



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Annex I

Guidance Note for the provision of information by States parties for the eighth inter-sessional meeting of the Working Group on Prevention from 21 to 23 August 2017

1. The Secretariat has produced this Guidance Note to assist States parties and signatories in providing information as to initiatives and practices they have implemented regarding the two topics under consideration at the eighth inter-sessional meeting of the Working Group on Prevention taking place from 21 to 23 of August 2017.

2. The Secretariat wishes to recall paragraph 12 of the report of the Working Group on Prevention on its second inter-sessional meeting, in which the Group recommended that States parties should be invited to share their experiences of implementing the provisions of the Convention under consideration in advance of each meeting, preferably by using the self-assessment checklist.

3. In furtherance of this, the Secretariat outlines below a selection of issues based on the questions from the self-assessment checklist that States parties may wish to use as a guide when providing information regarding the two topics under consideration. States parties are encouraged to view the information below only as guidance and remain free to provide any information believed to be relevant to the topics under consideration.

I - Information requested from States parties in relation to integrity in criminal justice institutions (arts. 7, 8 and 11)

1. Please describe (cite and summarize) the measures/steps your country has taken, if any, (or is planning to take, together with the related appropriate time frame) to ensure full compliance with these provisions of the Convention, to strengthen integrity in criminal justice institutions, including the judiciary, prosecution services, police, prison services and court personnel, where applicable.

In relation to measures concerning article 7 of the Convention and the public sector, States parties and signatories may wish to cite and summarize measures that:

Establish and strengthen systems to ensure transparency and accountability in the recruitment, hiring, retention, promotion and retirement of public officials in criminal justice institutions, including whether specific procedures exist for the recruitment and hiring of senior officials in criminal justice institutions, if they are different from other civil servants;

Measures to ensuring transparency and accountability in the recruitment, hiring, retention, promotion and retirement of public officials in criminal justice institutions are as follows:

The systems and measures adopted by Mauritius to ensure transparency and accountability in the recruitment, hiring, retention, promotion and retirement of public officials in criminal justice institutions are as follows:

Judges of the Supreme Court

As per Article 76 of the Constitution of Mauritius, the Judges of the Supreme Court are the Chief Justice, the Senior Puisne Judge and such number of Puisne Judges as may be prescribed by the National Assembly. Article 77 of the Constitution deals with the appointment of judges of the Supreme Court and stipulates that the Chief Justice shall be appointed by the President after consultation with the Prime Minister. The Senior Puisne Judge shall be appointed by the President, acting in accordance with the advice of the Chief Justice. The Puisne Judges shall be appointed by the President, acting in accordance with the advice of the Judicial and Legal Service Commission. The tenure of office of Judges of the Supreme Court are stipulated in Article 78 of the Constitution.

Magistrates and Legal Officers

Magistrates and legal officers are appointed by an independent body namely the Judicial and Legal Service Commission set up by virtue of Section 85 of the Constitution which enunciates as follows:

Judicial and Legal Service Commission

(1) There shall be a Judicial and Legal Service Commission which shall consist of the Chief Justice, who shall be the Chairman, and the following members - , the Senior Puisne Judge; the Chairman of the Public Service Commission; and one other member (in this section referred to as 'the appointed member') appointed by the President, acting in accordance with the advice of the Chief Justice.

(2) The appointed member shall be a person who is or has been a judge of a court having unlimited jurisdiction in civil or criminal matters in some part of the Commonwealth or a court having jurisdiction in appeals from any such court.

(3) Where the office of the appointed member is vacant or the appointed member is for any reason unable to perform the functions of his office, the President, acting in accordance with the advice of the Chief Justice, may appoint a person qualified for appointment as such a member to act as a member of the Commission and any person so appointed shall continue to act until his appointment is revoked by the President, acting in accordance with the advice of the Chief Justice.

Disciplinary Control over Judicial Officers

Section 86 (1) of the Constitution provides as follows:

(1) Power to appoint persons to hold or act in offices to which this section applies (including power to confirm appointments), to exercise disciplinary control over persons holding or acting in such offices and to remove such persons from office shall vest in the Judicial and Legal Service Commission.

Appointment of Court Staff

The appointment of the Court Staff on the other hand is done by the Public Service Commission. Section 88 of the Constitution sets up the Public Service Commission which provides that:

(1) There shall be a Public Service Commission, which shall consist of a Chairman, 2 Deputy Chairman and 4 other Commissioners appointed by the President.'

Section 85 of the Constitution provides for Appointment of public officers and section 85 (1) provides that:

Subject to this Constitution, power to appoint persons to hold or act in any offices in the public service (including power to confirm appointments), to exercise disciplinary control over persons holding or acting such offices and to remove such persons from office shall vest in the Public Service Commission.

Section 85(3) of the Constitution specifies that section 85 shall not apply to -

- the office of Chief Justice or Senior Puisne Judge;
- any office, appointments to which are within the functions of the Judicial and Legal Service Commission

Section 118 of the Constitution of Mauritius empowers the Public Service Commission (PSC) to make its own rules to regulate and facilitate its performance and its functions. Moreover, the PSC is not subject to the direction or control of any other person or authority, except the Public Bodies Appeal Tribunal and the Supreme Court.

Any public officer aggrieved by the decision of the PSC may appeal against that decision to the Public Bodies Appeal Tribunal or to the Supreme Court.

The Public Service Commission is empowered by Regulation 13 of the PSC Regulations 1961 to exercise supervision over and approve-

- a) *all schemes for admission to any public office by examination, whether specified or not in the relevant schemes of service, and all schemes for the award of scholarships for training for the public service; and*
- b) *all methods of recruitment, including the appointment and procedure of boards for the selection of candidates in the Public Sector.*

Additionally, the PSC is empowered under Regulation 14 of the PSC Regulations 1961, to exercise its powers of appointment and promotion, including, promotion by selection to:

- a) *the maintenance of the high standard of efficiency necessary in the Public Service;*
- b) *give due consideration to qualified officers serving the Public Service and to other Mauritian citizens provided they hold the required qualifications, and*
- c) *in the case of officers serving in the public service, take into account qualifications, experience, merit and suitability for the office in question before seniority.*

Prosecution Services

The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) is made up of:

- (a) the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP);
- (b) legal staff (Prosecution State Counsel and Prosecuting State Attorneys); and
- (c) non-legal staff.

