



In Partnership with the  
Ministry of International Cooperation in the Arab Republic of Egypt  
Specialized Training for the Administrative Control Authority

## **Preventing Corruption: New Approaches and Sectoral Applications**

Beirut, 12-16 February 2017

### **Programme**

(version 7 February 2017)

## Overview

The United Development Programme (UNDP) is organizing a specialized training that is titled “Preventing Corruption: Modern Approaches and Sectoral Applications” and that will be taking place in Beirut on 12-16 February 2017 in partnership with the Arab Anti-Corruption and Integrity Network (ACINET) and the Ministry of International Cooperation in the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Participants include ten officials representing the Administrative Control Authority (ACA) in Egypt in addition to prominent experts and representatives of partner organizations specialized in various fields. The overall aim is to contribute to developing the ACA’s capacities on corruption prevention in the framework of the [National Anti-Corruption Strategy for 2014-2018](#), by familiarizing participants with the experiences of similar agencies around the world, including related legislative and regulatory developments, and training them on concepts and best practices of (a) risk management, (b) integrity building and (c) collective action with a practical focus on sectoral applications in the health, customs and education sectors.

The training provides a basis for a series of specialized follow up activities that will support the ACA to design and implement innovative, effective and coordinated corruption prevention initiatives in the framework of the National Strategy and related international and regional instruments that Egypt has committed to.

## Theme

Since the 1990s, the world has witnessed transformations that made the fight against corruption one of the priorities of the international community, including a growing number of governments and independent organizations in the Arab region and around the globe. The increased global awareness of the destructive effects of corruption on the various dimensions of development and the accelerated pace of specialized initiatives against it, however, do not seem to have satisfied the aspirations in most parts of the world, despite some level of progress achieved and a series of successes that have been recorded in different countries.

With more countries adopting national anti-corruption strategies (NACS), the need to examine more closely emerges, given that many of those strategies are not necessarily leading to fundamental changes on the ground, despite persistent expressions of political will, larger investments in developing related human capacities and the dedication of more national financial resources to anti-corruption. Notwithstanding the importance of

the need for stronger political will and better technical know-how, recent research by UNDP reveals structural deficits in the strategies themselves. Indeed, most countries seem to have built their strategies, formalized or otherwise, around a curative approach that focuses on the punitive role of the law prioritizing the prosecution of specific corruption cases and certain people, while relatively neglecting the preventive approach in its multiple dimensions. Furthermore, strategies seem to have opted, by and large, for a generic approach that targets cross-cutting legal and institutional mechanisms without adopting specific sectoral priorities and directions, thus scattering scarce resources, diluting focus and basically foregoing the lesson that "the devil hides in the details", the details that vary from one sector to another.

The analysis above draws attention to the need for readjusting the directions adopted by many anti-corruption agencies around the world. It emphasizes the importance of striking an effective balance between the curative approach and the preventive approach, replicating the ancient wisdom "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure". It also emphasizes, on the other hand, the importance of blending generic approaches with sectoral approaches that are more likely to succeed in addressing the particularities of corruption in each sector and in accordance with the specific nature of the targeted sector. This new strategic direction calls for building specialized capacities in the area of corruption prevention including specific techniques, which help in addressing the sectoral manifestations of corruption.

In the Arab Republic of Egypt, multiple entities play preventive and curative roles against corruption, spearheaded by the "Administrative Control Authority", which is mandated by Law 54 of 1964 to play various roles. On the one hand, those roles include the development of work systems in the State's governmental apparatus, public entities, public businesses and all other entities that undertake any public work or in which the State contributes in any form. On the other hand, those roles include addressing crimes infringing on public funds<sup>1</sup>, profiteering of public posts<sup>2</sup>, forging official documents, illicit gain<sup>3</sup> and other crimes<sup>4</sup> in coordination with other competent authorities. In addition to that, the ACA's president is leads the "Sub-National Coordinating Committee for

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<sup>1</sup> Embezzlement, seizure and facilitating seizure of public fund, profiteering, harming public funds on purpose or by negligence, fraud in procurements.

<sup>2</sup> Bribery and abuse of authority.

<sup>3</sup> In accordance with the illicit gain law and based on what is determined by the examination and investigation commissions at the Illicit Gains Bureau (IGB) at the Ministry of Justice.

<sup>4</sup> Tax and customs evasion, money Laundering, commercial fraud and crimes related to public health.

Combating Corruption"<sup>5</sup> emerging from the "National Coordinating Committee for Combating Corruption"<sup>6</sup>. The ACA also cooperates with different stakeholders to implement the international and regional conventions that Egypt is committed to, such as the [United Nations Convention Against Corruption](#) (2003), which it joined in 2005, and also coordinates the implementation of the [National Anti-Corruption Strategy](#), adopted at the end of 2014 and that is expected to contribute to the various dimensions of development outlined in "[Egypt's vision 2030](#)".

