



Fighting Corruption: A Change in Mindset Needed

Where do we stand in the fight against corruption today? Judging from the writings on the wall (of Facebook) and opinion pieces in newspapers it would appear that Mauritians stand united against it. But do they really? Figures from a recent study uncover a strange paradox: despite the ambient feeling and general consensus on the matter, the population does not appear ready to denounce acts of corruption. *"Ultimately, all parts of society must share the responsibility for containing corruption because all are willing or unwilling participants. Each corrupt transaction requires a 'buyer' and a 'seller.' The government is responsible for dealing with civil servants who engage in extortion and bribery but it is businesses and individuals who offer bribes to civil servants to obtain certain advantages"*. These words were penned down by Dr. Peter Langseth, Programme Manager at the Centre for International Crime Prevention, United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in Vienna in the late 90's. One may wonder whether he asked himself how pertinent they would be 15 years later...

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Study on Recruitment and Selection in Para-statal

Numerous complaints have been received at the ICAC on alleged or suspected cases of corruption or malpractices in the recruitment process in para-statal bodies. This area is highly prone to a perception of corruption. Such perception may adversely impact on the organisation's reputation resulting in loss of public trust. It is in this perspective that the ICAC undertook a research study on recruitment and selection practices in para-statal bodies. Para-statal bodies are established statutorily under the aegis of Ministries/Departments as executive arms of Government with specific goals and objectives. They are responsible for the recruitment and selection of employees for their respective bodies. The recruitment and selection function is perceived as an area that is highly prone to corruption and malpractices. The principle of selection by merit, high standards of integrity and probity as well as increased transparency and accountability in recruitment systems, procedures and processes are crucial to safeguard the credibility of the organisation...

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Tim Steele: "With the FCC, Mauritius will again be a front-runner"

Tim Steele is a Forensic Accountant by training. He has been involved in corruption and asset recovery work for 20 years. In the early 1990s he was centrally involved in the investigations into the demise of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International. That work led directly to successful, large scale international asset recovery. In 2004 the South African Mail and Guardian produced a list of the 10 highest profile corruption cases in the first 10 years of democracy in South Africa. Tim was involved in the investigations of 4 of those cases. He was in Mauritius in the context of a two-day workshop held on the 27th and 28th January 2015 on the UNCAC Self-Assessment on Chapter V: Asset Recovery and Money Laundering by the ICAC, in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. The United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), ratified by Mauritius on 15 December 2004, has been described as 'the paramount global framework for preventing and combating corruption'...

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Message

from Luchmyparsad Aujayeb, Director General

We are presently at a crossroads in the fight against corruption in Mauritius. On the one hand, international experts recognise the work achieved by ICAC since 2002 and hail Mauritius as a good case scenario. On the other hand, the population's perception on ICAC is worrying, with only one out of two persons willing today to report an act of corruption if they witness one. The dissonance between these two sides of the same coin may be the best indication that ICAC has today reached a glass ceiling and needs to react urgently.

The first step is to make sure ICAC functions as effectively and efficiently as possible. The second step is to learn from our mistakes and ensure that ICAC responds to the expectations of the population through sensitisation and education campaigns. Broadly, the objective is to attain a maximum impact both in investigating and prosecuting offenders, as well as enhancing efforts in education and prevention campaigns. With that end in mind, one of our priorities has been to review the systems and processes presently in place at ICAC.

It is also the declared intention of the policymakers to set up a Financial Crime Commission (FCC) as an apex/umbrella organisation which would oversee the ICAC, FIU, Asset Recovery Unit and enforcement aspects pertaining to the FSC. The idea being that this will bring harmonisation in the structural set up and synergise the fight against fraud, corruption and other financial crimes.

It is not yet confirmed what the future structure would be like, but the advent of the FCC would no doubt raise challenges at both operational and institutional level which would have to be appropriately dealt with by striking the right balance between independence and accountability.

More elaborate proposals will be made as and when matters progress further.

