

Financial & Economic Crimes: The impact of main and corollary offenses on public policies in morocco “case of corruption and moneylaundering”

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Abstract: Financial and economic crime such as money laundering is a phenomenon that not only poses a threat to financial institutions, but can also have very negative effects on the implementation of public objectives and their achievement on the economic, financial and social levels. This crime takes many forms, on the one hand the primary offences, namely corruption, fraud, tax evasion, embezzlement of public funds and on the other hand a corollary offence of money laundering which occurs immediately after the commission of one of the above primary offences. The methodology used was based on the exploitation of secondary data, notably the reports on corruption published by national and international organizations, as well as the exploration of the theoretical literature on money laundering in order to formulate our own definition and to arrive at the results of this research. Thus, the main objective of this article is to answer the following question: "How do predicate offenses of corruption and its corollary of money laundering impede the success of public policies in Morocco?"

Finally, the expected results of this work are the following: "the respect of ethics in public and private administrations, the reinforcement of governance practices as well as international collaboration in this field will be the cornerstone of the success of the anti-corruption and anti-money laundering policy".

KEYWORDS: Corruption; Money laundering; public market; Public policies; Ministerial sectors.

1. Introduction

Public management malfunctions such as the waste of public funds and corruption affect almost all countries to a greater or lesser extent, and very few of them escape the phenomenon of the squandering of public funds and corruption. In fact, the core offenses of corruption hamper economic development and distort the fight against poverty.

Most of the opaqueness countries are located mostly in sub-Saharan Africa or the Middle East, North Africa, South America, Asia, and Eastern Europe. They are generally dependent on foreign aid or have revenues from natural resources such as oil and gas that have been exported. The socio-economic development of these countries is abridged by subterfuges committed by their Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs).

According to the Independent Budget Office IBO survey in 2008, the public does not yet have access to detailed and timely information that would enable them to contribute effectively to the budget process and hold the government to account.

No one disputes the State's sovereign function, which, on national territory, guarantees fundamental rights and freedoms, ensures public order, and enforces the law.

On the economic and social level, its role is more debated. In the 1950s, the economist Richard Musgrave listed a typology of the tasks that the state must assume, which has become the standard in economics books: the state must compensate for market failures, define the level of redistribution and stabilize the economy (Maury, 2018-2019).

However, prior and consequential offenses are considered scourges that undermine the efforts expected by His Majesty King Mohammed VI to eradicate social and spatial disparity while improving service to Moroccan citizens through the construction of quality hospitals, public schools, and fluid infrastructure. In addition, financial crimes such as corruption and money laundering hinder the success of public policies worldwide, including those of Morocco. Consequently, white-collar criminals seize the opportunity to give a legal appearance to illegally acquired funds.

Moreover, the main offences, including the drug trade, corruption, tax evasion and a corollary offence of money laundering, are offences of our contemporary society; their impact amply affects the social fabric, as well as our democratic and economic institutions. Moreover, the most resounding scandal in the world that has destabilized the stable functioning of the world economy is the Enron affair.

Financial crimes cause a huge loss of funds. According to statistics from the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF) and the U.S. Department of State, approximately \$1.5 billion is lost annually in the United States.

The purpose of this article is to provide an answer to the following question:

How do the predicate offences of corruption and its corollary offence of laundering illicit

funds hinder the success of public policies in Morocco?

The exploration of the literature review and the exploitation of secondary data seem to be the most adequate to answer the question while opting for the following four axes:

- The first axis presents the conceptual framework of public policy.
- The second axis traces the main offenses (corruption);
- The third axis is devoted to Corollary financial offense (money laundering);
- And the fourth axis focuses on the prevention of corruption in public procurement and the fight against money laundering.

2. The public policy framework

A public policy is also defined by the means, i.e. The choice and use of tools (techniques, means of operation, devices) that make it possible to materialize and operationalize government action. The instruments may be repressive, coercive, incentive, or educational in nature.

Public policies are attempts to regulate, according to the names, situations where public problems of resource distribution are perceived within a community (LEMIEUX, 2000).

