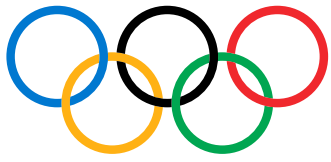


11:30-13:00

WHAT CAN *YOU* DO FOR THE EU NETWORK?



International
Olympic
Committee

EU Network against corruption

Giuseppe Deleonardis
IOC Deputy Chief Ethics & Compliance Officer
20 September 2023

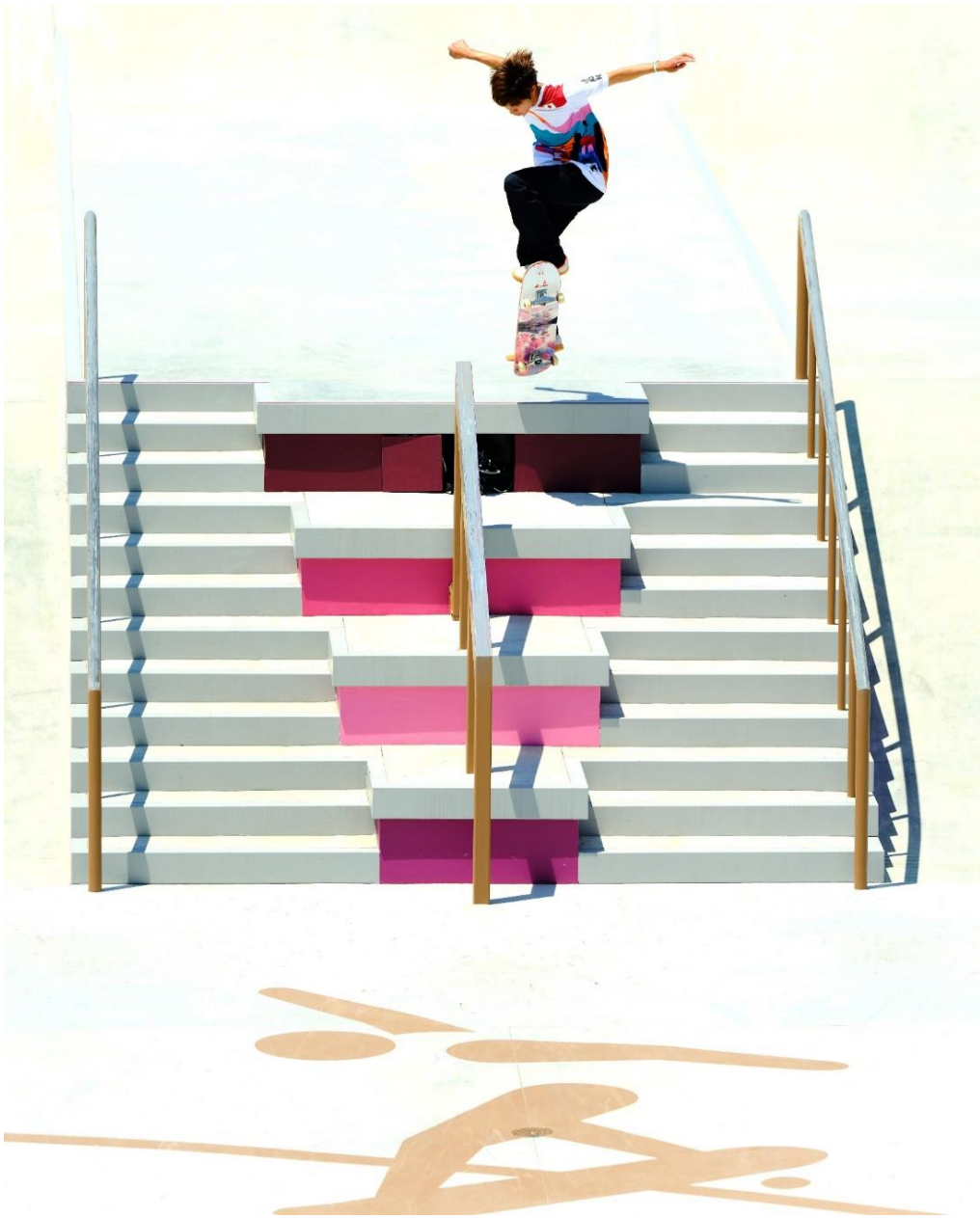


“The Olympic parties undertake to disseminate the culture of ethics and integrity within their respective areas of competence and to serve as role models.”

Preamble to the
IOC Code of Ethics



IOC approach on integrity



- IOC Code of Ethics
- IOC Ethics Commission
- Basic Universal Principles of Good Governance for the Olympic Movement
- Awareness raising for IOC Members and Administration
- Rules of Conduct for the awarding of the Olympic Games and Youth Olympic Games
- Staff Regulations
- International Partnership against Corruption in Sport (IPACS)



BASIC UNIVERSAL PRINCIPLES OF GOOD GOVERNANCE – KEY POINTS

- **Accountability**
 - Clarification of the principle of accountability (not only financial), voting and election process, transparency.
- **Ethical and integrity standards**
 - Clarification and regrouping of all aspects of integrity: anti-doping, prevention of competition manipulation, safeguarding, reporting mechanism, education.
- **Financial governance**
 - Clarification on the various aspects of financial transparency: financial control, internal control and risk management, compliance, internal and external audit.