Fighting Corruption:

Where do we stand in the fight against corruption today? If one were to answer this question from the writings on the wall (of Facebook) or opinion pieces in newspapers, the answer would be clear: Mauritians stand united against it. Do we really? Recent figures from a study uncover a strange paradox: despite the ambient feeling and general consensus against this scourge, the population does not appear ready to denounce acts of corruption.

"Ultimately, all parts of society must share the responsibility for containing corruption because all are willing or unwilling participants. Each corrupt transaction requires a 'buyer' and a 'seller.' The government is responsible for dealing with civil servants who engage in extortion and bribery but it is businesses and individuals who offer bribes to civil servants to obtain certain advantages". When these words were penned down by Dr. Peter Langseth, Programme Manager at the Centre for International Crime Prevention, United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in Vienna in the late 90's, one can wonder whether he asked himself how pertinent they would be 15 years later.

Today, the above statement encompasses the conclusions of a recent mini-study commissioned by ICAC during the electoral campaign in 2014 on *"Attitudes on Prevention Against Corruption and Denunciation"*. The main findings of the study, conducted by Moriscopie on a sample of 600 Mauritians, uncover a paradox in Mauritius: *"The Mauritian population recognises the importance of education and sensitisation to help change attitudes towards corruption, but it does not appear ready to denounce such acts"*. Indeed, when asked if they would report an act of corruption if they witnessed one, more than 50% answered a resounding *"No"* or *"Not sure"*, regardless of whether they know/are related to the perpetrator, or not.

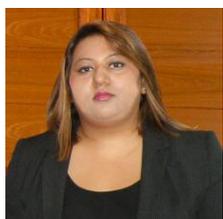
More worryingly, nearly one out of two respondents (47%) claim they would report the act of corruption to the police, while only 20% would turn to ICAC. However, the former figure can be brushed aside immediately, as official statistics indicate that for 2014, only 11 cases relating to the Prevention of Corruption Act (2002) were referred to ICAC by the police, while for 2013 it stood at 19. What it means is that those 280 or so respondents who said they would go to the police would, in fact, not have gone forward with their intent to report the act they witnessed, contrary to what they claimed for the sake of the study. Clearly, something is missing. A change of mindset is more than ever needed.

Today, the UNODC is multiplying capacity-building efforts and experience sharing sessions across leading anti-corruption bodies worldwide to help them catch up with the ever-pervasiveness of corruption, which, like bacteria, is constantly evolving in form and nature to exploit loopholes in legislations across the world. However, while policy makers and leaders of anti-corruption agencies respond by bringing structural change to the institutional arsenal, anti-corruption bodies are still being

Newly appointed part-time ICAC Board Members



Mr. Narainkrishna Peerun has had a rich career in the police force, culminating as Director General of the National Security Service in 2002-2005. Mr. Peerun has also served as Commissioner of the Disciplined Forces Services Commission from 2011-2014.



Ms. Shakilla Jhungeer holds an LLM from the University of East London and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 2010. Since having been called to the Mauritian Bar, Ms. Jhungeer has worked with several corporate bodies and has been practising mainly on criminal matters.



Photo Courtesy: Nitish Ramanjooloo - <http://www.flickr.com/photos/thewebproject>

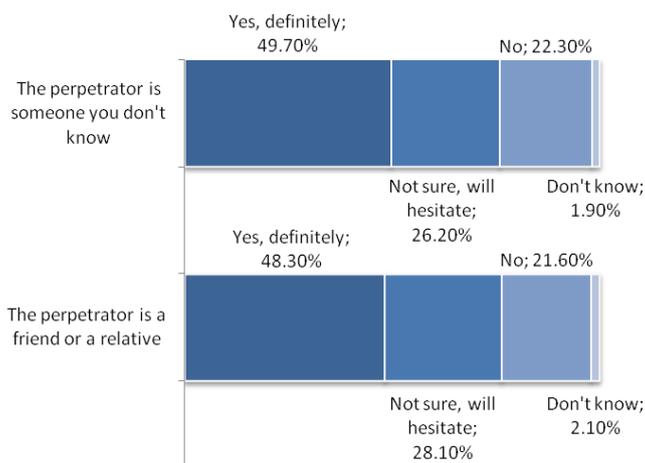
A Change in Mindset Needed

perceived as doing less than what is expected of them by the public and the press, leading to a cycle of mistrust between the two groups. So who is responsible really?