Public policy specialists agree that an “operational” definition is necessary to qualify the object and the field of study of the proposed definition, which retains the main elements for which there is a certain consensus in the literature. Thus, within the framework of the approach proposed in this work, a public policy will be defined as a series of intentionally coherent decisions or activities taken by different actors, public and sometimes private, whose resources, institutional ties and interests vary, with a view to resolving in a targeted manner a problem defined politically as a collective problem. This set of decisions and activities gives rise to formalized acts, of a binding nature, aimed at modifying the behavior of social groups supposedly at the origin of the collective problem to be solved (target groups), in the interest of social groups negatively affected by the problem in question (final beneficiaries) (SAVARD, 2015).

Public policy is a collective action that participates in the creation of social and political order, in the direction of society, in the regulation of its tensions, in the integration of groups, and in the resolution of the thorny problems in our society such as unemployment, poverty, social and spatial disparity, while putting in place anti-corruption and anti-money laundering measures to eradicate poverty, opacity and the laundering of funds emanating from essential crimes.

The public policy cycle

The general idea that emerges from the literature is that of a “cycle” of public policies from the emergence of problems to the evaluation of the results obtained.

- The problem emergence and perception phase are defined as a situation that produces a collective need, a lack or a dissatisfaction that can be identified directly or through external manifestations and for which a solution is sought.

- The phase of placing the political agenda corresponds to the consideration, by the decisive actors of the political-administrative system, of the numerous requests for action coming

from social groups, or even from the public services themselves;

- The policy formulation phase firstly involves a definition of the causal model by the public actors, a definition that is more or less influenced by the social actors, and then a formulation of the political-administrative program, the choice of objectives, instruments and procedures to be implemented in order to solve the problem identified;

- The implementation phase consists of adapting the policy program to the concrete situations encountered (production of outputs);

- Finally, the evaluation phase, which we consider as constitutive of a public policy, aims to determine the results and effects of a public policy in terms of changes in the behavior of target groups (impacts) and in terms of solving the problem (outcomes).

The success of public policies depends on the effectiveness, efficiency and relevance of the system for fighting major economic and financial crimes, namely corruption and the related financial and economic crime of money laundering. Thus, the second axis below will present the effects of corruption while exploiting secondary data to interpret the statistical data and highlight the risks of corruption inherent in ministerial sectors such as the energy, transport and health sectors.

3. The main offenses (corruption)

According to article 248 of the Moroccan penal code, corruption is defined as the fact that "any person solicits or accepts offers or promises, solicits or receives gifts, presents or other advantages to perform or refrain from performing an act of his function".

Indeed, the phenomena of corruption generate shortcomings and deficiencies that hinder the success of public policies and cause a total failure in achieving the objectives expected by our country (eradicating poverty, improving service to users by providing them with quality hospitals, quality public education while ensuring effective, efficient and relevant management of public funds).

Thus, corruption reinforces market failures by introducing preferential treatment that distorts the allocation of resources; it also hinders redistribution mechanisms to the benefit of corrupt actors and finally makes it more difficult to stabilize the economy by reinforcing the budget deficit.

Morocco, like other countries, suffers the negative repercussions caused by the scourges of prior and subsequent offenses. As a result, corruption hinders the state's ability to act by:

- Reducing the efficiency of spending.
 - Attenuation of public spending on education and health on social performance (literacy rate or illiteracy rate, mortality rate or life expectancy)
- Decrease in the quality of services provided to Moroccan citizens;
 - Induces distortions in their distribution between the different budgetary items, hinders the budgetary balance due to the secondary offence;
 - Biases public investment decisions in favor of some sectors or types of expenditure and to the detriment of others. In particular, spending that requires public procurement is more conducive to rent seeking.

Finally, Christine Lagarde, the former managing director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and current chair of the central bank, said on December 8, 2017, that "corruption

weakens the state's ability to do its job. It erodes the revenue it needs and perverts budget decisions, as authorities may be tempted to favor projects that bring in bribes over those that create economic and social value."(Christine Lagarde, 2018). Secondary data mining allows the authors to extract statistical data (see Table 1 and 2) while exploiting reports that have been published by national and international organizations on the risk of corruption.

Exploitation of secondary data: corruption in Morocco

Primary offences such as corruption, tax evasion and consequently money laundering are scourges that plague the socio-economic development of Morocco as well as weigh heavily on public policies while not achieving the sustainable development objectives (SDO) by not reaching the wishes expected by His Majesty King Mohammed VI may God glorify him.

