REFERENCE FRAMEWORK FOR ENSURING **INTEGRITY AND VALUES IN THE TAX ADMINISTRATIONS**

Globalization of the economy and technology has been imposed throughout the world to the point that it is ever more withdrawn from the control of a global policy and is completely unjustified in global ethics.

Hans Kung.

"A global ethics for global politics and economics"

A good professional is not only the one who masters techniques, but he who does so based on values and for his own profession's benefits.

Adela Cortina. "Hasta un Pueblo de Demonios"

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CORPORATE PUBLIC INTEGRITY SYSTEM

BASIC BIBLIOGRAPHY USED

Key issues	Instruments and tools
How to establish within tax administrations a framework to promote integrity and combat corruption?	 Laws and regulations Clear statements of values and ethical standards Risk-based strategies (risk assessment, risk maps) Internal control design Existence of an independent Internal Audit Service
What role can be played by the Taxpayer Rights, transparency, the fair application of Taxes, accountability in the (re) construction of citizens' trust ?	 Support for Voluntary Tax Compliance Anti-fraud programs Taxpayer Advocacy Council Open government and access to information Litigation management External scrutiny

Key issues	Instruments and tools
What preventive measures can tax administrations take to strengthen ethical performance and reduce the scope of corruption?	 Selection based on merit and other human resource management techniques Training in Ethics and its dilemmas Declaration of interests, assets and net worth Regulation of Conflict of Interest Simplification, Process Analysis and controls Administrative automation
What can tax administrations do to detect and act on corruption when it occurs?	 Regulation of complaints, channels and protection Disciplinary regime Investigation and sanctions Risk profiles

SEVEN BASIC ACTIONS FOR A CORPORATE INTEGRITY PROGRAM

RULES AND STANDARDS	RESPONSIBILITIES	INTEGRITY	COMMUNICATE	MONITOR	ALIGN	RESPOND
The organization must formally establish the behaviors expected from its employees in relevant matters of ethics and integrity by using the rules and standards from CIAT and from International Organizations	Management must monitor the effectiveness of the integrity compliance program. Those responsible for process management must ensure follow up / Internal Audit must assume its Control responsibility.	Tax administrations should avoid assigning positions of responsibility to persons who have incurred in malpractices or behavior incompatible with an effective compliance and ethics program.	Communicate periodically and practically and train with the aim of ensuring that employees know and understand what is expected of them.	Periodic evaluation and audit of the elements implemented in ethics and compliance. Periodic evaluation of the effectiveness of the program implemented. Determine a confidential system for reporting malpractices.	Evaluate risks and align the program accordingly. Establish incentives and ensure the adoption of disciplinary measures, with disincentives in case of noncompliance.	Once a malpractice is detected, the organization must do everything possible to eradicate it and prevent it from happening again in the future, ensuring that the ethics and compliance program remains updated.

Corporate Public Integrity System