All anti-corruption experts today rally to echo the same mantra: an active, involved and empowered citizenry is essential to any anti-corruption campaign. From the writings on the wall (literally), Mauritius does not lack much in this respect. The support displayed on the ICAC Facebook page is encouraging – more than 5200 likes (and growing) for a government institution in the local context is laudable. What is even more gratifying is the engagement of the public, who regularly mention ICAC in debates on ethical and governance issues and, in doing so obtain official answers from the ICAC profile. That helps promote a sound debate for the benefit for all those following.

However, while Facebook remains the expression of the

Would you report an act of corruption if...



Mauritian collective intelligence, it appears that the time has come to walk the talk. Peter Langseth indeed claims that *"the public needs to be educated on the advantages of good governance and participate in promoting it. The public itself bears a large share of responsibility for insisting on honesty and integrity in government and business. The public needs to learn: (a) not to let anybody buy their vote; (b) not to pay bribes themselves; (c) to report incidents of corruption to the authorities; and (d) to teach their children the right values; e.g. that integrity is good and corruption is bad."*

To fully understand the findings of the mini-study, ICAC is currently analysing the results of a more comprehensive National Survey on Corruption, commissioned by ICAC with the collaboration of the United Nations Development Programme. The results of this study will be published soon. What ICAC hopes to achieve following this study is: (i) to have a better picture of the population's attitude towards corruption; (ii) take on board these findings to fine-tune its education and sensitisation campaigns to respond better to the public expectations and (iii) identify priority areas of intervention to help catalyse a change in mindset and garner public support in the fight against corruption.

ICAC today recognises that public support is essential to any anti-corruption effort. However, the core message the population will need to become aware of is that corruption, at any level, equates to theft from the public at large - everyone becomes a victim of fraud and theft. And corruption is a form of fraud or theft that requires a 'buyer' and a 'seller, as Dr. Peter Langseth termed it. Extrapolating this argument leads to the following conclusion: all those who are part of the problem must now become part of the solution, if Mauritius is to land an impactful blow to the scourge that is corruption. And with the public's support, ICAC will sound the charge.

Working session with Deodat Maharaj, Deputy Secretary-General of the Commonwealth

During his visit to Mauritius in the third week of January 2015, the Deputy Secretary-General of the Commonwealth, Mr Deodat Maharaj, had a working session with the Director General and the Heads of Departments of the ICAC. It was an opportunity for the ICAC to share a number of critical issues regarding the fight against corruption and money laundering.

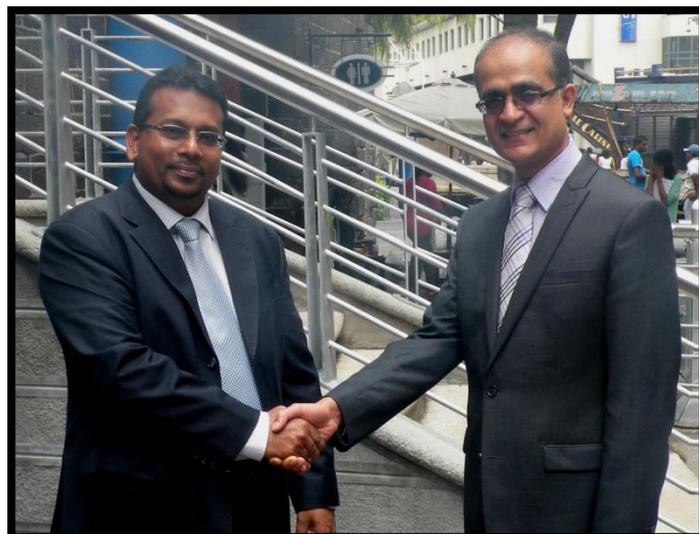
The Director-General, Mr L. Aujayeb, raised a number of issues including, amongst others, the (i) challenges in the fight against corruption and money laundering (ii) need to strengthen links and collaboration with regional and international counter parts and (iii) importance of continuous capacity building for effective fight against corruption.

