



NATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION STRATEGY

2019-2022



Egyptian National Anti-Corruption Strategy

2019-2022



The Sub-Coordinating Committee For The Prevention And Combating Of Corruption

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IN THE NAME OF GOD, THE GRACIOUS, THE MERCIFUL.

And of mankind there is he whose conversation on the life of this world pleaseth thee (muhammad), and he calleth allah to witness as to that which is in his heart; yet he is the most rigid of opponents (204) and when he turneth away (from thee) his effort in the land is to make mischief therein and to destroy the crops and the cattle; and allah loveth not mischief (205)

Al baqara

INTRODUCTION

Four years have passed, since Egypt launched its first national anti-corruption Day strategy and in order to implement its 10 goals, has spared no effort. The efforts of all the units of the state administrative body have been mutually reinforcing with the law enforcement agencies¹ in order to operationalize the operational procedures of that strategy. National coordinating/Subsidiary Committee for the Prevention and control of corruption has assumed the task of monitoring the implementation of the Strategy. Its technical Secretariat has also been tasked with monitoring and following up on successful best practices as well as identifying the challenges faced in implementing the strategy in its first version.

The first strategy established the principles of accounting and accountability without any courtesy or distinction; and expressed in its objectives and operational procedures a strong message that the fight against corruption and prevention, is a joint responsibility of all authorities of the State and society, and proclaimed the right of citizens to know the results and efforts made in Implementation and follow-up of the strategy. The United Nations has praised the Egyptian effort in this regard as it has incorporated the first national strategy as one of Egypt's successful practices in preventing and combating corruption.

Despite the success achieved by the implementation of the first strategy, Egypt is not yet immune to corruption, and the harmful impact of corruption cannot be halted overnight. Even the most advanced states have not been able to completely eliminate this scourge, and we are therefore committed to

continuing efforts to achieve better levels of corruption prevention and higher standards of integrity and transparency.

Coordination among the members of the National Coordinating/subsidiary Committee for the Prevention and control of corruption, and the use of experts in the field of social sciences and Management science, resulted in the development of the basic elements of the second version of the National anti-corruption strategy, which is the general strategic plan of the Egyptian State in this area for the period 2019 to 2022. It was prepared after studying the challenges of 2014-2018 Strategy to avoid them, and after studying many international experiences in ways of combating corruption and determining the most appropriate ways to apply to the Egyptian case.

The Technical Secretariat of the Sub-Coordinating Committee for the Prevention and combating of corruption

¹- the regulatory, security and judicial authorities, units and bodies



RESULTS OF THE FOLLOW-UP TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION STRATEGY (2014-2018)

First: Highlights Of The Actions Taken To Issue And Implement The Strategy:

1. On 9/12/2011, the National anti-corruption strategy was launched under the patronage of the President, and sent to all the implementing agencies, including the units of the State administrative body (Ministries/governorates/universities) which amounted to about 84 entities. Coordinators were appointed in those bodies and assigned to form Working groups to develop a sub-plan that is in line with the main objectives of the strategy and its time-frame, and follow-up with the National Coordinating Subcommittee for the Prevention and control of corruption.
2. Several meetings and workshops were held with the focal points to discuss implementation mechanisms to move from the theoretical stage to the practical implementation phase through the plans developed by the authorities. The observations were limited to those plans and the coordinators were directed to amend them to reach a comprehensive and implementable plan.
3. On 31/7/2016, the Prime Minister issued decisions establishing a number of (4) Working groups headed by ministries (Justice/planning, follow-up & administrative reform/culture/social solidarity) to activate the tasks and duties of each ministry, and to implement the objectives and policies of the national anti-corruption strategy and follow up on who's responsible for implementation.
4. Several follow-up results from the

implementation of the strategy were carried out by all units of the State administration, which resulted in the monitoring of many successful practices. Moreover, some of the challenges have been dealt with by immediate solutions and others have been considered in the preparation of the 2019-2022 strategy.

Second: The most important general positive practices resulting from the promulgation and implementation of the strategy:

1. Launch and implementation of the first national strategy of Egypt 2014/2018, which has been incorporated by the United Nations Secretariat, as one of the successful practices of the Arab Republic of Egypt in the field of preventing and combating corruption.
2. Synergy of the efforts of all units of the administrative body of the State: The fight against and prevention of corruption is no longer a matter for law enforcement, as the strategy has been concerned with the role of the administrative body of the State, civil society and the private sector. According to the implementation of the National anti-corruption strategy 2014/2018, the operationalization of a coordinating work system between the technical Secretariat of the National Coordinating Committee for the Prevention and control of corruption, and the number of (84) coordinators of the units of the administrative body of the State (Ministries/governorates/universities). To achieve the collective work of the parties to these, the system

implements the main objectives and operational activities of the National anti-corruption strategy 2014/2018.

3. The obligation of all law enforcement agencies to activate coordination among them in accordance with the Constitution of the Arab Republic of Egypt: As article 218 of the Constitution of Egypt came into force, law enforcement agencies have committed themselves to coordinate in the fight against corruption and to develop and follow up the implementation of the National anti-corruption strategy. As well as their efforts in fulfilling Egypt's international obligations, the national expert body has been established, with membership of all law enforcement agencies, coordination and consensus-building to prepare and produce a unified formulation and a consensual view of all reports issued on behalf of Egypt for all International and regional Forums.

Third: The most significant positive practices that took place to implement the objectives of the strategy:

First Objective: to improve the performance of the government body and the improvement of public services:

1. Completion of the automation and launching of 239 traffic units -Online-for the services of inquiring about irregularities and the payment of penalties-country wide, As well as, the delivery of the certificate of clearance to the home of the service requestor or his unit starting in Cairo and Giza and being circulated throughout the rest of the governorates and the automation of the work system with 171 traffic units to provide licensing Services (command and management).
2. Signing and activating the tender for the unified purchase of medicines and medical supplies in Sharm el-Sheikh across

all government hospitals in cooperation between officials of the Ministry of Health, and Al Gomhoreya Company, and specialists in the armed forces. Cooperation has also been established with the Higher Council of Universities to integrate the (109) University Hospitals with the unified purchasing system to rationalize public spending.

3. To develop a system for linking and integrating national databases in support of the state's orientation towards the digital transformation system in cooperation between the Ministry of Communications/ Ministry of Military production/ Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics/Administrative Control Authority/and specialized experts from the private sector.
4. Signing a cooperation protocol between the general tax authority and the Social Insurance fund to exchange information and data to reduce the phenomenon of tax and insurance evasion
5. Applying the policy of functional rotation of the most vulnerable jobs to corruption in some units of the administrative body of the State and the establishment of single-window outlets in the general authority for investment and industrial zones, to reduce the time of service delivery, separating the service provider from its recipients and increasing the attraction of direct investments, as well as, Establishment of technological centers in many governorates.
6. Implementation of a centralized automation system for (marriage and divorce documents/birth certificates/family courts) in cooperation between the Ministry of Planning, and follow-up and administrative reform and the Ministries of the Interior and Communications and the Department of Public Prosecutions, where 77 offices have been equipped

to serve 150 magistrates' offices at the Republic level.

7. To build an integrated system for the exchange of data and information between the Anti-Money Laundering Unit and the financing of terrorism and banking and non-banking financial institutions through computer application.
8. Establish effective controls to discourage surgical queues of critical cases across the country with the establishment of governing controls to double the state's resources from the activities and services of Egyptian ports and customs outlets.
9. The National Technical Committee for anti-Bribery management systems was established by specialized experts from the private sector, the Egyptian Organization for Standardization and quality, representatives of several units of the state administrative body, and the National Coordinating/Subsidiary Committee for the Prevention and control of corruption; to express an opinion on the standard specification International anti-bribery management systems 37001. The Egyptian standard for anti-bribery management systems has been developed in accordance with Egyptian laws and regulations in preparation for its launch and urges government organizations and the private sector to implement and abide by them.

