
INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE ON WHITE COLLAR CRIMES

Priyal Jain & Anmol Nayar, Amity Law School, Noida, Amity University Uttar Pradesh

1. Role of United Nations Organization:-

The United Nations organization has established numerous committees to combat white-collar crimes and has so far enacted five conventions on corruption, collectively referred to as the "United Nations Convention against Corruption."¹ These conventions stand as the most effective anti-corruption tool at the international level, offering comprehensive coverage and detailed measures. The United Nations Convention against Corruption is structured into 71 articles and 8 chapters as follows:

- a) General Provisions (Chapter I, Articles 1-4)
- b) Preventive Measures (Chapter II, Articles 5-14)
- c) Criminalization and Law Enforcement (Chapter III, Articles 13-44)
- d) International Cooperation (Chapter IV, Articles 43-49)
- e) Asset Recovery (Chapter V, Articles 51-59)
- f) Technical Assistance and Information Exchange (Chapter VI, Articles 60-62)
- g) Mechanism for Implementation (Chapter VII, Articles 63-64)
- h) Final Provisions (Chapter VIII, Articles 65-71)

2. United Nations Convention against Corruption runs as under:

2.1 Preamble:-

The States Parties to this Convention,
Worried about the severe issues and dangers posed by corruption to the stability and security of societies, which undermine democratic institutions and values, ethical standards, and justice, while also threatening sustainable development and the rule of law. They are also concerned

¹ United Nations Convention against Corruption available at:
https://www.unodc.org/documents/brussels/UN_Convention_Against_Corruption.pdf
<https://www.drishtiiias.com/daily-updates/daily-news-analysis/united-nations-convention-against-corruption>
<https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/migration/pacific/pacific-anticorruption-factsheet-uncac.pdf>
<https://www.cmi.no/publications/file/3769-uncac-in-a-nutshell.pdf>

about the connections between corruption and other criminal activities, particularly organized and economic crime, such as money laundering.² They recognize the serious nature of corruption cases that involve large amounts of assets, which can represent a significant portion of state resources and threaten both political stability and sustainable development in those nations. They are convinced that corruption is no longer merely a local issue but a transnational challenge affecting all societies and economies, highlighting the necessity for international collaboration to prevent and address it. They also believe that a thorough and multidisciplinary strategy is needed to effectively prevent and combat corruption. Moreover, they acknowledge that access to technical assistance can be crucial in enhancing states' abilities, including by building capacity and institutions, to effectively tackle corruption. They are convinced that the unlawful accumulation of personal wealth can severely harm democratic institutions, national economies, and the rule of law. They are determined to improve the prevention, detection, and deterrence of international transfers of illicitly obtained assets while enhancing international cooperation in asset recovery. They acknowledge the essential principles of due process within criminal, civil, or administrative proceedings for determining property rights. They bear in mind that preventing and eliminating corruption is a responsibility shared by all states, necessitating their cooperation with one another, supported by the involvement of individuals and groups beyond the public sector, such as civil society, non-governmental organizations, and community-based organizations, to ensure the effectiveness of their efforts in this area. They also keep in mind the principles of sound management of public affairs and assets, fairness, accountability, and equality before the law, as well as the need to uphold integrity and cultivate a culture that rejects corruption. They commend the efforts of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in their initiatives to prevent and combat corruption.³

² Connections between corruption and other criminal activities, particularly organized and economic crime, such as money laundering available at:

<https://www.sanctions Scanner.com/blog/relationship-between-bribery-and-money-laundering-362#:~:text=Corruption%2C%20involving%20the%20misuse%20of,forms%20of%20control%20and%20sanctions.>

<https://www.unodc.org/e4j/ru/organized-crime/module-4/key-issues/links-to-corruption.html>

[https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/jmlc-08-2024-](https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/jmlc-08-2024-0141/full/html?utm_source=rss&utm_medium=feed&utm_campaign=rss_journalLatest)

[0141/full/html?utm_source=rss&utm_medium=feed&utm_campaign=rss_journalLatest](https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/jmlc-08-2024-0141/full/html?utm_source=rss&utm_medium=feed&utm_campaign=rss_journalLatest)

³ Efforts taken by Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to prevent corruption available at:

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?page=view&type=30022&nr=210&menu=3170#:~:text=The%20CCPCJ%20has%2C%20in%20numerous,promote%20the%20rule%20of%20law>

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CCPCJ/index.html>

<https://www.unodc.org/>

They recall the work undertaken by various international and regional organizations in this domain, including the activities of the African Union, the Council of Europe, the Customs Cooperation Council (known as the World Customs Organization), the European Union, the League of Arab States, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, and the Organization of American States. They acknowledge with gratitude the multilateral instruments designed to prevent and combat corruption, including, among others, the Inter-American Convention against Corruption⁴, adopted by the Organization of American States on March 29, 1996, the Convention on the Fight against Corruption involving Officials of the European Communities or Officials of Member States of the European Union⁵, adopted by the Council of the European Union on May 26, 1997, the Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions, adopted by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development on November 21, 1997, the Criminal Law Convention on Corruption, adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on January 27, 1999, the Civil Law Convention on Corruption, adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on November 4, 1999, and the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption, adopted by the Heads of State and Government of the African Union on July 12, 2003. They express their appreciation for the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, which came into force on September 29, 2003.

2.2 Preventive Anti-Corruption policies and practices⁶:-

1. Each State Party shall, in line with the core principles of its legal framework, create and implement or sustain effective, coordinated anticorruption strategies that encourage societal involvement and embody the concepts of the rule of law, sound management of public affairs and property, integrity, transparency, and accountability.

⁴ Inter-American Convention against Corruption available at: https://www.oas.org/en/sla/dil/inter_american_treaties_B-58_against_Corruption.asp

⁵ Convention on the Fight against Corruption involving Officials of the European Communities or Officials of Member States of the European Union available at: <https://www.legal-tools.org/doc/46fc3d/pdf/>

⁶ Preventive policies on Anti-Corruption available at: <https://www.unodc.org/corruption/en/cosp/WGP/preventive-policies-and-practices.html>
<https://www.cipfa.org/services/cipfa-supports/fraud-and-corruption/preventing-corruption-a-compendium-of-global-case-studies/prevention-strategies>
<https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2023-09/undp-pacific-prevention-ps-2023.pdf>

2. Each State Party shall strive to establish and promote effective measures focused on preventing corruption.
3. Each State Party shall make efforts to periodically assess relevant legal frameworks and administrative actions to determine their effectiveness in preventing and combating corruption.
4. States Parties shall, where appropriate and in accordance with the core principles of their legal systems, work together with one another and with pertinent international and regional organizations to advance and develop the measures mentioned in this article. This cooperation may involve participation in international initiatives and projects aimed at corruption prevention.

3. Measures to prevent Money- Laundering⁷:-

1. Each State Party is required to:
 - (a) Establish a thorough domestic regulatory and supervisory framework for banks and non-bank financial institutions, including both natural and legal persons that offer formal or informal services for the transfer of money or value, as well as other entities particularly vulnerable to money laundering, to the extent of its authority, with the aim of deterring and identifying all types of money laundering. This framework should focus on requirements for identifying customers and, where relevant, beneficial owners, as well as record-keeping and reporting suspicious transactions;
 - (b) In accordance with Article 46 of this Convention, ensure that administrative, regulatory, law enforcement, and other agencies involved in addressing money laundering (including, where relevant, judicial authorities under national law) possess the capability to collaborate and share information at both national and international levels according to the conditions set by domestic law. To facilitate this, States Parties should consider creating a financial

⁷ Measures to prevent Money- Laundering are available at: <https://legal.thomsonreuters.com/en/insights/white-papers/combating-money-laundering-five-ways-to-help>
<https://www.imf.org/en/Topics/Financial-Integrity/amlcft>
<https://www.clearias.com/money-laundering/?srsltid=AfmBOopUrTywsPAOjpHTBgJTsvZD6LiXHfjQhrJ5yFd-tscB9hO5joVj>

intelligence unit that will act as a national center for gathering, analyzing, and disseminating information related to potential money laundering activities.

2. States Parties should think about implementing viable measures to detect and monitor the movement of cash and suitable negotiable instruments across their borders, ensuring safeguards are in place to manage the proper use of information and to avoid hindering the movement of legitimate capital. Such measures might include imposing a requirement for individuals and businesses to report substantial cross-border transfers of cash and appropriate negotiable instruments.

