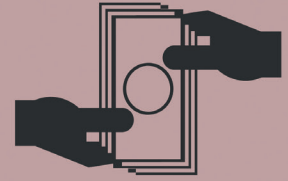
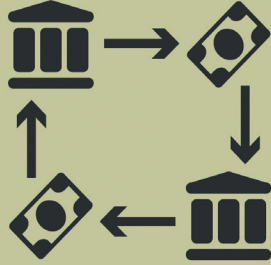
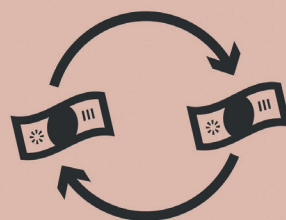


Strategy Report



France's Anti-Corruption Strategy in Its Cooperation Action (2021-2030)



This strategy was jointly drafted by the:

- Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (MEAE);
- Ministry of the Economy, Finance and the Recovery (MEFR);
- Ministry of Justice (MINJUST);
- Ministry of the Interior (MININT);
- French Anti-Corruption Authority (AFA);
- Cour des Comptes;
- High Authority for Transparency in Public Life (HATVP);
- Agence Française de Développement Group (AFD and Expertise France);
- Canal France International (CFI);
- General Secretariat for European Affairs (SGAE).

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Strategy report

France's Anti-Corruption Strategy in Its Cooperation Action 2021-2030

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Foreword

Fighting corruption is central to the rule of law and a necessary condition for the respect of human rights. A global phenomenon affecting all countries, corruption weakens the legitimacy of public authorities, undermines the effective operation of democratic institutions and hinders economic and social development. The society as a whole suffers from its consequences. Fighting corruption improves access to basic rights but also builds citizens' confidence in the State.

The importance and transnational nature of these issues highlights the need to make fighting corruption a priority of French cooperation. This strategy is therefore a leading instrument of our cooperation, and particularly of our official development assistance. It will guide France in its efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

Drafted by all the French institutions concerned,* this strategy provides a framework for joint action and provides a working method for all the French cooperation actors.

Lastly, this strategy aims to provide a real added value in the field. It sets out a series of tangible actions with a clear timeline.

France commits alongside all of its partners – institutions, companies, civil society organizations, etc. – to work together to curb corruption. Using an inclusive approach based on dialogue, this commitment will be seen in the promotion of transparency and accountability as well as support for local institutions. With unwavering determination to closely collaborate with civil society, France has reaffirmed its priority to place citizens at the heart of its cooperation action.

Michel Miraillet

**Director-General for Global Affairs, Culture,
Education and International Development**



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*Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (MEAE), Ministry of the Economy, Finance and the Recovery (MEF), Ministry of Justice (MINJUST), Ministry of the Interior (MININT), French Anti-Corruption Agency (AFA), Cour des Comptes, High Authority for Transparency in Public Life (HATVP), Agence Française de Développement Group (AFD and Expertise France), Canal France International (CFI) and the General Secretariat for European Affairs (SGAE)

Chapter 1

Issues, background, scope and implementation

1.1 Issues

French law defines corruption as the offer, promise, request or acceptance of an advantage, in order to act or refrain from acting in the performance of one's duties, public or private.¹ Corruption can be either passive or active: requesting an advantage or accepting it are both punished equally. For the purposes of the present strategy, the decision has been made to keep to a broad acceptance of the concept of corruption, by covering all forms of integrity breaches.² There is no universally accepted definition of the term.

Corruption is a global phenomenon that impinges on all territories, industries and actors. The World Bank and the World Economic Forum estimate that bribery and misappropriated funds, which are difficult to evaluate, amount to 3.6 trillion dollars every year, representing 5% of the world's gross domestic product (GDP)³.

It is a major factor in slowing down development but it also impacts developed countries. Economic activity and State legitimacy suffer from the many negative effects of corruption, such as the misappropriation of funds, dented investor confidence, confiscation of natural resources and lower levels of government resources. Corruption distorts competition, encourages informal economic activity and decreases tax acceptability.

Corruption also has an adverse effect on optimal funding allocation and the effectiveness of public policies. It affects the State's capacity to provide high-quality services, by placing obstacles in the way of the equitable and effective distribution of goods and services. It contributes to greater inequality and erodes the trust of citizens in government institutions and representatives.

Trust is also dented when corruption extends to electoral processes, thus delegitimizing the democratic process. Overall, corruption undermines the rule of law and represents an obstacle to the fulfillment of human rights.

Corruption is a breeding ground for crime, including organized crime, terrorism and armed groups, when their networks draw on misappropriated funds or the actors involved use corruption to their ends. It is a contributing factor to crisis and vulnerability and has a negative impact on security and stability, nationally, regionally and internationally.

1.2 Background

Many texts and initiatives have dealt with the fight against corruption, and its link to development, both at the level of multilateral institutions (UN, OECD and EU) and bodies (G7 and G20), and at the national level.

The 2030 Agenda, published in 2015 by the United Nations, sets out 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including the goal to "Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels" (Goal 16). In other words, only sustainable development can ensure democratic governance and that depends on fighting corruption (Target 16.5 focuses on corruption).

On the European Union side, the new European Consensus on Development adopted in 2017 also reflects the link between corruption and development.

These texts, including three flagship documents setting the framework for the fight against corruption,

1. Articles 432-11 and 433-1 of the Penal Code (bribery of public officials); Articles 435-1 and 435-3 of the Penal Code (bribery of foreign public officials)

2. Including, among the most frequent breaches: bribery of a public official, influence peddling, abuse of office, misappropriation of public funds, corruption in the private sector, unlawful taking of interest, favouritism, obstruction of justice.

3. "Global Cost of Corruption at Least 5 Per Cent of World Gross Domestic Product, Secretary-General Tells Security Council, Citing World Economic Forum Data", UN News, 10 September 2018 (<https://www.un.org/press/en/2018/sc13493.doc.htm>)

BOX 1

“Money laundering, corruption, illicit financial flows, and tax evasion and avoidance continue to derail sustainable development, disproportionately affecting developing countries. The EU and its Member States will work with partner countries to promote progressive taxation, anti-corruption measures and redistributive public expenditure policies, and to tackle illicit financial flows so as to promote access to quality basic services for all.”

New European Consensus on Development, 2017

supplement the treaties and agreements in this field adopted over the years, in order to organize the international community’s response:⁴

- **The United Nations Convention against Corruption (Merida Convention)**, was signed on 31 October 2003 and entered into force on 14 December 2005. It was ratified by nearly all States (187). Its particularly broad scope focuses on international cooperation and corruption prevention, among other issues.
- **The Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions (OECD)** was signed on 17 December 1997 and entered into force on 15 February 1999. This key instrument in the fight against corruption, one of the first in this field, targets the bribery of foreign public officials.⁵
- **The Criminal Law Convention on Corruption of the Council of Europe** was signed on 27 January 1999 and entered into force on 1 August 2008. It aims to incriminate a wide range of corruption offences in a coordinated manner and to improve international cooperation in order to accelerate and enable the prosecution of both corruptors and those corrupted.

In France, the **act on transparency, anti-corruption and economic modernization, known as the “Sapin 2” Act of 9 December 2016**⁶, aims to raise French legislation to the highest European and international anti-corruption standards. It aims to instill more transparency in the public decision-making process and economic life and to combat corruption more effectively, especially abroad, with prevention and policing components. The law also created



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the French Anti-Corruption Agency (AFA) the aim of which is to assist competent authorities and the persons faced with these issues to prevent and detect instances of corruption, influence peddling, unlawful taking of interest, misappropriation of public funds and favouritism.

