the effectiveness of the Integrity Commission and the appropriateness of its procedures.”.

THE INTEGRITY COMMISSION ACT

SUMMONS TO WITNESS

To person
(Name of person summoned, and

.....
his address and calling, if known)

You are hereby summoned to appear before the Integrity Commission on the
..... day of

at
(Place)

20..... at o'clock and to give evidence respecting
.....
(State matter being enquired into)

And you are required to bring with you
.....
(Specify papers, books, records and documents required)

Therefor fail not at your peril.

Given under the hand of

Director of Investigation

Integrity Commission the day of 20

Pensions and Gratuities

- Interpretation.** 1. In this Schedule “pensionable emoluments” has the same meaning as in the *Pensions Act* and, in so far as the emoluments of a Director include house allowance, the office of Director shall be deemed to be a specified office.
- Entitlement of pensions and gratuities in respect service as Director.** 2.—(1) Where a person holding the office of Director retires in pensionable circumstances he shall be paid pension and gratuity in accordance with this Schedule.
- (2) For the purposes of this paragraph and paragraph 4, a person retires in pensionable circumstances if he retires—
- (a) on or after the expiration of five years from the date of his appointment to the office of Director; or
 - (b) by reason of ill health prior to such expiration.
- (3) For the purposes of this Act, a person retires from the office of Director on the ground of ill health if—
- (a) he retires on medical evidence, to the satisfaction of the Governor-General, that he is incapable by reason of any infirmity of mind or body of discharging the duties of his office and that such infirmity is likely to be permanent; or
 - (b) he is removed from office, in accordance with section 9(a).
- (4) A Director whose appointment is terminated, pursuant to section 28 (6), for misbehaviour or for any cause other than inability arising from infirmity of mind or body or who retired otherwise than in pensionable circumstances may be granted by the Governor-General such pension and gratuity as the Governor-General thinks fit not exceeding the pension and gratuity to which he would have been entitled had he retired in pensionable circumstances from such office and, for the purposes of sub-paragraph (5), the date of termination from office or retirement shall be deemed to be the date of retirement in pensionable circumstances.

(5) Pension payable in accordance with this paragraph shall—

- (a) be charged on and payable out of the Consolidated Fund; and
- (b) be paid monthly in arrears with effect, subject to paragraph 4, from the date of retirement in pensionable circumstances and shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, continue to be paid during the lifetime of the person entitled thereto.

3. The rate of pension payable pursuant to paragraph 2 to any person shall— Rate of pension.

- (a) if the person has retired after completing not less than five years service as Director or, at any time, on the ground of ill-health, be at an annual rate equivalent to his pensionable emoluments at retirement; and
- (b) in any other case, be an annual rate equivalent to the sum of one-half of his pensionable emoluments at the date of retirement and one-three hundred and sixtieth of such pensionable emoluments in respect of each month of service as a Director:

Provided that the rate of pension shall not exceed the annual rate of such pensionable emoluments.

4. Where in accordance with paragraph 2 (2) a person retires in pensionable circumstances before he has attained the age of fifty years— Special provision where Director retires before attaining age fifty.

- (a) the date with effect from which any pension due to him under this Act shall be payable shall be the date on which he attains that age, but, if he elects pursuant to paragraph 5 to take a reduced pension and commuted pension gratuity, nothing in this paragraph shall prevent payment of the commuted pension gratuity at any time prior to the attainment of that age; and
- (b) if he dies before attaining that age, and he has not made an election to receive a reduced pension and commuted pension gratuity as aforesaid, he shall for the purpose of paragraph 6 be deemed to have died while holding the office of Director.

Reduced
pension and
gratuity.

5.—(1) Any person to whom a pension (in this paragraph referred to as “the original pension”) is payable pursuant to paragraph 2 may, at his option exercisable at his retirement in pensionable circumstances or within such period prior or subsequent to his retirement as the Governor-General may allow, be paid, in lieu of the original pension, a reduced pension at the rate of three-fourths of the annual rate of the original pension together with a gratuity (in this Act referred to as a “commuted pension gratuity”) equal to twelve and one-half times one-quarter of the annual rate of the original pension.

(2) The option referred to in sub-paragraph (1) shall be irrevocable unless the Governor-General, on such terms as he considers reasonable, otherwise permits.

Gratuity on
death.

6.—(1) Where a person dies while holding the office of Director there shall be paid to his legal personal representatives, a gratuity of an amount equivalent to—

- (a) one year’s pensionable emoluments; or
- (b) the commuted pension gratuity for which the person aforesaid had a right to opt pursuant to paragraph 5 on the assumption that he retired in pensionable circumstances at the date of his death,

whichever is the greater.

(2) Where a person dies while in receipt of a pension pursuant to paragraph 2, there shall be paid to his legal personal representatives a gratuity of an amount equivalent to one year’s pensionable emoluments of that person at the date of his retirement or removal from office.

Pensions to
dependents
when a
Director dies
as a result of
injuries
received or
disease
contracted in
the discharge
of his duties.

7. Where a person holding the office of Director dies as a result of injuries received—

- (a) in the actual discharge of his duties;
- (b) in circumstances in which the injury is not wholly or mainly due to or seriously aggravated by his own serious and culpable negligence or misconduct; and
- (c) on account of circumstances specially attributable to the nature of his duty,

while serving in that office, it shall be lawful for the Governor-General to grant to the deceased officer’s widow, children, parents or other dependants such awards as would have been made under

the *Pensions Act* if the office of Director were a pensionable office for the purposes of that Act.

8. If a Director—

- (a) is permanently injured in the actual discharge of his duty by some injury specifically attributable to the nature of his duty which is not wholly or mainly due to, or seriously aggravated by, his own serious and culpable negligence or misconduct; or
- (b) contracts a disease to which he is exposed specially by the nature of his duty, not being a disease wholly or mainly due to, or seriously aggravated by, his own serious and culpable negligence or misconduct; or
- (c) is permanently injured as a result of an accident or damage to the aircraft while travelling by air in pursuance of official instructions and the injury was not wholly or mainly due to, or seriously aggravated by, his own serious and culpable negligence or misconduct; or
- (d) while proceeding by a route approved by the Governor-General to or from this Island at the commencement or termination of his service therein, or of a period of secondment, duty leave, or leave therefrom, is permanently injured as the result of damage or any act of violence to the vessel, aircraft or vehicle in which he is travelling, if the Governor-General is satisfied that the damage or act is attributable to circumstances arising out of any war in which Her Majesty may be engaged,

Retirement consequent on injury or disease.

then, for the purpose of calculating any pension under this Act any period of service as Director shall be deemed to be increased by twenty *per centum*.

9. A pension or gratuity payable under this Act shall not be assignable or transferable except for the purpose of satisfying—

- (a) a debt due to the Government; or
- (b) an order of any court for the payment of periodical sums of money towards the maintenance of the wife or former wife or minor children, of the person to whom the pension or gratuity is payable, and shall not be liable to be attached, sequestered or levied upon, for

Pensions, *etc.*, not to be assigned.

or in respect of any debt due or claim whatever except a debt due to the Government.

Pension to widow.

10.—(1) Where a person dies while holding the office of Director or while entitled to a pension under paragraph 2, there shall be paid to his widow a pension at an annual rate equivalent to one-fifth of the pensionable emoluments of the person aforesaid at the date of his death or, if at that date he was entitled to receive a pension under paragraph 2, at the date of his retirement or, as the case may be, removal from office in accordance with this Act.

(2) Pension payable to a widow pursuant to sub-paragraph (1) shall—

- (a) be charged on and paid out of the Consolidated Fund; and
- (b) be paid monthly in arrears with effect from the date of her husband's death and shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, continue to be paid during her lifetime.

(3) In paragraph 7 and sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph, references to a widow shall, in the case of a female appointed Director, be deemed to include references to a widower and cognate expressions shall be construed accordingly, and similarly, references to a husband shall be deemed to include references to a wife.

MEMORANDUM OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Integrity in public life is the standard that society expects persons exercising public functions to observe and maintain in the conduct of the public affairs to which they have been entrusted. This is the standard that safeguards a society from corruption by such persons who have been given almost unrestricted access to public resources together with the power to make decisions that impact the society as a whole. It is accepted that persons exercising public functions can and sometimes do inflict immense, often irreparable, damage to a country by acting in any other way than in the public interest. This therefore is the rationale for the strong legislative and other measures that must be taken to govern the behaviour of such persons exercising public functions.