The Fight against corruption in sport



Good governance: sport organisations' tool to mitigate corruption

- Corruption risks can be mitigated in sport organisations through their good governance principles
- It is therefore the responsibility of sports movement to ensure the good governance, to prevent the risks of corruption

IPACS: Dialogue with governments to fight corruption

- Corruption is a criminal activity; it is the primary responsibility of governments to deal with the criminal activities affecting sport.
- The sport organisations cannot act alone in the fight against corruption, as they only have the disciplinary measures at their disposal.
- Therefore, the creation of a platform of dialogue solution and tools oriented between sport organisations and governments is the only solution to tackle this issue with support of intergovernmental agencies





- Pragmatic approach based on toolkit solutions, for sport organisations and governments
- Areas of focus
 - Procurement: guidelines of best practices on infrastructure and services
 - Conflicts of interests in awarding major sport events: recommendations of good practice
 - Good governance: standards and practices that can be used as a basis of anti-corruption benchmark
 - Enhancement of cooperation between sport organisations, criminal justice and law enforcement authorities





Possible role of the EU in IPACS

- Raise awareness on corruption in sport among EU member countries
- Strengthen the prevention through education with the support of IPACS tools
- Support the creation of a cooperation mechanism between criminal justice authorities and sports organisations



Prevention and the EU Network Against Corruption

20 September 2023

Marie Lintzer

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The High Authority for Transparency in Public Life

Missions

- Detect illicit enrichment
- Prevent conflicts of interest
- Control the revolving-doors between the public and private sectors
- Raise awareness, advise and accompany public officials
- Regulate lobbying





European Network for Public Ethics

Objectives

- Aims at promoting a culture of public integrity and at harmonising the rules in this area within EU Member States
- Launched in June 2022 in Paris; the HATVP holds the Network's presidency
- 13 members
- Previous in-person meeting in Zagreb in November 2022 on the regulation of revolving-door movements between the public and private sectors
- Next meeting in Ljubljana 4-5 October 2023 on foreign influence and public officials' reporting obligations





Findings from ENPE on the prevention of corruption

Great variety of actors in charge of the prevention of corruption in EU MS

- Ex: independent authorities vs ministerial departments

Public officials' reporting obligations are not unified across EU MS

- The **scope** of public officials required to submit a declaration of interest/assets varies (Eg: from 700 officials in Spain to 1.2 million in Romania during elections)
- The **content** of the declaration varies (Eg: volunteer activities included in Greece; partners/children included in Slovakia)
- The **controls** of declarations vary (Eg: Croatia, Czech Republic, France have direct access to registries of other administrations)
- The **publication** of declarations vary (Eg: for all public officials in Romania, while only for elected representatives and members of Government in Italy)



Findings from ENPE on the prevention of corruption (continued)

Revolving-doors regulation varies greatly from one MS to the other

- Many member countries have **some common measures** in place prohibiting public officials leaving office to join an entity with which they have had a business relationship, signed a contract or have exercised regulatory or supervisory functions while in office (Eg: Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Italy, Lithuania, Malta, Romania).
- These countries have **cooling-off periods** that vary from one to three years. They can be strict or evaluated on a case-by-case basis.
- Some countries have **bans on lobbying** after the public official's mandate or function (Eg: Lithuania, Slovenia)
- **Controls** vary from one country to the other.



Using the EU network against corruption

Possibilities

- Use ENPE's work and thinking to not reinvent the wheel on the prevention of corruption
- Bring ENPE topics and findings on prevention of corruption to another level (harmonising rules on declarations of interest/assets, on revolving-doors, on the prevention of conflict of interest...)
- Bring civil society's perspective
- Get all EU Member States together



Thank you for your attention

To subscribe to the international letter
comm@hatvp.fr



Haute Autorité
pour la transparence
de la vie publique

First Meeting of the EU Network against Corruption – Cross-border corruption

MSci Boštjan Lamešič

Deputy National Member for Slovenia, Senior Prosecutor

20 September 2023, Brussels

Structure of the presentation

Eurojust's tools:

- Coordination meetings and centres;
- Joint investigation teams (JIT's);
- Cooperation with third countries.

How to improve investigation and prosecution of cross border corruption:

- Regulation 2018/1727 on Eurojust;
- Directive 2014/41/EU regarding the EIO in criminal matters;
- Regulation 2018/1805 on the mutual recognition of freezing orders and confiscation orders.