France’s political commitment to this issue is also manifest in its political declarations:

- The G7 declaration, “Transparency in Public Procurement and the Common Fight against Corruption”, adopted during the French presidency in 2019, especially promotes open methods and practices in public procurement, with the aim of making the bidding process more effective, fair and transparent. It also highlights the importance of international cooperation in combating corruption.
- The Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (2011) reaffirms:⁷
 - the principle of focusing on results;
 - the commitment to use and reinforce developing countries’ systems (administrative, such as management and accountancy);
 - the possibility for civil society organizations to play their part in development;
 - the commitment to focus efforts on establishing transparent systems for the management of public funds;

4. Corruption is also mentioned in Article 83 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, which stipulates that minimum rules for defining offences and sanctions may be enacted via directives.

5. In accordance with the implementation of the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention (in phase 4) which began on 15 January 2021, France is being evaluated on the fight against corruption with regard to its development assistance (including the different anti-corruption components: prevention, compliance and ethics, detection and whistle-blowing and sanctions).

6. Act 2016-1691 of 9 December 2016 on transparency, anti-corruption and economic modernization

7. The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005) and the Accra Agenda for Action (2008) established the first three principles and commitments mentioned above. The Busan Partnership is the agreement that was drawn up during the fourth High-Level Forum (HLF-4) in Busan on Aid Effectiveness.

– the need to work towards better budget transparency and to reinforce independent mechanisms, in order to comply with the rule of law and to protect whistle-blowers in the fight against corruption.

1.3 Scope

As national and international legislative frameworks evolve, there is a growing demand for technical assistance on this issue. This is the background for this French strategy, the aim of which is to ensure the overall coherence of all the anti-corruption activities undertaken abroad by French cooperation actors. Cooperation here is taken to mean the technical cooperation activities⁸ led by France and one or several other States and activities carried out under official development assistance (ODA) policy. This also includes international initiatives led by French institutions in this field.

The strategy addresses the need to ensure that no assistance provided by France to partner countries can be used to fuel corruption, as well as the need to support the fight against corruption in France's partner countries. It covers all aspects of combating corruption, including prevention. It provides a framework of reference for the identification, implementation and monitoring of all international cooperation activities developed by French actors.

It also relates to:

- the **OECD Recommendation of the Council for Development Co-operation Actors on Managing Risks of Corruption** (2016), which provides details of anti-corruption measures to be implemented in cooperation and development organizations (such as ministries and agencies);
- the **evaluation of France's contribution to the improvement of financial governance in countries receiving official development assistance (2006-2016)**, led jointly by the French Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (MEAE), the French Ministry for the Economy, Finance and the Recovery (MEFR) and the Agence Française de Développement (AFD).

The strategy is a global one, in the sense that it does not set out geography-based priorities. However, bilateral development cooperation is carried out by ODA beneficiaries, set by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC), and more specifically with the ODA priority countries, as set by the Interministerial Committee for International Cooperation and Development.

1.4 Strategy implementation, monitoring and evaluation

The strategy will be implemented by French institutions involved in international cooperation in general and in the fight against corruption in particular, including:

- the MEAE;
- the MEFR;
- the French Ministry of Justice (MINJUST);
- the French Ministry of the Interior (MININT);
- the AFA;
- the Cour des Comptes and the Regional and Territorial Chambers of Accounts;
- the High Authority for Transparency in Public Life (HATVP);
- the Agence Française de Développement group (AFD and Expertise France);
- Canal France International (CFI);
- the General Secretariat for European Affairs (SGAE).

In order to ensure that international best practices are adopted in implementing the strategy, these institutions have also developed an "accountability framework" (see Appendix 2).⁹ Monitoring activities and indicators have been identified for each of the strategy's objectives. They will serve to make a tangible evaluation of the progress achieved. In addition, technical and strategic monitoring will be carried out separately by two bodies:

- The co-secretariat of the Interministerial Committee for International Cooperation and Development (COSEC-CICID) will make strategic-level decisions, with the above-mentioned French institutional actors. At least once year, it will be tasked with evaluating progress in implementing the strategy and may, if necessary, decide on measures to accelerate progress;
- A technical committee (COTEC)¹⁰ will meet a minimum of twice a year. Its task will be to provide information for accountability framework indicators throughout the year and to provide COSEC-CICID meetings with data.

The implementation of the strategy will be evaluated five years after its publication and again in 2030 (the date fixed for achieving the SDGs). The first evaluation may lead to amending the strategy.

The following documents will be published in a spirit of transparency and accountability of France's action:

- evaluations of the strategy mentioned above;
- periodic implementation reports.