Globalisation and rapid changes in the field of Information and Communication Technologies have led to a number of challenges to the effective fight against corruption and money laundering. These crimes extend well beyond national boundaries and can have regional and international ramifications. This calls for regular review of national strategies in the fight against corruption and money laundering.

Regional and international links are critical to the fight against corruption as these enable sharing of intelligence and experiences while facilitating mutual legal assistance also. The Deputy Secretary General, Mr Maharaj, is keen to facilitate initiatives towards strengthening of the working links with the Serious Fraud Office and other anti-corruption counterparts on an institutional level to allow synergy of efforts.

He further called on ICAC to network also with anticorruption agencies in small island states in the Caribbean and in the Pacific to assist them in the fight against corruption while reinforcing the collaboration with anticorruption agencies in the African region.

In the Africa region, ICAC is already playing a key role as an active member of the Association of Anti-Corruption Agencies of Commonwealth Africa. In fact, many Anticorruption Agencies



from African countries regularly come on study tours to learn from our experiences. The last delegates were from Lesotho who were on a one week study tour to the ICAC during the period 19 – 23 January 2015.

The Deputy Secretary General pointed out that the Commonwealth Africa Anti-Corruption Centre in Botswana is being used for training of staff from anticorruption agencies in Commonwealth Africa and no doubt the capacity building activities of the centre will grow to cater for emerging training needs. These include new investigative techniques; forensic skills and competences; preventive tools and programme to enhance transparency and accountability; best practices in certain key areas.

Mr. Maharaj reiterated his support in the fight against corruption and money laundering through the Commonwealth Secretariat with necessary follow-ups.

MACOSS explores avenues of collaboration with ICAC

A delegation from the Mauritius Council of Social Service had a meeting with the Director General of ICAC on 30th January 2015 to explore avenues of collaboration. The president of MACOSS, Geerish Bucktowonsing, emphasised that the objective of such a collaboration would be to give a new impetus to the 10,000 associations currently established in Mauritius. Most non-government associations (NGO's) today suffer from a series of weaknesses, namely in terms of good governance, record keeping, transparency etc. As a result, the MACOSS executive is looking to work with ICAC for training sessions with responsible parties of NGO's, namely to help set up codes of conduct for associations, social audits of NGO's etc.

Following this meeting, MACOSS and ICAC organised a workshop on "Good Governance for NGOs" on the 25th February 2015 to reinforce good governance at NGO level. It was an opportunity for the 100 NGO members who attended the event to be familiarized with standards of best practices to be set, monitored and enforced so as to strengthen their existing systems and procedures. Emphasis was laid on the importance of applying good governance principles such as transparency, accountability and integrity in the decision making process and the need for responsible and efficient

management of their respective NGOs. Corruption is a barrier to good governance, and poor governance provides opportunities for corruption. Following the workshop, it is expected that the principles of good governance will be more forcefully reflected in the structure and day to day practices of NGOs and hence contribute to make Mauritius a corrupt free society.





Photo Courtesy - Marcin Wichary, 2008

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Para-statal bodies are established statutorily under the aegis of Ministries/Departments as executive arms of Government with specific goals and objectives. They are responsible for the recruitment and selection of employees for their respective bodies. The recruitment and selection function is perceived as an area that is prone to corruption and malpractices. The principle of selection by merit, high standards of integrity and probity as well as increased transparency and accountability in recruitment systems, procedures and processes are crucial to safeguard the credibility of the organisation.