Set up under Article 72 of the Constitution, the post of DPP is a constitutionally independent one which is not “subject to the direction or control of any other person or authority”. For administrative reasons, the budget of the Office of the DPP falls under the Attorney Generals’ Office. There are specific provisions regarding the eligibility for appointment to the post of DPP, and the manner in which such appointment is to be made, both in the Constitution and the Judicial and Legal Service Commission Regulations 1967.

The DPP enjoys security of tenure inasmuch as he/she can only be removed from office by the President after the removal has been recommended by a tribunal specifically set up to consider the matter. There are only two grounds on which a DPP may be removed from office, namely: inability to discharge the functions of his/her office (whether arising from infirmity of body or mind or any other cause) and misbehaviour.

The legal staff of the Office of the DPP is appointed by the Judicial and Legal Services Commission. Even though the Commission exercises disciplinary control over the staff, clear rules are provided in the Judicial and Legal Service Commission Regulations 1967 as to the grounds on which disciplinary proceedings may be initiated and the manner in which they may be conducted.

Being law professionals, both the DPP and his/her legal staff are guided, if they are barristers, by the Code of Ethics for Barristers or, if they are attorneys, by the Code of Ethics for Attorneys. Each code sets down written standards of professional conduct to be observed by either set of law professionals.

In addition, as law professionals, unless exempted by the Chief Justice, each member of the legal staff has the obligation to undertake 12 hours of Continuous Professional Development courses, of which 2 hours has to mandatorily be Ethics courses.

The non-legal staff of the ODPP is governed by the Public Services Commission. Specific, clear and transparent provisions are set out in the Public Services Commission Regulations 1967 with regards to the appointment, promotion and discipline of those officers.

The link to the website of the ODPP is: <http://dpp.govmu.org/English/Pages/default.aspx>

Please refer to the website of the Supreme Court for further information

<http://supremecourt.govmu.org>

Mauritius Police Force and the Mauritius Prisons Service

The Discipline Forces Services Commission is the body responsible for the recruitment in the Mauritius Police Force and the Mauritius Prisons Service. The DFSC has been established under sections 90 of the

Constitution. It operates in total independence and particularly taking into account the manner and mode of appointment of the Chairperson, Commissioners and the impartiality of their operations. The Commissioner of Police is appointed under Article 91 of the Constitution.

Disciplinary Control over Judicial Officers

Section 86 (1) of the Constitution also provides as follows:

(1) Power to appoint persons to hold or act in offices to which this section applies (including power to confirm appointments), to exercise disciplinary control over persons holding or acting in such offices and to remove such persons from office shall vest in the Judicial and Legal Service Commission.

Implement adequate procedures for the selection and training of individuals for public positions considered especially vulnerable to corruption in criminal justice institutions and the rotation, where appropriate, of such individuals to other positions; and

Selection and training of individuals for public positions considered especially vulnerable to corruption in criminal justice institutions

Mauritius Police Force and the Mauritius Prisons Service

The Police Training School is responsible for the training of both Trainee Police Constable and serving members of the Police Force on issues related to crime and policing with a view to enhancing their knowledge and skills. The University of Mauritius in collaboration with the University of Portsmouth provided a BSc Police Studies course over a period of time which has allowed many Police Officers to enhance their knowledge/competence in the field.

Furthermore, the Mauritius Police Force has adopted an Integrity Building Programme. The programme is led by the Anti-Corruption Committee comprising high level Police Officers and chaired by a Deputy Commissioner of Police.

Awareness/sensitization sessions for Police Officers of all ranks are regularly held. Anti-Corruption is now part of the Police Training School curriculum for recruits. All promotional grades of the Mauritius Police Force have to undergo the compulsory training on corruption prevention run by the ICAC in collaboration with the Police Training School.

The ICAC in collaboration with the Mauritius Police Force also conducts regularly focussed sessions and empowerment workshops with Police Officers of specific grades - Station Managers and Station Commanders, Police Sergeants, Police Officers of the Traffic Branch, etc.

The Prison Training School (PTS) (ISO 9001:2008 certified) on the other hand caters for the training needs of prison officers. The PTS has been working in close collaboration with the Ministry of Civil Service and Administrative Reforms and the Mauritius Standards Bureau to provide an enhanced service.

The Institute for Judicial and Legal Studies of Mauritius was launched on the 27 July 2012. The

Institute for Judicial and Legal Studies Act 2011 establishes the Institute for Judicial and Legal Studies which is entrusted with the responsibility to:

- conduct or supervise courses, seminars or workshops for the continuous training of judicial and legal officers;
- organise and conduct courses for court staff with a view to improving the administration of justice;
- promote proficiency and ensure the maintenance of standards in the Judiciary and among law practitioners and legal officers, and in the delivery of court services in general; and

The role of Judges today does not only consists of dispute resolution. Judges are now also called upon to decide on broader issues such as social values and human rights. Thus the importance of legal training which enhances the quality of judicial decisions and provides the opportunity to Judicial Officers to deepen their legal knowledge and to develop complementary skills.

Prescribe criteria concerning candidature for and election to public office for members of criminal justice institutions, if applicable, as well as measures to enhance transparency in the funding of candidatures and of contributions to political parties, where applicable.

The Constitution of Mauritius and Representations of the People's Act 1958 provides the legal framework for the holding of elections. Section 33 of the Constitution of Mauritius establishes the qualifications for membership to the Assembly as follows:

As per the provisions of section 34 of the Constitution, a person shall be qualified to be elected as a member of the Assembly if, and shall not be so qualified unless, he -

- (a) is a Commonwealth citizen of not less than the age of 18 years;
- (b) has resided in Mauritius for a period of, or periods amounting in the aggregate to, not less than 2 years before the date of his nomination for election;
- (c) has resided in Mauritius for a period of not less than 6 months immediately before that date; and
- (d) is able to speak and, unless incapacitated by blindness or other physical cause, to read the English language with a degree of proficiency sufficient to enable him to take an active part in the proceedings of the Assembly.

Members of criminal justice institutions are by definition public officers and as such should not have any affiliation with any political party. As per Article 34 of the Constitution, no person shall be qualified to be elected as a member of the Assembly who is public officer. The public officer has to resign from his or her post to stand as a candidate.

The Government Programme 2015-2019 provides, inter-alia, that the Government will eradicate fraud, corruption, malpractices and irregularities in all aspects of public life and restore our national values. To this end, a Financing of Political Parties Act will be enacted. The Government Programme further provides that the Electoral Supervisory Commission will be given wider powers to control

and sanction fraud, corruption and conflict of interests during election time and also to monitor political funding and abuse of position or power.