8. Except for "operational" cooperation, that is, mutual assistance criminal matters regarding corruption.

9. See p. xx

10. Includes the French institutional actors mentioned above.

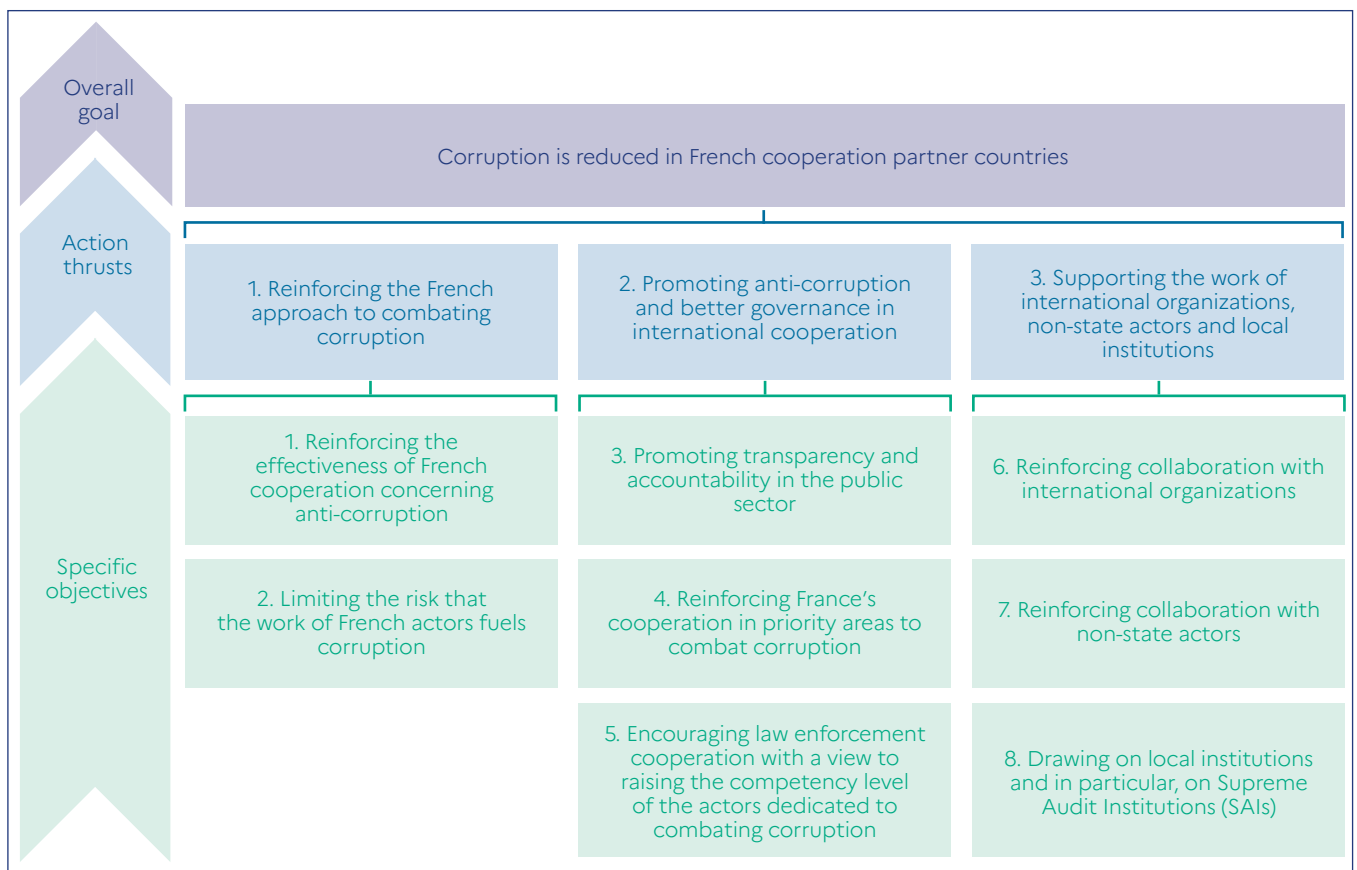
Chapter 2

Goals

The overall goal for French cooperation activities is aligned with the commitment France made as part of the 2030 Agenda and, more specifically, with target 16.5:¹¹

There is less corruption in French cooperation partner countries.

This overall goal has three action thrusts, with eight specific objectives between them.



11. Target 16.5: "Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms".

2.1 Action thrust 1: Reinforcing the French approach to combating corruption

This thrust focuses on reinforcing the fight against corruption in France's cooperation action, building on the progress achieved in national legislation and on the combined experience of the French actors involved in international cooperation.

Specific objective 1: Reinforcing the effectiveness of French cooperation concerning anti-corruption

The strategy contributes to reinforcing the effectiveness of French cooperation in the field of anti-corruption by setting out common objectives for French actors. France will organize and develop its pool of expertise working under its cooperation policy to combat corruption, by calling on Expertise France, the overarching agency for the ministries and professions concerned.

These French experts will need to benefit from the feedback and lessons learnt following cooperation projects led by France. To that end, actors involved will devise a system that will enable them to share feedback on anti-corruption international cooperation, on a regular basis.

The lessons learnt from previous evaluation exercises must also benefit French cooperation projects. Four key lessons relate to the effectiveness of these projects. First, anti-corruption cooperation has been successful when it was able to take advantage of a window of opportunity promptly (policy makers' interest or public opinion, for instance).¹² France will also adopt a flexible approach that will enable it to be proactive in the event that a change of context in a partner country creates an opportunity to combat corruption.

Second, these windows of opportunity are closely linked to political will and the local political economy (understood here to mean the benefits to the members of a political system). They need to be analysed, in order to arrive at a comprehensive understanding of the context and of the realistic areas for improvement, given that context.¹³ In line with this conclusion, France will take local political will and the political economy into account more systematically, to guide the selection, development and implementation of anti-corruption cooperation projects that it funds.

Third, France will adopt an approach based on the achievement of impact and results, in line with best practices in development cooperation.¹⁴ It will seek to ensure that its cooperation activities in the fight against corruption have the most lasting impact possible.

Lastly, France will ensure, in the context of its budgetary support, that it places greater emphasis on taking account of partner countries' reforms in public finance management and transparency, as well as on the risks of corruption, linked with the European Union's budgetary support practices. For instance, targets for improvements in public finance management and in good governance will be incorporated into French budgetary support more systematically.

Specific objective 2: Limiting the risk that the work of French actors fuel corruption

France will finalize the deployment of systems for the detection and prevention of integrity breaches in French cooperation institutions and actors, by ensuring that the measures implemented are effective and of high quality.

French actors will reinforce their collaboration on the identification and management of risk relating to international corruption, especially by sharing information and best

12. Source : <https://www.u4.no/publications/twenty-years-with-anti-corruption-part-1-old-issue-new-concern>

13. Evaluation of the French contribution to improving financial governance in countries benefiting from official development assistance (2006-2016), p. 101: "Upstream diagnostic work to differentiate between needs and requests is possible and should be included in project formulation based on:

1) PEFA-style standard evaluations (where available);

2) An analysis of the political economy, so as to establish what the realistic areas for improvement are and where they can be found – an exercise that goes beyond simply identifying needs based on shortcomings revealed thanks to standard evaluations;

3) In-depth communication with the partner country.

Needs are to be determined according to local demand and the work of other PTFs, so that priorities may be set and the most appropriate support mechanism identified. French institutions should be able to indicate whether they provide relevant expertise and to communicate needs to partners who may be able to respond."

14. Results-based management or approaches are understood to mean:

- setting out realistic outcomes, based on appropriate analysis;
- identifying programme beneficiaries precisely and developing the programmes that meet their needs;
- monitoring progress with relevant indicators;
- identifying and managing risk;
- increasing knowledge, by drawing on lessons learnt and incorporating them in the decision-making process;
- publishing reports on the results achieved and the resources used.

practices. The focus will be on reinforcing discussions among French actors concerning the approach to be adopted in case of heightened risk.

Civil society members may be consulted for the purposes of context analysis, prior to country risk assessments.

Lastly, France commits to ensuring that the ministries involved set up a training programme on anti-corruption issues and the French system of prevention and sanction for French staff sent on an assignment abroad.

2.2 Action thrust 2: Promoting anti-corruption and better governance in international cooperation

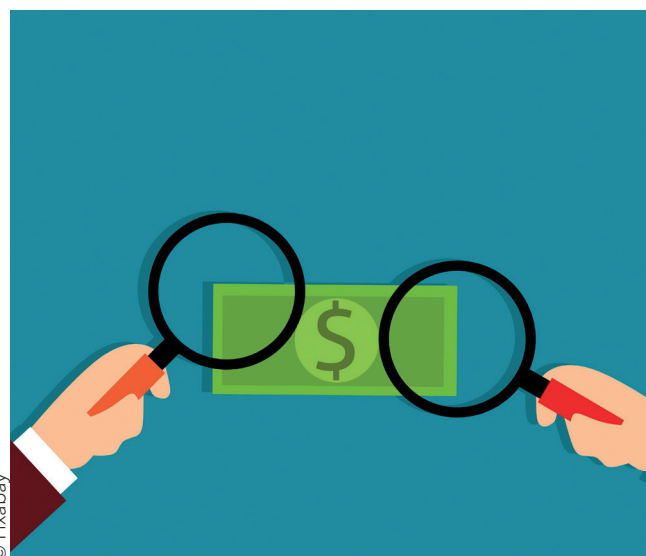
Specific objective 3: Promoting transparency and accountability in the public sector

Accountability for public actors – and more generally, for any organization that benefits from public funds – means accounting to citizens for the management of these funds (financial management and effectiveness of the work carried out for the benefit of everyone). Reports and the monitoring of observations and recommendations by local Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs) and parliaments contribute to accountability. Funders must encourage the reinforcement of local systems to audit the proper use of public funds, both in terms of their legality and of public policy effectiveness.

France will appeal for a stronger culture of internal audit and risk management. It will support stronger control systems and public internal audit, as well as inspection systems and external audit (from SAIs and parliaments for instance). It will continue to support audit bodies and institutions.

In addition, France will continue to support reforms on transparency and access to information. France will thus support transparency and accountability in the management of public resources. In addition to simply publishing documents and making them available, France will encourage communication on public policies, budgets and the taking into account of SAI recommendations, for instance. Communication will form an integral part of transparency and accountability, so that individuals may access and use information.

France will continue to support extending the Open Government Partnership to new countries, especially Francophone countries. It will also, via its cooperation



projects, continue to endorse the dissemination of open government principles. These help combat corruption, by appealing for more transparent and inclusive governance, with the full involvement of civil society actors in the development and monitoring of public policies.