Objectives of study

The objectives of the study were to: (a) examine the practices and procedures regarding recruitment and selection in order to facilitate the detection of any alleged situations of abuse or malpractice; (b) recommend corrective measures to eliminate opportunities for abuses, malpractices and corruption.

Findings and analysis

The study presents and analyses data from both primary and secondary sources on the recruitment and selection process in para-statal bodies. The findings were analysed based on four core values as follows:

Impartiality: 40% of staff surveyed think that the recruitment and selection exercises in para-statal bodies are not free from corrupt practices. They are of opinion that: (a) the elements of meritocracy, transparency, accountability and good governance do not always prevail in all recruitment and selection exercises; (b) there is often an absence of proper policy, procedures and guidelines for recruitment and selection.

Accountability: Many para-statal bodies do keep records of the recruitment and selection process. These comprise applications received, screening report, shortlisting report and interview results, among others. However, the marking sheets used to record marks allocated to candidates during the interview are not available in all cases. One suggestion from the HR personnel is to record interviews using an electronic device.

Transparency: Lack of transparent procedures in recruitment and selection can create and sustain a perception of corruption

in para-statal bodies. The survey revealed that the most fertile grounds for corruption in the recruitment and selection process are the interview and selection stages. The main reason for this is that members of the interview panel can get easily acquainted. The issue of 'silent agreement' among members of the panel was also put forward by respondents. Such acquaintance can be the main impetus to favour a particular candidate to the detriment of others. Such a practice sparks the feeling that the recruitment is not always transparent and fair.

Integrity: To promote the culture of integrity in the recruitment and selection processes in para-statal bodies, it is important that these be carried out in line with best practices. The Equal Opportunity Policy is a requirement as per Section 9 of the Equal Opportunity Act 2008, as amended. It is worth noting that, at the time of the survey, 60% of para-statal bodies had not yet developed and adopted an Equal Opportunity Policy in line with the above Act.

Moreover, managing situations of conflict of interests with regard to recruitment and selection is crucial as conflict of interests is a criminal offence under the PoCA 2002, as amended. The survey has revealed that 32% of para-statal bodies do not have a policy on managing situations of conflict of interests while 48% do not have a code of ethics.

Recommendations

Relevant recommendations are made to the Heads of para-statal bodies for implementation as appropriate and to the Government through the Ministry of Financial Services, Good Governance and Institutional Reforms for consideration for eventual actions. Prompt implementation of the above recommendations is expected to eliminate opportunities for malpractices and corruption and the perception thereof, while ensuring that the right persons are recruited for the respective responsibilities.

Written Policy and Procedures on Recruitment and Selection: Para-statal bodies must come up with a written policy and procedures on recruitment and selection, taking on board the applicable Pay Research Bureau (PRB) report, relevant laws and other related documents such as the Human Resource Management Manual.

Promoting Accountability in the Recruitment and Selection Exercises: It is important that the principle of accountability be maintained in recruitment and selection exercises at all times and in this respect para-statal bodies must ensure that reports submitted by the Screening Committee, Shortlisting Committee and Interview Panel are duly signed by all members

Equal Opportunity Policy: Para-statal bodies must develop and adopt an equal opportunity policy in line with Section 9 of the