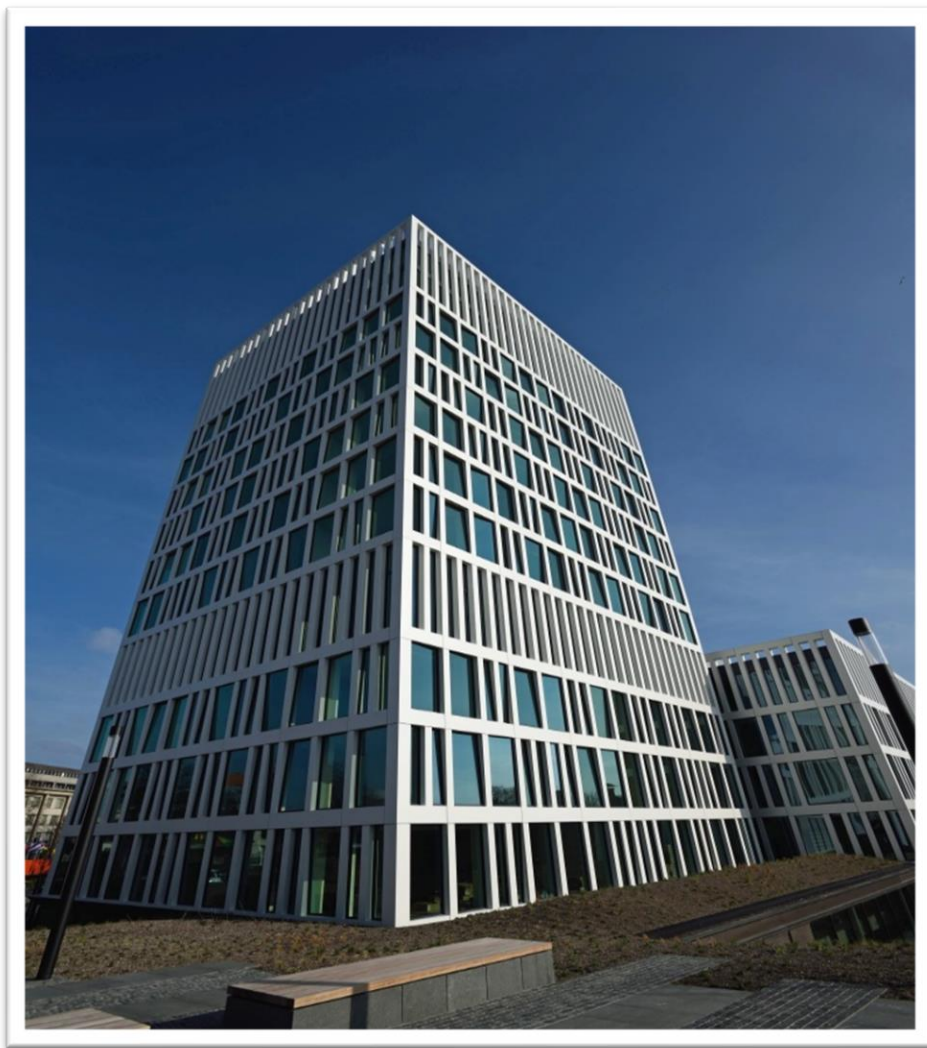
Directive on combating corruption and the way forward.



EUROJUST

European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation

Eurojust's premises



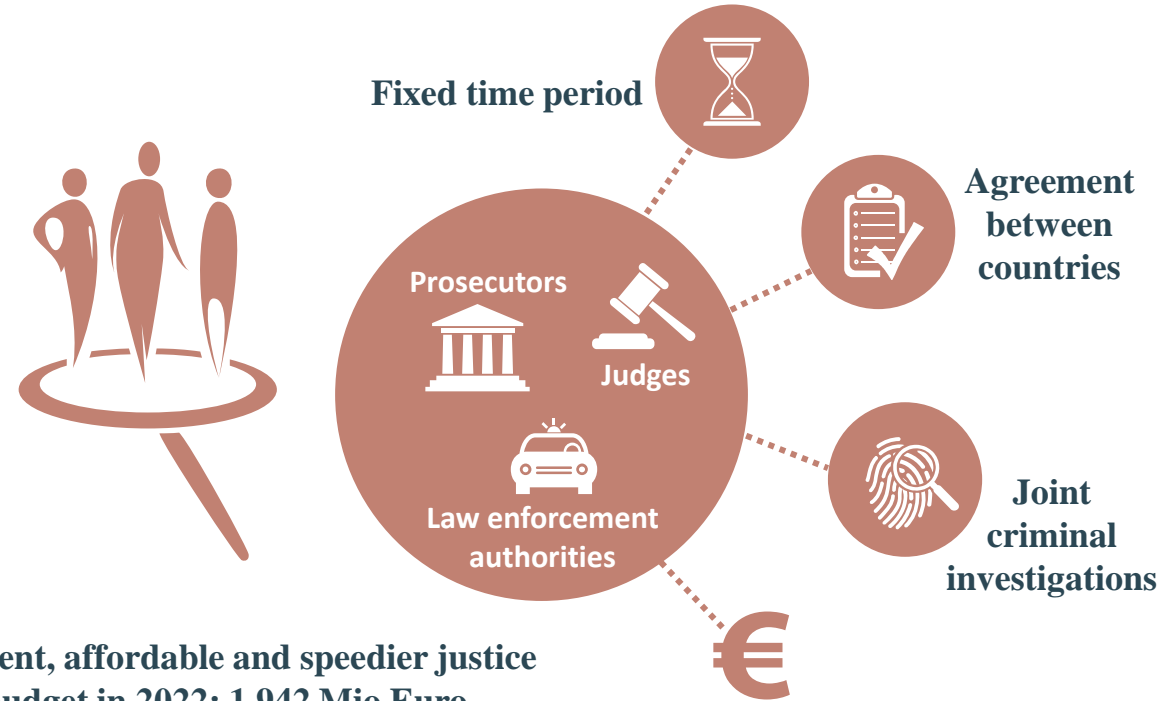
- Enhanced operational capabilities.
- Meeting rooms (348 seats).
- 23 interpretation booths.
- Videoconference in all meeting facilities.

