

THEMATIC COMPILATION OF RELEVANT INFORMATION SUBMITTED BY ISRAEL

ARTICLE 13 UNCAC

AWARENESS-RAISING MEASURES AND EDUCATION

ISRAEL (EIGHTH MEETING)

- 1. Description of educational courses or modules that have been introduced in primary and secondary schools that include aspects of corruption or related issues such as integrity, ethics, civic rights and duties, fiscal education or governance.*

Schools – In accordance with Article 13(1)(c) of the Convention, the Israeli education curriculum in elementary schools and junior high schools includes several programs and activities on the values and rules of a democratic society and on citizenship in a democratic society. Among these are values of integrity, justice and probity. In junior high and high schools, the curriculum includes "civic studies". Some of the topics taught in civic studies are the principles of a Jewish and democratic society as well as the structure of government, the separation of powers and the rule of law. All of these topics are part of the measures taken to educate children and young adults for good citizenship and public involvement.

The Israel Ministry of Education, through its Information Technologies Division, is tasked with educating on, and promoting the use of, information and communications technologies (ICT) within the national public education system. The ICT curriculum includes a national educational program called "Life Online" that aims to educate Israeli students toward digital literacy and digital citizenship, as well as raise awareness towards harmful and non-ethical behavior, with an emphasis on online ethics and safety. Digital literacy includes students' ability to use various online mechanisms and find relevant information online. This includes finding anti-corruption bodies for the reporting, including anonymously, of any incidents that may constitute an offence or corruption. The program also includes components and values, ethics, norms for online behavior and digital citizenship (for example, intellectual property rights). These modules are adjusted to various age groups and sectors and are also available in the "Educational Cloud" (details below).

The "Life Online" national program is widely implemented and deployed in the entire public education system and institutions. The program, through its online platforms and social media, promotes the knowledge and skills needed for information sharing amongst its participants. The program contributes to fostering a zero-tolerance approach to any kind of harmful or wrong-doing incidents, including corruption, by encouraging students to take personal and social responsibility and not to be a passive bystander when he/she encounters an offensive or harmful incident. By exposing the students to the online reporting tools that are available within the platforms that they are using, this program encourages all students to reports such incidents. Ultimately, one of the expected outcomes of this program is the prevention of corruption – having students, and later adult citizens, who feel comfortable with reporting about various social harms and injustices, including corruption.

The "Life Online" program also created a dedicated website as part of the "Educational Cloud". This website includes educational resources for students, teachers and parents. It is an online platform that serves as a national centralized hub for distributing

content and sharing activities. A key educational theme is the emphasis placed on taking personal responsibility for reporting, either online or offline, once a person encounters harmful activity. Such reports can be on a wide variety of incidents, including corruption.

The Israel Ministry of Education also operates further various means and technologies including a dedicated Online Ethics and Safety page on Facebook, a YouTube channel, and more. These interactive environments are used for the purposes of undertaking public information activities.

In addition, the "E-Government Agency" of Israel has created a child-friendly website (kids.gov.il) for the education and engagement of children. The website aims, among other things, to teach children about the branches of government, the main institutions of the State and their respective responsibilities, and the concept of separation of powers. The website is designed to reach out to children and allow them to take a first step towards understanding the norms and ethics in a democratic society, with the goal of increasing their future involvement in society. For example, children can use the website to learn about the different government ministries and law enforcement agencies, the judiciary system, the responsibilities of judges and the importance of the judiciary system for the rule of law. This website is a part of the on-going process to make the government more transparent and accessible to different age groups.

2. *Description of educational courses or modules that have been introduced in universities that include aspects of corruption or related issues such as public administration, public procurement, integrity, ethics, criminal law, or corporate governance.*

Universities – A large number of universities and colleges in Israel offer different courses on corruption and related issues (such as public administration, public procurement, ethics, criminal law or corporate governance), in the fields of law, government, communication, philosophy and business administration. The following are several examples of such courses: "Political Corruption"; "Business Ethics"; "Governmental Corruption and Economic Crimes"; "White Collar Crimes"; "Money Laundering"; "Corporate Crimes"; "Business Ethics"; "Principles of Public Administration"; "Ethics in Research"; "The Role of the Media" and others. In addition, officials from the Ministry of Justice have lectured in several law school classes on international legal instruments aimed at fighting bribery and corruption.

It should also be noted that Israel is one of the founding member states of the International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA), having signed the Establishment Agreement of IACA in December 2010 and ratified it in September 2012.