Recognizing the corrosive effect of corruption on the maintenance of public confidence in the transparent and fair operation of services, in the public sector, the Government has identified the eradication of acts of corruption as one of its most urgent priorities.

The existing regime provided by the *Corruption Prevention Act* and the *Parliament (Integrity of Members) Act* has been found to be inadequate in the fight against corruption. It is also recognized that a coordinated national anti-corruption strategy is needed to effectively tackle the pervasive problem of corruption. This strategy indicates a comprehensive multi-disciplinary approach, which combines the resources needed to—

- (a) investigate allegations or complaints relating to acts of corruption; and
- (b) prosecute persons where there is supporting evidence.

In cognizance of the foregoing, in May 2012, an Advisory Committee was appointed by the Minister of Justice, acting on the direction of Cabinet, to consider and report on the establishment of a single anti-corruption entity which would assume the functions of the Commission for the Prevention of Corruption, the Integrity Commission and the Office of the Contractor-General. The report of the Advisory Committee addressed the establishment of such single entity and the organizational structure and administrative functions and operations in relation to said entity. The report was submitted to and approved by the Cabinet and its contents formed the policy which instructed the preparation of this Bill.

The Integrity Commission Act therefore seeks to consolidate the laws relating to the prevention of corruption and the award and monitoring of government contracts and prescribed licences by establishing a single Commission to promote and strengthen measures for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of acts of corruption and to monitor and investigate, where necessary, the award of government contracts and prescribed licences and to provide for other related matters. The Commission will have a specific mandate

to receive complaints relating to acts of corruption and to conduct the necessary investigation and prosecution in relation to such matters. In addition, the Commission will receive the statutory declaration submitted by parliamentarians and public officials relating to their assets and liabilities and income.

The Act establishes the Integrity Commission as a Commission of Parliament and provides for the functions of the Commission to be carried out through the Divisions as established therein. These Divisions include the Administration Division, the Investigation Division, the Corruption Prosecution Division and such other Divisions as the Commission may deem necessary to assist it in the carrying out of its functions.

The Act also provides, *inter alia*, for other duties of the Commission, including—

- (a) advising and assisting public authorities, and other persons on methods to combat or eliminate acts of corruption;
- (b) co-operating with public authorities and public officials in reviewing laws, practices and procedures in order to reduce corruption;
- (c) making recommendations to Parliament on legislative measures designed to strengthen an anti-corruption regime; and
- (d) requiring parliamentarians, public officials and other persons to assist in the investigation of acts of corruption.

MARK J. GOLDING
Minister of Justice

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A BILL

ENTITLED

AN ACT to Promote and enhance standards of ethical conduct for parliamentarians, public officials and other persons by consolidating laws relating to the prevention of corruption and the award, monitoring and investigating of government contracts and prescribed licences and to provide for the Establishment of a single body to be known as the Integrity Commission to promote and strengthen the measures for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of acts of corruption; to repeal the Parliament (Integrity of Members) Act and to provide for other related matters.

As introduced by the Honourable Minister of Justice.

LONG TITLE AND SECTION 1 OF THE CONTRACTOR-GENERAL ACT
WHICH IT IS PROPOSED TO AMEND

AN ACT to Amend the Contractor-General Act.

1. This Act may be cited as the Contractor-General Act.

SECTION 2 OF THE CONTRACTOR-GENERAL ACT

2. In this Act—

“Commission” means the National Contracts Commission established under section 23B;

... ..

“government contract” includes any licence, permit or other concession or authority issued by a public body or agreement entered into by a public body for the carrying out of building or other works or for the supply of any goods or services;

... ..

“Security Forces” means—

- (a) the Jamaica Constabulary Force;
- (b) the Jamaica Defence Force;
- (c) the Island Special Constabulary Force; and
- (d) the Rural Police.

SECTIONS 3 TO 7 OF THE CONTRACTOR-GENERAL ACT WHICH
IT IS PROPOSED TO REPEAL

PART II—The Contractor-General

3.—(1) For the purposes of this Act there is hereby constituted a Commission of Parliament to be known as the Contractor-General.

(2) The Commission shall consist of such person or persons as shall be appointed by the Governor-General by instrument under the Broad Seal, after consultation with the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition, and any person so appointed shall be known as a Contractor-General.

4.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, it shall be the function of a Contractor-General, on behalf of Parliament—

- (a) to monitor the award and the implementation of government contracts with a view to ensuring that—
 - (i) such contracts are awarded impartially and on merit;

- (ii) the circumstances in which each contract is awarded or, as the case may be, terminated, do not involve impropriety or irregularity;
 - (iii) without prejudice to the functions of any public body in relation to any contract, the implementation of each such contract conforms to the terms thereof; and
- (b) to monitor the grant, issue, suspension or revocation of any prescribed licence, with a view to ensuring that the circumstances of such grant, issue, suspension or revocation do not involve impropriety or irregularity and, where appropriate, to examine whether such licence is used in accordance with the terms and conditions thereof.

(2) For the purpose of the discharge of his functions under this Act as a Contractor-General shall be entitled—

- (a) to be advised of the award and, where applicable, the variation of any government contract by the public body responsible for such contract;
- (b) subject to section 19, to have access to all books, records, documents, stores or other property belonging to government, whether in the possession of any officer of a public body or a contractor or any other person;
- (c) to have access to any premises or location where work on a government contract has been, is being or is to be carried out;
- (d) to have access to all books, records, documents or other property used in connection with the grant, issue, suspension or revocation of any prescribed licence whether in the possession of any public officer or any other person;
- (e) to have access to any premises or location where he has reason to believe that any such books, records, documents or other property as are referred to in paragraph (d) or any property which is the subject of a prescribed licence, may be found;
- (f) to enter any premises occupied by any person in order to make such enquiries or to inspect such document, record or property as he considers necessary to any matter being investigated by him; and
- (g) without prejudice to the provisions of sections 18 and 19, to retain any such document, record or other property referred to in paragraph (f).

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2) the Contractor-General shall have power to require any public body to furnish in such manner and at such times as may be specified by the Contractor-General, information with regard to the award of any contract and such other information in relation thereto as the Contractor-General considers desirable.

(4) For the purposes of paragraphs (d) and (e) of subsection (2) the Contractor-General shall have power to require any public officer or any other person to furnish in such manner and at such times as may be specified by the Contractor-General, information with regard to the grant, issue, suspension or revocation of any prescribed licence and such other information in relation thereto as the Contractor-General considers desirable.

5.—(1) In the exercise of the powers conferred upon him by this Act, a Contractor-General shall not be subject to the direction or control of any other person or authority.

(2) Nothing in subsection (1) shall be construed as preventing the assignment to a Minister of responsibility for such aspects of the administration of this Act as are necessary or desirable to facilitate liaison between Parliament and a Contractor-General.

6.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, any person appointed Contractor-General shall hold office for a period of seven years and may be re-appointed for periods not exceeding five years at a time.

(2) A person appointed Contractor-General may at his own request be relieved of office by the Governor-General and shall in any case, subject to the provisions of subsections (3) and (4), vacate office on attaining the age of seventy years.

(3) The Governor-General may, after consultation with the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition, permit a Contractor-General to continue in office until he has attained such later age, not exceeding seventy-five years, as may (before the Contractor-General has attained the age of seventy years) have been agreed between the Governor-General and the Contractor-General.

(4) Notwithstanding that he has attained the age at which he is required by or under the provisions of this section to vacate his office, a Contractor-General may continue in office for such period after attaining that age as the Governor-General, after consultation with the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition, may specify, in order to enable the Contractor-General to give his decision or do any other thing in relation to any investigation he was conducting before he attained that age.

(5) Nothing done by a Contractor-General shall be invalid by reason only that he has attained the age at which he is required by this section to vacate his office.

7.—(1) A Contractor-General may be removed from office only for—

- (a) inability to discharge the functions of his office (whether arising from infirmity of body or mind or any other cause); or
- (b) misbehaviour; or
- (c) trading with the Government of Jamaica without the prior approval, by resolution, of each House of Parliament,

and shall not be so removed except in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(2) For the purposes of this section a Contractor-General trades with the Government of Jamaica if, while holding office as such, he becomes party to, or is a partner in a firm or a director or manager of a company which to his knowledge becomes a party to any contract with the Government of Jamaica for or on behalf of the public service.