France will promote transparency in public life. The French approach to auditing the integrity of public officials and staff will be promoted abroad. In particular, France will share its progress on auditing officials' assets and on preventing conflicts of interest in the public sphere.

Digitization can be useful tool in reducing the number of intermediaries and limiting opportunities for corruption. The ability to audit information systems and the traceability of operations make it easier for public action to be audited and accountable. France recognizes the benefit of digital technology and will support those activities that use it, especially with a view to securing public procurement, and public income and expenditure.

Lastly, France will ensure that the French mechanism for the return of goods seized in transnational corruption cases to the citizens of plundered countries complies with the principles of judicial sovereignty, traceability and accountability.



Digital and transparency award ceremony, 2017.

BOX 2

The **Open Government Partnership (OGP)** is an international initiative bringing together 80 countries, 15 “local governments” and hundreds of civil society organizations working towards transparency of public action, civic engagement and democratic innovation.

Every two years, member countries develop national action plans to implement the principles of open government, in consultation with civil society. Independent experts then evaluate the implementation of these plans.

In October 2017, the Agence Française de Développement launched the Open Government Support Program in Francophone Developing Countries (PAGOF). Investment totalling €3.5 million has been allocated to a bilateral programme for the implementation of open government commitments in Tunisia, Côte d’Ivoire and Burkina Faso and €1 million has been paid into the World Bank OGP Multi-Donor Trust Fund.

Combating corruption is one of the OGP’s major goals, which already featured in the 2011 declaration as a key commitment. It counted as one of major goals at the OGP meeting co-chaired by France in 2016.

Not only does the OGP represent a unique resource for advancing the global agenda for integrity collectively, it also helps individual States when it comes to their national anti-corruption agenda.

Specific objective 4: Reinforcing France’s cooperation in priority areas to combat corruption

In addition to the traditional cooperation activities that contribute to reducing corruption, four themes are the focus of particular attention.

a) Protecting whistle-blowers

This theme is in line with the “Human Rights and Development” strategy, making the protection of human rights advocates (including whistle-blowers) a priority for France.

France will appeal for ambitious language in multilateral documents concerning the protection of whistle-blowers.

It will encourage initiatives that support whistle-blowers working in the anti-corruption field.

It will promote a number of measures, including those that aim to improve the status of whistle-blowers in partner countries, implement the reporting process and inform citizens of the whistle-blower status. It will be all the more important for us to work closely with the European Union and to support the work already carried out on whistle-blowing, given how complex this topic is to deal with, anti-corruption already being a sensitive field.

b) Transparency in extractive industries

Transparency in extractive industries (mining and oil and gas extraction) is at the very core of all the economic development and governance issues in many countries that enjoy abundant natural resources and potentially depend on them.

France will promote recognized international standards on transparency in this industry (especially the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative EITI - standard and the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas). Particular attention will be paid to those areas that are most at risk from corruption: granting licenses, contracts, actual beneficiaries, trade in raw materials and state-owned companies.

France will promote the implementation of these commitments, as part of its development cooperation activities. It will do so by supporting reform efforts in producing countries and also by building capacity in civil society organizations, their involvement in these processes being critical to the credibility of the accountability framework.

c) Public-private partnerships (PPPs)

Because of their size, these complex and long-term projects represent significant financial challenges. Risk is particularly high in the absence of suitable governance or effective audit systems, or where the selection process is not transparent.

Building on its experience of public-private partnerships (PPPs), France will continue to support capacity building in partner countries, by drawing on international best practices and by engaging French actors, in order to:

- implement appropriate legal and institutional frameworks, by promoting the Quality Infrastructure Investment principles adopted by the G20, which aim to achieve objectives of accountability, traceability, transparency and effectiveness in project development;
- guide public project owners in the development of PPP infrastructure projects (at the planning, structuring, procurement and transaction stages) via dedicated technical assistance programmes and support in the deployment of the SOURCE platform¹⁵ –this infrastructure project piloting tool was developed by multilateral development banks and provides standardized and comprehensive coverage of all the aspects that need to be addressed when developing high-quality and sustainable infrastructures;
- reinforce PPP audit capacity by SAIs, anti-corruption authorities, industry regulatory authorities and public procurement regulatory authorities, authorities in charge of the *ex-ante* control of procurement procedures and PPP units in charge of delivering opinions on the preliminary evaluation of unsolicited offers.

France will continue to train actors on these issues, including by using the 2019 Legislative Guide on Public-Private Partnerships drawn up by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), which sets out a number of anti-corruption measures.

d) Public procurement

Public procurement accounts for around 13% of global GDP. Fraud and corruption distort public procurement procedures and institutions, to the detriment of citizens (tax payers and public service users). The United Nations estimates that 10 to 25% of public contracts' market value is lost to corruption each year. In general terms, low levels of transparency in procurement, a lack of integrity in institutions and the absence of accountability from public purchasers increase the risk of corruption in public

procurement. The importance of this theme was highlighted in the 2019 G7 declaration on Transparency in Public Procurement and the Common Fight against Corruption. The COVID-19 pandemic also revealed many scandals relating to corruption in public procurement. France will encourage the reinforcement of public procurement systems and in particular:

- the promotion and improvement of an international tool for the examination of contract award procedures, by continuing its involvement in the Methodology for Assessing Procurement Systems (MAPS)¹⁶ initiative;
- the promotion of legal frameworks and instruments that help reinforce integrity and transparency in public contract award procedures, especially by developing electronic purchasing systems and tools to manage the risk of corruption;
- support for the reinforcement of public procurement audit bodies;
- a stronger appeal to French companies bidding for public contracts abroad.

Specific objective 5: Encouraging law enforcement cooperation with a view to raising the competency level of the actors dedicated to combating corruption

France will promote activities that enhance the competencies of officers in the law enforcement services dedicated to anti-corruption, by working with the countries that wish to reinforce their investigative procedures and judiciary with regard to economic and financial crime (specialized police and prosecution units). These activities will draw especially on the work of Expertise France and Civipol, the technical international cooperation agency at the French Ministry for the Interior.

15. This platform has been designed as part of the G20's work to promote sustainable infrastructures. It covers all aspects of project operations, from design to completion, including compliance.

16. MAPS is a multilateral initiative, for which the OECD provides the secretariat. It aims to improve contract award procedures, by offering a methodology that assesses both strengths and weaknesses, thus guiding reform efforts.

17. For its part, the AFA signed cooperation protocols with the European Development Bank in 2018, with the Inter-American Development Bank in 2019 and with the African Development Bank in 2020.

2.3 Action thrust 3: Supporting the work of international organizations, non-state actors and local institutions

Specific objective 6: Reinforcing collaboration with international organizations

France will reinforce its collaboration with international institutions, multilateral banks and regional development banks, by signing cooperation agreements to facilitate joint investigations and the sharing of information on corruption risk.¹⁷

It will continue its close collaboration on the fight against corruption with international organizations (IOs) and the public development agencies that operate in partner countries.

Specific objective 7: Reinforcing collaboration with non-state actors

France will pursue its action in order to develop partnerships involving public officials in partner countries and civil society representatives, including the private sector. Specific efforts need to be deployed to promote the added value of civil society organizations (CSOs) contributing to the design, monitoring and evaluation of development projects led by local and regional authorities. Civic engagement is essential for these authorities, enabling them to generate proposals and influence the work of national authorities. Concerning technical assistance projects, France will seek to combine institutional cooperation with stronger counter-powers (meaning civil society and young people, for instance) as far as is possible. In particular, information actors (including media outlets, journalists, bloggers and influencers) can contribute to strengthening accountability and transparency in local institutions and public policies. They are also often the ones who actually expose corruption.

