



Republic of Mauritius

ANTI - CORRUPTION POLICY

OF THE

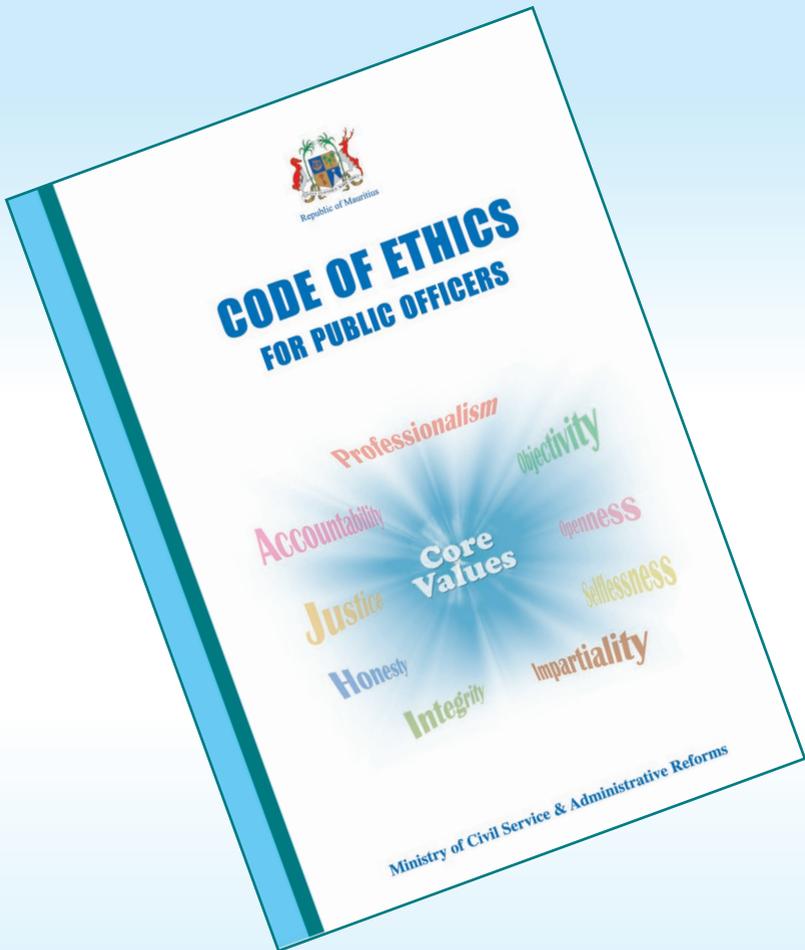
MINISTRY OF CIVIL SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS



OUR CORE VALUES :

ACCOUNTABILITY **SELFLESSNESS** IMPARTIALITY OBJECTIVITY **INTEGRITY** OPENNESS
HONESTY **JUSTICE** ACCOUNTABILITY **SELFLESSNESS** **IMPARTIALITY** OBJECTIVITY
INTEGRITY **OPENNESS** HONESTY **JUSTICE** **ACCOUNTABILITY** **SELFLESSNESS** IMPARTIALITY
OBJECTIVITY INTEGRITY OPENNESS **HONESTY** **JUSTICE** ACCOUNTABILITY **SELFLESSNESS**

*Ministry of Civil Service and Administrative Reforms
... for a professional public service committed to excellence*



The Code of Ethics (available on the Ministry of Civil Service and Administrative Reforms website at <http://civilservice.gov.mu>) sets out the standards of correct conduct expected from Public Officers. It emphasizes the importance of a responsible, responsive and caring Civil Service and is intended to promote effective administration and responsible behaviour. Visit the Ethics Online Corner at <http://ethicscorner.gov.mu>

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You can **stop**

CORRUPTION



Our Vision

A professional public service committed to excellence.

Our Mission

To instill a culture of excellence by:

- Being a driver and facilitator of change and innovation for the Civil Service.
- Spearheading administrative reforms to enable the delivery of timely and quality services.
- Facilitating the continuous professional development and growth of human resources in the Civil Service.
- Supporting the creation of the necessary conditions and a conducive work environment to inspire and improve the morale of Public Officers.
- Promoting an ethical culture and accountability in the Civil Service.

