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Or. Engl

EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR DEMOCRACY THROUGH LAW
(VENICE COMMISSION)

in co-operation with

**THE PRIME MINISTRY OF JORDAN / INSTITUTIONAL PERFORMANCE
AND POLICY DEPARTMENT**

AND

THE GENERAL PERSONNEL COUNCIL OF PALESTINE¹

10th Regional seminar for senior public officials

UniDem Med

**“LEADING INNOVATION IN THE CIVIL SERVICE:
FROM RULE OF LAW STANDARDS TO LEADERSHIP”**

**W Hotel
Amman, Jordan**

4 – 6 November 2019

**ETHICS, TRANSPARENCY AND INTEGRITY AS ACCELERATORS FOR
DEMOCRATIC REFORMS**

by

Mr Jean-Christophe GEISER

**(Senior Legal Adviser, Federal Office of Justice, Federal Department of Justice and
Police, GRECO expert, Switzerland)**

Ensuring Sustainable Democratic Governance and Human Rights in the Southern Mediterranean

Funded
by the European Union
and the Council of Europe



Implemented
by the Council of Europe



¹ This designation shall not be construed as recognition of a State of Palestine and is without prejudice to the individual positions of Council of Europe and European Union member States on this issue.

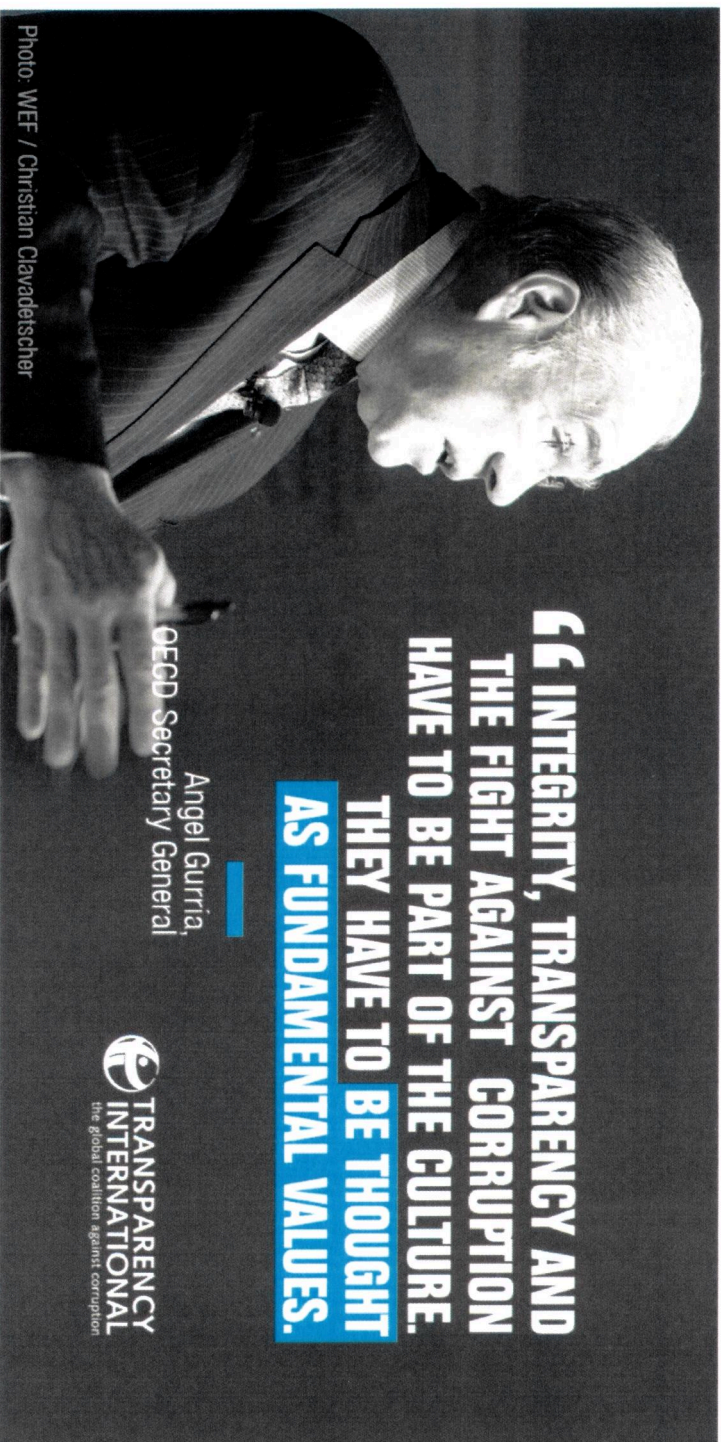


Unidem, Amman

4 – 6 November 2019

Ethics and integrity models and good practice

Preventing corruption: the monitoring system of the GRECO



“INTEGRITY, TRANSPARENCY AND THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION HAVE TO BE PART OF THE CULTURE. THEY HAVE TO BE THOUGHT AS FUNDAMENTAL VALUES.”

Angel Gurría,
OECD Secretary General


 **TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL**
the global coalition against corruption

Photo: WEF / Christian Clavaderscher



- Corruption is a phenomenon that can and does inflict serious economic, social and political harms to societies around the world.
- The **World Bank** refers to corruption as one of 'the greatest obstacles to economic and social development. It undermines development by distorting the rule of law and weakening the institutional foundation on which economic growth depends'.
- The **World Economic Forum** (WEF) estimates the cost of corruption to be more than five percent of global GDP (Gross domestic product).



The Cost of Non- Europe in the area of Organised Crime and Corruption



THE
RAND
BLOG



COMMENTARY (E:Sharp)

The True Economic Cost of Corruption in Europe: Up to €990 Billion Annually

March 22, 2016

Photo by olegdentsov/Fatolia

6.3 % of the GNP (Gross National Product of the European Union)



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CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2018

Filed under - [Surveys](#)