3. States Parties should contemplate the adoption of appropriate and feasible measures to mandate financial institutions, including money transfer operators:

(a) To provide accurate and significant information regarding the originator on forms for electronic fund transfers and related messages;

(b) To retain such information throughout the payment process; and

(c) To conduct enhanced scrutiny on fund transfers that lack complete information about the originator.

4. When setting up a domestic regulatory and supervisory framework under this article, and without compromising any other articles of this Convention, States Parties are encouraged to refer to relevant initiatives from regional, interregional, and multilateral organizations aimed at combating money laundering.

States Parties should strive to foster and encourage global, regional, sub-regional, and bilateral cooperation among judicial, law enforcement, and financial regulatory bodies to effectively tackle money laundering.

4. White Collar Crime (Europe)

3.1 Chasing White Collar Crime across the European Union Single Market:-

Although law-abiding individuals reap many advantages from the European single market,

white-collar offenders find opportunities to take advantage of for their own selfish and harmful actions.⁸ Additionally, they view the likelihood of being apprehended and penalized as minimal due to a complicated framework of varying legislative systems, which are less challenging to evade than a judicial system established for a single nation state.

4.2 Europol:-

Europol serves as the law enforcement agency for Europe, focused on enhancing the efficiency and collaboration of the relevant authorities in Member States to prevent and tackle terrorism, illegal drug trade, and various serious types of organized crime.

5. UK White Collar Crime- Professional Malpractice⁹:-

Since white-collar crime encompasses a wide array of behaviors, it was determined that a more targeted approach was necessary. As a result, the focus was redirected towards professional practice. This area is also quite expansive; it might involve, for instance, negligence in the medical field, corruption within the police force, dishonesty by solicitors, breaches of copyright by musicians, plagiarism, and the inaccurate representation of scientific research.

6. Plea Bargaining: The fight against white collar crime in America¹⁰:-

The recent statement from Richard Alderman, the Director of the Serious Fraud Office, along with two consultation documents released by the Attorney General and the Financial Services Authority, indicates that England and Wales are likely to implement a more structured plea bargaining system. While some may view this as a beneficial step in combating financial crime and fraud, others are concerned that UK authorities might be adopting elements of the US criminal justice system.

⁸ Information regarding European white-collar crime available at: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctv1sr6gzb>
<https://academic.oup.com/policy-press-scholarship-online/book/42915>
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/9781118775004.ch21>
<https://www.europol.europa.eu/crime-areas/economic-crime/money-laundering>

⁹ White collar crime in UK available at: <http://bloomsbury-law.com/criminal-defence/white-collar-crimes/#:~:text=White%20collar%20crimes%20are%20offences,insider%20trading%20and%20identity%20theft.>

¹⁰ Plea bargaining in America available at: <https://www.binnall.com/insights-news/white-collar-criminal-defense-plea-bargaining-tactics/>
<https://iea.org.uk/publications/replacing-the-serious-fraud-office-the-case-for-a-new-approach-to-serious-economic-crime/>

6.1 The US System:-

In the United States¹¹, more than 90% of all cases are resolved through plea agreements. This can be analyzed based on the type of offense. In 2003, plea agreements were reached in 95.2% of fraud cases; 98.4% in embezzlement cases; 98.3% in forgery and counterfeiting; 96.4% in bribery; 91.8% in tax offenses; 88.4% in money laundering; and 89% in racketeering or extortion cases. From the moment an individual realizes they are under investigation by a grand jury, or when an indictment is issued or a criminal complaint is filed, both the prosecution and defense may come to a plea agreement. The procedure for a defendant to enter a guilty plea is regulated by Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure¹², which prohibits the court from engaging in plea negotiations. This rule mandates that before a guilty plea can be accepted, the defendant must appear before a judge, who must confirm that the defendant comprehends specific implications of entering a plea, including:

- The government's authority to use any statement given under oath against the defendant in a prosecution for perjury or false statements;
- The right to enter a plea of not guilty;
- The right to a jury trial;
- The right to have legal representation;
- The waiver of rights that the defendants would possess during a trial; and
- The nature of each charge for which the defendant is pleading.