Coordination meetings

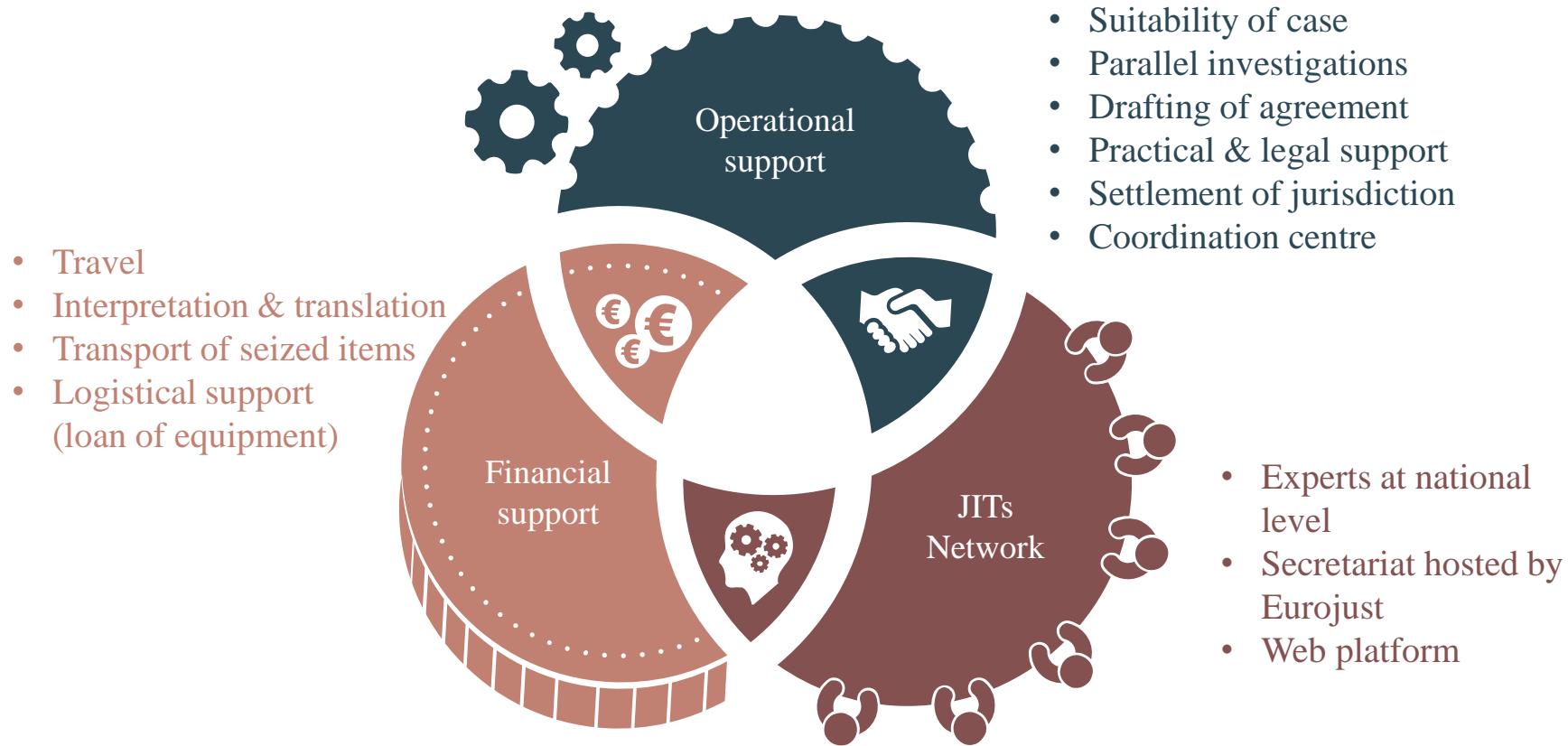


- Purpose: to discuss the needs in matter of judicial cooperation;
to map out a prosecutorial strategy.
- Confidentiality.
- **Interpreters.**

Joint investigation teams (JITs)



More efficient, affordable and speedier justice
Available budget in 2022: 1.942 Mio Euro



JIT Funding

:

- regular funding: eight calls per year for applications;
- funding of urgent and/or unforeseen operational activities: applications may be submitted anytime throughout the year.

