

PROVISION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BY G20 ANTI-CORRUPTION WORKING GROUP COUNTRIES

INFORMATION PROVIDED BY FRANCE

The 2017-2018 G20 Anti-Corruption Implementation Plan recognizes that, through provision of technical assistance¹, G20 countries can assist other countries in becoming States Party to, and effectively implementing, relevant international instruments such as the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC).

1. National anti-corruption programmes/tools that could be shared with other countries:

High Authority for transparency in public life

The High Authority is an independent administrative authority: it acts in the name of the French State without being subject to the government's authority. Its mission is to strengthen exemplarity and promote integrity amongst public officials.

The HATVP follows 4 main objectives :

-Audit the assets of public officials: The High Authority controls the statements of assets the highest-ranking elected and appointed public officials.

-Prevent conflicts of interest: the High Authority has a mission to detect any risks of conflict of interests in order to prevent them and, when they occur, ask the public official to cease the activity causing the contentious situation.

-Counsel and train public officials on ethical principles: The High Authority has a mandate to advise public officials subject to its scrutiny on any ethical questions they may have in the execution of their functions, and seeks to heighten awareness on integrity issues amongst professionals and citizens.

-Promote transparency in public life: The High Authority promotes transparency in public life by publishing some of the declarations it receives, by giving citizens and transparency watchdogs the opportunity to share information which they may possess on breaches of probity, and by providing protection for whistleblowers.

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE²:



Institution-building



Facilitation of international cooperation with other countries



Others: please specify:

The Network for integrity currently comprises [14 institutions](#) from 14 different countries on 4 continents. Despite their different legal traditions, they all share common values and perform tasks related to transparency, ethics and integrity of public officials. They exercise all their skills without receiving instructions from political power and have no jurisdictional status. To promote integrity, Network has several objectives including that of facilitating the exchange of information and best practices among its members who have to share their experience. These exchanges are favored by the similarities in terms of goals and missions between the different institutions.

<http://www.networkforintegrity.org/>

2. Existing anti-corruption technical assistance programmes

ENA (Administration National School) Training program

- "Deontology and public service", 2 days (12h), French. Objective: to analyze the ethics of functions.
- "fight against corruption", short international specialist cycles (CISAP), two weeks (60h), English and French. Objectives: definition, perimeter and borders of corruption phenomena, new corruption systems, the impact of corruption on development and public governance; Evolution of the legal and institutional framework, current mechanisms of action against corruption (prevention, control, repression), ethics
- "News and reform of public procurement", CISAP, two weeks (60h), French. General Objective: To analyze the current public procurement issues and trends across the spectrum of public procurement. An important part is made of the implementation of good practices and the improvement of the means of fighting fraudulent practices
- on demand training

POTENTIAL OUTREACH:

- Global
 - Bilateral
 - Multilateral
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National School of Magistrates (ENM)

The National School of Judiciary develops, in initial formation, the work of the judicial hearers, future magistrates, on the ethical and deontological questions before approaching with them more technical aspects. Various internships are also offered in this capacity (I).

In addition, the ENM offers to magistrates in office a number of in-service training sessions on the status and ethical obligations and specific sessions on corruption in terms of prevention, detection and repression. The School also develops international technical assistance programs (II).

POTENTIAL OUTREACH:

- Global
 - Regional
 - Bilateral
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3. Recent technical assistance provided

Year	Country	Theme	Number of participants	Training framework
2015	Algeria	financial offenses and financial criminality	30 magistrates	Organized via the Euro-Arab Judicial Training Network
2016	Madagascar	anticorruption training	30 magistrates	French bilateral cooperation
2016	Burkina Faso	anticorruption training	37 including 23 magistrates, 10 judicial police officers and 4 civil servants	French bilateral cooperation
2016	Senegal	Judicial treatment of corruption	33 (magistrates and clerks)	French bilateral cooperation

- ENA : May 2016, anti-corruption training was provided to the Arab Academy of Sciences of Alexandria, linked to the Arab League, before the joint development of a high-level training program Administrations of member countries of the league.