(3) If the question of the removal from office of a Contractor-General has been referred to a tribunal appointed under subsection (4) and the tribunal has recommended to the Governor-General that the Contractor-General ought to be removed from office, the Governor-General shall, by instrument under the Broad Seal, remove the Contractor-General from office.

(4) If each House of Parliament by resolution decides that the question of removing a Contractor-General from office ought to be investigated then—

- (a) the Governor-General shall appoint a tribunal, which shall consist of a chairman and not less than two or more than five other members from among persons who hold or have held the office of a Judge of a court having unlimited jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters or a court having jurisdiction in appeals from any such court; and
- (b) that tribunal shall enquire into the matter and report on the facts thereof to the Governor-General and recommend to the Governor-General whether the Contractor-General ought to be removed from office for inability as aforesaid or for misbehaviour or for trading as aforesaid.

(5) The provisions of sections 8 to 16 (inclusive) of the Commissions of Enquiry Act shall apply *mutatis mutandis* in like manner in relation to tribunals appointed under subsection (4) or, as the context may require, to the members thereof, as they apply in relation to the Commissions or Commissioners appointed under that Act.

(6) Where the question of removing a Contractor-General from office has been referred to a tribunal the Governor-General, after consultation with

the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition, may suspend the Contractor-General from performing the functions of his office and any such suspension may at any time be revoked by the Governor-General after consultation as aforesaid and shall in any case cease to have effect if the tribunal advises the Governor-General that the Contractor-General ought not to be removed from office.

SECTIONS 8 TO 12 OF THE CONTRACTOR-GENERAL ACT
WHICH IT IS PROPOSED TO REPEAL

8.—(1) No person shall be qualified to be appointed as Contractor-General who—

- (a) is a member of the Senate or of the House of Representatives;
- (b) is an undischarged bankrupt;
- (c) has been convicted of any offence involving dishonesty or moral turpitude; or
- (d) is a party to, or partner in a firm, or a director or manager of a company which to his knowledge is a party to any contract with the Government of Jamaica for or behalf of the public service unless, prior to his appointment, he has disclosed to the Governor-General the nature of such contract and his interest or the interest of such firm or company therein.

(2) A Contractor-General shall vacate his office if any circumstances arise that, if he were not Contractor-General, would, by virtue of subsection (1), cause him to be disqualified for appointment as such.

9. A person appointed Contractor-General shall devote his full time to the appointment and shall not accept paid employment in any other capacity during any period in which he holds office as Contractor-General.

10.—(1) Where a vacancy arises in the office of Contractor-General the Governor-General, after consultation with the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition, may designate someone to act in that office during such vacancy, until an appointment is made.

(2) Where, by reason of illness, absence from the Island or other sufficient cause a person appointed Contractor-General is unable to perform the functions of his office, he may appoint a member of his staff to perform those functions for a period not exceeding two months and shall forthwith inform the Governor-General of the appointment, but if a Contractor-General is unable or fails to appoint such a person or if it is necessary that such a person be appointed for a period exceeding two months, the Governor-General after consultation with the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition, may appoint such person as he thinks fit, being a person qualified under this Act, to perform those functions.

11.—(1) Subject to subsection (2), a Contractor-General shall receive such emoluments and be subject to such other terms and conditions of service as may from time to time be prescribed by or under any law or by a resolution of the House of Representatives, such emoluments being not less than the emoluments which may, from time to time, be payable to a Puisne Judge.

(2) The emoluments and terms and conditions of service of a Contractor-General, other than allowances that are not taken into account in computing pensions, shall not be altered to his disadvantage during the period of his appointment or reappointment, as the case may be.

(3) The emoluments for the time being payable to a Contractor-General by virtue of this Act shall be charged on and paid out of the Consolidated Fund.

12. The provisions of the First Schedule shall have effect with respect to the pension and other benefits to be paid to or in respect of a person who has held the office of Contractor-General.

SECTIONS 13 TO 17 OF THE CONTRACTOR-GENERAL ACT WHICH IT IS PROPOSED TO REPEAL

13.—(1) A Contractor-General may appoint and employ for the purposes of this Act, at such remuneration and on such terms and conditions as may be approved by the Commission constituted under subsection (2), such officers and agents as he considers necessary to assist him in the proper performance of his functions under this Act.

(2) The Commission referred to in subsection (1) shall consist of—

- (a) the Speaker, as chairman;
- (b) the President of the Senate;
- (c) the person designated by the Prime Minister as Leader of Government business in the House of Representatives;
- (d) the person designated by the Leader of the Opposition as Leader of Opposition business in the House of Representatives; and
- (e) the Minister responsible for the public service.

(3) The Governor-General may, subject to such conditions as he may impose, approve of the appointment to the staff of a Contractor-General, of any officer in the service of the Government, provided that in relation to pension, gratuity, allowances and other rights as a public officer, such officer shall be deemed to be in the service of the Government while so employed.

(4) If more than one person is appointed Contractor-General, without prejudice to the independence of any other Contractor-General, the Governor-General may designate one of them to have supervision of the staff and administration of affairs.

14. Every person appointed to the staff of a Contractor-General shall, before he performs any function assigned to him under or by virtue of this Act, take and subscribe an oath to be administered by the Contractor-General, in the form set out in the Second Schedule.

PART III—Investigations by Contractor-General

15.—(1) Subject to subsection (2), a Contractor-General may, if he considers it necessary or desirable, conduct an investigation into any or all of the following matters—

- (a) the registration of contractors;
- (b) tender procedures relating to contracts awarded by public bodies;
- (c) the award of any government contract;
- (d) the implementation of the terms of any government contract;
- (e) the circumstances of the grant, issue, use, suspension or revocation of any prescribed licence;
- (f) the practice and procedures relating to the grant, issue, suspension or revocation of prescribed licences.

(2) A Contractor-General shall not, without the prior approval of the Secretary to the Cabinet acting at the direction of the Cabinet, investigate—

- (a) any government contract or any matters concerning any such contract entered into for purposes of defence or for the supply of equipment to the Security Forces; or
- (b) the grant or issue of any prescribed licence for the purposes of defence or for the supply of equipment to the Security Forces,

and any report or comment thereon by the Contractor-General shall be made only to the Cabinet.

16. An investigation pursuant to section 15 may be undertaken by a Contractor-General on his own initiative or as a result of representations made to him, if in his opinion such investigation is warranted.

17.—(1) A Contractor-General may adopt whatever procedure he considers appropriate to the circumstances of a particular case and, subject to the provisions of this Act, may obtain information from such person and in such manner and make such enquiries as he thinks fit.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as requiring a Contractor-General to hold any hearing and, no person shall be entitled as of right to comment on any allegations or to be heard by a Contractor-General.

(3) Regulations made under this Act may prescribe the practice and procedure to be adopted at any hearing.

(4) Where, for the purposes of an investigation, a Contractor-General requires a person to attend before him, that person shall be entitled to be paid, according to the scale set out in the First Schedule to the Witnesses' Expenses Act, expenses incurred by him by reason of such attendance and by way of compensation for the trouble and loss of time suffered by him.

SECTIONS 18 TO 20 OF THE CONTRACTOR-GENERAL ACT
WHICH IS PROPOSED TO REPEAL

18.—(1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (5) and section 19 (1), a Contractor-General may at any time require any officer or member of a public body or any other person who, in his opinion, is able to give any assistance in relation to the investigation of any matter pursuant to this Act, to furnish such information and produce any document or thing in connection with such matter as may be in the possession or under the control of that officer, member or other person.

(2) Subject as aforesaid, a Contractor-General may summon before him and examine on oath—

- (a) any person who has made representations to him; or
- (b) any officer, member or employee of a public body or any other person who, in the opinion of the Contractor-General, is able to furnish information relating to the investigation,

and such examination shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of section 4 of the Perjury Act.

(3) For the purposes of an investigation under this Act, a Contractor-General shall have the same powers as a Judge of the Supreme Court in respect of the attendance and examination of witnesses and the production of documents.