3. *Challenges related to resources limitations, lack of capacity, overcrowded curricula, etc.*

Raising awareness among youth for social responsibility, accountability, and integrity is always challenging. The Israeli government will continue its efforts to promote awareness of the younger generation to the need to eradicate corruption in line with its overall strategy of eradicating corruption in all of its forms.

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ARTICLE 13 UNCAC

AWARENESS-RAISING MEASURES AND EDUCATION

ISRAEL (SEVENTH MEETING)

In relation to undertaking public information activities that contribute to non-tolerance of corruption, as well as public education programmes, including school and university curricula (article 13(1)(c)):

• Description of public information (education and awareness-raising) activities that contribute to non-tolerance of corruption, particularly those using ICT, including specific initiatives targeting groups outside the public sector, such as civil society, non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations;

The **Israeli Broadcasting Authority** (public television and radio) promotes many different news and documentary programs on current events, including news related to corruption and the battle against it, aiming to inform and educate the public. For example, "Kol Israel", the national radio network which forms part of the Israeli Broadcasting Authority, regularly broadcasts numerous segments and special broadcasts that deal with issues of corruption and fraud, in Hebrew, Arabic, Russian, Amharic and English. There are also a few weekly broadcasts that dedicate a major part of their agenda to issues of corruption. These broadcasts are an opportunity to educate the public about corruption through current events, and provide a platform for different experts and scholars on the subject. In 2012, for example, there were 177 reports and segments relating to corruption in the different broadcasts of "Reshet Bet", one of the main stations of the national radio network. Television and print news are also very active in Israel, as journalists are free to investigate and publish news and opinions regarding acts of corruption .

Anti-Corruption and Anti-Bribery Brochure – The Ministry of Justice has widely distributed, within the public and private sectors, and including on its website, an informational brochure concerning Israel's domestic and international efforts to combat corruption. The brochure, which refers, inter alia, to the Convention, is intended to be a useful tool for the dissemination of information about anti-corruption efforts. The brochure also provides information on contact points for reporting suspicions of corruption-related offences and obtaining more information regarding the prevention of corruption. The brochure is available in Hebrew and English.

Media Campaigns - Israeli authorities are pursuing a multifaceted approach to raising awareness regarding the need to eradicate corrupt practices. Among other efforts, the Ministry of Justice has issued press releases to major Israeli newspapers and news websites on several occasions over the last few years, regarding the overall aims of Israel's international efforts in relation to the struggle against corruption.

• Description of the use of ICT in educational courses or modules that have been introduced in primary and secondary schools that include components on corruption or related issues such as ethics, civil rights or governance;

Schools – In accordance with Article 13(1)(c) of the Convention, the Israeli education curriculum in elementary schools and junior high schools includes several programs and activities on the values and rules of a democratic society and on citizenship in a democratic society. Among these are values of integrity, justice and probity. In junior high and high schools, the curriculum includes "civic studies". Some of the topics taught in civic studies are the principles of a Jewish and democratic society as well as the structure of government, the separation of powers and the rule of law. All of these topics are part of the measures taken to educate children and young adults for good citizenship and public involvement .

The Israel Ministry of Education, through its Information Technologies Division, is tasked with educating on, and promoting the use of, information and communications technologies (ICT) within the national public education system. The ICT curriculum includes a national educational program called "**Life Online**" that aims to educate Israeli students toward digital literacy and digital citizenship, as well as raise awareness towards harmful and non-ethical behavior, with an emphasis on online ethics and safety. Digital literacy includes students' ability to use various online mechanisms and find relevant information online. This includes finding anti-corruption bodies for the reporting, including anonymously, of any incidents that may constitute an offence or corruption. The program also includes components and values, ethics, norms for online behavior and digital citizenship (for example, intellectual property rights). These modules are adjusted to various age groups and sectors and are also available in the "Educational Cloud" (details below).

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The Israel Ministry of Education also operates further various means and technologies including a dedicated Online Ethics and Safety page on **Facebook**, a **YouTube** channel, and more. These interactive environments are used for the purposes of undertaking public information activities.

In addition, the "E-Government Agency" of Israel has created a child-friendly website (kids.gov.il) for the education and engagement of children. The website aims, among other things, to teach children about the branches of government, the main institutions of the State and their respective responsibilities, and the concept of separation of powers. The website is designed to reach out to children and allow them to take a first step towards understanding

the norms and ethics in a democratic society, with the goal of increasing their future involvement in society. For example, children can use the website to learn about the different government ministries and law enforcement agencies, the judiciary system, the responsibilities of judges and the importance of the judiciary system for the rule of law. This website is a part of the ongoing process to make the government more transparent and accessible to different age groups.