Eurojust cooperation with third countries

International and cooperation agreements



International and cooperation agreements provide the possibility of exchanging operational information, including evidence and personal data, between Eurojust and the national authorities of the country involved in a systematic way.

To date, Eurojust has signed international and cooperation agreements with 13 third countries:

Albania, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Serbia, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

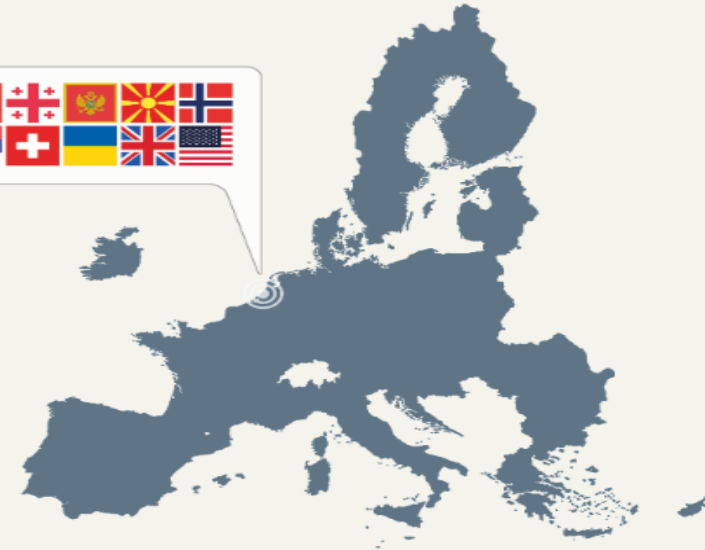
Contact Point network

Eurojust is actively connected with **over 60 jurisdictions worldwide.**

Contact Points appointed by national authorities enable prosecutors from Member States to get information on these legal systems and solve problems in judicial cooperation when a crime extends beyond the European Union's borders.



Liaison Prosecutors



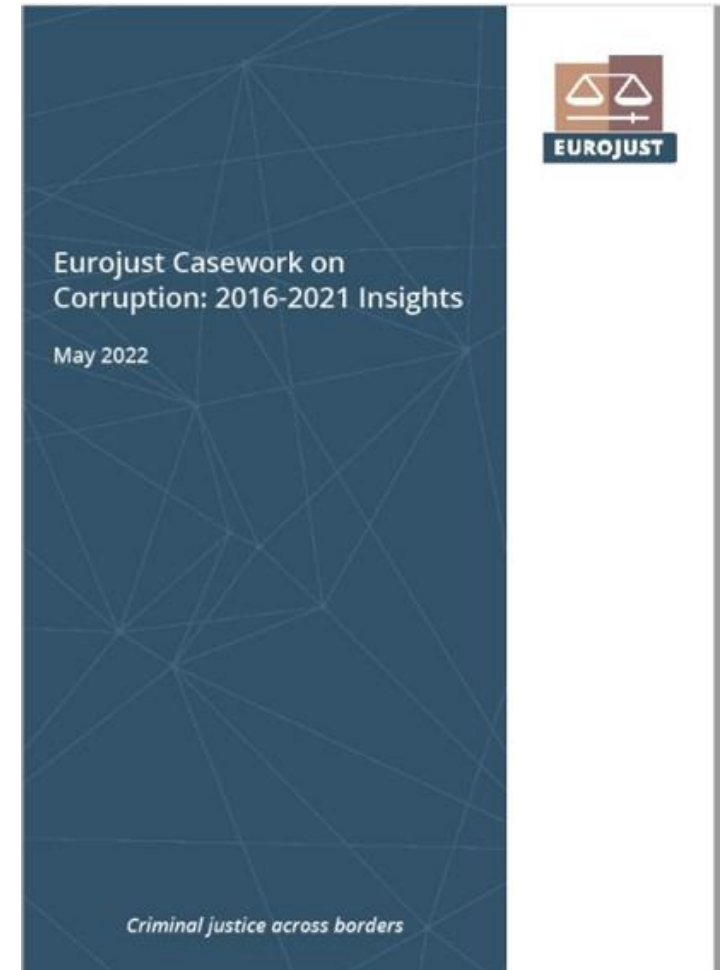
Liaison Prosecutors from countries outside the EU are **posted at Eurojust**. They work side by side with their colleagues from the Member States to provide support in cross-border investigations involving their country.

Currently, ten Liaison Prosecutors are seconded to Eurojust from **Albania, Georgia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Serbia, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom and the United States.**



Eurojust's Casework on Corruption: 2016–2021 Insights

presents key findings based on Eurojust's corruption casework and expertise built up over the years. It is the Agency's first dedicated publication in the corruption field. The report aims to support national authorities dealing with cross-border corruption cases by providing an overview of problems and solutions, including the use of Eurojust's judicial cooperation tools.



How to improve investigation and prosecution of cross border corruption

Regulation 2018/1727 on Eurojust:

- Article 21 on exchange of information with the Member States and between national members/Eurojust should be used more frequently in order to avoid possible conflicts of jurisdiction and/or early detection of parallel investigations.