With that in mind, and relating to objective 4, France will continue to support civil society organizations, especially information actors, who work on transparency and accountability.



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Training of investigative journalists, 2019.



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Raising students' awareness of the fight against corruption, 2019.

The associations representing small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs),¹⁸ intermediate-sized enterprises (ISEs), international bilateral chambers of commerce and industry (CCIs), French Foreign Trade Advisors (CCEF), the Paris International Chamber of Commerce (CCIP), the French Business Confederation (MEDEF International) and the French Council of Investors in Africa (CIAN) will be more closely involved in the overall goal of reducing corruption in French cooperation partner countries.

18. Especially the Confederation of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (CPME).

Specific objective 8: Drawing on local institutions and in particular, on Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs)

SAIs are an important contributor to the fight against corruption and corruption prevention by virtue of their work in auditing public funds. Their independence, rigorous methods and investigation measures must be encouraged. France considers that SAIs with stronger powers and more capacity are an important factor in the development process.

France will continue to support projects that reinforce SAIs, enabling them to develop their independence and their legitimacy in serving citizens, as well as their technical skills, especially regarding investigative audit and the application of recommendations contained in SAI reports.

France will promote local SAIs and support the role they play in the independent and rigorous auditing and monitoring of aid programmes, with regard to the appropriateness of the use of funds and potentially, programme performance. Support will be provided irrespective of whether SAIs are conducting audits as part of their regular activities or ad hoc, by way of an agreement with the donor.

BOX 3

Tasked with auditing public funds, SAIs have a role to play in the audit of funds derived from aid programmes. To that end, they are equipped with the necessary competencies and investigation tools:

- as part of their own activities, this role represents a de facto guarantee in principle for the donor, even though the latter may have no say in defining audit priorities and timelines. However, all SAIs do not have the remit to conduct an audit of donors' funds, all the more so when these funds do not transit through the Public Treasury;
- as part of a cooperation programme, as set out in an agreement among the donor, the partner State and the SAI. In that case, the audit priorities and timeline form the object of an agreement, with the SAI retaining its independence. When the SAI is called upon in this manner, part of the aid programme may include specific funding so that the additional audit does not burden the SAI's resources unduly.¹⁹



Start of a project to strengthen supervisory institutions, 2021.

Lastly, it will support the development of cooperation among the SAI, anti-corruption authorities and judicial authorities in each country with regard to: the identification of suspected cases of corruption, reports of such cases, prosecution, judgement and monitoring of the decisions made. In its discussions with partner authorities, it will appeal for the implementation of anti-corruption systems that are both impartial and free of jurisdictional conflicts.

19. The International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI) is seeking to facilitate the work of SAIs in that context, while ensuring that precautions are taken to avoid compromising their independence and their legitimacy in serving their country's citizens.

Appendix 1:

The theory of change

Rationale for action	Expected result	Objectively verifiable indicators	Success scenarios
Overall goal	There is less corruption in French cooperation partner countries	Corruption Perceptions Index ²⁰ in priority countries for French development aid, identified by the CICID (average and number of countries improving) Global Corruption Barometer ²¹	Political stability Political will in partner countries
Thrust 1	The French approach is reinforced	Pool of experts updated at least once a year Percentage of French actors (see the list in section 1.4, p. x) which have finalized their procedures for the detection and prevention of integrity breaches	Availability of French expertise in very specific areas (police cooperation, transparency in public life, etc.) On-going availability of human and financial resources for cooperation in this field
SO1	Reinforcing the effectiveness of French cooperation work concerning the fight against corruption		
SO2	Limiting the risk that the work of French actors fuel corruption		
Thrust 2	Good governance and the fight against corruption are promoted in the context of international cooperation	Number of cooperation projects in the anti-corruption field (by priority theme)	On-going availability of human and financial resources for cooperation in this field
SO3	Promoting transparency and accountability in the public sector		
SO4	Reinforcing France's cooperation in priority areas to combat corruption: 1. Protecting whistle-blowers 2. Transparency in extractive industries 3. Public-private partnerships (PPPs) 4. Public procurement		
SO5	Encouraging law enforcement cooperation with a view to raising the competency level of the actors dedicated to combating corruption		
Thrust 3	There is support for the work of international organizations, non-state actors and local SAIs	Number of joint activities carried out with IOs Number of contributions to CSOs Number of contributions to SAIs	Local SAIs act in a professional (and non-politicized) manner, operating as a counter-power Favourable momentum in the political economy of SAIs, with external contributions making for more political weight. On-going availability of human and financial resources for cooperation in this field
SO6	Reinforcing collaboration with international organizations		
SO7	Reinforcing collaboration with non-state actors		
SO8	Drawing on local institutions and in particular on Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs)		

20. Formulated by Transparency International

21. <https://www.transparency.org/en/news/global-corruption-barometer-citizens-voices-from-around-the-world>

Appendix 2:

Accountability framework

This “accountability framework” adopts the method normally used in project management, so as to ensure that the strategy is monitored and evaluated.

Objective	Action	Indicators	Targets (minimum)	Starting situation (strategy publication date)	In charge of implementing the action	Deadline
Specific objective 1: Reinforcing the effectiveness of French cooperation concerning the fight against corruption						
1.1 Structuring and developing pools of French expertise on anti-corruption		<p>Creating pools of expertise</p> <p>Frequency at which files are updated</p> <p>Number of experts identified (broken down according to criteria yet to be established)</p>	<p>There is a pool of experts in each institution</p> <p>Files are updated once a year</p>	No pool of experts	<p>Expertise France, AFA, HATVP, MINJUST, MEFR, MININT, the Court of Audit, the French National School for the Judiciary (ENM), AFD</p>	<p>End 2021</p> <p>End 2030</p>
1.2 Flexible approach: implementing a French fund dedicated to strengthening transparency and accountability, and to combating corruption, so that action can be taken promptly where a window of opportunity has been identified The type of action to be funded and carried out is to be analysed against the context of each country		<p>Fund set up</p>	<p>1 fund set up and operational</p>	No mechanism in place for taking action promptly on these issues in the presence of a window of opportunity	<p>AFD</p>	<p>End 2024</p>
1.3 Taking into account political will and the political economy when selecting and carrying out anti-corruption cooperation projects		<p>Percentage of anti-corruption project documents that contain a paragraph on political will and the political economy</p>	<p>60%</p>	<p>Political will and the political economy not taken into account systematically</p>	<p>MEAE, AFD, Expertise France, with support from the AFA</p>	<p>End 2030</p>
1.4.1 Developing measurement and diagnostic tools concerning corruption and governance The possibility of developing an international and standardized "methodology", aiming to examine corruption issues objectively and to identify reform levers, will be evaluated and implemented, if appropriate. A study will be conducted to that end and discussions will take place in international forums		<p>Discussions on this issue with IOs</p> <p>Study conducted on how to measure and examine corruption</p>	<p>1 discussion with the OECD</p> <p>1 discussion with the EU</p> <p>1 discussion with the World Bank</p> <p>1 presentation by Expertise France on the work achieved as part of the project in Lebanon aimed at identifying corruption indicators</p> <p>1 decision on whether and how to pursue this issue</p> <p>1 study conducted</p>	<p>France, acting via the AFA and the HATVP, currently contributes to the development of indicators, in order to evaluate the implementation of the OECD Recommendation on Public Integrity</p>	<p>MEAE AFD for the study All actors will monitor this work and incorporate it in project selection cycles</p>	<p>End 2022</p>