“Power tends to corrupt, absolute power corrupts absolutely”
Lord Acton

This is the Anti – Corruption Policy

Of the

Ministry of Civil Service and Administrative Reforms

1.0 Introduction

The Ministry of Civil Service and Administrative Reforms (MCSAR) recognises that the risk of corruption is present and may occur in the organization. It is committed to maintain the highest level of integrity in the conduct of its affairs through the adoption of corruption prevention strategies in the organization.

This anti-corruption policy sets out the full commitment of the Ministry of Civil Service and Administrative Reforms for the deterrence and detection of corruption and for adherence to a culture of integrity.

2.0 Statement of Intent

The Ministry of Civil Service and Administrative Reforms will not tolerate corruption in the administration of its responsibilities, whether from inside or outside. It expects the highest standards of conduct from staff, and those who have dealings with the Ministry including stakeholders and the general public. It is committed to ensuring that the risks of corruption and the potential losses that might result are minimized.

3.0 Policy Statement

The Ministry of Civil Service and Administrative Reforms is committed to promoting and adhering to the highest standards of probity, transparency and accountability in the operations and management of the organization. Through this policy the MCSAR engages itself to fully and unequivocally adopt a zero-tolerance stance towards corruption and other malpractices and shall ensure compliance with the anti-corruption legislation.

4.0 Anti-Corruption Commitment

The Ministry of Civil Service and Administrative Reforms has signed the Anti-Corruption commitment developed by the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) and has thus committed itself to use all available means and resources at its disposal to combat corruption in all its forms at all times including the application of appropriate prevention and detection control measures.

*Corruption is robbing you.
Act now!*

For the purpose of ensuring sound implementation of this policy, the Ministry of Civil Service and Administrative Reforms will ensure that:

- Officers are aware of the anti-corruption policy and that it is applied to all undertakings.
- Adequate controls to counteract corruption are known and used within the organization.
- There are clear procedures and systems for handling suspected cases of corruption.
- Stakeholders are aware of the organisation's anti-corruption policy.

The main objective of this anti-corruption policy is to strengthen and sustain an integrity culture within the organization. This will be achieved through:

- The setting-up of effective processes characterized by broad participation and transparency.
- Regular evaluation of corruption risks, systems and procedures.
- Ensuring that projects have clearly formulated goals, expected results as well as monitoring and follow-ups.
- Learning from experiences and continually improving organizational performance and the corporate image.

5.0 Scope and Applicability

This policy covers measures and practices of the Ministry of Civil Service and Administrative Reforms on preventing and combating corrupt, fraudulent, collusive or coercive practices in its activities and operations. This policy applies to management, officers, as well as, consultants, suppliers, contractors, outside agencies doing business, and or any other parties having a business relationship with the Ministry.

6.0 Definitions

For the purpose of this policy, corruption is defined as per section 2 of the Prevention of Corruption Act as amended.

“act of corruption”-

- (a) means an act which constitutes a corruption offence; and
- (b) includes-
 - (i) any conduct whereby, in return for a gratification, a person does or neglects from doing an act in contravention of his public duties;
 - (ii) the offer, promise, soliciting or receipt of a gratification as an inducement or reward to a person to do or not to do any act, with a corrupt intention;

- (iii) the abuse of a public or private office for private gain;
- (iv) an agreement between 2 or more persons to act or refrain from acting in violation of a person's duties in the private or public sector for profit or gain;
- (v) any conduct whereby a person accepts or obtains, or agrees to accept or attempts to obtain, from any person, for himself or for any other person, any gratification for inducing a public official, by corrupt or illegal means, or by the exercise of personal influence, to do or abstain from doing an act in the exercise of his duties to show favour or disfavour to any person.

All the sections of the law penalizing corruption offences are described in sections 4 to 15 of the Prevention of Corruption Act 2002 as amended. These include bribery by public official, bribery of public official, taking gratification to screen an offender from punishment, public official using his office for gratification, traffic d'influence and conflict of interest.

"The accomplice to the crime of corruption is frequently our own indifference."

Bess Myerson

7.0 Responsibilities for Implementing the Policy

The responsibility to develop and coordinate the implementation of the policy shall rest upon the Anti-Corruption Committee (ACC) established for the purpose. The ACC shall set priorities, provide advice when ethical issues arise and communicate the policy to all levels of management and staff.

The Anti-Corruption Committee – The Committee shall comprise members from both operational and support departments of this Ministry.

The Senior Chief Executive shall lead the project and chair all meetings. The ACC shall be responsible for coordinating and implementing the anti-corruption policy. It shall develop a time-bound programme with clear and precise deliverables and related budget and execute it once approved. The Ministry shall designate an officer to act as Secretary to the Committee.