How to improve investigation and prosecution of cross border corruption

Directive 2014/41/EU regarding the EIO in criminal matters:

- Article 31 (Interception of telecommunications without technical assistance) and Annex C: different practice exist as to whether this provision also applies in the case of a covert listening device e.g. bugging of a car – should Annex C or EIO be used?

How to improve investigation and prosecution of cross border corruption

Regulation 2018/1805 on the mutual recognition of freezing orders and confiscation orders:

- Article 4 (transmission of freezing orders): Only the freezing order has to be translated (**accept in English?/72h?**).
- Eurojust provides translation of the documents:
 - translation of the document submitted is needed for the purposes of an **imminent /ongoing action** coordinated with the support of Eurojust;
 - the competent authorities of the MS concerned demonstrate that, due to a **rare language or combination of languages**, it cannot be carried out at national level in a timely manner or at all;
 - translation of submitted document is **essential** for the purposes of pending domestic judicial proceeding.

Directive on combating corruption and the way forward

Article 19 (Privileges or immunity from investigation and prosecution of corruption offences):

- immunity granted to national officials vs. **immunity granted by a prosecutor or a court** which prevents the prosecutor to use any **testimony** or **evidence** obtained from the person who was granted immunity against them in criminal prosecution for a particular offense or set of offenses.

Article 23 (Investigative tools): Trojan horse virus/undercover agent/wiretaps;

Article 24 (Cooperation between Member States authorities, the Commission, Europol, Eurojust, OLAF and EPPO).

Thank you for your attention

MSc Boštjan Lamešič

Deputy National Member for Slovenia, Senior Prosecutor

Bostjan.Lamesic@eurojust.europa.eu

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What can Europol do for the EU network?

Cross-border corruption

Borja Pastor
Financial Crime Team

The image shows a close-up, low-angle view of a building facade. The word "EUROPOL" is written in large, white, stylized capital letters on a dark blue background. The letters are slightly tilted upwards. To the left of the text is the Europol logo, which consists of three horizontal bars of increasing length, colored in shades of orange and yellow. The building has a modern architectural style with large windows and a brick-like texture. The sky is a clear, light blue.

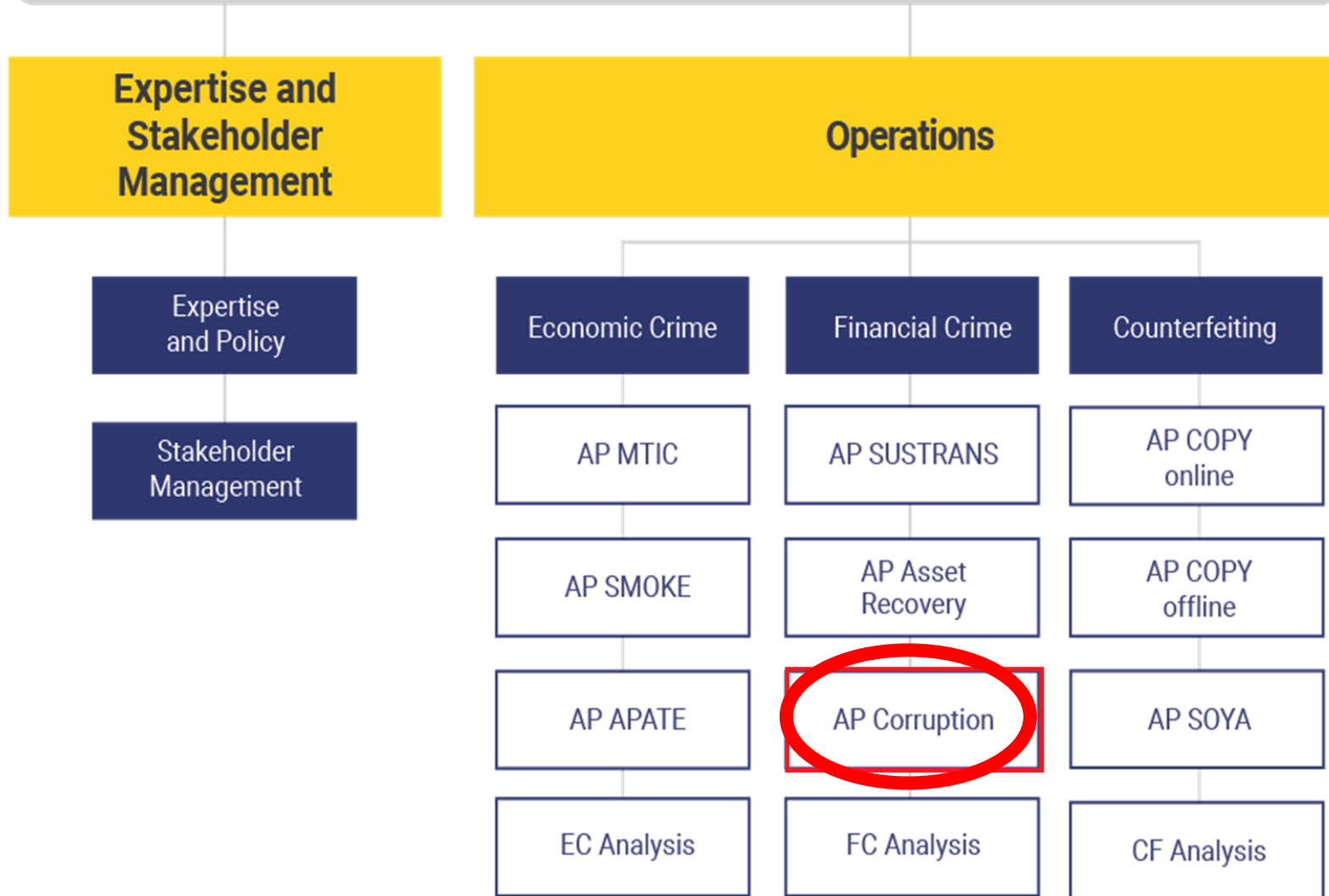
Europol Unclassified - Basic Protection Level