## Methodology

The specialized training on “Preventing Corruption: Modern Approaches and Sectoral Applications” will be taking place in Beirut on 12-16 February 2017, and is organized by the "United Nations Development Programme" (UNDP) in cooperation with the "Arab Anti-Corruption and Integrity Network" (ACINET) and the Ministry of International Cooperation in the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Ten officials representing the “Administrative Control Authority (ACA)” in Egypt will come together with prominent international experts in various fields for the training, which comes in the framework of a broader initiative aimed at building the capacity of the ACA in the area of corruption prevention in accordance with its important role and evolving mandate.

The training aims at updating participants on the experiences of similar agencies around the world, including related legislative and regulatory developments; establishing a deeper understanding of the importance of preventive approaches and how to synergize them with curative approaches based on international standards and comparative experiences; and training them on concepts and best practices of (a) risk

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<sup>5</sup> The Sub-National committee has been established by Prime Minister's decree No. 1022 under the chairmanship of the President of the Administrative Control Authority and the membership of representatives from the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Local and Administrative Development, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, the General Prosecutor's Office, the General Intelligence Directorate, the Administrative Control Authority, the Central Auditing Organization, the Administrative Prosecution Authority and Anti-Money Laundering Unit.

<sup>6</sup> The National Committee to Combat Corruption has been established by Prime Minister's Decree No. 2890 for the year 2010 and amended by decree No. 493 for the year 2014, under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister and the membership of each of the Minister of Local and Administrative Development, the Presidents of each of the Administrative Prosecution Authority and the Administrative Control Authority, in addition to representatives of the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the General Intelligence Directorate, the Central Auditing Organization, the Anti-Money Laundering Unit and the Public Prosecution Office.

management, (b) integrity building and (c) collective action with a practical focus on sectoral applications in the health, customs and education sectors.

The training will be conducted over a period of five consecutive days, comprising twelve sessions, and an assignment that will be presented to trainees on the first day so they may carry out throughout the various sessions and present their findings at the concluding session. The training starts with an introductory session during which a pre-training assessment will be taking place. It is then followed by the other sessions, which include specialized presentations, roundtable discussions, group exercises and a field visit to the Parliament in Lebanon, where they will be introduced to the ongoing overhaul of the Lebanese anti-corruption legislation. The training will be closing with a final session, during which the participants will be presenting their findings and undertaking the post-training assessment. The official language is Arabic with simultaneous interpretation into English. Trainees will be awarded certificates at the end of the training.

This training is part of a broader initiative that aims at contributing to the development of the ACA's capacities. It is expected to be followed by other activities including specialized trainings at home and abroad, participatory workshops and the provision of expertise to support the ACA and its partners in designing and implementing innovative, effective and coordinated initiatives under the National Strategy and in accordance with related international and regional conventions that Egypt has joined.

## Agenda

### Sunday, 12 February 2017

#### 09.00 – 10.00 Session one: Introduction

- Context and objectives of the training
- Pre-training assessment

#### 10.00 – 12.30 Session two: Learning from other Anti-Corruption Agencies

- Different models, good practices and lessons learned
- Rethinking national anti-corruption strategies
- Questions and Answers

**12.30 – 13.30 Lunch**

**13.30 – 16.00 Session three: Importance of corruption prevention and what it means in practice**

- UN Convention against Corruption as a framework
- Preventive capacities required in anti-corruption agencies
- Synergies between preventive and curative approaches
- Questions and Answers

**16.00 Presenting the principal assignment for the trainees**

## **Monday, 13 February 2017**

**09.00 – 11.30 Session four: Corruption risk management**

- Presentations
- Practical exercise
- Open discussion on findings

**11.30 – 12.00 Break**

**12.00 – 14.30 Session five: Reinforcing a culture of integrity**

- Presentations
- Practical exercise
- Open discussion on findings

**14.30 Lunch**

**Followed by optional touristic visit to historical city of Byblos**

## **Tuesday, 14 February 2017**

**09.00 – 11.00**    **Session six: Corruption prevention in the customs sector**

- Presentations
- Question and Answers

**11.00 – 11.30**    **Break**

**11.30 – 13.30**    **Session seven: Corruption prevention in the health sector**

- Presentations
- Question and Answers

**13.30 – 14.30**    **Lunch**

**14.30 – 16.30**    **Session eight: Corruption prevention in the education sector**

- Presentations
- Question and Answers

**Wednesday, 15 February 2017**

**09.00 – 10.45**    **Session nine: Collective action against corruption**

- Presentations
- Questions and Answers

**10.45 – 11.00**    **Break**

**11.00 – 12.30**    **Session nine (resumed): Collective action against corruption**

- Practical exercises
- Open discussion on findings

**12.30 – 13.30 Lunch**

**13.30 – 15.30 Session ten: brainstorming towards strengthening corruption preventing in the health, customs and education sectors in Egypt**

- Revisiting conclusions of earlier sessions
- Group discussions

### **Thursday, 16 February 2017**

**09.00 – 11.15 Session eleven: Presenting results of the principal assignment**

- Presentations
- Open discussion on findings

**11.15 – 11.30 Break**

**11.30 – 12.30 Session twelve: conclusion**

- Post-training assessment
- Way forward
- Distribution of certificates

**12.30 Lunch**

**Followed by a study visit to the Parliament of Lebanon**

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