Report published 30 January 2019

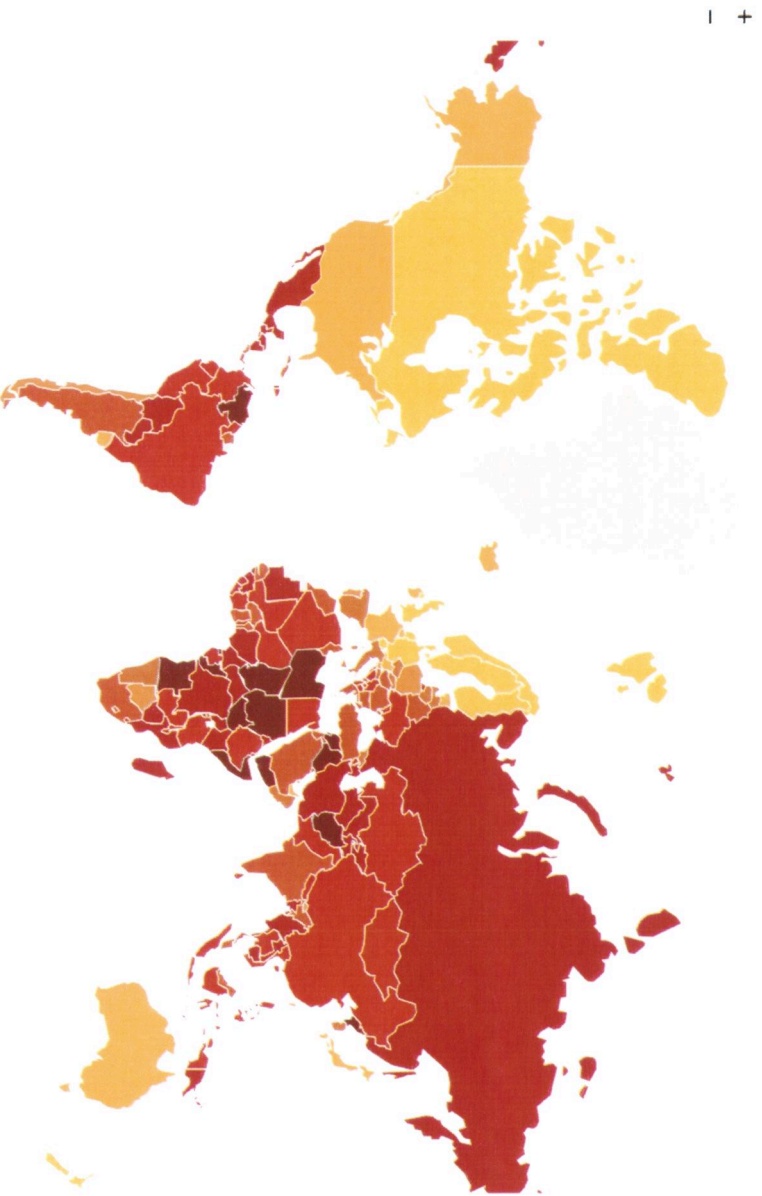


The 2018 Corruption Perceptions Index, published by Transparency International, measures the perceived levels of public sector corruption in 180 countries and territories. Drawing on 13 surveys of businesspeople and expert assessments, the index scores on a scale of zero (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean). The results paint a sadly familiar picture: more than two-thirds of countries score below 50, while the average score is just 43. Perhaps most disturbing is that the vast majority of countries assessed have made little to no progress. Only 20 have made significant progress in recent years.

As long as corruption continues to go largely unchecked, democracy is under threat around the world.



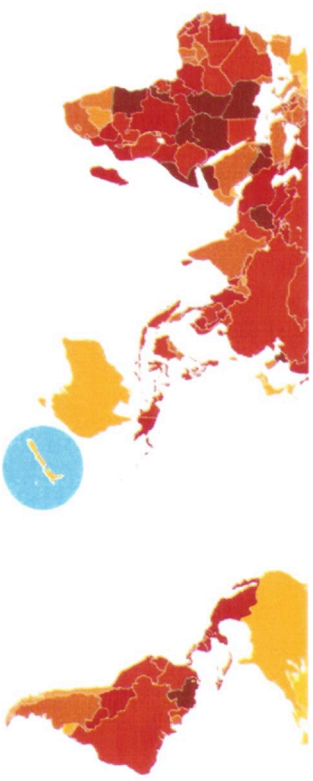
INDEX 2018





TI Ranking 2018

88	Denmark	1	58	Georgia	41	46	Vanuatu	64	38	Swaziland	89	33	Vietnam	117	27	Comoros	144
87	New Zealand	2	58	Latvia	41	45	Greece	67	37	Gambia	87	32	Liberia	120	27	Guatemala	144
86	Finland	3	58	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	41	45	Montenegro	67	37	Guyana	87	32	Malawi	120	27	Kenya	144
85	Singapore	3	58	Spain	41	44	Belarus	70	37	Cocovo	93	32	Mali	120	27	Mauritania	144
85	Sweden	3	58	Cabo Verde	46	44	Jamaica	70	37	Macedonia	93	32	Ukraine	120	27	Nigeria	144