(4) Any obligation to maintain secrecy or any restriction on the disclosure of information or the production of any document or paper or thing imposed on any person by or under the Official Secrets Act, 1911 to 1939 of the United Kingdom (or any Act of the Parliament of Jamaica replacing the same in its application to Jamaica) or, subject to the provisions of this Act, by any other law (including a rule of law) shall not apply in relation to the disclosure of information or the production of any document or thing by that person to a Contractor-General for the purpose of an investigation; and accordingly, no person shall be liable to prosecution by reason only of his compliance with a requirement of the Contractor-General under this section.

(5) No person shall, for the purpose of an investigation, be compelled to give any evidence or produce any document or thing which he could not be compelled to give or produce in proceedings in any court of law.

19.—(1) Where the Secretary to the Cabinet at the direction of Cabinet—

- (a) gives notice that the disclosure by a Contractor-General of any document or information specified in the notice, or any class of document or information so specified, would—
 - (i) involve the disclosure of the deliberations or proceedings of the Cabinet, or any committee thereof, relating to matters of a secret or confidential nature and is likely to be injurious to the public interest; or
 - (ii) prejudice the relations of Jamaica with the government of any other country or with any international organization; or
 - (iii) prejudice the detection of offences, a Contractor-General or any member of his staff shall not communicate to any person for any purpose, any document or information specified in the notice or any document or information of a class so specified;
- (b) certifies that the giving of any information or the answering of any question or production of any document or thing would prejudice the security or defence of Jamaica, a Contractor-General shall not further require such information or answer to be given or such document or thing to be produced.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (1), no law which authorizes or requires the refusal to answer any question or the withholding of any information or document or thing on the ground that the answering of the question or the disclosure of the information, document or thing would be injurious to the public interest, shall apply in respect of any investigation by or proceedings before a Contractor-General.

20.—(1) After conducting an investigation under this Act, a Contractor-General shall, in writing, inform the principal officer of the public body concerned and the Minister having responsibility therefor of the result of that investigation and make such recommendations as he considers necessary in respect of the matter which was investigated.

(2) If any report of a Contractor-General reflects adversely upon any person the Contractor-General shall, so far as practicable, inform that person of the substance of the report.

SECTIONS 21 TO 23 OF THE CONTRACTOR-GENERAL ACT
WHICH IT IS PROPOSED TO REPEAL

21. If a Contractor-General finds, during the course of his investigations or on the conclusion thereof that there is evidence of a breach of duty or misconduct or criminal offence on the part of an officer or member of a public body, he shall refer the matter to the person or persons competent to take such disciplinary or other proceeding as may be appropriate against that officer or member and in all such cases shall lay a special report before Parliament.

22. The proceedings of a Contractor-General shall not be rendered void for want of form.

23.—(1) Except in the case of proceedings for an offence under section 29 (c), no proceedings whatsoever shall lie against a Contractor-General or any person concerned with the administration of this Act, for anything he may do or report or say in the performance of his functions under this Act.

(2) Anything said or information supplied or any document or thing produced by any person for the purpose or in the course of any investigation by or proceedings before a Contractor-General under this Act, shall be absolutely privileged in the same manner as if the investigation or proceedings were proceedings in a court of law.

(3) For the purposes of the Defamation Act, any report made by a Contractor-General under this Act and any fair and accurate comment thereon shall be deemed to be privileged.

SECTION 23J OF THE CONTRACTOR-GENERAL ACT WHICH
IT IS PROPOSED TO REPEAL AND REPLACE

23J.—(1) The funds and resources of the Commission shall be provided from funds vested in the office of the Contractor-General under this Act.

(2) Subject to the approval of the Cabinet, fees may be charged for services rendered by the Commission under this Act.

SECTIONS 24 TO 28 OF THE CONTRACTOR-GENERAL ACT
WHICH IT IS PROPOSED TO REPEAL

PART IV—*General*

24.—(1) A Contractor-General and every person concerned with the administration of this Act shall regard as secret and confidential all documents, information and things disclosed to them in the execution of any of the provisions of this Act, except that no disclosure—

- (a) made by a Contractor-General or any person aforesaid in proceedings for an offence under section 29 of this Act or under the Perjury Act, by virtue of section 18 (2) of this Act; or

- (b) which a Contractor-General thinks necessary to make in the discharge of his functions or for the purpose of executing any of the provisions of sections 20, 21 and 28,

shall be deemed inconsistent with any duty imposed by this subsection.

(2) Neither a Contractor-General nor any such person aforesaid shall be called upon to give evidence in respect of, or produce, any document, information or thing, aforesaid in any proceedings other than proceedings mentioned in subsection (1).

(3) Nothing in this section shall prevent disclosure by any person of information furnished to him pursuant to section 20.

25.—(1) Without prejudice to the provisions of section 10 (2), the functions of a Contractor-General, except those under sections 20, 21, 27(2) and 28, may be performed by any member of his staff authorized for that purpose by the Contractor-General

(2) Nothing in subsection (1) shall be construed as affecting the responsibility of a Contractor-General for functions performed on his behalf pursuant to subsection (1).

26. The funds of the office of Contractor-General shall consist of—

- (a) such sums as may from time to time be appropriated by Parliament for the purposes of the office of Contractor-General; and
- (b) all other moneys which may in any manner become payable to or vested in a Contractor-General in respect of any matter incidental to his functions.

27.—(1) The accounts and financial transactions of the office of Contractor-General shall be audited annually by the Auditor-General and a statement of accounts so audited shall form part of the annual report referred to in section 28.

(2) A Contractor-General shall, before a date specified by the Minister—

- (a) submit to the Minister a statement of accounts in a form satisfactory to the Minister and audited in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1);
- (b) submit to the Minister for approval estimates of revenue and expenditure for the ensuing financial year.

(3) In this section “Minister” means the Minister responsible for finance.

28.—(1) A Contractor-General may at any time be required by Parliament to submit a report to Parliament in respect of any matter being investigated by him.

(2) A Contractor-General shall submit to Parliament an annual report relating generally to the execution of his functions and may at any time submit

a report relating to any particular matter or matters investigated, or being investigated, by him which, in his opinion, require the special attention of Parliament.

(3) Reports under this section shall be submitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate who shall, as soon as possible, have them laid on the Table of the appropriate House.

(4) A Contractor-General may, in the public interest, from time to time publish in such manner as he thinks fit, reports relating to such matters as are mentioned in subsection (2) and any case which is the subject of a special report under section 21, but no such report shall be published until after it has been laid pursuant to subsection (3).

SECTIONS 29 TO 31 OF THE CONTRACTOR-GENERAL ACT
WHICH IT IS PROPOSED TO REPEAL

29. Every person who—

- (a) wilfully makes any false statement to mislead or misleads or attempts to mislead a Contractor-General or any other person in the execution of his functions under this Act; or
- (b) without lawful justification or excuse—
 - (i) obstructs, hinders or resists a Contractor-General or any other person in the execution of his functions under this Act; or
 - (ii) fails to comply with any lawful requirement of a Contractor-General or any other person under this Act; or
- (c) deals with documents, information or things mentioned in section 24 (1) in a manner inconsistent with his duty under that subsection,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction before a Resident Magistrate to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

30.—(1) A Contractor-General may initiate or continue any investigation and report thereon pursuant to this Act notwithstanding any legal proceedings relating to the subject matter of the investigation.

(2) Nothing in subsection (1) shall be construed as preventing a court from ordering the Contractor-General not to publish a report or part thereof if the court is of opinion that such publication is likely to prejudice any proceedings pending before the court.

30A. Where pursuant to any provision of this Act, the Governor-General is directed to act after consultation with the Leader of the Opposition and—

- (a) there is no person holding the office of Leader of the Opposition; or
- (b) the holder of that office is unwilling or, by reason of his illness or absence from Jamaica, unable to perform his functions in that regard,

the Governor-General shall act as if the reference in such provision to the Leader of the Opposition were a reference to such person as the Governor-General, in his discretion, considers appropriate.

31. The Minister may make regulations to provide for any matter in respect of which it may be necessary or desirable to make regulations for the better carrying into effect of the provisions of this Act, and, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, such regulations may provide for—

- (a) any matter required by this Act to be prescribed; and
- (b) the circumstances in which and the manner in which information relating to government contracts shall be furnished to the Contractor-General.