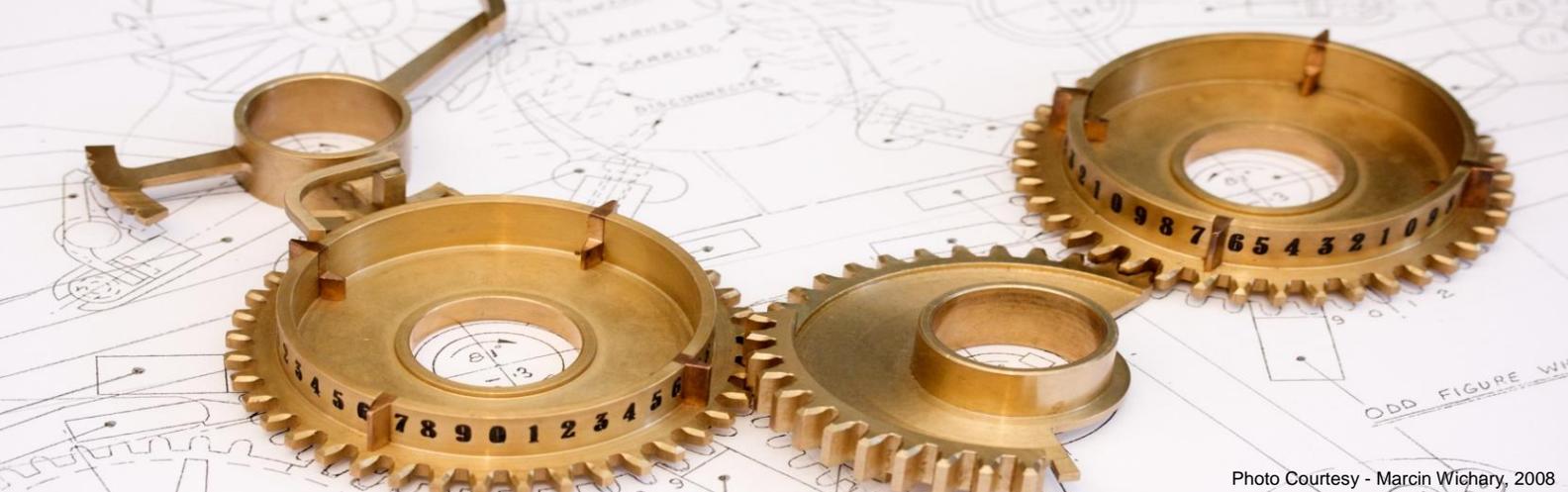


Photo Courtesy - Marcin Wichary, 2008

Equal Opportunity Act 2008, as amended. Such a policy is important as it will provide guidance to employers on how to prevent discrimination at work and achieve equality of opportunities in the field of employment.

Code of Conduct to Promote Staff Integrity: A Code of Conduct is a central component of any compliance and integrity structure. Para-statal bodies must develop and disseminate a Code of Conduct for their staff that will help to promote a common perspective towards ethical behaviour within the organisation. The Code of Conduct must also highlight the sanctions for non-compliance

Managing Situations of Conflict of Interests: Para-statal bodies must develop and communicate to all parties concerned clear policies and procedures to manage situations of conflict of interests.

Implementation of the Public Sector Anti-Corruption Framework: Para-statal bodies must adopt a proactive and risk-based approach to eliminate the risks of corruption in the recruitment and selection process. This can be done through the implementation of the Public Sector Anti-Corruption Framework (PSACF). The PSACF will assist parastatal bodies in adopting a strategic approach in the fight against corruption. It includes the development of an anti-corruption policy, implementation of anti-corruption strategies, evaluating them independently and improving the existing infrastructure.

E-recruitment: Para-statal bodies may consider E-recruitment as a means to combat corruption/malpractices. E-recruitment means using internet for recruitment services. The overall objective of E-recruitment is to reduce human intervention in the recruitment and selection process and this will eventually help to reduce the risks of influence and favouritism.

Setting-up of an Independent Body for the Recruitment and Selection of Employees in Para-statal Bodies: With a view to promote fairness and transparency, the ICAC recommends ultimately the setting up of an independent body which would be responsible for the whole recruitment and selection exercise of para-statal bodies. This measure will: (a) streamline the discretionary powers of Ministries or Ministers in recruitment and selection exercises with respect to para-statal bodies; (b) help to eliminate any perception of corruption; (c) promote a transparent and merit-based recruitment and appointment policy to ensure meritocracy in line with paragraph 9 of the Government Programme 2015-2019.