In this context, the Government has set up a Ministerial Committee to make recommendations on electoral reforms. The Ministerial Committee has already submitted its recommendations on the financing of political parties.

Based on the Select Committee report on the Funding of Political Parties and Electoral Campaigns in Mauritius and the recommendations of the Ministerial Committee, a Bill is currently being prepared. The objectives of the measures contained in the proposed Bill are expected to enhance accountability, transparency and integrity in the candidature for and election to public office.

In relation to article 8 of the Convention and measures to establish or promote codes of conduct by criminal justice institutions, States parties and signatories may wish to cite and summarize measures that:

Establish or improve procedures, rules and regulations for the reporting, including by members of criminal justice institutions, of acts of corruption to appropriate authorities and the mechanisms for the protection of reporting persons;

Members of the criminal justice institutions are by definitions under Section 2 of the Prevention of Corruption Act 2002 public officers, and as such falls under the purview of the Act.

The Prevention of Corruption Act 2002 as amended promotes the reporting of acts of corruption by public officials. Section 43 provides for anonymous complaints. Sections 44 and 45 of the Act makes public officials duty-bound to report acts of corruption as follows:

- **Notification of corruption offence (Section 43)**

(1) Any person may-

(a) without disclosing his identity; and

(b) orally or in writing, notify the Commission or an officer of the existence or possible existence of a corruption offence.

(2) The Commission shall take all steps that may be necessary to facilitate the notification to the Commission of the possible existence of an act of corruption.

- **Duty to Report Corruption Offences (Section 44)**

(1) Where an officer of a public body suspects that an act of corruption has been committed within or in relation to that public body, he shall forthwith make a written report to the Commission.

(2) The Commission shall issue such guidelines as it considers appropriate to ensure compliance with subsection (1).

- ***Referrals to the Commission (Section 45)***

(1) Notwithstanding sections 43 and 44, where in the exercise of his functions-

(a) a Judge or Magistrate;

(b) the Ombudsman;

(c) the Director of Public Prosecutions;

(d) the Director of Audit; or

(e) the chief executive of a public body, is of the opinion that an act of corruption may have occurred, he may refer the matter to the Commission for investigation.

(2) Where in the course of a Police enquiry -

(a) it is suspected that an act of corruption has been committed; and

(b) the Commissioner of Police is of the opinion that the matter ought to be investigated by the Commission, the Commissioner of Police may refer the matter to the Commission for investigation.

- ***Corruption Advisory and Processing Unit (CAPU) at the ICAC***

The Independent Commission Against Corruption has set up since 2002, a Corruption Advisory and Processing Unit (CAPU) at the ICAC Headquarters to facilitate reporting of acts of corruption by the public. The Report Centre is situated on the ground floor of the ICAC's Headquarters and is open during office hours. Communications equipment capable of receiving complaints by fax, e-mail, or toll free hotline are available on a 24-hour basis (24/7). Complaints can also be made on the website of the ICAC.

All complaints received by the Report Centre (CAPU) are recorded and processed for submission to the Board of the ICAC.

The PoCA 2002 as amended provides for protection against victimization and for those who, in good faith, report cases of corruption. It also compels ICAC officers to treat as confidential the identity and information given by the informer. The legal provisions for the protection of informers and witnesses are as follows:

- ***Protection of Informers (Section 48 of PoCA 2002)***

(1) Where the Commission receives information in confidence to the effect that an act of corruption has occurred, that information and the identity of the informer shall be secret between the

Commission and the informer, and all matters relating to such information shall be privileged and shall not be disclosed in any proceedings before any court, tribunal or other authority.

(2) Where any record, which is given in evidence or liable to inspection in any civil, criminal or other proceedings, contains an entry relating to the informer or the information given by the informer, the Director-General shall cause all parts relating to the informer or the information given to be concealed from view so as to protect the identity of the informer.

• ***Protection of Witnesses (Section 49 of PoCA 2002)***

(1) Subject to subsection (6), where a person-

- (a) discloses to a member of the Board or an officer that a person, public official, body corporate or public body is or has been involved in an act of corruption; and
- (b) at the time he makes the disclosure, believes on reasonable grounds that the information he discloses may be true and is of such a nature as to warrant an investigation under this Act, he shall incur no civil or criminal liability as a result of such disclosure.

(2) Subject to subsection (6), where a public official-

- (a) discloses to his responsible officer or to the Director-General that an act of corruption may have occurred within the public body in which he is employed; and
- (b) believes on reasonable grounds that the information is true, he shall incur no civil or criminal liability as a result of such disclosure and no disciplinary action shall be started against him by reason only of such disclosure.

(3) A person who makes a disclosure under subsection (1) or (2) shall assist the Commission in any investigation which the Commission may make in relation to the matters disclosed by him.

(4) A person to whom a disclosure is made under subsection (1) or (2) shall not, without the consent of the person making the disclosure, divulge the identity of that person except where it is necessary to ensure that the matters to which the information relates are properly investigated.

(5) A person who commits an act of victimisation against a person who has made a disclosure under subsection (1) or (2) shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to pay a fine not exceeding 50,000 rupees and to imprisonment not exceeding one year.

(6) A person who makes a false disclosure under subsection (1) or (2) knowing it to be false shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to pay a fine not exceeding 50,000 rupees and to imprisonment not exceeding one year.

(7) In this section, "victimisation" means an act -

- (a) which causes injury, damage or loss;
- (b) of intimidation or harassment;
- (c) of discrimination, disadvantage or adverse treatment in relation to a person's employment;

or

(d) amounting to threats of reprisals.

The President of the Republic of Mauritius is the only person who is exempted during his tenure to be prosecuted.

Establish or strengthen existing disciplinary procedures and mechanisms to enforce codes of conduct or ethics, standards of professional conduct and conflict of interest legislation; and

Code of Ethics for the Judiciary

The Guidelines for Judicial Conduct (G.N 2077 of 2002) hereinafter referred to as the 'Guidelines' intends to establish standards of ethical conduct of Judges. The 'Judge' includes a Magistrate or any person exercising judicial office however designated.

The principles applicable to judicial conduct have three main objectives:

- To uphold public confidence in the administration of justice
- To enhance public respect for the institution of the judiciary
- To protect the reputation of the individual Judges and of the Judiciary

The values which the Guidelines uphold and against which judicial conduct should be tested are:

- Propriety
- Independence
- Integrity
- Impartiality
- Equality
- Competence and diligence

The Guidelines provides that as Magistrates, being a constant subject of public scrutiny, should freely and willingly accept personal restrictions that might be viewed as burdensome by the ordinary citizen.