Formation of a working group of the Information and Decision Support Centre, the Administrative Control Authority, and specialized experts from the private sector to develop a plan to build an integrated map; to follow international and regional indicators in order to support the decision maker, and identify the distinctions and shortcomings and ways to address them in cooperation with all units of the system of the State administration. Second Objective: to establish the principles of transparency

and integrity in all components of the administrative system:

1. Activating and developing the code of Professional conduct for employees of the administrative body of the state. The Ministry of Planning, follow-up and administrative reform prints and distributes copies and posters of the code to all ministries and governorates, making them available on its website and training many of its staff.
2. Conducted several training courses for workers in the units of the administrative body of the State (Ministries/governorates/universities) and preparation of trainers at the National anti-Corruption Academy with a number of (125) Training courses benefiting some (4214) trainees. This is with the aim to disseminate the values of transparency and integrity, to raise awareness of the dangers of corruption and to publicize the role and competencies of the regulatory agencies, and to bring experts from abroad to showcase international best practices in the field of preventing and combating corruption.
3. The establishment of electronic portals in some ministries/governorates/universities and the availability of services, such as the Ministry of Finance and the governorates of Qalyubia and Giza, and the universities of Banha and Mansoura.
4. Preparation of blogs for functional codes of conduct for prosecutors/administrative prosecutors/diplomats and envoys at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Central Bank staff/guide to the implementation of the Private sector integrity Pact/university student Ethics Code. It was launched and activated in February 2018 through student competitions and activities carried out by the students and the Administrative Control Authority implemented them in Assiut universities, Alexandria, awarding prizes to students

and follow-up implementation of the other universities.

5. The Ministry of Finance is activating the use of the Government Procurement portal on the Ministry's website and preparing a media campaign to promote it. It also provides tax disclosure services for sales tax via the Internet and paying them through the branches of the Egyptian banks, and making available all information about their affiliates. The site includes as well the citizen budget and the introductory statement of the draft general budget of the State, and the most important social and correctional programs.
6. On 12/7/2017, Presidential Decree No. 314 established a unified complaints system country wide. On 17/8/2017, the decision of the Prime Minister No. 1855 included the formation of the Coordinating Committee of the Unified Government complaints system headed by the head of the information and Decision Support Centre, and the members of the Administrative Control Authority. Follow-up indicates that a number of (1844) Ministry/department/Body/body and their affiliates in the system have received complaints through the system portal, mobile application, hotline 6528 and paper complaints
7. On 13/2/2017, the President issued a decree Law No. 89 of 2017 establishing the National Payment Council, which is responsible for reducing the use of banknotes outside the banking sector, developing national propulsion systems and promoting financial inclusion.

Third Objective: Enact and update legislations in support of anti-corruption:

1. Issuing and making amendments to several legislations to improve the legislative structure and compliance with international instruments, including the

Constitution of the Arab Republic of Egypt 2014. Law on prohibition of opposing the interests of officials in the state, Law on the organization of lists of terrorist entities No. (8) For the year 2015, to reduce the funds used in this area whose source is corruption offences. Law on the establishment and organization of the National Committee for the recovery of funds, and assets abroad No. 28 of 2015, Anti-Terrorism Act No. 94 of 2015, Civil Service Act (81) for the year 2016 and its amendments and regulations, the Law on the organization of the work of associations and other institutions working in the field of civil work No. (70) for the year 2017, the Sports Law No. (71) of 2017, the Investment Law No. (72) for the year 2017 to simplify procedures and eliminate bureaucracy through the unified window for investors. Amendments to some of the legislation, including the Egyptian Penal Code, include the criminalization of bribery of a foreign public official or an official of a public international organization. The anti-money Laundering and Terrorism Financing Act No. 36 of 2014 guarantees the expansion of the crime of origin (i.e. a felony or misdemeanor) and the increase of the bodies obliged to notify the offence of money laundering. Law on illegal gain by adding articles of conciliation with the accused, managing the funds in custody and travel ban, the Code of Criminal Procedure by adding articles of conciliation with the accused in the crimes of aggression against public funds and amending the period of expiry of criminal proceedings so that it begins after the separation of the public servant. In addition, to enable the accused's defence to appeal against judgements in absentia and to be present on his behalf, promulgation of the Law on contracts concluded by public authorities No. 182 of 2018. To amend the Tenders and Auctions act to conform to international standards in that field and

to eliminate the ambiguity in the exceptional methods of practices and tenders in all cases.

2. Amending the law of the Administrative Control Authority and granting it technical, financial, administrative and legal personality to prevent and combat corruption and to take preventive measures to ensure the proper functioning of the public service and the preservation of public finances and other state-owned funds. Development and follow-up of the implementation of the National anti-corruption strategy in coordination with other relevant bodies and agencies, and the establishment of the National anti-Corruption Academy to conduct training courses, workshops and the dispatch of study and training missions.
3. Promulgation of the Civil Service Act and its implementing Regulation No. 81 of 2016, which contains articles relating to integrity, fairness, merit, transparency and the fight against corruption. It affirms the application of the Code of Professional conduct for employees of the administrative body of the state.
4. The Ministry of Justice prepares draft laws, including the Witness and whistleblowers Protection law, the law on the availability and freedom of information.
5. On 3/5/2017, Presidential Decree No. 209 was promulgated to reorganize and establish the supreme Committee for Legislative Reform, which is responsible for formulating the legislative policies of the Government and preparing the legislative plan in coordination with the relevant ministries.
6. Several meetings have been convened by the Ministry of Finance to prepare a uniform law on the technical status of special funds, accounts and units of a special nature

7. A law was passed establishing the National Commission for the recovery of funds, and assets abroad, under the chairmanship of the Attorney General and the membership of all law enforcement agencies to represent the State before the relevant authorities, foreign courts and international arbitral tribunals. To take the necessary legal and administrative measures and provide Requests in the name of the Egyptian state to the competent authorities for the purpose of detecting, tracing and freezing assets and following up on them. Exchanging information with the concerned authorities of the States and the central authority in Egypt, which is the Office of the Attorney General and was notified to the secretariat of the technical secretariats of the United Nations.

Fourth Objective: To develop judicial procedures for the achievement of prompt justice:

1. The Ministry of Justice has increased the number of courts of first instance countrywide
2. The development and electronic archiving of a database of all cases and documents by some judicial authorities and law enforcement authorities.

Fifth Objective: Support to anti-corruption stakeholders:

1. The Constitution of the Arab Republic of Egypt contains a full section of independent bodies and regulatory bodies with articles 215 to 221, which include: the legal personality, technical, financial and administrative independence of those bodies and their views on the draft laws and regulations concerning their field of work, and the necessary protection to its members. Thus, ensuring their impartiality and independence. In addition, the Constitution's provision for the independence of judicial authorities and the

prosecution of the Public Prosecutor's office.

2. To amend the Administrative Control Authority's law and grant it technical, financial, administrative and legal personality, to prevent and combat corruption. To take preventive measures to ensure the proper functioning of the public service, the preservation of public finances and other state-owned funds. The development and follow-up of the implementation of the National anti-corruption strategy in coordination with other relevant bodies and agencies. The establishment of the National anti-Corruption Academy to conduct training courses, symposia and the dispatch of study and training missions.

Sixth Objective: Improve the standard of living of citizens and achieve social justice

1. In implementation of the directives of the President of the Republic, the Government has issued numerous reform decisions in support of the social justice system, including doubling the per capita ration, increasing the pension provided by the Takaful and Dignity program, granting exceptional allowances for those who are addressed and are not addressed by the provisions of the Civil Service Act.
2. The Ministry of Social Solidarity, in coordination with the Central Agency for public mobilization and Statistics and the Ministry of Planning, follow-up and administrative reform, using poverty maps to support poorer places.
3. Establishment of a database of beneficiaries of support, with the participation of the Ministries of Health, supply and Social Solidarity, to benefit from health-care programs for those who are unable and receive subsidized goods cards.

4. Open new markets for goods in coordination between the Ministries of Defense and the Interior with the Ministry of Supply and the private sector and make them available to citizens at reduced prices. In addition to issuing the commodity exchange to determine the prices of different commodities.
5. The Ministry of Finance is preparing a package of legislative amendments to the Income Tax Act No. 91 of 2005, as well as holding numerous meetings with representatives of chambers of commerce and Industry and major importing and exporting companies to reduce the manipulation of their invoices.