Appeal Tribunal for Employees of Para-statal Bodies: Employees of para-statal bodies cannot have recourse to the Public Bodies Appeal Tribunal (PBAT) to express their grievances. We recommend that a Para-statal Bodies Appeal

Tribunal be set up to allow public officials in para-statal bodies to avail themselves of similar recourse as with the PBAT or the scope of the PBAT be extended to include employees of para-statal bodies.

What are Corruption Prevention Reviews?

An important aspect in the fight against corruption is prevention. Corruption prevention is about putting adequate structures and procedures in organisations to deter and detect risks of malpractices. The corruption prevention mandate of the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) is described in the Prevention of Corruption Act 2002, as amended.

As per Section (20) (g) the ICAC has to review the practices and procedures of any public body in order to facilitate the discovery of acts of corruption and to secure the revision of methods of work or procedures which, in its opinion, may be conducive to corruption. According to Section (30) it also has to exercise vigilance and superintendence over the integrity of systems in public bodies.

ICAC achieves its corruption prevention mandate through the conduct of Corruption Prevention Reviews (CPRs). This involves an analysis of systems and procedures of a particular function/activity to identify weaknesses/corruption risks and recommendations are formulated for implementation.

Seventeen CPR reports were released to Public Bodies during the months of January and February 2015 covering several areas prone to corruption such as: (i) Operation, Monitoring and Enforcement of Trade of Public Beaches and Coastal Areas; (ii) Overtime Management; (iii) Clearance of Imported Sea Cargoes; (iv) Recruitment and Selection; (v) Allocation of Housing Units/Grants; (vi) Procurement; (vii) Management of Loans; (viii) Allocation of Stalls by the District Council of Flacq; and (ix) Processing and Issue of Licence.

The CPRs were triggered following complaints of alleged malpractices in these areas. Implementation of the recommended measures in the CPR is expected to: (a) simplify administrative systems and procedures; (b) enhance the levels of transparency, accountability and fairness; (c) improve the ethics and integrity infrastructure; (d) improve the service delivery and customer satisfaction; and (e) eliminate any perception of corruption/malpractices.

The list of the CPRs, areas reviewed and main recommendations are available on the ICAC website: www.icac.mu.



UNODC workshop on Asset Recovery

A two-day workshop was held on the 27th and 28th January 2015 on the UNCAC Self-Assessment on Chapter V: Asset Recovery and Money Laundering by the ICAC, in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. The United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), ratified by Mauritius on 15 December 2004, has been described as 'the paramount global framework for preventing and combating corruption'. Three experts, namely Mrs. Admirella Ancion, Mrs. Tanja Cantucci and Mr. Tim Steele were delegated from the UNODC to assist stakeholders in the preparation of this self-assessment exercise.

Some 23 stakeholders attended the workshop and included

participants from institutions such as the Bank of Mauritius, DPP's Office, Attorney General's Office, Financial Intelligence Unit etc. The workshop was opened with introductory remarks by the Director General of ICAC, who emphasised on the objective of the workshop. The UNODC has been providing State Parties with practical assistance and facilities to build their technical capacity in order to implement the UNCAC.

The UNODC has also been supporting State Parties in developing anti-corruption policies and institutions, including preventive anti-corruption frameworks.



INTERVIEW: Tim Steele, Senior Governance Expert in the Joint World Bank/United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative.

"With the FCC, Mauritius will again be a front-runner"

Tim Steele is a Forensic Accountant by training. He has been involved in corruption and asset recovery work for 20 years. In the early 1990s he was centrally involved in the investigations into the demise of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International, this work led directly to successful, large scale international asset recovery. In 2004 the South African Mail and Guardian produced a list of the 10 highest profile corruption cases in the first 10 years of democracy in South Africa. Tim was involved in the investigations of 4 of these cases.

You are in Mauritius for a two-day visit, leading a delegation from the UNODC for a workshop with ICAC and its stakeholders. Can you tell us a bit more on what this exercise is about and how important it is?