FIRST SCHEDULE OF THE CONTRACTOR-GENERAL ACT
WHICH IT IS PROPOSED TO AMEND

FIRST SCHEDULE

(Section 12)

Pensions and Gratuities

1. In this Schedule "pensionable emoluments" has the same meaning as in the Pensions Act and, in so far as the emoluments of a Contractor-General includes house allowance, the office of the Contractor-General shall be deemed to be a specified office.

2.—(1) Where a person holding the office of Contractor-General retires in pensionable circumstances he shall be paid pension and gratuity in accordance with this Schedule.

(2) For the purposes of this paragraph and paragraph 4, a person retires in pensionable circumstances if he retires—

- (a) on or after the expiration of seven years from the date of his appointment to the office of Contractor-General;
- (b) by reason of ill health prior to such expiration; or
- (c) on his attaining the age at which he is required by or under the provisions of section 6 to vacate office.

(3) For the purposes of this Act, a person retires from the office of Contractor-General on the ground of ill health if—

- (a) he retires on medical evidence, to the satisfaction of the Governor-General, that he is incapable by reason of any infirmity of mind or body of discharging the duties of his office and that such infirmity is likely to be permanent; or
- (b) he is removed from office, in accordance with section 7 (3), for inability, arising from infirmity of mind or body, to perform the functions of his office.

(4) A person who, pursuant to section 7 (3) is removed from the office of Contractor-General for misbehaviour or for any cause other than inability arising from infirmity of mind or body or who retired otherwise than in pensionable circumstances may be granted by the Governor-General such pension and gratuity as the Governor-General thinks fit not exceeding the pension and gratuity to which he would have been entitled had he retired in pensionable circumstance from such office and, for the purposes of sub-paragraph (5), the date of such removal from office or retirement shall be deemed to be the date of retirement in pensionable circumstances.

(5) Pension payable in accordance with this paragraph shall—

- (a) be charged on and payable out of the Consolidated Fund; and

- (b) be paid monthly in arrears with effect, subject to paragraph 4, from the date of retirement in pensionable circumstances and shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, continue to be paid during the lifetime of the person entitled thereto.

3. The rate of pension payable pursuant to paragraph 2 to any person shall—

- (a) if the person has retired after completing not less than seven years service as Contractor-General or, at any time, on the ground of ill-health, be at an annual rate equivalent to his pensionable emoluments at retirement; and
- (b) in any other case, be an annual rate equivalent to the sum of one-half of his pensionable emoluments at the date of retirement and one-three hundred and sixtieth of such pensionable emoluments in respect of each month of service as a Contractor-General:

Provided that the rate of pension shall not exceed the annual rate of such pensionable emoluments.

4. Where in accordance with paragraph 2 (2) a person retires in pensionable circumstances before he has attained the age of fifty years—

- (a) the date with effect from which any pension due to him under this Act shall be payable shall be the date on which he attains that age, but, if he elects pursuant to paragraph 5 to take a reduced pension and commuted pension gratuity, nothing in this paragraph shall prevent payment of the commuted pension gratuity at any time prior to the attainment of that age; and
- (b) if he dies before attaining that age, and he has not made an election to receive a reduced pension and commuted pension gratuity as aforesaid, he shall for the purpose of paragraph 6 be deemed to have died while holding the office of Contractor-General.

5.—(1) Any person to whom a pension (in this paragraph referred to as “the original pension”) is payable pursuant to paragraph 2 may, at his option exercisable at his retirement in pensionable circumstances or within such period prior or subsequent to his retirement as the Governor-General may allow, be paid, in lieu of the original pension, a reduced pension at the rate of three-fourths of the annual rate of the original pension together with a gratuity (in this Act referred to as a “commuted pension gratuity”) equal to twelve and one-half times one-quarter of the annual rate of the original pension.

(2) The option referred to in sub-paragraph (1) shall be irrevocable unless the Governor-General, on such terms as he considers reasonable, otherwise permits.

6.—(1) Where a person dies while holding the office of Contractor-General there shall be paid to his legal personal representatives, a gratuity of an amount equivalent to—

- (a) one year's pensionable emoluments; or
- (b) the commuted pension gratuity for which the person aforesaid had a right to opt pursuant to paragraph 5 on the assumption that he retired in pensionable circumstances at the date of his death,

whichever is the greater.

(2) Where a person dies while in receipt of a pension pursuant to paragraph 2, there shall be paid to his legal personal representatives a gratuity of an amount equivalent to one year pensionable emoluments of that person at the date of his retirement or removal from office.

7. Where a person holding the office of Contractor-General dies as a result of injuries received—

- (a) in the actual discharge of his duties;
- (b) in circumstances in which the injury is not wholly or mainly due to or seriously aggravated by his own serious and culpable negligence or misconduct; and
- (c) on account of circumstances specially attributable to the nature of his duty,

while serving in that office, it shall be lawful for the Governor-General to grant to the deceased officer's widow, children, parents or other dependants such awards as would have been made under the Pensions Act if the office of Contractor-General were a pensionable office for the purposes of that Act.

8. If a Contractor-General—

- (a) is permanently injured in the actual discharge of his duty by some injury specifically attributable to the nature of his duty which is not wholly or mainly due to, or seriously aggravated by, his own serious and culpable negligence or misconduct; or
- (b) contracts a disease to which he is exposed specially by the nature of his duty, not being a disease wholly or mainly due to, or seriously aggravated by, his own serious and culpable negligence or misconduct; or
- (c) is permanently injured as a result of an accident or damage to the aircraft while travelling by air in pursuance of official instructions and the injury was not wholly or mainly due to, or seriously

aggravated by, his own serious and culpable negligence or misconduct; or

- (d) while proceeding by a route approved by the Governor-General to or from this Island at the commencement or termination of his service therein, or of a period of secondment, duty leave, or leave therefrom, is permanently injured as the result of damage or any act of violence to the vessel, aircraft or vehicle in which he is travelling, if the Governor-General is satisfied that, that damage or act is attributable to circumstances arising out of any war in which Her Majesty may be engaged,

then, for the purpose of calculating any pension under this Act any period of service as Contractor-General shall be deemed to be increased by twenty *per centum*.

9. A pension or gratuity payable under this Act shall not be assignable or transferable except for the purpose of satisfying—

- (a) a debt due to the Government; or
- (b) an order of any court for the payment of periodical sums of money towards the maintenance of the wife or former wife or minor children, of the person to whom the pension or gratuity is payable,

and shall not be liable to be attached, sequestered or levied upon, for or in respect of any debt due or claim whatever except a debt due to the Government.

10.—(1) Where a person dies while holding the office of Contractor-General or while entitled to a pension under paragraph 2, there shall be paid to his widow a pension at an annual rate equivalent to one-fifth of the pensionable emoluments of the person aforesaid at the date of his death or, if at that date he was entitled to receive a pension under paragraph 2, at the date of his retirement or, as the case may be, removal from office in accordance with this Act.

(2) Pension payable to a widow pursuant to sub-paragraph (1) shall—

- (a) be charged on and paid out of the Consolidated Fund; and
- (b) be paid monthly in arrears with effect from the date of her husband's death and shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, continue to be paid during her lifetime.

(3) In paragraph 7 and sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph, references to a widow shall, in the case of female appointed Contractor-General, be deemed to include references to a widower and cognate expressions shall be construed accordingly, and similarly, references to a husband shall be deemed to include references to a wife.

SECOND SCHEDULE OF THE CONTRACTOR-GENERAL ACT
WHICH IT IS PROPOSED TO REPEAL

SECOND SCHEDULE (Section 14)

Oath to be taken by persons appointed to assist a Contractor-General

I....., do swear that I will faithfully perform any functions assigned to me under the Contractor-General Act, and I will not, on any account, at any time whatsoever, except in so far as provisions of the Act authorize, directly or indirectly reveal any information or the nature or contents of any documents communicated to me in the performance of any functions assigned to me by virtue of the Act

So help me God.