Seventh Objective: Raise public awareness of the seriousness of corruption and the importance of combating it and building citizens' trust in State institutions:

1. Preparation of information campaigns to raise awareness of the dangers of corruption in 2016 under the slogan "Egypt is stronger than corruption". During 2017, the second media campaign was launched and aired on all satellite and terrestrial channels, radio stations, internet sites and social media. It was prepared on the basis of a survey that showed that direct preaching does not stir or affect the attitudes and behavior of the citizen. Hence, the pivotal idea which is (the mirrors). This is the beginning you are a mirror yourself to move the conscience of the society and to create shared responsibility and encourage the citizen to expose corruption by inserting the numbers of the hotline of the regulatory agencies.
2. Successful practices in the field of education were as follows:
 - a.) Inclusion of concepts related to transparency, integrity and rejection of corruption in the curricula indirectly of the various educational stages

(kindergarten/primary/preparatory/secondary) such as religious education/philosophical materials and civic education/ Psychology and psychological education/Arabic language

- b.) Holding workshops for curriculum development officials and the Coordinator of the Anti-Corruption Commission to explain the importance of educating students about the seriousness of corruption and the positive impact of incorporating concepts related to integrity and transparency in the curricula of students and sensitizing the staff of the Ministry of Education, Technical education and society.
- c.) Preparation of the national standards document for kindergartens, on the basis of which the curriculum is based on several criteria and indicators to support the values of citizenship. Most notably, teaching the child the principles of democracy/ethics such as (Honesty/trust/preservation of public and private property) and preparation of Brochures and competitions for students and teachers to raise awareness and values.
- d.) The inclusion of some slogans on the back of the textbooks, where several workshops were held and a series of logos were placed on the covers of textbooks to deepen the sense of citizenship and affiliation, using the experiences of different countries and in proportion to the content of the material and the age of the students.
- e.) Preparation of training programs for teachers, administrators and leadership in the Ministry of Education, directorates and educational departments in the areas of dissemination of integrity and transparency, awareness of the dangers of corruption, ways to

prevent it and the National anti-corruption strategy.

- f.) Establishment of committees for the promotion of values, where the Directorate of Education in the Governorate of Cairo has formed a committee named "Supreme Committee for upholding and entrenching values". It specializes in publishing the code of Professional conduct/activating the regulation of discipline in schools/rejecting corruption.
 - g.) Setting up committees to study some important issues including the Committee to rationalize spending, reduce the wastage of public money, improve the quality of textbooks and make use of printing presses.
 - h.) Standardization of Labour policies with the subcommittees of the educational directorates in the various governorates. To be addressed by the Ministry's Higher Committee on anti-Corruption to the provincial subcommittees to give effect to the policies in accordance with the priorities of the National anti-corruption strategy 2014/2018.
 - i.) The establishment of regulations for the examination work and the development of controls and rules for the formation of committees participating in the general secondary examinations and technical diplomas to ensure transparency and the application of the functional rotation of their employees.
3. The successful practices of the Ministry of Higher education were as follows:
- a.) The Supreme Council of universities issued a decision to teach the "human rights and anti-corruption" approach from Semester II for the academic

year 2017/2018 to all government colleges and universities within the courses that must be passed successfully before obtaining a university degree to familiarize the student with the principles of human rights, transparency, integrity and anti-corruption.

- b.) To dedicate lectures at all universities to educate students on the dangers of corruption and the national strategy to fight corruption. To publicize the regulatory bodies and their competence with the participation of anti-corruption officials in the regulatory agencies to spread the values of integrity, transparency and awareness among university students to reduce the phenomenon of corruption.
- c.) Universities have held many conferences, seminars and workshops with the participation of students and faculty members and oversight bodies and the development of slogans to reduce the phenomenon of corruption (together against corruption/together we can). This is in addition to organizing cultural competitions and sports and the production of short films on the manifestations of corruption to educate students and give prizes to those who are distinguished and a cup for the best anti-corruption college.
- d.) Inclusion of the principles of transparency and integrity within the education and training curriculum of the Police academy to strengthen the capacity of officers and college students in the field of anti-corruption based on two axes:

Educational hub: Includes teaching the security leadership material for third year students at the Police Academy and includes Ethical and professional values including the fight against corruption and teach-

ing of many anti-corruption-related materials by diplomas awarded by the Graduate School (master/PhD).

Training module: Implementation of training programs (general-specialized) for police officers in areas related to the fight against corruption, most notably the fight against bribery/embezzlement/profitteering/seizure/money laundering.

- 4. Al-Azhar, Dar al-Fatwa, Ministry of Awqaf and the Egyptian church raise religious awareness among the worshippers through speeches, caravans and lessons to raise awareness of the seriousness of corruption and focus on religious motivation.

Eighth Objective: To strengthen domestic cooperation in the fight against corruption

- 1. A number of (13) training sessions were held at the National anti-Corruption Academy for members of law enforcement agencies for about (250) trainees to activate coordination and exchange of information in the areas of combating crimes of aggression against public funds and trafficking in the public service/combating the crime of illegal gain and conflict of interest /Combating economic and informational crimes/money laundering and asset tracking.
- 2. The information and decision Support Centre, in coordination with the Administrative Control Authority, is preparing a local corruption perception index. It has concluded with recommendations that have been forwarded to the officials for implementation. Follow-up and assessment of the implementation has been carried out and a new index is being prepared for 2018, as well as, follow-up to international indicators propose recommendations for improving Egypt's classification of those indicators

3. Preparation of a study on abuse of State property across the country coordinated with several officials of the ministries whose territory has been infringed, and the Ministries of Defense and the Interior to establish a mechanism to remove the infringement. Several actions were carried out by the State Land Restitution Committee
4. The preparation by the law enforcement agencies, in cooperation with the Technical secretariat of the Permanent National Committee, on the periodic review mechanism before the United Nations Human Rights Council- of a voluntary half-term report issued by that Committee. Particularly, the section on Egypt's efforts in the fight against corruption and its prevention.
5. The Ministry of Social Solidarity has signed several protocols with the Ministry of Planning/Interior/tax/Supply authority to exchange information on the beneficiaries of the Takaful and Karama Program for conditional cash support for the poorest groups.
6. Participation of law enforcement agencies in several training courses conducted in the units of the State administrative apparatus for training in the anti-corruption and prevention systems in force, most notably the Ministries of Youth and Sports/Foreign Affairs/Local Development.

Ninth Objective: Strengthen regional and international cooperation in the fight against corruption:

1. On 15/5/2014, the Cabinet decided to approve the Administrative Control Authority as the official representative body of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the United Nations in the implementation of article 6, paragraph 36, of the UN Convention. The Chairman of the Commission established the Committee

of National experts emanating from The National Coordinating Sub-Committee for the Prevention and control of corruption, chaired by the Administrative Control Authority and the members of the Ministries of Justice and Foreign Affairs, and law enforcement (judicial/security), to carry out the review process in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption working procedure.

2. Implementation by Egypt of the mechanism for the review of the United Nations Convention against Corruption the most prominent practices in fulfilling Egypt's international obligations were as follows:

a.) Three states were reviewed by Egypt during the first review session of the United Nations, where Burundi was reviewed with the participation of Venezuela. The review of Lithuania with the participation of Russia, and the Philippine review with the participation of Bangladesh, law enforcement actors participated in the reviews.

b.) During 2015, Egypt's initial review of chapters III-criminalization and law enforcement-and IV-International cooperation-was successfully conducted by the reviewing States of Algeria and Burkina Faso. Coordinated was established with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to discourage all office work. The Qatari visit to Egypt and the United Nations has published the Compendium of the outcome of the review on its website.

c.) As at 16/6/2017, the result of the draw for the second review cycle of chapters II--Preventive measures--and V. Asset recovery--that Egypt would be reviewed by the States of Lesotho and Serbia. Egypt has reviewed the kingdom of Eswatini in partnership

with the State of Papua New Guinea. Coordination with the Technical Secretariat of the United Nations has been made on all logistical arrangements for the review to highlight Egypt's efforts to operationalize the implementation of the Convention.