The US legal system has evolved within a sentencing framework that provides significant predictability concerning the actual penalty to be imposed. This allows prosecutors to offer

¹¹ White collar crime in United States of America available at: <https://www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=df07aa28-e14f-447b-ad7c-a668c6d2ae18>

¹² Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, 2005, Rule 11.

defendants a reduced sentence compared to what they would face if they went to trial. The US sentencing guidelines determine an individual's sentence based on two primary factors:

- 1) The severity of the offense; and
- 2) The criminal background of the defendant.

These two factors are positioned on opposite axes of a grid referred to as the sentencing table, which outlines various sentencing ranges based on each unique combination of offense level and criminal history.

6.2 White Collar Crime Investigation Team's Website:-

The White Collar Crime Investigation Team aims to deliver improved support to law enforcement agencies in the United Kingdom Overseas Territories, the United States of America, and the United Kingdom by exchanging information and intelligence in the investigation of major fraud and financial crimes, which encompasses money laundering and the confiscation of illicit assets.

7. White Collar Crime in Canada¹³:-

Fraud can encompass various types of securities-related offenses, including Ponzi schemes, insider trading, and accounting frauds that inflate the value of securities. It also covers mass marketing fraud, mortgage and real estate fraud, along with numerous other misleading practices. Fraud is consistently characterized by two key elements: deception or some other type of dishonest behavior, and the taking away of another individual's property or placing their property in jeopardy.

8. Australia's Approach to control White Collar Crime which is based on:-

- a) Australia's framework for combating corruption includes addressing current challenges related to international anti-corruption efforts.

¹³ White collar crime in Canada available at: <https://www.financierworldwide.com/capital-punishment-and-punishment-in-capitals-the-problem-of-white-collar-crime-in-canada>
<https://www.sanctions.io/blog/white-collar-crime-its-meaning-types-and-examples>

b) The legal structure governing asset recovery, extradition, and the prevention of safe haven is in place. Australia's strategy for tackling White Collar Crime is built on four main components:

i) Constitutional Protections

ii) Responsibility and Openness

iii) Making Corruption a Criminal Offense, and

iv) Addressing international corruption and providing technical support.

8.1 Constitutional Safeguards:-

Australia's constitutional democracy¹⁴, which is based on the Westminster model, establishes the necessary checks and balances to prevent corruption. The division of powers and adherence to the rule of law within this framework help protect Australia from white-collar crimes and ensure essential safeguards for human rights. Australia operates under a federal system comprising three tiers of government: federal, state, and local. The Westminster system ensures responsible governance. In this model, ministers are elected representatives who are accountable to parliament.

8.2 Australian Government Minister:-

Those responsible for state departments and statutory authorities within their jurisdiction are accountable to parliament for any misconduct that may occur in their areas of oversight.

A fundamental aspect of the Australian Constitution is the separation of powers.

¹⁴ White collar crime in Australia available at: <https://www.aoshearman.com/en/insights/cross-border-white-collar-crime-and-investigations-review-2024/regulators-and-reforms-how-australia-tackled-white-collar-crime-in-2023-and-what-to-expect-in-2024>

https://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Senate/Economics/WhiteCollarCrime45th/Report/c01

<https://www.mondaq.com/australia/white-collar-crime-anti-corruption-fraud/1531482/australia-is-combatting-foreign-bribery>

According to the Constitution, there are three distinct categories of governmental authority—legislative, executive, and judicial—each assigned to separate branches of government (the legislative, executive, and judiciary).

Legislative power pertains to the creation of laws, executive power involves the implementation of laws and managing governmental operations through bodies like government departments, statutory authorities, and the defense forces, while judicial power pertains to adjudicating legal disputes.

The Australian Constitution allocates each of these powers to a unique government branch.

This division of powers guarantees that no single entity holds excessive authority.

By distributing powers, each governmental branch acts as a check on the others, which aids in preventing individuals or groups from disregarding the public's will or exploiting the government for personal benefits.

Another significant aspect of the Australian Constitution is the implied right to political communication.

This freedom protects against the enactment of laws that would obstruct the press from investigating and reporting on issues such as bribery and corruption.

The democratic system ensures that governments remain answerable to the populace.