- ENA : in Mexico, July 2016, a series of training courses on ethics, public integrity and

prevention of conflicts of interest: training seminar in the Public Service Secretariat, conference Secretaries general of departments and workshops for members of the ethics committees of federal departments.

- ENA / ENM: November 2016, 10 magistrates sent by the Ministry of Justice of Algeria were received 7 days in Paris for training on the fight against corruption. After a general introduction on the definition and consequences of corruption, as well as on the issues and limits of the fight against corruption, the delegation was able to meet institutional actors (ENM, Directorate of Public Governance and Territorial Development of OECD, Transparency International and the Court of Auditors) and to receive information on specific topics (presentation of TRACFIN and its role against money laundering of corruption, role of the investigating judge).

- ENA : In December 2016, 35 auditors of Tunisian public finance, members of the General Control of Finance, were trained in fraud investigation techniques in Paris. General presentations (ethics and ethics in the civil service, typology of situations and risks of corruption, international anti-corruption mechanisms, role of courts) alternated with practical cases and workshops (case studies on prosecutions in France , Presentation of a follow-up mission to a local authority, workshops on fraud detection tools for internal control missions, practical cases on corruption in public procurement, presentation of the "Mission Risks and Audit "And the study of a practical case, collecting and analyzing evidence of tax evasion).

- The Finnish Institute of Public Management (HAUS) and the ENA have launched a European twinning project with the Croatian Ministry of Public Administration, aiming to increase the efficiency of compliance officers in Croatian administrations. Risk analysis, ethics development Charters and integrity strategies in the civil service, as well as the establishment, with the Croatian School of Administration, of specific training cycles on ethics for Officials of the central and territorial administration, as well as the training of trainers to about thirty ethics officers. The experts mobilized by the ENA are for the most part experienced trainers and represent the main French institutions responsible for strengthening the integrity of the public sector (HATVP, SAI, Administrative Courts, Genral Audit, Anti- Corruption Agency).

- Technical assistance to the WACAP and the Sahel platform, both implemented by UNODC, to strengthen the rule of law and judicial cooperation as well as anti-terrorism and money-laundering programs in West Africa and the Sahel.

France also supports and partners with other programs that have anti-corruption dividends. These include:

- Transparency International's Subsaharian Africa program, which aims to support effective and accountable governance, by strengthening and ensuring the capacity of TI national chapters in the region, and through the structuration of national chapters and the creation of Advocacy and Legal Advice Centres (ALACs) : enhanced social accountability and role of civil society; strengthened anti-corruption legislation; strengthened enforcement of anti-corruption mechanisms; and demonstrated business integrity.
- International Budget Partnership : Supporting budget transparency by collaborating with civil society around the world to analyze and influence public budgets in order to reduce poverty and improve the quality of governance.

Finally, France provides a network of liaison magistrates in many countries. The said magistrates may take part in technical assistance programs aimed at strengthening the fight against corruption and/or asset recovery

4. Challenges and gaps in providing technical assistance

- Human resources availability ;
- Calendar of the technical requests ;
- Follow up and continuity of technical assistance and trainings ;
- Monitoring and impact evaluation of anticorruption program ;
- Weak donor coordination on anticorruption technical assistance ;
- High turnover of training participants.

5. Current anti-corruption priorities

- Foreign bribery
- Lobby register
- Prevention
- Beneficial ownership transparency
- Whistleblower protections
- International cooperation
- Asset recovery
- Open data
- Doing Business

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- 1 *Technical assistance should be understood in line with UNCAC provisions, and cover relevant programs aimed at strengthening capacities in the prevention and fight against corruption as well as both public and private sectors' integrity*
 - 2 *For further information on each of these forms of technical assistance please refer to <https://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/ImplementationReviewGroup/20-24June2016/V1603598e.pdf>*
 - 3 *Institutional framework under which the program is undertaken (e.g, agency responsible for implementing the program, other agencies involved, legal framework, etc).*