As in other countries, Morocco suffers from the harmful repercussions caused by the scourges of prior offenses and those of consequence. As a result, corruption hinders the State's ability to act by:

- Reducing the efficiency of spending.
- Mitigation the impact of public spending on education and health on social performance (literacy rate or illiteracy rate, mortality rate or life expectancy)
- Reducing the quality of services provided to Moroccan citizens.
- Inducing distortions in their distribution between the different budgetary items, hinders the budgetary balance because of the secondary infringement.
- When it occurs at the level of the budget process, it biases public investment decisions in favor of some sectors or types of expenditure and against others. In particular, expenditures that require public procurement are more conducive to rent seeking.

The table below shows the evolution of Morocco's ranking from 1999 to 2007, as well as its score in the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI).

Table I: Evolution of Morocco's ranking and score in (CPI)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Ranking	45	37	-	52	70	77	78	79	72
CPI Score	4,1	4,7	-	3,7	3,3	3,2	3,2	3,2	3,5
Number of countries	99	90	91	102	133	145	158	163	180

Source: CPI Survey, Transparency International (TI)

Morocco's ranking in the 2007 Corruption Perceptions Index improved from 79 to 72 out of 180 countries. Transparency Morocco (TM) considered this to be good news, given the continuous deterioration since 2000, but that the country remains in the zone of 'endemic corruption' (Transparency Morocco, 2007).

According to the OECD, a serious problem of corruption in public procurement is undoubtedly a means by which a public official uses and abuses power to illegally enrich himself or herself

while hindering the success of public policies in Morocco.

According to the publications of the Central Instance of Prevention against Corruption in 2017 and the World Bank, corruption cost almost 5% of the GDP or nearly 39 MDDH.

Risks of corruption in certain ministerial sectors in Morocco

Corruption Perception Index

As part of the diagnosis of the situation and evolution of corruption at the national level, the National Authority for Probity, Prevention and the Fight against Corruption (INPPLC) considered it important to deepen the analysis through an in-depth study of different components of the Corruption Perception Index (CPI), published annually by Transparency International.

A study that is likely to give a more objective and better-targeted reading of the corruption situation in Morocco on several factors.

Table II: Evolution of the Corruption Perceptions Index CPI: Results for Morocco

Morocco	Score	Ranking	No. of countries
2006	32	79	163
2007	35	72	163
2008	38	65	163
2009	41	58	163
2010	44	51	163
2011	47	44	163
2012	50	37	163
2013	53	30	163
2014	56	23	163
2015	59	16	163
2016	62	9	163
2017	65	2	163
2018	68	-5	163
2019	71	-12	163
2020	40	86	180

Source: Report of the National Authority for Probity, Prevention and the Fight against Corruption "INPPLC" on the situation of corruption in Morocco In-depth study of the Corruption Perception Index in 2020 and Transparency International Report on the Corruption Perception Index in 2020.

The above table shows that in 2020 Morocco is ranked 86th worldwide out of 180 ranks. In addition, the report published by the OECD in 2018 entitled "Strengthening Integrity in the Energy, Health and Transport Sectors", showed the main risks inherent in the three sectors mentioned, and that we will elucidate them below.

Corruption risks in the energy, transport and health sectors

A. Energy sector

An OECD study on bribery has highlighted the main risks in the extractive industries sector, which partly overlaps with the energy sector (OECD, 2015). In particular, it recognizes that all levels of public intervention are likely to be affected by the risk of corruption in the energy sector, from policy design and planning, through licensing, sector regulation and oversight, commercial participation, and finally tax treatment, to revenue distribution.

The main risks in the energy sector are:

- The prominent role of the public authorities: The sector is particularly affected by the risk of so-called "political" corruption, insofar as the obtaining of approvals and permits (for exploration, construction, distribution, etc.), which is the responsibility of the administration, plays a central role and the margin of discretion left to the administration in this area can lead to possible abuses.
- The weight of public or semi-public companies: the tax advantages granted to exploration, production, and refining companies and the opacity of the management model constitute additional risks in terms of corruption.
- The lack of financial transparency of the companies involved, including the complexity of ownership rights or the lack of disclosure of their beneficial owners and the various financial flows involved, are also factors that can hamper the proper conduct of business and facilitate insider trading.
- Information asymmetry increases the risk of corruption. This is particularly the case when new projects are introduced that rely on new technologies and involve large amounts of public money. And if a certain system or structural weaknesses already exist, this information asymmetry may be further exploited for the benefit of some.
- Irregularities in public procurement: in the awarding of contracts for 'major projects', corruption distorts competition and reduces the efficiency of the awarding process, favoring corrupt companies to the detriment of those bidding for contracts that often turn out to be the most efficient.
- Administrative 'red tape'. Other forms of potential intermediary corruption should also be noted, linked to customs procedures (import of sophisticated equipment) or consular formalities for granting visas to expatriate staff.