<p>1.4.2 Consolidating monitoring and evaluation procedures concerning the work undertaken by French actors Where possible, ensuring that each funded project is included in an evaluation cycle (project evaluation, programme, etc.) Sharing evaluation reports with other French and European actors, where relevant</p>	<p>Request for detailed technical and financial reports for all the projects funded by the Cooperation and Cultural Action Service(SCAC) and the MEAE Percentage of evaluation reports shared</p>	<p>90% of technical and financial reports for funded projects available 100% of evaluation reports shared</p>	<p>100% of technical and financial reports for projects funded by the MEAE since 2018 available</p>	<p>SCAC, MEAE, AFD and Expertise France</p>	<p>End 2030</p>
<p>1.4.3 Conducting the studies required to reinforce French action, including one study on feedback in combating international corruption over the past 20 to 30 years</p>	<p>Study conducted (yes/no)</p>	<p>Study published</p>	<p>No study. 1 technical paper has been produced, based on feedback relating to the fight against international corruption</p>	<p>AFDAFD All French actors will monitor this work</p>	<p>End 2022</p>
<p>1.4.4 Sustainability: anti-corruption training programmes funded by France are provided over the long term and focus on creating a system for regular staff training, including the appointment of a head of training, the design of reusable training materials and training for the trainers</p>	<p>Percentage of long-term training programmes funded by France</p>	<p>70%</p>	<p>No monitoring on this issue The École Nationale d'Administration (ENA) provides training for trainers as part of cooperation projects (Croatia) and shares training materials so that they can be reused The ENM reinforces training capacity for its counterparts in cooperation projects (general training, not specific to combating corruption, but contributing to it)</p>	<p>MEAE, AFD, Expertise France, ENA, ENM, AFA</p>	<p>End 2030</p>
<p>1.5 Updating the policy paper on budget funding so as to better take account of reforms in partner countries on public finance management and transparency, as well as on the risks of corruption, as part of its contributions</p>	<p>Policy paper updated</p>	<p>Policy paper updated</p>	<p>Policy paper contains nothing specific on this issue</p>	<p>MEAE</p>	<p>End 2021</p>
<p>1.6 Developing a capitalization system</p>	<p>System created</p>	<p>1 capitalization system created</p>	<p>No formal capitalization system</p>	<p>MEAE/DGM</p>	<p>End 2022</p>

Specific objective 2: Limiting the risk that the work of French actors fuel corruption					
2.1 Finalizing systems for the detection and prevention of integrity breaches in French cooperation institutions and actors	Operational readiness of the MEAE system	MEAE detection and prevention systems operational	MEAE systems currently being developed	MEAE	End 2022
2.2 Reinforcing collaboration among French actors on the identification and management of the risk of corruption abroad Including French operators in circulation lists for the reports resulting from the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption	Number of meetings on this issue with French actors Percentage of finalized reports circulated to French actors	1 meeting in 2021 100% of reports circulated	No meetings No circulation mechanism	MEAE, AFD and AFA MEAE/DGM/DE	End 2021 End 2030
2.3 Implementing a systematic training programme on anti-corruption issues and the French approach to prevention and sanction, for staff sent abroad (in embassies, trade services and government agencies)	Percentage of ministries concerned with such a programme for their staff	50% 100%	The AFD Group has a system of systematic and continuing training for all its staff	MEAE, MEFR, MINJUST, MININT, with support from the AFA	End 2025 End 2030
Specific objective 3: Promoting transparency and accountability in the public sector					
3.1.1 Reinforcing monitoring and internal audit	Number of trade and financial institutions supported in developing or reinforcing monitoring and internal audit systems	5 countries supported in developing or reinforcing monitoring and internal audit systems	2020: 2 countries supported	Expertise France and AFD	End 2030
3.1.2 Support for general inspections being conducted in key institutions (police forces especially)	Number of projects supporting inspection Number of awareness-raising meetings	3 projects	No monitoring of the number of such projects	Internal security services and SCAC	End 2025
3.2 Supporting reforms concerning transparency and access to information, and encouraging publication, especially on transparency and accountability in public finance management	Number of projects on this issue which France contributes to Open Budget Survey (OBS)	1 project per year Improvement in the scores of priority countries for French development assistance covered by the OBS	Participation in the International Budget Partnership since 2016	MEAE, AFD, Expertise France, Cour des Comptes and CFI	End 2030
3.3 Supporting the dissemination of open government principles in Francophone African countries and capacity-building in Francophone African member countries, with a view to implementing OGP-related commitments	Funding the second stage of the PAGOF project	Second stage of the PAGOF project launched in 2022	First stage of PAGOF launched in October 2017 and ending in December 2021	AFD	End 2024

<p>3.4.1 Promoting transparency in public life</p>	<p>Number of authorities in charge of transparency in public life supported and reinforced</p>	<p>At least 1 country supported</p>	<p>2020: no countries supported</p>	<p>Expertise France and AFD</p>	<p>End 2030</p>
<p>3.4.2 Promoting the French approach: - concerning the monitoring of public officials and staff's integrity by the HATVP; - concerning prevention and detection by the AFA; - concerning external audit by the Cour des Comptes</p>	<p>1. Participation in the major international meetings on this issue 2. Contribution to OECD guidance on this issue and to the development of OECD public integrity indicators 3. Exchanges with European institutions on the implementation of an interinstitutional European ethics body 4. Visits from foreign delegations that wish to learn about and discuss the French approach and possible follow-up bilaterally with certain countries 5. Exchanges with certain embassies in France to train staff on this issue</p>	<p>1. Participation in 5 events 2. 1 contribution 3. 3 visits 4. At least 1 delegation per year 5. 1 exchange per year</p>	<p>All indicators currently ongoing, with the exception of possible exchanges with embassies</p>	<p>1, 2 and 4 HATVP, AFA and Cour des Comptes 3. HATVP 5. HATVP and AFA</p>	<p>End 2030</p>
<p>3.5 Using digital technologies to strengthen transparency and accountability</p>	<p>Number of countries supported in process of digitization and the modernization of information systems</p>	<p>At least 3 countries supported</p>	<p>2020: 1 country supported</p>	<p>Expertise France and AFD</p>	<p>End 2030</p>
<p>3.6 A transparent and accountable mechanism</p>	<p>The mechanism's financial structure is clearly enshrined in law The financial structure is strictly separate from development assistance Information on ongoing and finalized projects is published online</p>	<p>identical indicators</p>	<p>SO: The mechanism does not exist yet</p>	<p>MEAE and MEF</p>	<p>End 2022</p>

Specific objective 4: Reinforcing France's cooperation in priority areas to combat corruption