At least once every three years, citizens have the chance to vote on whether they wish the current government to stay in power.

The Australian Electoral Commission is the independent statutory body tasked with overseeing federal elections, conducting referendums on constitutional matters, and maintaining the Commonwealth electoral roll.

The rule of law is fundamental to Australia's governmental framework.

It is the principle that ensures all individuals, regardless of their status or position, are subject to the same legal and judicial procedures.

All individuals and entities, including governments, can have their actions legally examined in court and made accountable for any actions deemed unlawful. Collectively, these constitutional protections provide a robust foundation for preventing and addressing white-collar crime in Australia.

8.3 Accountability and Transparency:-

The Australian Government's strategy for combating corruption is founded on the principle that no single organization should be solely accountable for it. Rather, a robust constitutional framework is complemented by various agencies and government initiatives that encourage both accountability and transparency. This approach tackles corruption in the public and private sectors alike.

We view this delegation of responsibility as a significant advantage in Australia's fight against corruption because it establishes a solid system of checks and balances. Numerous private sector activities are regulated at the federal level, with essential legislation such as the Corporations Act 2001¹⁵, which dictates how corporations may function, and the Australian Securities and Investments Commission Act 2001¹⁶, creating the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC). ASIC operates as an independent government entity tasked with enforcing and regulating company laws. The Australian Prudential Regulation Authority Act 1998 establishes the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA)¹⁷, which oversees Australia's financial services sector. The Australian Taxation Office also plays a critical role in regulating the private sector.

In the public sector, regulation is divided between the federal and state/territory governments. Several states host independent anti-corruption commissions or police integrity organizations (notably New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia). The federal government has created an independent Australian Commission for Law Enforcement

¹⁵ Corporations Act, 2001.

¹⁶ Australian Securities and Investments Commission Act 2001 available at: http://www6.austlii.edu.au/cgi-bin/viewdb/au/legis/cth/consol_act/asaica2001529/

¹⁷ Functions at the APRA available at: <https://www.apra.gov.au/apras-functions-0>

Integrity, which oversees the Australian Federal Police (AFP) and the Australian Crime Commission (ACC). Both the AFP and ACC are responsible for investigating serious crimes and play vital roles in combating white-collar crime.

Australia possesses a thorough administrative law system that enables the public to examine government decisions. There are rights to request reviews of administrative decisions as stipulated in various pieces of legislation, including the Australian Constitution. Federal tribunals and other entities have been set up to handle reviews of administrative decisions and actions taken by government officials, while states and territories have also created bodies to assess decisions made by their officials. Some of these organizations are specialized and focus on a limited range of decisions, while others have broader jurisdiction. Each jurisdiction includes an independent ombudsman.

8.4 Criminalization of Corruption:-

Australia possesses a robust legal framework that criminalizes corrupt activities. Additionally, there are strategies implemented to ensure these laws are comprehended and enforced. Corruption-related offenses encompass a wide array of crimes, including bribery, embezzlement, nepotism, and others. Consequently, Australia's corruption laws are not consolidated within a single legislative act. Instead, various types of corruption are addressed through different pieces of state, territory, and federal legislation.

For instance,

- i) Offenses related to domestic and foreign bribery are found in the Criminal Code Act of 1995.¹⁸
- ii) Engaging in activities involving the proceeds of crime is outlined as a crime under the Criminal Code Act of 1995.
- iii) The obstruction of justice is criminalized by the Crimes Act of 1914.¹⁹

¹⁸ Criminal Code Act of 1995 (No. 12 of 1995)

¹⁹ Crimes Act of 1914

iv) Improper handling of public funds falls under the Financial Management and Accountability Act of 1997, along with the Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act of 1997.

v) Violations of directors' duties in a company are governed by the Corporations Act of 2001.

The responsibility for investigating corruption offenses is shared among State and Territory police forces, the Australian Federal Police (AFP), and specialized agencies such as the Australian Crime Commission (ACC) and the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC)²⁰. During the timeframe from July 1, 2004, to June 30, 2005, the AFP received reports of 54 corruption cases. This number is comparable to the prior year, during which 32 corruption cases were reported to the AFP. After an investigative body finalizes its inquiry into a corruption offense, it submits the cases to the appropriate Directors of Public Prosecutions (DPP). The DPP then conducts an independent evaluation to determine whether to pursue prosecution for the case. An effective criminal justice system must adapt to evolving circumstances and remain open to opportunities for enhancement. Australia's encounter with foreign bribery serves as a noteworthy illustration.