THIRD SCHEDULE OF THE CONTRACTOR-GENERAL ACT
WHICH IT IS PROPOSED TO AMEND

THIRD SCHEDULE (Section 23B)

National Contracts Commission

1. The Commission shall consist of the following members, appointed by the Governor-General by instrument in writing—

- (a) six *ex-officio* members, of whom—
 - (i) one shall be selected from a panel of three persons nominated by the Contractor-General who shall be the Chairman;
 - (ii) five other *ex-officio* members designated by the Cabinet, who shall be employees of public bodies, provided that not less than three shall be public officers;

SECTION 2 OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE (ADMINISTRATION) ACT
WHICH IT IS PROPOSED TO AMEND

2.—(1) All indictments preferred at the Circuit Courts shall commence in the appropriate form as set forth in rule 2 of the Schedule to the Indictments Act.

(2) No indictment for any offence shall be preferred unless the prosecutor or other person preferring such indictment has been bound by recognizance to prosecute or give evidence against the person accused of such offence, or unless the person accused has been committed to or detained in custody, or has been bond by recognizance to appear to answer to an indictment to be preferred against him for such offence, or unless such indictment for such offence be preferred by the direction of, or with the consent in writing of a Judge of any of the Courts of this Island, or by the direction or with the consent of the Director

of Public Prosecutions, or of the Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions, or of any person authorized in that behalf by the Director of Public Prosecutions.

**SECTION 2 OF THE CORRUPTION (PREVENTION) ACT
WHICH IT IS PROPOSED TO AMEND**

2.—(1) In this Act—

“appointed day” means the 1st day of May, 2001.

“Commission” means the Commission for the Prevention of Corruption established under section 3;

“document” includes, in addition to a document in writing—

- (a) any map, plan, graph or drawing;**
- (b) any photograph;**
- (c) any disc, tape, sound track or other device in which sounds or other data (not being visual images) are embodied so as to be capable (with or without the aid of some other equipment) of being reproduced therefrom;**
- (d) any film (including microfilm), negative; tape or other device in which one or more visual images are embodied so as to be capable (with or without the aid of some other equipment) of being reproduced therefrom;**

“public function” means any activity performed a single time or continually, whether or not payment is received therefor, which is carried out by—

- (a) a person for, or on behalf of or under the direction of a Ministry, Department of Government, a statutory body or authority, a Parish Council, the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation or a government company;**
- (b) a body, whether public or private, providing public services;**
- (c) a Member of the House of Representatives or of the Senate in that capacity;**

**SECTIONS 3 TO 6 OF THE CORRUPTION (PREVENTION) ACT
WHICH IT IS PROPOSED TO REPEAL**

3.—(1) There is hereby established for the purposes of this Act, a body to be known as the Commission for the Prevention of Corruption.

(2) The provisions of the First Schedule shall have effect as to the constitution of the Commission and otherwise in relation thereto.

4.—(1) Every person who, on or after the appointed day, is a public servant shall, subject to subsections (2), (3) and (4), furnish to the Commission a statutory declaration of his assets and liabilities and his income in the form set out as Form A in the Second Schedule.

(2) Every member of the Commission shall furnish a statutory declaration referred to in subsection (1) to the Integrity Commission established under section 3 of the Parliament (Integrity of Members) Act.

(3) Subsection (1) shall not apply to a public servant—

- (a) to whom the Parliament (Integrity of Members) Act applies; or
- (b) who is in receipt of total emoluments less than the prescribed amount.

(3A) Notwithstanding subsection (3) (b), regulations made under section 13 may contain provisions requiring public servants who occupy such posts as are prescribed to furnish a statutory declaration pursuant to subsection (1).

(4) A declaration pursuant to subsection (1) shall include such particulars as are known to the declarant of the assets, liabilities and income of the spouse and children, where applicable, of the declarant:

Provided that—

- (a) if the spouse was not living with the declarant at any time during the period in relation to which the declaration is made; or
- (b) if a child of a declarant—
 - (i) has attained the age of eighteen years; or
 - (ii) is married and under the age of eighteen years,

and was not living with the declarant at any time during the period in relation to which the declaration is made,

the particulars required to be furnished by the subsection shall be limited to assets held by the spouse of child (as the case may be) in trust for, or as agent of, the declarant; so, however, that nothing in this subsection shall be construed as precluding the Commission from requiring from a declarant any additional particulars the Commission may think fit.

(5) Subject to subsection (5A), a statutory declaration pursuant to subsection (1) shall be furnished—

- (a) within three months after the date of commencement of regulations made under section 13, in the case of a person who is a public servant on that date, including public servants referred to in subsection (3A);

- (b) within three months after the date of appointment of a person as a public servant; or
- (c) within three months after the date on which the emoluments of a public servant become equivalent to or in excess of the prescribed amount.

(5A) The Commission may—

- (a) at any time in writing require a public servant to furnish a statutory declaration;
- (b) by notice published in the *Gazette*, require such categories of public servants as are specified in the notice, to furnish a statutory declaration within the period so specified, and the powers conferred by this paragraph may be exercised subject to such exceptions or conditions as the Commission may specify in the notice.

(6) Where a person ceases to be a public servant, he shall furnish a statutory declaration at the end of twelve months from the date on which he so ceases.

(7) A statutory declaration required to be made on the 31st day of December, in any year shall be deemed to comply with the requirements of this section if it is made on or before the 31st March next following that date.

(8) A Statutory declaration furnished pursuant to subsection (1) may, if the declarant so desires, be accompanied by a statement of affairs certified by a registered public accountant.

(9) In subsection (1) “assets” does not include such gifts as may be prescribed, received by a public servant from such relatives of that public servant as may be prescribed.

5.—(1) The functions of the Commission shall be—

- (a) to receive and keep on record statutory declarations furnished by public servants pursuant to this Act;
- (b) to examine such statutory declarations and to request from a public servant any information relevant to a statutory declaration made by him, which in its opinion would assist it in its examination;
- (c) to make such independent enquires and investigations relating to a statutory declaration as it thinks necessary.
- (d) to receive and investigate any complaint regarding an act of corruption;
- (e) to conduct an investigation into an act of corruption on its own initiative, if it is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for such investigation.

(2) The Commission shall have power to summon witnesses, require the production of documents and to do all such things as it considers necessary or expedient for the purpose of carrying out its functions.

6.—(1) Every public servant and every other person having official duty under this Act, or being employed in the administration of this Act, shall regard and deal with as secret and confidential, all information, declarations, letters and other documents, and all other matters relating to a statutory declaration, and shall make and subscribe a declaration to that effect before a Justice of the Peace.

(2) Every person required under subsection (1) to deal with matters specified therein as secret and confidential who at any time communicates or attempts to communicate such information or anything contained in such declarations, letters, or other documents to any person—

- (a) other than a person to whom he is authorized under this Act to communicate it; or
- (b) otherwise than for the purposes of this Act,

shall be guilty of an offence and be liable on conviction in a Resident Magistrate's Court to a fine not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or to both such fine and imprisonment.

**SECTIONS 7 TO 10 OF THE CORRUPTION (PREVENTION) ACT
WHICH IT IS PROPOSED TO REPEAL**

7.—(1) Where the Commission, upon examination of a statutory declaration furnished pursuant to section 4, is of the opinion that further information or investigation is necessary, it may, in writing—

- (a) request the public servant concerned to furnish such other documents, information, or otherwise as may be specified, within such time as may be specified; or
- (b) require the public servant to attend on the Commission at such time as may be specified by the Commission to be heard by the Commission on any matter relating to the declaration.

(2) A public servant required to attend on the Commission pursuant to subsection (1), may—

- (a) be accompanied and represented by an attorney-at-law and a registered public accountant; and
- (b) require the Commission to summon such witnesses as he thinks necessary.

8.—(1) Any summons to attend, to give evidence or to produce documents before the Commission shall be served on the person required to attend or to produce the documents and shall be issued under the hand of the secretary or any member of the Commission.

(2) A Summons under this section shall be in the form set out as Form B in the Second Schedule and shall be served on the person mentioned therein either by delivering to him a copy thereof or by substituted service as may be ordered by the Commission.

(3) A summons under this section may be served by any person deputed by the Commission or by a constable.

9. The Commission may—

- (a) require that any facts, matters or things relating to the subject of enquiry be verified or otherwise ascertained by the oral examination of witnesses; and
- (b) cause any such witnesses to be examined upon oath which the Chairman or the secretary is hereby authorized to administer.