- d.) Several meetings of the Committee of National experts to respond to the self-assessment checklist for the second review cycle. In August 2017 they were sent to the Technical Secretariat of the United Nations to meet Egypt's international obligations with regard to the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption. This is in order to publicize Egypt's efforts in the field of preventing and combating corruption and the existence of political will in support of law enforcement agencies in the implementation of anti-corruption policies. So, Egypt would be the first Arab and African country to receive its review list, and voted to organize the nineteenth Conference of the States parties in 2021.
- e.) The Authority signed a memorandum of understanding with the United Nations Office on Crime on the margins of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, held in September 2017 in Vienna, to identify successful best practices in preventing and combating corruption, exchanging experiences and holding Training courses.
3. The law enforcement agencies participated in the conferences of the States parties and the open-ended governmental groups emanating therefrom in order to fulfil Egypt's regional commitments to the Arab Convention against Corruption to participate in all the activities of the League of Arab States. During the second Conference of States Parties held

in December 2017, all Arab countries agreed with Egypt's view that the UN convention should be reviewed only to rationalize expenditures and efforts. That best practices in preventing and combating corruption should be exchanged through the holding of meetings at the League of Arab States between anti-corruption agencies.

4. The exchange of experiences and visits with counterpart anti-corruption agencies by law enforcement agencies and enhanced cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
5. Several training courses have been held in cooperation with relevant international bodies to take advantage of the most important international practices in the areas of preventing and combating corruption and implementing the anti-corruption strategy.
6. Training of the cadres of the prevention and anti-corruption agencies with 25 African States for 265 trainees in coordination with the Egyptian Agency for Partnership for Development for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
7. Representation of Egypt in international meetings (United Nations/European Partnership/African Mechanism/League of Arab States). It should be noted that the secretariat of the United Nations technical Secretary has included in one of its international agenda the National Anti-corruption strategy in Egypt from successful practices. As the Egyptian Government has notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations that the Administrative Control Authority is the competent authority that can assist other States parties in the development and implementation of measures to prevent

corruption.

8. Hosting of the Conference of the States Parties of the International anti-Corruption Academy, Vienna, sixth session, Sharm el-Sheikh, 2-4 October 2017. A memorandum of understanding was signed between the Commission and the International Anti-Corruption Academy in Vienna, and another memorandum of understanding with the United Nations to promote cooperation to engage in joint projects. With a view to preventing and combating corruption, providing training for human cadres and encouraging the preparation of various research to provide serious and innovative solutions to combat corruption in its various forms.
9. Participation in the seventh session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption in Vienna from 6-10 November 2017, and the statement of Egypt in furtherance of Egypt's international participation in the field of preventing and combating corruption.
10. Participation in the meetings of the Open-ended Committee of Governmental Experts of the League of Arab States, emanating from the Conference of the States Parties to the Arab Convention against Corruption, to discuss and approve a draft Arab indicative guide for the restitution and disposition of property. The participation of the Egyptian delegation in the meeting Second session of the Conference of the States Parties to the Arab Convention in Cairo from 5-6 December 2017.
11. Law enforcement agencies conclude memorandums of understanding with their peers in many states in the fight against corruption and money-laundering offences.
12. Hosting the Executive Council of African

Anti-corruption bodies (AAACA) for the preparation of their General Assembly, which was held in April 2018 in Dakar, Senegal. The Administrative Control Authority is a representative of Egypt and the North African region of the Council.

13. Participating in the activities of the Arab Organization for Administrative Development of the League of Arab States. Review of Egypt's efforts in the field of preventing and combating corruption, most recent of which during February 2018, attended the Arab Forum to integrate the principles of anti-corruption and management and to review the experience of Egypt in this regard.
14. Follow-up by law enforcement agencies on the preparation of the report of the African Peer Review Mechanism. In the light of the voluntary submission to Egypt which is carried out by the Mechanism's Committee of Eminent Persons.
15. The Administrative Control Authority, the Public Prosecution Service, anti-money-laundering and terrorism financing Unit to sign memorandums of understanding with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to identify successful best practices in preventing and combating corruption, exchanging experiences and holding training courses.
16. The anti-money-laundering and Terrorist Financing unit directs technical assistance to several Arab and African countries to enable them to join the Egmont group.
17. The Public Prosecutor's Office has concluded several agreements with its counterparts in various States to overcome obstacles to asset recovery in corruption cases.
18. The National Commission for Assets, asset and assets abroad to recover an amount of 8 billion Egyptian pounds from

the proceeds of corruption offences.

Tenth Objective: Participation of civil society organizations in the fight against corruption:

1. Promulgation of the Law on the organization of work of associations and institutions working in the field of civil work, which requires them to publish their budgets on their websites in order to achieve transparency and integrity.
2. A higher Committee for civil Action Organizations has been formed and a total of 436 rural leaders have been selected in the Republic to activate their role. Workshops have been held for some civil society organizations to raise awareness of the dangers of corruption at the level of the country's governorates and to create a positive role for citizens to curb the phenomenon.
3. The adoption of a code of conduct for workers in associations and civil institutions and their dissemination countrywide
4. The Administrative Control Authority, in coordination with the Ministry of Social Solidarity, should conduct training courses for some civil society organizations
5. Coordination with the Egyptian Association of Young Businessmen, a civil society organization and some international companies, holding workshops and finalizing the guidance manual for the Code of Ethics and professional conduct for employees of private sector companies, and is in the process of issuance.

Fourth: The main challenges that emerged during the implementation of the first phase of the strategy:

First Objective: to improve the performance of the government bodies

and the improvement of public services:

1. Despite the promulgation of the Civil Service Act and its implementing regulations, the various job schedules received by the end of the law have not been activated.
2. The modest number of public services that have been created compared to the total services provided to citizens
3. Failure to adopt an integrated system for the exchange of information between government agencies electronically and the second cooperation protocols.

Second Objective: To establish the principles of transparency and integrity in all components of the administrative system:

1. Despite the promulgation of Law No. 106 of 2013 on the prohibition against opposing the interests of officials in the State, its implementing regulations have not been promulgated in order to enable it to be activated or repealed and its content incorporated into the existing laws, such as the law on illegal profits.
2. Non-completion of establishing websites for all government agencies and linking them and adding the services that they provide to citizens, and how citizens receive the service and its duration and the corresponding planned for that service.
3. Failure of oversight bodies to publish reports on the results of their work

Third Objective: Enact and update legislation in support of anti-corruption:

1. Despite the promulgation of several legislation and amendments to some other legislation, no law has been passed to protect witnesses, whistle-blowers, victims and experts, free circulation of information, legislation regulating special funds and Accounts. The Law on international judicial cooperation in criminal matters, further amendments to the

Code of Criminal Procedure.

2. Review and refinement of ministerial decisions and regulations for the work of each ministry

Fourth Objective: Develop judicial procedures for the achievement of prompt justice:

The technological structure of the system of judicial procedures is modest owing to the limited financial resources allocated to it.

Fifth Objective: Support of entities involved in the fight against corruption:

The failure of law enforcement agencies to amend the laws of regulatory bodies and regulate their functioning and modernize their organizational structures.

Sixth Objective: Improve the standard of living of citizens and achieve social justice

Following up on the implementation of the plan's objectives and policies, the goal of improving the standard of living of citizens and achieving social justice is a goal that is implemented by government service units and included in the priorities of the State. Sociologists and Administration have reported that it is difficult to include as a target within a strategic plan to combat Corruption so it was deleted from strategic objectives 2019/2022

Seventh Objective: Raise public awareness of the seriousness of corruption and the importance of combating it and building citizens' trust in State institutions:

1. Despite the efforts made in the area of awareness-raising, it needs more effort to become a societal culture of rejection of corruption.
2. Lack of communication with media professionals and journalists to familiarize them with the efforts made in the field of preventing corruption and only deploying anti-corruption efforts.

3. Modest funding for the development of awareness-raising campaigns on the dangers of corruption.

Eighth Objective: To strengthen domestic cooperation in the fight against corruption

No recent mechanisms for coordination and exchange of information have been developed between anti-corruption stakeholders

Ninth Objective: Strengthen regional and international cooperation in the fight against corruption:

There are no challenges and all target policies have been well implemented.

Tenth Objective. Participation of civil society organizations in the fight against corruption:

1. Modest numbers of NGOs and civil society organizations involved in the fight against corruption
2. The presence of a large number of Private associations and institutions, and civil society organizations not registered in the Ministry of Social Solidarity and the General Federation of Associations and private institutions. Some of these issue reports to international institutions and organizations concerned with the production of indicators to measure the performance of Egypt and negatively affect the efforts made in that field and the classification of Egypt with those indicators.

