

MAURITIUS OCEANOGRAPHY INSTITUTE

Anti-Corruption Policy

Vision

To become the centre of excellence in oceanography in the Indian Ocean region.

Mission

To undertake oceanographic and coastal research and development for the sustainable management of resources in support of the ocean economy of the Republic of Mauritius

1.0 Introduction

The Mauritius Oceanography Institute (MOI) recognizes 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 in the organization.

The anti-corruption policy sets out the full commitment of the MOI for the deterrence and detection of corruption and for adherence to a culture of integrity.

2.0 Statement of Intent

The MOI will not tolerate corruption in the administration of its responsibilities, whether from inside or outside. It expects the highest standards of conduct from staff, Board members and those who have dealings with the organization 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 MOI is committed to promoting and adhering to the highest standards of probity, transparency and accountability in the operations and management of the organisation. Through this policy the organisation engages itself to fully and unequivocally adopt a zero-tolerance stance towards corruption and other mal practice and shall ensure compliance with the anti-corruption legislation.

4.0 Anti-corruption Commitment

The MOI 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 MOI will ensure that:

- The Policy is effectively communicated to all stakeholders
- Employees of the MOI are aware of 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.
- All our stakeholders are aware of the Institute's anti-corruption policy.

The main objective of this anti-corruption policy is to strengthen and sustain an integrity culture within the Institute. This will be achieved through:

- The setting-up of effective processes characterized 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 follow-ups.
- Learning from experiences and continually improving organizational performance and the corporate image.

5.0 Scope and Applicability

This policy covers measures and practices of the MOI on preventing and combating corrupt, fraudulent, collusive or coercive practices on 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 Institute.

6.0 Definitions

For the purpose of this policy, corruption is defined as per section 2 of the Prevention of Corruption Act 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 no 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 disfavor to any person.

The Sections 14 to 17 of the Prevention of Corruption Act 2002, as amended, deal with various corruption offences. 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 interest, amongst others.

7.0 Responsibilities for implementing the policy

The responsibility to develop and coordinate the implementation of the policy shall rest upon Management through the Anti-Corruption Committee (ACC) established for the purpose. The ACC shall set priorities, provide advice when ethical issues arise and effectively communicate the policy to all levels of management and staff.

The Anti-Corruption Committee – The committee shall comprise of members from both operational and support departments of the institutions.

The person identified by the organisation 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 related budget and execute it once approved by top management. The MOI shall designate an officer to act as Secretary to the Committee.

The committee shall meet on regular basis, preferably every month 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 directors and managers 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 organisation shall ensure that each employee is provided with a copy of this policy or otherwise has online access.

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.

Role of the Ex-Officio member – The Ex-Officio member shall act as a facilitator in the implementation of the Public Sector Anti-Corruption Framework, advise on how to make the ACC functional and assist the Corruption Risk Management Team in the conduct of risk assessment.

8.0 Risk Assessment

The MOI 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. It is endeavour to proactively address risks of corruption, the MOI 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 risks areas. With respect to risk identified 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 rest with the ACC.

As far as possible, work should be done by all stakeholders to minimise corruption risks at the MOI.

The committee should keep records of the identified risks, analysed them, classified under low/high risks and develop effective strategies to eliminate the risks.

9.0 Handling and reporting corruption

Reporting suspected cases of corruption – Notwithstanding Section 4(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 organisation shall put in place measures that shall facilitate the reporting of suspected cases.

S 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 to the ICAC for investigation.

The MOI may set up a committee to assist the chief executive in determining whether there is reasonable doubt for suspicion of corruption prior to referral of the case to the ICAC for investigation.

Confidentiality-Information pertaining to complaints shall not be disclosed to any unauthorized party.

10.0 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 had made false allegations. On the other hand, the MOI will protect the whistleblowers whoever give right and correct information.

11.0 Disciplinary measures

The MOI is committed to ensuring that this policy is duly implemented in the organisation.

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

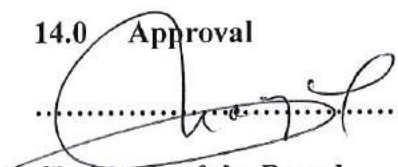
12.0 Training and Communications

The MOI recognizes that the success and credibility of this policy depends on effective training, communications and the awareness of directors and employees throughout the organisation. Management should ensure that the anti-corruption policy is effectively disseminated to all staff and that its contents are understood.


13.0 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 MOI. The Chairperson of the ACC should recommend the review to the Board or Chief Executive as applicable.

14.0 Approval


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Chairman of the Board


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Director of MOI

..... 30/01/2018

Date

..... 30/1/2018

Date