



Ministry of Technology, Communication and  
Innovation

---

# **ANTI-CORRUPTION POLICY**

**In line with the  
Public Sector  
Anti-Corruption Framework**

*November 2015*

# Our Mission Statement

***Mission*** : To create the right environment to promote Technology, Communication and Innovation to generate employment, increase national wealth, improve quality of life and create new opportunities for a SMART Mauritius.

## **Strategic Direction**

- Increase the contribution of the ICT sector to GDP.
- Provide secure, quality and competitive broadband connectivity.
- Leverage on Technology, Communication and Innovation for improved service delivery.
- Enhance the digital infrastructure and architecture to support the development of ICT in Mauritius.
- Promote research and innovation for sustainable development by providing platforms to spur innovation.
- Enhance capacity building to sustain new developments in the ICT sector.

# Anti-Corruption Policy

## 1.0 Introduction

---

The Ministry of Technology, Communication and Innovation 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 at the level of the Ministry.

This Anti-Corruption Policy (ACP) sets out the full commitment of the Ministry for the deterrence and detection of corruption and for adherence to a culture of integrity.

## 2.0 Statement of Intent

---

The Ministry cannot accept corruption in the administration of its responsibilities, whether from inside or outside. It expects the highest standards of conduct from all public officials including staff, board members 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 is committed to promoting and adhering to the highest standards of probity, transparency and accountability in the operations and its management. Through this Policy, the Ministry 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 has signed the Anti-Corruption Commitment developed by the 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.

For the purpose of ensuring sound implementation of this Policy, the Ministry will ensure that:

- Employees have sufficient knowledge concerning 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 (Section 10: Handling and Reporting Corruption of this document refers); and
- Its stakeholders are aware of the Ministry's Anti-Corruption Policy.

The main objective of this Anti-Corruption Policy is to strengthen and sustain an integrity culture within the Ministry. This will be achieved through:

- The setting-up of effective processes characterised 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 evaluation; and
- Learning from experiences and continually improving organisational performance and the corporate image.

## **5.0 Scope and Applicability**

---

This Policy covers measures and practices of the Ministry on preventing and combating corrupt, fraudulent, collusive or coercive practices in its activities and operations. This Policy applies to Board members, management, employees 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 (PoCA) 2002 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 17 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 interests.

## 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 communicate the Policy to all levels of management and staff, set priorities and provide advice on ethical issues.

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

The Chairperson, being the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry or a Senior Officer delegated by him, 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 execute it once approved by top management. The Ministry shall designate an officer to act as Secretary to the Committee.

The Committee shall meet on a regular basis, preferably every two 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 top management or the Heads of Departments to promote the Anti-Corruption Policy within their areas of operation. Managers 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 Employees* – Each employee 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 on-line access thereto.

*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 system is subject to regular audit to provide assurance that they are effective in countering corruption opportunities.

## **8.0 Risk Assessment**

---

The Ministry 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 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 identified risk, 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 Corruption Risk Management

---

The Corruption Risk Management (CRM) is the process of recognizing and analyzing risks of corruption and developing methods to both minimize and manage those risks. This process consists of four main steps:

- i. Identifying the risks;
- ii. Analyzing, evaluating and prioritizing those risks;
- iii. Managing, treating or eliminating them; and
- iv. Monitoring and Review

A risk management approach to corruption prevention is appropriate because it helps to identify structural weaknesses that may give rise to corruption and provides a systematic approach for all staff to take part in the process. The CRM process helps to identify corruption risks and the likelihood of its occurrence and brings in measures to eradicate or mitigate the risks.

## 10.0 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 make a written report to the ICAC, the Ministry shall put in place measures that shall facilitate the reporting of suspected cases.

Section 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 same to the ICAC for investigation.

The Ministry may set up another committee to assist the Permanent Secretary or Supervising Officer in determining whether there is reasonable doubt for suspicion of corruption prior to referral of the case to the ICAC for investigation.

Complaints pertaining to corruption, malpractices or suspected illegal and dishonest activities may be referred to the ACC. Information pertaining to complaints shall not be disclosed to any unauthorised party.

---

## 11.0 Protection of Whistleblowers

---

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 made false allegations.

## **12.0 Disciplinary Measures**

---

The Ministry is committed to ensuring that this Policy is duly implemented in the organisation.

Disciplinary measures will be taken in accordance with established procedures against any staff who is found guilty of a breach of the provisions contained in this Policy.

## **13.0 Training and Communication**

---

The Ministry recognises that the success and credibility of this Policy depends on effective training, communication and awareness of directors and employees throughout the organisation. Management should ensure that the ACP is clearly disseminated to all staff and that its contents are understood.

## **14.0 Review of Policy**

---

This Policy will be reviewed annually or earlier if necessary or in the event of any changes in the laws and regulations that are relevant to the Ministry. The Chairperson of the ACC should recommend the review to the Permanent Secretary/Supervising Officer as applicable.

## **15.0 Approval**

---

-----  
Permanent Secretary

-----  
Date