Fifth: The reasons for not implementing some of the operational procedures for the objectives of the 2014-2018 Strategy and ways to overcome them:

1. Some procedures need to provide additional financial support for their implementation as follows: (schedule of posts and financial grades in the Civil Service Law/modest number of services that have been configured/incomplete establishment of websites for all units of the

State administrative apparatus/modest technological structure of the system of Judicial procedures /modest funding needed to carry out media campaigns. The problem will be overcome through cooperation and funding of local and international organizations supporting anti-corruption such as (Misr El Khair Foundation / Orman Association / Youth Business Association - Local level - and African Development Bank / European Union / UNODC / UNDP / World Bank - international level).

2. Some laws need to be studied more carefully so as to produce an update of the national dimension in accordance with Egyptian legislation and laws, as well as, the international dimension to be consistent with the international conventions and treaties ratified by Egypt as follows: (Law banning conflict of interests of State officials/witness protection law, Whistle-blowers, victims, experts/Freedom of Information Act/incomplete amendment of the laws of some law enforcement agencies regulating their work and modification of their organizational structures).
3. Challenges that need more effort and coordination to implement them due to overlap the responsibility of implementing them among many of the authorities as follows: (the failure to adopt an integrated system for the exchange of information between government agencies electronically and this problem is gradually remedied. Where the data of the ministries of Supply, health, and social solidarity were linked in a unified database to purify the ration cards and ensure access to those who deserve it / citizens' awareness of the risks of corruption to become a community culture/failure to establish modern mechanisms for the exchange of information between the anti-corruption authorities.

4. The emergence of challenges in activating and enforcing the law governing the work of NGOs and civil society organizations. This was one of the topics raised during the World Youth Forum 2018. Where it was decided to hold a community dialogue in coordination with all relevant ministries to take appropriate measures to amend certain provisions of the law so as to allow for the active participation of civil society organizations in all aspects, including the fight against corruption.

STRATEGY PREPARATION METHODOLOGY

Method of building the National anti-corruption strategy:

The plan to build the national strategy for combating and preventing corruption has been adopted to identify its real causes and to examine the challenges arising from the implementation of the first phase of the strategy. The development of objectives, operational procedures, programs and mechanisms that promote the principles of transparency, integrity and accountability without courtesy or discrimination, and contributes to the prevention and fight against it through the concerted efforts of all the parties of the National anti-corruption system and to define their respective roles.

Fundamentals of Building the Strategy:

1. Monitoring of the most important manifestations of corruption and the challenges arising from the implementation of the first phase of the strategy.
2. Accurate identification of objectives, taking into account their achievement in the short and medium term.
3. Define the operational procedures to be followed to achieve the objectives and address the phenomena causing corruption.
4. Identification of the programs and activities required for active participation in the prevention of corruption by all relevant stakeholders, foremost among which are the regulatory bodies, law enforcement, government agencies and civil society organizations.
5. To develop mechanisms for the implementation of the National Anti-corruption plan following a thorough diagnosis of the problem of corruption, to identify its causes and to examine the challenges of implementing the first phase of the strategy.

Strategy Building Mechanisms:

1. Effective participation of all stakeholders in the building of a united anti-corruption front.
2. Development of Labour systems to prevent and combat corruption.
3. To operationalize anti-corruption mechanisms to include (rationalization of organizational structures/human resource development/application of principles of transparency and integrity/activation of functional recycling
4. Setting the immediate/medium-term goals with the possibility of achieving a specific target that is not contrary to other objectives.
5. To provide all the resources (human/material) necessary for the implementation of the strategy.
6. Distribution of tasks and responsibilities in the light of the strategic axes.
7. Develop alternative mechanisms where necessary to achieve the necessary flexibility to address any variables that may be encountered in the implementation of the strategy.
8. Consider the results of the national indicator for measuring local corruption perceptions in the preparation of operational procedures for the strategy.
9. Develop national indicators to follow up on the implementation of the strategy.



THE GENERAL FRAMEWORK OF THE STRATEGY

Principles on which the strategy was based:

- a.) The principle of the rule of law and the separation of state powers.
- b.) Commitment and political will. This includes the three branches of the state, legislative, executive and judicial, which are aware of the importance of a society free of corruption and work together to ensure the implementation of the second phase of the strategy.
- c.) Full commitment to cooperation and coordination among all stakeholders, the Government, the private sector and civil society to ensure the unity and coherence of the implementation of anti-corruption policies.
- d.) The governance principle to be applied by the Government in pursuing the principles of transparency, fairness, efficiency, effectiveness, accountability and accounting, and establishing clear and effective procedures to achieve established goals that are capable and flexible in responding to social needs.
- e.) Respect for human rights and equality of all citizens before the law.
- f.) F. The principle of accountability whereby State authorities are responsible for carrying out their duties in implementing the Strategy and action plan and ensuring its effectiveness.
- g.) Prevention and early intervention whereby corruption is besieged and eliminated in a timely manner.
- h.) The principle of effectiveness in the fight against corruption, which is based on ongoing monitoring and evaluation of anti-corruption efforts, with a view to limiting shortcomings in a timely manner and taking appropriate measures to remedy them.
- i.) Priority for the public interest so that representatives of institutions and public authorities have a duty to take them into account and put it before any other interest in the discharge of their duties, and they must refrain from any action detrimental to the public interest and public funds.
- j.) Principles of transparency and public-private partnership that consider the importance of the cooperation of civil society and business councils in concrete and real activities aimed at preventing corruption.

Duration of the strategy:

The strategy lasts for 4 years from January 2019 until the end of December 2022.

Agencies participating in implementation:

There is no doubt that the achievement of the proposed objectives and actions to combat corruption and reduce its impact requires a lot of effort from all sides of the control system. It also requires that those efforts be carried out in an integrative framework, so that they are better able to meet the various challenges that may impede their success. The foregoing highlights the importance of the National Coordinating/ Subsidiary Committee for the Pre-

vention and combating of corruption in order to play effective roles. Most notably the development of the strategy as a national target for society, defining the roles of all elements of the control system and developing a coherent mechanism to implement those roles, considering the clarity of tasks and responsibilities for implementation participants. In preparing the strategy, the participation of all stakeholders was taken into account as follows:

- a.) National Coordinating Committee for the Prevention and combating of Corruption and the subcommittee emanating therefrom.
- b.) The House of Representatives and the local people's councils in the different governorates.
- c.) Government (Ministries / Governorates / Universities / Authorities / Agencies) and public business units.
- d.) Anti-corruption and law enforcement (Oversight, Security and Judicial) agencies.
- e.) Supervisory authorities for financial institutions, banking units and non-bank financial institutions (central Bank of Egypt, Financial Supervisory authority).
- f.) National councils, Universities and Specialized research institutes.
- g.) Media and Press Organizations.
- h.) Civil society organizations
- i.) Religious institutions.

STRATEGIC DIRECTION

Vision

A society that recognizes and rejects the dangers of corruption with the support of an administrative body that upholds the values of transparency and integrity and is recognized for efficiency and effectiveness.

Message

Identify and assess the risks of corruption in the Arab Republic of Egypt and work to prevent and combat it through the establishment of objectives and operational procedures and the programs and mechanisms to ensure it is blockaded. Activating a community culture that rejects corruption and supports the capacities, and independence of the bodies and agencies to prevent and improve the levels of transparency and integrity in the state by involving all groups in the society. In cooperation with local, regional and international stakeholders in order to achieve the vision of Egypt 2030, and activate the international and regional conventions concerned with the fight against corruption, in particular the UN-Arab and African Convention.