The Committee shall meet on a regular basis, preferably every three months or as decided by the Chairperson of the ACC. The Chair shall decide upon the setting up of sub-committees to assist the ACC in the implementation of any initiatives decided by the ACC.

Role of Management – It is the responsibility of Heads of Sections to promote the anti-corruption policy within their areas of operation. They are expected to actively deter, prevent and detect corruption by maintaining effective control systems and ensuring that their staff are familiar with the policy.

Role of Officer – Each officer shall read, be familiar with and strictly comply with the policy. The Ministry shall ensure that each employee is provided with a copy of this policy or otherwise has online access.

Role of Internal Audit – The Internal Audit has the responsibility to ensure the effectiveness and adequacy of the Internal Control System in place. It should ensure that the system is subject to regular audit to provide assurance that they are effective in countering corruption opportunities.

“It is not power that corrupts but fear. Fear of losing power corrupts those who wield it and fear of the scourge of power corrupts those who are subject to it.”

Aung San Suu Kyi, Freedom from Fear

8.0 Risk Assessment

The Ministry of Civil Service and Administrative Reforms is conscious that the risk of corruption may occur in every sphere of its activities and may evolve in the light of changing circumstances and working environment. In its endeavour to proactively address risks of corruption, the Ministry of Civil Service and Administrative Reforms shall ensure that a proper risk management process is in place. Risk assessment should focus on a thorough analysis of the functional activities in close collaboration with officers involved in the process with a view to identifying potential or actual corruption risk areas. With respect to risk identified necessary corruption prevention measures including policies and procedures should be developed to address the risks. The responsibility to plan, coordinate and monitor the risk management process rests with the ACC.

9.0 Handling and Reporting Corruption

Reporting suspected cases of corruption – Notwithstanding Section 44 (1) of the Prevention of Corruption Act 2002 as amended which provides that 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 inform his Supervising Officer or make a written report to the ICAC, the organization shall put in place measures that shall facilitate the reporting of suspected cases.

If the Officer has reported the matter to the Supervising Officer and if the Supervising Officer of the Ministry is of opinion that an act of corruption may have occurred, he may refer the matter to ICAC for investigation or he may set up a committee to assist him in determining whether there is reasonable doubt for suspicion of corruption prior to referral of the case to ICAC for investigation.

S 45 of the PoCA as amended provides that where in the exercise of his functions, the chief executive of a public body is of the opinion that an act of corruption may have occurred, he may refer to the ICAC for investigation.

Confidentiality – Information pertaining to complaints shall not be disclosed to any unauthorised party.

10.0 Protection of Whistleblowers

For the purpose of this policy, a “whistleblower” is defined as a person who provides information to someone in authority or to the institution concerned about alleged dishonest or illegal activities (misconduct) occurring in an organization.

There will be no reprisal by management against “the public official” who in good faith reports an act of corruption or malpractice or suspected illegal and dishonest activity or any activity that he/she has witnessed. However, disciplinary actions may be taken against any person who knowingly has made false allegations.

11.0 Disciplinary Measures

The Ministry of Civil Service and Administrative Reforms is committed to ensuring that this policy is duly implemented in the organization.

Disciplinary measures in accordance with established rules and regulations in force in the Public Service will be taken against any staff who is found guilty of a breach of the provisions contained in this policy.

“Without commonly shared and widely entrenched moral values and obligations, neither the law, nor democratic government, nor even the market economy will function properly.”

Vaclav Havel

12.0 Training and Communications

The Ministry of Civil Service and Administrative Reforms recognizes that the success and credibility of this policy depends on effective sensitization, communication and the awareness of management and officers throughout this Ministry. Management should ensure that the anti-corruption policy is clearly disseminated to all staff and that its contents are understood.

13.0 Review of Policy

This policy will be reviewed as and when required and in the event of any changes in the laws and regulations that are relevant to the Ministry of Civil Service and Administrative Reforms.

14.0 Approval

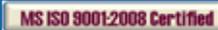
Senior Chief Executive

Date

..... in recognition to its efforts made to prevent corruption through Integrity Management, the Ministry of Civil Service and Administrative Reforms won the *INTEGRITY MANAGEMENT AWARD* on two occasions, in the year 2005/2006 and 2008 respectively.



This Best Anti-Corruption Framework Competition was organised by the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC)

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