<p>Encouraging ambitious language in multilateral documents concerning the protection of whistle-blowers.</p>	<p>Percentage of French negotiation positions concerning documents on corruption, where whistle-blower protection is included</p>	<p>60%</p>	<p>France promotes the protection of whistle-blowers in multilateral documents, where relevant</p>	<p>MEAE and SGAE</p>	<p>End 2030</p>
<p>4.1.2 Supporting initiatives for whistle-blowers working in the anti-corruption field</p>	<p>Number of initiatives funded Amount allocated to the initiative</p>	<p>1 initiative funded €50,000</p>	<p>None 0</p>	<p>MEAE</p>	<p>End 2024</p>
<p>4.1.3 Supporting the process of improving the status of whistle-blowers in partner countries</p>	<p>Number of projects on this issue</p>	<p>2 projects</p>	<p>No support on this issue</p>	<p>AFD and Expertise France</p>	<p>End 2030</p>
<p>4.2.1 Ensuring the effectiveness of the new validation systems for the implementation of the EITI standard and encouraging enhanced monitoring of how countries' commitments are being honoured. This work will be carried out as part of the Validation Committee, with France becoming a member in 2021 and a member of the Board in 2022 <i>The EITI Board has just approved the revised validation process (a process that evaluates countries' compliance with the standard), in order to better reflect the level of standard compliance, by using a numerical score, and to enable national multi-party groups (governments, companies and CSOs) to appropriate it more fully. This new system will come into force on 1 April 2022</i></p>	<p>Number of oral and written contributions from France, to encourage enhanced monitoring</p>	<p>2021: 1 oral or written contribution from France on enhanced monitoring 2022: 1 additional contribution</p>	<p>The new system has not been introduced yet</p>	<p>MEAE/DGM/ Sustainable Development Directorate (DDD)/ GOUV</p>	<p>End 2022</p>
<p>4.2.2 Ensuring that the independent evaluation is actually implemented and that the recommendations that derive from it are implemented by the EITI <i>In October 2020 and on the initiative of EITI supporting countries, including France, the Board approved the principle of a two-fold independent evaluation of the ITC, to evaluate both its impact in countries and the work of its international secretariat</i></p>	<p>Independent evaluation completed</p>	<p>1 independent evaluation completed</p>	<p>Evaluation to come</p>	<p>MEAE/DGM/DDD/ GOUV</p>	<p>End 2025</p>

<p>4.2.3 Supporting the implementation of the EITI standard in developing producing countries and consolidating capacity in civil society</p>	<p>Number of projects and contributions to funds for transparency in the industry</p>	<p>2 bilateral or regional support projects for governments and/or civil society</p>	<p>1 bilateral project 1 contribution: on 23 July 2020, France signed an agreement with the World Bank for a €5 m contribution to the Extractives Global Programmatic Support trust fund, priority for which is given to income transparency aspects and the implementation of the EITI standard</p>	<p>AFD, MEAE/DGM/DDD/GOUV and MEF/Directorate General of the Treasury</p>	<p>End 2025</p>
<p>4.3.1 Assisting partner countries in the implementation of appropriate legal and institutional frameworks with regard to PPPs</p>	<p>Number of countries assisted in the implementation, amendment or revision of their PPP framework</p>	<p>2 countries supported</p>	<p>2020: 5 partners assisted over the 2014-2020 period</p>	<p>Expertise France, AFD and MEF/Directorate General of the Treasury</p>	<p>End 2030</p>
<p>4.3.2 Assisting public project owners in the development of PPP projects</p>	<p>Number of project owners assisted in project planning and procurement</p>	<p>6 project owners supported</p>	<p>2020: 2 project owners assisted over the 2018-2020 period</p>	<p>Expertise France and AFD, with support from the AFA</p>	<p>End 2030</p>
<p>4.3.3 Building authorities' capacity with regard to monitoring PPPs (including SAIs and regulation authorities)</p>	<p>Number of authorities assisted</p>	<p>3 authorities assisted</p>	<p>1 SAI benefited from such support in 2019 1 regulation authority assisted over the 2019-2020 period</p>	<p>Cour des Comptes, AFA, Expertise France and AFD</p>	<p>End 2024</p>
<p>4.4.1 Public procurement: continuing France's involvement in the MAPS initiative</p>	<p>Participation from France in the initiative's steering committees Number of French ISEs in the initiative's secretariat Number of countries having benefited from a MAPS evaluation with the support of a French partner</p>	<p>Participation from France in 100% of the MAPS steering committees 1 ISE 3 countries benefited from a MAPS evaluation</p>	<p>Participation from France in 100% of the MAPS steering committees None None</p>	<p>MEAE MEAE Expertise France and AFD</p>	<p>End 2023 End 2023 End 2030</p>
<p>4.4.2 Public procurement: promoting legal frameworks and instruments to reinforce integrity and transparency in public procurement</p>	<p>Number of countries supported in developing their public procurement framework</p>	<p>At least one country supported in developing its public procurement framework</p>	<p>2020: None</p>	<p>AFD, Expertise France and AFA</p>	<p>End 2030</p>

4.4.3 Public procurement: Reinforcing audit bodies	Number of audit bodies assisted (Department for Public Procurement, Regulation Agency - ARMP - and others)	At least 3 bodies assisted	2020: 2 bodies assisted over the 2016-2020 period	AFD and Expertise France	End 2030
4.4.4 Public procurement: making a stronger appeal to French companies on the issue of corruption in public procurement: awareness-raising projects mentioned in action 7.3.1 will include a specific public procurement component	Public procurement component in awareness-raising exercises for embassies	100% of awareness-raising exercises include a public procurement component	Raising awareness of corruption in public procurement is not systematic	Trade services, with support from the AFA	End 2030
4.4.5 Public procurement: encouraging digital purchasing or e-procurement	Number of countries assisted with regard to public e-procurement Number of countries having benefited from a presentation of the PLACE tool	At least two countries have benefited from support	2020: 1	AFD, Expertise France, with support from the AFA	End 2030
Specific objective 5: Encouraging law enforcement cooperation with a view to raising the competency level of the actors dedicated to combating corruption					
5.1 Including training on ethics in law enforcement cooperation projects funded by France, as far as is possible, and encouraging the implementation of ethical codes, guidance or charters	Number of training programmes carried out per year Number of civil servants trained	1 programme per year 7 civil servants trained	No monitoring of ethics training in cooperation projects	MINJUST, Expertise France, ENIM, MININT and Civipol	End 2030
5.2 Supporting police training schools and partner States in developing courses on integrity and the fight against corruption	Number of cooperation projects carried out	5 cooperation projects	The number of active courses is not monitored	MININT, Civipol and Expertise France	2030 2030
5.3 Supporting the bodies that provide internal and external monitoring of national police forces in order to reinforce disciplinary measures and ensure that sanctions are applied	Number of cooperation projects involving the expertise of the National Gendarmerie Inspectorate (GGN) and the National Police Inspectorate (GPN)	A project is carried out in each country covered by the previous action	2019: 11 projects 2020: 1 project	MININT, Civipol and Expertise France	2030
5.4 Supporting the implementation of training programmes for police forces with judicial power	Number of training programmes set up	3 programmes set up	No monitoring of training programmes set up with French assistance	Internal security services for embassies, working with the ENIM in the case of training for judiciary officials	2026

<p>5.5 Offering our Latin American partners training programmes on seizing criminal assets, the research, analysis and use of information with regard to corruption, including special investigative techniques (such as wiretapping and infiltration) and on intelligence (financial asset and illicit enrichment investigation)</p>	<p>Number of training programmes carried out</p>	<p>3 programmes carried out</p>	<p>2020: no such programmes</p>	<p>MINJUST, Latin American embassies' internal security services, working with the French National Financial Prosecutor's Office, the Agency for the Recovery and Management of Seized and Confiscated Assets (AGRASC), Tracfin, the Central Office for the Fight against Corruption and Financial and Tax Crime (OCLCJFF) and the central office dedicated to the policing of serious financial crimes (OCRGDF) of the MININT and the ENM</p>	<p>End 2024</p>
<p>5.6 Regularly organizing continuing training sessions for judges, anti-corruption authorities' staff and police officers, online or in person, on the detection, prevention and policing of corruption, and communicating them to embassies in target countries</p>	<p>Number of sessions organized and number of foreign participants</p>	<p>3 training sessions organized 15 foreign participants</p>	<p>First session organized from 16 to 20 November (ENM/AFA partnership) The AFA and the National Center for Local Government (CNFPT) have developed an online course on the prevention of corruption in the management of local public affairs Since 2018, this course has been followed by more than 24,000 people, including many foreign participants and has been circulated via the network of liaison judges Specialist training No investigators trained</p>	<p>MINJUST, ENM and ENA</p>	<p>End 2030</p>