B. Transport sector

Transport infrastructures are characterized by the existence of "natural" monopolies, due to high fixed costs, which lead to high barriers to entry and market rents. Indeed, the construction of road or rail networks, as well as ports, requires a substantial capital injection, generally from governments.

It is also a regulated sector where public intervention plays a central role. Indeed, in addition to the social equity considerations that fall to the State in providing access to infrastructure to

the maximum number of citizens, particularly in rural or landlocked areas, the public authorities are also responsible for remedying market imperfections (dominant positions in particular).

This high level of intervention by the public authorities, including because of the magnitude and complexity of these projects, entails a significant risk of misappropriation of funds and a potential multiplication of corruption risks throughout the projects, whatever the mode of transport under consideration. The impact of these risks, particularly on productivity, is all the greater when the amounts involved are high and include a significant proportion of public aid. This can lead to distortions of competition, the main effects of which are an increase in barriers to entry and a reduction in sectoral productivity.

An OECD study on bribery at the sector level identified the following bribery risks at each phase of a project's life cycle in a theoretical way (OECD, 2015):

- *Planning, regulation and privatization*: privatization is a process that is particularly vulnerable to political interference, and hence to the risk of corruption, especially since the sale of the assets concerned does not necessarily extinguish the monopoly. This leads to the formation of 'national champions', which are heavily subsidized through these sales.

- *Public procurement*: as mentioned earlier, particular attention must be paid to public procurement, and this applies fully to the transport sector, upstream during the definition of needs, during the tendering phase, but also downstream by ensuring effective monitoring of achievements, as this is often the level where the risks of fraud are most common. There is a risk of artificial "inflation" of prices and sharing of induced "added value", particularly in the event of an agreement or collusion between bidding companies.

- *Service provision*: The fragmentation of the sector and the presence of many small players, some of them in the informal sector, makes them vulnerable to 'petty corruption' (vis-à-vis traffic officials). The provision of road transport services, especially 'informal' ones, thus gives rise to 'facilitation payments', i.e., the payment of small commissions to public officials to obtain a service to which the applicant is legally entitled.

- The above-mentioned risks largely overlap with those identified by the Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC) in its 2011 study on corruption in the road transport sector. Indeed, as previously mentioned, this sector, due to its strategic nature, involves huge investments that call for great vigilance regarding related public contracts.

In particular, the project identification and appraisal phases are critical to prevent the risk of corruption. It is, therefore, necessary to define a strict framework for identifying, monitoring, evaluating and prioritizing public projects.

The assessment of the risk of corruption by companies in the transport sector remains difficult to grasp, particularly because of the fragmentation that characterizes the sector and the absence of data (particularly figures) that would allow a precise mapping to be made. This is clearly apparent in the road transport segment, where the multitude of small players and

the strong presence of the informal sector, which disrupts its organization, make it difficult to gain a clear picture of this segment.

C. Health sector

The public health center is a place open to all health care seekers and represents the only access to health care for those excluded from other health facilities. The health sector is one of the areas particularly vulnerable to corruption. Corrupt behavior in the health sector is a global problem, and its extent is significant in both rich and poor countries.

According to an OECD study on the impact of bribery at the level of sectors in general (OECD, 2015), the health sector would be particularly exposed to the risk of bribery due to the following factors:

- Information asymmetry between providers, suppliers and patients.
- The relatively inelastic demand for health care and health products.
- The complexity of health systems, with the involvement of many public and private actors.

Moreover, the scale of financial flows makes the drug market extremely vulnerable to corruption. Thus, the purchase of pharmaceutical products can represent up to 50% of health expenditure in developing countries: fraud and corruption can lead to the disappearance of up to 25% of the medicines purchased (WHO, 2009).