Further, the Freedom of Information Unit held a competition to select a poster to be used to promote the awareness of the importance of freedom of information among the general public. As the goal of the competition was to reach a young audience, the contestant pool for this competition included only students in the fields of art and design. The competition was promoted using Facebook, and students were able to upload their designs to the Freedom of Information Unit's Facebook page, after which voting was conducted online to select the winner.

• Description of the use of ICT in university courses or modules that include components on corruption or related issues such as public administration, public procurement, ethics, criminal law or corporate governance.

Universities – A large number of universities and colleges in Israel offer different courses on corruption and related issues (such as public administration, public procurement, ethics, criminal law or corporate governance), in the fields of law, government, communication, philosophy and business administration. The following are several examples of such courses: "Political Corruption"; "Business Ethics"; "Governmental Corruption and Economic Crimes"; "White Collar Crimes"; "Money Laundering"; "Corporate Crimes"; "Business Ethics"; "Principles Of Public Administration"; "Ethics in Research"; "The Role Of The Media" and others. In addition, officials from the Ministry of Justice have lectured in several law school classes on international legal instruments aimed at fighting bribery and corruption .

Israel is one of the founding member states of the **International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA)**, having signed the Establishment Agreement of IACA in December 2010 and ratified it in September 2012.

The International Law Forum in the Hebrew University holds weekly seminars to discuss developments in international law and their legal implications for Israel.

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BY ISRAEL**

ARTICLE 13 UNCAC

AWARENESS-RAISING MEASURES AND EDUCATION

ISRAEL (FOURTH MEETING)

**1. Has your country adopted and implemented article 13 of the UN Convention
against Corruption?**

States parties are encouraged in particular to provide information on public education programmes, including school and university curricula, and other public information activities aimed at engaging young people in efforts to combat corruption.

Yes.

Education

Schools – The Israeli education curriculum in elementary schools and junior high schools includes several programs and activities on the values and rules of a democratic society and on citizenship in a democratic society. Among these are values of integrity, justice and incorruptibility. In junior high and high schools, the curriculum includes "civic studies". Some of the topics taught in civic studies are the principles of a Jewish and democratic society as well as the structure of government, the separation of powers and the rule of law. All of these topics are part of the measures taken to educate children and young adults for good citizenship and public involvement.

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lectured in several Law School classes on international legal instruments aimed at fighting bribery and corruption.

Israel is one of the founding member states of the **International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA)**, having signed the Establishment Agreement of IACA in December 2010 and ratified it in September 2012. Israel has been actively involved in this important initiative, and remains committed to encouraging the participation by Israeli anti-corruption practitioners and academics in IACA activities, both as students and as lecturers. In the past two years, several senior Israeli private sector practitioners, with responsibilities in the anti-corruption and corporate compliance field, participated in courses and activities organized by IACA. In 2012, a leading Israeli academic was elected, upon the nomination by the Israeli government, to serve as a member of the IACA board.

The International Law Forum in the Hebrew University holds weekly seminars to discuss developments in international law and their legal implications for Israel. In April 2009, one seminar was dedicated to the offence of foreign bribery. The seminar included presentations by senior officials from the Ministry of Justice, followed by a lively debate. The importance of conducting the forum was invaluable especially with regards to awareness-raising efforts, as attendees included government officials, law professors, academics, students and members of the general public.

States parties are also encouraged to provide information on measures aimed at engaging with and supporting and engaging mass media institutions such as television, newspapers and radio in educating the public regarding the impact and risks of corruption.

The Israeli Broadcasting Authority (public television and radio) promotes many different news and documentary programs on current events, including news related to corruption and the battle against it, aiming to inform and educate the public. For example, "Kol Israel", the national radio network which forms part of the Israeli Broadcasting Authority, regularly broadcasts numerous segments and special broadcasts that deal with issues of corruption and fraud, in Hebrew, Arabic, Russian, Amharic and English. There are also a few weekly broadcasts that dedicate a major part of their agenda to issues of corruption. These broadcasts are an opportunity to educate the public about corruption through

current events, and provide a platform for different experts and scholars on the subject. In 2012, there were 177 reports and segments relating to corruption in the different broadcasts of "Reshet Bet", one of the main stations of the national radio network. Television and print news are also very active in Israel, as journalists are free to investigate and publish news and opinions regarding acts of corruption.

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Media Campaigns - Israeli authorities are pursuing a multifaceted approach to raising awareness regarding the need to eradicate corrupt practices. Among other efforts, the Ministry of Justice has issued press releases to major Israeli newspapers and news websites on several occasions over the last few years, regarding the overall aims of Israel's international efforts in relation to the struggle against corruption.