Overview

- ❑ **EFECC - AP CORRUPTION**
- ❑ **AP Corruption's support**
- ❑ **EMPACT**
- ❑ **Q&A**



European Financial and Economic Crime Centre - EFECC



Established in April 2014
30 countries

AP CORRUPTION
Analysis Group

24 participant MS
(AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, ES, EE, FI, FR, DE, GR, HR, HU, IT, IE, LT, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SK, SE, SI)
6 Third States associated parties (AUS, CH, DK, MD, NO, UK)
Plus Interpol, Eurojust, OLAF, EPPO

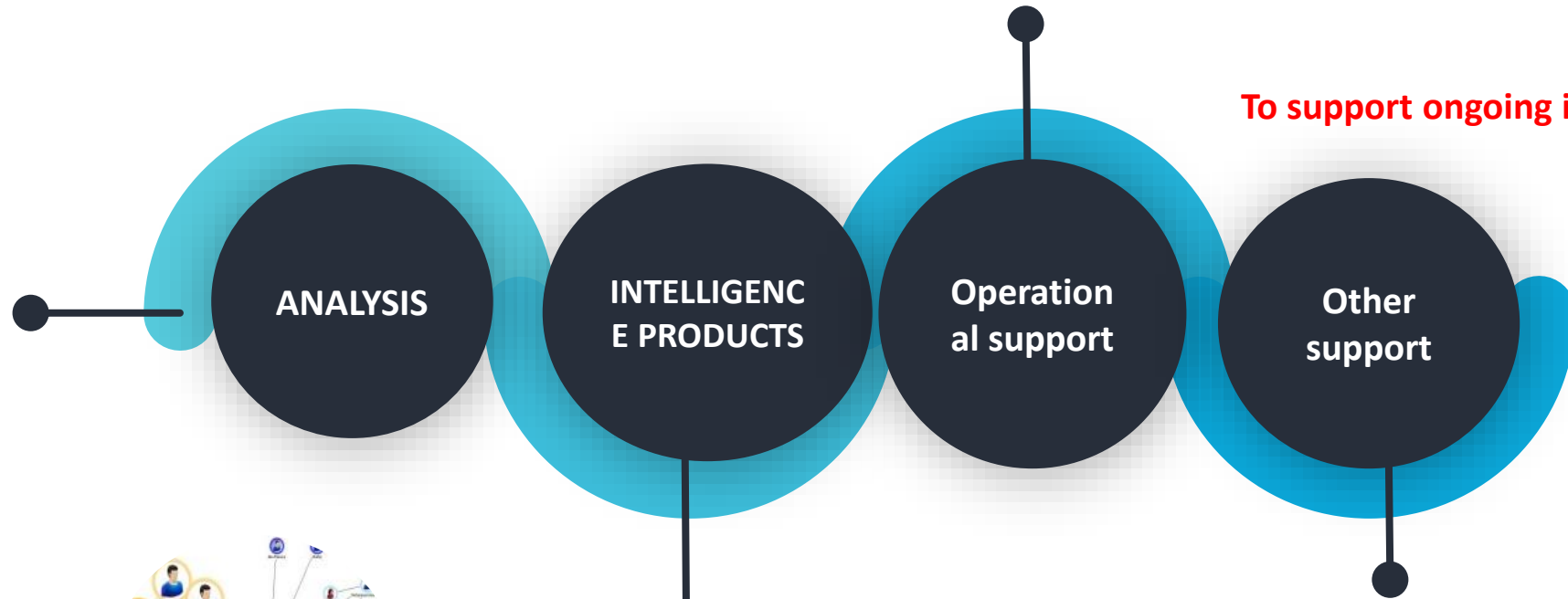


Role of Analysis Project Corruption

Operational meetings,
operational support on-the-spot,
Europol Coordination Centre

Analytical capabilities
to collect, store, and
analysis of criminal
data based on ER