Main objectives of the National Anti-corruption Strategy (2019-2022):

The second phase of the National anti-corruption strategy was based on several key objectives and the ensuing operational activities. This is a prelude to the development of an action plan that includes the necessary actions by the stakeholders, and we review the following objectives:

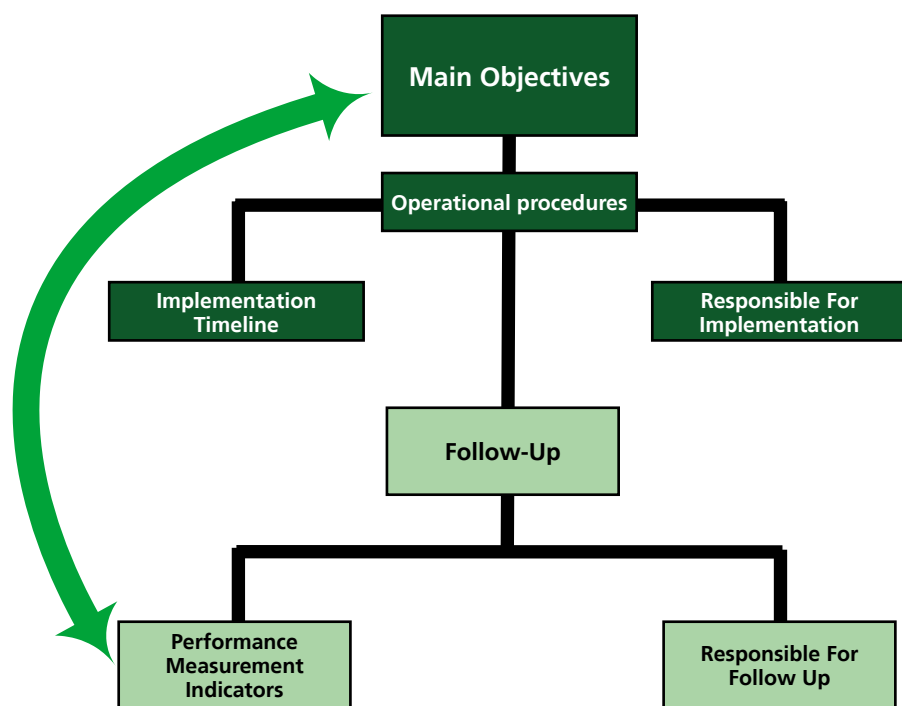
1. Development of an efficient and effective administrative body.
2. Provision of high-quality public services.
3. Activating the mechanisms of

transparency and integrity in government units.

4. Development of the legislative structure in support of the fight against corruption.
5. Modernization of judicial proceedings for the achievement of prompt justice.
6. Support for law enforcement agencies to prevent and combat corruption.
7. Increase community awareness of the importance of preventing and combating corruption.
8. Activating international and regional cooperation in preventing and combating corruption.
9. Participation of civil society organizations and the private sector in the prevention and prevention of corruption.



STRATEGY WORK SYSTEM

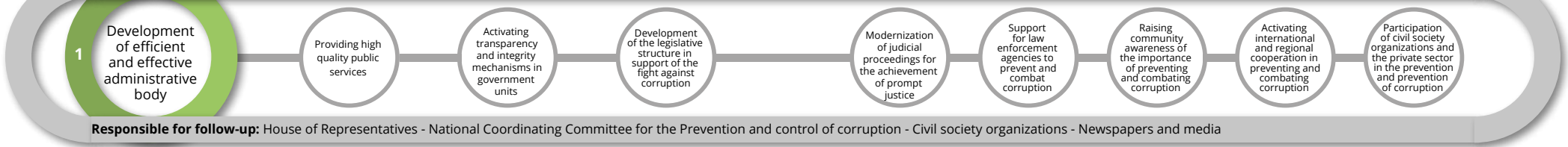


Note:

The technical secretariat of the National coordinating/subsidiary Committee for the Prevention and control of corruption, will develop detailed mechanisms and operational programs for the achievement and follow-up of strategic objectives annually; in accordance with the priorities and financial resources available during the period of the implementation of 2019/2022 plan.



Responsible for implementation: Presidency of the Cabinet - Ministry of Planning, follow-up and administrative reform - Ministry of Finance - Central Auditing Agency - Central Agency For Organization & Administration- Administrative prosecution authority- Cabinet Information Center



Responsible for follow-up: House of Representatives - National Coordinating Committee for the Prevention and control of corruption - Civil society organizations - Newspapers and media

Implementation Timeline: Medium

2019 2022

Operational procedures

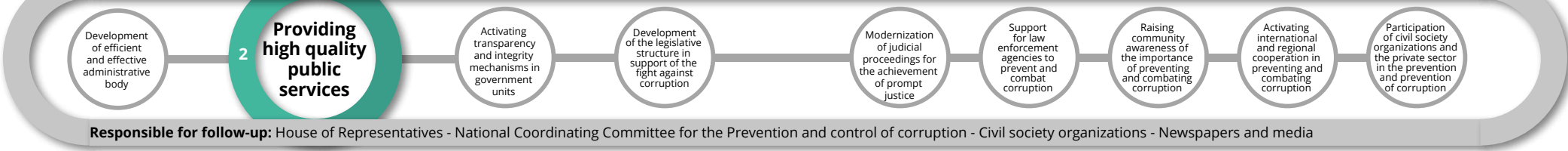
Key Performance indicators

1	Activating the principles governing the functioning of the State administrative body	●	Percentage of updated structure in the light of guiding principles Publishing of the adopted Governing Principles Document of the administrative body
2	Development of a training plan for employees of the State administrative apparatus in accordance with the requirements of development	●	Proportion of funds disbursed for training already allocated Proportion of what is covered by the training plan document. Number of training courses
3	Implementation of an effective internal audit and control system	●	The rate of issuance of quarterly Internal oversight reports
4	Updating the database of government institutions and agencies for assets and employees of the government body	●	Proportion of Updating database of assets and human resources
5	Modernization of the infrastructure of the units of the state administrative body	●	Disbursement rate for infrastructure upgrades from budget allocation Employees satisfaction rate in administrative unit about the development
6	Activating the System of Excellence awards in Government performance	●	Develop and implement a system of awards for excellence in performance with specific criteria that are applied transparently to everyone Award designed for excellence in performance
7	Develop wage structures and link them to a sophisticated system of performance evaluation	●	Number of New and certified wage structures
8	Activating mechanisms to ensure that there is no conflict of interest in government agencies	●	Number of government organizations that have a unit to enforce laws and regulations and address conflict of interest problems within government agencies and its percentage to the all government organization.
9	Develop a unified system to measure customer satisfaction with the units of the administrative body	●	Customer satisfaction rate
10	Activating the automation of all State bodies, as well as, the automated link between the units of calculation	●	Proportion of implementation of the automated linking system

Indicators of overall performance measurement for the target:

1. Government Efficiency Index (World Bank)
2. Responsive government
3. Enforcement of Regulations (Global Justice Project/World Bank)

Responsible for implementation: Presidency of the Cabinet - Administrative Control Authority - Ministry of Planning, follow-up and administrative reform- Internal control bodies in various Ministries - Central Auditing Agency- Central Agency For Organization & Administration - Ministry of Communication



Responsible for follow-up: House of Representatives - National Coordinating Committee for the Prevention and control of corruption - Civil society organizations - Newspapers and media

Implementation Timeline: Medium
2019 2022

Operational procedures

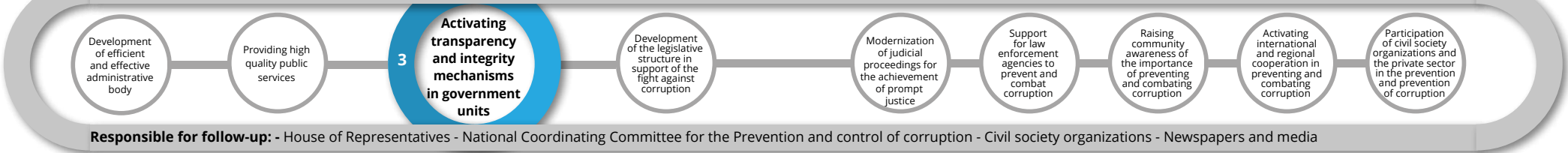
Key Performance indicators

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Updating of the national integrated database to connect all units of the state administrative body electronically. Activating the payment and electronic signature system to simplify procedures for citizens and reduce informal payments Activating the exchange of information between government agencies electronically Simplify administrative procedures and automate and deliver public services through multiple channels To complete the establishment of technological centers throughout the Republic, to bring services for all citizens, and to take all necessary legal, regulatory and administrative measures to activate them Updating and publishing government service manuals Development of a system for evaluating the performance of government agencies providing public services 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of Updating the national data structure for the information infrastructure Number of units where electronic payment methods are introduced through intermediate companies until completion of the electronic payment system Percentage of users of e-payment services for the total target Percentage of government agencies that have updated the information structure of the annual target Percentage of certified emails of the top management in the administrative authority Percentage of automated services to total services presented to citizens. Citizen's satisfaction rate about the electronic services . Number of newly developed technology centers Number of present-ed services Number of government service manuals prepared and published in visible places in the government bodies that provide services and on their website The rate citizens awareness government service manuals Number of service units that developed evaluation system and system for periodic evaluation of the organization
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Indicators of overall performance measurement of the objective:

1. Ease of doing business (WB)
2. Electronic transactions as a proportion of total transactions (an indicator measuring the efficiency of the administrative body in terms of the speed at which transactions between the various State agencies)

Responsible for implementation: - Presidency of the Cabinet - Ministry of Planning, follow-up and administrative reform -Ministry of Finance - Anti-corruption agencies



Responsible for follow-up: - House of Representatives - National Coordinating Committee for the Prevention and control of corruption - Civil society organizations - Newspapers and media

Implementation Timeline: Medium
2019 2022

Operational procedures

Key Performance indicators

1	Activating the codes of conduct of employees' blogs in all units of the administrative body of the state	●	The rate of publishing of code of conduct in the administrative bodies units.
2	Making available data and information on the strategies and plans of the state administrative apparatus, while not harming national security and the confidentiality of personal data of citizens	●	Number of the available plans and strategies Promulgation of the Law on Access and freedom of information
3	Availability of oversight bodies' reports in accordance with the Constitution and the laws governing it	●	Number of reports available proportion of committed bodies that made their reports available.
4	Publish citizens' plan and budget at the central and local levels	●	The commitment rate of publishing citizens' plan and budget at the central and local level and on the website of the Ministry of Finance on a regular basis each year.
5	Establishment and updating of websites for government agencies	●	Percentage of sites developed and renovated for the administrative bodies units Interaction rates on their websites.
6	Activating the hotline system and developing the anti-corruption complaints system	●	Number of system beneficiaries Proportions of response rate to complaints within the specified time frame.
7	Publication of the government procurement plan	●	Rate of commitment to publish an annual detailed report on government procurement on the website of the Ministry of Finance
8	Publication of reports on progress in the implementation of the objectives of the strategy	●	Commitment rate for the publication of an annual report on progress in the implementation of the strategy

Indicators of overall performance measurement of the objective:

1. Transparency in policymaking
2. Favouritism in government officials' decisions (World Economic Forum)
3. Government regulatory index on transparency and participation in norm-setting processes (WB)

Responsible for implementation: The Presidency of the Cabinet - Ministry of Justice - Security and judicial law enforcement agencies - Ministry of Communications - State Council - Egyptian State Lawsuits Authority - Legislative Reform Committee



Responsible for follow-up: House of Representatives - National Coordinating Committee for the Prevention and control of corruption - Civil society organizations - Newspapers and media

Implementation Timeline: Short
2019 2020

Operational procedures

Key Performance indicators

1	Modernizing the legislative structure of the State administrative body to ensure the quality of its performance.	●	Number of updated laws adapted to societal variables
2	Update the legislation and regulations governing the funds and special accounts.	●	Number of updated Enacts and legislations related to funds and special accounts
3	Updating legislations governing the work of anti-corruption agencies.	●	Proportion of Updated legislation for concerned bodies
4	Enacting laws (Protection of witnesses, whistle-blowers, victims and experts, Law on International cooperation in criminal matters, law on access and freedom of information)	●	Proportion of issuance of laws documents and implementation mechanisms
5	Study of the automation of financial disclosure statements and promulgation of their legislation	●	Laws documents and implementation mechanisms
6	Activating the Conflict of Interest Act	●	issuing of executive regulations or revoking and merging its content in another law.
7	Amending and updating anti-corruption legislation (amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure, procedural law).	●	Number of Amended law documents

Indicators of overall performance measurement of the objective:
1. Anti-corruption (World Bank)
2. Informal payments and bribes (World Economic Form)

Responsible for implementation: The Presidency of the Cabinet - Ministry of Justice - Judicial Bodies and Authorities - Ministry of Communications - Ministry of Planning, follow-up and administrative reform - Ministry of Finance - Legislative Reform Committee

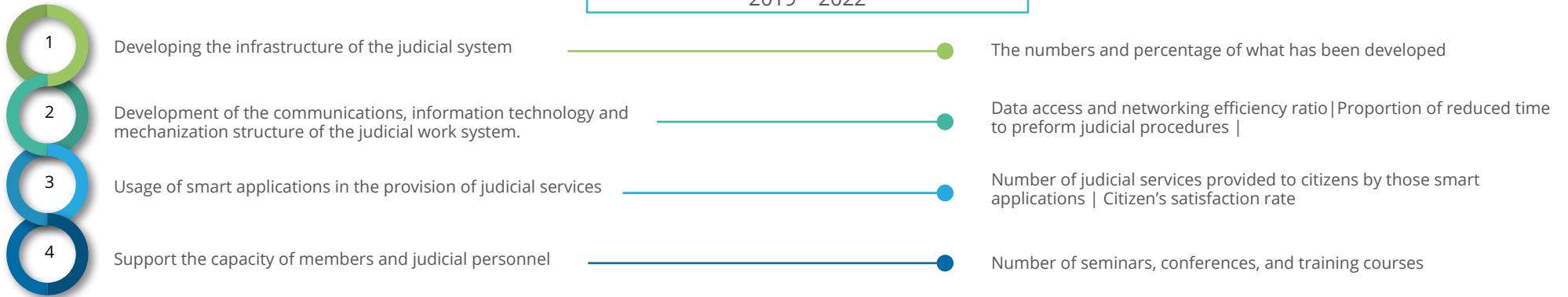


Responsible for follow-up: House of Representatives - National Coordinating Committee for the Prevention and control of corruption - Civil society organizations - Newspapers and media

Operational procedures

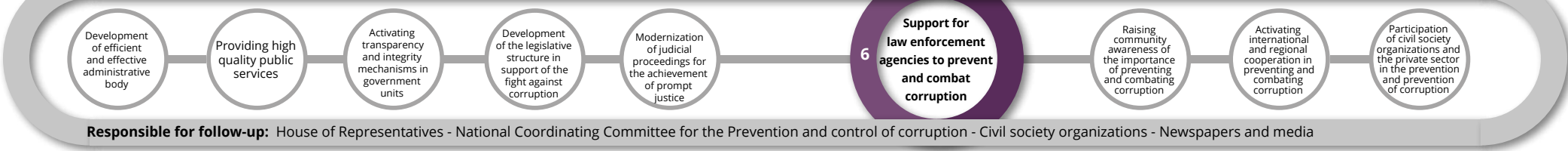
Implementation Timeline: Medium
2019 2022

Key Performance indicators



Indicators of overall performance measurement of the objective:
The efficiency index of the judicial system as a safe and equitable justice in the report of the Business Practice (World Bank)

Responsible for implementation: The Presidency of the Cabinet - Ministry of Planning, follow-up and administrative reform - Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Ministry of Investment - Central Agency for Management and Administration - Cabinet Information Center



Responsible for follow-up: House of Representatives - National Coordinating Committee for the Prevention and control of corruption - Civil society organizations - Newspapers and media

Implementation Timeline: Medium

2019 2022

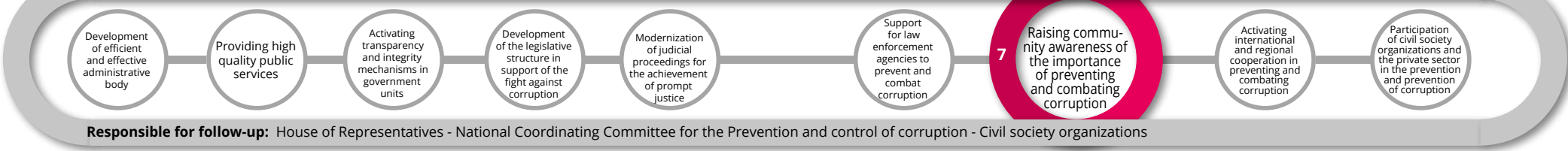
Operational procedures

Key Performance indicators

1	Development of regulatory structures.	proportion of updated and approved regulatory structure for regulatory bodies since the 2014 constitution's amendments
2	Agreements between the regulatory agencies to activate the exchange of information.	Number of Documents and agreements concluded
3	Modernization of the information infrastructure of the regulatory agencies.	proportion of regulatory bodies that updated their Information Database
4	Developing the skills and capabilities of the employees of the regulatory agencies	Proportion of employees in the regulatory bodies trained for the total scheme Number of training courses
5	Develop special corruption risk management plans for all law enforcement agencies.	Number and proportion of approved plans to assess and combating corruption risk.
6	Development of national indicators on governance and anti-corruption.	Proportion of committing of developing local vulnerability perceptions indicator based on citizens' annual survey
7	Preparing research and studies in areas related to governance and anti-corruption.	Percentage of completion of the establishment of an research and study unit within the regulatory bodies