Detect and prevent possible conflicts of interest, such as systems requiring members of criminal justice institutions to make declarations to appropriate authorities regarding, *inter alia*, their outside activities, employment, investments, income, assets and substantial gifts or benefits from which a conflict of interest may result, including as they take office and regularly during the performance of their public functions.

a) Conflict of Interests is criminalised under the Prevention of Corruption Act 2002

The Prevention of Corruption Act 2002 as amended defines and criminalises the offence of conflict of

interests. The Code of Ethics for Public Officials urges public officers to declare in writing any conflict of interests. Most of the Corruption Prevention Reports of the ICAC recommend the setting up of a mechanism along with a declaration form to disclose any conflict of interests.

Conflict of interests is a criminal offence in Mauritius punishable under Section 13 of the Prevention of Corruption Act 2002 to penal servitude not exceeding 10 years. The offence is defined under the PoCA as follows:

(1) *Where-*

(a) *a public body in which a public official is a member, director or employee proposes to deal with a company, partnership or other undertaking in which that public official or a relative or associate of him has a direct or indirect interest; and*

(b) *that public official and/or his relative or associate of him hold more than 10 per cent of the total issued share capital or of the total equity participation in such company, partnership or other undertaking,*

that public official shall forthwith disclose, in writing, to that public body the nature of such interest.

(2) *Where a public official or a relation or associate of his has a personal interest in a decision which a public body is to take, that public official shall not vote or take part in any proceedings of that public body relating to such decision.*

(3) *Any public official who contravenes subsection (1) or (2) shall commit an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to penal servitude for a term not exceeding 10 years.*

b) Code of Ethics for Public Officials

The Code of Ethics for public officers which sets out the standards of correct conduct expected of Public Officers deal with the issue of conflict of interests as follows:

“Public Officers shall avoid situations in which their private interests conflict, or might reasonably be perceived to conflict, with the impartial fulfilment of their official duties and the public interest. Thus, they shall avoid having any financial or other interests or embark on any undertaking that could directly or indirectly compromise the performance of their duties.”

In many circumstances, the conflict, or potential conflict, is known only to the Public Officer. Therefore, in case a conflict of interests arises, the onus is on the Public Officer to disclose promptly, fully and appropriately any actual or potential conflict of interests, he may have in a matter that is the subject of a consideration.

“Any Public Officer who fails to disclose his direct or indirect interest in a company, partnership or other undertaking with which the public body (which employs the Public Officer) proposes to deal, shall commit an offence under the Prevention of Corruption Act 2002.”

The Code of Ethics complements existing legislations and rules and its guiding principles are designed to maintain and enhance values that inspire trust and confidence in the integrity of Public Officers. It applies to all Public Officers - permanent, part-time, casual, temporary and contractual employees of the Civil Service, the Local Government Service and the Rodrigues Regional Assembly - irrespective of

gender, grade and rank.

(c) Mauritius Police Force

The Mauritius Police Force has already developed both a code of ethics and a code of conduct for law enforcement officers, which have been disseminated in the organization in the Police Instructions Manual, a copy of which has been issued to each and every Police Officer.

Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials

Every member of the Force shall:-

- (i) at all times, fulfil the duty imposed upon them by law, by serving the community and by protecting all persons against illegal acts, consistent with the high degree of responsibility required by their profession;
- (ii) in the performance of their duty, respect and protect human dignity and maintain and uphold the human rights of all persons;
- (iii) use force only when strictly necessary and to the extent required for the performance of their duty;
- (iv) keep matters of confidential nature in their possession confidential, unless the performance of the duty or the needs of justice required otherwise;
- (v) not inflict, instigate or tolerate any act of torture or other cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment or punishment, nor invoke superior orders or exceptional circumstances such as state of war or threat of war, a threat to internal security, internal political instability and any other public emergency as a justification of torture or other cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment or punishment;
- (vi) ensure full protection of the health of persons in their custody and in particular, shall take immediate action to secure medical attention whenever required;
- (vii) not commit any act of corruption and rigorously oppose and combat all such acts;
- (viii) respect the law and the present code and also, to the best of their capability prevent and rigorously oppose any violation of them;
- (ix) behave in a trustworthy manner and avoid any conduct that might compromise integrity and thus undercut the public confidence in a Police Force/Service;
- (x) ensure that they treat all persons in a courteous manner and that their conduct is exemplary and consistent with the demands of the profession and the community they serve; and
- (xi) respect and protect all property rights, this include the economical use of public resources.

Principles of Police Ethics

Every member of the Police Force will:-

- (i) act with fairness, carrying out his responsibilities with integrity and impartiality;

- (ii) perform his duties with diligence and a proper use of discretion
- (iii) display self-control, tolerance, understanding, and courtesy appropriate to the circumstances in his dealings with all individuals, both outside and inside the Police Force;
- (iv) uphold fundamental human rights, treating every person as an individual and display respect and compassion towards him;
- (v) support all his colleagues in the performance of their lawful duties and, in doing so, actively oppose and draw attention to any malpractice by any person;
- (vi) respect the fact that much of the information received is confidential and may only be divulged when his duty requires him to do so;
- (vii) exercise force only when justified and then only use the minimum amount of force necessary to effect his lawful purpose and restore the peace;
- (viii) act only within the law, in the understanding that he has no authority to depart from due legal process and that no one may place a requirement on him to do so;
- (ix) use resources entrusted to him to the maximum benefit of the public;
- (x) accept responsibility for his onself development, continually seeking to improve the way in which he serves the community; and
- (xi) accept personal accountability for his own acts and omissions.

Code of Professional Conduct of the Mauritius Prisons Service

It is a comprehensive statement of the guiding principles of conduct the Mauritius Prisons Service expects from its staff when carrying their duties. It sets the standards of behaviour expected of officers and defines acceptable and unacceptable behaviours. It provides staff with a guide to maintain high level of public trust, self-discipline and self-pride to positively shapes the culture and reputation of the Mauritius Prisons Service.