Europol System (EAS) Analysis



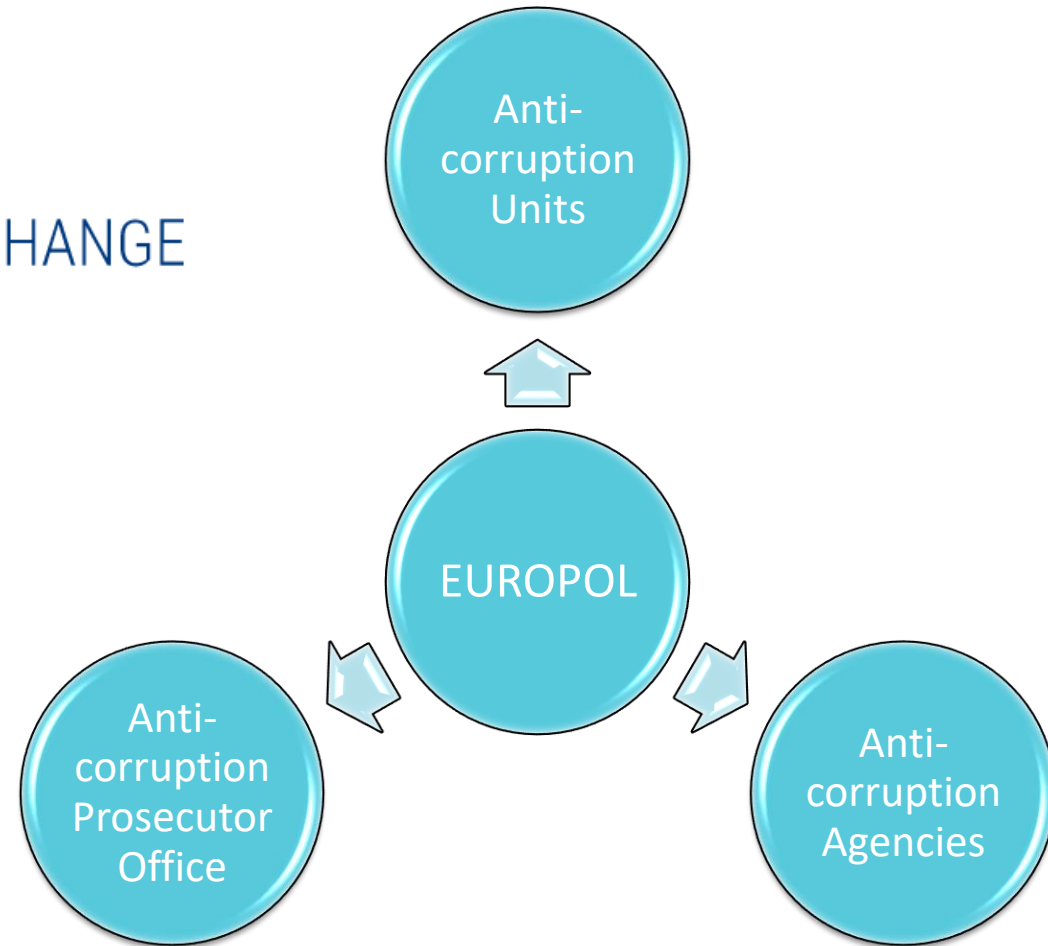
Cross Match reports,
Operational Analysis,
OSINT, Early Warning
Notifications, Strategic
Reports

Expertise, Network of Designated
Experts, training and awareness,
cooperation with other
Institutional parties, EPE

To support ongoing investigations!

Anti-corruption Siena network

SIENA
SECURE INFORMATION EXCHANGE
NETWORK APPLICATION



EMPACT priority on CFMLAR



OAP 2023

Strategic Goal 4 :

Criminal Finances, Money Laundering and Asset Recovery

*Objective: combat the criminal use of financial structures including money laundering, facilitate asset recovery and confiscate proceeds of crime, disrupt **criminal infiltration** by involving specialised financial investigators, where relevant, as part of investigations in the EU crime priorities, and develop a culture of asset recovery through training and financial intelligence sharing.*

Operational Action 4.6 (ES leader)	Operational Action 2.1 (FR leader)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Questionnaire disseminated to MS to map the state of play of fight of corruption related to Next Gen EU Funds. - Operational KPIs surpassed (number of anti-corruption investigations and identified suspects) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 9 December _ Anti-corruption Day. - Public communication on LE efforts to fight corruption. - November: action month.

OAP CFMLAR 2024-2025

OA 4.6 CFMLAR (Fight against all kind of corruption)

Action Leader: Spain
 Co-leader: Europol/AP CORUPTION
 State of play in the fight against corruption related to Next Generation EU Funds

QUESTIONNAIRE
 General overview

1. Describe the role of your agency in the fight against Next Gen EU Funds corruption cases

Operational information

2. Is your agency currently investigating any corruption case linked to Next Gen EU Funds? If yes, briefly describes the case without personal information. (If you have several cases, please, reply to all questions separating the cases).

3. In the investigated cases, have you ever recorded the involvement in the crime of members of Public Administrations??

Thank you for your
attention
Any questions?

ad

Per ANGUSTA

AUGUSTA