84	Norway	7	57	Dominica	45	44	Solomon Islands	70	37	Mongolia	93	31	Dibouti	124	26	Bangladesh	149
82	Netherlands	8	57	Korea, South	45	43	Morocco	73	37	Panama	93	31	Gabon	124	26	Central African Republic	149
81	Canada	9	57	Costa Rica	48	43	South Africa	73	36	Albania	99	31	Kazakhstan	124	26	Uganda	149
80	Germany	11	57	Rwanda	48	43	Tunisia	73	36	Bahrain	99	31	Maldives	124	25	Azerbaijan	152
80	United Kingdom	11	56	Saint Lucia	50	43	Suriname	73	36	Colombia	99	31	Nepal	124	25	Cameroon	152
77	Australia	13	56	Uruguay	51	43	Bulgaria	77	36	Philippines	99	30	Dominican Republic	129	25	Madagascar	152
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JORDAN

Corruption Perceptions Index 2018

Rank 58 / 180



Score 49 / 100



الشرق الأوسط وشمال أفريقيا:
انتشر الفساد في ظل ضعف
المؤسسات وتراجع الحقوق
السياسية

كشف مؤشر مدركات الفساد 2018
عن صورة قاتمة لواقع الشرق الأوسط

HELPDESK ANSWER

What works in anti-
corruption programming:
Lessons from the Middle
East and North Africa
region



Middle East & North
Africa: corruption
continues as institutions
and political rights
weaken

The Corruption

HELPDESK ANSWER

The approach of the Council of Europe in the fight against corruption

Three interrelated elements:

1. The setting of European norms and standards
2. The monitoring of compliance with the standards
3. The capacity building offered to individual countries and regions, through technical co-operation programs.