2. Please cite, summarize and, if possible, provide copies of the applicable policy(ies) or measure(s):
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In particular, the Secretariat would be grateful for information regarding:

- o Educational courses or modules that have been introduced in universities with relevance to the issue of corruption.*
- Such courses or modules may specifically address the issue of corruption or focus on related issues such as public administration, public procurement, ethics, criminal law, international cooperation and corporate governance.*

Please see answer to Question #1.

- o Educational courses or modules that have been introduced in primary and secondary schools with relevance to the issue of corruption.*
- Such courses or modules may address corruption directly or may cover broader issues such as ethics, civic rights and duties, fiscal education and government.*

Please see answer to Question #1.

o Policies and practices that seek to use the Internet as a tool for public education and as a means to raise awareness of corruption.

The Freedom of Information Law, 1998 facilitates public access to government documents (subject to certain limitations). Additionally, administrative and local annual working plans are regularly published online by local and state authorities, enabling greater transparency on both the local and national government authorities. The law enhances the public's ability to monitor and the management of public affairs.

In accordance with a government resolution of April 2005 and with an Accountant General directive, all government ministries must include the gov.il portal logo and URL (www.gov.il) in all official publications (documents, envelopes, payment vouchers, etc.). In addition, the website "shituf.gov.il" (*shituf* means "sharing" or "participation" in Hebrew), was set up by the government to facilitate public participation in decision making, and is part of the Israel E-Government project, aimed at strengthening connections between the citizens and the government by improving both the level of accessibility of public authorities and the transparency of their actions. The website features, for example proposed legislation, reports published by government ministries and more. The gov.il website consolidates the online services and information provided by various Israeli government bodies.

Enactment of laws – according to regular procedure, before any law is drafted or proposed, a draft bill (a "Memorandum") is distributed to a wide variety of non-governmental actors, including NGOs and academics in the legal field. The Memoranda are also made public via the "shituf" website. This promotes governmental transparency and provides members of the public, including any interested organizations, with the opportunity to comment on the bill, and a forum to exchange ideas on central issues.

Comments on the Memorandum may be sent to the Ministry of Justice within 21 days of its distribution. These comments could lead to further discussions on the proposed legislation. Through consolidation of the comments and revision of the text, the Memorandum is revised into a "Draft Law", which is then submitted for the approval of the Ministerial Committee for Legislation, in order for it to be considered by the Knesset. The Draft Law is then submitted to the appropriate Knesset committee (which usually conducts discussions that are open to the public), and from there it is presented to the

Knesset for a first, second and third reading. At each stage, the Draft Law may be subject to modifications. Upon completion of the process, the text is formally adopted and the newly enacted statute is published in the Official Gazette.

Government Resolutions – Government resolutions, including in matters relating to anti-corruption measures, are generally published online. Prior to government meetings, the agenda for the meetings as well as the draft text for the resolutions are also published online, subject to certain restrictions.

The internet is additionally utilized by the Israel Government Portal to enable increased participation by the general public in a wide variety of issues of public concern. Citizens may use the portal to directly address any administrative authority and to have their queries answered accordingly. In addition to the public websites, a growing number of government and local authorities make use of online social media such as YouTube, Facebook and Twitter, to communicate with the public.

3. Please provide examples of the successful implementation of domestic measures adopted to comply with article 13 of the Convention:

States Parties may wish to include case studies or specific examples of the following:

o Public awareness programmes that have led to a broad engagement of children, young people and other parts of society in the fight against corruption.

The "E-Government Agency" of Israel has created a child-friendly website (kids.gov.il) for the education and engagement of children. The website aims, among other things, to teach children about the branches of government, the main institutions of the State and their respective responsibilities, and the concept of separation of powers. The website is designed to reach out to children and allow them to take a first step towards understanding the norms and ethics in a democratic society, with the goal of increasing their future involvement in society. For example, children can use the website to learn about the different government ministries and law enforcement agencies, the judiciary system, the responsibilities of judges and the importance of the judiciary system for the rule of law. This website is a part of the ongoing process to make the government more transparent and accessible for different age groups.

o The use of the Internet as a successful platform for educating the public and raising awareness of corruption.

Anti-Corruption Website – a website dedicated to the combat against corruption is available in both Hebrew and English through the homepage of the Ministry of Justice. The anti-corruption website provides relevant information about corruption fighting methods and transparency measures, and includes reference to the United Nations Convention against Corruption. Efforts are being made to incorporate hyperlinks to this website in the websites of a wide variety of public and private organizations. The address of the anti-corruption website is www.corruption.justice.gov.il.