The exercise is based around the UNCAC Chapter V on Asset Recovery. Mauritius has agreed to pilot a self-assessment checklist. For Mauritius this is really important, because it enables to check where it is in terms of recent Asset Recovery legislation and progress in the implementation of that legislation. For us at UNODC, it is important because we need to understand the issues that can be faced in completing the checklist. As a second issue, we're doing some broader capacity-building and sensitisation around Asset Recovery and other issues that are encompassed in Chapter V. This should help in the implementation of this very recent legislation.

Mauritius has previously been reviewed on other Chapters, among which Criminalisation and Law Enforcement. How does the UNODC view us and especially the role of ICAC?

Globally Mauritius is viewed as having one of the strongest anti-corruption bodies in the world. I think it's very clear that in many areas, the capacities here are exceedingly strong. Mauritius is one

of the few countries where the anti-corruption body has had the strength and capacity to take on highest profile cases. It seems very much as a good case example.

As you may be aware, government's vision is to bring institutional reforms to ICAC and transform it into a Financial Crime Commission. What are the challenges that lie ahead of us?

If I understand the institutional reforms correctly, Mauritius is looking at creating a single house for tackling financial crimes. Very few countries have actually done this as at date, so Mauritius will again be a front-runner in adopting this type of structure. Across the world you see rivalry between institutions with similar mandates in the same country. In placing all these institutions under one roof, there is undoubtedly going to be rivalries and similar turf issues around what their seeding is in the overall structure and what this structure is going to be like. Naturally, some people will resist the change. There may be concerns about whether confidential information can actually be shared across units of a single body. The biggest challenge is that you are going very near the front of the pack and there's not very much learning out there on what the unforeseen issues that lie ahead are.

ICAC at a glance

Statistics

Key Performance Indicator	2015 (as at 04/03)	Total 2014	Total 2013
Complaints Received	224	1533	1613
Preliminary Inquiries Opened	79	491	553
Cases Lodged	9	23	59
Cases Won	3	17	21

Partnership with Trade Unions

At a meeting held on Tuesday 24 February 2015, trade union representatives unanimously agreed to the organisation of an anti-corruption symposium with trade union federations. This symposium aims at reinforcing the partnership with trade unions which have been working in close collaboration with the ICAC since 2003. The setting up of a "trade union anti-corruption platform" is also under discussion to allow for better coordination of efforts and build stronger coalitions around anti-corruption issues, for goals that can be better achieved through greater numbers. The Memorandum of Understanding signed between trade union federations and ICAC will also be reviewed. It will serve to reinforce the collaboration between ICAC and trade union federations in the fight against corruption, given the new challenges.



ICAC moving to new headquarters soon

ICAC has taken delivery of its new headquarters situated in Réduit. However, the Commission will be officially moving to the new building around the month of April 2015 given that the new building is yet to be fully furnished. Spanning a total area of 6 200 m², the four-storey building was completed in December 2014 at a cost of approximately Rs 248 million. The new ICAC headquarters is situated behind Apollo Bramwell Hospital and is accessible by taking the right turn from the Saint-Pierre by-pass round-about at Réduit for people travelling by car. For those travelling by bus, the nearest bus-stop is situated in front of the Mahatma Gandhi SSS, which is serviced by all buses going towards Saint-Pierre.



Winner of Anti-Corruption Public Speaking Competition

Aynesh Kushveer Advik Goorah, LLB student of the University of Mauritius, topped the 3rd edition of the Anti-Corruption Public Speaking Competition organised by ICAC and was proclaimed the grand winner. Mr Goorah who intervened for seven minutes on the theme "Multinationals from developed countries contribute significantly to perpetuate corruption in developing countries" managed to convince the jury panel, chaired by the former Chief Justice Sir Victor Glover, GOSK. As part of the solution to the lethal consequences of corruption, the winner proposed banning multinationals involved in corruption, political transparency and a collective action to fight corruption by striving to make integrity part of our moral code.