Legal instruments adopted by the Council of Europe

- Criminal Law Convention on Corruption (ETS 173)
- Civil Law Convention on Corruption (ETS 174)
- Additional Protocol to the Criminal Law Convention on Corruption (ETS 191)
- Twenty Guiding Principles against Corruption (Resolution (97) 24)
- Recommendation on Codes of Conduct for Public Officials (Recommendation No. R(2000)10)
- Recommendation on Common Rules against Corruption in the Funding of Political Parties and Electoral Campaigns (Recommendation Rec(2003)4)





COUNCIL OF EUROPE COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS

RESOLUTION (97) 24

ON THE TWENTY GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

*(Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 6 November 1997
at the 101st session of the Committee of Ministers)*

The Committee of Ministers,



AGREES TO ADOPT THE 20 GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION,
SET OUT BELOW:

1. to take effective measures for the prevention of corruption and, in this connection, to raise public awareness and promoting ethical behaviour;
 2. to ensure co-ordinated criminalisation of national and international corruption;
 3. to ensure that those in charge of the prevention, investigation, prosecution and adjudication of corruption offences enjoy the independence and autonomy appropriate to their functions, are free from improper influence and have effective means for gathering evidence, protecting the persons who help the authorities in combating corruption and preserving the confidentiality of investigations;
 4. to provide appropriate measures for the seizure and deprivation of the proceeds of corruption offences;
 5. to provide appropriate measures to prevent legal persons being used to shield corruption offences;
 6. to limit immunity from investigation, prosecution or adjudication of corruption offences to the degree necessary in a democratic society;
 7. to promote the specialisation of persons or bodies in charge of fighting corruption and to provide them with appropriate means and training to perform their tasks;
 8. to ensure that the fiscal legislation and the authorities in charge of implementing it contribute to combating corruption in an effective and co-ordinated manner, in particular by denying tax deductibility, under the law or in practice, for bribes or other expenses linked to corruption offences;
-



9. to ensure that the organisation, functioning and decision-making processes of public administrations take into account the need to combat corruption, in particular by ensuring as much transparency as is consistent with the need to achieve effectiveness;
 10. to ensure that the rules relating to the rights and duties of public officials take into account the requirements of the fight against corruption and provide for appropriate and effective disciplinary measures; promote further specification of the behaviour expected from public officials by appropriate means, such as codes of conduct;
 11. to ensure that appropriate auditing procedures apply to the activities of public administration and the public sector;
 12. to endorse the role that audit procedures can play in preventing and detecting corruption outside public administrations;
 13. to ensure that the system of public liability or accountability takes account of the consequences of corrupt behaviour of public officials;
 14. to adopt appropriately transparent procedures for public procurement that promote fair competition and deter corruptors;
 15. to encourage the adoption, by elected representatives, of codes of conduct and promote rules for the financing of political parties and election campaigns which deter corruption;
-



16. to ensure that the media have freedom to receive and impart information on corruption matters, subject only to limitations or restrictions which are necessary in a democratic society;
17. to ensure that civil law takes into account the need to fight corruption and in particular provides for effective remedies for those whose rights and interests are affected by corruption;
18. to encourage research on corruption;
19. to ensure that in every aspect of the fight against corruption, the possible connections with organised crime and money laundering are taken into account;
20. to develop to the widest extent possible international co-operation in all areas of the fight against corruption.

You are here: [Group of States against Corruption](#) > [About GRECO](#)

What is GRECO?



The Group of States against Corruption (GRECO) was established in 1999 by the Council of Europe to monitor States' compliance with the organisation's anti-corruption standards.

GRECO's **objective** is to improve the capacity of its members to fight corruption by monitoring their compliance with Council of Europe anti-corruption standards through a dynamic process of mutual evaluation and peer pressure. It helps to identify deficiencies in national anti-corruption policies, prompting the necessary legislative, institutional and practical reforms. GRECO also provides a platform for the sharing of best practice in the prevention and detection of corruption.