Among the corruption risks in the health sector, the following categories have been identified (European Commission, 2013):

- Corruption in the provision of medical services (including informal payments);
 - Corruption in the purchase of medicines and medical equipment (public contracts, informal circuit, notably exploiting the de facto tax exemption in the southern provinces);
- The existence of abusive agreements (usually between manufacturers and practitioners);
- Fraud and diversion of drugs and medical devices.

After elucidating the corruption risks associated with the ministerial sectors that plague Morocco's socio-economic development, the third axis below will be dedicated to exploring the literature review of money laundering and the interconnection between corruption and money laundering

4. Corollary financial offence (Money laundering):

Money laundering is a second-rate financial offence, which comes after the commission of essential offences.

The offence of laundering illicit funds is a fiasco from the very beginning of the achievement of the objectives expected by our country to ensure eternal socio-economic development. Therefore, money laundering (definition, process) will be described at length in this axis.

Exploration of the literature review: Money laundering

The Moroccan Penal Code provides a definition of money laundering in Article 574-1, but in order to comply with universally accepted scientific standards, it is crucial to explore the literature review on money laundering, highlighting several definitions of money laundering below:

Money laundering as a process used to hide the origin of funds from criminal activities such as drug trafficking, arms trafficking, corruption, etc., its ultimate goal is to make it appear that illegally acquired capital has a licit source and to insert it into the economic sphere **Éric VERNIER (2018)**.

Money laundering can be defined as a procedure of removing illegal income, and its use, or legalization. Fraud is at the center of the whole process of money laundering in order to falsely show the origin of the assets of the institutions involved (**Svetlana Nikolosk, 2012**), money laundering is a process that involves concealing funds from an illicit source resulting (drug and human trafficking, fraud, extortion, kidnapping for ransom) (**Dionysios S. Demetis, 2018**), the first definition of the predecessor presents money laundering as the process by which the proceeds of crime are converted into scriptural currency in order not to attract the attention of supervisory authorities while reinvesting the illegal money in less profitable projects (**Svetlana Nikoloz, Ivica Simonovski, 2012**), while carrying a crucial importance on the legitimization of funds emanating from an illicit source (**Mekpor & al., 2018**)(**Sergij S. & al., 2021**), a similar definition has been granted as the last one by (**Hamin et al, 2015**)(**Eugene E. Mniwasa., 2019**), money from an illicit source destabilizes economically stable countries (**Zdanowicz, 2009**)(**Arjan Premti & al., 2021**).

In addition, the authors of this article give their own definition while referring to their predecessor, and consider money laundering as a corollary economic and financial offence that consists in camouflaging standard offences, cyber offences and crypto-currencies offences supported by Blockchain technologies (drug trade, corruption, pyramid selling, financial and economic fraud, banking fraud, tax evasion, exaggerated tax optimization) committed by criminals and money launderers in order to give a legitimate appearance to the said main offences while reinvesting part of the dirty money in illicit projects, the other part in the underground economy and the remainder in less profitable projects (visible phase of the iceberg) in order to justify the honesty of their money obtained in an illegal and fraudulent way (**definition of the authors of this article**).

To sum up, Money laundering is a complex process that takes place in three stages: the first stage (placement stage - classification stage) where money is placed in the financial system, the second stage (layering) where money enters or passes through the financial system through numerous transactions and the third stage (introduction) where money is integrated into the financial system. Even with the said money laundering process, it will not be possible to eradicate this scourge that is undermining the socio-economic development of our country. Therefore, financial investigators such as ourselves are supposed to have the spirit of imagination, empathy and olfactory skills to detect and prevent prematurely the occurrence of money laundering while preserving our economy from the deleterious effects caused by money laundering.

The link between corruption and money laundering

Money laundering allows those involved in corruption to hide their funds from the necessary crime in order to reinvest them in profitable and unprofitable projects (multiplier effect).