10.—(1) All persons summoned to attend and give evidence or to produce any paper, book, record or document before the Commission—

- (a) shall be bound to obey the summons served upon them;
- (b) shall be entitled, in respect of such evidence or the disclosure of any communication or the production of any such paper, book, record or document, to the same right or privilege as before a court of law;
- (c) shall be entitled, on attending, to be paid their expenses, including travelling expenses, at the rates prescribed by the Witnesses' Expenses Act for witnesses who are entitled to have their expenses paid from public funds.

Provided that the Commission may disallow the whole or any part of such expenses in any case, if it thinks fit.

(2) Any person who—

- (a) without sufficient cause, fails or refuses to attend before the Commission in obedience to summons issued under this Act, or fails or refuses to produce any paper, book, record or document which he was required by such summons to produce;
- (b) being a witness, leaves a meeting of the Commission without the permission of the Commission; or

- (c) being a witness, refuses without sufficient cause, to answer any question put to him by or with the permission of the Commission; or
 - (d) wilfully obstructs or interrupts the proceedings of the Commission,
- shall be liable on conviction before a Resident Magistrate to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars or in default of payment thereof to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

**SECTIONS 11 TO 13 OF THE CORRUPTION (PREVENTION) ACT
WHICH IT IS PROPOSED TO REPEAL**

11. The records of the Commission and any information revealed by the evidence of a witness before the Commission shall not be produced or disclosed to any court other than to such extent as may be necessary for the purposes of proceedings relating to a charge under section 6, 10 or 14 of this Act or under the Perjury Act.

12.—(1) Where—

- (a) any person fails to furnish the Commission with a statutory declaration which he is required to furnish in accordance with this Act; or
- (b) the Commission examines a statutory declaration and any related information or documents, or conducts an enquiry into any such statutory declaration, and it is not satisfied with any aspect thereof,

the Commission shall report the matter to the appropriate Service Commission, Board, Body or other Authority and the Director of Public Prosecutions, setting out such details and particulars as it thinks fit.

(2) The Commission shall report any act of corruption to the appropriate Service Commission, Board, Body or other Authority and to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

(3) The appropriate Service Commission, Board or other Authority may take such disciplinary action in relation to a report made pursuant to subsection (1) as it thinks appropriate in any particular case.

(4) The Director of Public Prosecutions may take such action in relation to a report made pursuant to subsection (1) as he thinks appropriate in any particular case and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, may authorize any person having an official duty under this Act or being employed in the administration of this Act to furnish information to any officer of the court, the police or any other person specified by the Director of Public Prosecutions.

13.—(1) The Minister, after consultation with the Commission, may make regulations prescribing any matter or thing in respect of which it may be expedient to make regulations for the purpose of carrying this Act into effect and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing may make regulations—

- (a) prescribing the amount of total emoluments for the purposes of section 4 (3) (b);
- (b) prescribing the manner in which enquiries may be carried out and matters incidental to or consequential on such enquiries;
- (c) amending the form specified in the Second Schedule;
- (d) prescribing the period within any information required by the Commission should be furnished;
- (e) prescribing the types of gifts and the categories of relatives for the purposes of section 4 (9).

(2) Regulations made under subsection (1) shall be subject to affirmative resolution.

**SECTION 15 OF THE CORRUPTION (PREVENTION) ACT
WHICH IT IS PROPOSED TO AMEND**

15.—(1) Any person who commits an act of corruption commits an offence and is liable—

- (a) on summary conviction in a Resident Magistrate's Court—
 - (i) in the case of a first offence to a fine not exceeding one million dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or to both such fine and imprisonment; and
 - (ii) in the case of a second or subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding three million dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or to both such fine and imprisonment;
- (b) on conviction in a Circuit Court—
 - (i) in the case of a first offence to a fine not exceeding five million dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or to both such fine and imprisonment; and
 - (ii) in the case of a second or subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding ten million dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years or to both such fine and imprisonment.

(2) Any person who—

- (a) fails, without reasonable cause, to furnish to the Commission a statutory declaration which he is required to furnish in accordance with the provisions of this Act;
- (b) knowingly makes any false statement in any such statutory declaration;
- (c) fails, without reasonable cause, to give such information as the Commission may require under section 7;
- (d) fails, without reasonable cause, to attend an enquiry being conducted by the Commission under section 7 or knowingly gives false information at such enquiry,

commits an offence, and shall on summary conviction in a Resident Magistrate's Court be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both such fine and imprisonment.

(3) Where the offence involves the deliberate non-disclosure of a public servant's property the Court may, subject to determining the beneficial interest of innocent third parties in addition to the imposition of a fine or term of imprisonment or both—

- (a) if the property involved is situated within the Island, order that it be forfeited to the Crown;
- (b) if the property involved is situated outside the Island, order that an amount equivalent to the value of such property (the value to be assessed as directed by the Court), be paid by the public servant concerned, to the Crown.

(4) Payment of all sums due to the Crown pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection (3) may be enforced in like manner as a debt due to the Crown and any proceedings thereon on behalf of the Crown may be taken summarily in a Resident Magistrate's Court, without limit of amount.

(5) In considering whether an order for forfeiture of a public servant's property should be made under subsection (3) (a), the Court shall have regard to the right and interests, if any, of third parties in that property.

(6) A person who claims an interest in any property referred to in subsection (5) may—

- (a) during the proceedings for the offence referred to in subsection (3);
or

- (b) within a period of six months after the day on which a forfeiture order is made in respect of that property or such longer period as the Court may, having regard to all the circumstances allow,

apply to the Court for an order under subsection (7).

(7) Where an application is made under subsection (6) the Court shall take account of the representations made by the applicant in relation to the property and shall make an order declaring the nature and extent of the applicant's interest, if any, in the property.

(8) The Court may—

- (a) where subsection (6) (a) applies, decide that the property or the part thereof to which the applicant's interest relates should not be forfeited to the Crown;
- (b) where subsection (6) (b) applies, order that—
 - (i) the property or the part thereof to which the applicant's interest relates, be returned to the applicant; or
 - (ii) an amount equal to the value of the applicant's interest, as declared in the order under subsection (7), be paid to the applicant.

**SECTION 16 OF THE CORRUPTION (PREVENTION) ACT
WHICH IT IS PROPOSED TO REPEAL**

16. For the purposes of subsection (1) of section 13 of the Income Tax Act any disbursement made and expenses incurred in a year of assignment by a public servant in connection with the preparation of a statutory declaration or other document required to be furnished by him for the purposes of this Act shall be deemed to be made or incurred by him wholly and exclusively in acquiring his income for that year of assessment.

**FIRST AND SECOND SCHEDULE OF THE CORRUPTION
(PREVENTION) ACT WHICH IT IS PROPOSED TO REPEAL**

FIRST SCHEDULE

(Section 3)

1. The Commission shall consist of—

- (a) the Auditor-General;
- (b) four other persons (thereafter referred to as "appointed members") appointed by the Governor-General, after consultation with the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition from the following categories of persons—
 - (i) members of the Privy Council;

- (ii) retired Judges of Appeal or retired Judges of the Supreme Court;
- (iii) persons who, in the opinion of the Governor-General, are persons of high integrity and are able to exercise competence, diligence and sound judgement in fulfilling their responsibilities under this Act.

2. The appointed members shall be appointed by instrument in writing and shall, subject to the provisions of this Schedule, hold office for a period of seven years.

3. Every appointed member shall be eligible for re-appointment

4.—(1) The Governor-General shall appoint one of the members to be Chairman of the Commission.

(2) The Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Commission at which he is present and in the case of the Chairman's absence from any meeting, the members present and forming a quorum shall elect one of their number to preside at that meeting.

5. If any member is absent or unable to act, the Governor-General may Acting appoint any person to act in the place of that member, so, however, that such appointment shall be made in the same manner and from among any of the categories of person as would be required in the case of a substantive appointment.

6.—(1) Any appointed member other than the Chairman may at any time resign his office by instrument in writing addressed to the Governor-General and transmitted through the Chairman and from the date of receipt by the Governor-General of such instrument, that person shall cease to be a member.

(2) The Chairman may at any time resign his office by instrument in writing addressed to the Governor-General and such resignation shall take effect as from the date of receipt by the Governor-General of that instrument.

