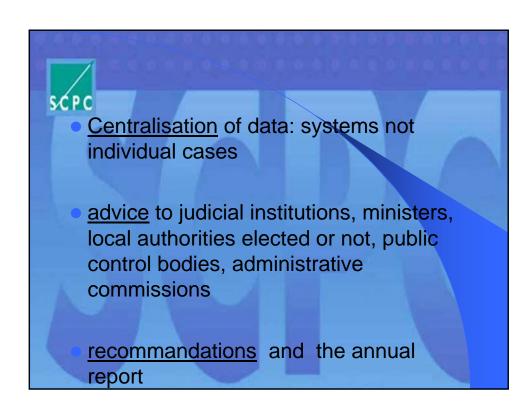
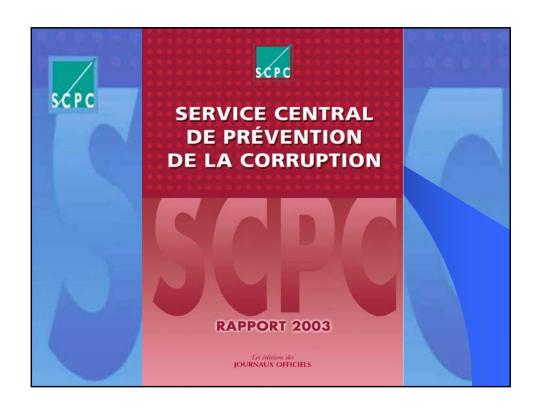




- SCPC created in 1993, by law, on preventing corruption and promoting transparency in public and private sector;
- independant, but report to the PM, MoJ.







Issues addressed

- Public procurement
- sport
- advertising companies
- sects, cults
- professionnal training
 - **NGOs**
 - **OECD** convention
- adoption

- Internal auditing
- private security
- charities
- money laundering
- black economy
- embezzlement
- trading in influence
- international trade



- Training: National schools (ENA, ENM)
- universities
- Schools of Police, gendarmerie, Customs
- Public territorial civil servants
- International action: hosting foreign delegations, part of negociations (UN), OECD, Council of Europe (GRECO), expertise.



Conventions

- Joint programmes
- help them to identify good practices
- exchange informations:
- help to write or improve their code of conducts and code of ethics
- participate in their internal training programmes



- Public companies such as: SNCF(1998), EDF (2001), Agence Française de Développement (AFD) 2004.
- Private companies: Dassault aviation (2004), EADS (2003), Perifem (2003), VEOLIA environnement (2002)



- Professional organisations:
- Profesional league of Football (Dec. 2005)
- French Rugby league
- Française des Jeux (gambling) June 2005.



- Recommandation of GRECO, Council of Europe: Evaluation of France 2001: to address the private sector
- OECD evaluation phase 2, Dec. 2003, to encourage the role of SCPC towards private companies, in particular SMEs



- Training sessions: ex: Eurocopter (EADS), on OECD Convention, and the consequences of the UN convention on bribery; Improving internal control systems
- Code of ethics: VEOLIA, Dassault.

 How to select « intermediairies »



- Share informations on the different judicial systems (law advisers of the companies) of the competitive companies
- knowing private initiatives, good practices that could be useful to others companies



- Sept. 2006 SCPC and Novethic published a study on how the CAC 40 companies talk of Prevention of corruption in their annual reports:
- « Transparence des multinationales françaises en matière de lutte contre la corruption ».

Www.novethic.fr/novethic/upload/etudes/Present ation_EtudeCorruption_CAC40.pdf

Prevention policy within the companies

- The public commitment of the leaders
- specialized
 department of
 ethics, deontology
 information and
 training
 code of conducts
 and of ethics
- Procedures of selection of intermediairies internal control system with severe sanctions



Advantages expected

- To get advice and information from a third party, independent from prosecution authorities;
- to get support for their training programmes
- to improve their image in the country and abroad:
 - to get legal protection in case of internal cases of bribery



Final objectives

- Reduce the judicial risks: dammages on the reputation of integrity of the company, criminal sanctions of their leaders;
- Preserve their markets and their place in the world economy
- Increase the attractivity of the company by its commitment on promoting ethics
 develop a better world trade by implementing fair competition



identified Obstacles

- Sharing sensitive even sometimes confidential pieces of information;
- facing borderline behaviours...
- being manipulated by the company that tries to justify misconducts, or just uses the partnership as a good image;
- facing problems with the legal department of the company that sees the SCPC as a competitor;



conclusion

- « on going process »
- increase sharing of information between SCPC and the companies, but also between companies themselves, sharing their problems and difficulties facing bribe solicitations;
- to help them to find the way to select business intermediairies who commit to greater transparency and ethical business practices.