In relation to article 11 and measures to promote the independence, integrity and impartiality of members of the judiciary and prosecution services, States parties and signatories may wish to cite and summarize measures that:

Disseminate information and build awareness of existing national and international standards of judicial integrity, such as the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary, the Bangalore Principles on Judicial Conduct, the Guidelines on the Role of Prosecutors and the Standards of Professional Responsibility and Statement of the Essential Duties and Rights of Prosecutors;

Implement or improve existing induction and ongoing training requirements and curricula for members of the judiciary and prosecution services, particularly in terms of codes of conduct, integrity and independence;

Establish or improve existing mechanisms to evaluate performance of members of the judiciary and the prosecution services, including by promoting the transparency of evaluation reports, where appropriate;

Disseminate Information and implement ongoing training

- Guidelines for Judicial Conduct (G.N 2077 of 2002) which follows the principles laid down in the Bangalore Principles on Judicial Conduct are disseminated to all stakeholders concerned;
- Group discussions and training sessions are conducted regularly by the Institute for Judicial and Legal Studies on Judicial Ethics and integrity.
- Members of the Judiciary are provided with the opportunity to attend international conferences, workshops and seminars – e.g. Commonwealth Magistrates and Judges Association – wide and broad discussions on Judicial Independence -Sharing of ideas between different countries. Analysis of structure of different countries to enhance the situation in Mauritius.
- The Law Journal and newsletter issued by the Institute for Judicial and Legal Service Commission are means for sharing information and comments on existing national and international standards of judicial integrity and building awareness on judicial integrity.
- The Institute for Judicial and Legal Studies conducts CPD sessions for the legal profession. The IJLS invites members of the legal profession to propose subjects or thematic areas deemed of particular relevance and interest to them. The objective of this exercise is to enable the IJLS to devise instrumental sessions aimed at broadening and enhancing the volume of knowledge of members of the legal profession. In the same vein, it enables law practitioners and legal officers to stay up-to-date with the latest developments and trends in the law.

Establish or Improve existing mechanisms to evaluate performance -

The actual mechanism includes the following:

- (a) **Monthly Statistical Return** which is an official document setting out number of cases outstanding and number of new cases lodged before a Court and the number of cases disposed of by each individual Magistrate on a monthly basis.
- (b) **Individual Return of Magistrate** submitted on a monthly basis to the Master and Registrar specifying:
- (i) No. of Judgments delivered.
 - (ii) No. of Judgments outstanding.
 - (iii) No. of Judgments more than 6 months old.

- (c) **Annual Report of Judiciary** published showing performance of each Court + comparison with previous year.
- (d) **Report of Director of Audit** – on a yearly basis of report on how expenditure conducted and whether in line with budget requirements and its objectives – whether all procedures for expenses properly followed. All expenses are approved by Office of the Master and Registrar – comprehensive revenue and expenditure + Recommendation for improvement e.g. Arrears of Revenue ← in terms of non-payment of fine.

The National Audit Office performs the following at the various courts including that performed by the Internal Control

- (a) Random and selective check of records;
- (b) Scrutiny over exhibits – its disposal or destruction;
- (c) Checking of all inventories;
- (d) Verify proper distribution of stationeries;
- (e) Verification of proper use of all equipment and furniture;
- (f) Verification of attendances and leaves of all officers;
- (g) Complete verification at cash office of all monies collected at Court Cash Offices and their timely deposits at banks

(e) Internal Control Unit

Officers of the Supreme Court Division to analyse if all procedures followed at level of the Intermediate Court, Industrial Court and District Court namely:

- Criminal Cases -To check whether sentence has been executed – imprisonment or fine duly paid; Prohibition order waived; warrants recalled; contempt of court, if any, recovered and bail if any, refunded or recovered if estreated; exhibits destroyed, sold or disposed of; Execution of judgment followed in Appeal cases; Bill of Costs recovered; refund of securities or adjustment, if any; Monitor arrears of revenue and whether warrant for non-payments of fines and costs are issued on regular basis; to further monitor whether securities for conditional discharge are refunded as and when they become due and demandable.
- Civil Cases – To verify all court records as to their disposal; whether appropriate fees have been paid; warrant to levies duly issued and executed; sales issued and effected; Appropriate fees in appeal cases duly paid and costs of appeal paid to adverse parties, if any or refunded to appealing party;
- To verify cash collections and timely deposit of money to the Consolidated Fund through bank; to monitor collections of fixed penalties;
- To attend to any other cognate duties assigned by the Master and Registrar.

Procedures governing asset declarations by judges and how they are used to prevent conflicts of interest, including in relation to the assignment of cases;

No such procedure available in Mauritius.

Improve transparency, accountability and efficiency in procedures for case assignment and distribution;

Improve transparency, accountability and efficiency in procedures for case assignment and distribution

- No automatic or computer system of Assignment of cases.
- The Presidents of the Intermediate Court and Industrial Courts as well as the Magistrates in charge of District Courts assign cases on weekly basis – bearing in mind Magistrate on leave and cases that cannot be heard by a specific Magistrate (already inserted on cover of file) to avoid challenges.

E-Judiciary

- System implemented in Commercial Division of the Supreme Court.
- Not yet implemented in other Divisions of the Supreme Court.

Before the implementation of e-Judiciary Mauritius, lawyers had to spend a lot of time to be physically present in Court for case management, and documents had to be manually submitted prior to hearing. Other key challenges included:

- Lack of transparency and visibility at every stage of the case lifecycle;
- Difficulty in tracking financial costs over a period of time or within a case for taxation purposes; and
- Manual scheduling, altering and tracking of hearings sometimes led to schedule conflicts.

For legal practitioners, e-Judiciary Mauritius enables:

- E-Filing of court documents;
- Alerts for electronic exchange of pleadings based on pre-calculated end dates at any time during the case life cycle;
- Lodging of requests for the case to be heard and for Court Orders to be granted electronically without the need to attend Court – all this from any location with internet connection;
- Auto-assignment of Court Ushers to effect service of Summons, download the Summons from the system and file a return online after effecting Service;
- A more simplified workflow to fix and track the progress of cases for Hearing; and

- Registry Personnel with a bird's eye view of the Judges' calendars to ensure better management of their time.

Over and above the benefits listed above, the e-Judiciary system has provided the following advantages:

- **Speed**

The many features of e-Filing, such as instant notification of Case Number and faster fixing of Court hearing dates have dramatically reduced delays. Previously, the Commercial Division was over-loaded, with some cases taking up to two years or more to get to trial. Now, the average time for an Order to be delivered is within two days for over 85% of the requests filed via e-Judiciary Mauritius.