Membership in GRECO, which is an enlarged agreement, is not limited to Council of Europe member States. Any State which took part in the elaboration of the enlarged partial agreement, may join by notifying the Secretary General of the Council of Europe. Moreover, any State which becomes Party to the Criminal or Civil Law Conventions on Corruption automatically accedes to GRECO and its evaluation procedures. **Currently, GRECO comprises 49 member States** (48 European States and the United States of America).



Kazakhstan one step closer to joining GRECO

STRASBOURG 15/10/2019



Kazakhstan signed today the Agreement concerning the privileges and immunities of the representatives of the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO) and members of evaluation teams. Once Kazakhstan ratifies it, it will become GRECO's 50 member state.

<https://www.coe.int/en/web/greco/-/kazakhstan-one-step-closer-to-joining-greco>

+ Tunisia coming soon...



Council of Europe Secretary General Marija Pejčinović Burić met with Mr Mokhtar Hammami, Minister of Local Affairs and Environment of Tunisia today, underlining the increasing political dialogue between Tunisia and the Council of Europe. She welcomed cooperation on democratic reforms, notably Tunisia's request for accession to GRECO (the Group of States against Corruption) and its participation in the Venice Commission (the European Commission for Democracy through Law).

How does GRECO work ?

- GRECO monitors all its members on an equal basis, through a dynamic process of mutual evaluation and peer pressure. The GRECO mechanism ensures the scrupulous observance of the principle of equality of rights and obligations among its members. All members participate in, the mutual evaluation and compliance procedures.
- GRECO monitoring comprises:
 - a “horizontal” evaluation procedure (all members are evaluated within an Evaluation Round) leading to recommendations aimed at furthering the necessary legislative, institutional and practical reforms;
 - compliance procedure designed to assess the measures taken by its members to implement the recommendations.

Evaluations rounds

I. First Evaluation Round

Launched on 1st January 2000

Themes examined:

- independence, specialisation and means available to national bodies engaged in the prevention and fight against corruption
- extent and scope of immunities



II. Second Evaluation Round

Launched on 1st January 2003

Themes examined:

- identification, seizure and confiscation of corruption proceeds
- public administration and corruption (auditing systems; conflicts of interest)
- prevention of legal persons being used as shields for corruption
- tax and financial legislation to counter corruption
- link between corruption, organised crime and money laundering



III. Third Evaluation Round

Launched on 1st January 2007

Themes examined:

- incriminations provided for in the Criminal Law Convention on Corruption (ETS 173), its Additional Protocol (ETS 191) and Guiding Principle 2 (GPC 2)
- transparency of Party Funding with reference to the Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers to member states on common rules against corruption in the funding of political parties and electoral campaigns (Rec (2003) 4)



IV. Fourth Evaluation Round

Launched on 1st January 2012

Themes examined:

- Prevention of corruption in respect of members of parliament, judges and prosecutors
- ethical principles and rules of conduct
- conflict of interest
- prohibition or restriction of certain activities
- declaration of assets, income, liabilities and interests
- enforcement of the rules regarding conflicts of interest
- awareness



V. Fifth Evaluation Round

Launched on 20 March 2017

Themes examined:

- Preventing corruption and promoting integrity in central governments (top executive functions) and law enforcement agencies
 - ethical principles and rules of conduct
 - conflict of interest
 - prohibition or restriction of certain activities
 - declaration of assets, income, liabilities and interests
 - enforcement of the rules regarding conflicts of interest
 - awareness
-



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Albania		Germany		Poland	
Andorra		Greece		Portugal	
Armenia		Hungary		Romania	
Austria		Iceland		Russian Federation	
Azerbaijan		Ireland		San Marino	
Belarus		Italy		Serbia	
Belgium		Latvia		Slovak Republic	
Bosnia and Herzegovina		Liechtenstein		Slovenia	
Bulgaria		Lithuania		Spain	
Croatia		Luxembourg		Sweden	
Cyprus		Malta		Switzerland	
Czech Republic		Republic of Moldova		Turkey	
Denmark		Monaco		Ukraine	
Estonia		Montenegro		United Kingdom	
Finland		Netherlands		United States of America	
France		North Macedonia			
Georgia		Norway			

Switzerland

- Code of conducts:

https://www.eda.admin.ch/dam/eda/fr/documents/aussenpolitik/finanzplatz-wirtschaft/verhaltenskodex-bundesverwaltung_fr.pdf

- E-learning:

For all the civil servants, mandatory

Plans de formation actifs
Tous les plans de formation pour lesquels je suis inscrit et qui sont en phase d'apprentissage.