The funds from a false source, i.e. from prior offences including corruption, are then reintegrated

into the authentic economic circuit, while being organized in order to carry out a fraudulent financial arrangement, the aim of which is, on the one hand, to launder the funds from the main offences, more specifically corruption, and, on the other hand, to avoid attracting the attention of the persons subject to the law and the control authority in Morocco, the Financial Intelligence Processing Unit (UTRF), which has become the only body responsible for the processing of financial information, to launder funds from predicate offences, specifically corruption, and on the other hand, not to attract the attention of those subject to the law and the Moroccan supervisory authority, the Financial Information Processing Unit(UTRF), which has become the National Financial Intelligence Authority(ANRF).The final section below highlights the measures Morocco has put in placeto prevent corruption and money laundering

5. Preventive measures against corruption in public procurement and money laundering. Morocco has taken anti-money laundering and anti-terrorist financing measures in order to comply with international standards. These measures will be implemented by the person’s subject to them, namely credit firms.

Reporting of suspicious transactions by credit firms to UTRF

UTRF is a Moroccan financial intelligence unit that was created in 2009 with the aim of countering money laundering and terrorist financing through the suspicious transaction reports submitted to it by regulated persons.

Below is a table showing the evolution of suspicious transaction reports by credit firms since the implementation of UTRF:

Table III: Evolution of suspicious transaction reports

Years	Number of reports
2009	11
2010	66
2011	97
2012	160
2013	189
2014	261
2015	266
2016	351
2017	494
2018	772
2019	1216
Total	3883

Source: UTRF reports

Morocco has put in place national mechanisms to combat money laundering and terrorist financing, which can be seen in the results obtained regarding the evolution of reports. From its creation in 2009 until 2019, the UTRF has received a total of 3883 reports, 98% of which are

related to money laundering and the remainder to terrorist financing. The suspicious transaction reports made by banks are increasing since the creation of the UTRF until the year 2019, as a result. Banks are ranked among the top providers of suspicious transaction reports since they account for 88% of the reports that were transmitted to the Moroccan Financial Intelligence Processing Unit.

As money launderers often use banking channels to launder their funds as easily as possible, banks have put in place means to fight against money laundering that we will clarify later.

Anti-money laundering and anti-terrorist financing law

Morocco published in 2003 the law 03-03 which aims to counter the financing of terrorism in Morocco, in 2009 the promulgation of the new law 43-05 which fights against money laundering and the creation of the financial intelligence unit which has published annual reports since 2009; the year 2011 marked by the entry into force amending and supplementing Law 43-05, the promulgating of the law 145 -12 in 2013 amending and supplementing the law 43-05 on the fight against money laundering and, in 2021 the solemn adoption and unanimity by the House of Representatives and Councilors the law 12-18 which amends and supplements the law 43-05 on anti-money laundering as well as UTRF became solemnly the National Authority of Financial Intelligence ANRF with its new attributions in order to comply with the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force FATF and to withdraw from the FATF grey list.

The circular 5/w/2017

Bank Al Maghrib (BAM) has referred to the law 43-05 in order to elaborate a circular 5/w/2017 related to the duty of vigilance incumbent on credit institutions.

Indeed, banks ask for information when opening an account for their potential clients so that they can be traced afterward and secure their system against money launderers.

As soon as the third-party account is created in the system, a KYC customer knowledge form is established in the name of each individual prospect, based on the information provided on a valid official identity document. This form is intended to meet the legal obligations of the fight against money laundering and terrorism financing in the application of articles 10, 11, and 12 of the circular 5/w/2017 relating to the obligation of vigilance incumbent on credit institutions. In addition, commercial banks are supposed to transpose with circular 5/w/2017 while respecting the banking vigilance which applies mainly in order to prevent the various risks to which the bank is going to be exposed, in particular the risk of money laundering, of financing of terrorism. Thus, BAM has issued a circular 3/w/2019 amending and supplementing circular 5/w/2017 in order to further strengthen the anti-money laundering and anti-terrorist financing mechanism.

6. Conclusion

In conclusion, Morocco is to be highly commended for its willingness to devote huge funds to solve the scourge of corruption and money laundering.

Although Morocco has made enormous efforts to eradicate corruption and money laundering, these financial and economic crimes continue to impede the success of socio-economic

development objectives.

Finally, issues related to ethics in public and private administrations, the rapid interconnection of reliable and verifiable information between public and private administrations, the effectiveness, efficiency, and relevance of the means of control, the strengthening of governance practices, and the reinforcement of international collaboration and the fight against tax havens are also important, International collaboration and the fight against tax, banking and regulatory havens are the cornerstones of the success of the policy of fighting against financial crime in this case against corruption and money laundering in order to make the public policies of countries succeed in this case Morocco while eradicating poverty.

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