- **Convenience**

Physical files no longer have to be transferred and searched manually; digital storage of cases allows users to retrieve the required files from various Courts instantly.

- **Accessibility**

E-Filing is not restricted by the operating hours of the Courts. As long as there is an internet connection, legal practitioners can file, check and update the status of a case anytime, anywhere. Likewise, Judges and Court officials can also review case details and update them anytime.

The Protection of Persons reporting corruption cases

Section 14 of the FIAMLA creates an obligation to raise a Suspicious Transaction Report (STR). The heading of section 14 reads as follows- "*Reporting obligations of banks, financial institutions, cash dealers, controller or auditor of a credit union under the Co-operatives Act and members of relevant professions or occupations.*" The provisions which followed in section 14, creates the obligations and duties to raise STR and file same with the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU).

Thereafter, section 15 under the heading "*Lodging of reports of suspicious transactions*" provides for the procedure and mechanism in place to raise the STR.

Finally section 16 provides for the "*Legal consequences of reporting*" and at sub-section (2) (a) the following provision can be read-

(2) No proceedings shall lie against any person for having-

(a) reported in good faith under this Part any suspicion he may have had, whether or not the suspicion proves to be well founded following investigation or prosecution or any other judicial action;

Section 49 of the Prevention Against Corruption Act 2002 provides as follows:

49. Protection of witnesses

“(1) Subject to subsection (6), where a person-

(a) discloses to a Member or an officer that a person, public official, body corporate or public body is or has been involved in an act of corruption; and

(b) at the time he makes the disclosure, believes on reasonable grounds that the information he discloses may be true and is of such a nature as to warrant an investigation under this Act, he shall incur no civil or criminal liability as a result of such disclosure.

(2) Subject to subsection (6), where a public official-

(a) discloses to his responsible officer or to the Commissioner that an act of corruption may have occurred within the public body in which he is employed; and

(b) believes on reasonable grounds that the information is true,

he shall incur no civil or criminal liability as a result of such disclosure and no disciplinary action shall be started against him by reason only of such disclosure.

(3) A person who makes a disclosure under subsection (1) or (2) shall assist the Commission in any investigation which the Commission may make in relation to the matters disclosed by him.

(4) A person to whom a disclosure is made under subsection (1) or (2) shall not, without the consent of the person making the disclosure, divulge the identity of that person except where it is necessary to ensure that the matters to which the information relates are properly investigated.

(5) A person who commits an act of victimisation against a person who has made a disclosure under subsection (1) or (2) shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to pay a fine not exceeding 50,000 rupees and to imprisonment not exceeding one year.

(6) A person who makes a false disclosure under subsection (1) or (2) knowing it to be false shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to pay a fine not exceeding 50,000 rupees and to imprisonment not exceeding one year.

(7) In this section, "victimisation" means an act -

(a) which causes injury, damage or loss;

(b) of intimidation or harassment;

(c) of discrimination, disadvantage or adverse treatment in relation to a person's employment; or

(d) amounting to threats of reprisals.”

Provide ethical guidance or advice to officials of criminal justice institutions in relation to the performance of their duties, their relationship with actors outside the judicial process, such as the media and non-governmental organizations, or with regard to their use of new technologies and social media; and

Criminal Justice Institutions regularly conducts empowerment workshops/sessions to consider emerging challenges and reminds officers on internal policies to deal with the media and other stakeholders.

Assess the risks of corruption as well as the integrity and effectiveness of the judiciary, prosecution service and court system more broadly, including by soliciting inputs from court users, other stakeholders and the general public.

It is of utmost importance for any criminal justice institution to be proactive in its management of corruption risks. Such risks should be identified and mitigated in a timely manner. Accordingly, the Mauritius Police Force and the Mauritius Prisons Service are implementing the Public Sector Anti-Corruption Framework developed by the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC). The framework comprises the setting-up of an Anti-Corruption Committee, the adoption of an Anti-Corruption Policy and Corruption Risks Assessment (CRM).

The framework provides a risk-based approach to preventing corruption and other malpractices in public bodies. It recognizes the importance of detecting, preventing and combating corruption. aims at strengthening institutional capabilities of public bodies through the establishment of appropriate mechanisms to control corruption. The objective of this initiative is to assist public bodies in the setting up of anti-corruption strategies, evaluating them independently and improving on existing measures. Corruption Risk Management is an essential component of the framework whereby corruption risks are identified, assessed and mitigated.

Furthermore, Mauritius Police Force, the Mauritius Prisons Service and the Registrar of the Supreme Court have designated Integrity Officers who have been empowered with the assistance of the UNODC to play a crucial role in enhancing integrity in their respective institutions.

2. Please outline actions required to ensure or improve the implementation of the measures described above and any specific challenges you might be facing in this respect.

Examples of the types of challenges States parties and signatories may face include:

- Challenges in developing the proper legislative or regulatory framework for performance evaluations, the protection of persons reporting corruption cases within the criminal justice system or preventing conflicts of interest;
- Challenges in administering asset declaration and conflict of interest systems;
- Challenges in relation to specific recruitment, selection or training requirements for categories of positions considered especially vulnerable to corruption, including possible early identification of potential conflicts of interest;
- Challenges in assessing risks of corruption or evaluating effectiveness shortcomings in the criminal justice system and in developing measures to eliminate or manage them;
- Challenges in implementing adequate accountability and disciplinary procedures, investigating violations and collecting statistics and other information on such procedures;
- Challenges in providing ethical guidance or advice to officials of criminal justice institutions; and
- Communication challenges in raising awareness and disseminating information about new standards of ethics and conduct or in developing training manuals, courses, curricula or other related material, including online initiatives, used in training programmes for officials of criminal justice institutions.

2. Types of challenges State Parties may face

(a) Training

The implementation of the above measure requires the recruitment of more qualified personnel. The POCA is fairly a new field of law and there is the need for proper training. This also demands more international exposure with a view to compare the measures taken by other system so as to be in a better position to bring about changes locally.

The financial implication which the implementation of the measure requires is often a barrier. For proper implementation and awareness, Judges and Magistrates absolutely need continuous training.

(b) Case Assignment

It could prove to be eye opener if we could make a comparative study as to how the automatic allocation of cases is carried out in other jurisdictions taking into account that Mauritius has a small jurisdiction.

The actual system is working smoothly since it is based on a methodological approach. For example the President of the Intermediate Court on whom is the responsibility to allocate cases, is aware of any specific conflict as disclosed by respective Magistrate and refrain from allocating the case before that specific Magistrate. This prevents excessive challenges in Court. The President normally tries to make an even distribution of cases bearing in mind the importance of cases, priority cases such as where the accused is on remand and old-standing cases .