Indicators of overall performance measurement for the target:
Responsive government (Global Justice Project World Bank)

Responsible for implementation: Private sector and civil society - The Presidency of the Cabinet - Ministry of Planning, follow-up and administrative reform - Internal oversight bodies in various ministries - law enforcement agencies - Newspapers and media - Ministry of Education - Ministry of Higher Education and scientific research - Religious institutions - National specialized councils



Responsible for follow-up: House of Representatives - National Coordinating Committee for the Prevention and control of corruption - Civil society organizations

Implementation Timeline: Medium

2019 2022

Operational procedures

Key Performance indicators

1	Develop awareness-raising programs on the seriousness of corruption and the role of citizens in combating it.		Number of training courses Number of the beneficiaries of training courses Number of electronic programs Number of media campaign
2	Implement awareness-raising initiatives to combat corruption in schools and universities.		Number of Cultural-artistic-sporting activities and seminars Percentage of colleges that apply the human rights courses and combat corruption
3	Inclusion of integrity and transparency values in the curriculum of pre-university education.		Number of modified curriculum with the Inclusion of integrity and transparency values
4	Activating the Moral charter of the university student.		Charter publishing rate
5	Preparing a moral charter for the faculty member.		Issuance and publishing rate of charter
6	Provide media professionals and journalists with knowledge about the prevention and control of corruption.		Number of training courses, and workshops
7	Activating the role of the National anti-corruption Academy to spread the values of integrity and transparency.		Number of training courses, workshops, conferences
8	Activating the role of religious institutions in spreading awareness of the seriousness of corruption and its negative effects.		Number of religious Speeches related to raising awareness about the riskiness of corruption
9	Urging academic bodies and research centers to conduct specialized studies in the areas of prevention and combating corruption.		Number of researches and studies

Indicators to measure overall performance of the objective:
Annual indicator of local corruption perceptions of different state enteties

Responsible for implementation: The Presidency of the Cabinet - National Experts Authority - Law enforcement agencies - Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Ministry of Investment and International cooperation



Responsible for follow-up: House of Representatives - National Coordinating Committee for the Prevention and control of corruption - Civil society organizations - Newspapers and media

Implementation Timeline: Medium

2019 2022

Operational procedures

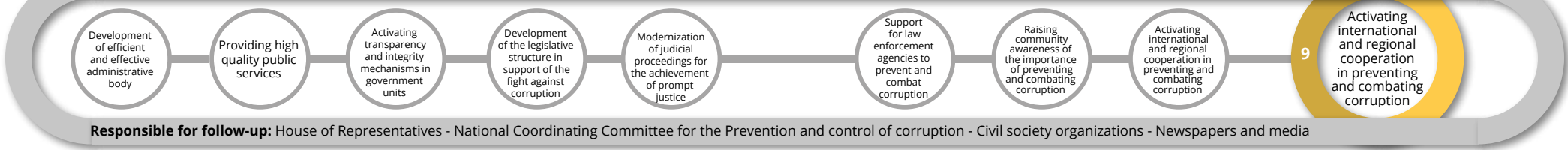
Key Performance indicators

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 2 3 4 5 6 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Development of regional and international cooperation in the fight against corruption and asset recovery. 2 Conduct training sessions and conferences to exchange experiences between law enforcement agencies and their regional and international counterparts. 3 Conclusion and operationalization of memorandums of understanding between law enforcement agencies and their regional and international counterparts 4 Participation in regional and international events in the field of preventing and combating corruption. 5 Exchange of experiences between law enforcement agencies and their counterparts on the implementation of the objectives of international and regional conventions. 6 Study of the accession of law enforcement units to some international and regional groups related to the fight against corruption and money laundering 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 2 3 4 5 6 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Number of initiatives among national, regional and international actors in preventing and combating corruption, money-laundering and asset recovery. 2 Number of sessions and conferences. 3 Number of memorandums of understanding concluded Number of active memorandums and its percentage to concluded. 4 Number of posts 5 Number of conferences, Seminars, lectures, training courses 6 Reports to monitor successful practices
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Indicators to measure overall performance of the objective:

The percentage of representation and active participation, and the preparation of reports and presentation in the international and regulatory forums within the framework of the conventions and treaties to which Egypt is bound in fulfilment of its obligations.

Responsible for implementation: The Presidency of the Cabinet - Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Security and judicial law enforcement agencies – Private sector - Ministry of Justice - Public Prosecution - Ministry of Social Solidarity - Anti-corruption oversight bodies - Civil society organizations

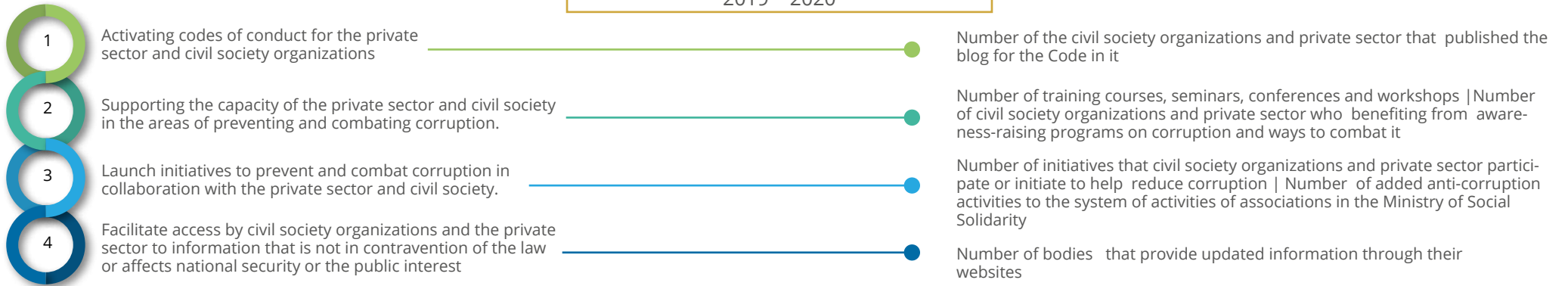


Responsible for follow-up: House of Representatives - National Coordinating Committee for the Prevention and control of corruption - Civil society organizations - Newspapers and media

Operational procedures

Implementation Timeline: Short
2019 2020

Key Performance indicators



Indicators to measure overall performance of the objective:

The participation rate of civil society organizations and the private sector in the prevention and control of corruption, as one of the sub-indicators of the state Management Corruption Perceptions Index.

CONCLUSION

At the conclusion of the strategy, the technical Secretariat of the National/sub-Coordinating Committee for the Prevention and combating of corruption wishes to emphasize the following:

The strategy is designed to be flexible enough to allow the modification or addition of any of its operational procedures or performance measurement indicators to be consistent with desired or practically monitored results from studies and opinion surveys. In particular, reports on progress made in the implementation of the objectives of the strategy, as well as, taking into account not only the promulgation of laws contained in the strategy or its amendments, but also the work of the strategy to follow up the procedures for the entry into force of those laws; in accordance with a follow-up mechanism by the National/Sub-Coordinating Committee for the Prevention and control of corruption with the support and backing of all units of the State Administration and law enforcement agencies.

We give thanks to all those who helped and participated in the preparation of the strategy, starting with the experts of Management Sciences and Sociology in the Egyptian universities; Members of the national/sub-Coordinating Committee for the Prevention and control of corruption, law enforcement agencies (oversight/security/judicial). In particular, we thank the World Bank experts who have contributed so much to the review of the final draft of the strategy, and have made important substantive observations for the strategy to come out in accordance with international standards, and in a manner befitting the position of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Technical Secretariat of the National/Coordinating Committee for the Prevention and combating of corruption