 Formation GEVER pour tous les collaborateurs de l'OFJ

Leçons et plans de formation pour le groupe :
EJPD

 Prévention de la corruption et code de comportement

Prévention de la corruption et code de comportement

Description

Ce module e-learning a pour objectifs de vous sensibiliser à la thématique de la prévention de la corruption et de vous permettre d'adopter la bonne attitude lorsque vous vous trouvez en matière de lutte contre la corruption.

Groupe cible

Cadres

Objectifs

- connaître les principes de base en matière de prévention de la corruption
- mettre en évidence les exigences spécifiques de l'administration fédérale en termes d'attitudes et de comportements
- permettre aux cadres de l'administration fédérale d'adopter un comportement irréprochable en matière de lutte contre la corruption

Contenu

- Devoir de fidélité
- Invitations
- Dons



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Administration fédérale admin.ch

Aide **Déconnexion**

Généralités MA Catalogue **Leçons requises 3** Mon profil

Plans de formation actifs

Tous les plans de formation pour lesquels je suis inscrit et qui sont en phase d'apprentissage.



Formation GEVER pour tous les collaborateurs de l'OFJ

Leçons et plans de formation pour le groupe :
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Prévention de la corruption et code de comportement

Cadres

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- permettre aux cadres de l'administration fédérale d'adopter un comportement irréprochable en matière de lutte contre la corruption

Contenu

- Devoir de fidélité
- Invitations
- Dons
- Activités accessoires et charges publiques
- Indépendance et devoir de récusation
- Opérations pour compte propre
- Secret professionnel
- Devoir de dénoncer et whistleblowing

Méthodes

Apports théoriques, exercices pratiques.



Jordan, Morocco, North Macedonia and Tunisia accede to the Šibenik Network of Corruption Prevention Agencies

TUNIS, TUNISIA 17-18 OCTOBER 2019



<https://www.coe.int/en/web/corruption/-/jordan-morocco-north-macedonia-and-tunisia-accede-to-the-sibenik-network-of-corruption-prevention-agencies>



The 4th Meeting of the Council of Europe Šibenik Network of Corruption Prevention Agencies took place in Tunis with the support of the Council of Europe/European Union projects PALL-T (Project to Support Independent Institutions in Tunisia/Anti-corruption), SNAC-3 (South Neighbourhood Anti-Corruption Project), and HFI1 - AEC (Horizontal Facility II Action against Economic Crime). The meeting brought together representatives of the anti-corruption and prevention agencies from 15 countries, including Albania, Azerbaijan, Benin, Croatia, Estonia, France, Italy, Jordan, North Macedonia, Morocco, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Tunisia and Ukraine.

The meeting, which aims at enhancing cross-Mediterranean partnerships and exchange of good practices in the anti-corruption field saw the accession of Jordan, Morocco, North Macedonia and Tunisia to the Network, while the Tunisian Anti-corruption Authority (INLUCC) signed Memorandums of Understanding with its Moroccan and Jordanian counterparts.

The Network of Corruption Prevention Agencies was established in Šibenik (Croatia) with the support of the Council of Europe in October 2018 and strives to enhance international coordination of preventative measures in the fight against corruption and improve mechanisms to share good practices among corruption prevention bodies. The Network currently consists of 21 anti-corruption authorities, mostly from European countries, but also Benin and Ivory Coast and most recently the MENA region. It is supported by the Council of Europe Group of States against Corruption (GRECO).

The accession of anti-corruption authorities of Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia to the Šibenik Network marks the enhancement of collaboration opportunities in the anti-corruption field between state authorities in the MENA region and Council of Europe Member States by facilitating the exchange of anti-corruption good practices and establishing information exchange channels while also providing international exposure of anti-corruption agencies of the region. This development represents a hallmark of Council of Europe cooperation efforts in the MENA region since 2012.



**Corruption is authority plus monopoly minus
transparency.**
Anonymous