(c) Customer Care Officers in Courts

There was at one point in time the setting up of a Customer Care Officer in each Court who would be dealing with public queries and complaints. This post no more exists. Complaints are now being directed to the Office of the Master and Registrar. The creation of the posts of Customer Care Officer is commendable. But this implies the recruitment of more staffs and proper training being given.

(d) Revamping of the Digital Court Recording System

The Digital Court Recording System has been installed in all Courts of the Judiciary, be it at District Courts, Intermediate Courts, Industrial Court, Master's Court or any division of the Supreme Court. But this system is extensively been made used of at the Supreme Court, Intermediate Courts and Industrial Court. On rare occasions district courts will resort to digital court recording.

This system has proved to be very helpful and convenient for years. However, transcribers have time and again complained as to the quality of recordings and hence inaudible remarks are found in transcriptions. As such, there are plans to revamp the whole system.

(e) The E- Judiciary

Already functional in the Commercial Division of the Supreme Court, the e-judiciary could be extended to other Divisions of the Supreme Court and subsequently to lower courts.

3. 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? States parties and signatories are encouraged to provide a description of any such assistance already being provided, including donor information.

II - Information requested from States parties in relation to education in schools and universities on anti-corruption (art. 13, para. 1 (c))

1. Please describe (cite and summarize) the measures your country has taken, if any, (or is planning to take, together with the related envisaged time frame) to ensure full compliance with article 13(1)(c) of the Convention and, in particular, its provision on undertaking anti-corruption education programmes in schools and universities.

Information sought may include:

- 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;
- 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;
- Description of innovative teaching and learning tools and methodologies that have been used to foster and facilitate education programmes in schools and universities on anti-corruption;
- Training manuals, curricula, syllabi, course packets, websites and other materials related to anticorruption education programmes in schools and universities; and
- Statistics on number of students participating in anti-corruption education programmes in schools and universities.

In line with ICAC’s mandate and Article 13, Section 1(c), of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) which stipulates that “each State party shall undertake public information activities that contribute to non-tolerance of corruption, as well as public education programmes, including school and university curricula”, our actions aimed at strengthening trust and confidence among students in the fight against corruption.

Over the last five years, our strategy focused on:

- mobilizing students’ efforts towards concrete actions through a ‘Youth Networking Forum’;
- sustaining ‘Integrity clubs’ in secondary schools and ‘Anti-Corruption Clubs’ in tertiary education institutions;
- empowering students on corruption and related issues through workshops and seminars; and
- triggering research and reflection through anti-corruption competitions.
- liaison with the Ministry of Education and Human Resources, Tertiary Education and Scientific Research for enhancing the school curriculum to include anti- corruption values.

To further promote the participation of the students in the fight against corruption, the following activities are held every year:

Exhibitions: Exhibitions/values weeks focusing on the dangers of corruption and the need for promoting integrity are organised throughout the island for school children and parents. 14 such exhibitions were held over the last two years.

Competitions: With a view to mobilize the community in the fight against corruption as well as to trigger reflection and research on corruption and related issues, various competitions are organized. These competitions have proved to be highly successful both in terms of participation and motivation. The main ones are:

- Inter-College Debate Competition for secondary students;
- Poster Competition for lower secondary students;
- Public Speaking Competition for Secondary and Vocational Students;

- Community Integrity Award CBOs/NGOs;
- Sketch Competition for Youth;
- Short Story Writing Competition for Upper Primary Pupils;
- Drawing Competition for Primary School Students;
- Creative Art Expression Competition for Secondary School Educators;
- On the Spot Painting Competition;
- Anti-Corruption Sign Pictorial Competition; and
- Short Film Competition.

Model States Parties Anti-Corruption Conference for Lower VI students: The ICAC in collaboration with the UNODC organized in March 2016 a Model States Parties Anti-Corruption Conference for Lower VI students. The objectives of the Conference were to:

- encourage research work and enhance participants' knowledge and understanding of corruption and related issues;
- provide opportunities for youth to share views and concerns about the national and global anti-corruption strategies;
- provide supplementary information to HSC students with respect to the General Paper examination;
- sharpen youth communication and leadership skills; and
- add new momentum to the existing anti-corruption movement amongst the youth.

This event mobilized some 80 secondary schools and over 250 participants over three days. The main aim was to provide an opportunity for the students to share their views, concerns and proposals regarding the national as well as anti-corruption strategies submitted. The outcome of the conference has been compiled and distributed to all secondary schools in Mauritius and Rodrigues to encourage students to further understand the issue of corruption and how it is being fought all over the world.

The younger generation is one of the main targets in the fight against corruption. Through value-based education, the ICAC hopes to foster a culture of integrity in schools, change the mind-set and attitudes of the younger generations and empower them to be intolerant against corruption.

Development and servicing of tailor-made Modules

In line with its educational mandate, the Independent Commission Against Corruption has developed and implemented several tailor-made corruption-related modules with a view to enhance the anti-corruption momentum. Thus, the following modules have been developed namely:

- A module entitled "Moral Values and Good Governance" for students of the University of Mauritius;
- A "Corruption and Ethics" module for students of the Université des Mascareignes

- Mauritius;
- A corruption module for students of the University of Technology;
- A “Work Ethics” module for vocational students; and

Anti-corruption activities organised were as follows:

(a) Primary Education Sector

Disseminating Inspirational Anti-Corruption Messages through Poems: Primary schools were provided with a set of inspirational anti-corruption poems to be used during national day celebrations and other events in schools.

Production of a value-based interactive CDROM: The edutainment approach, according to child psychologists, stimulates and instructs the moral imagination and hence creates attachment to goodness. In the same wavelength, a value-based interactive CD-ROM under the theme “Be an anti-corruption star” has been produced by the ICAC. The CDROM is meant to be used as a pedagogical tool for the transmission of anti-corruption messages to primary school children. The CDROM was officially launched in early 2016 and distributed for use by Standard V and VI pupils of the Republic of Mauritius.

(b) Secondary Education Sector

Empowerment of Students on corruption related issues: Sustaining anti-corruption education and sensitising youngsters on the scourge of corruption and the need to develop intolerance towards it are the objectives for the anti-corruption campaigns in schools. These campaigns target some 10,000 secondary school students every year and have as objectives to provide information on corruption and related issues, highlight the role and responsibilities of the youth and secure youth engagement in the fight against corruption.