9. *White Collar Crime in Malaysia*²¹:-

According to Dr. Yusof Nook (1993) and Joseph Eby Ruin (1996), white-collar crime can largely be attributed to three primary factors:

1. The opportunity to commit crimes,
2. The situational pressures faced by individuals, and
3. Concerns related to personal integrity.

The choice to engage in fraud is known to be affected by the interplay of these three factors. Opportunities arise from increasing an individual's understanding of a company's functions, moving into a position of trust, or becoming the sole person knowledgeable about a specific

²⁰ Role of Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) available at: <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/a/australian-securities-and-investments-commission-asic.asp>

²¹ White collar crime in Malaysia available at: https://www.academia.edu/35029225/WHITE_COLLAR_CRIME_IN_MALAYSIA
<https://www.studocu.com/my/document/university-of-malaya/sociology-of-crime-and-criminal-behaviour/white-collar-crime-in-malaysia/86094881>

procedure (such as editing or altering a computer program). An organization can also create opportunities for employees to commit fraud by having a complicated structure, permitting related party transactions, overlooking weak internal controls, and frequently changing legal or accounting firms.

Situational pressures reflect the immediate challenges a person faces in their environment, with overwhelming personal debts or financial setbacks being the most significant. These pressures can also stem from directives from leaders within the organization to reach unrealistic performance targets at any cost, or from strong influences from peer groups. At times, situational pressures may compel individuals to commit fraud for their organization rather than against it, as seen in situations where there is a risk of losing a business license, being delisted from the stock market, facing job loss, or experiencing a cash shortage.

Personal integrity elements relate to each individual's ethical framework. While this aspect seems straightforward regarding distinguishing honesty from dishonesty, it is actually more intricate than it appears. An individual should develop a broad understanding of what constitutes honest and dishonest behavior and recognize the principles to apply when fostering an overall trait of honesty. Furthermore, a person must receive consistent reinforcement for honest behavior before internalizing a standard of honesty and feeling intrinsically rewarded for ethical conduct.

9.1 Preventive Measures in Malaysia:-

These include minimizing the chances of committing fraud²² and creating audit and fraud detection systems within companies or organizations (Joseph Eby Ruin, 1996). The concept of minimizing opportunities aims to make it harder to conceal or execute fraud by:

- a) Keeping precise and comprehensive internal accounting and financial records;
- b) Fostering strong leadership and united work groups;

²² Preventive measures in Malaysia to prevent money laundering available at: <https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations/Mer-malaysia-2015.html>
<https://www.tookitaki.com/blog/tookitaki-aml-compliance-solutions-malaysia>

- c) Observing business and operational transactions, as well as the interpersonal dynamics among vendors, buyers, debtors, creditors, purchasing agents, representatives, and others involved in transactions between financial units;
- d) Implementing a physical security system to protect organizational assets, particularly cash, goods, tools, equipment, and other interchangeable assets with easily realizable values in the marketplace;
- e) Avoiding dependence on a single individual to carry out an important function or critical task;
- f) Acknowledging that separating duties and exercising dual control over strategic functions constitute effective internal control systems to deter attempts at fraud; and
- g) Maintaining accurate personal background information and current financial dealings of employees.

Regarding auditing and fraud detection, auditors should be able to identify fraud if they encounter irregularities during their audits, although detecting fraud is not the primary purpose of their routine audits. In the long run, an appropriate response by both the auditor and the organization can not only enhance professional credibility but also assist organizations in avoiding risks and preventing substantial losses.”

From the examination of the aforementioned international perspectives, it becomes clear that these principles represent significant measures toward controlling White Collar Crimes at the international level, and if our country were to adopt these provisions, we could certainly mitigate White Collar crimes domestically. The United Nations is a notable organization that has made serious efforts to combat white-collar crimes on an international scale. The preventive measures outlined in the UNCAC are the most effective strategies that should be adopted and referenced in our country.