Another example is the use of on- line advertisement as well as social networks, in the 2013 campaign against tax evasion, that informed the public on different crimes related to corruption and engaged the public to take part.

o Specific examples in which social media has been used to facilitate educational and awareness-raising anti-corruption programmes targeted at young people.

Over the recent months, the Freedom of Information Unit has been holding a competition to select a poster to be used to promote the awareness of the importance of freedom of information among the general public. As the goal of the competition was to reach a young audience, the contestant pool for this competition included only students in the fields of art and design. The competition was promoted using Facebook, the main social network for this age group, and students were able to upload their designs to the Freedom of Information Unit's Facebook page, after which voting was conducted online to select the winner.

4. Have you ever assessed the effectiveness of the measures adopted to implement article 13? Please outline (or, if available, attach) the results of such an assessment including methods, tools and resources utilized.

States parties may wish, in particular, to provide information regarding efforts designed to:

o Identify gaps in national school curricula regarding ethics, integrity, civic rights and duties or fiscal education.

o Measure the tangible impact of public campaigns aimed at engaging young people in anti corruption efforts, including those provided on the Internet.

o Assess the impact of measures designed to support and use mass media as a medium for educational anti-corruption programmes.

All governmental agencies preform annual internal assessments and evaluations of their work plans and campaigns.

5. Which challenges and issues are you facing in (fully) implementing article 13 of the Convention?
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Examples of the types of challenges States parties may have faced include:

o challenges in balancing the educational role of media institutions in disseminating and publishing information regarding corruption with the need to protect the rights and reputations of others.

o communication challenges in reaching a wide range of stakeholders, and in particular young people, through public information activities.

The Secretariat would also welcome examples of how States parties have used the Internet and social media tools to overcome these communication challenges.

o implementation challenges in relation to anti-corruption educational measures such as the need to provide support to schools following the introduction of a new academic course, including through the training of academic staff responsible for delivering such courses.

Israel is making an effort to involve young people in the struggle against corruption, through the media and the internet. One example, also mentioned above, is the child-friendly "kids.gov.il" website for the education and engagement of children, through which children may learn about the basic institutions, norms and ethics of a democratic society. This website is a part of the ongoing process to make the government more transparent and accessible for different age groups. Another example is the design competition to select a poster to be used to promote the awareness of the importance of freedom of information among the general public. The competition was open to students in the fields of art and design with the aim of attracting a young audience. The competition was promoted using Facebook, students were able to upload their designs to the Freedom of Information Unit's Facebook page and voting on the posters was conducted online.

Raising awareness among youth for social responsibility, accountability, and integrity is always challenging, and the Israeli government will continue its efforts to promote awareness of the younger generation to the need to eradicate corruption in line with its overall strategy of eradicating corruption in all of its forms.

6. Do you consider that any technical assistance is required in order to allow you to fully implement this provision? If so, what specific forms of technical assistance would you require?

No technical assistance is required in this regard.

2. **Recours à l'internet pour informer le public et le sensibiliser à la question de la lutte contre la corruption**

Dans certaines administrations publiques et privées du Burundi, l'utilisation de l'internet comme moyen de communication est déjà une réalité. Des efforts sont en cours pour la généralisation de l'utilisation de l'internet dans toutes les administrations publiques afin d'en faire un outil d'information et de sensibilisation du public sur la lutte contre la corruption.

3. **Recours aux médias sociaux pour appuyer les campagnes d'information et de sensibilisation de la population en général et des jeunes en particulier sur la lutte contre la corruption**

L'usage des médias sociaux n'est pas encore répandu au Burundi. Il reste l'apanage de quelques jeunes qui communiquent entre eux. On espère qu'avec l'installation de la fibre optique en cours, de tels médias vont se développer.

4. **L'évaluation de l'efficacité des mesures adoptées par le Gouvernement pour mettre en application l'article 13 de la Convention des Nations Unies contre la corruption**

Cette évaluation n'a pas encore eu lieu. En effet, les politiques et mesures déjà adoptées sont, dans l'ensemble, récentes qu'il est encore trop tôt d'évaluer leur efficacité.

5. **Difficultés rencontrées dans l'application de l'article 13 de la Convention des Nations Unies contre la corruption**

Il s'agit essentiellement des problèmes liés aux moyens limités de renforcement des capacités de l'Administration publique pour généraliser l'informatisation de tous les services publics.

6. **Besoins en assistance technique pour appliquer intégralement l'article 13 de la Convention des Nations Unies contre la corruption**

Nonobstant les difficultés évoquées ci-haut, le Gouvernement du Burundi estime qu'il a déjà satisfait à toutes les conditions requises pour l'application de l'article 13 de la Convention des Nations Unies contre la corruption.