Specific objective 6: Reinforcing collaboration with international organizations

6.1 Reinforcing institutional relations and cooperation among donor investigative teams, which work towards promoting the highest standards of integrity	Cooperation agreements among donor investigative teams signed	2 additional agreements signed	None	AFD AFA	End 2021
6.2.1 Initiating discussions to reinforce cooperation between France and the Organization of American States (OAS) The fight against corruption is a vital component in the exercise of democratic power, enshrined in the Inter-American Democratic Charter. It is therefore a key issue for all OAS member States. The Organization combats corruption via a range of activities, including the Follow-Up Mechanism for the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (MESICIC) and the Hemispheric Network for Legal Cooperation on Criminal Matters (created as part of the Meetings of Ministers of Justice of the Americas - REMJA). France will thus be able to promote cooperation between French actors and relevant OAS departments.	Number of discussions with the OAS	1 discussion with the OAS	No discussions	MEAE	End 2022
6.2.2 Reinforcing collaboration with the Council of Europe (Group of States against Corruption - GRECO) on this issue	Number of exchanges with the GRECO with a view to evaluating collaboration possibilities	1 exchange with the GRECO	First exchange on this issue as part of the drafting of the strategy	MEAE	End 2030

Specific objective 7: Reinforcing collaboration with non-state actors

7.1.1 Partnerships with CSOs: identifying relevant actors in the fight against corruption as part of the "Personalities of the Future" programme	Number of actors identified	3 actors identified	Anti-corruption actors are sometimes identified but this is not a priority	SCAC	End 2030
7.1.2 Partnership with CSOs: encouraging CSOs to engage in programmes and projects	Number of anti-corruption programmes involving CSOs that are active in combating corruption	CSOs involved in at least 3 programmes	2020: 2 (including PAGOF)	AFD, Expertise France and CFI	End 2030
7.2 Funding projects that enable civil society members to analyse documents published by local authorities, especially by using media and information technology ("civic tech")	Number of projects funded	2 projects funded	Participation in the International Budget Partnership since 2016	AFD, CFI and MEAE	End 2024

7.3 Organizing an annual awareness-raising exercise on anti-corruption issues, especially with regard to the Sapin 2 Act, for the benefit of French companies, via their representative bodies (CCI, CCEF, CCIP, MEDEF international, CPME and CIAN) and French government agencies in each of France's priority countries; supporting them in their effort to appropriate anti-corruption mechanisms.	Number of awareness-raising exercises per year and per country	1 awareness-raising exercise per year in France's priority countries for development assistance	Raising the awareness of French companies, especially SMEs, not systematic	Trade services, working with the AFA	End 2030
Specific objective 8: Drawing on local institutions and in particular, on Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs)					
8.1 Supporting projects aiming to reinforce SAIs, especially concerning investigative audit	Number of SAI reinforcing projects France has taken part in	5 projects	Funding for the Accelerated Peer-Support Partnership Programme in 2019 and 2020	MEAE, AFD, Court of Audit and Expertise France	End 2030
8.2 Promoting the work of SAIs, with institutional and technical support, in their audit of international cooperation programme funding, by drawing on examples of best practices in international organizations and other donor countries, as well as in SAIs in beneficiary countries	A best practices document is available	1 document drafted, approved and shared with relevant French actors	No documents on this issue available to French actors	Cour des Comptes; work carried out jointly with the AFD group	End 2024
8.3 Supporting collaboration among SAIs, anti-corruption and judicial authorities	Number of projects undertaken with a view to greater dialogue among institutions	3 projects	No dedicated projects	MEAE, Court of Audit and AFA	End 2030

Acronyms and abbreviations

AFA	French Anti-Corruption Agency
AFD	Agence Française de Développement
AfDB	African Development Bank
AGRASC	Agency for the Recovery and Management of Seized and Confiscated Assets
ARMP	Public Procurement Regulation Agency
CCEF	French Foreign Trade Advisors
CCI	Chamber of Commerce and Industry
CCIP	Paris International Chamber of Commerce
CFI	Canal France International
CIAN	French Council of Investors in Africa
CICID	Interministerial Committee for International Cooperation and Development
CNFPT	National Center for Local Government
COSEC	Co-Secretariat
COTEC	Technical Committee
CPME	Confederation of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DAC	OECD Development Assistance Committee
DDD	Sustainable Development Directorate (MEAE)
DG Trésor	Directorate-General of the Treasury (MEFR)
DGM	Directorate-General for Global Affairs (MEAE)
EGPS	Extractives Global Programmatic Support

EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
ENA	École Nationale d'Administration
ENM	French National School for the Judiciary
EU	European Union
G20	Group of Twenty (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Germany, France, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States), and the European Union
G7	Group of Seven (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom, United States), and the European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GRECO	Group of States against Corruption
HATVP	High Authority for Transparency in Public Life
IADB	Inter-American Development Bank
IGGN	National Gendarmerie Inspectorate
IGPN	National Police Inspectorate
INTOSAI	International Organization of Supreme Audit Institution
IO	International Organization
ISE	Intermediate-Sized Enterprises
MAPS	Methodology for Assessing Procurement Systems
MEAE	Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs
MEDEF	French Business Confederation
MEFR	Ministry of the Economy, Finance and the Recovery

MESICIC	Follow-Up Mechanism for the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption
MININT	Ministry of the Interior
MINJUST	Ministry of Justice
OBS	Open Budget Survey
OCLCIFI	Central Office for the Fight against Corruption and Financial and Tax Crime
OCRGDF	Central Office for the Repression of Large-Scale Financial Crime
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OAS	Organization of American States
PAGOF	Open Government Support Program in Francophone Developing Countries
OGP	Open Government Partnership
REMJA	Meetings of Ministers of Justice of the Americas
SAI	Supreme Audit Institution
SCAC	Cooperation and Cultural Action Service (in French embassies)
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SGAE	General Secretariat for European Affairs
SME	Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise
SO	Specific Objective
UN	United Nations
UNCITRAL	United Nations Commission on International Trade Law

Strategy report

France's anti-corruption strategy in its cooperation action (2021 -2030)

The World Bank and the World Economic Forum estimate that bribery and misappropriated funds amount to \$3.6 trillion every year, representing 5% of global GDP. Corruption affects the State's capacity to provide high-quality services, by placing obstacles in the way of the equitable and effective distribution of goods and services. It also contributes to greater inequality and erodes citizens' trust in government institutions and representatives. Corruption undermines the rule of law and represents an obstacle to the fulfillment of human rights. It is a contributing factor to crisis and vulnerability and has a negative impact on security and stability, nationally, regionally and internationally.

This is the background for this French strategy, the aim of which is to ensure the overall coherence of all the actions undertaken abroad by French cooperation actors in the fight against corruption.

Drawing on consultation with many French and international stakeholders, the strategy has three thrusts of action:

1. Reinforcing the French approach to combating corruption;
2. Promoting the fight against corruption and reinforcing governance in international cooperation;
3. Supporting the work of international organizations, non-state actors and local institutions.

The strategy includes an "accountability framework", so that the implementation of the strategy can be monitored in accordance with international best practices. Monitoring activities and indicators have been identified for each of the strategy's objectives. They will serve to make a tangible evaluation of the progress achieved.

The implementation of the strategy will be evaluated five years after its publication and again in 2030.

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