7.—(1) The Governor-General after consultation with the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition may at any time revoke the membership of any appointed member.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of sub-paragraph (1), a recommendation of that sub-paragraph shall have regard to any representation made by a public servant showing cause why a person should not remain a member of the Commission.

8. If any vacancy occurs in the membership of the appointed members, such vacancy shall be filled by the appointment of another appointed member, so, however, that such appointment shall be made in the same manner and from any

of the categories of persons as would be required in the case of the original appointment.

9. The names of all members of the Commission as first constituted and every change therein, shall be published in the *Gazette*.

10. The funds of the Commission shall consist of funds as may from time to time be placed at their disposition for the purposes of this Act by Parliament, and such other moneys as may be lawfully paid to the Commission.

11. The Commission shall keep proper accounts of their receipts, payments, assets and liabilities and such accounts shall be audited annually by an auditor appointed in each year by the Commission with the approval of the Minister.

12.—(1) The Commission shall, in each year and at such time as the Minister shall direct, prepare and forward to the Minister a report of its activities during the preceding financial year, including a statement of its accounts audited in accordance with paragraph 11.

(2) A copy of the report together with the auditor's report shall be laid on the Table of the House of Representatives and of the Senate.

(3) The Commission shall on or before the 31st day of October in each year submit to the Minister for approval, its estimates of revenue and expenditure in respect of the ensuing financial year.

13.—(1) The Commission shall appoint and employ at such remuneration and on such terms and conditions as they think fit a Secretary and such other officers and employees as they think necessary for the proper carrying out of the provisions of the Act.

Provided that no salary in excess of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum shall be assigned to any post without the prior approval of the Minister.

(2) The Governor-General may, subject to such conditions as he may impose, approve of the appointment of any officer in the service of the Government to any office with the Commission and any public officer so appointed shall, in relation to pension, gratuity or other allowance, and in relation to other rights as a public officer, be treated as continuing in the service of the government.

14.—(1) The seal of the Commission shall be kept in the custody of the Chairman and shall be affixed to instruments pursuant to a resolution of the Commission in the presence of the Chairman and any other member.

(2) The seal of the Commission shall be authenticated by the signatures of the Chairman and one other member.

(3) All documents other than those required by law to be under seal may be and all decisions of the Commission may be signified under the hand of the Chairman or the Secretary.

15.—(1) The Commission shall meet at such times as may be expedient for the carrying out of its functions and such meetings shall be held on such days and at such places as the Chairman may determine.

(2) A quorum of the Commission shall be three.

(3) The decision of the Commission shall be by a majority of votes and, in addition to an original vote, the Chairman shall have a casting vote in any case in which the voting is equal.

(4) Minutes in proper form of each meeting of the Commission shall be kept.

(5) The validity of the proceedings of the Commission shall not be affected by any vacancy amongst the members thereof or by any defect in the appointment of any member thereof.

16. No member shall be personally liable for any act or default of the Commission done or omitted to be done in good faith in the course of the operations of the Commission.

17. There shall be paid from the funds of the Commission to the Chairman and members such remuneration, whether by way of honorarium, salary or fees, and such allowances as may be approved by resolution of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

18. The office of Chairman or an appointed member shall not be a public office for the purposes of Chapter V of the Constitution.

19. Where, pursuant to the provisions of this Schedule, the Governor-General is required to act after consultation with the Leader of the Opposition and—

- (a) there is no person holding the office of Leader of the Opposition; or
- (b) the holder of that office is unwilling or, by reason of his illness or absence from Jamaica, unable to perform his functions in that regard,

those provisions shall be construed as if the reference to the Leader of the Opposition were a reference to such person as the Governor-General, in his discretion, considers appropriate.

SECOND SCHEDULE (Sections 4, 8 and 13)

FORM A
 STATUTORY DECLARATION OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND INCOME
 THE CORRUPTION (PREVENTION) ACT

Declaration of assets and liabilities at.....

(Declaration Date)

and of income for the period of twelve months (or other period where appropriate) ending on that date.

NOTE:

- (a) Where any property is held by the declarant, declarant's spouse or the declarant's child or children in trust for any other person, this should be indicated by a note to that effect.
- (b) The declaration date should be the date as at which pursuant to section 4 the declaration is to be made.
- (c) Where the space in this is inadequate a separate sheet of paper may be used and signed by the declarant.

Name of Declarant	Name of Declarant's Spouse
Address of Declarant	Address of Declarant's Spouse
Number of Full Years employment of Declarant	Names of Full Years employment of Spouse
Taxpayer Registration Number (TRN) of Declarant	Taxpayer Registration Number (TRN) of Spouse
Declarant's Employer	Maiden Name (of Spouse)

PARTICULARS OF DECLARANT'S CHILDREN

Names	Date of Birth	Adresses

 Signature of Declarant

- (a) submit to the Minister a statement of accounts in a form satisfactory to the Minister and audited in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1);
 - (b) submit to the Minister for approval estimates of revenue and expenditure for the ensuing financial year.
- (3) In this section “Minister” means the Minister responsible for finance.

28.—(1) A Contractor-General may at any time be required by Parliament to submit a report to Parliament in respect of any matter being investigated by him.

(2) A Contractor-General shall submit to Parliament an annual report relating generally to the execution of his functions and may at any time submit a report relating to any particular matter or matters investigated, or being investigated, by him which, in his opinion, require the special attention of Parliament.

(3) Reports under this section shall be submitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate who shall, as soon as possible, have them laid on the Table of the appropriate House.

(4) A Contractor-General may, in the public interest, from time to time publish in such manner as he thinks fit, reports relating to such matters as are mentioned in sub-section (2) and any case which is the subject of a special report under section 21, but no such report shall be published until after it has been laid pursuant to subsection (3).

**SECTIONS 29 TO 31 OF THE CONTRACTOR-GENERAL ACT
WHICH IT IS PROPOSED TO REPEAL**

29. Every person who—

- (a) wilfully makes any false statement to mislead or misleads or attempts to mislead a Contractor-General or any other person in the execution of his functions under this Act; or
- (b) without lawful justification or excuse—
 - (i) obstructs, hinders or resists a Contractor-General or any other person in the execution of his functions under this Act; or
 - (ii) fails to comply with any lawful requirement of a Contractor-General or any other person under this Act; or
- (c) deals with documents, information or things mentioned in section 24 (1) in a matter inconsistent with his duty under that subsection,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction before a Resident Magistrate to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

**SECTION 5 OF THE PROCEEDS OF CRIME ACT
WHICH IT IS PROPOSED TO AMEND**

5.—(1) Subject to subsection (9), the Court shall, upon the application of the Agency or the Director of Public Prosecutions, act in accordance with subsection (2) if the Court is satisfied that a defendant is—

- (a) convicted of any offence in proceedings before the Court; or
- (b) committed to the Court pursuant to section 52 (committal from Resident Magistrate's Court with a view to making forfeiture order or pecuniary penalty order).

... ..

**STANDING ORDERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF JAMAICA, 1964**

68. Sessional Select Committees

(1) There shall be the following Sessional Select Committees—

- (a) the Public Accounts Committee;
- (b) the Standing Orders Committee;
- (c) the House Committee;
- (d) the Committee of Privileges;
- (e) the Regulations Committee;
- (f) the Public Administration and Appropriations Committee;
- (g) the Internal and External Affairs Committee;
- (h) the Economy and Production Committee;
- (i) the Human Resource and Social Development Committee;
- (j) the Infrastructure and Physical Development Committee;

73C. The Economy and Production, Human Resources and Social Development, and Infrastructure and Physical Development Committees.

Each of the Committees established under paragraphs (h), (i) and (j) of Standing Order No. 68 shall have terms of reference in relation to the subject matter indicated by its designation and accordingly shall have the duty of—

- (a) examining policy documents and statements from Ministries and Government agencies which have a bearing on the subject matter of its terms of reference;
- (b) examining legislative proposals which may have an effect on the subject matter of its terms of reference and making recommendations to the Cabinet through Legislation Committee;
- (c) receiving submissions from citizens and organizing meetings between citizens, community groups, sectoral organizations, Members of Parliament and representatives of Government agencies to facilitate exchange of views on the operations of the Government and their effect on communities and groups in the society; and
- (d) organizing meetings with relevant organizations in order to seek such information on their activities as the public interest may demand.