Feedback gathered from rectors, educators and students indicated that these campaigns are successful and should be maintained as an annual feature at secondary school level. Such campaigns no doubt help students to recognise, resist, reject corruption and develop intolerance towards corruption.

Setting up of new Integrity Clubs in secondary schools: The main philosophy behind the integrity club project is to instil a culture of integrity and responsible citizenship amongst students. Members of Integrity Clubs are encouraged to initiate anti-corruption and integrity building activities. As at 30 April 2017, 109 Integrity Clubs have been set up in secondary schools.

Feedback collected revealed the following:

- Students are more aware of what constitutes an act of corruption;
- There is increased youth involvement in anti-corruption activities;
- Integrity Clubs are taking novel anti-corruption initiatives and using Internet to give visibility to their actions;

- Engagement of students in the promotion of anti-corruption values is equally more visible; and
- Other clubs are extending their actions outside school walls to reach other educational institutions and the community.

Empowerment of Integrity Club Members and School Facilitators: Half-day empowerment workshops are conducted every year for Integrity Club members and school facilitators with the objectives to:

- raise concern on the need for promoting an ethical culture at school level;
- share, synergise and sustain anti-corruption initiatives in secondary schools; and
- trigger a change in mindset towards right behaviour and good practices among the youth.

Video Clip on Integrity Clubs: A 6-minutes video clip on Integrity Clubs has been produced highlighting the benefits of Integrity Clubs and the potential impact of its activities. This video clip captures the feelings, emotions and most importantly, the commitment of Integrity Club members and facilitators in enhancing the school environment, staff and students attitudes' towards a culture of integrity. The clip has been widely disseminated amongst the youth through social media.

Integrity Club Award 2015/2016: To sustain Integrity Clubs and motivate members towards taking anti-corruption initiatives, the Integrity Club Award 2015/2016 was launched in 2015 and spanned over the period March 2015 to June 2016. 38 Integrity Clubs are participating in the competition which aimed at giving visibility to Integrity Clubs initiatives as well as demonstrate youth engagement and commitment in the fight against corruption.

Essay Writing Competition: Encouraging Research Work among Youth: An Anti-Corruption Essay Writing Competition was organised for Lower VI students to encourage research work, discussion and trigger reflection on corruption. The theme was: "Anti-corruption education is a vital component of any anti-corruption strategy. Informed citizens are probably more effective in preventing corrupt and unethical behaviour of public servants than the most sophisticated codes of conduct, laws and regulations. How far do you agree?" The competition triggered extensive research work on the part of participants. 193 students participated in the competition.

Anti-Corruption Sketch Competition - Enlisting Active Participation of Youth through an Artistic Approach: To further disseminate anti-corruption messages among the youth in schools, the script of a sketch based on the theme 'Be the change you want to see in the world' was provided to all secondary schools for staging by students during either national day celebrations or any other special occasions such as prize-giving day or morning assembly. The sketch which depicted necessary anti-corruption attitudes and patriotism was staged by a number of schools. Feedback received indicates that this novel means of transmitting anti-corruption messages was well received by both students and staff.

(c) Tertiary Education Sector

Anti-Corruption Public Speaking Competition: The final of the 3rd edition of the Anti-Corruption

Public Speaking Competition 2014/15 targeting tertiary education students was held in February 2015. Moreover, the 4th edition was launched in August 2015. 109 students from 15 tertiary education institutions participated in the competition. It provided opportunities for participants to research, reflect, discuss and generate practical ideas and voice out their views and concerns about corruption.

Following an evaluation undertaken, the participants acknowledged a better understanding of corruption and possible youth anti-corruption measures. They also recognise that fighting corruption is a social responsibility of one and all.

Anti-Corruption Clubs in Tertiary Education Institutions: Anti-corruption clubs have been set up in five tertiary institutions to enable students to take ownership of anti-corruption initiatives within their respective institutions.

Prompting Research on Corruption: In order to trigger research and reflection on corruption in Mauritius, students of tertiary education institutions have been encouraged to choose corruption and related themes for their dissertations / theses.

The main objectives of the project are to:

- enhance reflection and research on corruption and related issues;
- create a pool of corruption busters among would-be professionals; and
- help to bridge the gap between academic studies and the world of work.

A list of proposed dissertation topics have been worked out and forwarded to tertiary education institutions. The ICAC is providing assistance and support to student undertaking research in the field whenever requested for.

Sensitisation of Students of the University of Mauritius: Following a request made by the Law Society of the UOM, sensitisation sessions are organised for some 50 students every year. The presentation focuses on the salient aspects of Prevention of Corruption Act 2002 and ethical obligations of the youth in the national fight against corruption.

Symposium for Academics on Anti-corruption, Integrity and Ethics: The ICAC organized a Symposium for Academics on Anti-corruption, Integrity and Ethics in partnership with the UNODC and in collaboration with Tertiary Education Institutions targeting academics from all private and public tertiary institutions around a common theme. The symposium held was in line with the UN 'Education for Justice - E4J Initiative' - under the Global Programme for the implementation of the Doha Declaration. The central theme of the Symposium was "Promoting Sustainable Development and Strong Institutions: The Key Role of Anti-Corruption Education". The objectives of the Symposium were, amongst others, to empower academic staff to enable the effective teaching of anti-corruption, integrity and ethics at tertiary level; promote best practices and foster an integrity culture among professionals; trigger high level reflections and research on corruption and related issues; and envisage the creation of a permanent structure to enable the active participation of academia in the fight against corruption.

2. Please outline actions required to ensure or improve the implementation of article 13(1)(c) on undertaking anti-corruption education programmes in schools and universities and any specific challenges you might be facing in this respect.

Examples of the types of challenges States parties and signatories may face include:

- Challenges related to the implementation of 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; and
- Challenges related to resources limitations, lack of capacity, overcrowded curricula, etc.
- The Primary and Secondary curricula are presently too overloaded for the inclusion of anti-corruption values. The Independent Commission Against Corruption is liaising with the Ministry of Education and Human Resources, Tertiary Education and Scientific Research for enhancing the school curriculum to include anti-corruption values. The challenge is to convince academic staff to accept delivering such courses and to be trained for the purpose.

3. 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?

States parties and signatories are encouraged to provide a description of any such assistance already being provided, including donor information.

Training of academic staff on the subject and the pedagogical approach to be adopted.